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The Regimental History of the 34th NYS Volunteers

"There was no better regiment in the war than these three year regiments. They were composed of young men who volunteered promptly at the first alarm of war. The ranks of each regiment were recruited from that grandest type of manhood - The American Volunteer." - Colonel Wm. F. Fox, in *Regimental Losses*.



The Men of the 34th New York Regiment of Volunteer Infantry, who had unconditionally answered Abraham Lincoln's call to arms in April of 1861, were proudly numbered among those first Union Volunteers praised by Colonel Fox. For two long years, they endured the privation of the field and the terror of battle - burying their comrades in the soil of Fair Oaks, Glendale, Malvern Hill, Antietam and Fredericksburg - before limping home with their duty well done.

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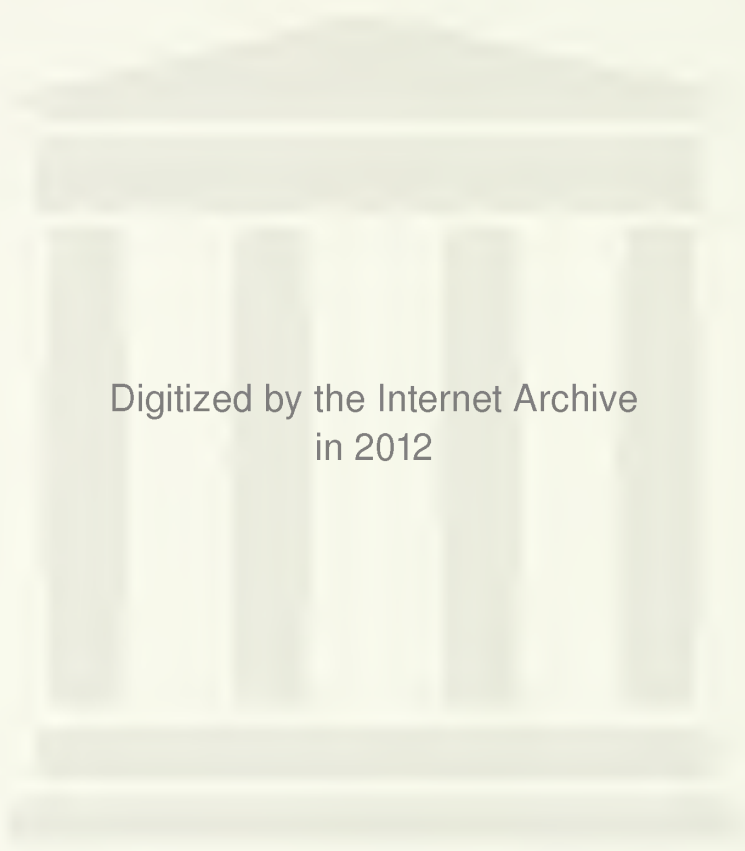
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**TO SACRIFICE, TO SUFFER,
AND IF NEED BE, TO DIE**

**A HISTORY
OF THE
THIRTY-FOURTH
NEW YORK REGIMENT**

Although removed by time and distance, the roar of cannon pounding Fort Sumter in Charleston harbor on April 12th, 1861, quickly sent a clear and awful message of war throughout upstate New York. As with the rest of the now divided country, the fire of patriotism sped the length of the Mohawk Valley, climbed the hills of Champlain and spread across the plains of the Finger Lakes region. From the ardor and passion of the moment, the first flush of Union volunteers was to emerge. Into the tempest, men and boys from Herkimer, Steuben, Champlain and Albany counties left the safety of their hearths, enlisted in local companies, and joined hands in Albany in the formation of the 34th Regiment New York State Volunteer Infantry. A contemporary history of Herkimer County provides a fitting accolade to the "cream of patriotism" that was the 34th New York, extolling:

*"Theirs was an example worthy of emulation. Although wholly unprepared for such an emergency, they left their all at a moment's warning, and put themselves in readiness to defend their country."*¹

For two long years the 34th New York - the "Boys of '61" - would give their all on the battlefields of Fair Oaks, Glendale, Antietam and Fredericksburg. One hundred and sixty-two men from the 34th offered their lives for the Union - ninety-four of whom were mortally wounded on the field of battle - and another one hundred and ninety-three would bear the scars of shot and shell.² Of the nearly one thousand men that served in the 34th New York, less than five hundred remained to salute their proud banner at muster-out in the summer of 1863. Only after their most painful memories had faded and mortality had taken its toll would the surviving members of the 34th

¹ *History of Herkimer County, New York*, (New York: F.W. Beers, 1879), p 81

² Phisterer, Frederick, *New York in the War of the Rebellion*, (Albany: 1912), p 297

New York leave their legacy in the printed word.

Originally published in 1903, **A Brief History of the Thirty-Fourth Regiment N.Y.S.V.** is, as regimental histories go, an unassuming work. Although the book is augmented by the 34th's official roster and the dedication ceremonies of the 34th's Antietam monument, the history of the regiment is, as noted in the title, brief. Covering less than one hundred pages of main text, **A Brief History of the Thirty-Fourth Regiment N.Y.S.V.** reflects the 34th's relatively short service time (two years versus the more typical three or more years of most Union regiments) and the modesty of the surviving members of the regiment, who, as author Louis N. Chapin remarks in his introduction, "deem our military record to have been of little moment." The scant amount of material with which Chapin had available to formulate his narrative is evident. Neither soldier's diaries nor any previously written history of the 34th apparently was accessible to him. (Immediately after the 34th's muster-out in 1863 Captain William Walton made public that he was developing a history of the regiment, and even went as far as advertising for subscriptions. Unfortunately Walton's history never came to fruition.) Instead, Chapin was only able to draw on his own extant writings to a Little Falls newspaper, *The Mohawk Courier*, official documents, and upon his and his comrade's shaded memories. While his effort certainly is commendable, and his use of numerous photographs laudable, unfortunately he gave short shrift to the 34th's apocalyptic day along Antietam Creek, and to a lesser extent to the regiment's moment of glory at Fair Oaks.

At Fair Oaks the 34th New York and the rest of Sedgwick's division of the 2nd Corps arrived on the field, much like the cavalry of a later time, to stem the

Confederate tide that had torn through the Union left wing at Seven Pines. Flanked by the 82nd New York on their left and the 20th Massachusetts on their right, the men of the 34th New York had indeed made as gallant a charge into the Confederate right flank as Chapin describes. But Chapin's rendition of Fair Oaks, albeit written many years after the battle, lacks the fire of that day. Captain William Walton's account, penned only three days after Fair Oaks, provides a better sense of the fight. An excerpt of a letter Walton wrote to a hometown newspaper, details the 34th's bold assault:

"As soon as we were in position we received the command to fire and instantly the whole front was one blaze of flame, or as the rebels afterwards said, 'a wall of fire'. Our boys behaved like veterans, and though our comrades were continually falling under the wasting fire of the enemy, we pressed forward at the command, halting every few yards to pour in our rapid volleys and then again advancing until we were half way across the field, when Gen. Sumner rode up, and with his hat waving above his head, cried out 'Charge'em boys, charge', and with loud cheers we rushed forward, driving those of the enemy who had advanced back again into the woods, and after halting at the edge to pour in a volley, we entered, still driving them and soon compelled them to flee leaving large numbers of wounded behind and the ground strewed with dead.

*It was now near night and the enemy, dispirited by this last defeat, made not another attempt and left to us the mournful task of caring for the wounded."*³

³ *Herkimer County Journal*, June 19, 1862

Lost in both Chapin's and Walton's account of the Fair Oaks fight was the reckless manner in which the yet unbloodied men of the 34th had charged. The 34th New York, in their zeal for the fight, had ranged well ahead of the supporting regiments on each flank, and had subjected itself to enfilading fire from the enemy. Needless casualties were taken by the regiment in its rush to "cover itself with glory". The battered, yet still headstrong, 34th would maintain its advanced position within pistol range of the enemy throughout much of the night, until ordered to return to its brigade line.

Chapin gave even less color to the 34th's defining moment, its short yet stubborn stand at Antietam. His all too brief reminiscence of the encounter may have been fueled by the confusion of that day or by chagrin at the 34th's inability to maintain its position. At any rate, the 34th New York's struggle besides the Dunker Church requires further definition.

As part of General Sumner's 2nd Corps attack, Sedgwick's 1st Division formed into three long brigade-size lines and, like waves cresting a beach, swept across the fields between the East and West Woods. James Hope's painting, done years after the war, captures Sedgwick's advance and gives us a glimpse of the 34th New York, easily recognizable as the left flank regiment in the leading wave, Gorman's 1st Brigade. As the 34th nears the West Woods it becomes detached from the rest of the division. At this point confusion exists as to the 34th's mission; some reports list the 34th as simply drifting off, others report the 34th as being sent to aid the 125th Pennsylvania (a rookie regiment) in protecting the left flank of Sedgwick's division. Even Colonel Suiter, in his after-action report, describes the 34th as becoming

separated from the rest of the brigade for some unknown reason. Arriving just into the eastern edge of the West Woods, and within stone's throw of the Dunker Church, the 34th New York wheeled to the left and linked up with the 125th Pennsylvania; both regiments now facing in a southerly direction, perpendicular to the lines of Sedgwick's advance. Within minutes of thus being positioned, the 34th New York and the 125th Pennsylvania were set upon by three Confederate brigades under the overall command of General Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson, and were hit simultaneously from front and flank. Unable to withstand such fire, the Pennsylvanians broke and, after a few more withering rebel volleys, the 34th New York followed. Whether ordered to retreat by General Sedgwick, as Colonel Suiter stated in his report, or simply driven back by overwhelming odds, the 34th's day at Antietam was over almost as quickly as it had begun.

To the 34th's credit, the withdrawal from the Dunker Church grounds never deteriorated into a rout. Retiring about four hundred yards to the east, the 34th New York halted in the middle of a field and, along with the 7th Michigan, supported a Union artillery battery that stemmed further rebel advance in that sector.

Colonel Suiter's rather bland official report can be given color by Private William McLean's narrative. McLean's graphic description of the fight, and his candid allegation that faulty generalship led the 34th New York into the debacle alongside the Dunker Church was printed in *The Herkimer County Journal*. An excerpt from McLean's letter, written just four days after the battle, read:

"We followed on: and up to the morning of the 17th were in the rear and out of the enemy's

sight. At last the hour came, and Gorman's brigade was rushed with wildness and blindness into the presence of the rebels, and completely flanked before the fire on the left was opened by us. We fired two or three tremendous volleys, which thinned their ranks: but in turn received quite as warm a fire as we were able to give, and, being flanked and cross-fired upon, were obliged to fall back. We did so at first in good order, loading and firing as we could: but the advancing of the rebels and their deadly fire was too much for the famed 34th, as well as for many regiments, and we broke for a time and ran about thirty rods: then we rallied [alongside an artillery battery] and turned upon the foe, who gave way before us.

The action was short, not exceeding fifteen minutes, and our loss in killed was 32 and wounded 108 [actually 46 killed and 98 wounded]. All this was the fault of someone who led us into the face of the fire unsupported on the left. We were within ten rods of the enemy when the first fire was opened, and before we fell back far, they came so close as to take ten prisoners, among whom is Lt. [John] Kirk, of Co. H, and others were wounded with gunstocks & c. This we could call nothing better than outright slaughter, and the time and number of victims show it was nothing else."⁴

Many years later, men from the "Old 34th", now gray and grizzled, would once more tread the grounds of

⁴ *Herkimer County Journal*, October 2, 1862

the Dunker Church. On the fiftieth anniversary of the Antietam battle, veterans of the 34th New York would raise an enduring monument atop the soil that had soaked up their comrades' life blood, and they would tearfully remember the place where the terror of their youth had prevailed.

While Chapin may have spent too little time on the 34th's higher points, he certainly failed to note the regiment's most painful incident - the mutiny of Company A - and he sidestepped the issues leading to Colonel Suiter's resignation.

While encamped at Kent Court House, Virginia during the Peninsular Campaign, the men of Company A, of the 34th New York did the unthinkable, they "stacked their arms" and refused to do duty, in short they mutinied. Company A's response to what appears to have been a petty matter, and the severe punishment contemplated in reaction to it, is difficult to fathom in today's mind. But in that time, honor was a man's most precious possession, or in the obverse, dishonor was his greatest disgrace. The loss of honor, as perceived by Company A, was worth treading the line of death and dishonor. In the army's eyes, the "stacking of arms" in the face of the enemy was akin to desertion, and therefore was punishable to the maximum by death. For whatever reason, Chapin described the 34th's revolt at Fredericksburg while opting to disregard Company A's Kent Court House mutiny. Fortunately, Captain William Walton left us a detailed chronicle of Company A's uprising, while at the same time he provided us with an insight into the politics - the "give-and-take" - of the 34th New York's formation. Walton would write:

"As you may have heard many and various conflicting accounts, we will try and give you one that shall be correct in every particular. For a true understanding it is necessary to go back to the formation of the regiment. As you are probably aware, there were many difficulties to encounter and after weeks of labor, the regiment was not only incomplete but the Governor threatened to distribute the various companies among other regiments, unless it was immediately organized. At this time a fine company presented itself and so great was the desire to receive it that the first post of honor - the right of the regiment - was offered it on condition of its joining. This being agreed to, the regiment was organized with the Troy Company (Capt. Wm. Oswald) on the right, the Little Falls Company (Capt. Wells Sponable) on the left, the second post of honor, and the Norway Company (Capt. Thomas Corcoran) in the center, the third post of honor. All appeared satisfied with this, or if not, kept their thoughts to themselves and everything passed off harmoniously until a short time ago when a few interested persons began to agitate the questions, that according to the Army Regulations, the companies must take their places in line according to the Seniority of the Captains. Of course this could not be denied and, the affair coming in some unaccountable manner to the General's [Gorman] ears, he immediately issued an order that the regiment must conform to the Regulations and that each company would, without delay, take its proper position. No sooner was this made known than

the greatest excitement, accompanied by much loud talk, ensued and many looked anxiously forward to the Dress Parade of Monday evening, May 12th, when the new order of things was to be for the first time enforced. At the call of the bugle Co. A (the Troy Company) marched out and took their old place in line and, when ordered by the Colonel to take the new position assigned them, not only refused but marched some twenty paces to the front and stacked their arms, one of the most heinous crimes known in military law. While here, the Captain [Oswald] made a speech to them which I am sorry to say was disgraceful to himself both as a man and a soldier. In the mean time, however, the Regimental line had been formed with Co. K (Capt. Beverly) on the right, Co. C on the left and Co. B in the center, and the Dress Parade was held. As soon as it was over, the Col. ordered three companies out to guard the mutineers, who by this time were increased by a portion of Co. B who refused to come out on Parade. They were held in strict custody until late in the evening when they were handed over to the Provost Marshal. As we saw them depart we hardly expected to see them again, for every one thought they would at least be sent to the Rip Raps [a Federal prison] to work out the term of their enlistment. This was not to be, however, and the next afternoon they were marched back to the Parade ground and, after each making a solemn promise to return to duty and obey the commands of his superiors, they were allowed

*to receive their arms and retire to their quarters. Thus the dark cloud in part blew over. The Captain of Co. A, however, was still detained, as well as Capt. Rich of Co. D, who having become dissatisfied from some cause or other, had tendered his sword at the same time. Their trial has just been closed, but the sentence has not yet been published."*⁵

Captain William Oswald was not to be let off as easily as were the men of Company A. The punishment meted out to Oswald included being "publicly disgraced", drummed out of the service, and sentenced to one year in a Federal prison. The ceremonial disgrace of Oswald in front of the whole 2nd Corps was described by a correspondent of the *Philadelphia North American*. His report read:

"The ceremony took place in a large field. The regiments were formed in columns of divisions: each column was close to the next, so that it made an unbroken front. They were then formed into a hollow square: the commanders of the regiments, brigades and divisions and staff were in the center. The prisoner [Oswald] was brought in under heavy guard, and handcuffed. They marched to the center of the square. The prisoner stepped two paces to the front of the guard: the officer commanding the guard then came forward and told the prisoner to take off his hat. He then read in a loud voice the charges, specifications, and the sentence of the court martial, which was: 'that his sword should be broken before his face, that he be

⁵ *Herkimer County Journal*, May 29, 1862

*publicly disgraced before the division, and serve one year in the District of Columbia jail: and that it shall be disgraceful for any soldier of the Army of the Potomac to associate with him hereafter.' After this was read, a sergeant came forward and cut all the brass buttons from his coat and then took his sword and broke it in half, saying as he did so, 'I hereby declare it disgraceful for men of the Army of the Potomac to associate with this man hereafter', and then he threw the pieces on the ground. The prisoner was marched off under the same guard, and we marched back to our camps."*⁶

The story of Captain Oswald stopped at this point, but his compatriot, Captain Davis Rich, who was also dismissed from the service, surfaces again as a Captain in the 153rd New York.

On January 22, 1863 Colonel James Suiter resigned as commander of the 34th New York. Louis Chapin's reasoning for Suiter's resignation, dissatisfaction with being passed over with temporary command of the 34th's brigade, is echoed by Suiter, who remarks that his resignation was "demanded by a sense of honor". But there were other mitigating factors in Suiter's rather sudden actions.

As with much of the Army of the Potomac after the debacle at Fredericksburg, Colonel Suiter's morale was at low ebb. In a letter that Suiter wrote just three weeks before his resignation, he confided his disillusionment to Major Wells Sponable. His letter read in part:

"You will please present your compliments to the powers that are in office and say to them

⁶ *Herkimer County Journal*, June 12, 1862

that the 34th Regt., one of the oldest in the service, one that has never turned its back upon the foe, is apparently forgotten by the citizens of the county they represent. Since these new Five hundred dollar organizations [bounty men] have sprung into existence the 34th is entirely forgotten by the men at the head of the state government in Albany, but thank God they have gained a reputation on the hard fought battlefields in fourteen contested fights that will live when they and us will have returned to the dust from which we spring and our souls to the God who gave them to us. But thank God my old Capt we ask no favors. Let them shower them upon those that cost so much, who had not patriotism enough to enroll themselves for the protection of the flag of our country, but forsooth wait until those who prepared to die and would rather lose a small morsel of the petty lucre than those soft shell, shaky kneed, latter day patriots who sprang into existence and at once became old veterans. Marble soldiers receive all the favors that are showered upon man. Those who came out to serve their country for their country's sake, without bounty, and at that time for eleven dollars per month, they are forgotten by all except those of their own family. But this Capt is the fate of war. Let it pass, for my part I am content.

Yesterday I made application for twenty days [furlough] but not on a Surgeon's Certificate. I

*have no grave disease. I but simply want to visit my family, but I have no expectations of getting it granted and don't care whether they do or not. I am perfectly independent of all, I shall never be sick for it."*⁷

Evidently, a perceived lack of faith in the Union war effort exhibited by the homefolk, the recent bungling - Fredericksburg and the "Mud March" - of the army's commander, General Ambrose Burnside, coupled with the snub at brigade command, spurred Colonel Suiter to resign.

Together with the mutiny of Company A and the particulars behind Colonel Suiter's resignation, another bit of "dross" missed by Louis Chapin was the censure imposed on the 34th New York for the regiment's slovenly appearance and unmilitary-like behavior.

Shortly after Colonel Suiter's departure General Joseph Hooker, the Army of the Potomac's new commander, issued General Order No. 27, which granted furloughs to those regiments that met his standards for discipline, campground appearance and sanitation, and for proper hygiene and dress. One of the few regiments that did not meet Hooker's criteria was the 34th New York, and much of the blame, according to William Walton, fell on the shoulders of Colonel Suiter. Walton would write:

"In order for any organization to be efficient it must have a head. This head or leader must know and have the will to do his whole duty. Here in we failed. Our late Colonel [Suiter] was faultless and faulty. Brave as bravery itself, he was ever at his post in the hour of danger, but in camp failed to enforce that strict discipline

⁷ Wells Sponable Papers, Little Falls Historical Society

*which is so necessary to the well being of every Regiment. This will account for the 34th being included among the regiments who recently incurred the displeasure of the Commander-in-Chief. But There has been a change. Our new Colonel [Byron Laflin] has assumed command and everything so far goes to prove that he is worthy of the position. We are ready now and willing to challenge criticism on every particular. Our camp is well laid out, neat and tidy. The men are well-dressed and manifest much interest in their personal appearance and in the performance of their various duties. All this has come to the knowledge of Gen. Hooker, and as a consequence of, the privileges of which we were deprived for a short time have been restored to us by General Order No. 27."*⁸

Although a small affair, Louis Chapin obviously chose not to recall this blemish on the 34th's record.

Chapin's final chapter, "Going Home", does end the story for the 34th Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, but it does not close the books on the military service of many of its members. Of those men that mustered out of the 34th in June of 1863 nearly one hundred re-enlisted in other regiments, the great majority joining artillery or cavalry units. Two officers from the 34th would go on to command regiments; George Thompson would lead the 152nd New York and Reverend John Van Petten the 193rd New York. Timothy O'Brien and William King would serve as Lieutenant-Colonels (of the 152nd New York and the 55th New York respectively), Dr. Socrates Sherman would become Director of the Grafton, West Virginia Military Hospital, and Wells Sponable would rise to

⁸ *Herkimer County Journal*, March 26, 1863

Inspector General of Prisons and would oversee Camp Douglas, a prisoner of war facility near Chicago.

A final tale need also to be told of the 34th's most cherished relic, its regimental banner. In 1913 Mrs. Adela Sponable, the widow of Wells Sponable, presented James Suiter Jr., the son of Colonel Suiter, with the regimental flag of the 34th New York, which her husband had lovingly guarded for many years. In a thank you letter to Mrs. Sponable, James Suiter Jr. described the heart wrenching scene of the flag's receipt, leaving us with a clear feeling of the reverence shown that piece of silk. James Suiter Jr. wrote:

Dear Mrs. Sponable,

It is with pleasure that I acknowledge the receiving of the Old Battle Flag of the 34th regt. N.Y. Vol., received at the hands of your nephew Wells Sponable Davy. So long and well preserved by your noble husband and my cherished friend the Major. One of the old Regt. was in the store reading. I opened the package and called him to attention, 'Hats off, the flag of the old 34th is passing by.' The old fellow, who carries a rebel bullet within him received at Antietam, shed tears when he saw the old flag, and went at once for a reporter to write the matter up. While the reporter was here, who should drop in but comrade [William] McLean of Utica, the Secy & Treas of our association, and the words that fell from his lips, while the tears coursed down his cheeks, as he told the stories of Fair Oaks and Antietam, of which you are surely familiar. It was a treat to the reporter in writing the article for his paper, it will be out in the evening paper today and I will send you

a copy.

After the boys of the Regt. have seen it, and we have carried the old flag at our annual reunion, I will present it to the Herkimer Co. Historical Society, in your name, to be kept for future generations to look at years after the last member of the old 34th has answered the final roll call.

I sincerely thank you for your confidence in placing the old flag in my custody, and assure you it will be reverently & carefully guarded until it finds its final resting place in the hands of the Historical Society for their care and preservation.

*Most Resp & Sincerely Yours,
J.A. Suiter, Jr. "⁹*

The regimental flag of the 34th New York now rests in the State Capitol building in Albany, New York, where it and many other flags of New York regiments are rapidly deteriorating.

* * *

Speaking to his comrades, Louis Chapin prefaced the 34th New York's regimental history with the words, "Underneath all the distress and vexation of your service, is the eternal truth on which you fought and marched. And your children, and your children's children down through long descending lines, will see all this much more clearly than you do." It is the hope of the members of the Captain Henry Galpin Civil War Roundtable, through whose efforts the reprinting of this book is made possible, that the men and the deeds of the 34th New York Volunteer Infantry will continue to shine bright and will ever be remembered

⁹Wells Sponable Papers, Little Falls Historical Society

“down through long descending lines”.

Especial thanks is given to the Herkimer County Historical Society for their loan of an original copy of the 34th New York's regimental history.

All proceeds from this volume will be applied to Civil War restoration projects, including the preservation of the 34th New York's “Old Battle Flag”.

David Krutz



COLONEL JAMES A. SUITER—1903

A BRIEF HISTORY
OF THE
THIRTY-FOURTH REGIMENT
N. Y. S. V.

EMBRACING

A COMPLETE ROSTER OF
ALL OFFICERS AND MEN

AND A FULL ACCOUNT OF THE

DEDICATION OF THE MONUMENT ON THE
BATTLEFIELD OF ANTIETAM

SEPTEMBER 17, 1902

WITH NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIONS

BY

LIEUTENANT L. N. CHAPIN

"PATRIOTISM IS SUCH A LOVING SENSE OF THE UNITY AND THE VITALITY OF THE NATIONAL LIFE AS WILL LEAD ONE GLADLY TO OBEY THE LAW, TO GUARD ITS DIGNITY, TO AID IN ITS ENFORCEMENT, TO EXERCISE A NOBLE SELF-RESTRAINT, TO CULTIVATE CIVIC VIRTUES AND POLITICAL WISDOM, TO SACRIFICE, TO SUFFER, AND, IF NEED BE, TO DIE FOR THE COUNTRY."

Part of the Record

It was during the administration of the following officers of the Veteran Association of the Thirty-fourth Regiment Volunteer Infantry, State of New York, and between the years 1895-1902, that the Monument was erected on Antietam Battlefield, and this History was written:

PRESIDENT:

COL. JAMES A. SUITER.

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT:

MAJ. WELLS SPONABLE.

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT:

QUARTER MASTER NATHAN EASTERBROOK, JR.

THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT:

CAPT. IRVING D. CLARK.

SECRETARY:

JESSE R. FORT,
Little Falls, N. Y.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY:

JAMES N. GREENE,
Fairfield, N. Y.

COMMITTEE ON FRECTION OF MONUMENT ON THE BATTLEFIELD OF ANTIETAM.

CHAIRMAN:

NATHAN EASTERBROOK, JR.,
New Haven, Conn.

TREASURER:

WELLS SPONABLE,
Morris Heights, N.Y.

SECRETARY:

LOUIS N. CHAPIN,
Hotel Margaret, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WHY THIS HISTORY WAS WRITTEN

MANY times in the progress of this work I have been asked the question, and, in fact, have asked it of myself, why bestow so much time and labor, and even money, so long after the war, in the preparation of such a narrative? What fresh contribution to American history can you expect to make? What hitherto unknown sources of information can you expect to discover? Has not every important fact been stated long ago, and many times over?

These are formidable questions; but, in spite of them, something still remains undone, unsaid and unwritten. When the good Queen of England wished to thank a man for some noble deed done for the glory of her empire, she did not deem it sufficient that every paper in the land had proclaimed his praise; but she called the hero to her side, and took him by the hand, and called him by his name, and thanked him for what he had done, in right good earnest. That, perhaps, indicates the purpose and nature of this little history. Vociferous adulations, scattered broadcast, do not go home like a hand-to-hand clasp, and a heart-to-heart talk. Hence the design of this volume is, to bestow an honorable mention on each particular man of this particular regiment. The veteran, scarred band, is summoned for a final muster. Out of the cloudy lands, in which, through forty years of human vicissitude, men wander, and are lost, the comrades are summoned for a last parade, and a final muster, on the heights of time; once more we call them all by name; and again recount their distinguished services, their patriotism and their valor. Alas, it is a scanty muster. In vain the drum beats, and the evening bugles sound. There are many who do not respond. Captain, where are your men? Sir, all are present, *or accounted for*. They have crossed the river on the swaying bridge at Fair



LIEUT. L. N. CHAPIN

Oaks, and they have not returned. They have passed down the valley of Falmouth, and climbed the heights of Fredericksburg, and thence have vanished in chariots of fire. They have never returned to the old camp ground. And at the little Dunkard Church of Antietam their eulogies have been pronounced. Their white tents glisten on another shore. Alas, it is a scanty muster.

Comrades, this is your book. Your names are in it, every one. It does not seek to recite the whole story of the war. But it seeks to revisit the scenes where once your lives were in such deadly peril; to once more put your feet into the same tracks, and to again remind you of the many scenes, incidents and hardships you ought not to forget. Those old roads may now be retraveled, and those old camps and battlefields revisited, without the danger of encountering any foe.

And I have not only had in mind to make praiseworthy mention of all the members of the regiment, but also to give their names a sure footing for all time to come. Granite will crumble; iron will rust; wood will decay; and nothing in this world is very stable; but, so far as lay in my power, I have tried to fix the records of these comrades in an enduring form and place.

Comrades, some of you now deem your military record to have been of little moment. But that is because you see so much of the dross of it, and so little of its clear shining truth. Time clears away the one, and leaves the other standing strong and fair. Underneath all the distress and vexation of your service, is the eternal truth on which you fought and marched. And your children, and your children's children, down through long descending lines, will see all this much more clearly than you do. Each one of these, in times remote, when history shall recount her noble sons, can stand and say, with a just pride: "My father, too, was a soldier in the great war, and I have the volume which gives his name, and tells his story."

LOUIS N. CHAPIN.

NEW YORK, JANUARY, 1903.

ERRATUM.—Top of page 96: "Was it for this the First Minnesota was being saved up at Antietam, where it scarcely lost a man?" This should read "Fair Oaks," instead of Antietam. Colonel Sully, of the First Minnesota, in his report of the battle of Fair Oaks, makes no mention of any losses whatever; but elsewhere it is officially reported that the regiment had two enlisted men killed and two wounded. At Antietam, however, it took 435 men into action; had 16 men killed, 79 wounded, and 24 missing. Captain Holzborn was among the killed.

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HISTORY OF THE REGIMENT

CHAPTER I

A STORY OF BEGINNINGS

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S proclamation, calling for 75,000 volunteers, to serve for a period of two years, issued April 15, 1861, was followed by rapid recruiting in all parts of the state. This was stimulated by sermons bristling with a fiery and bayonet patriotism, from nearly all northern pulpits; by rousing mass meetings, at which there was a great output of Patrick Henry oratory; and by the voice of the public press, which was most hearty in support of a vigorous war policy. Seldom was there heard even a feeble protest. The voice of the country was for war, and that of the most ruddy variety. The crisis was a great opportunity for able and ambitious young men; and many were quick to take advantage of it, by opening offices for securing enlistments. A man who could raise a whole company, immediately became its captain. Another, who could only raise part of a company, would combine with some other man, similarly fixed, and so on. In Little Falls, Herkimer County, where the author resided, Wells Sponable, a capable and ambitious young man of the town, and whom everybody instinctively recognized as a suitable spirit for such an enterprise, immediately headed a roll, and soon had a good number of names beneath his own. Nathan Easterbrook, Jr., another young man of the town, then connected with the freight department of the New York Central Railroad, in a most important capacity, also saw his opportunity, headed a similar roll, and soon had an enthusiastic following. At the same time, as in so many thousands of similar cases, it was not ambition that actuated these men, but patriotism; and the bona fide article. These companies were known in local annals respectively as A and B. The writer of these lines remem-



COL. WILLIAM LADEW—1861

bers those days very well, and the tempest of discussion which arose in his own mind as to what was his particular duty in the case. In his extremity he took counsel of no one but his own mother, who promptly replied: "If our country demands the service of her sons in this, her great extremity, I, for one, would say go." Shortly thereafter we find his name enrolled below that of Captain Easterbrook.

The following are the very first organizations completed in these Little Falls companies:

COMPANY A.

Captain, Wells Sponable.	
First Lieutenant, John H. Fralick.	
Ensign (Second Lieutenant), Irving D. Clark.	
First Sergeant, Lewis M. Clark.	First Corporal, Warren Van Allen.
Second Sergeant, Orrin W. Beach.	Second Corporal, A. A. Perry.
Third Sergeant, Lawrence L. Brown.	Third Corporal, Dennis Canaan.
Fourth Sergeant, Wallace Zuper.	Fourth Corporal, Edwin Redner.
And thirty privates.	

COMPANY B.

Captain, Nathan Easterbrook, Jr.	
First Lieutenant, Timothy O'Brien.	
Ensign, O. P. Barnes.	
First Sergeant, William S. Walton.	First Corporal, William Burns.
Second Sergeant, James T. Hurley.	Second Corporal, Henry Traver.
Third Sergeant, Benjamin J. Loucks.	Third Corporal, John Johnson.
Fourth Sergeant, Romeyn Roof.	Fourth Corporal, Charles Lasure.
And thirty-three privates, among whom were two drummers.	

Before leaving home, the trustees of the village (now city), presented each man with a bounty of five dollars. This seemed an unheard-of gratuity at the time, and came wholly unexpected. But later on, when men received bounties as high as fifteen hundred dollars each, this original five-dollar bounty seemed a very reasonable proposition. The above lists are from the *Mohawk Courier* of Little Falls, date of April 30, 1861, the day the above two companies left for Albany.

At Herkimer, in the same county, the same things were taking place. Two companies were immediately started. At the head of one was the name of James A. Suiter, a veteran of the Mexican war, and who had clearly earned the right to stay at home, but had no such disposition; and at the head of the other the name of Byron Laffin, then engaged with his brother, Addison, in running a large writing paper factory.

These companies were also known at the first as A and B, and numbered about forty men each, in addition to their first officers. At the home election, the commissioned officers were elected as follows:

COMPANY A.

Captain, Byron Laffin.
First Lieutenant, Charles Riley.
Ensign, S. Lepper.

COMPANY B.

Captain, James A. Suiter.
First Lieutenant, Warren Mack, Jr.
Ensign, Michael Schaffner.

This selection of officers, however, was only tentative, as, in the organization of the regiment, at Albany, Laffin became major and

Suiter lieutenant-colonel. We then find the organization of Companies A and B to be as follows :

COMPANY F (its letter in the final assignment).—

	Captain, Charles Riley.
	First Lieutenant, Joseph R. Shoemaker.
	Ensign, Wm. H. Helmer.
First Sergeant, William S. Van Val-	First Corporal, Charles B. Taylor.
kenburgh.	Second Corporal, John T. Booth.
Second Sergeant, Christian Wayman.	Third Corporal, Thomas White.
Third Sergeant, James B. Crist.	Fourth Corporal, Charles Pierce.
Fourth Sergeant,	

COMPANY G (the permanent letter of B).

	Captain, Charles L. Brown.
	First Lieutenant, Warren Mack, Jr.
	Ensign, Michael Schaffner.
First Sergeant, Joy E. Johnson.	First Corporal, Jeremiah Ferrill.
Second Sergeant, Albert Arnold.	Second Corporal, A. S. Rounds.
Third Sergeant, James H. Cory.	Third Corporal, William Manning.
Fourth Sergeant, Richard D. Masher.	Fourth Corporal, John B. Raynor.

Dr. Daniel P. Van Court, who was a Company G man, and who, since the war, has resided at Mohawk, N. Y., speaks of his own company with commendable pride. He says that it was composed, almost exclusively of country boys, with good records, and nearly all of whom were "dead shots." This last clause would seem to justify Quartermaster Easterbrook in some of the grief he says he has always felt that the regiment, at the outset, was not called "the Adirondack Regiment." He says: "Seven of our companies, without stretch of the imagination, were from the Adirondack region, viz.: B, C, D, F, G, H and K; and it has been my boast for years that we had one hundred men, more or less, that could, at a hundred yards, knock an apple off a man's head, without hurting a hair." And he adds that "this was the argument that, later, at Washington, brought about the change of arms from the old Springfield muskets to the modern Enfield rifles." Quartermaster Easterbrook is a man of most unimpeachable veracity, of the soundest judgment, and great precision of statement; but our impression is that he never lined up behind the regiment, when it was doing some of its first rifle practice, down at Camp Jackson, and beheld the target, standing solitary and immune, in the only absolutely safe place in western Maryland. But to resume.

At Gray, in the northern part of the county, under the inspiration of such men as William Ladew, a prosperous tanner of the place, and colonel of the Thirty-eighth Militia, we find another company under way, with Thomas Corcoran as its destined captain. This company also contained between forty and fifty men, at its first organization, which was as follows:

COMPANY C.

	Captain, Thomas Corcoran.
	First Lieutenant, Samuel P. Butler.
	Ensign, William S. Burt.
First Sergeant, William R. Wallace.	First Corporal, Simon Loyd.
Second Sergeant, Jacob Ashley.	Second Corporal, Richard Manning.
Third Sergeant, S. S. Walter.	Third Corporal, Harrison L. Banks.
Fourth Sergeant, Charles B. Barton.	Fourth Corporal, Joshua Sherwood.

At Brockett's Bridge, now Dolgeville, in the northeastern part of the county, John Beverly, a rising young man of the place, soon had a company organized, which is mentioned in the papers of the county as "Captain Beverly's Mountain Rangers." It will thus be seen that all parts of Herkimer County were simultaneously making contributions to the war. This company, at its organization, numbered forty-five men, and, before leaving home, had its election of officers, as follows:

COMPANY K.

Captain, John Beverly.

First Lieutenant, Henry B. Chamberlain.

Ensign, Emerson S. Northup.

First Sergeant, Mark Dye.

First Corporal, Alonzo K. Hayes.

Second Sergeant, William De Forest.

Second Corporal, H. B. Greenly.

Third Sergeant, James N. Greene.

Third Corporal, B. F. Lewis.

Fourth Sergeant, James M. Talcott.

Fourth Corporal, Egbert H. Caswell.

This company was made up from the towns of Fairfield and Salisbury. Quite a number of the men were students, at the time of their enlistment, at Fairfield Seminary, an institution which, throughout the whole period of the Civil War, made steady contributions to the Union armies of its best and brightest young men. Below is told the story of how this company and that of Captain Easterbrook, were eventually combined, at Albany. In the merger which took place, Captain Easterbrook's company lost its commissioned officers, and Captain Beverly's company lost its non-commissioned officers. First Lieutenant Timothy O'Brien, of Easterbrook's company, not being in the best of health, returned home; while Ensign O. P. Barnes seems to have done the same, since we find no further trace of him. Among the non-commissioned officers in Captain Beverly's company, Second Sergeant, James T. Hurley, dropped out, and Fourth Corporal, Charles Lasure, took his place; while John Williams took the place of Fourth Corporal. The merger certainly worked to the disadvantage of the non-commissioned staff in Captain Beverly's company, many of whom were splendid men, and every way worthy of the rank of commissioned officers.

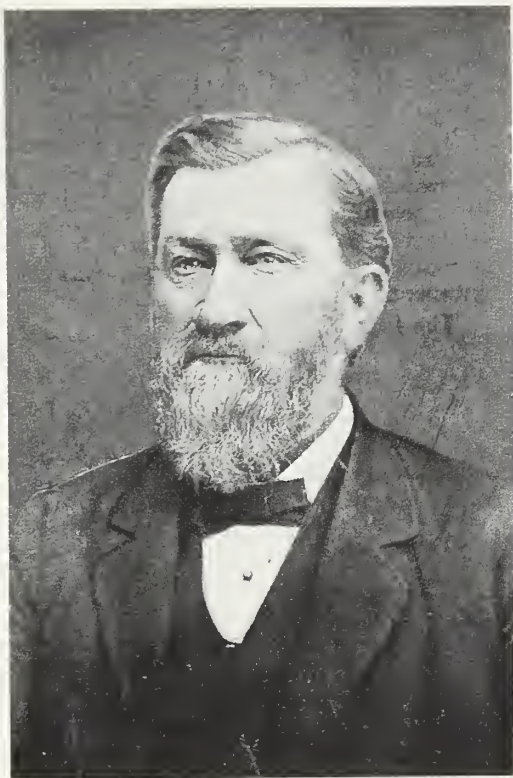
As early as the first week in May these Little Falls companies started for Albany, the state's eastern rendezvous; having had their medical examinations, their elections of officers, and their muster into the state service. And during the first days of May all the Herkimer County companies arrived at the same destination. The scenes which attended their departure from home were touching in the extreme. Parents parted from their children, and young wives from their husbands, and sweethearts from their lovers, fully realizing that they might never look into their faces again. A Little Falls paper, under such brave headlines as "All Hail to the Volunteers," etc., had this to say:

"Should any of them fall in battle, let the memory of their brave patriotism abide forever in the hearts of their townsmen. Should they return, let it be the return of victors—of conquerors—to whose pride it may be said they never turned their backs upon the flag of their country. May the God of battles ever attend them."

The crowd at the depot was very great. They who had to stay at home hung on to their boys till the last, and every man wanted to shake

the hand of his friend, and give him some parting injunction. The events of the years that followed showed that the gravity of this parting was more than justified.

At Albany the men were first quartered in the old Adams House, in the heart of the city. Not many decent things can justly be said of this old rat hole, of the utter disregard of sanitary laws that prevailed, of the food which was served out to the men, nor of the manner in which it was served. Even when the companies were shifted to vacant lofts about the city, they were still fed at the same trough, and on the same swill. Our great war governor, Edwin D. Morgan, had not yet got on his war togs; but he did later, and then



CAPTAIN HENRY BALDWIN, LATE IN LIFE

there was less cause for complaint. For we were then moved to the large Industrial School Barracks, in the suburbs of the city, where there was plenty of air and room, inside and out. And here the cooked rations were quite as good as any soldier had a right to expect.

It had been the expectation of these six Herkimer County companies that they would be incorporated with other companies, from the same county, in the formation of a distinctively Herkimer County regiment. This was but natural; but it soon became evident that such an arrangement was impossible. Though recruits were coming in almost daily from the home field, no new companies were being formed at home, New York State's quota, under the call, being now nearly filled. And besides, not one of the six companies was anywhere near full. Captain Sponable's company left Little Falls with 41 officers and men; Captain Easterbrook's with 44; and Captain Beverly's left Brockett's Bridge with 45 officers and men. The other three companies were of about the same strength. The law required that each company should have 77 officers and men. However, there was equally good material accumulating in other parts of the state.

Simultaneously with the formation of these six companies in Herkimer County a company was being recruited by Leland L. Doolittle, at Crown Point, Essex County. The organization was completed on the first day of May, and consisted of 77 officers and men. The company, as our informant has it, was composed of "the heartiest young men in town." So much local pride did the citizens of the place take in this organization, that they uniformed it throughout, and sent it off with the greatest demonstrations of interest. Afterward they gave the company a beautiful silk banner, which Chester S. Rhodes, of the company, was commissioned to bear. How bravely, and nobly he fulfilled his commission, even to his death, was told at the dedication of the monument.

The following was the first organization of this company :

COMPANY H.

Captain, Leland L. Doolittle.
First Lieutenant, Hiram Buck, (never mustered).
Ensign, John B. Wright.

First Sergeant, Darwin E. King.	First Corporal, Selden D. Orcutt.
Second Sergeant, Oscar H. Nichols.	Second Corporal, James McCormick.
Third Sergeant, Charles Haile.	Third Corporal, Wm. H. Barnett.
Fourth Sergeant, Henry H. Hurd.	Fourth Corporal, Simeon P. McIntyre.

Just as early and promptly a company was being organized at Hammondsport, in Steuben County. The first enlistments were about April 20, the name of William H. King being first on the roll. As usual in all such cases, he was the man to be the first captain. Immediately after, came the name of Monroe Brundage, destined to be the company's second captain, though now but second lieutenant. On the 25th was entered the name of Azariah C. Brundage, destined in later years to be the Adjutant of the Soldier's Home, at Bath, in the same county, where so many of the young men, then hale and strong, and hurrying to the defence of their country, but later worn with the long march, and the hard battle, should find a refuge. After enlistments were well started, Alfred T. Atwood, with about twenty men, from the town of Pulteney, joined their ranks. Atwood was made First Lieutenant, and another of his men, H. C. Lyon, was made Orderly Sergeant, and still another, John Finnegan, Second Sergeant. The organization of the company was completed May 15. On May 22 the company was mustered into the State service, and very soon left Hammondsport for Albany, where it arrived the following day, and where it was "consigned" to quarters in the Adams House. Here, however, as Mr. A. C. Brundage informs us, it remained only for a few days, when it was transferred to the Industrial School Barracks, where it joined the other companies.

The following is the result of the first election held in this company :

COMPANY I.

Captain, William H. King.	First Corporal, Jas. C. Harrington.
First Lieutenant, Alfred T. Atwood.	Second Corporal, Lewellyn McCabe.
Ensign, Monroe Brundage.	Third Corporal, A. C. Brundage.
First Sergeant, Henry C. Lyon.	Fourth Corporal, J. W. Williams.
Second Sergeant, John Finnegan.	
Third Sergeant, Lemuel C. Benham.	
Fourth Sergeant, Orran Emmett.	
Fifth Sergeant, Eugene B. Larowe.	

At Addison, in this same Steuben County, on April 17, the name of Henry Baldwin was enrolled. He is to become the captain of the other Steuben County company. This company, as Captain Sanford writes, "was composed of the best and most prominent young men, of the towns of Addison, Woodhull, Tuscarora, Jasper, Rathbone, and Troupsburg." And "the officers of the company were divided among the several representatives of the towns that had assisted in the formation of the company." Thus, Captain Baldwin was from Addison; First Lieutenant, James R. Carr, from Tuscarora; Second Lieutenant, Edwin F. Smith, from Woodhull; and the same with the non-commissioned officers. The company was mustered into the state service May 18, and left for Albany May 27.

Of this company, the following statement and roll of officers, elected after its first inspection, is taken from the *Addison Advertiser*, of May 22, 1861, now, and for over forty years, in the possession of Horace D. Baldwin, a Company E man :

COMPANY E.

Captain, Henry Baldwin.	First Corporal, Horace D. Baldwin.
First Lieutenant, James R. Carr.	Second Corporal, Charles Kester.
Ensign, Edwin F. Smith.	Third Corporal, Oscar D. Blanchard.
First Sergeant, Edwin M. Le Munyan.	Fourth Corporal, Benj. F. Burt.
Second Sergeant, George W. Wildrick.	
Third Sergeant, Henry W. Sanford.	
Fourth Sergeant, William Durand.	

At Champlain, in Clinton County, at this time, what was destined to be Company D, of the Thirty-fourth, was taking form and order. Although a certain memorial of the company, such as we were all familiar with during the service, issued in gilded form, and designed to be framed and hung among the archives at home, states the company was mustered into the state service May 1, we find that May 22 was the true date. This was a splendid company, and Captain John O. Scott, who early came to the front as its leader, was a most devoted officer. The same scenes, with which we are now so familiar, attended the departure of this company from home.

COMPANY D.

Captain, Davis Jefferson Rich.	First Corporal, Christian Zaugg.
First Lieutenant, John O. Scott.	Second Corporal, Cyrus H. Kellogg
Ensign, Brinkerhoff N. Miner.	Third Corporal, Eli J. Deschamps.
First Sergeant, Albert W. Ransom.	Fourth Corporal, Albert H. Cook.
Second Sergeant, Lemuel C. Matthews.	
Third Sergeant, Henry J. Cooper.	
Fourth Sergeant, William L. Hill.	

At West Troy, during the dates with which we are now dealing, May 18-30, William L. Oswald was busy recruiting the company that, in the lettering, should be known as Company A, and as stated below, was to have the right of the line.

Mr. Oswald was president of the village of West Troy at the time, and for the furtherance of the project of raising a company a meeting was held April 25, at Union Place Hall, in the village. At this meeting a number of recruits were obtained. The Hall became the rallying center for the movement. As Lieutenant Oathout writes us, Captain Oswald, (as he was afterward elected to be), Luther A. Hill, and himself, gave almost their entire time recruiting the company. They were entirely successful, and on May 17 had their first inspection at the Hall; and, as our Roster shows, on the following day, May 18, were mustered into the state service. After inspection on the 17th, the company elected its commissioned officers as follows:

Captain, William L. Oswald.
First Lieutenant, Elijah R. Brown.
Ensign, Benjamin H. Warford.

On the first of June the company came down to Albany, and were quartered at the Industrial School Barracks, along with the other companies, with whom their fortunes were destined to be cast for the coming two years. On June 15, as we shall see, came the muster of the regiment into the United States service, and on the 17th, following, this company, to be known henceforth as Company A, elected its non-commissioned officers as follows:

First Sergeant, Luther A. Hill.	First Corporal, Abram E. Lansing.
Second Sergeant, Geo. H. Swartwout.	Second Corporal, Joseph Andrews.
Third Sergeant, John Oathout.	Third Corporal, John McIntyre.
Fourth Sergeant, Martin Gorman.	Fourth Corporal, Edward Hoffman.

On July 1, the company visited West Troy, prior to the departure of the regiment for the south, and an enthusiastic reception was tendered by the citizens. On this occasion a flag was presented to the company, also articles for camp and hospital use, and a Bible to each man. Speeches were made by resident clergy, and prominent citizens. Most of the above facts we glean from the West Troy *Advocate*, the village newspaper at the time. At the time of holding its first election of non-commissioned officers, in June, it numbered seventy-five privates.

Now all these additional companies had early or late, arrived in Albany; and the following statement, by an officer, who was on the inside at the time, will explain how the organization of the regiment was finally accomplished. The officer referred to is Captain Nathan Easterbrook Jr.:

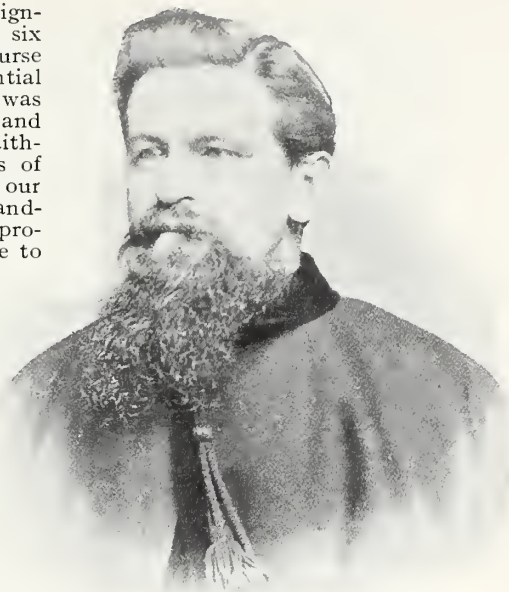
"Early in May, the six 'skeleton' companies from Herkimer County, proceeded to Albany, to recruit and drill. The companies were commanded by William Ladew, James A. Suiter, Byron Laffin, Wells Sponable, Nathan Easterbrook, Jr., and John Beverly. For a month or more the cherished desire of the six companies to form a 'Herkimer County Regiment,' with field and staff officers to be selected from among their numbers, came danger-

ously near failure, by reason of assignment of one or more of the faithful six to some other regiment then in course of formation. The aid of influential friends at Little Falls and Herkimer was frequently invoked, and freely given, and with the courage and pluck of the faithful, against whom the direst results of disobedience of orders were intimated, our column remained unbroken, notwithstanding the fact that recruiting was not progressing as rapidly as it should have to insure the desired full companies. To facilitate the completion of the companies so far as possible, Captain Easterbrook was urgently advised by Messrs. George A. Hardin, Oliver Ladue, Horace M. Burch, Acors Rathbun, and others, to merge his company into the other five companies, which he did; and then he recruited a full company of men from Crown Point (Company H), which had reached Albany too late to be accepted under the 'Call,' with the understanding that immediately on acceptance by the State, under Captain Easterbrook, who was duly authorized as a recruiting officer to complete his company, they were to hold an election for company officers of their own members, and to vote the 'straight' Herkimer County ticket for regimental field officers, which they did. This piece of strategy put the 'six' on solid ground after many tribulations. The battles were bloodless, but the outcome was of vital importance to the 'Herkimer County Regiment.' Companies A, D, E, and I came to us without stipulation, except that Captain Oswald, Company A, was promised the 'Right of the Line,' which he got.

"The bona fide membership of the regiment, on the 15th of June, 1861, might have been 775, officers and men; but it was more likely less than 775. We may have had 125 recruits during our tour of two years, though I do not believe we had. If we had 775 bona fide members at 'muster in,' and received 125 recruits, we had 900, officers and men, during our two years' service. We lost 93, officers and men, killed and mortally wounded, or more than ten per cent. of our enrollment. Nearly one-third of Colonel Wm. F. Fox's 'Three Hundred Fighting Regiments' met with a smaller loss."

The following is the first regimental organization completed at Albany:

Colonel—William Ladew,
Lieut. Col.—James A. Suiter,
Major—Byron Laflin,
Adjutant—George W. Thompson,
Quartermaster—Nathan Easterbrook, Jr.,
Surgeon—Socrates N. Sherman,
Asst. Surgeon—Edward S. Walker,
Chaplain—J. B. Van Petten,
Drum Major—David M. Heath.



CAPTAIN MONROE BRUNDAGE—1875

When mustered into the federal service, the regiment, according to Colonel Suiter, numbered 786 officers and men. Adjutant-General Sprague, in his early reports of 1864, gives the number as 809. At the muster in, June 15, an opportunity was given to any, who didn't like the prospect ahead, to back out; and there were some faint hearts, who availed themselves of the chance; but generally speaking there was little disposition to do this. The regiment was drawn up, and a company at a time held up the right hands and swore to support and defend the country. When any men in a company backed out, there was a universal howl from all the others in the regiment. And when any company stood solidly up, and took the oath to a man, there was a universal cheer. Most of the cases of backing out were due to misgivings which the men began to have about their pay; for some, we must remember, had already been in the service nearly two months, and as yet no pay had materialized. But usually, when reassured on this point, they stepped back into the ranks.

In the General Roster, which is given farther on, will be found the names of all the officers, elected at the organization, with the order of their subsequent succession. On the afternoon of June 26 a stand of colors* was presented to the regiment by Horace Burch, of Little Falls, representing the ladies of that place. The banner was of silk, and was a beautiful emblem. Here at the barracks, also, the men received their arms, their uniforms, their blankets, and, in fact, their whole first outfits. The guns were the old smooth-bore, Springfield muskets, which even then were properly regarded as antique weapons. The uniforms were good, but the blankets were small and shoddy. They were the best, however, that the state could do on such short notice, and very soon after reaching the field they were replaced by blankets good enough for anybody. All this time there was hard drill going on every day; and the citizens of yesterday, the clerks, and the farmer boys were rapidly being transformed into well-seasoned soldiers. At Tweddle Hall, in the city, every Sunday, the men attended divine service, and the great hall echoed to many a rousing sermon, preached by the ablest ministers in the city; among whom was Rev. R. B. Stratton, who took a deep interest in the Thirty-fourth; for he had been a Little Falls citizen himself but recently, and personally knew many of the members.

*A WORD CONCERNING THE PICTURES.

Very many of the illustrations in this volume are from photographs more than forty years old. They were faded and yellow, and deeply gnawed by the tooth of time; but I think the comrades will agree with me that the photo-engravers have succeeded remarkably well in restoring them. Many of the recent views were taken by myself. The views of the monument and group were taken by Photographer W. B. King, of Hagerstown, Md., from whom comrades can obtain copies. We are all deeply indebted to the comrades who have been willing to loan their old photographs, now held as priceless treasures, for the purposes of this history. Whenever possible it has been my plan to give two pictures of each officer, showing how he looked in the war, and how he looks now, or did in later life, for many have passed away. In most cases Time has left few of the lineaments with which we were familiar. The flag referred to is now preserved, along with many others, in the State Capitol, at Albany.

CHAPTER II

OFF TO THE FRONT. CAMP KALORAMA. CAMP JACKSON.

ON the morning of July 3, a person standing at the foot of State Street, in Albany, and gazing up toward the Capitol, would have seen a column of soldiers marching down. It was a sight with which the citizens of the city had grown quite familiar, but which still remained an inspiring spectacle. There was the rhythmic wave of motion which, starting at the head of the column, nearest the band, rolled up the great hill till it reached the rear of the column, and every moment repeated itself as the men swung from right to left, and left to right. The guns, at a right shoulder shift, flashed in the bright morning sun, every one held at exactly the same angle. Who are these men, who thus bear themselves so nobly, and step so firm and true? Surely they are no raw recruits; they are more like Uncle Sam's regulars; they march as if a military step were their natural habit, and military service their accustomed vocation. But no; these are the men who, but yesterday, were in the backwoods of northern Herkimer County; scattered upon the farms of old Steuben; along the shores of Lake Champlain; and through the towns and cities of the state. Each man has heard a warning cry that "freedom stood in peril of a foe," and here he is, ready for her defense. Never men stepped truer to the drum-beat than these men of the Thirty-fourth, who are now on their way to the front; and we may be sure we shall hear a good report of them, when the time comes for action.

It is July 3, and the regiment has embarked, and is on its way down the river. The morning of our national holiday finds the *Western World* at wharf, in the lower part of New York city, where it remains until the morning of the 5th, when it steams across the bay, and the regiment takes train for Washington. The *Washington Intelligencer*, of Saturday, July 6, contained this among its other local news items:

"The Thirty-fourth Regiment, New York State Volunteers, arrived here at nine o'clock last evening. It is a fine body of men, who are mostly from Herkimer County. The regiment numbers a thousand men."

Here Colonel Ladew reports to General Mansfield, and on the following day, Sunday, the regiment pitches its first camp, which is on Kalorama Heights, a commanding and healthy site, with sloping side, and a bountiful stream of water close at hand. Here, during our second week, occurred the first real casualty in the regiment. George J. Waterhouse, of Company K, going to the brook in the morning, to fill his canteen, leaned over, his revolver slipped from his side coat pocket, the hammer struck on a stone, the pistol was discharged, and the ball passed directly through his heart. Waterhouse was a printer, employed in the office of the *Little Falls Journal*, at the time of his enlistment, as was also the writer of this history. His tragic death produced a profound impression.

Quartermaster Easterbrook sends us the following statement in regard to the exchange of our old Springfield muskets for a better arm, which occurred at this time:

"I suppose you have heard Colonel Suiter relate the story of the very discouraging outlook for an efficient arming of the regiment when it reached Washington; and how, by a lucky providence, in the personal visit of Governor Morgan to the city, and through the influence or aid of General Mansfield and General Francis E. Spinner, and perhaps others, the regiment was finally, though reluctantly, on the part of Governor Morgan, armed with the Enfield rifle. It is an interesting incident of the service of the regiment, and is worthy of preservation."

Colonel Suiter's account of this incident is briefly stated as follows:

"The arms which we had, being worthless, we made application to Governor Morgan, then in Washington, for more efficient arms. We received, on the morning of July 21, Enfield rifles, of 58 and 60 caliber, and sent them to the men."

The battle of Bull Run was fought on Sunday, July 21; and a great many good people thought the north was justly punished for being willing to go to war on that holy day. But how about the south? The south might properly have wished that all its battles could be fought on that day, that it was the best day in the week for them. We lay in our camp on Kalorama, and heard the distant booming of the heavy guns. The day before an order to be ready had arrived; but not yet had we made a move. It was a Sunday for deep reflection, and for thoughts quite as serious as we might have had at home, listening to "sermons of another kind." Along in the middle of the afternoon the order came to fall in, and we thought we should surely start for the front. But we didn't. Monday morning all moving orders were countermanded. On that morning Colonel Ladew started for the north on recruiting service, and the command devolved on Lieutenant-Colonel Suiter.

July 28, the regiment broke camp on Kalorama, and took its uneventful march up the Potomac, as far as Great Falls, which is the source of water-supply for the city of Washington. Here three companies, B, G, and I, are detached, under the command of Major Laflin, to guard the river. The remaining seven companies proceed on to Seneca Mills, where they go into camp, which is named after General Jackson.

Quartermaster Easterbrook gives us the following account of the trip up to Seneca Mills:

"When we left Washington for Seneca Mills, Gen. Mansfield took lively interest in our outfit. We had 42 Wagons, 6 Ambulances, a Wagonmaster and three assistants. We had 190 head of horses to do our work. These 190 horses consumed about one and a quarter tons of hay and 60 bushels of oats per day. General Mansfield ordered the Asst. Q. M. (Maj. D. H. Rucker, father-in-law of Gen. Sheridan,) to supply me with \$2,000, to buy forage. Maj. Rucker gave me 100 twenty dollar gold pieces. I had no place to put them, so I put them in the valise attached to the saddle, which I had bought in Albany. This valise, as I learned from experience, was made of stiff cardboard paper, covered with cloth. The gold pieces weighed five or six pounds, and every time my horse galloped the gold would bounce from one end to the other of the valise, and at last knocked out the end of the same, the

gold falling and scattering over the ground. There was a lively scramble to gather it in, which I finally did, but the puzzle, what to do with it, was yet unsolved. I slept with it under my head for a pillow that night. Gen. Mansfield had \$800 turned over to Lieut.-Col. Suiter at the same time, to buy fresh meat for the regt. I never knew how the Colonel got along with his responsibility, but mine made me lots of trouble."

While we were at Camp Jackson we had a good deal of trouble with the matter of provisioning the regiment. There was no regular system of supplying the troops not only of our own, but of other regiments as well, that were encamped along the Potomac. All provisions had to be hauled in wagons from Washington, except produce for the horses, which was bought of the farmers in the vicinity. On one occasion Captain Sponable was sent to Washington for supplies by Colonel Ladew. The roads were bad, the horses, four to a wagon, were green, and wouldn't pull, and the Captain had a hard time getting back. He made up his mind that if he was ever sent out on that duty again he would devise some other means for hauling the stuff to camp. Alongside the river ran the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal; which, at that time, was closed to navigation, on account of the rebels, who occupied the Virginia shore. The water was in the canal, but there was no navigation. And sure enough, shortly after the Captain's first trip, he was ordered to make another. He went down to Washington on horseback, and proceeded to interview Captain D. H. Rucker, who was then Assistant Quartermaster, at Washington (and by the way, he was afterward father-in-law to General Phil Sheridan), and made requisition on him for a boat to transport supplies to Seneca Mills. The Quartermaster looked at the Captain out of the corner of his eye, and finally said, "Captain, are you crazy? You never could get a boat to Seneca Mills. The rebels would blow you out of the canal." The Captain insisted, but it was of no use. Rucker would give no boat. The Captain then left, and went to General Francis E. Spinner, then and for the whole period of the war, United States Treasurer. General Spinner was a Herkimer County man, whose home was in Mohawk. He knew the Captain well, and knew also that he was a practical boatman; and what's more, knew that he was a man who, when he set out to do a thing, generally did it. Well, to make a long story short, the Captain got his boat; and hurried back to Rucker with his written order. Rucker made no more opposition; but promptly said that the stuff should be at the wharf in Georgetown, and loaded, by five o'clock. And sure enough it was; and the Captain started for Seneca Mills. That was probably one of the most remarkable trips ever made by any man on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. The Captain was captain, boat'sun, crew and cook; and what's more, had to do all the locking on the way. The driver drove his horses, dodged the bullets, and the Captain did the rest. The rebels were early in discovering this bold attempt to reopen navigation, and thought it a little premature; and that it was their duty to put some obstacles in the way. But, in spite of all their opposition, the Captain succeeded, brought his boat through in handsome shape, with the cargo intact, and received therefor the thanks of his commanding officer.

Here, as at all our other first camps, we were overrun with the blacks, for whom the Suwanee River, and all other rivers of the south, had no attractions at all comparable with those of the Potomac River, with Massa Linkum's sojers encamped on its northern bank. General Butler had not yet arrived, to give these refugees a name and a status; the government did not want to do anything to give the south reason for believing that we were fighting to wipe out slavery; and so these runaways, who were not yet contrabands, were left unhoused, unfed, unclothed, and almost unburied. Later on their condition was very much improved, and thousands of them were employed as teamsters, servants, etc. But all along, at first, the whole situation was most pathetic.

Quartermaster Easterbrook gives us a few interesting reminiscences on this subject:

"The only points of especial interest regarding the fugitive slaves in our camp, so far as I had any experience, center on Fenton Harris, who faithfully served me, went to Little Falls with me when we were mustered out, came to New Haven with me, and died here last October, (1901,) and lies in the Grove Street Cemetery in this city, in the lot, and close by the grave of Lieut.-Governor, Morris Tyler, in whose family he had been employed for thirty-four years. Fenton was much more than a servant to me. I have never lost interest in him. He was a noble specimen of an escaped slave. Col. Lafin had as a servant "Dick," who also was a superior man. I would like to tell you how I tried to get Dick out of Washington, in December, 1861, with the aid of Dr. Sherman, to take him home, (Pittsfield, Mass.,) for the Colonel, and how he failed. A black man could not get out of Washington. Dr. Sherman invoked the power of his position to get him out, but it wouldn't work. Dick had to stay. Then there was Addison Phillips, and his wife, Nellie, with an infant of tender age. (six weeks, I think). Nellie established a laundry at Camp Jackson, and did quite a thriving business. Addison, is living at the Falls, and did own several houses and lots there. Captain Riley also had a valuable man. He was as black as a raven, and as good as he was black. He enlisted late in 1863, or early in '64, and received a large bounty: \$1,500 as I remember it. Fenton Harris had been owned by a man named Turley, whose home was at Leesburg, Va. There must have been twenty or twenty-five negroes in our outfit, most of whom came to us at Camp Jackson. The poor fellows had a hard time of it until the adoption of Butler's theory. After that they got along all right."

Major Sponable also had a servant by the name of Robert Scott, who was like the others, faithful and true. He was an escaped slave, who joined us at Camp McClellan. He was brought home by the Major at the close of our service. He went to school in Little Falls during the summer of 1863, and the Major finally got him a position as waiter in a restaurant, in Syracuse.

Captain Clark reports that on one occasion, when he was on picket at Edward's Ferry, General Stone tried to send back to Virginia two boat loads of these blacks that had "sought sanctuary" in our camps. The Confederate picket refused to let them land. Stone still ordered the men to row on, but the rebel picket threatened to shoot, and so Stone gave it up. Stone was imprisoned after Ball's Bluff, and later was released, and restored to the confidence of the government. Still later he became a Pasha in Egypt.

The regiment now has the custody of about seventeen miles of river front, parallel to which runs the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. The line runs from a point two miles east of Great Falls, to eight miles west of Seneca Mills. In addition to this laborious picket duty, there was, of course, the usual amount of guard duty at the home camp, which was by no means light, and the regular drills and inspections. During this time, the unknown land, which lay south of the river, was a region of special interest and inquiry among both officers and men. The fact that it was a forbidden country, made it all the more interesting. There was not much evidence of the presence of soldiers on the other side, and this augmented the temptation to steal over. It was on one of these scouting expeditions that Oliver P. Darling, of Company B, lost his life; Bob Gracey, of Company H was shot and captured, and Captain Wells Sponable of Company B, came near sharing the fate of one, or the other, or both. It was a close shave for the Captain. Fortunately we have the account of this adventure in Captain Sponable's own words:

"While encamped at Seneca Mills, and being this day, September 16, on duty as regimental officer of the day, Colonel Wm. Ladew told me he had that day heard that a rebel regiment had recently been stationed at Dranesville, a small place, from four to six miles from our camp, on the Virginia side of the Potomac. The Colonel relieved me from the duties of officer of the day, and placed Captain John Beverly on that duty. While I was getting ready to cross the river, Private Oliver P. Darling, of my company, and Bob Gracey, of Company H, obtained permission from the Colonel to accompany me. My instructions from the Colonel were verbal: to obtain all the information possible, and report as soon as practicable; at the same time to use my best judgment as to my actions while on said expedition. We crossed the river about sundown, passed into a large cornfield, crossed the marsh on the logs, and proceeded on our way. A short distance behind us came eight or ten members of our regiment, that were stationed at Muddy Branch, on picket, who were on their way to obtain some of the rebels' green corn on the island. Directly after crossing the marsh, as the evening was quite light, I proceeded along the edge of a woods on our right, being temporarily shielded on the left by another large cornfield. I took the lead, Darling in the center, and Gracey brought up the rear. The whole of the picket that were following had not crossed over the logs when I heard a slight noise in the cornfield on my left, probably not over three rods distant from me. Instantly thereafter I heard the command to fire given, which was followed by a volley of rifles; how many there were I cannot say. I looked over my shoulder and saw both of my companions fall, and, supposing them dead, as my hat had been knocked off my head by a rebel bullet, I thought it time for me to rejoin my regiment, if possible so to do. In much less time than it now takes to tell it, I turned to the right, passed through the woods, and came out about half a mile further up the river than I had crossed earlier in the evening. Upon arriving at the river, it took me but a moment to decide what was best to do: swim the river at once, or remain to be captured. I plunged into the river, and immediately thereafter the rebels commanded me to return. Not feeling disposed to obey their order, I swam as fast as possible, they at the same time accelerating my exertions by firing about twenty shots at me, none of which, however, hit me, though they came in rather close proximity. Upon regaining the camp, I found the regiment under arms, and also learned that some of the shots fired at me had entered the camp."

Captain Sponable goes on to say:

"Bob Gracey was taken prisoner, but subsequently escaped by drugging his guard. On his return to the regiment he told me that, while a prisoner, he paid an Irishman two dollars to bury two men, he supposing that I had also been killed, as was Darling."

There was a good deal of commotion in camp the night this adventure was proceeding. We could plainly hear the firing. The whole regiment was ordered out, for it was pretty well known that there was a force of rebels, some 1,200 strong, across the river, with unknown intentions, and Captain Sponable had evidently come in contact with them. The regiment was advanced to the river, and what took place there is briefly stated by an officer in Company C:

"I got Company C in a position that commanded the river for a mile or two. I then learned that Captain Sponable and all his men had either been killed, or taken prisoners. I started to go down to the river crosslots, when whom should I meet but Sponable himself, with only one boot on, and wrapped up in a big shawl. Lost one boot, leggings, and revolver in swimming the river. I was overjoyed to see him, but could not help laughing at his ridiculous appearance."

There was a great sensation in camp when the Captain arrived, and this was repeated some time later in the month, when Bob Gracey himself appeared one morning. He looked as if he had had a hard time, and indeed he had. It appears that he had been shot through and through, the bullet entering his chest, passing through one lung, and out at his back. He had escaped, as stated above, by drugging his guard. "Big Bob" was surrounded by the comrades, and had to tell the story of his adventures many times over during the days that followed. It was this experience which led to his health giving out entirely the following year, and in October, 1862, he was discharged in consequence. Among the men who had followed the Major's company was Corporal Zugg, of Company D (borne on the rolls as Zaugg). Zugg was also wounded, but made his escape back to the Maryland shore. While in hospital, suffering from his wound, he was attacked with lock-jaw, and for a long time lay in this condition, his jaws firmly set, and just space enough between his teeth to insert a knife blade. Zugg was "a swarthy little runt of a French Canadian," and had been a soldier in the English army during the Crimean war, passing through all its many battles unscathed. Strange behavior of fortune, to let a man go unharmed through all that danger, only to be killed later in a little skirmish on the Potomac. Stranger yet, that fortune should requite this brave man, who had undertaken to fight the battles of freedom for his adopted country, by bearing him ever since on its rolls as a deserter. Another singular instance of unrequited fortune, in connection with this little excursion into Virginia, was the case of Corporal Kellogg, also of Company D. Kellogg was a magnificent specimen of physical manhood, and as handsome as a picture. He was taken prisoner at the same time, and was never able afterward to return to the regiment. But let this bit of homely philosophy comfort us: they also served their country, who served in prison walls.

October 12, occurred an event tragic and shocking in the extreme. Hiram Burke stabbed and killed Lawrence Rooney, during an altercation. Both were Company B men. Burke was taken to the Rockville, Md., jail, and the regiment moving shortly after, the only record we can trace of him is that he was "dishonorably discharged" for the crime.

CHAPTER III

EDWARD'S FERRY. BALL'S BLUFF. WINTER AT CAMP McCLELLAN.

THESE scouting expeditions across the Potomac thickened, rather than thinned, as the season advanced. Finally, there was an effort on the part of General McClellan, now in command of the Army of the Potomac, to determine the strength and character of the rebel forces scattered along the upper Potomac, on the Virginia side.

It was the fortune of the Thirty-fourth to play a more or less important part in that little red drama, known in the annals of the great rebellion, as the Battle of Ball's Bluff. Leesburg, nearly opposite us, was a good sized Virginia town, and was supposed to be the headquarters for quite a large body of the enemy. General Charles P. Stone was in immediate command on our side; and, on October 20, received orders from McClellan to feel the ground around Leesburg. With this in view, he directed Colonel Devens, of the Fifteenth Massachusetts, to send out a scouting force, to determine just what there was at Leesburg. The scouting party reported a small force only in sight; whereupon five companies of the Fifteenth were thrown across at Harrison's Island; and afterward other troops, numbering, all told, 1,900 men. This force was attacked by a superior force of rebels, under General Evans, and driven into the river, with great slaughter.

Our fortunes, however, lay at Edward's Ferry, some four miles below, and were not so disastrous. Monday morning, October 21, we broke camp at Seneca Mills, and started for Poolesville, some eight miles away. We were soon halted, and our destination changed to Edward's Ferry. Arriving at that place about noon, we found the movement across the river already under way. Two regiments were across the river, and others waiting for the ferry. Heavy cannonading was kept up by our batteries on the Maryland side, on what appeared to be rebel redoubts some distance back from the river; but without drawing any fire from that direction. The means of transportation to the western bank of the river were nothing to brag of. Two old scows had been conscripted from the adjacent Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and were poled back and forth in primitive fashion. During the afternoon our turn came, and for the first time the regiment squatted on the sacred soil of old Virginia. Pickets were thrown out, and the scant forces, thus quite isolated, awaited events. Toward midnight, most unsavory rumors began flying about. These were to the effect that Colonel Baker's forces, which had crossed at Harrison's Island, above, had been badly cut up; that Colonel Baker himself, had been killed; and that the victorious enemy were now on their way to give us a dose of the same medicine. Immediately began a hurried retreat back across the river. This continued until another batch of rumors started flying—to the effect that McClellan, with a large body of troops, was on his way to reinforce us, coming up the Virginia side of the river. This stopped

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the retreat, and such forces as had been taken to the Maryland side were brought back. All the talk now was about an immediate advance on Leesburg. During the afternoon following we were suddenly thrown into great excitement by hearing volley after volley of musketry discharged among the pickets, and soon after a long line of rebel troops was plainly discernible, just in rear of our retreating pickets. At this juncture, two pieces of artillery opened a brisk fire upon the advancing enemy, and the infantry lined up for action. The rebels, however, soon beat a hasty retreat, and our picket line was immediately restored. Company G was thrown forward to support the most advanced pickets, and the rest of the regiment held in reserve well toward the front. A company of the First Minnesota, another regiment of the brigade, was on the right of Company G, and during the brief engagement had one man killed, and another wounded, the man killed receiving four bayonet thrusts after he fell, mortally wounded by a shot through the hip. Wednesday afternoon there was again some commotion out on the front, but nothing came of it; and Wednesday night the troops were all transferred back to the Maryland side.

This whole event acquires importance by reason of what took place elsewhere, rather than by what we experienced. There is no reason why we should not have had a dose of the same medicine that was given to the Fifteenth Massachusetts, and the other regiments that crossed at Ball's Bluff. It is probable the enemy did not understand our isolated position. At the time they made their appearance, as above recorded, General Banks had a large force on the Maryland side, waiting to cross. This acted as a first-class bluff. So far as known, Captain Wells Sponable of Company B, and Private James Faville of Company K, were the last persons to leave the Virginia side. Coming to the river bank, they found large numbers of muskets, and a great quantity of provisions, abandoned on the bank. All this stuff they threw into the river before leaving.

Greeley in his "American Conflict," describing the events that took place at Ball's Bluff, adds this in regard to our movement at Edward's Ferry:

"Meanwhile General Stone had directed General Gorman to throw across the river at Edward's Ferry, a small force, which made a cautious reconnaissance for about three miles, on the road to Leesburg, when, coming suddenly upon a Mississippi regiment, it exchanged volleys and returned. General Gorman's entire brigade was thrown over at this point during the day; but, as it did not advance, its mere presence on the Virginia side of the Potomac, so far from the scene of the actual combat, subserved no purpose. After the disaster was complete, General Stone, about ten p. m., arrived on the ground, opposite Ball's Bluff, from which our ill-starred advance was made, as did General Banks at three next morning, and General McClellan on the evening of that day. But it was now too late. No relief was sent while relief could have availed. Even McCall retired from Dranesville southward (on the Virginia side) on the day of the fatal fight."

On recrossing the river the regiment did not return to its old camp at Seneca Mills, but proceeded to Poolville, where it went into camp, and remained until the following spring. This camp was known as "Camp McClellan." At this time we were brigaded with the Fifteenth

Massachusetts, First Minnesota, and Eighty-second New York (formerly Second New York Militia) under the command of General Willis A. Gorman.

Previous to this Edward's Ferry movement, Colonel Ladew had returned, and resumed command of the regiment; but, always in extremely poor health, and seemingly unable to endure the fatigue of campaigning, he was unable to accompany the regiment across the river; and was again compelled to be absent from his command until the 20th of February. The winter on the upper Potomac was one of much severity. In spite of stringent orders to the contrary, there was a good



CAPTAIN THOMAS CORCORAN—1865

deal of intercourse, of the friendliest character, between the pickets on the opposite sides of the river. There were a good many meetings in mid-stream, much commerce in the way of swapping of coffee for tobacco; swapping of newspapers and general exchange of news and views, not considered contraband. Not infrequently our pickets would cross to the other bank or the rebels to ours, for purposes of more friendly intercourse. This was wholly out of order, of course, and in fact, dead against orders; and more than one officer lost his head on account of it. But neither officers nor men could withstand the deadly fascination of the game. It was delicious. And the officers and men on the rebel side couldn't abstain from it any more than we could. As the winter advanced, river and canal were fast locked in icy fetters. And then the northern boys wished they had brought their skates; for they could see the Johnnies, on the other side, having a good time on the ice. January 10, there was a heavy fall of snow, and the weather became bitterly cold. The rigors of picket, down on the river, could not be abated; but in camp the men made themselves as comfortable as possible. Congenial spirits among the men, drawn together by that selective affinity which sometimes makes strange bedfellows, would combine, and erect little log-walled huts, with some kind of rude roofing, and so make themselves quite cosy. Then, again, some strange jockey, would go and live by himself, solitary like, chumming or fraternizing with nobody. It was his way, and he was let alone.

And all the time at the camps there was drill, drill: company drill, regimental drill; and three times a week there was brigade drill. These brigade drills were grand affairs, and quite worthy a long journey to see. Everything was spick and span, bright and shining; and three brass bands, and several drum corps in the brigade, made up a quite overpowering mass of glory. Occasionally, also, there would be grand reviews of all the troops in that vicinity, serenely contemplated by either the great General George B. McClellan himself, or by General Charles P. Stone, who, if it had not been for the red memory of Ball's Bluff, and Edward's Ferry, might have counted himself, also, to have been some great person. But at this time the Thirty-fourth itself had no band; that is, had not the real brass thing. And feeling the humiliating position in which this naturally placed the regiment, there was a general chipping in, the brass horns were ordered, and soon the Thirty-fourth had as good a band as any. This story teaches us, that, in time of war, if you can't have the real thing, in the way of glory, such as battles and killings, a brass band is the first, last, and best substitute.

To the everlasting credit of all the officers and men, be it said, that there was the most determined effort, through all the hard winter, to make the most and the best of the situation. Largely through the exertions of Chaplain Van Petten, there was erected a commodious chapel, in which there was preaching on Sunday, Bible class on Monday evening, prayer meeting on Tuesday and on Thursday evenings, and a Lyceum meeting on Wednesday evening. This Lyceum was a great thing. And the debates were masterful and eloquent. Some of the debates were on war topics, and the state of the country, and showed the true statesman-like breadth and grip of events. The following were the officers: President, Lieutenant-Colonel James A. Suiter; Vice-President, Captain D. J. Rich; Secretary, Lieutenant W. S. Walton; Treasurer, Adjutant George W. Thompson.

We observe the danger we encounter in this narrative of making the view a little too rosy. We note with regret our constant tendency to lean that way. And, lest some of our old comrades should be beguiled by this narrative into believing that they must have had a very delightful time that winter, after all, we will have to admonish them not to forget how it rained that winter; how it snowed; how it froze; how it thawed and let the bottom drop out of all the roads, and of many more equally interesting facts. Some men thought it rained all the time; but this view was not generally held; for quite as many thought it snowed all the time; but all agreed that the weather was doing something all the time, quite extraordinary. Hard labor was incessant; sickness was very common; and suffering was universal. Living on the raw like that, is the thing to bring out all the weak, and the strong, and the singular traits in human nature. You find out all that was born in a man, and all that he has since acquired. The sharp attrition of the closely herded camp life grinds a man hard, and sometimes uncovers things not suspected before.

We must not forget to speak of a nice little event that occurred on the 1st of February. That was the presentation of a sword to Dr. S. N. Sherman, the surgeon of the regiment. Sherman was a member of Congress yet, and away a good deal at Washington. But on the occasion of one of his visits to camp he was presented with a fine sword and belt. This was on account of his personal care and interest in the welfare of the men on the occasion of the crossing at Edward's Ferry, October 21. The sword bore an inscription appropriate to that event. The doctor was a very popular man from the beginning of his connection with the regiment, until his retirement March 6, 1863, to accept the position of Surgeon of United States Volunteers. The doctor, next to Lieutenant-Colonel Suiter, was the oldest officer in the regiment, the colonel being forty-four years old at the time of entering the service.

From early in August, 1861, to November 12, 1862, Quartermaster Nathan Easterbrook, Jr., was on detached duty on the staff of General Gorman, commanding the brigade. During the interval, this department was administered at first by First Lieutenant Elijah R. Brown, of Company A, for nearly a year; and afterward by First Lieutenant Alfred T. Atwood, of Company I. Both officers served the regiment with fidelity and ability. In one of the letters of Lieutenant W. S. Walton we find the following neat little allusion to Quartermaster Easterbrook:

"Conspicuous among General Gorman's staff, we noticed, on both occasions (brigade reviews), your friend and fellow townsman, N. Easterbrook, Jr., now honored with the duties and emoluments of Captain Brigade Quartermaster and aide-de-camp. Active, earnest, and kind to all, he deserves his good fortune, and nothing would please us more than to have some military dignity say, 'Come up higher.'"

A very cheery event during these winter months, and, in fact, always, was the arrival of the paymaster. In those days we were paid off in coin, and the formidable twenty-dollar gold pieces were very much in evidence in the regiment after these visits. A snug bit of money it took to go around; but Paymaster King always brought enough. This being paid in coin did not continue long; for soon the white and yellow metals disappeared, and did not reappear as currency for more than eleven years.

CHAPTER IV

MOVING AT LAST. OPENING OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO R.R.

AND so the winter wore away, and it came to be the end of February. After a thousand rumors had settled it otherwise, we finally, on February 26, left Camp McClellan, and headed for old Virginia's shore. First to Adamstown, where we took train, then to Harper's Ferry, where we left the train, and crossed the Potomac on a pontoon bridge. This is where the Potomac cuts through the Blue Ridge Mountains, leaving the sharp cleavage of Maryland Heights on one side, and Loudon Heights on the other. While here the men took up their quarters in a large brick building, that was formerly used as a cotton factory. When we went down to the dedication of our monument September 17, 1902, we reached Harper's Ferry the first night; and the next morning the men took a walk down to the old factory, which seemed not to have changed much.

At that time, however, 1862, outside the view which nature afforded, there was little of natural beauty. On the contrary, the scene was one of widespread desolation. War had surely wrought havoc here. Here were the ruins of the United States Armory; of the great railroad bridge of the Baltimore and Ohio; of large flouring mills, and of many other important buildings; as well as all the substantial reminiscences of the John Brown episode; and everywhere, also, the reminders of the sanguinary struggles that had but recently taken place between the Union and Confederate forces. The boys took it all in.

On March 4 we left Harper's Ferry, and moved to Bolivar Heights, two and a half miles away. The situation here was a most commanding one, and we are bound to see a good deal of it, first and last. March 7, at eight A. M. the brigade leaves old Bolivar, and is headed south, up the Shenandoah Valley. At ten o'clock it is near Charlestown, and goes into camp in the edge of a woods, overlooking the beautiful valley. Here till the 10th. At six o'clock in the morning, in the midst of a pouring rain, it is off again, down through Charlestown, and headed for Berryville. Now there is firing ahead, ominous sounds and sights of every kind, and it looks as if our time had come, for we are on the very frontier of the advancing column. But no; the enemy offers but little opposition, and soon we are in Berryville, and down comes the secesh rag, and up go the stars and stripes. Still there are threatening sounds ahead, until our cavalry swoops down the road, and just cleans it.

On the march to Charlestown, where John Brown was hanged, the regimental bands played the tune, to which is set "Battle Hymn of the Republic," and the mighty host, marching in columns miles in length, sang the familiar:

"John Brown's body lies a-mouldering in the grave,
But his soul goes marching on;"

MOVING AT LAST



COL. BYRON LAFLIN—1863

and when the chorus, "Glory, glory, Hallelujah," was reached the volume of the thousands of voices was most impressive. As foreshadowing the final doom of slavery, it was very significant. The rebel sympathizers, in return for this expression of sentiment (for we could now and then hear them, although we couldn't see them), sang in reply:

"'Twas in Harper's Ferry section
They had an insurrection;
John Brown thought the niggers would sustain him;
But old Gov'nor Wise,
Dropped the specs from off his eyes,
And he sent him to the happy land of Canaan."

This little town of Berryville boasted a newspaper called *The Conservator*. Its editor was dead set against anything like progress, but managed to get a move on, when the Yanks showed up; and some of our boys thought it too bad for the subscribers to be without their accustomed home paper for even one day. So some of them turned in, and resumed the publication. The first number issued by the new management was a model in its way. There were short stories, poems, and lots of good news, right down to date, from the seat of war. A great many new subscribers were added to the list. But the management concluded that Winchester would be a better field for an enterprise of that kind, and accordingly, on the 13th, started out, with Winchester only ten miles away.

But it is monotonous always marching in one direction, and, accordingly, when within only two miles of that much desired haven, the order came to about face, and night found us again back in Berryville, a little the worse for wear. The publication of *The Conservator* is discontinued on account of a pressure of other duties. There was a good deal of pressure on our columns at that time.* Hon. A. C. Brundage furnishes us with the following account of a little incident which occurred in Company I at this time:

"Soon after reaching camp at Berryville, on the advance southward, Company I was detailed to go out on picket on the Millwood road. The next morning the army, including Gorman's brigade, went on toward Winchester without calling in Company I, which had provisioned only for that night and the morning. After noon, Lieutenant Brundage sent the writer, with four men, back to Berryville, for provisions. Imagine our surprise, on reaching there, to find the regiment and the army gone, and no show for rations in sight. While looking over the situation, and speculating on our forlorn prospects, we were relieved by seeing Captain Brown, then Brigade Quartermaster, and an escort, coming from the direction of Winchester, the army having been ordered to retrace its steps the same day. The army and all stores were some miles away, except two or three wagons that he had brought on in advance; and from these Captain Brown

*The Fifteenth Massachusetts and the First Minnesota have each always claimed the honor of having furnished the editor of *The Conservator*; but there is equally good evidence that the editor was none other than Sanford Helmer of Co. F. We have found it impossible to get hold of a copy of this paper. We suppose when this history is published, and it is everlastingly too late, half a dozen comrades will send us copies.—Ed.



COLONEL BYRON LAFLIN—1884

gave us a small stock of rations, and impressed, for their transportation out to our picket post, a man with a team and wagon. Captain Brown informed us that the army would be back to Berryville that night."

On Friday, March 14, we are again back at Charlestown, and on the following day are on the top of old Bolivar. This most remarkable excursion into eastern Virginia is known in very profane annals as "The Opening of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad." The movement also had another effect, that of drawing together widely separated organizations that properly belonged together; and accordingly, for the first time, Sedgwick's Division was all together; and at this time, March 13, according to the testimony of so good an authority as General Francis A. Walker, the historian of the Second Corps, that forever to be famous organization, the Second Corps, which, under a series of famous generals, beginning with Sumner, and ending with Hancock, the Superb, had its birth. And so the Thirty-fourth found itself in the First Brigade, of the Second Division, of the Second Corps. And Edwin V. Sumner was the great corps' first commander. Later on every one of the many corps in the army, had its distinctive badge, or symbol. Thus, the symbol of the Second Corps, was a trefoil, or clover leaf. And each division of this corps had a different color. Every soldier and officer in the army was required to wear this badge on his hat, or cap, the color corresponding to his division. Thus, meeting a soldier anywhere with a white clover leaf on his hat, you would know, at once that he belonged to the Second Division of the Second Corps. The First Division in our corps, was Richardson's, and, of course, his men all wore the red trefoil. These symbols have everywhere been maintained, in veteran organizations, since the war, and are constantly seen.

Another important event occurred during this brief expedition, and that was the resignation of Colonel Ladew. He had returned to the regiment from New York State on February 20, as stated; but was never in good health with the army; and being again prostrated with sickness, he at this time, gave up for good. His resignation was dated March 20, 1862; and Lieutenant-Colonel James A. Suiter, who, so much of the time, had been in active command of the regiment, immediately succeeded to the vacancy. This sent all the under staff officers up a notch; in fact, caused an upward movement from the very bottom; Laflin becoming lieutenant-colonel, and Captain Charles L. Brown, of Company G, becoming major.

Well, we left the Thirty-fourth on old Bolivar; but not for long did they remain there. Some colossal move was pending. Such a great army must be doing something, and, strangely enough, our next move was on Washington. On the 22d we marched to Sandy Hook, on the Maryland side, where we trained, and the next morning, by three o'clock, we were in Washington, where we went into camp right in front of the Capitol building. Some of the boys immediately went to Congress.

CHAPTER V

THE PENINSULAR CAMPAIGN

MARCH 29, 1862, finds the Thirty-fourth Regiment, with nearly all the rest of the First Brigade, on board steamer *R. Williams*, anchored for a little time directly in front of Mount Vernon, on the Potomac River, having shipped from Alexandria same day. But this stay is only brief, and incidental. Two days later the same regiment finds itself on the same good ship, anchored within a stone's throw of the famous Fortress Monroe, and Old Point Comfort. Near by were many other ships, crowded with men, who had come down the river on the same expedition as ourselves, whatever that may be. Likewise you might have seen a little boat that presently is to revolutionize all modern naval warfare, and all the navies of the world; albeit, it was the most unpretentious object in the whole aggregation. It was the little *Monitor*, resting after her conflict with the *Merrimac*, March 9. The sail down the river, except for a heavy snowstorm just at the start, had been uneventful, although, for a portion of the voyage, it was pretty rough sailing. The next day, April 1, the vessel proceeded to Hampton, where the troops were landed. The condition of Hampton at this time was that of a perfect ruin. By order of the Confederate authorities every building in the place had been burned. The inhabitants were turned out, destitute, forlorn, forsaken. This destruction was probably about as wanton and cruel, and uncalled-for as any act in the whole history of the rebellion. The story is told by the good Chaplain, Rev. J. J. Marks, attached to Kearney's Division, and who wrote a little book on the Peninsular campaign, that after the rebels had evacuated the town, a detachment of soldiers was sent back to attend to this burning business; and that one of the officers stayed at night with his uncle. After he had had a good visit with his uncle's family, and they had talked about old times in a very tender fashion, and breakfast being over, and family prayers being said, the officer informed his astonished uncle that he had been sent back to burn the town, and that, as a matter of conscience, he considered it his duty to begin with that house, which he did.

The morning of April 4th finds the regiment advancing toward Yorktown, and that night the stop is made at Big Bethel, which had been the scene of one of the earlier conflicts, when Theodore Winthrop, the author of two of the brightest books ever published, fell for the honor of his country, April 5 at Yorktown. The passing traveler, along that "thoroughfare," would have been astonished at the magnitude of the task accomplished in the construction, within so short a time, of that road through the wilderness, to Yorktown. The march is over miles, and miles, of corduroy road. Now a corduroy road is built by laying one little log beside another, and sometimes covering them with

dirt. How many little logs in a mile? how many in ten miles? every log a tree, that had to be cut down, stripped of limbs, and laid in its place, making a military road, that horses could travel over safely, and haul heavy loads over; and through swamps at that.

All the way up to Yorktown there were most formidable fortifications. At Big Bethel, and again at a place called Harrison's Mill, there were works that would have withstood a long siege. Why were they so quickly abandoned? The answer to this conundrum was furnished by a young lady of color, who was found, with many other people of her persuasion, eagerly appropriating what the rebels had abandoned: "Oh," said she, "de booms dugged 'em out." Now, at Yorktown, we find the same formidable works; and evidently the rebels have no idea of leaving them in a hurry. "De booms" don't seem to worry 'em, and they give back as good as we send.

The siege of Yorktown lasted just a month, and it was a period of hard work. Every soldier became a digger. Picks and shovels are the weapons now. Heavy details every day, to dig trenches, and throw up earthworks. And dangerous picket duty, too, in front of the enemy. Pickets had to be changed at night; for no movement of that kind could be made by daylight, we were so close. And the weather! Don't speak of it. Rain it could, and rain it did. Said one soldier, writing home on April 9: "We passed another terrible night last night. The rain fell in torrents and we were completely soaked. To stand out anywhere, last night, and hear the coughing, and the 'Oh dears,' which told the actual suffering, was almost as bad as to pass through the hospitals after a battle. Yet," adds this philosopher, "it is not well to complain of the weather." Another man, writing home at this time, says he had made up his mind not to turn in at all that night, the prospect of getting any sleep was so slim. Typhoid fever, that inevitable accompaniment of swamp ground, and wet weather, was quite prevalent. Out on picket there was continual snipping. You mustn't show your head, if you didn't want it perforated. Every day the earthworks rose and rose, and presently black-throated guns began to peer over them. It seemed like it was to be a siege; while every day there was talk about an assault. What that Great Procrastinator, General McClellan, intended to do, it would be hard to say. Now balloons, in war time, are supposed to be a great help. You can see over into the enemy's country, and see all he is doing. That must make him feel very uncomfortable. And seeing just what he is doing, you know just what to do yourself. Of course. Now the Union balloon was up most every day, and sharp-eyed men in it were peering over into the rebel lines. We were not to be caught napping. If they were doing anything, we should know it as soon as they did. Clearly enough, a balloon is a great thing in war time. May 3, and the writer of this was out on the front line, digging with the rest. Some one said, "There is the balloon." And sure enough there it was, taking a good look, just as it had every day. But there was nothing to be seen, and we kept on digging. The next morning what should we hear but that the rebels had left, bag and bag-

gage; and they had been leaving, bag and baggage, for days beforehand. And we had never known a thing of what they were up to. Surely a balloon, in time of war, is a great thing. It contains a great deal of gas; but not much solid information. Of course "Little Mack" could have known what the rebs were up to; but that wasn't his business. His business was to howl for reinforcements. One man can't do everything.

The writer of this sketch wrote a series of letters to a home paper, (the *Mohawk Courier*) during the whole period of the regiment's service, letters which now have helped him out on many a name and date. And we find that he wrote, at this time, Sunday morning, May 4, the following: "At the time of the announcement of the evacuation, we were lying on picket, scarcely half a mile from the nearest point of the rebel works; and it seemed almost incredible that these towering battlements, from which the enemy had been thundering all night long, had been forsaken." But they had.

At once the news ran, like a fire, along the lines, and without a moment's delay the men began to swarm over into the rebel works. With what interest did they prowl about, exploring every nook. It would consume a great deal of valuable space, if we should try to describe the works. They were certainly very extensive. The enemy had left no stone unturned. After a while we learned that the streets were paved with danger. Bombs would explode under the feet of the swarming soldiers. The wonder is that no more were hurt. Why should the rebels abandon such formidable works? It was a clear case. It was because of the terror that the name of Little Mack inspired.

On Monday afternoon following our brigade began to move forward. But that afternoon and night were a time long to be remembered. We thought we had heard of its raining before, and all during the siege; but it never rained till the night of May 5, 1862. Reader, you have heard of its raining pitchforks. But this was every whit as bad; for there was a reign of terror. It was bitterly cold, blowing great guns, and raining torrents. We pretended to be on the march; we were hot after the fleeing rebs; we were threshing the ground just in their rear; but to tell the naked truth we must have advanced about ten rods, all night; we would not like to overstate the distance. There was no road; but there was a river of mud. The men built such fires as they could, and sang, and joked, and told stories of people at home in comfortable beds, and nagged each other, with "Soldier, will you work?" "No, I'll sell my shirt first;" and all that sort of tirade, which showed the dreadful depravity of the situation. Along toward morning we were ordered back to our old camp. O, McClellan is a hustler when he gets after a fleeing enemy.

But the next day, as it wore on, out came the sun, the sky became blue, the noisy winds blew themselves away; and all the discomforts of the past night were cheerfully forgiven. That day we took the little steamer, *Daniel S. Williams*, and went thirty miles up the river to West Point. We reached it just a little too late to take part in the

HISTORY OF THE THIRTY-FOURTH REGIMENT



1862—CAPTAIN IRVING D. CLARK—1903

bloody battle of Williamsburg. But some of the men went over the field, and the sights they saw were bloody. The woods were thickly strewn with the dead and wounded, and the buildings in the town were filled with the same. The rebels had fled so precipitately that they had been compelled to leave all their wounded behind, and their dead unburied. The inhabitants of the town had become terror-stricken, and fled from the approach of the terrible Yankees. The roads leading away from town were strewn

with property thrown away by the inhabitants, in their flight. And farther away the roads were choked with fleeing women, and children, and servants. Surely, war sweeps with a harsh broom.

The next stage in our advance brings us to New Kent Court House. Here we arrive Saturday, May 10, having left West Point the day before. During the march we halt for a few hours, along with the entire division of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, about 11,000 men, on a splendid farm, owned by a man by the name of Eltham. "There were more guests at table than the host invited." And there were others. For just now the army is attacked in front, rear, and flank, by armies of mosquitoes. Their onslaught was sudden and vigorous, and victorious. They carried the day, leaving the field covered with the bodies of their victims. The weather, also, was an enemy in itself; for it was blistering hot, and the men were completely whipped out with the march. Scores fell out; but at New Kent Court House they had a chance to catch up, and the whole army again got its wind. The reports at that time showed that there were 15,000 sick men in the Army of the Potomac.

Thursday, the 15th, we are on the road again, and come to a little place called Austin's Church. This march to Austin's Church was a tough one. The mud was over shoetops; the soil was a sticky clay,

THE PENINSULAR CAMPAIGN

which held the feet like a bootjack, or else slipped and threw you down. On the 18th we broke camp at Austin's Church, and came on to a place which we called Camp Cumberland, where we remained until the 21st. That day, Wednesday, May 21, was also a day long to be remembered. You see we are getting our memories pretty full of these long-to-be remembered days. We broke camp at 6 o'clock in the morning, and marched fourteen miles. People at home often read in the papers about long, forced marches of twenty-five or thirty-five or more miles a day. Stories like these are generally to be discounted, the same as stories about men "itching for a fight." With all a soldier has to carry, and the circumstances under which he does his

traveling, being usually in a crowded road, with frequent and tedious halts—for what, nobody knows, we called this march of fourteen miles, under a burning sun, a record breaker. All day long we were pushed on unmercifully. The mud had now changed to dry sand, and the men suffered greatly from thirst. As one officer wrote home: "As a general thing water was scarce and precious as molten gold; while the little that could be obtained after a rush and push and a general squabble, was too foul to drink." Men and officers as well, fell out of the ranks by the dozens. It is said three poor fellows died from heat and exhaustion. But there is no doubt about the beauty of that country. We passed many fine old mansions on the way, bowered in trees, overlooking broad acres, and surrounded by orchards and fields of growing corn. Always near these old mansions, the darkies were very much in evidence, and greatly excited at the coming of the Yanks. At one point we passed Roper's Church, the place where Washington was married



1900—CAPTAIN WILLIAM S. WALTON—1863

to the beautiful Mrs. Martha Custis. Late in the afternoon we arrived within two miles of Bottom's Bridge, and encamped in an open field near the Richmond & York River Railroad. We then learned that we were fourteen miles from Richmond, and twenty-six miles from West Point. The men were greatly elated to learn that the Eighty-first and Ninety-second New York Regiments and Bates' Artillery, were encamped near by, and there was a great deal of visiting back and forth.

The 22d was a day of rest. On Friday, the 23d, began the issue of the famous whiskey ration. Half a gill was doled out to every man twice a day. There was some debate among the men in regard to the propriety of this whiskey business. It wasn't very likely to keep men from getting sick, and it was pretty certain to make mischief. The temperance men, not wanting the stuff themselves, had compunctions about giving it to others.

Monday, May 26th, found us at the Tyler House, an old-time slave plantation, the home of the President Tyler family. Here we remained until May 31, a date that will always stand as a marked one in American history.

The following is the program prescribed for us in General Order No. 4, dated August 8, 1861, at Camp Jackson and which had been followed ever since, with few variations: Reveille, (all up,) 5 a. m. Company Drill, (no excuses accepted,) 5.30. Surgeon's Call, (the very sick ordered to the hospital,) 5.30. Breakfast, (you got your own,) 7. Morning Roll Call, (hurry up, and get in line,) 8. Guard Mounting, (unlucky Tommy Atkins, who has to go on,) 9. Discharge of foul guns, (not much to that,) 10—11. Dinner, (bean soup to-day; good,) 12. Company Drill, ("Captain, can't I be excused? I don't feel very well." "No excuses, sir; get your gun, and fall in.") 4 p. m. Battalion Drill, (what new knot is that blankety blank officer going to tie us up in to-day?) 6. Dress Parade, (a dozen or more new orders for one thing and another,) 7. Company Roll Call, (stentorian voice of Talcott, "Sir, all are present, or accounted for,") 8. Retreat, (far up and down the valley, and across the hills, gleam the pale lights through the white tents,) 9. Tattoo, (Get Phil Will and Johnny Johnson, and come around to my tent, and we'll have a game on the quiet.") 9. Lights out, (and the great camp sleeps, while the faithful sentries, down at the river, and hovering about the camp, pace their lonely beats, dreaming of the loved ones far away, and of the comrades who will never wake to greet the morning light; calling, calling, through the night: "Ten o'clock, eleven o'clock, twelve o'clock, and all is well.") 9.30.

CHAPTER VI

THE BATTLE OF FAIR OAKS

ON the morning of the 31st of May, we began to hear heavy firing ahead, and knew that something serious was brewing. We found out later what it was. It appears that McClellan's army at this time was divided. The Chickahominy River extends nearly east and west in this region, and the Third and Fourth Corps of the army were on the south side; while the Second, Fifth and Sixth were on the north side. Two bridges had been thrown over the river by General Sumner. The Confederates were sharp enough to perceive that they had a great opportunity. A severe storm, which broke on Friday caused the river to overflow these bridges, and rendered the situation of the divided army perilous. A disaster might befall at any time these two isolated corps of the Federal army, and it did.

We are not going to undertake to describe the Battle of Fair Oaks in detail, for we are chiefly concerned with the part taken in the battle by the Thirty-fourth Regiment. General Johnston, of the rebel army, perceived his advantage, and attacked Casey's and Couch's Divisions of the Fourth Corps with disastrous results. Along in the afternoon, we were pushed rapidly forward from the Tyler House toward the sound of heavy firing. We reached the banks of the Chickahominy River, but were halted at the river's brink.* The grapevine bridge, on which we were supposed to cross, was floating on the water. After a long wait, we did get over; and the writer of these lines, now, after forty years' interval, does not remember that the passage was particularly hazardous. But General Francis A. Walker says: "The long corduroy approaches

* In the history of the Fifth New Hampshire Regiment, Colonel Edward E. Cross commanding, we find the following description of this bridge:

"Grapevine bridge was built across the Chickahominy River, some six miles above the crossing of the Williamsburg and Richmond stage-road at Bottom's Bridge, for the passage of Sedgwick's Division of Sumner's Corps of the Army of the Potomac from the north to the south side. It was built in two days, May 27 and 28, 1862, by the Fifth Regiment, directed by Colonel Edward E. Cross, aided by a detail of two hundred and fifty men from the Sixty-fourth Regiment, New York Volunteers, and one hundred and fifty men from Meagher's Irish Brigade. More than one thousand men were employed in its construction, working constantly and vigorously in the water and mud. It was built wholly of logs, unsawn and unhewn, cut from the forest as required, being rolled or floated into position by men wading or swimming. The channels and deeper parts of the swamp were bridged by felling or floating large trees across and fixing them upon piers made of logs, to stumps, or to the firm earth upon either bank. Other stringers were placed upon the bottom of the shallows, all being about the same level. Thus a continuous support for a roadway was laid for a distance of seventy rods. Then, upon these stringers, were laid, transversely, as planks might be, other logs, as long as the bridge was wide. These were arranged closely, side by side, and served as flooring. Over these, upon either side of the bridge, directly over the outer stringers, were placed still other logs, end to end. All were made firm by interweaving grapevines. Not a pin, dowel, bolt or nail entered into its construction. It was fifteen feet wide, rising just above the surface of the water through the swamp and only two or three feet above the current of the channels. It was sufficiently firm and substantial to furnish safe and ready crossing to an army of men, with horses, wagons and field artillery. The approach upon the north side was cut through an embankment ten feet in height; upon the south side, after leaving the corduroy, the road was deplorable for half a mile before reaching the higher land. The bridge withstood the greatest flood ever known upon that river and swamp, served all its intended purposes, and remained after the waters had subsided. On May 31 it was crossed by Sedgwick's Division at about 2 o'clock P. M., which was thus enabled to arrive on the battlefield of Fair Oaks just in time to arrest the triumphant advance of the Confederate army, which was pursuing the Federal troops to a disastrous rout."

FAIR OAKS, THE ADAMS HOUSE AND "OUR FIELD" ON RIGHT—1902



FAIR OAKS. THE WILLIAMSBURG ROAD—1902
We charged across the Field on the Left, into the Woods on the Right.

through the swamp had been uplifted from the mud, and now floated loosely on the shallow water, but although even Sumner feared that the attempt would result in terrible disaster, Sedgwick's Division, (to which the Thirty-fourth belonged,) marched upon the swaying bridge. The weight of the moving column steadied it." Colonel Suiter, of the Thirty-fourth, in his official report of the battle, says: "In advancing to Fair Oaks, from the Tyler House, the men had, some of the way, to march through water and mud waist deep." And Lieutenant-Colonel John W. Kimball, commanding the Fifteenth Massachusetts, a companion regiment to the Thirty-fourth, in his official report, says: "The water, in some places coming up to the waists of the men." And one of the privates of the Fifteenth Massachusetts, in a letter written home after the battle, says: "After leaving the bridge, we waded through mud and water, nearly waist deep, before we reached hard ground, so called." It therefore seems pretty well established that the Thirty-fourth did some wading, in its advance to Fair Oaks.

As soon as we were over the swollen river we were rushed forward. It appears that the Third and Fourth Corps had been pretty roughly handled in the fight thus far, losing heavily in men and guns. But at the moment when the situation was the most desperate Sedgwick's Division was coming to the front. In the center of a large, open field stood the historic Adams House, facing west. To the left of this house we are quickly hustled, the Eighty-second New York, of our brigade in our rear, and the Fifteenth Massachusetts in the rear of that; at the right of the house is Kirby's Battery, and troops to the right of that. In about the time it takes to tell it, the Fifteenth moves to our right, completing the line to the house; and the Eighty-second to the right of the house, supporting the battery. To our left was the Twentieth Massachusetts. At some distance in front, filling the woods, are the enemy, flushed with unbroken victory. And then the fun began.

A regiment, in its first fight, knows not the sentiment of fear. The dangers are all present, but the men are unconscious of them. The psychic life of a man, so to speak, has never traversed this ordeal before. Next time the men will be afraid; but not this time. And so it was. There was no interval of waiting. The firing runs along the line, at the enemy, now clearly seen advancing out of the woods. At once, the men began to drop; but no man was afraid, though his turn might come next. The firing is as hot as the men can make it. We can see the men on the other side falling too. They are making a fierce attempt to get possession of Kirby's Battery. They surge up toward the old house, but are literally crowded back by our lines, which are steadily pushing forward. We stand them off in handsome style. Every officer who rides a horse, and all the officers on foot, are moving back and forth, close up against our ranks, urging on the men, who need no urging. Gray-haired Sumner is there, and Gorman, roaring louder than ever. Finally, at what seems the supreme moment, the order is given to charge, and the men respond with the greatest alacrity. The field in front is swept clear; the rebels are completely routed. It is a

great victory. The rebels are driven back across the old Williamsburg road, and into the woods beyond. Night closes upon the scene.

Speaking of the charge which the Thirty-fourth made on that occasion, General Gorman, in his official report, says:

"Muskets were promptly brought down to a charge, and the men threw themselves at double quick headlong upon the enemy, the Thirty-fourth New York somewhat in advance on the left, and in perfect line, the Eighty-second New York and the Fifteenth Massachusetts supporting the center. The enemy on the right and center gave way, but a South Carolina regiment before the Thirty-fourth New York, brought their bayonets to a charge, and stood until that regiment was within ten or fifteen paces of them. I halted the Eighty-second New York and Fifteenth Massachusetts a little before they entered the woods; but the Thirty-fourth New York plunged into the thicket some fifty paces before I could halt them. A further advance would have imperiled their left and flank."

This Adams House and the sheds around it were soon filled with wounded men, and the surgeons had their hands full. Colonel Suiter, in his official report, says that the Thirty-fourth had 19 killed, 76 wounded, and 3 missing, and that 3 have since died. But in the lists which we give below, are the names of 31 men killed in this battle. We have tried to make the list as complete as possible. By the official reports, published since, the loss of the Thirty-fourth was three times that of any other regiment in the brigade. In the open field the ground was literally covered with the dead and dying. We slept that night among them, and many a live man snuggled up to a dead one, and didn't know it until the morning broke.

That next morning, which was Sunday, and the 1st of June, the battle opened over on our left, and we stood in line, ready to go in, but now the other division of our corps, Richardson's, and Hooker's of the Third Corps, which had not been engaged heretofore, went to the front, and had their innings. The battle broke out early in the morning; but it appears to have been an accident, rather than the result of any deliberate purpose on either side.

While waiting in line, and expecting to go in, we wrote these lines, speaking on the battle of the night before, to the home paper which, after forty-one years, we have no disposition to modify:

"The Thirty-fourth has won for itself a name which will long be treasured. Generals Sumner, Sedgwick and Gorman, were all on the field, and riding up before our regiment broke out in such exclamations as, 'God bless the gallant Thirty-fourth,' 'You have covered yourselves all over with glory, every man of you.' 'Noble men, I hope I shall die praising you.' General Sedgwick said that he had been in service a great many years, but had never in his life seen such a bayonet charge as we made across that open field and into those woods. Said he, 'If money will buy it the Thirty-fourth shall have one of the handsomest banners in the whole army, and upon it shall be inscribed, in letters of gold, 'Fair Oaks.'"

Many were the touching scenes witnessed on the field and in the hospitals after the fight. But none were more touching than the one described by Captain Clark at the dedication of our monument. We refer the reader to the account of the dedication for the incident.

The story of little Jesse Van Hagen is almost equally touching. He was killed by a shot through the body. His younger brother, a

TUCKER'S SPRING, FAIR OAKS—1902



SPRING AT KEEDYSVILLE, MD.—1902

mere lad, had enlisted in Captain Beyerly's company, to go as drummer. With a tender regard for the brother William, he had himself enlisted, to go along with, and care for, the young fellow. The younger man was subsequently discharged for disability, not being able to stand the hardships of a soldier's life. At the time of this battle, Jesse, being naturally of a delicate constitution, was a very sick man; but he would let nothing keep him from his post of duty; so he crawled from his tent, joined his company, and fought till he fell, as brave as any man could be. All the members of the regiment seemed animated by the same spirit. Captain Sponable here received a bullet, which he carries yet, and which has never since let him enjoy a moment's peace.

The following are the names of those killed in this battle of Fair Oaks. For purposes of condensation we have included those who died of wounds immediately after the battle as killed in the battle. For further information see the General Roster.

Brewer, Milton—D.
 Buck, John R.—E.
 Ballard, Stephen Andrew—B.
 Carlton, Henry—D.
 Clark, Solomon B.—I.
 Corbyn, Jr., Daniel S.—B.
 Dillon, James—D.
 Gordon, James W.—G.
 Hill, Sergt. Major Luther A.—A.
 Jacobus, Jesse—I.
 Kellogg, Herbert—I.
 Kennedy, Corp. Matthew—B.
 Kirk, Robert—G.
 Lackey, Benjamin—E.
 Lamb, Clinton—K.
 Laughlin, Barney—G.

Loomis, John—B.
 McLaughlin, Corp. Robert—K.
 Middlebrook, First Sergt. Allen G.—K.
 Myers, John—F.
 Norris, Enoch—G.
 Peck, William—K.
 Petrie, Hayden J.—C.
 Sixby, Nicholas—K.
 Taft, Jesse—E.
 Terry, Corp. Albert—B.
 Terry, Victor—B.
 Thrasher, William B.—C.
 Van Hagan, Jesse—K.
 White, William—C.
 Williams, Corp. John—K.
 Total, 31.

Following the battle the Thirty-fourth occupied a camp on the front line in which it almost daily received fire from the rebel batteries posted on the farther side of a large wheat field on Garnet's Farm. It was seldom that anybody was hurt by this fire, however. For nearly a month we were on arduous picket duty. There was not a day that did not have its exciting incidents. The tension was very acute. There was no comity between the forces to prevent constant snipping. But there was one spot between the two lines which both sides agreed should be neutral and friendly ground. This was Tucker's Spring, and the picture we give of it shows how it looks at the present day. It is a beautiful spot and a picnic ground for parties from Richmond. The spring itself is a noble one, of the purest water, which we believe has been sold in various markets.

The keeper of the National Cemetery at Fair Oaks writes that he has been over all his records very carefully, but cannot find a single name of a Thirty-fourth comrade buried there. All our dead sleep in unknown graves. Only one of our dead could be found in the National Cemetery at Fredericksburg. He was a Co. D man, who died of disease elsewhere. See Roster.

The following are the names of those wounded at Fair Oaks. This list has grown steadily since we first began to work on it, and it is very probable that it is not yet complete :

Adle, Henry—G.	McMinez, Ezra—E.
Benchley, Willett H.—G.	Miller, George—H.
Brundage, Corp. Azariah C.—I.	Orcutt, Alvin—E.
Cady, Loren E.—G.	Oathout, William—K.
Carlton, Stephen—D.	Pabodie, George A.—E.
Clark, First Lieut. Irving D.—B.	Perry, Jacob C.—B.
Deland, Lyman—E.	Porter, Joseph—C.
Doud, John—C.	Rathbone, Orsemus—E.
Eastman, Gilbert L.—G.	Reynor, Joseph—D.
Egeler, John—F.	Rosa, Corp. John W.—K.
Egleston, William—I.	Rogers, Dennis—K.
Ferrill, Thomas—B.	Scanlan, Daniel—C.
Fynn, Martin—K.	Scott, First Lieut. John O.—D.
Franklin, Henry—E.	Shepherd, Peter—C.
Gorey, William—F.	Sisco, Franklin—E.
Guild, Winfield Scott—B.	Smith, Horace H.—B.
Haight, Lewis—G.	Sponable, Capt. Wells—B.
Hill, Sergt. William L.—D.	Stewart, John—B.
Hobby, George—F.	Van Etten, John—B.
Hurley, James Peter—B.	Van Court, Daniel P.—G.
King, Capt. William H. — I. Twice wounded.	Van Valkenburgh, First Sergt. Wm. S —F.
Kirby, Edwin—G.	Wait, Francis—H.
Lewis, William J.—F.	Warner, William N.—C.
Lamphere, Warren—K.	Weber, Richard—I.
Loomis, Merritt B.—D.	Webster, William R.—D.
Loyd, Simon—C.	White, Thomas—F.
Marshall, Syrrall—E.	Will, Philip—F.
Manning, Owen—F.	Walton, Second Lieut. William S.—K.
Mills, William—C.	
Moore, John—G.	

Total, 58.

CHAPTER VII

THE SEVEN DAYS' BATTLES

ON the 26th of June heavy cannonading off to the north indicated that the fierce Seven Days' Battles had begun. Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill and Golding's Farm quickly following. In none of these engagements did the Thirty-fourth take part. But the air was full of ominous forebodings. We didn't worry; we knew our time would come. Stonewall Jackson had struck the extended Union line on the right and from his point of view was rolling it back disastrously. From the Federal point of view, however, that was not exactly the case. The troops were falling back in accordance with a pre-arranged plan on the part of McClellan to shift his base of operation from the Pamunky to the James River. On Sunday, June 29, it came our time to move, and we quickly moved to Savage Station, some miles to the south. The rebels, however, had been on the alert, and began to press us from the moment we broke camp at Fair Oaks. Savage Station, ever since a historic place, is a little bit of a railroad station, and nothing but a station. It has high ground to the south and was skirted by forests then as now. Very soon the rebels made their appearance in the edge of the woods and began to shell us. One would scarcely believe that so many shells could be thrown among thousands of men, and so few hurt. When this cannonading had been kept up for some time, and had become tiresome, the Irish Brigade, commanded ordinarily by General Thomas Francis Meagher, but on this occasion by Colonel Vernon, was ordered to charge and clear the woods, which it did in handsome style. In fact, this charge was one of the most dramatic episodes of the war. This great body of men swept over the plateau with such huzzas as only a body of Irishmen can give.

From this time on we found ourselves crowded together in roads and woods with marching men, cavalry, artillery, and moving trains, and the progress was slow and difficult.

June 30th occurred what is commonly known in the annals of the Thirty-fourth as the Battle of White Oak Swamp. It would take a moving picture to properly describe it; for it extended over what was known as White Oak Swamp, Nelson's Farm, Glendale, all lying along the same road. The lists of our killed and wounded are mentioned in the official reports as having been shot at White Oak Swamp; but Colonel Suiter, who was in command of the brigade a portion of that day, has thought best to call it the Battle of Glendale, and it is so mentioned on our Antietam monument. The day was insufferably hot, and the roads were unspeakably dusty. We were thrown back and forth from one point to another as danger threatened, and it took almost supreme endurance to stand it. But the men knew that sooner or later we would have to fight, and no one wanted to be absent when the time

came. Along in the afternoon came orders from Sumner himself for the men to throw off everything but guns and cartridge boxes, and the orders were quickly obeyed. A soldier hates to throw away his knapsack. It contains everything he cherishes; letters from home, pictures of loved ones, keepsakes that he has treasured all the way, besides all that he has in the way of extra clothing, needles and thread, and all the rest. It was evident that all the other regiments had been compelled to do the same; for the hot ground was everywhere littered with them. At one point we noticed where a brass band had thrown away all its instruments in the long run, and these had subsequently been run over by heavy artillery. The spectacle was not a pleasant one. Finally, near the close of the day, we brought up in front of a woods, inside of which terrific firing was going on; and we knew that the great Day of the Lord had come.

In reply to our request to give us some of his recollections concerning this battle, Colonel Suiter very kindly sent the writer a full account, from which we make a number of extracts:

"General Richardson, commander of the first division of our corps, became engaged in our rear, and the Thirty-fourth was ordered to go to his support at a double quick. We executed the order and relieved Richardson, when we received an order to return at a double quick to support General Sedgwick, who had become engaged at the Nelson Farm. On reaching Sedgwick, we were sent to the support of General Kearny, at Glendale. In this battle we lost very heavily in a very short space of time. Night caught us fighting. At about nine o'clock in the evening the fighting ceased on both sides without an order. We picked up our wounded, and carried them to a safe place, and all they required was water. I sent Adjutant Thompson to find some water; and during his absence it appeared that a thousand at least, of the enemy, black and white, appeared upon the field in front, with torchlights, picking up their wounded. My adjutant returned, after a long search, with water, which I gave to the wounded, and relieved their wants. I immediately sent the adjutant back to ask General Sumner or Sedgwick to send me supports. I then went to the front and laid down to hear, if possible, what those torchlight fellows had to say. After some time General Kearny, who had lost an arm in the Mexican war, arrived. After the compliments of the night, the general said: 'Colonel, those fellows may, under the pretext of humanity, form a line of battle across your front; and if they come so near that you think they are going to attack, fire one volley, and then charge.' My reply was: 'General, I think I shall fire the volley and perhaps move them on; but when I charge it will be by the rear rank.' After a long wait Adjutant Thompson made his appearance with an order that I should as quietly and expeditiously as possible, withdraw my regiment. This was done; and when I got out it was daylight, and the entire army was on the move for Malvern Hill."

We can only add to what Colonel Suiter has so graphically described by saying that the scene throughout the early part of the night, when we lay in the edge of the woods, with the open field in our front, was weird and ghastly in the extreme. Men with flaming torches were wandering about this open field, calling, calling, to find their wounded comrades, hoping to render them some aid. Sometimes we could hear a feeble response as the names were called out, saying: "Here I am, boys," but more frequently there was no response. Our losses in this battle were not numerically great; but it is a wonder that



LIEUTENANT COLONEL JOHN
BEVERLY—1862

half the regiment wasn't killed by the preliminary operations. Our lists show only 6 men killed and 11 wounded. Late in the night word was passed along the line to fall back, but to make no noise. Lieutenant Northup of Company K, who had been severely wounded, was put on a stretcher, and four of his men carried the suffering officer along with the regiment all the way to Malvern Hill and safety. In all this step-by-step movement, this all-day fighting and all-night running, our forces were uniformly victorious. And it is a wonder that General McClellan did not turn and strike at his antagonist on some of these occasions. Our generals hated to give up the advantages they had won, and resume the retreat, but General McClellan didn't seem to

be like-minded. McClellan was a great man on a retreat.

The following are the names of the killed in this engagement. So many had been prostrated by the heat and dust and heavy marching preceding the battle that the number engaged was numerically small:

Barnes, Loren—I.
Cassily, Daniel—A.
Gordon, Corp. Daniel R.—E.
Kibbie, Eugene—K.

Nichols, John W.—K.
Sixby, John S.—K.

Total, 6.

The following are the names of the wounded:

Burns, First Sergt. William—K.
Campbell, Isaac G.—G.
Carroll, Edward—F.
Degnan, Michael—B.
Greenly, Hiram B.—K.
Le Page, Lewis—D.

Mooers, Wolford—D.
Northup, Lieut. Emerson S.—K.
Owens, John—B. Also captured.
Petrie, Chauncy—B.
Walton, Lieut. William S.—K.
Total, 11.

Tuesday, July 1st, finds us at Malvern Hill. This ground should be an ideal spot for a general fighting on the defensive. It is high ground, free and clear on every side. Once an army is in possession of this ground, it can hardly be surprised; for any enemy approaching must emerge from the woods at a sufficient distance to make a good target for cannon and rifle. General McClellan found it so, and the approaching enemy found it so. Also on this occasion the Union army was under protection of gunboats on the James River, and they did royal service. We had no sooner got well settled on this splendid ground, than the enemy with his usual alertness found us, and with great daring made the assault. The Thirty-fourth was under hot fire here a portion of the time, but didn't suffer severely. But here Major Charles L. Brown of the regiment, and Sergeant George Morse, the sharpshooter, to whom we referred in a previous chapter, met their death. It appears that Morse, though he was handy with a rifle, could not stand off a whole army, and the bullets found him, to his mortal



LIEUTENANT COLONEL JOHN BEVERLY—1900

hurt.* No sooner had darkness fallen, than the rearward movement began again.

The death of Major Brown was a most dramatic incident of this Malvern Hill battle. We give the story as told by an eye witness:

"One circumstance frequently comes back to me over those forty years. Did you witness the wounding of Major Brown at Malvern Hill? I think you may not have seen the actual thing itself. I stood alongside of him. He lay upon his right side, leaning on his elbow, the bridle of his horse in his left hand, as it lay upon his hip. His ankles were crossed. The shell came bounding over the ground, as a ball might do. It bounded over the stacked arms, falling directly on his ankles, and going on its way. He fell over on his back, but raised himself in a sitting position, took his leg in his hands, and lifted it up, and his foot hung by the piece of boot-leg, not entirely cut off. Both feet were the same.

"I have seen the expression on his pale face hundreds of times, in memory, since he lifted that foot and saw his condition. He did a very careless thing. We had a right to be brave, but not to thus show our indifference, especially under shell fire. At least one comrade remained with the Major, as we resumed our retreat, and he died in Confederate hands."

And now the rains, which had held off for a long time, began to fall; and so it happened that the march from Malvern Hill to Harrison's Landing on the James was not much of a show in the way of a nicely executed military movement. It wasn't a rout, but it looked like it. The road was narrow, and under the falling rains it was deep; and what with the passage of countless teams hauling the army wagons, the passage of the artillery and the cavalry, and 90,000 men on foot, it could hardly be expected that the road would be in prime condition. The quartermaster-general of the Army of the Potomac says that "if the enemy had known at this time the predicament in which the Army of the Potomac found itself, a very small body of them could have inflicted a deal of mischief." Army wagons, artillery, and cavalry were in many places crowded together in inextricable confusion. There was a good deal of what you might call profanity among various kinds of

*It appears that some fellow, who must have been a fraud, was admitted to the Soldier's Home, at Bath, N. Y., September 23, 1891, giving as his name and record, "George Moss, alias Michael Governor, formerly of Company K, Thirty-fourth Regiment." He died there November 16, 1897. We are informed that he was known in the Home as George Morse. Hearing of this at the time of the dedication, of course an honest doubt was raised as to his identity with our old comrade, whom we believed to have died of a wound received at Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862; and so we have had to do some investigating. There seems to be no doubt that the man who died at Bath was a fraud, who traded on the names of two most deserving comrades. We appealed to Quartermaster Easterbrook, who in turn appealed to an old friend of his, James H. Wild, who was a member of the Walton, (Adirondack), Club, and knew Morse well. Wild replied to Easterbrook's inquiry, under date of November 28, 1902, as follows:

"FRIEND EASTERBROOK: You wished to know if I was acquainted with George Morse. He was one of the guides of the Walton Club, and George Dawson, and General Francis E. Spinner employed him as their guide, until Morse went to the war. He was wounded at Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862, and sent to the hospital in Washington, and died there. The club raised \$300, and gave it to his widow; and the secretary (Mr. Schofield) of the club, got up a subscription for a monument, and went to Washington to have it put up at his grave. I do not know what cemetery it was. The members of the club understood it was in Washington, as I have always told my friends he was buried there. The club (Walton) had a membership of seventy-five, and I cannot name any member that is living. I took two friends from New York with me in '65, to the camp on the Third Fulton Lake, for a two-weeks' trip. That was the last time I took a trip to the Wild Camp. I remain yours, etc., JAMES H. WILD."

As for Comrade Michael Governor, there is really no such man. The Adjutant-General spelled the name that way once; but it was a mistake. The true name is Michael McGovern, whom we all remember, and who is still living in Little Falls, and prepared to defend his title against all comers. Mike, shake.

troops as to which had the right of way. In many cases, wagons had to be abandoned, and there was a good deal of plundering on the part of the soldiers.

However, the most of the army eventually reached Harrison's Landing. The army by this time had lost all pretense of being an organized body. It was little better in appearance than a mob. No enemy could have more completely demoralized it; there were scarcely a dozen men of any one regiment together. But the flag of the Thirty-fourth, carried by Charley Barton, was stuck up in one place, with three men attending it, and along in the afternoon the men began to find it. All night long they were coming in, and the wagons also, bearing the sick and the wounded, began to arrive. These poor fellows had had a hard time. Many of them had to be carried in the rude lumber wagons, and had suffered from hunger, and thirst, and weariness, beyond all description.

By the lists which we give elsewhere it will be seen that there were quite a good many deaths in the regiment shortly after the arrival at Harrison's Landing. These were mostly the men who had been sick at the time of starting. The ride really killed them.

We shall not soon forget the case of David W. Dye, of Company K. Dye had been sick almost constantly from the time the regiment went south. The doctors could not tell what was the matter with him. We have always thought it was a case of homesickness. The poor fellow pined, and pined, and longed for home. Occasionally he would rally a little, and then be down again. He had come from Argusville, Schoharie County, and was a splendid man in every way. Could he have gone home for a few days, we think he would have recovered his health, and afterward been all right. On the afternoon of the day of which we speak, Dye was taken out of one of the heavy wagons a mere skeleton. The boys, having made him comfortable, proceeded to make a fire and some tea; and while they were about this the feeble voice of Dye was heard, saying: "Boys, won't you please give me a little tea?" Of course, they responded, and everything was done that was possible to make him comfortable. Then he gave one of the comrades a ring he had on his finger, and told him to please see that it was sent to his wife at home, and to say to the wife that he felt his time had come, for he was sure he was going to die. That night he was put on the hospital boat *Euterpe*, along with men either sick or wounded, and taken down the river. Lieutenant Walton, who had been wounded at White Oak Swamp, and left behind at Malvern Hill, and was afterward found by the rebels as they advanced, and taken to Richmond and to Libby Prison, was very soon exchanged, and sent down the river to Fortress Monroe, and put on board of this same boat; and afterward had this to say of poor Dye: "On being taken on board the hospital boat *Euterpe*, at Fortress Monroe, we found many sick who were to be removed to other cities. A more wretched, pitiful looking lot of beings we have seldom seen. Members of our regiment, whom we left in the full enjoyment of health, stout and robust, we found hovering on the verge of

the grave, looking far worse than death, with their sunken ghastly eyes, hollow cheeks and fleshless limbs. Of all victims, however, none deserve a eulogy more than David W. Dye, who died on the *Euterpe* just before its departure for New York. Quiet, obliging and kind-hearted, he was prompt as a soldier, a friend and a man. Heaven is richer for his loss." Much the same might be said of very many other members of the regiment who died at this time, and after this terrible Seven Days' fight. In fact, with every one of these in the army. It is a little to die under such circum-



there is a little story to go men who died of sickness different to be sick, and stances, from what it is to die at home, surrounded by your friends.

The time at Harrison's Landing was devoted to restoring the organization of the army, getting the men reclothed,

paid off, and generally recruited up. There had been immense destruction of stores all the way along. At Savage Station, on the 29th of June, a great many cars loaded with ammunition, food, clothing, etc., were destroyed to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy. Portions of our brigade were detailed for this work. Many wounded, and in temporary hospitals, were also left behind with their surgeons. There were 2,500 sick and wounded left behind at this one place. These, of course, all fell into the hands of the enemy.

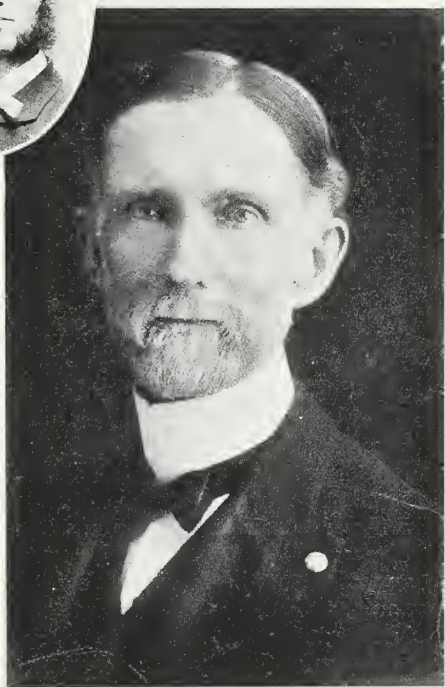
July 21st the men were paid off. On the 22d there was a grand review. On Thursday night, July 31st, we were all suddenly aroused by a tremendous cannonading down at the river. In a few moments we were all under arms, thinking we had been attacked, and it was some time before the true cause of the affair was discovered. It appears that the rebels had opened fire on our camp and on the vessels in the river from the opposite shore. Things were pretty lively for a while; but when our gunboats in the river opened fire on them at close range, the rebel fire was quickly silenced.

1900—CAPTAIN JOHN O. SCOTT—1861

The only important movement made at this time was a reconnaissance in force back as far as Malvern Hill and White Oak Swamp. The movement began Monday, August 4. The Thirty-fourth was very much interested in revisiting the battlefield of June 30. Trees cut down by bullets, and general desolation everywhere, attested the severity of that conflict. Perhaps the most painful thing to be seen was the hundreds of half-buried dead, particularly of the Union army. Of course, our men had been left where they fell, and the only burial they got was at the hands of the enemy. As a general thing, an enemy in warfare does not make a good undertaker, and the rebs were no exception in this case. A lot of our men would be piled together, and a little dirt thrown over them, leaving their heads and feet sticking out. At Malvern Hill we had an opportunity of seeing the fearful ordeal through which the fields and woods had passed during the terrible conflict of July 1st.

Unexploded shells, which had been fired by our gunboats, were also found, some of them two feet long and eight inches in diameter. It was extremely disagreeable business marching over some portions of this field, on account of the horrid odor from the decaying bodies. The *Richmond Dispatch* was the author of a statement, made at this time, that a man who dies for his country is entitled to a grave beneath her soil; but not all southern people, particularly those in the southern army, concurred in this view. On the following Thursday morning we returned to Harrison's Landing.

Our next move was to be another of those masterly retreats for which our commanding general was so famous. Not in many a day, not until many a mile has been marched, many a battle fought, and many a sacred life surrendered, shall we again be near enough to behold the spires of Richmond, as we did at Fair Oaks.



1861—CAPTAIN EMERSON S. NORTHUP—1902

CHAPTER VIII

LEAVING THE PENINSULA. HARRISON'S LANDING TO ANTIETAM

ON Saturday morning, August 16, there was great commotion in camp, and great preparations for an important move. It turned out to be a move down the peninsula, instead of up. Two days later we crossed the Chickahominy on a pontoon bridge. Why could not the army have had such a bridge at Edward's Ferry, and Ball's Bluff, the preceding October, when that disastrous move was made across the Potomac? On Tuesday, near night, we passed through the college town of Williamsburg, the scene of that terrible battle just three months before. It was now a scene of desolation. Weeds and vines were rapidly obscuring the streets. If our march up the peninsula had been made unpleasant by the constant rains, we now had a taste of something quite different. No rain had fallen for some time, and the great army, marching over the narrow roads, made the dust unspeakably annoying. It was so deep it rolled over into the tops of the men's army shoes. The subtle irritant penetrated everywhere, even through the woolen clothing. The men were badly chafed, and suffered intensely under the burning sun, and under their heavy loads. Oh, now for one of those drenching showers, such as we had when we were going up the peninsula over at New Kent Court House, and Eltham Farm, and Tyler House. But the skies are brazen, and blistering heat is all they have to give us.

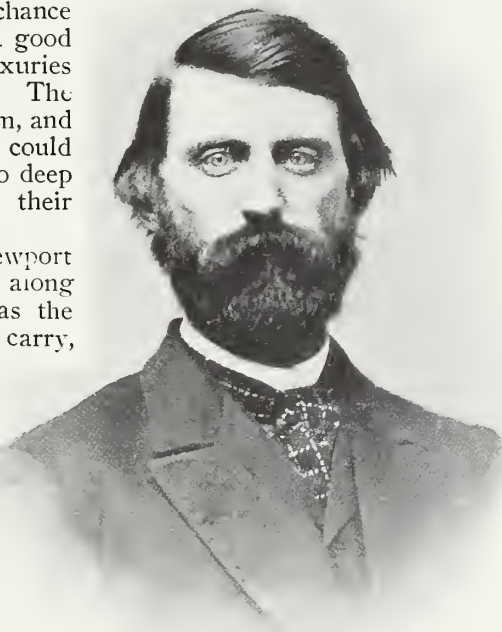
Who are these men on horseback, riding by? They all have handkerchiefs tied over their faces. Horses and men are all of a color. It is the ghastly pallor of the dead. Indeed this passing cavalcade might be the sheeted dead, riding to doomsday and to judgment. No word comes from any one to indicate their business. The infantry falls back in equal silence to make a passage for them. Finally they have disappeared, to the infinite relief of all, for their appearance is a ghostly omen, and no one likes it. It is only a detachment of the Union cavalry; but loaded with dust. The horses are barely able to keep their feet; and the men are barely able to keep their saddles. It is bad enough marching on foot at such a time; it is worse, riding in the cavalry. Every horse throws up a little cloud of dust, and the suffering is something awful. At such a time you can discern a body of horsemen passing over the country, though they be out of sight, and miles away, by the column of dust.

In due course we are back again at Yorktown. The army has been marching in three great parallel columns, and there has been no stop. Leaving Yorktown behind us, we are soon at Big Bethel. But instead of turning off to Hampton as we expected, we kept straight on to Newport News. In a letter written on the evening of that day we said: "Just as we had halted for a short rest, the clouds grew black and dense; the artillery of heaven began to boom; and the grateful men

were drenched with the falling rain. With what delight did we hail this harbinger of mercy."

Three miles further on we halt and camp. We are at Newport News, the junction of the James and Elizabeth rivers. The sight of the water was most refreshing. As soon as the men broke ranks, they stripped, and plunged into the sea. Scores of the men were so badly chafed their legs were red with blood. A great many had fallen out on the march, as is always the case at such a time. They could not stand the pace, with the heat and dust; but now they had a chance to catch up, and we all had a good rest. One of the great luxuries at this time were the oysters. The river beds abounded with them, and we helped ourselves to all we could eat. Men would wade out to deep water, feel the oysters with their toes, then dive.

We remained at Newport News until August 25, when, along with as many other troops as the good ship *Mississippi* could carry, we embarked for Alexandria. Three days later we were at that ancient port, and went into camp out on the Centerville road. We remained in camp on Centerville road until four o'clock of the following afternoon, when off we started; marching back through Alexandria, up the Potomac, past Washington, halting about 12 o'clock in the night. The next morning we pushed on to Chain Bridge. The modern trestle bridge does not look much like the old Chain Bridge of the war time. About five o'clock in the afternoon we started off again; this time back toward Alexandria; but when we arrived opposite Washington our course was changed, and we pushed on toward Centerville; in which direction heavy cannonading had been heard throughout the entire day. After marching all night, and until noon of the next day, we arrived at Centerville, to which point Pope's army had fallen back after the battle of the previous day. All remained quiet throughout the day, which was Sunday, and the next



CAPTAIN DAVIS J. RICH—CIVILIAN

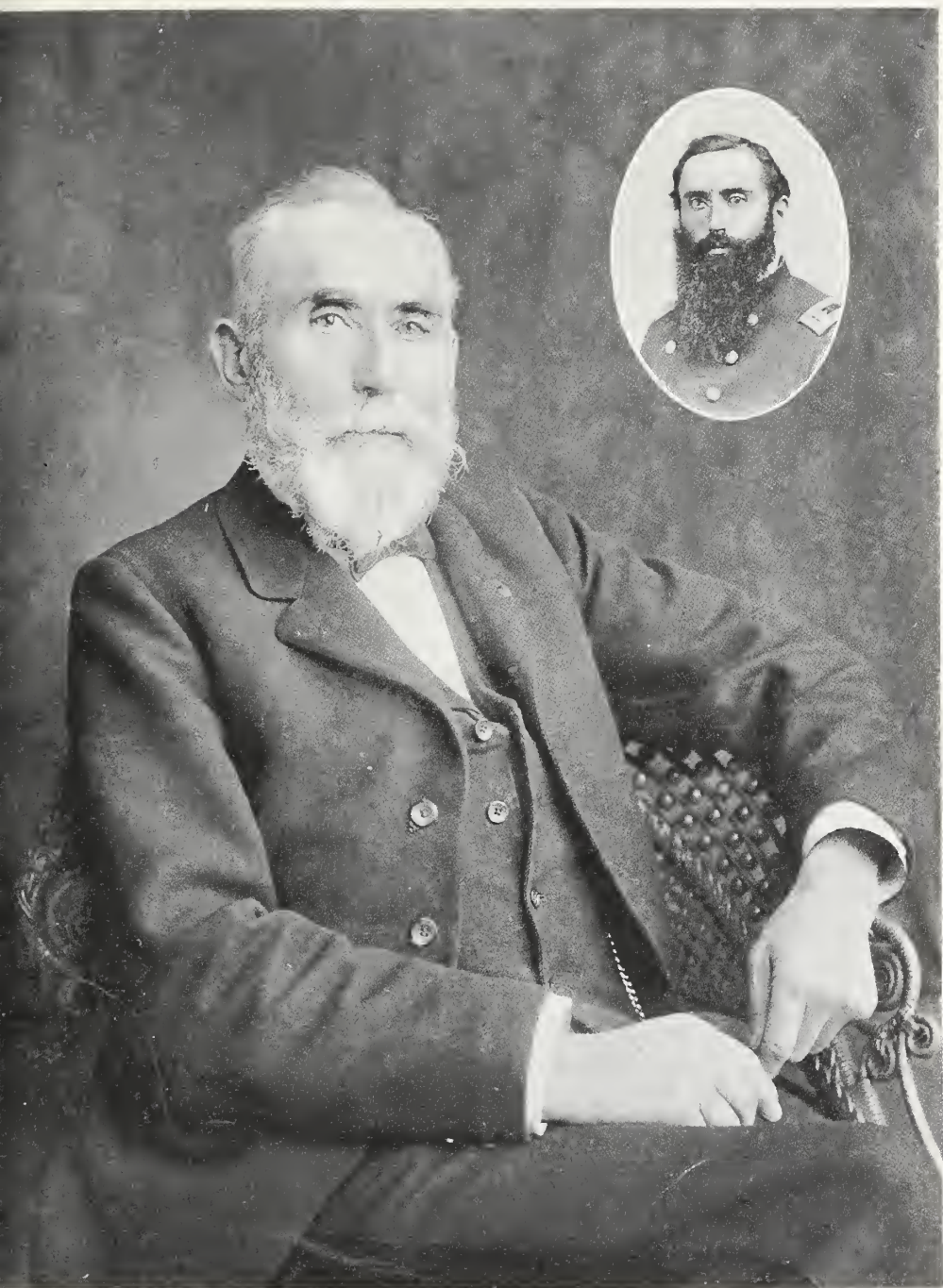
morning our division passed out on a reconnaissance, but returned, without having seen anything to indicate the appearance of the enemy on our right flank. Already the army, comprising now both the army of Pope and the Army of the Potomac, began to fall back toward Fairfax, and at twelve o'clock of the same night our corps took up the rear. Early the next morning we were at Fairfax Court House.

But we wish here to speak of an incident that occurred during that hard night march. What with all the hard marching we had been doing since we arrived from the Peninsula, we were probably the tireddest lot of men that ever lived. The incident referred to occurred in the middle of the night. We had halted for a moment. Immediately every man sank down in his tracks, utterly beat out, and went to sleep. Officers and men alike yielded to the pleading voice of tired nature for a little rest. In the roadway itself, and all along its sides, the ground was covered with the sleeping men. It was in a dense woods, and the moonlight, filtering through the trees, made the place look very beautiful, and very ghostly. How long we had been sleeping it is impossible to state. But suddenly, as if roused by some supernatural power, every man sprang to his feet, every man excitedly exclaiming "What is it?" But nobody could tell, for nobody knew. We all had some idea that we had suddenly been charged upon by the enemy's cavalry; but there was no enemy in sight. Even after regaining their feet, the men were half asleep and utterly bewildered. The writer had some idea, as he opened his eyes, of seeing a dash of men in gray on horseback. But one thing is certain, no men on horseback could ever have ridden along that road without trampling on a thousand sleeping men. But nobody had been hurt; and to this day the mystery of that sudden awakening has never been cleared up. The historian of the Fifteenth Massachusetts has this to say of that event, quoting from Surgeon Haven, of the regiment:

"Surgeon Haven calls it a panic, and says it occurred about two o'clock in the morning. We were going on a road through a dense woods, when an overturned wagon, some unruly mule or something of the sort, started a panic, and some of our cavalry and other mounted men rushed through our ranks. I was leading my horse at the time, but held on to her, and we were both driven violently into the wood and brush, where the cavalry and some of the infantry on the other side of the road, poured a volley into us. The whole affair hardly lasted five minutes, but in that time perhaps between twenty and thirty were killed or wounded."

Surgeon Haven is careful to add that none of the Fifteenth were among the killed or wounded; and we doubt very much if anybody saw any killed or wounded. The above is the only explanation we have ever seen of the occurrence, and this is an explanation that don't explain. Why not call it "The Midnight Attack of the Phantom Cavalry?"

But there is now no more halting or resting. The great campaign of Lee's invasion of Maryland, and which was to end at Antietam, had actually begun. Onward we press through the night. Tired nature shall have no time for rest. Seventeen miles of hard tramping bring us to Chain Bridge, to Tenallytown, and to Rockville, Md., where we hear that Lee has crossed the Potomac at Muddy Branch, with forty thousand men.



1903—MAJOR WELLS SPONABLE—1861

This brings us to September 7th. As nobody knew exactly where the rebels were, we really expected a big fight right here, and were in line awaiting it. General Gorman rides along the line, and tells his men they have got to fight; but the real hard fight is ten days off. At Tenallytown the men received their knapsacks, which had been shipped from Harrison's Landing. Major Beverly, who had been absent for some time, was now with the regiment again, and in command, for Colonel Suiter was on the sick list. This heavy marching, continued for so many days, was about as bad as a battle, judging by the way it worsted the men. Forward we go, up through Maryland; on the 10th near Clarksburg; on the 11th to Hyattstown. Here a small body of rebel cavalry was dispersed by Kirby's Battery. On the 12th we were at Urbana, and on the 13th at Frederick City; thence to South Mountain where we came in contact with the enemy, but suffered no loss. A fine thing happened at Middletown on the 14th, the day of the South Mountain fight. The men had been marching all day, and were badly whipped, although they had not been in a fight. Toward evening we halted on a beautiful farm. The country around Middletown is very much like western New York: open, with rolling hills and meadows. We expected to remain here for the night; and no sooner had we stacked arms than nine-tenths of the men made a dash for a cornfield a mile away. Green corn in those days was a great luxury; but we had barely reached the field, and began to pluck the ripened ears, when the bugle sounded to fall in, and we had to make a lively return dash. This extra effort, coming on top of the heavy day's march, didn't rest the men very much; but we fell in, and never halted again until midnight. We were then on South Mountain, and very softly crept up to a stone wall, believing that the rebels were just on the other side. Not a man was allowed to speak, or hardly breathe. The morning broke, but the rebels were not on the other side of the wall, nor anywhere in sight.

Hitherto Sumner's Corps had consisted of Sedgwick's and Richardson's Divisions; but on the 16th of September, a third division was added to the corps, which was under the command of General Wm. H. French. We arrived at Keedysville on the 15th, having passed through Turner's Gap, in the South Mountain Range. At Keedysville, which was only a little hamlet, there was a most remarkable spring of water. It was near a small farmhouse and barn. It gushed out from under a shelving rock, formed a deep reservoir, and then flowed off down the hillside in a beautiful river of sparkling water, enough for each, enough for all, enough for evermore. The thirsty men came to drink as men never drank before; hundreds of horses and mules came to take long deep refreshing draughts, and to shake their bridled heads in the crystal flood. How many times since have we heard old soldiers speak of that wonderful spring. We have taken a little pains to give a good picture of it as it appears at the present day; but regret that the picture is not more satisfactory. The shape of the ground is such that it cannot be made to take in the little old farmhouse and barn; but still it shows the great reservoir, which is now filled with growing water-cress.

CHAPTER IX

THE BATTLE OF ANTIETAM

FOR some time the rebel forces had been gathering on the hills around Sharpsburg, three miles to the west, and here was to be our next great battle. As this is not a comprehensive military history, it is entirely aside from our purpose to describe all the movements of the army at that time. On the afternoon of September 16th we knew the battle had begun off to the north, and on the other side of Antietam Creek, a little river in itself, which flowed between the rebel army and our own. There was little sleep in the army that night, but there was time to write letters home, telling the folks what we expected. They were the last letters that forty-three different men of the regiment ever wrote. We were astir very early on the morning of the 17th. The heavy guns on both sides were already booming.

Discarding all roads, the whole division, in three great parallel brigade columns, moved westward and northward, fording the great Antietam Creek near a place called Pry's Ford; thence climbing the hills, we pushed on northward and westward, toward the booming of the big guns. The official report which Colonel Suiter made of this



BATTLEFIELD OF ANTIETAM THE MORNING AFTER THE BATTLE

(From an old Brady Photograph.)

battle is so graphic, and so historically accurate, that we give it entire right here, as affording the very best description of the battle of Antietam:

REPORT OF COL. JAMES A. SUITER, THIRTY-FOURTH NEW YORK INFANTRY, OF THE BATTLE OF ANTIETAM.

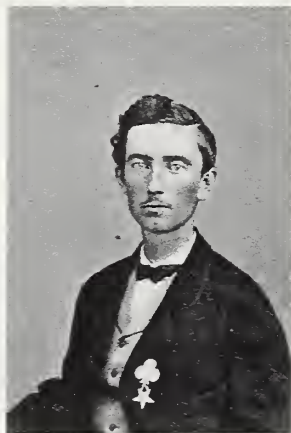
HEADQUARTERS, THIRTY-FOURTH REGIMENT, NEW YORK VOLS.,
Battlefield near Sharpsburg, Md., September 20, 1862.

SIR—I would most respectfully make the following report of the battle of the 17th instant.

We lay in camp near Keedysville, Md., on the 16th instant. In the evening of that day I received an order to be prepared to march at daylight on the morning of the 17th instant. In obedience to said order, I was under arms with my command, and so remained until the order was given to move, which was about 7.30 o'clock A.M. We moved in a northwesterly direction. Having arrived within about one and a half miles of the battlefield, where General Hooker's forces had been engaged with the enemy, we were formed in line of battle by brigades, Gorman's to the front, First Minnesota Regiment on the right, Eighty-second Regiment New York Volunteers second, Fifteenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers third, and my command, Thirty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteers, on the left. General Dana's brigade formed the second line, and General Howard's brigade formed the third line. We were moved at double-quick. Arriving near the battlefield, we were moved by the right flank through a piece of timber land (the East Woods—ED.) in three columns. At this point we were considerably crowded, the three columns occupying an extent of not more than forty paces from our left to the right flank of General Howard's brigade, the Seventh Regiment Michigan Volunteers being crowded in my ranks, causing considerable confusion.

Arriving at the open field, we were again ordered in line of battle, being still at double quick. We moved over this field to the pike road leading to Sharpsburg. Fronting this was a piece of timber land (the West Woods—ED.), into which I moved my command, still at double-quick, arriving at about twenty yards in rear of a schoolhouse (the Dunkard Church—ED.), when I discovered the enemy under the hill. I immediately ordered my command to fire, which they did in gallant order.

From some cause to me unknown, I had become detached from my brigade, the One hundred and twenty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers being on my right. On my left and rear I was entirely unsupported by infantry or artillery. The enemy were in strong force at this point, and poured a tremendous fire of musketry and artillery upon me. At this time I discovered that the enemy were making a move to flank me on the left. Lieutenant Howe arriving at this time, I informed him of my suspicions. He replied that he thought they were our friends. Lieutenant Wallace, of Company C, proposed going to the front to make what discovery he could, which I granted. He returned, saying that the enemy were moving upon my left flank with a strong force. I turned and discovered Lieutenant Richard Gorman, of General Gorman's staff, and requested him to inform the general that the enemy were



LIEUTENANT WILLIAM R.
WALLACE—1863

flanking me. He immediately returned for that purpose. Presently General Sedgwick arrived upon the ground. Moving down my line, he discovered the situation of my command, and that the point could not be held by me, and gave the order for me to retire, which I did. Rallying my command, I formed them in line of battle, supporting a battery some 400 yards in rear of the battle field.

In this engagement the casualties were as follows: viz.: 32 killed, 109 wounded and 9 missing. Commissioned officers: 1 killed, 2 wounded, 1 taken prisoner (see revised list—ED.).

In connection with this, I cannot speak in too great praise of my officers. When all acted gallantly, it is impossible to single out any. I would, therefore,



1862—BLOODY LANE, ANTIETAM—1902

say that all did well and behaved in the most gallant manner. Of Major Beverly I would say that he was invaluable to me, in assisting me on the left of my line in the most trying time. Of my color sergeant I cannot speak in too high terms. He (Sergeant Charles Barton) had carried the banner through all of the battles in which we had been engaged while on the peninsula without receiving a wound. Here it was his fate to be struck five times, and when he was compelled to drop his colors he called upon his comrades to seize them and not to let them fall into the hands of the enemy. This was done by Corporal G. L. Haskins, who nobly bore them from the field.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES A. SUITER,
Colonel Commanding.

CAPTAIN J. W. GORMAN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

The appearance of the field after the battle is not at all exaggerated by the pictures which we give of Bloody Lane, and the ground in front of and all around the church. The field was thickly strewn with dead bodies, which soon swelled to enormous proportions, as is usual in such cases. The picture would be a ghastly one if it could be rightly painted. *

*Lieutenant H. W. Sanford of Company E, has given us the following account of the battle, as it appeared from his standpoint, from the time the regiment issued from the East Woods: "Rushed forward at the top of their speed in broken order, one company in rear of the other, out of breath and almost fainting, Company E was brought to the very summit of the ground, to the left of the lane leading to the "Dunkard Church." From this point could be seen the shining bayonets of the enemy then forming on the east of the pike and south of the church. This was evidently unheeded by the officers in command, as the order, forward run, was still repeated by aid and staff of the commanding general. The enemy was not in large force, protected by a ledge of rocks, west of the pike and in rear of the Dunkard Church. In less than five minutes

after the regimental line had been formed, five of Company E lay dead or dying, almost within touch of each other. The haste with which this advanced position was taken, opened a space of about one-half mile between the left of this line and the next line of Federal troops. This fatal error had no sooner been committed than it was taken advantage of by the Confederates, by moving through that open space and to the rear of our line. Thus it was, when we had altogether the worst of the position, and were engaged by those in our front at short range, we found ourselves flanked and enfiladed by a vastly superior force. Surrender or death seemed to be the only thing in sight. To secure liberty the "cornfield" must be recrossed, over the bodies of the dead and dying, not in the route we had come, but by a circuitous course, in the face of a destructive fire of musketry at short range. It is a mystery that will never be solved, how it was possible for any one to pass through such a death-trap and live to record the fact. Many of the men fell from exhaustion, and were swept beneath the wave, like the undertow of the ocean beach. The writer of this sketch fell but a rod or two in front of our battery, and within about the same distance from the charging foe. Our artillerymen were waiting, with cannon charged with *grape* and *canister*, to uncover the enemy so that they might not slaughter their friends. Shot after shot was fired in quick succession full in the face of the foe, opening wide gaps, at every discharge, and sending fragments of men into the air, in all directions, adding rivers of gore to a field already deeply dyed by the blood of both armies. Probably there was never a time known in the history of modern warfare where so many men were slain as upon that consecrated ground on that 17th day of September, 1862. Surely, the *demon* of death must have been fully satiated. Company E lost more than half its men present for duty. While several were within the enemy's lines, and were prisoners, only one remained and was taken to Richmond."



LIEUT. HENRY W. SANFORD—1902
(Afterward Captain)

The following is a list of those killed in this battle. For purposes of condensation we have counted those who subsequently died of wounds, as among the killed:

Ade, John H.—C.	Hawley, George A.—E.
Allen, William—G.	Hayes, Dennis—D.
Armour, David—C.	Helmer, Sergt. Aaron—G.
Ashley, Sergt. Jacob J.—C.	Hill, Second Lieut. Clarence E.—H.
Bailey, Henry—C.	Hicks, Lawrence—G.
Beardsley, John—G.	Hubbell, Henry—D.
Bramley, Henry—D.	Jolly, Peter—D.
Buck, Martin—A.	Lewis, William—K.
Bullock, Milford N.—K.	Ladew, Warren C.—B.
Carey, Corp. David—A.	Lyon, First Sergt. Henry C.—I.
Cool, Stephen—B.	Mead, Sergt. Garland W.—G.
Coon, James—E.	Murphy, John—A.
Coonan, Patrick—D.	Mycue, John—D.
Crouch, Corp. David—F.	O'Keef, Corp. Arthur—B.
Dickson, John—F.	Orcutt, Alvin—E.
Donohoe, James—A.	Rhodes, Color Sergt. Chester S.—H.
Easterbrook, Albert G.—G.	Rubbins, William—G.
Eldridge, William E.—G.	Salisbury, William A.—C.
Gadban, Lewis—D.	Sashagra, Anthony—D.
Gillman, Henry—A.	Walby, Ralph—B.
Greek, Ezra—I.	White, Daniel—E.
Hartley, Robert H.—A.	Total 43

The following are the names of those wounded in this battle:

Ambrecht, Cæsar—K.	Green, Jacob—B.
Andrews, Sergt. Joseph—A.	Green, John—D.
Aunuck, James M.—E.	Hanna, Alexander A.—
Ballard, William H.—B.	Harris, William H.—I.
Barton, Color Sergt. Charles B.—C.	Harthouse, Augustus—B.
Beers, George W.—H.	Hayden, Frank—A.
Benchley, Willett H.—G.	Hayden, Oscar E.—C.
Bigelow, Orville C.—H.	Heenan, Timothy—A.
Blanchard, Zelotus—D.	Heidel, Christopher—C.
Bogardus, Sergt. Henry—E.	Hemmitt, Benjamin A.—H.
Boh, Martin—C.	Hovey, Corp. Charles W.—I.
Brennan, John—B.	Hovenden, Adam—H.
Cameron, Donald—A.	Hutton, Henry T.—I.
Campion, Corp. John—B.	Lamountain, John—G.
Carey, John—G.	Lewis, William H.—F.
Carter, Webster—D.	Little, Corp. Marshall—C.
Carto, Jerome M.—D.	Lorman, Henry—A.
Chamberlain, Orlando R.—E.	McDonald, Michael—I.
Colgrove, William R.—E.	McLaughlin, John—K.
Comstock, Orrin—K.	Medcalf, Corp. Theodore—B.
Crist, First Sergt. James B.—F.	Mills, Henry—C.
Davison, Edward—B.	Moore, John—G.
Delaney, Franklin B.—I.	Morgan, John—F.
Dugan, James—A.	Morse, Corp. Amos—C.
Fenn, Corp. George H.—H.	Northridge, George—D.
Fort, Jesse R.—B.	Powers, Seth D.—G.
Frasher, Peter N.—F.	Rathbone, Corp. Charles A.—C.
Freindenthall, Henry—I.	Regan, Owen—B.
Gorman, Martin—A.	Roosevelt, Cornelius—F.
Gough, Eli—C.	Rounds, First Sergt. Armineas S—G.
Green, Charles J—H.	Ryan, Michael Butler—B.

VIEW OF HAGERSTOWN PIKE SOUTH FROM DUNKARD CHURCH



VIEW OF "OUR FIELD" FROM OUR MONUMENT, DUNKARD CHURCH ON RIGHT NOT IN SIGHT
(William Brashears who built the Foundation of Our Monument.)

Sawyer, Loren—H.
 Scott, George—D.
 Sherwood, Corp. Joshua—C.
 Slawson, John H.—F.
 Straight, Martin—F.
 Taff, Labien—E.
 Traver, Sergt. Henry—K.

Traver, William—A.
 Waldron, Sergt. George W.—H.
 Wells, Hamilton—B.
 Willoughby, Charles A.—C.
 Young, Corp. Edward—E.

Total—74.

The country in this vicinity has changed very much since the great battle. Fields of wheat and corn, orchards of apple and peach, have taken the place of the old woods. The soil is said to be very rich, and it would not be difficult to explain why. Human lives are the richest of phosphates. When the farmers sought to cut down these woods, they found the task well-nigh impossible, so full were the oaks of bullets and shell. Every square rod of this land has yielded many relics since that day, and even now one has to walk but a little way to find bullets on the plowed ground. There was an effort made to gather all the dead buried on these fields into the National Cemetery; but of the forty-three men from the Thirty-fourth, killed and buried here, only eleven sleep in identified graves. These are: John H. Adle, Company C; Henry Bailey, Company D; John Beardsley, Company G; James Donohoe, Company A; Henry Gilman, Company A; Peter Jolly, Company D; W. H. Lewis, Company K; Alvin Orcutt, Company E; Chester S. Rhodes, Company H; William Rubbins, Company G; William A. Salisbury, Company C.

Along the roads leading through the extensive battlefield there are iron tablets erected to tell the story of Antietam. On a number of these tablets are references to the Thirty-fourth. One of the many standing in front of the old church contains the following inscription:

U. S. A.
 SECOND ARMY CORPS.
 MAJOR GENERAL E. V. SUMNER, COMMANDING.
 (SEPTEMBER 17, 1862)

At daybreak of the 17th the three divisions of the 2d corps were east of the Antietam; Sedgwick's and French's near Army Headquarters, Richardson's in advance behind the bluff, overlooking the Antietam. At 7:30 A. M., Sedgwick's Division moved, crossed the Antietam at Pry's Ford and, advancing through the east woods and Miller's cornfield and the fields to the South, in column of brigades, crossed the Hagerstown Pike about a third of a mile north of this, entered the west woods, and the right and center had reached the open ground beyond, when its advance was checked by Jackson's command and the artillery of Stuart's Cavalry division.

Gorman's Brigade was in first line, its left regiment, the 34th New York, a few yards west of the Dunkard Church and separated from the brigade by an interval of 460 yards, the brigade line running in a general direction north-west, its right 940 yards from this and 610 yards west of the Hagerstown Pike. Dana's and Howard's Brigades were in second and third lines respectively, their left flanks in the ravine and on the roll of ground 200 to 250 yards north-west of this and 260 to 300 yards west of the Pike. In this position the left flank of the division was attacked and turned by McLaws' and Walker's divisions and it was obliged to retreat northward to the fields and woods beyond [†]D. [†]R. Miller's.

The little old Dunkard Church, which, through all the battle, stood exposed to the fierce fire from both armies, to-day shows few marks



of the ordeal through which it passed. Great care has no doubt been taken to preserve it. The society, we are told, now holds services in the church but once a month, having another church in Sharpsburg village, which is the accustomed place of worship. There is a provision in the original deed of the gift from Mr. Mumma, whereby the lot reverts to the original heirs, in case it is ever used for any other than religious purposes. On the front of the building by the door, there is a bronze tablet, on which is the following legend:

THE
DUNKARD CHURCH.
ERECTED A. D., 1853, BY THE GERMAN BAPTIST
BRETHREN. DURING THE BATTLE THE WOUNDED
OF BOTH ARMIES SOUGHT AND FOUND
SANCTUARY WITHIN ITS WALLS.
THE CHURCH WAS SERIOUSLY INJURED BY THE
FIRE OF THE UNION BATTERIES ON
SEPTEMBER 17, 1862.
THE BUILDING WAS REPAIRED, AND DIVINE
WORSHIP WAS RESUMED DURING THE SUMMER
OF 1864.

The following incident of the battle was related by the writer at the dedication: Milford N. Bullock, of Company K, was found dead on the field after the battle. The position in which he was lying indicated the painful circumstances of his death. He was lying on his back, his rifle by his side. The ramrod of his gun was in his hand, the lower end against the trigger of the gun, and the muzzle of the gun at his head. It appeared at the time that the wound he had received had not been sufficient to cause instant death; but, being in mortal agony, he had contrived to end his sufferings by taking his own life. He had placed the gun by his side, the muzzle at his head, and by means of the ramrod had succeeded in discharging it. The circumstances were all so painful, that his comrades, at the suggestion of Captain Northup, agreed that they would not mention them in their letters home. But now, after forty years, there is no harm in referring to them. Young Bullock was from Stratford, Herkimer County, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him. His courage, his fidelity to duty were always unquestioned. His grave is not at home among his kindred, but far away, like that of so many others. He sleeps among the many unknown dead, in the great National Cemetery at Antietam; but we have never walked down those beautiful shaded aisles without feeling that we were again very near to our beloved comrade of those far-off days.

In all the writing of this little history, which, at times, has proved to be a somewhat arduous task, nothing has given the author so much encouragement and comfort as the feeling that by his labors he was

calling the attention of the world to the loyalty, the courage, the devotion, and the ultimate sacrifice of their all by these, the world's "just common men." Other men have had the privilege of living on, and planning and completing their life work. But these men were cut off in the flower of their youth. But who shall say that, in their death, they did not, perhaps, accomplish more for others and more for their country, than many who survived them? If, as we say, life is not measured by years, but by deeds, surely these men by their supreme sacrifice, have rendered their names worthy to be remembered by a grateful country, for all coming time.

While the Army of the Potomac was marching in pursuit of the enemy, there was great discouragement felt all through the north, which had not a single victory to its credit anywhere in sight. The campaign on the peninsula had proved a failure; Pope had been defeated, and Lee's army was pushing north. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, who was at that time in France, in his reminiscences just published, quotes the following from our ambassador to that country, Hon. Wm. L. Dayton, in regard to the state of public sentiment in that country:

Dayton said: "Our prospects are dark enough. All the monarchs and aristocrats are against us; all the cotton and commercial interests are against us. Emperor Louis Napoleon is a sphinx, but he would like to help to acknowledge the Southern Confederacy. If he does so, Belgium and other powers will join him; they will break the blockade; they will supply the Confederates with arms, and then we must fight Europe as well as the Southern States. Our only real friends are men like John Bright, and those who believe that we are fighting for freedom, as well as for our National Union. Mr. Lincoln must declare for emancipation, and unless he does it within thirty days, I have written to Mr. Seward that our cause is lost."

Dr. Cuyler adds:

"I returned to London with a heavy heart; all of our friends there with whom I conversed echoed the sentiments of Mr. Dayton. One of them said to me, 'Earl Russell has no special love for your Union, but he abominates negro slavery, and is very reluctant to acknowledge a new slave-owning government. Prince Albert and the Queen are friendly to you, but you must emancipate the slaves.' On Sunday evening, Sept. 7, after my return home, I addressed a vast crowd in my own Lafayette Avenue Church, and told them frankly, that our only hope was in a proclamation for freedom by President Lincoln. Henry Ward Beecher invited me to repeat my address on the next Sunday evening in Plymouth Church. I did so, and the house was packed clear out to the sidewalk. On the Wednesday of that very week the Battle of Antietam was fought, and on the Friday morning we opened our papers, and read President Lincoln's first Proclamation of Emancipation. The great deed was done; the night was over; the morning had dawned."

Just forty years after the events we have described, a little handful of men, almost the sole survivors of the great regiment, alighted from a train at the little town of Keedysville, the same little Keedysville as of old, and near unto the same great spring, and proceeded by almost the identical route they had taken on the morning of September 17, 1862, to the same quaint old Dunkard Church, where, with loving hands, they dedicated a noble monument, erected to the memory of the comrades who had fallen on that historic field.

CHAPTER X

FROM ANTIETAM TO FREDERICKSBURG

SEPTEMBER 22, the Thirty-fourth left the vicinity of Antietam field, marched through the little town of Sharpsburg, which, in all these years, seems hardly to have lost or gained a single house, and took its course down the Potomac, crossed the river at the famous Harper's Ferry, which it reached at three o'clock in the afternoon, ascended the familiar Bolivar Heights, and pitched its tents once more on the same ground it had occupied the previous spring. It was noticed that the regiment required fewer tents to house it now than then. On every side were the evidences of the struggle that had taken place just before. The ground was thickly strewn with cannon-ball and shell, the detritus of the Miles surrender. Here it was the brigade was strengthened by the increment of a new regiment, the Nineteenth Maine. These new men were a fine and sturdy lot of fellows; but as yet pretty green in the ways of military life. We began by calling them the Nineteenth Maniacs.



BURNSIDE'S BRIDGE, ANTIETAM—1902

On the first night after their arrival some of the men collected some of the scattered shells, making a little fireplace, and proceeded to cook their coffee. In a little while there was a terrific explosion. Fortunately nobody was hurt. That is how and why we came to call them the Nineteenth Maniacs. Afterward, however, the regiment won for itself such a splendid record that no man ever dared doubt its sanity. As it was likely we should remain on the Heights for some time, orders were given for the erection of a bake oven. Some ingenious men in the regiment had devised a sort of portable oven made of brick, which could easily be taken down, and moved about. Thus, you may discover, we could occasionally be treated to fresh bread, an enemy some people flee from; but not the soldiers. But alas, in this instance, no sooner had we the oven erected than orders came to forward march, and we saw no fresh bread. Here again, the men were paid off, receiving four-months' pay; likewise the men received allowances of fresh clothing, sorely needed. At this time the writer of this history wrote to his home paper, September 24:

"Captain Sponable, wounded at Fair Oaks, arrived last night with six new recruits, all of whom will probably join Company K. The captain looks as if he had suffered a good deal, but is in his usual good spirits. Company B, his old



HARPER'S FERRY, VA.—A RECENT PICTURE

company, numbers at this time but six men. Lieutenant-Colonel Laffin, Captain Baldwin, Company E; Lieutenant Walton, and Lieutenant Clark have all returned to the regiment again. Captain Riley has gone home on a short furlough to get another set of teeth, he having worn out no less than three sets during the late campaign, eating hard bread, the doctor having recommended new teeth as the only alternative to starvation. Persons contemplating enlisting should provide themselves with several extra sets of teeth, as they are a great convenience in the army, and hard to get down here." We also wrote this on the same date: "The painful intelligence of the death of Major Beverly's wife at home has cast a deep gloom over the spirit of the regiment, augmented by the stern necessity which forbade his departure for home upon the reception of the news. Trouble never comes alone; and the major has just returned from a visit back to Antietam, whither he went to see a brother in the Ninety-seventh Regiment, who was wounded in the battle and has just had a limb amputated." Lieutenant Clark also went along, to try and recover the remains of his brother, who was killed in the battle, in which effort he was successful. On the 31st we wrote: "Captain Riley has returned to the regiment again, and the familiar countenance of Lieutenant Joe Shoemaker, resigned, has also been visible lately."

On October 30 the army left the old camp on Bolivar, crossed the Shenandoah, which empties into the Potomac at this point, on a pontoon bridge, swung around the base of Loudon Heights, and took its way up the beautiful valley, which lies along the eastern side of the Blue Ridge Mountains. That night we camped in a splendid wood, called Hill Grove. November 1 we occupy Gregory's Gap in the mountains. November 3 sees us at Snicker's Gap, and November 4 we move through the little town of Paris, and occupy Ashby's Gap. All this time we are known to be not far from the enemy, and our progress is slow. We feel our way with the fingers of the pickets. The enemy is slowly receding before us, and after threatening a battle moves on, and lets us have the Gap. The country seems abandoned by the male inhabitants; probably they are all in the army; but there is poultry to be had and it is not scorned; and "there is hogs" and they are not despised. We always have hogs in barrels; but these are the real thing, and we have no Hebrew prejudices. It seems no sooner had we left the little dirty town of Paris, than the sutlers, who thronged the army, began trading with the inhabitants, when they were gobbled up by a band of rebel cavalry that swooped down upon them. November 6 we quit camp at Ashby, the brigade acting as rear guard to the rest of the army. Now we begin to get a touch of winter. The wind is raw and gusty, and the air is full of snow. A far more northern clime could not beat this for wintry weather. Toward night we halted, and would have been glad to rest, but the deadly picket demand was on us. It was our turn. Night of suffering. The next day the weather continued unreformed.

The writer records with interest an incident which occurred at this stage of the forward march. If his memory serves him, it was on the night of the 8th. We had been marching all day, and until very late at night, and were completely beat out. As soon as we came to a halt, and arms were stacked, the men sank in their tracks, and in a moment were asleep. The writer remembers waking after daylight the next



QUARTERMASTER NATHAN EASTERBROOK, JR.—1902



QUARTERMASTER
EASTERBROOK—1863

morning, and finding himself under a heavy coverlet of snow, fully four inches thick. He raised on his elbow, and took a look around. The sight that met his eyes was very interesting. The sleeping men were all under snow; and as they had lain down in rows, same as they marched, the appearance was that of a cemetery, the graves all in rows, according to the fashion we are all familiar with. The sight was weird enough. Soon a second grave was opened, and another body arose. There was a shout, and then a general resurrection. The Fifteenth Massachusetts called this "Camp Snow-storm," and it was well named.

On that 8th day of November we passed through the little town of Rectorsville. All this time, it must be remembered, we were constantly in the presence of the enemy, and skirmishes were of daily occurrence; while the weather was of a character not fit to be mentioned in decent society. W. J. Coulter of the Fifteenth Massachusetts, of our brigade, put it in pretty correct style writing home at this time: "You can imagine how agreeable it is to be out in a raging snowstorm night and day, without any shelter more than would be afforded by a sheet spread over the fence, with four corners pinned to the ground." And he might have added that this sheet was always escaping its fastenings, and taking to itself the wings of the wind. However, it is evident that some of us at least have lived to laugh at the storms of those ancient times. After a brief rest, on we go, pushing through night and storm, till two o'clock in the morning, when we find ourselves pretty well banged up with the hard marching, the storm and exposure, but still in good spirits.

Monday morning, November 10, is an important date in the history of the Army of the Potomac. On that day the great army loses its young commander, General George B. McClellan, a man this country will probably never get tired debating.

The Second Corps, consisting now of three divisions, was drawn up on the left side of the Centerville turnpike while General McClellan, riding with General Burnside, his successor, and each attended by a great staff retinue, swept along the road, amid the greatest shouting, and other demonstrations from the men. No Fourth of July parade about a great military turnout like this; it was the real thing. Gold lace, brass buttons, dangling swords, prancing steeds, salvos of artillery, fluttering of a thousand flags, and the shoutings of a host. No make believe about a show like that. McClellan was always popular with the rank and file. But all the sober heads could always see how, as at Fair Oaks, and Malvern Hill, and Antietam, when a hard, quick blow needed to be struck on a beaten foe—it wasn't.

But now it is Burnside's day, and we shall see what we shall see. It is also the day of another man. General Willis A. Gorman, commander of the brigade, takes his leave about this time, having been

assigned to the command of the District of Arkansas, under General Curtis. He is succeeded by Colonel Alfred Sully, until now in command of the First Minnesota of the brigade. Gorman was a singular man in some respects. When in action he never gave his commands in an ordinary tone; but roared them out, like a bull of Bashan. Before the battle of Fair Oaks he was known to speak of the Thirty-fourth as "that New York Mob"; a designation that never had an atom of well-founded truth in it. But after Fair Oaks he was unstinted in his praise of the courage and fortitude of the regiment. On the other hand, some

undevout romancers in the regiment, in the early days, had been known to speak of the brigade commander as "Old Gorman;" but, in fact, each came to think better of the other as time went on. Gorman resigned his new command in 1864 on account of ill health; and died in May, 1876.

At this time, singularly enough, there were changes all the way up the great incline. General John Sedgwick, the division commander, had been seriously wounded at Antietam, and, though he recovered, did not return to his old command; but instead took the command of the Sixth Corps, and General O. O. Howard, "the Christian General," took command of the Second Division. Then, also, Sumner, commander of the Second Corps, was moved up a peg, being assigned to command of the "Grand



CAPTAIN EUGENE B. LARROWE—1863

Right Wing," a brand new designation, said right wing consisting of the Second and Ninth Corps, and General Darius M. Couch succeeding Sumner at the head of the Second Corps. Surely, with all these great and good new generals, all the way up and down the line we may look to see wonders done, and with a rush.

November 15, on toward Richmond. Two days later we are up in the valley back of Falmouth, Va., camped in a dense oak woods, which soon will vanish under the stroke of the woodman's axe. This is to be a historic site. Before we leave this spot we shall change the whole face of the country. Thanksgiving Day spent here was not a day of bubbling ecstasy over gifts received. The soldiers might have united with Fernando Wood, Mayor of New York, in saying: "While in my judgment the past year presents very little for which we may properly be thankful, yet it is well enough to observe the day." And we did.

Down at the end of this valley lay the little decayed town of Falmouth, snuggled close by the Rappahannock River. Below, where the river bank bulged to a considerable height, was the historic Lacy House, the headquarters of General Burnside, owned and kept by a widow, whose husband had been killed in the rebel army, and who "regretted that she did not have a dozen more to give to her country." Opposite the Lacy House, stretching along the river bank, lay the quaint, old, and now doubly historic town of Fredericksburg; home of Washington at one time, tomb of his mother to this day. In and about this little city war was soon and long to rage, devastating its quiet streets, and making one vast cemetery of all the surrounding country. Within the National Cemetery at this place now are camped the sleeping soldiers of the great war. This harvest was reaped from a hundred fields: sheaves from the Burnside slaughter on the 13th of December, 1862; from Chancellorsville, Salem Church, Marye's Heights, and the battles of the Wilderness. There certainly seems a divine propriety in the plan to make this comprehensive field a National Park, the same as at Gettysburg and elsewhere. There is no other single tract, lying within the scope of the Thirty-fourth's two-years' campaign, that has so much interest for this old regiment.



OLD CAMP GROUND BACK OF FALMOUTH, VA., AS IT LOOKS AT PRESENT, 1902
Our Camp was high on the Left Center, along the Ridge now covered with Second Growth Timber.

The month that followed in this new camp was one of hard work for all the men. The winter soon set in in real earnest, and the men tried to make themselves as comfortable as possible, by the erection of winter quarters, though no prophet knew whether we would stay here a day or a month. The river was some distance away from the camp,

and its long shore had to be guarded with a heavy line of pickets. Six companies were taken from the regiment every day for that purpose. As there

are but ten companies in a regiment, it requires no very profound mathematics to work out the statement that every other day the same company would have to go on picket twice in succession. But this amount of arithmetic was a little too much for some of the men, and there was kicking. But there was one man in the regiment who understood it, and that man was Jim



Lafayette Ploof Cook

C. Capt. Riley.
Col. Laflin

Qrm. Easterbrook.

J. Renieur, Orderly

COLONEL LAFLIN'S HEADQUARTERS NEAR FALMOUTH,
VA., WINTER '62-'63

Greene, of Company K. Jim always had a mind for clear thinking, and for precise statement; and so, when little Leander Brown of the same company, which was on the right of line, and which had come in after a cold, rainy night on picket, and was immediately detailed to go out again, when we say little Leander couldn't understand why they should take our company twice in succession, when there were ten companies in the regiment and they only wanted six, Greene exclaimed: "Why, you blank fool, it's plain enough; take the last four, and commence at the head again." That settled it. For conciseness, accuracy, and comprehensiveness, that statement has never been surpassed. There was nothing more to be said.

CHAPTER XI

THE BATTLE OF FREDERICKSBURG

WE come to the morning of December 11. At midnight before orders had arrived to be ready for a move at daybreak, and we were ready. While we are eating a hasty breakfast, we hear the sound of cannon from the direction of the river. We know the battle is on, though only the artillery is joined as yet, and none of our men are on the other side of the river. Soon we are moved down the valley, and up back of the hills and Lacy House. The artillery is thundering from all the heights. But not a move until nightfall. One man wrote home at this time: "None of us can ever forget that artillery fight. It lasted for six hours. Fredericksburg was riddled. A pontoon bridge is in course of construction in front of the city on which our troops may cross; but the rebs don't relish the idea of seeing that bridge built right under their noses, and the pontoon builders are having a red hot time. As the dusk of the night gathers down we are advanced toward the river; but the enemy on the heights across espy the move, and scour the plain, over which we are moving, with shot and shell. But, as has been remarked many times before, it takes a pile of lead and iron to kill a man; and so, though it rained on those heights as it once rained on the cities on the plain, there are few casualties, notwithstanding there are thousands of our troops in plain view of the rebel batteries on the opposite side of the river. Finally, the Seventh Michigan, in boats, crosses to the other side, and cleans the rebs out of the houses and cellars along



CAPTAIN WILLIAM L. OSWALD—1861

the river front, and straightway the bridge is finished; and in about the same time it takes to tell it, over pour the troops, horse and foot, into Fredericksburg town. The rebs are still hanging on, in some parts of the town, but they are soon cleaned out.

It was a weird sight which met our gaze in the streets of the city. By the light of burning buildings, thousands of men, many no doubt, with evil intent, made their way about. The heavy bombardment had made a riddle of the place. Many houses were shattered to pieces, and their contents scattered about the streets. The inhabitants had fled. In one of the houses which we entered, we noticed that a shell had come down through the roof into the parlor, and exploded in the piano. The gutters were red, and groans of wounded men stifled the very air. It was a scene which no man desires to behold but once."

"The city was on fire in numerous places, and every building was completely riddled with our shells. Piles of dead were lying on the corners, and every doorstep was a tombstone for some poor soldier who slumbered at its base. The gutters were red, and groans of wounded men stifled the very air. It was a scene which no man desires to behold but once."

We are all inclined, after forty-years' interval, to take a somewhat rosy view of those far-off events; but that is what we wrote at the very time; and it isn't very rosy; but it's true. Of course, there was a good deal of looting. The term has an ugly sound, and no American soldier likes to use it. But we are talking of a city whose inhabitants had fled; whose property was strewn through all the streets, the wanton waste and desolation and spoil of war. Many of the houses, some of the most pretentious in the city, had escaped without a scratch; but, of course, they did not escape spoliation by the victorious soldiers.

All day Friday, the 12th, our army was gathering in and about the city. We were near neighbors to a watchful enemy, and we felt the advance shadow of what was impending. Down the length of every street frowned a dozen rebel guns. It is a queer sensation, living in a city with such dangerous neighbors, and so many of them. There was a second night, and it was a hot night in the old town. On Saturday morning, the ball opened for sure. The story of that dreadful slaughter, having been written in many purple testaments, need not be repeated here. For this is only the chronicle of one little regiment, and nobody will look to it for a comprehensive description of what has passed into lurid history as the Battle of Fredericksburg. The planless battle began just in the edge of the city, and near where we were lying. About nine o'clock the Thirty-fourth advanced to a position where the engagement was in plain sight, and there it stayed until some time in the afternoon, when the whole brigade advanced up one of the streets running at right angles to the river, and filed into a field close under the bluff occupied by the rebels.

Here, again, we cannot do better than to quote what we wrote to the journal above referred to immediately after the retreat:

"We suppose there were seven or eight thousand men massed under that bluff. Perhaps an inscrutable Providence could study out what this move was for; but your correspondent has never yet heard a decent theory stated. Scarcely



1. THE ADAMS HOUSE, FAIR OAKS, TAKEN FROM IN FRONT OUR BATTLE LINE
2. LOOKING DOWN THE VALLEY TOWARD FALMOUTH FROM OUR CAMP GROUND. OLD
WOODMAN HOUSE IN THE VIEW
3. THE MAREY MANSION, MARYE HEIGHTS, BACK OF FREDERICKSBURG

two hundred feet away, on this bluff, was a rebel redoubt with a cannon behind it. An officer on a white horse was riding around giving orders. You may be perfectly certain he had from seven to ten thousand deeply interested spectators. Not a moment elapsed before there was a puff of smoke from behind that redoubt, and a shell from a six-pounder went screaming over our heads. It never hit a man. Another and another followed, with the same result. It was evident that the piece could not be depressed sufficiently to rake us without the muzzle hitting the front of the redoubt. Then this pale horse and his rider came out from behind the redoubt, and surveyed our position, and went back. Then four men took hold of the piece, and rolled it out from behind the earthwork. It is said the judgment-day comes but once, and we all felt that it had come for us right then and there. It was a moment to be remembered forever. Now they have us for sure. The very next shot is sure to fetch us. Of all the thousands of men huddled there, every eye was fixed on that gun. The cannoneers take their positions, the process of loading and priming is gone through with, and then every head is bowed in silence, waiting for the awful messenger. It comes, like the shriek of an incarnate demon, it plowed its way into our ranks, burying us all in the dirt. Another and another followed in rapid succession, each one bringing death and destruction into our ranks. The air is filled with the groans and cries of mangled men. Every man of those thousands is clutching the earth, and trying to make himself thinner. It is a good thing, at times, to be a spare man. No one, then, wanted to be fatter. The first shot fired, after the gun was moved out, passed directly over our company (K); the next, coming in exactly the same line, fell a little short, striking just ahead of us, and doing terrible execution. Then the orderly sergeant, Jim Talcott, lying by my side, and trying to make himself thinner, said: 'Now, boys, it's our turn.' And sure enough, with an ugly scream, that might have been heard up in Herkimer County, the next shot landed squarely in our company. Every inch of the ground was covered with blue men; but this ugly auger bored a hole right through. Deep into the earth it went, and then exploded. Scarcely a man in the company but received some souvenir. And all this time we were compelled to remain inactive, not firing a shot in return. There was not a man on all that blue field but would have volunteered in an instant to dash up that height, and had there been someone in high authority to authorize the movement, that one gun would have been silenced or captured in a moment. But, any way, the slaughter was destined not to continue for long. All this time, from the north side of the river, far away, our own cannon were booming, and the moment this one piece was rolled out from behind the breastwork, it became the target for all our artillery. There was one gun on our side, miles up the river, that we had heard booming at intervals all day. It must have been a sixty-two pounder; and a moment after the third shot of which I spoke had been fired, there came the boom of this great gun. The great shot sped on its awful mission, over miles of river and valley, and hill and meadow, and came down fair and square on the top of this mischievous little six-pounder, and that instant exploded. The gun and carriage were destroyed, and all the men near it knocked out, including the white horse and his rider. Then all those ten thousand men rose, and shouted with a great shout."

As soon as we could pull ourselves together, we began to look about, and take an account of our assets. They were a sorry lot. Poor Adam Moyer; he had but just arrived from the north, a new recruit. This was his first touch of fire. Both legs were torn off, hanging only by the shreds. How short he looked, as we laid him on a blanket, with the stumps by his side. And little Andrew A. Smith, a sweet-faced boy, slender, but every inch a man; a leg and an arm both gone. Both these died in a little while. As Andrew was being carried from the field he said: "Tell my mother that I died like a man." It is strange how these boys always think of their mothers at such a time. Like the boy that



1861—COLONEL GEORGE W. THOMPSON—1903
Our First Adjutant.

was wounded back at Fair Oaks, and was taken prisoner, and to Richmond. All the long days he pined and wasted to a shadow, and died at last, though he had but a little wound, crying and calling "Mother, mother." Poor Andrew Smith. At the battle of White Oak Swamp, when he had fallen with the heat and exhaustion of the march, still he would not give up, and rose, and went with the men into the fight. But now his time had come, for the bone was driven up into his body. And Corporal John Hurley, of Company I, dreadfully killed. And what a lot of maimed men, all about us. Lieutenant Ransom, with a badly shattered leg; he died a week later. And Lieutenant Finnegan is so badly hurt, he has seen the last of his service with the regiment. Orlando Fosket, with a leg shot off; and William DeForest, and Alexander Comins, both, badly in the legs.

Other regiments around us suffered as much, if not more, than the Thirty-fourth, though none were more exposed. The battle continued all about us until fairly dark, and about midnight we were relieved by the Fourth Regulars of Sykes' brigade. The following day, Sunday, matters were comparatively quiet; likewise Monday the 5th. Monday night, near eleven o'clock, we were suddenly called into line, and to our surprise, were marched back across the river, and two hours later were in our old camp. Thus ended the battle of Fredericksburg. Was it a folly, or a blunder? Any way, it was a butchery. And not one good thing was ever known to come of it.

Thirty-nine years after these events, the writer of this chronicle went back, and stood on that same spot, on that same field. The distance to the little redout seemed just the same, not more than two hundred feet away, scarcely that. Climbing up the little bluff, and poking away the briars and bushes which had overgrown the place, was the same earthwork. The rains of all the years had not seemed to lower it a foot.

The following are the names of those killed at Fredericksburg. On account of the severity of the wounds, nearly all of them proved fatal.

Comins, Alexander H.—K.
Fosket, Orlando—F.
Hurley, John W.—I.
Moyer, Adam—K.

Ransom, First Lieut. Albert W.—D.
Smith, Andrew A.—K.

Total, 6.

The following are the names of the wounded:

Dawson, Richard—D.
DeForest, William H.—K.
Finnegan, First Sergt. John—I.
Goodbread, Jerome—B.
Guile, Cornelius—K.
McLean, William J.—C.

Smith, Horace H.—K.
Woods, Thomas—B.
Young, Edward—E.
Woolver, Amos—K.
Wright, Ezra—H.
Total, 11.

CHAPTER XII

WINTER IN CAMP. SECOND FREDERICKSBURG

THE winter of 1862-63 was one of great severity in Virginia. The army, of course, could not escape its rigors. While in camp, the little houses, with their wooden walls and their canvas roofs, and their little fireplaces within, kept the men in tolerable comfort. But the never-ending exactions of picket duty on the river kept the men exposed to the bitter vicissitudes of the weather. War bristled all along shore. When bitter was the cold, and inky black the night, the lonely picket on the banks of the Rappahannock paced his beat, and kept his eye peeled on the opposite shore.

January 10, 1863, was a good day. On that day the men received a lot of express packages, containing goodies from the friends at home. For a long time fresh butter, from the home churnings, sweetened many a hard biscuit. About this time also there came an order permitting furloughs to be granted for trips home. This was most acceptable; and in our diary covering that period we find frequent mentions of officers and privates being absent for short periods, on visits home. But later there was trouble over this very thing. It was reported that certain regiments, among them the Thirty-fourth, were not as scrupulously clean and orderly about camp as they ought to be; and as a punishment for the same they were to be deprived of furloughs. This, being reported in the home papers, caused sorrow among the friends, as well as the members of the regiment. There never was a decent foundation for the charge, so far as the Thirty-fourth was concerned. An immediate and thorough inspection was requested and granted, with the result of a full vindication for the regiment. The inspector-general wrote it down that "he cheerfully recommends the regiment to the restoration of all the privileges granted in general order No. 3." Thus was the country saved from another war, and officers and men considered that they were more entitled to furloughs than ever.

On January 19 Burnside made another effort to do something. He got us all in motion toward United States Ford. But on the following day it commenced to rain. It rained, and snowed, and froze, and blowed, and there was no such thing as getting on. The army was stuck in the mud. The rebels on the other side of the river heard of our predicament, and the pickets stuck up signs big enough for us to read: "Burnside Stuck in the Mud." Wretched as the case really was, it still was ludicrous. For some time afterward, as the troops thawed out, they might be seen stealing back to their old camps. Richmond still hung on the horizon, but faintly visible. "We never shall see Carcasonne." On the 26th the Army of the Potomac said good-by to Burnside. He had got a move on this time sure. And General Joseph Hooker was announced as the new commander.

On January 22 occurred the resignation of the regiment's much beloved commander, Colonel James A. Suiter. This was a change that touched the men much more deeply than the change in the commander of the whole army. About this time, also, we find Colonel Turner G. Morehead of the One Hundred and Sixth Pennsylvania in command of the brigade, during the temporary absence of General Sully. Within the narrow confines of this little incident, the antiquarian might search successfully for the cause of Colonel Suiter's resignation. A brave and competent officer, who had served his country conscientiously, was set aside at a time when the compliment of a temporary command of the brigade might have been handsomely bestowed, and was most thoroughly deserved. The following is the text of Colonel Suiter's resignation, which was read at dress parade, and was received with genuine sorrow :

HEADQUARTERS COLONEL THIRTY-FOURTH REGIMENT,

Near Falmouth, Va., January 26, 1863.

To the Officers and Soldiers of the Thirty-fourth Regiment N. Y. Vols.:

The relations which have so long existed between us are now about being dissolved. My resignation of the colonelcy of the Thirty-fourth was demanded by a sense of honor. It has been accepted, and I am about to bid you farewell, no longer having the honor to command you. Before doing so, I desire to express to you the warmest regard and affection I feel for you all. The trials and toils we have endured, the privations we have suffered, the weary marches we have made, the terrible battles we have engaged in, have all tended to rivet the bonds that unite us. Believe that my affection for you is true and lasting. The Thirty-fourth has won, by deeds of heroic valor, a proud name and renown. In that name and renown I rejoice with you. It is ours jointly, and will be sacredly guarded. Let me, in these few parting words, urge you to guard carefully the proud distinction the Thirty-fourth has so nobly won. Next to our beloved country, let the unstained reputation of the Thirty-fourth be the chief object of your guardian care. Be ever true to your country and its hallowed flag; and present an unbroken front to those who would trample down our country's blessed institutions. With the prayer for a speedy return of peace to our beloved land, and the overthrow of all its enemies, I commend you to the God of all battles, and bid you an affectionate farewell. I need not assure you that my home shall ever be open to all who have belonged to the gallant Thirty-fourth. God bless and protect you all. Farewell,

JAMES A. SUITER.

Lieutenant-Colonel Byron Lafin now succeeded to the command of the regiment; Major Beverly became lieutenant-colonel; and Captain Wells Sponable became major. And all below moved up a peg.

On February 26 we noted "the presence in camp of our old adjutant, George W. Thompson, now lieutenant-colonel of the One hundred and fifty-second New York." Colonel Thompson had resigned on January 28, to go up higher, a well-deserved promotion. Quite a number of officers had resigned at various times to go up higher; for the Thirty-fourth was a sort of recruiting camp. September 20, 1862, our old chaplain, Rev. J. B. Van Petten, had resigned for promotion; and in the official reports, since published, we find his record: "Subsequent service as lieutenant-colonel One hundred and Sixtieth New York Volunteers, and colonel One hundred and ninety-third Volunteers." As will be seen

by the biographical sketch published elsewhere, our first colonel, Wm. Ladew, had not gone home to have an easy time. But was busy at "the front," the front having shifted at various times to New York City. We also find entries through these long winter months of visits from prominent citizens at home. Hon. S. M. Richmond, of Little Falls, looked in upon us; as did also Hon. D. A. Northup, of Salisbury, father of the popular young Captain Northup, of Company K.

Another item deserves reference at this time. The New York *Herald* was probably more widely read throughout the army than any other newspaper; and yet its utterances were most vicious. In a letter, dated January 10, we had this to say about that sheet:

"There is no paper so much read by the soldiers as the New York *Herald*, and yet there is no reading that so much tends to discourage and demoralize the soldiers. From it we are led to believe that in the world around us there is nothing transpiring favorable to our cause; every battle is a defeat and every general a failure; the whole body politic at Washington is nothing but a nest of traitors; slavery is a blessing, and Horace Greeley a curse; McClellan is a little god, and General Fremont a nobody; Burnside is an imbecile, and the only way of crushing the rebellion is by starving it out, etc. It would be a blessing to the country, and set the advent of peace years ahead, could its publication be suppressed."



Capt. Warford

Capt. Northup

Lieut. Col. Beverly.

Col. Latin

Maj. Sponable

Capt. Scott

Capt. Riley.

LIEUT.-COL. BEVERLY'S HEADQUARTERS NEAR FALMOUTH, VA., APRIL 24, 1863

That is what we wrote January 10, and on February 26, following, we had thankful occasion for writing this:

"The New York *Herald*, whose circulation, with many others of a like character, has at last, thank heaven, been prohibited in this army, will probably keep up a huge cry. All credit to Cæsar, whoever he may be, for the suppression of the New York *Herald* in these parts. Hereafter we shall look for something accomplished, and to see victory acknowledged when it has been gloriously won."

March 5, grand review by Hooker. This was an imposing event; but still not so overpoweringly grand as the review later on, when Mr. Lincoln visited the army. March 17, heavy cannonading off to the right. Supposed to be a rebel raid. On the 21st the same thing over on the left. Supposed to be another raid. We were always hearing about these raids; but, like the old darkey's trouble, "the most of it never happened." Occasionally, we get a peep at the sun. It's genial warmth steals along that densely-peopled height, bringing joy and gladness. No friend was ever more welcome. Homesickness vanished beneath that gentle touch, and lots of other troubles. Every sort of thing is resorted to by the men, when they have an idle hour, to keep themselves in spirits. Strangely enough, baseball with the men of the Fifteenth Massachusetts, was one of the popular pastimes. In those days the game was not played as in these scientific times. The ball was a soft one, and you plugged a man with it to put him out. Then, as now, it was a great sport. The pickets on the opposite sides of the river also relaxed their awful severity, although it was strictly "against orders." Little cornstalk boats would be floated with messages of friendly interest. There is no mistake about it, "visiting" of this kind is the most delicious diversion in the world. It took dreadfully stern orders to stop it. The men would be at it every chance they got. And more than one commissioned officer even lost his shoulder straps because he could not resist the temptation any more than the common privates, to indulge in this surreptitious pleasure. Think of these men, summoned together to shoot each other down, clasping friendly hands across that river every time they could do it and not get caught. Here, as on the Potomac a year before, there was the swapping of commodities, coffee, tobacco, newspapers, etc.

In spite of the reform in the weather, we find recorded, March 21: "More snow;" and on the 31st: "Still snowing." On April 1 General O. O. Howard leaves the division to take command of the Eleventh Corps, and General John Gibbon, succeeds him. Of course, General Gibbon had to have his Grand Review, like all the other generals, and so he looks us over two days later. He seems to like our appearance, and scatters around a number of compliments where the men can pick them up.

But you should have been there to see the Grand Review, April 8, when the President and his family—his very own family—and his official family likewise, were there. Up by the Lacy House, overlooking the city of Fredericksburg, is a great plateau; and here the review was held; or rather, we should say, the series of reviews. One day it

was all the cavalry, under General Stoneman, and another day, perhaps the artillery; but on the 8th it was the infantry, our corps, the grand old Second, and the Thirty-fourth was just in it.

April 5, a series of resolutions was adopted on the occasion of the departure of our much-loved surgeon, Dr. S. N. Sherman, who had also been called to come up higher. He had been appointed Medical Director at Norfolk, and his new duties took him to the new field. Dr. Bradford S. Manly, who had joined the regiment as assistant surgeon the previous August, now

became the surgeon, and we find his commission dated a month later. Dr. Edward S. Walker, who had been the first assistant surgeon, had resigned November 3, preceding, and gone home. He was succeeded by Dr. J. Hervy Miller. Manly and Miller thus remained our surgeon and assistant till the muster out.

Along about April 20 came the ever-welcome Paymaster King, this time doubly welcome, for he was to bring us four months' pay. Another matter of importance claims attention just here. All through the winter certain companies had been nursing the hope the authorities would consider that their term of service expired on May 1. No doubt the great severity of the winter, and the arduous duties and sufferings of the men, gave emphasis to this hope. It is no wonder, therefore, that when the first of May came round, there should have been a little trouble. Many of the men who were in the regiment at the first, enlisted in April, 1861, to serve two years. So read all their enlistment



THE COLORS—1862

papers. The official record clearly reads that they were mustered into the state service May 1, 1861, to serve two years. On June 15, following, they were mustered into the United States service to serve two years. It is but natural that these men should think that their time was out May 1, 1863, for they had served the full two years. But the authorities did not so regard it. June 15 was their date. A few of the men stood out, claiming their time had expired. They were put under guard in camp, surrounded by a detail of the Fifteenth Massachusetts. A large detail from the regiment, among whom was the writer, came into camp on the forenoon of May 1, and were greatly surprised to find things somewhat upset. During the day, however, General Gibbon, in command of the division, came over and addressed the men, advising them to make no resistance, but to return to duty, which they consented to do, and the trouble was over. We think every candid mind must admit that the men had a fairly good case. Some of these men had enlisted immediately after President Lincoln's call was issued, April 15, 1861, and as the regiment was not mustered out till June 30, 1863, they were really in the service two years, two and a half months.

But this little incident proved a bothersome thing to General Alfred Sully, who had returned, and was in command of the brigade. He reported to General Gibbon, very foolishly, that "it was not in his power to enforce discipline in his command;" whereupon General Gibbon immediately relieved him. It was shown afterward, by a court of inquiry, that his order relieving General Sully was a little previous, and not exactly justified by the facts; but General Sully did not return; but was sent west to fight the Indians.



LIEUTENANT JOHN OATHOUT—1863

But the spring had opened, and there was a stir underground and above it. As early as April 28, we began to notice large bodies of Union troops moving to our right. They were the Fifth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Corps of the army, making the initial moves for a position on the south side of the Rappahannock. The First and Third Divisions of our Corps, the Second, also disappeared up the river; but the Second Division, in which was the Thirty-fourth, did not move until the night of May 2. All day on the 1st the air was full of the thunder of artillery. It came from the direction of Chancellorsville. Late on the night of the 2d, the Thirty-fourth, with the rest of the Division, proceeded to the heights



GEN. ALFRED SULLY—1862

opposite Fredericksburg, where we had lain at the time of the first crossing in December. Along in the middle of the night there comes a call for a lieutenant and twenty-five men, to go to the river for a storming party. Now almost any man with an able-bodied imagination can understand what kind of duty is expected of men under such circumstances. Such a call means business. And yet it did not take five minutes to obtain all the men wanted. Lieutenant James McCormick, of Company H, was the lieutenant. Colonel Byron Laflin, of the Thirty-fourth, is now in temporary command of the brigade, and Lieutenant-Colonel Beverly, of the regiment. Colonel Laflin, in his official report, says: "One

hundred volunteers were wanted from the brigade, to cross the river as a storming party, to dislodge the enemy in the town. The call was immediately and cheerfully responded to by 25 men from each of the four regiments in the brigade. *Of the 25 volunteers of the Thirty-fourth Regiment, 18 were among the number reported as unwilling to serve longer than the first of May.*"

We think it is thus clearly shown that the handful of men, who, only the day before, had raised an honest point of order in regard to the date of their service, were not cowards. Although they were so soon to return home, they were ready for any service, however dangerous. Some people would be very much surprised at the quality and kind of men who will volunteer to face a danger of this kind. Who could, by sight, pick out the heroes in a regiment? Would you pick the men who look the finest, bear themselves the proudest, have the most distinguished relations at home? It is fair and true to say, that, if you figured it in that way, you would miss it. The men who volunteered on this occasion were, many of them, the very humblest men in the regiment; men who were not after distinction, or commissions, or glory. They were just the common men. It did not seem to them that there was any special courage displayed in their action. They were wanted for some important duty, and out they stepped. It is probable that the whole regiment would have volunteered if there had been any call for it. But fortunately, as it turned out, those who did volunteer did not suffer for it. The bridge was completed without opposition, and on the following morning we crossed at the same familiar point, and again entered the ill-fated city.

The enemy had been a good deal fuddled over this dividing of the Union army, and heavy operating on both wings; but Lee was not to be caught napping, and had a good strong force in and about Fredericksburg, ready for whatever might happen. And so all these movements on our part were conducted under a heavy fire from the rebel artillery, posted on the heights back of the city. While there was some damage done, none of the Thirty-fourth men were hit. Not so fortunately fared

all the other bodies. As the morning dawned, fair and bright, a brass band, belonging to one of the regiments, went marching gaily down from the Lacy House, playing a stirring air, intending to cross at the pontoon bridge, when a shell from a rebel battery exploded in their midst. It broke up the band right then and there. Long years afterward, an officer of the regiment to which the band belonged, told the writer that the shell went right through the head of the bass drum. There was a good deal of maneuvering about during the forenoon. We finally drew out of the city to the west, the Thirty-fourth leading the column. Our movement was along the river, with a wide plain between us and the rebel lines. Across this meadow from where it tapped the river above a wide hydraulic canal. As our movement was perceived, a column of rebel infantry moved westward from its side, the column keeping parallel with ours. The canal flowed between. It was a strange sight, those men in gray, and those men in blue, in parallel moving columns; and only a little distance apart. Not a shot was fired on either side. But over us, and all around us, screamed and burst the rebel shells. Between those two lines, eyeing each other like cats, each ready for a spring, was the grave of Washington's mother. Not now as in '76, are the North and the South banded together against a common foe; but facing each other as enemies, and with deadly intent. Have we any quarrel with these men? None whatever. But a short time ago we were fraternizing with them across the river. We thought they were splendid fellows; and so they are. Why now do we thus menace each other? One single note of alarm from either side would set both those columns on fire in an instant; would cause that thin, gray line to melt, and this blue one, too. But that single note is never sounded. Slowly the lines creep forward, each still watching every movement of the other. Not a gun is fired; only the artillery being too far away to feel the suppression of the painful suspense, keeps on with its booming; and men behind us, in other regiments, are falling; for every shot finds a place where it can break through the ranks. Then the thin lines creep back again, back, into the city, and the movement is over. But now it transpires that while we are thus drawing the enemy away from the center to weaken it, another portion of the army has broken through the rebel lines, and is occupying all their heights. And this was Sedgwick's plan. Though we did not fire a shot, we were helping in the battle just the same. Now we pass out upon the heights ourselves, south of the city. Through avenues of the dead and dying we pass. Here are a lot of cannon that could not get away in time. Our men were too quick for them. And here are a lot of prisoners. On close acquaintance, a rebel looks much like any other man. Out on the far heights we go, till the view north and south of the river is most noble and commanding. Night comes down, and in the gathering dusk we pass the One hundred and twenty-first New York, which has been gathering glory at Salem Church. There is just time for a hand clasp with a brother in that other regiment, and to make eager inquiries for the living and the dead. Then there is a halt; an ominous one. Then about we face, and back we go, through the city; yes, and over the

bridge, and up the Heights to the Lacy House; and back of the Lacy House, where we halt and stay. The army is all streaming back over the river. The battle of Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg, Salem Church, or whatever else you choose to call it, according to the place you happened to occupy, is over; and so ends the second attempt of the Army of the Potomac to get to Richmond by this route.



CAPTAIN BENJAMIN H. WARFORD—1863

There are no lists of killed and wounded, or missing, nor any casualties, in the Thirty-fourth in this engagement. Such are the fortunes of battle. A regiment might be placed in a most dangerous position, and still have no losses; and then, in a moment, it might become the focus for a most deadly fire, and have enormous losses in just a few moments. Every regiment has to take what comes. Never for a single moment can it determine what its fortunes will be. There is no use waving a flag of glory over the great losses of one regiment, and then pointing with disdain to the small losses of another regiment. The courage and stamina of the different regiments probably averaged

about the same. Each went where it was sent, and took what came when it got there. The focus of greatest danger was constantly shifting, and there was no telling where it might turn up next.

This time we do not go back to our "old camp ground;" but to a new site back of, and just north of, the Lacy House. Here we are to remain until our final move, which will be toward home. Only a few steps from our new camp brought us in full view of the pretty little city lying along the river on the opposite side; the most conspicuous feature of which was always the house on Marye's Heights, with its colonial, columned front. The comrades will recognize it in the picture we give. In spite of its being so many times at the focus of the fire, the present occupant told the writer, at the time he took this picture, that it bore but one wound, and that a trifling one.

CHAPTER XIII

GOING HOME

BUT it was written in "the purple testament of bleeding war," that the fighting days of the Thirty-fourth were over. While a number of officers and some privates had been home on furlough, yet, of course, sick or well, by far the greater number had not



ADJUTANT JOHN KIRK—1863

seen home in the more than two years since they left it. And so now all thoughts turned that way with a great longing. The three-years' men, recruits in the regiment, were transferred to other regiments. Some of these went to the Eighty-second New York. Here we find the two Wolverens, and Ezra Wright, the former of Company K, and the latter of Company H. A good many men had been transferred to other branches of the service, at different times. On February 17, 1862, there had been a call for volunteers for the Western Gunboat Flotilla; and all these men were lost sight of at the final muster out, in Albany.

But we must not be too fast. We are not off

for home yet. About the first of June there was some kind of a movement perceptible among the enemy over on the heights. And still the grand reviews keep up. May 23 there was a brigade review; May 27 a battalion drill; May 28 another brigade review; May 29, though hot and dusty, a division review, by Major-General Hancock. June 5, Colonel Ward, commanding the Fifteenth Massachusetts lying next to the Thirty-fourth, wrote in his diary: "This morning we discovered the rebel camps to be evacuated, and everything seemed to indicate that they were off. This afternoon our troops commenced crossing. Sedgwick's corps began crossing about dark."

Finally, June 9, this same officer wrote in his diary: "This morning the New York Thirty-fourth left for home, their term of service having expired. It seemed like losing a friend, for they had been with us over twenty months." And it was even so. The Thirty-fourth was off for home. And even as we started, began that northward movement of the northern and southern armies, which was to terminate so eventually at Gettysburg, a month later.

But we must not drop the war part of this brief narrative without at least one little glance at the future. The "Herkimer County Regiment" has struck its tents for the last march, and that march is toward home. Now its arms are stacked; its flag is furled; its fighting days are over. But it is suggestive to take a very brief glance ahead. Within three weeks from the time we left our last camp occurred—*Gettysburg*. What would have been our fate had our term of enlistment expired a month later? If you go down to Gettysburg, and stand in front of the great bronze volume, which indicates the "High Water Mark of the Rebellion," you will find yourself standing very nearly where the Thirty-fourth would have stood had it been present at that engagement. Just beyond, along the avenue, which is now more frequently thronged than any other on that great historic field, are the markers, which indicate where the brigade stood on that eventful third day of the battle, when

Pickett's Division emerged from yonder woods, and made its audacious march across these level fields. How brief appear the lines which mark the standing ground of whole regiments. Near the Emmetsburg road, it was that Hancock, the Superb, on the second day, dashed up to the line, demanding, in his imperious way, "What regiment is this?" in the same instant ordering the First Minnesota to assault the advancing column of the enemy, now nearing the "clump of trees." And here, in no more time than it takes to write these lines, the grand old regiment lost eighty-five per cent. of all its men; all our old friends and comrades in that regiment going down



SURGEON SOCRATES N. SHERMAN—1861

with the rest. Was it for this that the First Minnesota was being saved up at the Battle of Antietam, where it scarcely lost a man? It was here, at this Battle of Gettysburg, that the Eighty-second New York captured five stand of colors. It was here that the men of the Nineteenth Maine, and all the other regiments of the brigade, covered themselves with glory. And it is here, without a doubt, that the Thirty-fourth New York would have left the most of all that was left, had its term of enlistment expired three weeks later. For, as all the world knows, it was the Second Division, of the Second Corps, that received into its breast the heaviest blows, and the deadliest wounds inflicted by the desperate enemy. Many years after, the writer of this went down to Gettysburg in company with a comrade of the Twentieth Massachusetts. This comrade searched the whole field long and unavailingly for some trace of his regiment. The next day he informed me sadly that he had found it at last. It was encamped under the trees, in the beautiful National Cemetery. And that is where the Thirty-fourth would be to-day, had it been in the service only a little longer. But notwithstanding all this, we venture to say that there is not a comrade of the Thirty-fourth now living who does not regret that we were not in that battle.

The journey home was a joyful, but an uneventful one. To Washington; thence to Philadelphia; where we were most handsomely treated by the ladies of Philadelphia in the famous Coopershop Restaurant, where all the regiments passing north and south were most bountifully fed; thence to New York, and thence to Albany. Arriving at the Capital city, June 12, without notable incident, we again put up at the same quarters from which we had departed on the 3d of July, 1861, namely the Industrial School Barracks. Here the regiment was met by a delegation from Little Falls, headed by Hon. Judge Hardin, who, until his very recent death, just as we were considering, at his urgent instigation, our monument enterprise, had ever remained the steadfast friend of the memory of the regiment. This delegation had come down to tender us a grand reception at Little Falls, and to make the necessary arrangements. These were soon completed. Immediately on arriving in Albany, and once at liberty, the men, scorning the hard tack of the government ration, proceeded to distribute themselves around among the boarding houses and hotels of the city, and to provide themselves with citizen's clothing. The photograph galleries were greatly overworked by both men and officers. Nine-tenths of all the old portraits presented in this volume were taken at the Albany galleries during these first days home.

Now each of the various companies, as it returned to its native county, was given an enthusiastic reception by the citizens. There was as great an output of oratory as there had been two years before. We should be glad enough, were we able to describe each of these receptions in detail. We know that Colonel Laflin went up to West Troy, and took part in the exercises attending the reception accorded to Co. A. Captain Oswald, who had previously returned home. man-

aged the whole affair. The following autumn the citizens of that district sent the Captain to the lower branch of the legislature. Later the citizens of Steuben County treated Captain Brundage in the same way. But it was at Little Falls that the "Herkimer County Regiment" was accorded a glorious welcome home.

Saturday, the 27th of June, was a great day in the annals of Little Falls, and a great day for the old regiment. People had assembled from all parts of the county, and from the other counties represented in the regiment, from Albany, Essex, Clinton, and Steuben. The weather proved fine, and that increased the turnout. The regiment left Albany by an early train, and reached Little Falls about ten o'clock. Eastern Park, in the old town, now a city, was the headquarters for the gathering. Here the speeches were delivered, the songs sung, the welcomes delivered, and the feasting done to a finish. Then there was a great parade, through the principal streets on both sides of the river. It could not be said to be a parade of the greatest military precision. Every man, woman, and child, who had a friend in the regiment, and who didn't? considered it his unspeakable privilege to march beside him. It was a proud day for the youngsters, and for the best girls, and they were all there, to take advantage of it. The first regiment out to service, and the first regiment home, did surely have a most royal welcome. Those whose engagements compelled them to be absent, and there were many such, were bitter over their misfortune.

Toward evening the regiment returned to Albany, and on June 30, two years and two months from the time of muster into the State service, the regiment was mustered out. Thus passed into honorable history one of the noblest, bravest, and most patriotic of the volunteer regiments which the great Empire State furnished for the War of the Rebellion.

Its arms are stacked, its flag is furled,
 Its fighting days are over,
But some we never shall forget,
Far in the southland linger yet.
They come not, heed not song or shout,
Nor answer at the muster out;
 Their days on earth are over.

Their lives are now a story told;
 Their fighting days are over.
For them no jocund crowds shall come,
To celebrate the welcome home;
But Grief shall sit till life shall close,
Weeping in darkened homes for those
 Whose days on earth are over.

—*L. N. Chapin.*

THAT WESTERN FLOTILLA

AN examination of the roster will remind the comrades of the call that was made in February, 1862, for volunteers for the Western Gunboat Flotilla. We have tried to trace the history and fate of the men who went from the Thirty-fourth, but have not had any great success. Comrade Philo Bell, however, who went from Co. H, probably knows more about that service than any other man, and we have asked him to tell about it. He has furnished us with quite a narrative, all of which we wish we could publish; but are not able to do so. But we give it in part:

"We left the Thirty-fourth Regiment at Camp McClellan February 16, 1862, with nineteen besides myself, from the Thirty-fourth. There were 700 from the Army of the Potomac when we left Baltimore; and probably the roughest seven hundred men that were ever on one train. There were a great many killed going, and I have often thought how lucky I was to reach Cairo. On reaching there, I went on board the receiving-ship *Moriah Denning*. There I suffered. I had nothing to eat for three days. On the third day, Commodore Foote came on board, and picked out all the largest men for his Flagship *Benton*, taking me with the rest. We soon got under way for Island No. Ten. There I saw my first service in the navy. I volunteered to go in the night, with twelve others, and spike a battery on the shore above the Island. I received for my reward a rating from landsman, at twelve dollars a month, to shipman, at forty-two dollars a month."

Comrade Bell took part in all the naval engagements, sanguinary in the extreme, occurring along that part of the Mississippi; the battle of Fort Pillow, the battle in front of Memphis, when Van Dorn, with nine boats, met our fleet of five vessels, and got badly whipped; eight of his nine vessels being sunk; the engagement at Fort White; the battle at Haine's Bluff, near Vicksburg, where the Union fleet stormed the batteries for three days; next chasing the rebel ram *Arkansas*; but bloodiest of all, the battle of Grand Gulf. He adds:

"History says that was the hardest stand-up fight during the war. We were five hours and a half, and never left until the enemy was silenced. Fifty-two were killed on the Flagship *Benton*, and eight wounded. General Grant, in his *Personal Memoirs*, says: 'When I went aboard the Flagship *Benton* I was heart-sickened.' Well he might be, for the blood was actually above the scupper holes."

"John P. Johnson, of Company H, and Edmund W. Ferris, of Company I, were with me on the *Benton*. Johnson rebelled, with some fifty more, and would not run the batteries of Vicksburg. They were sent to the Rip Raps Island. Ferris was discharged when I was. The rest of the boys went onto the Mortar Fleet. I saw some of them occasionally. Don't know whatever became of them."

SINCE THE WAR

MANY are the inquiries that have been made, in regard to the whereabouts and fortunes of the old men, and particularly of the officers, since the war. We have done our best to answer these inquiries, with only fair success, as to the officers, and very poor success as to the rank and file. We give such biographical details as we have been able to obtain.

COLONEL WILLIAM LADEW.

Colonel Ladew was born in Ulster County, N. Y., on the 26th day of February, 1826. His education consisted of a course at a university in Saratoga, N. Y. His first venture into business transpired when he entered a tannery, under his father's supervision. Next, he built a tannery for the late Geo. B. Gillman at Monticello, Sullivan County, New York. Shortly after this he erected a tannery of his own in Gray, Herkimer County, New York, which he conducted until the war broke out. He was at this time colonel of the Thirty-eighth New York Militia. When the call came for volunteers, he was one of the first to offer his services to the cause. He remained in active service until failing health compelled him to resign his commission. Following this event he took an active part in quelling the "New York Riot," which occurred about this time. He later resumed business at his tannery, and continued this work for several years. Later he was employed by the Government as a city contractor, in Washington, D. C. Just previous to his death, he was employed in carrying on contracts for the repairing of the New York City streets. He died in New York City on April 26, 1880.

COLONEL JAMES A. SUITER.

Colonel Suiter, who succeeded Colonel Ladew in command of the regiment, January 22, 1862, and was with, and in command of the regiment during the whole fighting period nearly of the regiment's history, was born in Herkimer, N. Y., on the 29th day of April, 1816; and in early life learned the trade of a saddle and harnessmaker, which business he still carries on. We believe he has resided in Herkimer almost, if not continuously, since his birth. He has been connected with the military forces of the state nearly all his life, having joined the old Lafayette Guards, under the command of General Francis E. Spinner, who was a neighbor in the adjoining town of Mohawk at the time, and afterward, during the whole period of the war of the rebellion, United States Treasurer. The boy, Suiter, was faithful in the discharge of his duties, and steadily advanced, until he became the colonel of his regiment, the Thirty-eighth New York, which was a part of the old State

militia. We believe that Colonel Ladew was also, at a later time, the colonel of the organization. At the breaking out of the war with Mexico, Colonel Suiter enlisted, and was made a second lieutenant in Company E, First Regiment New York Volunteers. He served until the close of the war, being mustered out at Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor. In April, 1861, when President Lincoln issued his first call for volunteers, Colonel Suiter was the first man to enlist in a company he formed, that became Company G, of the Thirty-fourth New York Volunteers. He was made lieutenant-colonel of the regiment at its organization in Albany, June 15, 1861, and on the resignation of Colonel Ladew, in March, 1862, was made Colonel, with rank from January 22. He was a brave and always popular officer in the regiment; and on several occasions, as at Glendale, during the Seven Days' Battles, had command of the brigade. The horse he rode was three times wounded, once at Fair Oaks, once at Antietam, and once at Fredericksburg. On leaving the service, the colonel returned to his native town, and resumed his former business. He is now (1902) eighty-six years of age, and it is not likely he will ever go to war any more.

COLONEL BYRON LAFLIN.

Colonel Laflin was born in Lee, Mass., in April, 1824. He early took up his residence in Herkimer, N. Y., where, with his brother Addison, he was engaged in the business of manufacturing writing paper, when the war broke out in 1861. He entered the service as captain of Company F, which was a Herkimer company, was mustered in as major at the organization of the regiment June 15, 1861, at Albany; was mustered in as lieutenant-colonel March 22, 1862, vice Suiter promoted to colonel, vice Colonel Ladew resigned; was mustered in as colonel January 22, 1863, vice Suiter resigned. After the war he was appointed marshal of Virginia. A letter from Quartermaster Easterbrook gives the following particulars in regard to his subsequent career:

"One day, while he was Marshal of Virginia, and located at Richmond, Captain Rich, of Company D, came into his office at Richmond. Rich wanted place or business. Laflin told him to go to North Carolina, and buy a plantation at a price not exceeding \$20,000, and he would take half of it. Rich did so. Laflin wrote me that after President Johnson commenced to raise 'hell,' he resigned his position, and went to the plantation with Rich. They were elected to the legislature, Rich as senator, Laflin as assemblyman. Rich died while in the senate, and Laflin, with a legislative committee, took his remains to Vermont. Laflin continued the plantation, and got into the banking business; but reconstruction ruined business and Laflin too, and he got out. He went to Norfolk, Va., where he found Captain Oswald, formerly of Company A, at the head of a steamboat line, of large means and business, but soon after Oswald died, and Laflin went north. He had been an invalid for many years, also a pensioner. He had an attendant, who dressed and undressed him. I last saw him in 1897 at the boat landing in Hudson. I was on my way to Little Falls to attend a reunion of the old Thirty-fourth. He was very desirous of going too, but his physical condition and his infirmities would not admit of his going."

Colonel Laflin died at his home in the city of Hudson, N. Y., June 19, 1901. In the *Army and Navy Journal* we find this memorandum: "During the reconstruction period he was Provisional Governor of North Carolina, and afterward member of the North Carolina legislature." (Probably an error as to his having been Provisional Governor of North Carolina.—Ed.) He is buried in the family plot at Herkimer.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JOHN BEVERLY.

After the war Colonel Beverly, in common with many others who thought the opportunities would be great in that opening country, went to the far west, where he addressed himself to the practice of the law; and in 1891 we find him elected to the office of Probate Judge of Pierce County, Wash. T., by a handsome majority. The term was four years. Later, on account of failing health, he came east, and for several years made his home with his daughter Ada, Mrs. J. N. Bostwick, at Amsterdam, N. Y. Here he died on August 18, 1900. Among his three grandsons, children of Mrs. Bostwick, is one who bears his name, and is said to be his faithful counterpart in looks and actions. Another daughter lives near. The Colonel was a member of the Loyal Legion at the time of his death, and had also taken the thirty-second degree in Masonry. A letter from Mrs. Bostwick gives the following touching reminiscences of the Colonel's last days and burial:

"The last few months of his life, while feeble in mind and body, he lived over much of the old army life; and the names of his old comrades came promptly to his lips, when close friends of a later day were entirely forgotten. We took him back to Brockett's Bridge, (now Dolgeville,) for burial by the side of my mother, who died while he was in the army. (Comrades of the Thirty-fourth will recall the death of the Colonel's wife while we were at Bolivar Heights, after Antietam, and that he was not able to be with her at the time.—Ed.) It was with a mighty heartache we did this, for I said to my husband, 'It is so many years since he left there, no one will remember such a man as John Beverly ever lived.' When the train drew into the station, we were met by a number of grey-haired men, wearing the G. A. R. badge, who escorted us to the cemetery. As we neared it, I remarked, 'There must be another funeral at this hour, so many people are here.' Such was not the case, however, and as we came to the grave, a gentleman stepped to the front, and said: 'I will introduce Captain Frank Faville, who knew our deceased brother well, and will make a few remarks.' When we left him there, I felt that we were leaving him with old and faithful friends. Acts like these mean so much to the living, and are such a comfort."

MAJOR WELLS SPONABLE.

Major Sponable was born December 16, 1829, at Minden, Montgomery County, N. Y. Moved to Little Falls, N. Y., April 1, 1847, and commenced to learn the mason business. Afterward he carried on the building business till April 19, 1861, when he recruited a company, which became Company B, in the Thirty-fourth Regiment, New York Volunteers. He became captain of the company, and subsequently major of the regiment. On the return home of the regiment, the Major

was not mustered out with the others, but transferred to the Fifteenth United States Infantry, Veteran Reserve Corps, and appointed Inspector General of Prisoners; and assigned to Camp Douglas, Chicago, where he remained till the close of the war. While here, he was subjected to many annoyances, and the story of how he resisted and exposed the machinations of a lot of scamps who thought the department ought to be run for what there was in it is one of the interesting, and widely-published chapters of war history. The Major sends us the following account of a most interesting event connected with his service at Camp Douglas:

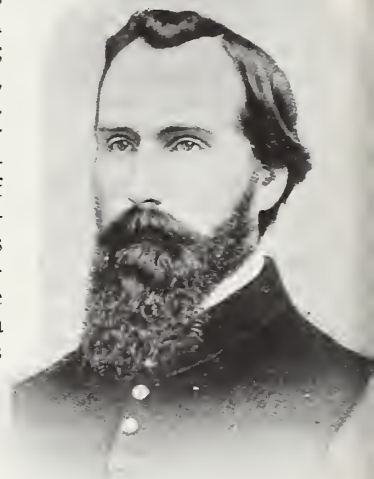
"In the spring of 1865, it was discovered that Charles Walsh, who lived near the camp, had made a plan to release the prisoners. Walsh was arrested. We found 700 revolvers, a large amount of ammunition, and three Confederate officers, in Walsh's house. We turned Walsh and the officers over to General Hooker. Lee surrendered soon after, and Walsh was never tried. When the New York and Chicago

Fast Mail began to run, I was placed in charge of the east end. One morning a man came to me, and presented a pass to ride in the mail car to Chicago, and said he had the contract to carry the mails in Chicago. I believed the man was Walsh, and said, 'I think the Postmaster-General does not know you, I will wire him, and if he then wishes you to ride in the postal car, all right; but in my opinion you have no business in the United States.' 'You need not wire the Postmaster-General; I will ride on another train,' he replied."

The Major left the military service of the United States in July, 1865. Was appointed a clerk in the railway mail service in 1868, and remained in the service till removed by Mr. Cleveland, October 23, 1888; was reappointed by President Harrison, in April, 1889, and again removed by President Cleveland, in October, 1893; was again reappointed by President McKinley, in July, 1897; and is still (1902) in the same service. The Major has been informed by persons in Chicago that it was through the machinations of Walsh that he was removed during the administrations of Cleveland.

DR. SOCRATES N. SHERMAN.

Socrates Norton Sherman was born in Barre, Vt., 1801. Graduated at the Medical College at Castleton, Vt., in 1825. Moved to Ogdensburg, N. Y., and commenced the practice of his profession with Dr. Smith, whose niece, Lois Low, he married. Was representative in Congress in 1861-62; entered the Thirty-fourth Regiment, New York



ASSISTANT SURGEON EDWARD S. WALKER

State Volunteers, as surgeon, April, 1861. In 1862 was mustered into the United States service, and given charge of the hospital at Grafton, W. Va. Here his wife joined him in 1864, where she suddenly died the same year. He died in Ogdensburg, N. Y., February 1, 1873.

ADJUTANT GEORGE W. THOMPSON.

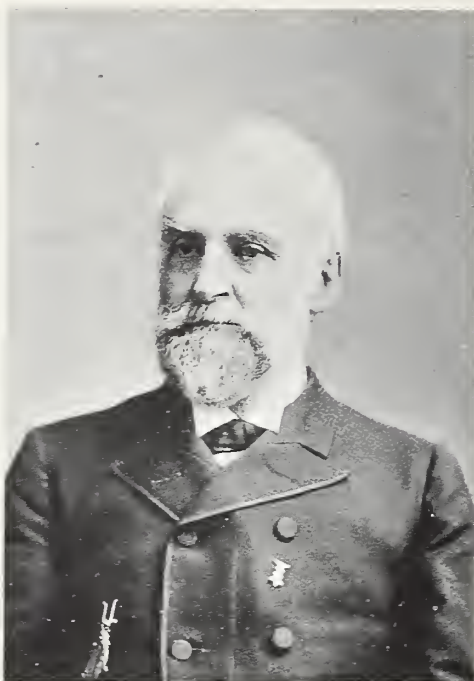
Adjutant Thompson left us January 28, 1863, to become lieutenant-colonel of the One hundred and fifty-second Regiment, New York State Volunteers, a regiment composed largely of Herkimer County men. December 12, following, he was commissioned colonel. He saw a good deal of hard service in that regiment. He was present during what is known as the Blackwater Campaign, in 1863, the Second Peninsular Campaign, and also in the operations connected with the suppression of the New York riots of that same year. At the battle of Spottsylvania Court House, May 9, 1864, he was badly wounded, and for a long time was not able to do duty in the field, but was assigned to duty on General Court Martial; before which occurred the trial of many important cases, the Court sitting at Washington, D. C., Carlisle, Pa., Wheeling, W. Va., and Philadelphia, Pa. He remained continuously in the service until June 24, 1865, the close of the war. He is now a busy and prosperous man, head of the Diamond Mills Paper Co., with headquarters at 44 Murray street, New York. He was born at Pittsfield, Mass., February 12, 1830, and is therefore now over seventy years old; but, if we are not greatly mistaken, he still has a great many busy days left to his record. We think the Colonel, and Captain Northup, judging from the pictures we give, have changed more, in their physical expression, than any other officers in the regiment. We think the comrades generally will agree with us in this.

CHAPLAIN JOHN B. VAN PETTEN.

Reverend J. B. Van Petten, our first chaplain, was born at Sterling, N. Y., in 1827, and at the outbreak of the rebellion, was Principal of the large and prosperous seminary at Fairfield, in northern Herkimer County. This institution contributed many men to the Union armies during the Civil War, and a good number of its earliest volunteers were in the Thirty-fourth. He resigned his position as principal, and went with the regiment as its first chaplain. He was with the regiment continuously until the fall of 1862, when he resigned, to accept the position of lieutenant-colonel of the One hundred and sixtieth Regiment, New York State Volunteers. This regiment was ordered to the Department of the Gulf, and took an active part in the Banks' Expedition. Three weeks after entering the department, the colonel of the regiment went on detached service, and our old chaplain was made its permanent commander. The regiment saw a good deal of hard fighting, and he was with it through it all. In the summer of 1864, he was with Sheri-

dan, in the Shenandoah Valley, and at the battle of Opequan, September 18, 1864, he was severely wounded, but gained official recommendation. On recovering from his wounds, he accepted the colonelcy of the One hundred and ninety-third Regiment, and was shortly made a brevet brigadier. He remained in the military service until January 18, 1866. Returning to civil life, he again became Principal of Fairfield Seminary; and while in this position was elected to the State Senate of 1868-69. Immediately at the close of his term, he went to reside in Sedalia, Mo., but in 1880 he again returned to the principalship of Fairfield Seminary; from which position he went to the chair of Latin and history in Claverack

College, New York, where he remained sixteen years. In 1900 he went to Syracuse, where he still resides, being connected with the Syracuse Classical School.



GENERAL JOHN B. VAN PETTEN
Our First Chaplain

CAPTAIN HENRY BALDWIN.

Henry Baldwin raised a company of volunteers, at Addison, Steuben County, in the early part of May, 1861, in response to that first call of President Lincoln. On May 17, he was elected its captain. He was then twenty-eight years of age. Was mustered into the state service, with his company, May 22, and on the 27th of the same month was ordered with his company to Albany. On the 15th of June, his own, with various other companies, five of which were from Herkimer County, were organized into the Thirty-fourth New York Volunteers. His company then became Company E. He held his position as captain until the final muster out. When this occurred, in 1863, he returned to Steuben County. In 1867 he was breveted major, and in 1869 was appointed colonel of the One hundred and sixth Regiment, New York State Militia. In 1885 Captain Baldwin, or, as we should now speak of him, Colonel Baldwin, was elected sheriff of Steuben

County, and served a full term of three years from the first of January, 1886. He was a man of prominence and standing in his community, was president of a bank at the time of his death, in 1895, and was universally respected by all who knew him.

CAPTAIN MONROE BRUNDAGE.

Captain Monroe Brundage, Company I, was born in the town of Bath, N. Y., October 27, 1836, and lived while a boy on the farm with his parents, until his father's death, which occurred when Monroe was about fifteen years of age; he continued to reside with his mother on the farm, until his majority; when he came in possession of the property, which he continued to conduct until the breaking out of the rebellion; when, on April 23, 1861, he enlisted in what afterwards became Company I, of the Thirty-fourth New York Regiment. On the completion of the organization of his company, he was, by the unanimous vote of his company, elected second lieutenant, on June 10, 1861. He served in this capacity, being continuously in service, until September 17, 1862, when, at the Battle of Antietam, he was wounded in the right arm, near the shoulder, by a minnie ball, which shattered the arm, which was afterward amputated. He was then given leave of absence, and went to his home, where he remained until January following, having recovered sufficiently to rejoin his company. Meanwhile, on November 10, 1862, he was appointed first lieutenant, and on February 10, was made captain of his company. He remained with his company in the field until March 17, 1863, when, on the advice of Dr. Sherman, surgeon of the regiment, he resigned his commission, and returned home, where he resumed the conduct of his farm, and continued it until his death, which occurred May 26, 1875. At the election of 1868, he was elected a member of Assembly of this State; in which capacity he served during the legislative term of 1869, serving with credit to himself, and the highest satisfaction of his constituents. He was a man of sterling quality, highly respected by the members of his company, and all the parties with whom he came in contact. His friends were simply numbered by the people who knew him. His death occurred as a direct result of typhoid fever, which he contracted during the winter of 1875.

CAPTAIN IRVING D. CLARK.

Captain Irving Delos Clark, 34 Grand street, Gloversville, N. Y., was born in Little Falls, January 26, 1839. He came of New England stock. His great-grandfather, Daniel Clark, was a captain in the Revolutionary War, from Middletown, Conn. He has been twice married, and has a son by his present wife, Dr. Frank F. Clark, a practising physician in New York City. His father's family consisted of three sons and three daughters. The sons and also the daughters' husbands were Union soldiers. A brother, Roswell Clark, of Little Falls, a sergeant in the Ninety-seventh Regiment, was killed at Antietam. He has



resided in Little Falls and St. Johnsville, and for thirty-two years in Gloversville. Except for typhoid fever in Virginia and a slight wound at Fair Oaks, and an injury by falling horse at Edward's Ferry, October 21, 1861, he has never been ill a day in his life. Time has been generous, and he is as fresh as a boy to-day.

CAPTAIN JOY E. JOHNSON.

"Captain Johnson, when he joined us, was a stranger from the State of Connecticut. When he was mustered out of the service, he returned to his native state, became a benedict, had a fit of sickness, became insane, was sent to an asylum, where he died, as his wife wrote me. She was an applicant for a pension." Thus wrote Colonel Suiter. Captain Johnson's military record is as follows: "Enlisted May 1, 1861, at Herkimer, to serve two years; mustered in as first sergeant Company G, June 15, 1861; as first lieutenant, December 2, 1861; as captain March 20, 1862; mustered out with company June 30, 1863."

CAPTAIN EMERSON S. NORTHUP.

After the war, Captain Northup, in common with many others, drifted to the west. We find him, in the nineties, a practising physician, in Kansas City, Mo. Here he put in eighteen years of hard work. In February, 1899, he went to southern California, to seek recovery from a very serious attack of pneumonia. He decided to remain in that sunny clime. In 1901, he was on crutches, caused by a painful abscess on his left knee. This was not the first time the captain had been on crutches; for he was badly wounded in the leg at the battle of White Oak Swamp, or Glendale, and was carried by his comrades to Malvern Hill and safety. The captain had not fully recovered from his wound at the Battle of Antietam, the following year, although he was back for duty; and in a private letter he wished the secretary to publicly thank private George Getman, of his company, who took him on his back, and carried him across Antietam Creek, on that eventful morning, when we were advancing from Keedysville, toward the battlefield. The captain sent a tender message to Colonel Suiter, and all his old comrades, which was read at the dedication. He had fully intended to come on, and was down on the program to make the dedicatory prayer; but at the last moment was compelled to give up coming. His daughter, Miss Ella Clare Northup, also expected to be present, and sing a solo; but was likewise prevented; both were, however, present in spirit. The captain is now permanently settled in Los Angeles, Cal., and reports himself in good health. Now, as always, even before the war, at his home in Salisbury Center, N. Y., he is deeply immersed in church work.

CAPTAIN HENRY W. SANFORD.

After being mustered out of service at Albany, N. Y., in the summer of 1863, First Lieutenant, Henry W. Sanford, of Company E, who had on several occasions been the only commissioned officer present with the company, raised and organized a company of cavalry, and joined the Second New York Veteran Cavalry, then organizing at Saratoga Springs. Many of this company were old veterans, quite a number of them being from Company E, of the Thirty-fourth Regiment. This company, which became Company G, was mustered into the service with H. W. Sanford as its captain, and Melville S. Dunn, second lieutenant in Company E, of the Thirty-fourth, as its first lieutenant. The regiment served on the Red River Expedition, in Louisiana, on the Pascagoula raid in Mississippi, and participated in the taking of Mobile, Ala., the last battle of the war. Company G was under fire, in battles, and on the skirmish line, for thirty consecutive days, on the Red River campaign. Lieutenant Dunn was killed in a cavalry charge, made on a bridge near Campti, La., in May, 1864. The regiment was not mustered out of service until the last of November, 1865.

CAPTAIN JOHN O. SCOTT.

Captain John O. Scott, Company D, was born in Chazy, Clinton County, N. Y. He enlisted in 1861, and was appointed first lieutenant of his company, and later became its captain. After his discharge he returned to his home town. In 1867, he settled in Waupaca, Wis., and practised his chosen profession of dentistry. Captain Scott was a brave, competent, and conscientious officer, and was severely wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862. Dr. Scott was an expert in his business; very intellectual, and a wonderful Bible student. He was greatly respected by his fellow citizens, and was elected Mayor in 1884. He was married in 1868 to Miss Mary G. Vanduzee, a highly cultured Christian lady, of Waupaca. She still survives him. He was a member of the G. A. R., and K. of P. He died December 1, 1900.

CAPTAIN DAVIS JEFFERSON RICH.

Captain Davis Jefferson Rich, of Company D, was born at Shoreham, Vt., January 24, 1827, and died in Raleigh, N. C., February 16, 1869. As fully stated elsewhere, at the outbreak of the rebellion, he organized a company at Champlain, N. Y. He was never married. For particulars in regard to his career after leaving the army, we refer to the sketch of Colonel Laffin.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM H. WARFORD.

Captain William H. Warford, of Company A, after the return from the war, engaged in the transportation business; and at the time of his death, which occurred in 1890, or 1892, he was running a line of boats between New York and Staten Island.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM S. WALTON.



CAPTAIN CHARLES
RILEY—1861

Captain Walton was a native of Ohio, and received his academical education at the venerable Fairfield Seminary, Herkimer County, N. Y. He had completed one year of his college course, at Hamilton College, N. Y., when the war broke out. He responded to the first call for volunteers, and enlisted in Company K, of the Thirty-fourth, April 18, 1861. He was made first sergeant of the company, and November 22, 1861, was commissioned second lieutenant; on July 1, 1862, was commissioned first lieutenant; and on November 11, 1862, was commissioned captain, and transferred to Company H, vice S. P. Butler, resigned.

He remained in the service until the term of enlistment had expired. He was wounded at Fair Oaks, and again at White Oak Swamp, or Glendale, as it is variously called. He fell into the hands of the rebels at this time, and was sent to Libby Prison Hospital, from which place he was exchanged. After his return from the army, he entered the Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Conn., and graduated with honor. He married Miss Anna Loyd, of Gloversville, N. Y., November 27, 1863. In September, 1872, he purchased the *Wabasha Herald*, Minn., which he conducted for seven years, and then sold. He then became engaged in the book business, traveling extensively, until the time of his death, which occurred December 25, 1900, at Vienna, Ill., where he was temporarily stopping on business. He had a pleasant home at Wabasha, Minn., and was the owner of a fine collection of rare books and engravings.

CAPTAIN CHARLES RILEY.

Of Captain Riley, Company F, Colonel Suiter writes under date of January 24, 1902: "Captain Riley learned the trade of printer; gave up his trade, and was in the employ of the New York Central Railroad for many years. At the time of entering the army was passenger conductor. At the close of the rebellion he went on the railroad again, and was in the employ of the New York Central when he died, some fifteen or twenty years ago last September."

CAPTAIN THOMAS CORCORAN.

On the 17th of October, 1865, Captain Corcoran was married in Newport, Herkimer County, N. Y., and in 1869 removed to Chicago, Ill., where the Captain had a situation with the United States Express Co. He was with the Express Company for several years. After that he was employed by the state as grain inspector. This position he held for about fifteen years, and until his health became impaired, when he

was obliged to give it up. He first had rheumatism, which finally developed into paralysis. It is now (1902) nearly ten years since he has been able to do anything. At present he is in the National Home Hospital, Ward A, Milwaukee, Wis. He is in a wheel chair, cannot use his limbs, cannot talk or feed himself. He has the best of care, under the most favorable circumstances, better, probably, than it is usually possible to give to invalids at home. The Captain and his wife have had three sons, only two of whom are now living. The Captain's wife resides in Chicago, and kindly furnishes us with the above particulars. The Captain and his wife will have the sympathy of his old comrades in his affliction.

Later.—Since the above was written, a note from Mrs. Corcoran announces the death of the Captain at the Soldiers' Home, Milwaukee, on the 21st of January, 1903.

DR. E. S. WALKER.

Dr. E. S. Walker was born May 18, 1824, at Root, Montgomery Co., N. Y. He was the son of a farmer, one of a family of six (of whom all were boys but one). Although reared on a farm, and sharing the hard work of the farm, he early evinced his ambition for an education, and professional life. His first work was that of a teacher, in the school wherein he had formerly been a student, and he went from there to the study of medicine at Castleton, Vt. After completing his medical studies at the New York University, from which he was graduated in 1850, he located at Brockett's Bridge, N. Y. At the breaking out of the war he volunteered his services, and was appointed assistant surgeon of the Thirty-fourth Regiment. In the following spring he was promoted to surgeon of the One hundred and twenty-first Regiment. The terrible Peninsular campaign cost him his health, and he received an honorable discharge. In 1864 he was appointed examining surgeon of the Board of Enrollment, with headquarters at Watertown, N. Y. At the close of the war, he located at Ilion, N. Y., and resumed the practice of his profession, which he continued with remarkable skill and success until his death, on July 13, 1876. He was married to Mary Grant in 1852. Three children survive, Mrs. S. G. Heacock, Miss Flora Walker, and Dr. D. E. Walker, all of Ilion, N. Y.

PRIVATE JAMES FAVILLE.

Very many of the old comrades will remember James Faville, of Company K. He was a somewhat singular man in many respects; seemed to have a certain "clairvoyant" faculty for knowing what was going on among the enemy. He would sometimes disappear from the company for several days, nobody appearing to know where he was. It was generally taken for granted that he had been off into the enemy's country in search of information. He went over the river a great many times while we were encamped on the upper Potomac; and Major

Sponable is responsible for some pretty good stories of adventure which befell him and Faville on nights when they were out together; for Sponable, in the days when he was captain, was a man who leaned heavily toward the south side of the river, and would much rather be over on the Virginia shore, scouting around, in danger of his life, than pursuing the monotonous round of camp duties. We have elsewhere had something to say about the captain's adventures. Lieutenant O. W. Beach, of Company B, adds this of one of the adventures in which Captain Sponable and Faville took a hand:

"Previous to the ambushing (elsewhere described), the Captain, Sergeants Petrie and Shell, of Company B, and Private James Faville, of Company K, crossed the Potomac one night, nearly opposite Muddy Branch, and succeeded in capturing some Confederate artillery horses, that were stationed near Dranesville, Va. On their return, they lost their way, and were out nearly the whole night; they having struck the river nearly eight miles below the point where they desired to recross. Notwithstanding the difficulties they experienced, they succeeded in adding eight horses to the United States corral."

Faville was nearly always engaged in some such adventure as this. After the muster out, in '63, he returned to northern Herkimer County, and to the woods, which had been his home before the war. His cousin, Captain Frank Faville, of Company D, of the Ninety-seventh New York, which regiment was in large part a Herkimer County organization, and therefore regarded with a friendly eye by all of the Thirty-fourth boys who were from that county, writing from Dolgeville, formerly Brockett's Bridge, which was the town in which Jim enlisted under Captain Beverly, gives us many interesting reminiscences of his visits to the old Thirty-fourth, at Alexandria, Falmouth, Antietam, and other places, and has this to say of the closing years of the life of this somewhat singular man, with mention of other familiar names:

"On looking around, and making inquiry, I cannot find a live member of the Thirty-fourth in this section, not one. But I recall the names, John Platt, Clinton Lamb, Alexander Comins, George Somers, Jim Faville, and his partner, McLaughlin, Adam Moyer, Major J. Beverly, and Dr. E. S. Walker, all dead. I know there were others, but their names have gone from me. My cousin, after the war, for twenty-five years, followed the woods, as guide. About ten years ago, he went to Florida, and sickened, and died."

THE SURVIVORS

We feel reasonably certain that the following Post Office addresses are correct. We have had many other names first and last; but letters addressed to them have been returned, or we have heard that they were dead, or removed, and so they are omitted from the list. There surely are many more survivors than this list would indicate; and we trust that, as comrades examine this list, and call others to mind, they will immediately notify the Secretary, in order that the absent ones may also be notified of the publication of the History. We repeat the statement hitherto made, that each surviving comrade, or his widow, or one child of a deceased comrade, is entitled to a copy of the History, free of all charge, except that he will have to pay the expense of getting the book to him, which, by mail, is sixteen cents, which, of course, has to be paid in advance. If sent by express, the charge can be paid at the other end. The Secretary's permanent P. O. Address, from now on, will be the Hotel Margaret, Brooklyn, N. Y.

LIEUTENANT L. N. CHAPIN,
Secretary.

ATWOOD, LIEUT. ALFRED T.—I—Moravia, Cayuga Co., N. Y.
ALLEN, RUSSELL—B—Herkimer, Herkimer Co., N. Y.
AUMICK, JAMES M.—E—Addison, Steuben Co., N. Y.
ALBEE, EMERSON W.—E—South Addison, Steuben Co., N. Y.
BARTON, CHARLES B.—C—Corry, Pa.
BALDWIN, HORACE D.—E—Addison, N. Y.
BARNES, WILLIAM H.—A—Syracuse, N. Y.
BOGARDUS, HENRY E.—E—South Addison, N. Y.
BARTON, THEODORE T.—H—Bath, Clinton Co., Mich.
BOYER, ANDREW—E—Cowdersport, Pa.
BURD, DANIEL F.—I—218 Sweeny Street, North Tonawanda, N. Y.
BURLINGAME, ORSON—E—967 E. Clinton St., Elmira, N. Y.
BENHAM, L. C.—I—Bath, Steuben Co., N. Y.
BROWN, LEANDER D.—K—Iliion, Herkimer Co., N. Y.
BEACH, LIEUT. ORRIN W.—B—Bath, N. Y.
BELL, PHILO H.—H—Crown Point, Essex Co., N. Y.
BIGELOW, ORVILLE C.—H—Crown Point, Essex Co., N. Y.
BALDWIN, LEONARD O.—H—Glens Falls, N. Y.
BRUNDAGE, HON. A. C.—I—Adjutant Soldiers' Home, Bath, N. Y.
BILLINGS, HARRISON—D—P. O. Box 187, Jamestown, N. Y.
BURT, LIEUT. WILLIAM S.—C—Colebrook, Herkimer Co., N. Y.
CRANE, DR. GEORGE—E—Addison, Steuben Co., N. Y.
COON, DANIEL H.—E—Midland City, Mich.
CHAMBERLAIN, ORLANDO R.—E—Hampden, Ohio.
CUMMINGS, RICHARD—E—Troupsburg, N. Y.
CROWL, GEORGE W.—E—Freeman, Steuben Co., N. Y.
CHAPIN, LIEUT. L. N.—K—Hotel Margaret, Brooklyn, N. Y.
COMSTOCK, ORRIN—K—Gray, Herkimer Co., N. Y.
COOK, ALBERT H.—D—424 Wisconsin Ave., Madison, Wis.
CAMERON, ELI—D—Rouse's Point, N. Y.
CURRIER, OLIVER C.—H—Crown Point Center, Essex Co., N. Y.
CLARK, CAPT. IRVING D.—B—34 Grand Street, Gloversville, N. Y.
DELANY, FRANKLIN B.—I—Payette, Canyon Co., Idaho.
DAVIDSON, EDWARD—B—Wallingford, New Haven Co., Conn.
DOXTATER, EZRA.—G—Bath, N. Y.
DEAL HON. CHARLES—D—U. S. Consul, St. Johns, P. Q., Canada.
DEFORREST, WILLIAM—K—Johnstown, N. Y.
DURAND, WILLIAM—E—West Bay City, Mich.
EASTERBROOK, JR., QUARTERMASTER NATHAN—New Haven, Conn.
EARLY, PATRICK H.—B—Burrell, 195 St., Milwaukee, Wis.
EGAN, CHARLES—G—Mohawk, Herkimer Co., N. Y.
EMBODY, DANIEL A.—C—78 Seymour Street, Auburn, N. Y.
FAIRBANKS, JOSEPH—I—San Francisco, Cal.
FORT, JESSE R.—B—Little Falls, Herkimer Co., N. Y.
FLINN, CHARLES J.—K—Box 19, Rockwood, Fulton Co., N. Y.
FOLTS, ADAM J.—F—Herkimer, N. Y.
FOX, JOHN—E—Addison, Steuben Co., N. Y.
FINCH, HIRAM L.—E—Box 86, Melrose, Jackson Co., Wis.
GREENLY, HIRAM B.—K—Brookings, South Dakota.
GREEN, DANIEL M.—E—Spencer, Iowa.
GIBSON, JUDSON—I—South Pulteney, Steuben Co., N. Y.
GOODBREAD, JEROME—B—519 E. Jefferson Street, Little Falls, N. Y.
GIBBS, ALBERT V.—E—Beach, Wis.
GREENE, JAMES N.—K—Fairfield, Herkimer Co., N. Y.
GUVER, JACOB—K—Paines' Hollow, Herkimer Co., N. Y.

- GOREY, WILLIAM—F—New York Mills N. Y.
 GAGE, DAVID N.—F—Mohawk, Herkimer Co., N. Y.
 GAGE, ABRAHAM—F—Columbia, Herkimer Co., N. Y.
 GRAVES, EDGAR—D—Chazy, Clinton Co., N. Y.
 GRAHAM, WILLIAM—H—Box 32, Ironville, Essex Co., N. Y.
 HOLMES, DENNIS—I—Bath, Steuben Co., N. Y.
 HUTTON, HENRY T.—I—Board of Review, Bureau of Pensions, Washington, D. C.
 HARRINGTON, JAMES C.—I—Wellsboro, Pa.
 HURLEY, JAMES P.—B—Little Falls, Herkimer Co., N. Y.
 HOWE, ISAAC G.—K—Bradford Pa.
 HARTER, DANIEL M.—B—Iliou, Herkimer Co., N. Y.
 HAYDEN, O. E.—C—139 Furman Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
 HAYES, MARTIN V. B.—K—Holland Patent, Oneida Co., N. Y. R. F. D. R. No. 1.
 HELMER, LIEUT. WILLIAM H.—F—Columbia, Herkimer Co., N. Y.
 JOHNSON, JOHN—K—Bath, N. Y.
 KELLOGG, CYRUS H.—D—C-o Kellogg & Johnson, St Paul, Minn.
 KIMBALL, SAMUEL J.—E—Bath, N. Y.
 LARROWE, ASA S.—I—Corner Pine and Morris Streets, Bath, N. Y.
 LARROWE, CAPTAIN EUGENE B.—I—Hammondsport, Steuben Co., N. Y.
 LEDDICK, GEORGE—I—Pulteney, Steuben Co., N. Y.
 LAWTON, LEWIS—C—Middleville, Herkimer Co., N. Y.
 LEWIS, WILLIAM H.—F—Frankfort, Herkimer Co., N. Y.
 LYON, JOHN—E—Bath, Steuben Co., N. Y.
 LEMUNYAN, EDWIN M.—E—Hornellsville, N. Y.
 MILLS, EDSON S.—B—Merriam Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.
 MCGOVERN, MICHAEL—K—289 William Street, Little Falls, N. Y.
 MAXWELL, JAMES—G—Verona, Oneida Co., N. Y.
 MCLEAN, WILLIAM J.—C—126 Nelson Street, Utica, N. Y.
 MCFEE, ALBERT—D—Alburgh Springs, Vt.
 MCCORMICK, LIEUT. JAMES—H—Ossining, N. Y.
 NORTHUP, CAPTAIN EMERSON S.—K—Homer Laughlin Building, Los Angeles, Ca
 OATHOUT, LIEUT. JOHN—A—Watervliet, Albany Co., N. Y.
 OPPEL, JOHN—B—Madison, Wis.
 PERRY, ADELBERT—B—Little Falls, N. Y.
 PERRY, WILLIAM—B—Little Falls, N. Y.
 PATCHELL, JOHN B.—E—3427 Texas Avenue, St Louis, Mo.
 PIERCE, WALTER B.—F—Herkimer, N. Y.
 PARODIE, GEORGE A.—E—323 Lynn Ave., Baraboo, Wis.
 ROBISON, SILAS W.—I—Bradford, Steuben Co., N. Y.
 ROOSEVELT, CORNELIUS—F—228 West Sixty-seventh Street, New York.
 ROGERS, DENNIS—K—Stratford, Fulton Co., N. Y.
 RATHBUN, CHARLES—C—Countryman, Herkimer Co., N. Y.
 ROBERTS, WILLIAM—D—St. Albans, Vt.
 SUITER, COLONEL JAMES A.—Herkimer, N. Y.
 SANFORD, CAPTAIN HENRY W.—E—General Land Office, Washington, D. C.
 SMITH, THEODORE—K—Gloversville, N. Y.
 SPONABLE, MAJOR WELLS—Morris Heights, New York City.
 SCOTT, GEORGE—D—Rouse's Point, N. Y.
 SHAVER, FREDERICK—K—Fairfield, Herkimer Co., N. Y.
 SMITH, HORACE H.—B—Little Falls, N. Y.
 STAURING, MARVIN PETER—B—Manheim, Herkimer Co., N. Y.
 STRYKER, DANIEL—E—East Syracuse, N. Y.
 SCHMINKE, JACOB—G—Atkins, Benton Co., Iowa.
 SURDAM, THOMAS J.—E—Sunderlinville, Potter Co., Pa.
 SMITH, DR. OWEN M.—I—Union Springs, Cayuga Co., N. Y. Borne in Roster as Orrin M. Emmett.
 Correction received too late to change in the Roster.
 THAYER, ELI R.—I—Academy, Ontario Co., N. Y.
 THOMPSON, COLONEL GEORGE W. (our first Adjutant)—44 Murray Street, New York.
 TEN BROECK, HIRAM—E—Woodhull, N. Y.
 THOMPSON, RUFUS—K—Stratford, Fulton Co., N. Y.
 TALCOTT, JAMES M.—K—916 Pine Street, Yankton, South Dakota.
 TOWNES, HENRY H.—H—Crown Point Center, Essex Co., N. Y.
 TRAYER, HENRY—K—Little Falls, N. Y.
 USHER, LIEUT. F. W.—F—R. R. No. 5, Madison, Wis.
 VAN SLYKE, MARTIN—F—339 Cathers Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.
 VAN VALKENBURGH, LEWIS H.—F—Warren Herkimer Co., N. Y.
 VAN VALKENBURGH, LIEUT. WILLIAM S.—F—Warren, Herkimer Co., N. Y.
 VAN COURT, DR. DANIEL P.—G—Mohawk, Herkimer Co., N. Y.
 VAN ETTEN, JOHN I.—B—Little Falls, N. Y.
 VAN PETTEN, GEN. JOHN B. (our first Chaplain)—665 Madison Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
 WELSH, PATRICK J.—A—Hotel Cross Keys, 5931 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 WAIT, FRANCIS J.—H—Shoreham, Vt.
 WALDRON, GEORGE W.—H—Virgennes, Vt., R. F. D., R. No. 1.
 WALTON, LIEUT. HENRY H.—K—874 Seventy-first Place, Chicago, Ill.
 WILLOUGHBY, C. A.—C—1048 Park Avenue, Hannibal, Mo.
 WOODS, THOMAS—B—Little Falls N. Y.
 WILSON, JAMES E.—E—Addison, Steuben Co., N. Y.
 WHEELER, JAMES B.—I—Oskaloosa, Kansas
 YOUNG, EDWARD—E—Addison Hill, Steuben Co., N. Y.

OFFICERS OF THE THIRTY-FOURTH REGIMENT, NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS, WITH THE ORDER OF THEIR PROMOTION

The officers belong to the regiment, and not to the companies. Their service in any particular companies is a matter of detail by the officer commanding the regiment. Observe that I do not attempt to give the detail, but only the order of promotion.

COLONEL.—William Ladew, original. Resigned, March 20, 1862.

James A. Suiter, from March 20, 1862. Resigned, January 22, 1863.

Byron Laflin, from January 22, 1863, to muster out, June 30, 1863.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL.—James A. Suiter, original, to March 20, 1862.

Byron Laflin, from March 20, 1862, to January 22, 1863.

John Beverly, from January 22, 1863, to muster out, June 30, 1863.

MAJOR.—Byron Laflin, original, to March 20, 1862.

Charles L. Brown, from March 20, 1862; killed at Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862.

John Beverly, from July 1, 1862, to January 22, 1863.

Wells Sponable, from January 22, 1863, to muster out, June 30, 1863.

QUARTERMASTER.—Nathan Easterbrook, Jr., original, to muster out, June 30, 1863.

From August 1, 1861, to November 12, 1862, Easterbrook detached for duty on staff of General Willis A. Gorman, during which time his department was administered first by First Lieutenant E. R. Brown, of Company A, and second by First Lieutenant A. T. Atwood, of Company I.

ADJUTANT.—George W. Thompson, original. Resigned for promotion to lieutenant-colonel, One Hundred and Fifty-second New York Volunteers, January 28, 1863.

Albert Doty, from January 28, 1863, to May 7, 1863. Discharged for disability.

John Kirk, from May 7, 1863, to muster out, June 30, 1863.

CHAPLAIN.—John B. Van Petten, original. Resigned, September 20, 1862. Subsequent service as lieutenant-colonel, One Hundred and Sixtieth New York Volunteers.

Sylvester F. Schoonmaker, from February 17, 1863, to muster out, June 30, 1863.

SURGEON.—Socrates N. Sherman, original, to April 6, 1863. Resigned for promotion to surgeon, United States Volunteers.

Bradford S. Manly, from May 12, 1863, to muster out, June 30, 1863.

ASSISTANT SURGEON.—Edward S. Walker, original. Resigned, November 3, 1862.

Brainerd L. Manly, from August 8, 1862, original, to May 12, 1863.

J. Hervy Miller, from November 3, 1862, to muster out, June 30, 1863.

COMPANY A.

CAPTAIN.—William L. Oswald, original. Dismissed, May 29, 1862.

Benjamin H. Warford, from May 29, 1862, to muster out, June 30, 1863.

FIRST LIEUTENANT.—Elijah R. Brown, original, to muster out, June 30, 1863.

SECOND LIEUTENANT.—Benjamin H. Warford, original, to May 29, 1862.

George H. Swartwout, from May 29, 1862, to January 22, 1863.

Armineas S. Rounds, from January 22, 1863, to muster out, June 30, 1863.

COMPANY B.

CAPTAIN.—Wells Sponable, original, to January 22, 1863.

Irving D. Clark, from January 22, 1863, to muster out, June 30, 1863.

FIRST LIEUTENANT.—John Fralick, original. Resigned, December 3, 1862.

John Morey, from December 3, 1862, to muster out, June 30, 1863.

SECOND LIEUTENANT.—Irving D. Clark, original, to June 24, 1862.

William Burns, from June 24, 1862, to muster out, June 30, 1863.

Michael S. O'Brien, not mustered.

COMPANY C.

CAPTAIN.—Thomas Corcoran, original, to muster out, June 30, 1863.

FIRST LIEUTENANT.—Samuel B. Butler, original, to October 18, 1861. (Transferred to Company H.)

Richard L. Gorman (transferred from First Minnesota), from October 18, 1861, to June 24, 1862.

Irving D. Clark, from June 24, 1862, to January 22, 1863.

George H. Swartwout, from January 22, 1863, to muster out, June 30, 1863.

SECOND LIEUTENANT.—William S. Burt, original. Resigned, December 18, 1861.

William R. Wallace, from December 18, 1861, to January 1, 1863.

Louis N. Chapin, from January 1, 1863, to muster out, June 30, 1863.

COMPANY D.

CAPTAIN.—Davis J. Rich, original. Dismissed, May 29, 1862.

John O. Scott, from May 29, 1862, to muster out, June 30, 1863.

FIRST LIEUTENANT.—John O. Scott, original, to May 29, 1862.

Monroe Brundage, from May 29, 1862, to January 1, 1863.

William R. Wallace, from January 1, 1863, to muster out, June 30, 1863.

SECOND LIEUTENANT.—Brinkerhoff, N. Miner, original, to muster out, June 30, 1863.

COMPANY E.

CAPTAIN.—Henry Baldwin, original, to muster out, June 30, 1863.

FIRST LIEUTENANT.—John R. Carr, original. Died, October 8, 1861.

Edwin F. Smith, from October 8, 1861. Discharged for disability, October 31, 1862.

Henry W. Sanford, from October 31, 1862, to muster out, June 30, 1863.

SECOND LIEUTENANT.—Edwin F. Smith, original, to October 8, 1861.

George W. Wildrich, from October 8, 1861. Resigned, April 10, 1862.

John Morey, from April 10, 1862, to December 3, 1862.

John Oathout, from December 3, 1862, to muster out, June 30, 1863.

COMPANY F.

CAPTAIN.—Charles Riley, original, to muster out, June 30, 1863.

FIRST LIEUTENANT.—Joseph R. Shoemaker, original. Resigned, July 26, 1862.

Francis W. Usher, from July 26, 1862. Resigned, October 24, 1862. Recommissioned, and served to muster out, June 30, 1863.

SECOND LIEUTENANT.—William H. Helmer, original. Resigned, December 20, 1861. On records of War Department, not commissioned.

Francis W. Usher, from December 20, 1861, to July 26, 1862.

William S. Van Valkenburgh, from July 26, 1862, to January 28, 1863.

Simon P. McIntyre, from January 28, 1863, to muster out, June 30, 1863.

COMPANY G.

CAPTAIN.—Charles L. Brown, original, to March 20, 1862. Promoted major.

Joy E. Johnson, from March 20, 1862, to muster out, June 30, 1863.

FIRST LIEUTENANT.—Warren Mack, Jr., original. Resigned, December 2, 1861.

Joy E. Johnson, from December 2, 1861, to March 20, 1862.

Albert Doty, from March 20, 1862. Promoted adjutant, January 22, 1863.

William S. Van Valkenburgh, from January 28, 1863, to muster out, June 30, 1863.

SECOND LIEUTENANT.—Michael Schaffner, original. Resigned, December 11, 1861.

William M. McInnis, from December 11, 1861. Dismissed, May 27, 1862.

Orrin W. Beach, from May 27, 1862, to muster out, June 30, 1863.

COMPANY H.

CAPTAIN.—Leland L. Doolittle, original. Resigned, October 18, 1861.

Samuel P. Butler, from October 18, 1861. Resigned, November 11, 1862.

William S. Walton, from November 11, 1862, to muster out, June 30, 1863.

FIRST LIEUTENANT.—John B. Wright, original, to October 18, 1861.

David L. Lawton, from October 18, 1861. Resigned, December 11, 1861.

John Kirk, from December 11, 1861. Made adjutant, May 7, 1863.

SECOND LIEUTENANT.—David L. Lawton, original, to October 18, 1861.

Clarence E. Hill, from October 18, 1861. Killed at Antietam, September 17, 1862.

James McCormick, from September 17, 1862, to March 16, 1863.

William Kirk, from March 16, 1863, to muster out, June 30, 1863.

COMPANY I.

CAPTAIN.—William H. King, original. Resigned, January 1, 1863.

Monroe Brundage, from January 1, 1863, to March 17, 1863. Resigned on account of wounds received at Antietam.

Eugene B. Larowe, from March 17, 1863, to muster out, June 30, 1863.

FIRST LIEUTENANT.—Alfred T. Atwood, original, to muster out, June 30, 1863.

SECOND LIEUTENANT.—Monroe Brundage, original, to May 30, 1862.

Henry W. Sanford, from May 30, 1862, to October 31, 1862.

Melville S. Dunn, from October 31, 1862, to muster out, June 30, 1863.

COMPANY K.

CAPTAIN.—John Beverly, original, to July 1, 1862.

Emerson S. Northup, from July 1, 1862, to muster out, June 30, 1863.

FIRST LIEUTENANT.—Henry B. Chamberlain, original. Resigned, November 22, 1861.

Emerson S. Northup, from November 22, 1861, to July 1, 1862.

William S. Walton, from July 1, 1862, to November 11, 1862.

Eugene B. Larowe, from November 11, 1862, to March 16, 1863.

James McCormick, from March 16, 1863, to muster out, June 30, 1863.

SECOND LIEUTENANT.—Emerson S. Northup, original, to November 22, 1861.

William S. Walton, from November 22, 1861, to July 1, 1862.

Eugene B. Larowe, from July 1, 1862, to December 13, 1862.

George B. Coates, from December 13, 1862, to muster out, June 30, 1863.

COMPLETE ROSTER OF THE THIRTY- FOURTH REGIMENT

THE comrades will understand that the dates of enlistment given in the following roster may not be the dates when they actually enlisted. The dates of enlistment here given are the dates of muster into the state service. For instance, Captain Baldwin, of Company E, put his own name down April 17, 1861, and other men followed him during each day thereafter; but not until May 18 was the company mustered into the state service. This ceremony was performed by Colonel George S. Ellas, of Bath, and all the men that day mustered would find May 18 to be the dates of their enlistment, which was officially, but not technically correct. The same is true in regard to every other company named in the roster. We make this statement because very many of the comrades are justly proud of having been very prompt and early in their enlistments, and the dates given below do not do them justice. Likewise in regard to the ages given in these lists. The age limit at which a soldier could be received into the service was 18 years. Therefore the State honors its enactments by making it appear that no man was received under that age; whereas there can be no doubt that many of the Thirty-fourth boys were considerably under that figure. For example, Solon S. Pickert, of Company K, was but 14 years old when he enlisted, as his wife writes us; and yet we find the age given in the Albany records as 19. And so with many other comrades, no doubt. Mrs. Pickert writes us that Solon enlisted in August, 1861, and yet the records state October 18, which may have been the date of his muster. She adds that "she had often heard him tell how, at Albany, at the time of muster, he was at the foot of the line, and the mustering officer spoke to him, and said, 'you are a pretty soldier; you had better be at home with your mother;' whereupon the Captain spoke up and said, 'He is my boy; I will take care of him;' so the mustering officer passed on. Solon was very much afraid he would be sent home." But the boy Solon seems not to have had enough of soldier life with the Thirty-fourth, for in August, 1863, following our muster out, he re-enlisted in the Sixteenth Artillery, and stayed in till the war was over. We mention these details because the case is a typical one. There were plenty of these boys in the service, and they could hold a gun as steady, and fire as straight, as the older men. In fact, the boys saved the country. How many times, in the course of this history, we have wished we could trace the steps of every individual boy and man, and tell the simple story of his experience from the time he entered the service, not simply until he vanished from our sight, at the muster out, but onward until, as in so many other cases, he parted from his wife, his children and his friends, at the river's brink. Each individual life is a separate history; but it can never be written.

How have they scattered over the face of the earth, these soldier boys. And wherever they may be, they are still fighting the course that to all of us is a battle.

Then there are the deserters; what shall we say about them? In some respects their cases are the most pathetic of all. For by their conduct they expatriated themselves from the country that was won, and justly belongs, only to the brave and the true. Yet many of these men left their regiment after they had fought in some of the battles, and served in many hardships, as bravely and well as any others. And what can we say when we find that some of these men re-enlisted in other regiments, in which they served their country well, and to-day are receiving pensions on account of honorable wounds? Many times it was homesickness drove these men away. They longed for home, and for a time forgot their duty and their honor, and were recreant to both. Then when they had gone away, they repented, and wanted to return, but thought they would be punished if they did; and so drifted to other regiments. We wish it were possible to go through these lists and strike out the hated word "deserter" from the record of every man who really does not deserve it. But our information is too limited, and makes such a task impossible. Therefore, we shall have to let the records stand as they are. We wish no part or lot in perpetuating the punishment of these men.

In spite of the fact that much has been done to purify these lists, we know that they still contain a great many errors. We have submitted them to quite a number of the old officers, and have tried very hard, by correspondence and otherwise, to winnow out the mistakes; but though we have removed scores of them, scores of others still remain. We are sorry this is so; but it has seemed impossible to remove them all. The comrades, therefore, who may find errors in their records, will have to be indulgent. The department at Albany spells some comrades' names three and four different ways. And there are other errors still more important. The lists, such as they are, are respectfully submitted.

Some of the companies in the Thirty-fourth were organized first under the old militia regulation, requiring but 33 men in a company. This explains why, for instance, the Little Falls companies left for Albany when they were still so small. But afterward, at Albany, all the companies that lacked had to be recruited up to the new standard of 77 men each. Afterward the new regiments used to come south 1010 men strong. This was because of a still later regulation requiring each company to contain 101 men.

GENERAL ROSTER

- ACKER, HORACE.—Age, 34 years. Enlisted, October 14, 1862, at Warren, to serve three years; mustered in, unassigned, same date; no further record.
- ACKER, MATTHEW.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Middleville, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. F, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; also borne as Matthew Ackler.
- ADAMS, AMOS B.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Herkimer, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. G, June 15, 1861; transferred, October 6, 1861, to the regular army; re-transferred to company, August 9, 1862; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- ADLE, HENRY.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Oneida, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. G, June 15, 1861; wounded, May 31, 1862, at Fair Oaks, Va.; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; subsequent service in Co. A, Fifteenth New York Cavalry.
- ADLE, JOHN H.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Oneida, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. G, June 15, 1861; killed, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.
- ALBEE, EMERSON W.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Addison, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. E, June 15, 1861; promoted corporal, date not stated; reduced to ranks, at his own request, September 15, 1862; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- ALDERMAN, WILLIAM.—Age, 27 years. Enlisted, August 1, 1861, at Brockett's Bridge, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. K, same date; discharged for disability, February 27, 1863, at New York city.
- ALDRICH, ADEN T.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Tuscarora, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. E, June 15, 1861; discharged for disability, October 1, 1861; since died.
- ALLEN, DENNIS.—Age, 29 years. Enlisted, May 14, 1861, at Albany, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. C, June 15, 1861; died, July 9, 1862, at Harrison's Landing, Va.
- ALLEN, HENRY.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, August 5, 1861, at Crown Point, to serve three years; mustered in, Co. H, same date; transferred, March 1, 1862, to Co. C; died of disease, August 9, 1862, at New York city.
- ALLEN, JAMES.—Age, 27 years. Enlisted, November 19, 1861, at Little Falls, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. B, same date; discharged, October 24, 1862, at Albany, N. Y., for wounds received at Fair Oaks, Va., June 28, 1862.
- ALLEN, RUSSELL.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, November 19, 1861, at Little Falls, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. B, same date; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- ALLEN, WILLIAM.—Age, 35 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Little Falls, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. B, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y. Since died.
- ALLEN, WILLIAM.—Age, 28 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Albany, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. G, June 15, 1861; killed, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.
- ALTY, EDWARD.—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, October 17, 1861, at Champlain, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. D, same date; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- AMBRECHT, CEASAR.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Salisbury, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. K, June 15, 1861; wounded, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; subsequent service in Co. A, Fifteenth Artillery.
- AMSDEN, JOHN B.—Age, 43 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Albany, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. A, June 15, 1861; deserted, April 15, 1862.
- ANDREWS, CHARLES F.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, May 10, 1861, at Herkimer, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. F, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- ANDREWS, JOSEPH.—Age, 27 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at West Troy, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. A, June 15, 1861; corporal, date not stated; sergeant, June 8, 1862; wounded, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.; promoted, first sergeant, December 1, 1862; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y. Since died.
- ARMOUR, DAVID.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, June 14, 1861, at Albany, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. C, June 16, 1861; killed, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.
- ARMSTRONG, EDWARD.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, June 30, 1861, at Albany, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. C, same date; deserted, August 28, 1862, at Alexandria, Va.
- ARNOLD, ALBERT.—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Herkimer, to serve two years; mustered in as sergeant, Co. G, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- ASHLEY, JACOB J.—Age, 30 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Graysville, to serve two years; mustered in as sergeant, Co. C, June 15, 1861; killed, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.
- ATWOOD, ALFRED T.—Age, 26 years. Enrolled, May 22, 1861, at Hammondsport, to serve two years; mustered in as first lieutenant, Co. I, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- AUMICK, JAMES M.—Age, 26 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Addison, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. E, June 15, 1861; discharged, January 10, 1863, for wounds received at Antietam, Md.
- BACK, JOHN H.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Herkimer, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. G, June 15, 1861; discharged, for disability, July 2, 1861, as John Back.
- BACON, WILLIAM.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, May 10, 1861, at Herkimer, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. F, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- BAKER, DELAZON S.—Age, 29 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Hammondsport, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. I, June 15, 1861; died of disease, November 13, 1862, at Harper's Ferry, Va.
- BALDWIN, HENRY.—Age, 28 years. Enrolled, May 18, 1861, at Addison, to serve two years; mustered in as captain, Co. E,

- June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; died at Addison, N. Y., December 15, 1895. See biography.
- BALDWIN, HORACE D.**—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Woodhull, to serve two years; mustered in as corporal, Co. E, June 15, 1861; discharged, October 31, 1861, at Seneca Mills, Md.
- BALDWIN, LEONARD O.**—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Crown Point, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. H, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- BALLARD, STEPHEN ANDREW.**—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Little Falls, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. B, June 15, 1861; wounded and missing, May 31, 1862, at Fair Oaks, Va.
- BALLARD, THOMAS T.**—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Crown Point, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. H, June 15, 1861; discharged for disability, June 25, 1861, at Albany, N. Y.
- BALLARD, WILLIAM HENRY.**—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Little Falls, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. B, June 15, 1861; wounded, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y., as William Ballard.
- BAILEY, DAVID.**—Age, 26 years. Enlisted, May 10, 1861, at Albany, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. F, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- BAILEY, FRANCIS R.**—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Middleville, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. F, June 15, 1861; corporal, date not stated; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y., as Francis K. Bailey.
- BAILEY, GEORGE.**—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, November 3, 1861, at Herkimer, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. G, November 10, 1861; died of disease, July 1, 1862.
- BAILEY, HENRY.**—Age, 44 years. Enlisted, September 28, 1861, at Champlain, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. D, October 16, 1861; killed, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.
- BAILEY, ISAAC.**—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Herkimer, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. G, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; subsequent service in Sixteenth New York Artillery, as Isaac B. Bailey.
- BAILEY, WILLIAM R.**—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Crown Point, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. H, June 15, 1861; wounded, September 1, 1861, at Seneca Mills, Md.; died, date and place not stated.
- BAILEYETT, GILBERT.**—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Crown Point, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. H, June 15, 1861; corporal, date not stated; wounded, at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; discharged for disability, October 15, 1862, at Washington, D. C.
- BANGS, GEORGE N.**—Age, 28 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Salisbury, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. K, June 15, 1861; died of disease, November 5, 1862, at Harper's Ferry, Va.
- BANKS, HARRISON L.**—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Fairfield, to serve two years; mustered in as corporal, Co. C, June 15, 1861; reduced, date not stated; discharged for disability, March 17, 1863, at Falmouth, Va.
- BARGO, VALENTINE.**—Age, 33 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Little Falls, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. B, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; subsequent service, Co. D, Sixteenth New York Artillery.
- BARKER, JOHN A.**—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Crown Point, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. H, June 15, 1861; discharged for disability, June 25, 1861, at Albany, N. Y.
- BARNES, LOREN.**—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Hammondsport, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. I, June 15, 1861; died, August 8, 1862, in hospital, Fort Monroe, Va., of wounds received at White Oak Swamp, Va.
- BARNETT, WILLIAM H.**—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Crown Point, to serve two years; mustered in as corporal, Co. H, June 15, 1861; sergeant, date not stated; discharged for disability, June 25, 1861, at Albany, N. Y.
- BARNEY, EDGAR E.**—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, April 1, 1862, at Lenox, to serve three years; mustered in, Co. G, same date; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; subsequent service in Co. E, Fourteenth New York Artillery.
- BARNEY, NELSON M.**—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Ticonderoga, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. H, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- BARSALOU, GEORGE.**—Age, 28 years. Enlisted, October 14, 1861, at Champlain, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. D, October 16, 1861; wounded at Antietam, Md., September 17, 1862; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- BARTLETT, WILLIAM H.**—Age, 44 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at West Troy, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. A, June 15, 1861; died, October 1, 1862, at West Troy, N. Y.
- BARTON, CHARLES B.**—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Graysville, to serve two years; mustered in as sergeant, Co. C, June 15, 1861; wounded, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.; discharged, January 24, 1863, at United States General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., by reason of such wounds.
- BARTON, THEODORE T.**—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Crown Point, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. H, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y., as Theodore F. Barton.
- BATCHELDER, JOHN R.**—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Herkimer, to serve two years; mustered in as private, Co. F, June 15, 1861; discharged for disability, November 1, 1862, at Point Lookout, Md.; also borne as John R. Batchelder.
- BATCHER, JACOB.**—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Little Falls, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. K, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- BATES, JAMES H.**—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Troupsburg, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. E, June 15, 1861; transferred to Gunboat Flotilla, Department of the West, February 8, 1862; subsequent service in Co. G, Second New York Veteran Cavalry; since died.
- BATES, G. ROSWELL.**—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Ticonderoga, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. H, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y. Since died.

- BATEY, EDWIN F.**—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, June 16, 1861, at Albany, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. A, same date; corporal, December 1, 1862; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y., as Edward F. Beaty.
- BAUDER, WEBSTER.**—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Little Falls, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. B, June 15, 1861; discharged for disability, February 19, 1863, at Providence, R. I.
- BEACH, ORRIN W.**—Age, 31 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Little Falls, to serve two years; mustered in as sergeant, Co. B, June 15, 1861; first sergeant, date not stated; second lieutenant, Co. G, May 30, 1862; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y. Subsequent service as Major, Sixteenth Heavy Artillery.
- BECKER, DANIEL M.**—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at West Troy, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. A, June 15, 1861; corporal, date not stated; quartermaster-sergeant, October 1, 1862; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y. Since died.
- BEARDSLEY, JOHN.**—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Herkimer, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. G, June 15, 1861; killed, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.; also borne as John Bardslee.
- BEDUNAH, HOSEA.**—Age, 46 years. Enlisted, November 28, 1861, at Little Falls, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. B, same date; discharged for disability, March 30, 1862, at Washington, D. C.
- BEEBE, SILAS.**—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, May 10, 1861, at Herkimer, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. F, June 15, 1861; discharged for disability, December 21, 1861, at Poolsville, Md.
- BEERS, GEORGE W.**—Age, 31 years. Enlisted, June 5, 1861, at Crown Point, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. H, June 15, 1861; wounded, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.; discharged for disability, February 10, 1863, at Philadelphia, Pa.; died January 1, 1863.
- BELL, PHILLO H.**—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Crown Point, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. H, June 15, 1861; sergeant, date not stated; reduced at his own request, and transferred, February 17, 1862, to Western Gunboat Flotilla; served on flagship *Benton*, Miss. Squadron.
- BELFIELD, ISAAH.**—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1863, at Stockbridge, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. G, June 15, 1861; transferred to Co. H, April 1, 1862; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; subsequent service in Fifteenth Cavalry.
- BENCHLEY, WILLETT H.**—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Newport, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. G, June 15, 1861; discharged, November 27, 1862, for wounds received September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.
- BENEDICT, LEONARD H.**—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Addison, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. E, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; since died.
- BENEDICT, LUTHER LANGDON.**—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Little Falls, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. B, June 15, 1861; transferred to Co. K, June 18, 1861, and to Fifth United States Cavalry, October 9, 1861.
- BENHAM, LEMUEL C.**—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Hammondsport, to serve two years; mustered in as sergeant, Co. I, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- BENNETT, ASHEL.**—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Graysville, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. C, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- BENNETT, BENJAMIN F.**—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Graysville, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. C, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y. since killed on railroad.
- BENNETT, JULIUS F.**—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Crown Point, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. H, June 15, 1861; discharged for disability, June 25, 1861, at Albany, N. Y.
- BENNETT, JASON H.**—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Graysville, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. C, June 15, 1861; died of disease, December 18, 1861, at Camp McClellan, Md.
- BENNETT, LORENZO D.**—Age, 35 years. Enlisted, December 1, 1862, at Canajoharie, to serve three years; mustered in, Co. B, same date; deserted, May 9, 1863, at Falmouth, Va.
- BENSON, THOMAS.**—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Herkimer, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. G, June 15, 1861; transferred to Regular Army, October 6, 1861.
- BERGEN, PATRICK.**—Age, 43 years. Enlisted, June 15, 1861, at Hammondsport, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. I, same date; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y. Died in Soldiers' Home, Bath, N. Y.
- BEVERLY, JOHN.**—Age, 36 years. Enrolled, May 1, 1861, at Brockett's Bridge, to serve two years; mustered in as captain, Co. K, June 15, 1861; major, July 1, 1862; lieutenant colonel, January 22, 1863; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- BIGALOW, ORVILLE C.**—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Crown Point, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. H, June 15, 1861; wounded, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.; discharged for disability, March 3, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- BILLINGS, HARRISON.**—Age, 28 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Champlain, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. D, June 15, 1861; corporal, date not stated; sergeant, March 1, 1862; first sergeant, date not stated; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- BIRCHARD, DANIEL.**—Age, 32 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Addison, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. E, June 15, 1861; discharged for disability, February 10, 1862.
- BIRCHARD, JOHN.**—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Rathbone, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. E, June 15, 1861; died of disease, January 9, 1862, at Rathboneville, N. Y.
- BLANCHARD, JOHN B.**—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Champlain, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. D, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- BLANCHARD, OSCAR D.**—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Addison, to serve two years; mustered in as corporal, Co. E, June 15, 1861; reduced at his own request, date not stated; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; since died.
- BLANCHARD, ZELOTUS.**—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Champlain, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. D, June 15, 1861; wounded, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; subsequent service in Co. C, Eighteenth New York Cavalry.

- BLONDIN, WILLIAM H.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, June 15, 1861, at Albany, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. I, same date; transferred to United States Cavalry, October 13, 1861.
- BOGARDUS, HENRY E.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Tuscarora, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. E, June 15, 1861; corporal, date not stated; sergeant, May 30, 1862; wounded, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- BOH, MARTIN.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, May 7, 1861, at Graysville, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. C, June 15, 1861, wounded, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; also borne as Martin Boah and Boath.
- BOOTH, JOHN T.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Paine's Hollow, to serve two years; mustered in as corporal, Co. F, June 15, 1861; reduced at his own request, date not stated; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- BOWEN, STEPHEN.—Age, 43 years. Enlisted, November 7, 1861, at Little Falls, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. K, same date; discharged for disability, March 20, 1863.
- BOWERS, HENRY.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Crown Point, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. H, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; since died.
- BOYER, ANDREW.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Rathbone, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. E, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- BRADBURY, ROBERT.—Age, 28 years. Enlisted, March 3, 1862, at Lenox, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. G, same date; corporal, January 22, 1863; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- BRADLEY, JOSEPH.—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, October 10, 1861, at Champlain, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. D, October 16, 1861; transferred to the Regular Army, November 23, 1862.
- BRAMLEY, HENRY.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Champlain, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. D, June 15, 1861; wounded, date and place not stated; killed, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.
- BRENNAN, JOHN.—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, November 21, 1861, at Fonda, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. B, same date; wounded, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.; discharged for such wounds, December 12, 1862, at Washington, D. C.
- BREWER, MILTON.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Champlain, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. D, June 15, 1861; killed, May 31, 1862, at Fair Oaks, Va.
- BREWER, SIDNEY.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Stockbridge, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. G, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; subsequent service in Co. K, Fifteenth Cavalry.
- BRIGGS, FREDERICK.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Crown Point, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. H, June 15, 1861; died of disease, March 21, 1862, at Bolivar, Va.
- BRIGGS, GEORGE R.—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Champlain, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. D, June 15, 1861; corporal and reduced, dates not stated; deserted, August 19, 1862, at Yorktown, Va.
- BRIGGS, SILAS J.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, July 27, 1861, at Addison, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. E, same date; died of disease, April 30, 1863, at Fort Monroe, Va.
- BRITTAN, JAMES A.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at West Troy, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. A, June 15, 1861; appointed musician, date not stated; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; subsequent service in Seventh New York Artillery.
- BROADWELL, WILLIAM H.—Age, 28 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Champlain, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. D, June 15, 1861; corporal, reduced, dates not stated; captured and paroled, dates not stated; deserted, August 12, 1862, at Fort Monroe, Va.
- BROODER, JOSEPH.—Age, 16 years. Enlisted, June 27, 1861, at Albany, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in as drummer, Co. C, same date; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y., as Joseph Brodier; also borne as Joseph Boudier and Joseph Bruder.
- BROOKS, HENRY.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Morris, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. H, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- BROWN, CHARLES L.—Age, 34 years. Enrolled, May 1, 1861, at Herkimer, to serve two years; mustered in as captain, Co. G, June 15, 1861; as major, March 20, 1862; wounded, July 1, 1862, at Malvern Hill, Va.; died of such wounds, July 3, 1862.
- BROWN, ELIJAH R.—Age, 40 years. Enrolled, May 18, 1861, at West Troy, to serve two years; mustered in as first lieutenant, Co. A, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; dead a number of years.
- BROWN, GEORGE H.—Age, 44 years. Enlisted, November 19, 1861, at Wells, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. B, same date; discharged for disability, March 30, 1862, at Washington, D. C.
- BROWN, JAMES.—Age, 27 years. Enlisted, October 16, 1861, at Jersey City, N. J., to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. K, same date; corporal and reduced, dates not stated; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- BROWN, LEANDER D.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Little Falls, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. K, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- BRUNDAGE, AZARIAH C.—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Hammondsport, to serve two years; mustered in, corporal, Co. I, June 15, 1861; discharged, July 24, 1862, at Philadelphia, Pa., for wounds received, May 31, 1862, at Fair Oaks, Va.
- BRUNDAGE, MONROE.—Age, 24 years. Enrolled, May 22, 1861, at Bath, to serve two years; mustered in as second lieutenant, Co. I, June 15, 1861; as first lieutenant, Co. D, May 30, 1862; as captain, Co. I, January 1, 1863; wounded at Antietam, Md., September 17, 1862; discharged by reason of such wounds, March 17, 1863.
- BRYANT, JOHN W.—Age, 31 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at New Berlin, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. F, June 15, 1861; transferred to United States Cavalry, October 12, 1861.
- BRYANT, SCHUYLER I.—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Herkimer, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. F, June 15, 1861; transferred to Co. C, September 1, 1861, and to gunboat service, February 17, 1862; also borne as Schuyler J. Bryant.

- BUCK, JR., HIRAM.—Age, — years. Enrolled, May 1, 1861, at Crown Point, to serve two years; mustered in as first lieutenant, Co. H.; resigned, to date, June 30, 1861.
- BUCK, JOHN R.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Addison, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. E, June 15, 1861; died, June 5, 1862, at New York city, of wounds received at Fair Oaks, Va.
- BUCK, MARTIN.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at West Troy, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. A, June 15, 1861; killed, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.
- BUCKMAN, CHARLES F.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Crown Point, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. H, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; since died.
- BULLOCK, CHAUNCEY.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, November 1, 1861, at Gray, to serve two years; mustered in Co. C, same date; died of disease, July 29, 1862, at Harrison's Landing, Va.
- BULLOCK, MILFORD N.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Stratford, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. K, June 15, 1861; killed, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.
- BURD, DANIEL F.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Hammondsport, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. I, June 15, 1861; promoted corporal, November 23, 1862; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- BURDICK, BENEDICT A.—Age, 26 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Little Falls, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. K, June 15, 1861; discharged, date and place not stated.
- BURK, HIRAM (1ST).—Age, 45 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Salisbury, to serve two years; mustered in as musician, Co. K, June 15, 1861; discharged for disability, November 22, 1861.
- BURK, HIRAM (2D).—Age, 30 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Oppenheim, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. B, June 15, 1861; dishonorably discharged for murder, October 1, 1861.
- BURLINGAME, ORSON.—Age, 26 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Rathbone, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. E, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; subsequent service in Co. G, Second New York Veteran Cavalry.
- BURNAP, JOHN R.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Salisbury, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. K, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- BURNS, ALMERON S.—Age, 28 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Crown Point, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. H, June 15, 1861; corporal, November 14, 1862; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- BURNS, GEORGE W.—Age, 42 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Ticonderoga, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. H, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y. Since died.
- BURNS, WILLIAM.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Salisbury, to serve two years; mustered in as corporal, Co. K, June 15, 1861; first sergeant, June 1, 1862; lost left arm, June 30, 1862, at Glendale, Va.; second lieutenant, Co. B, December 23, 1862; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- BURT, BENJAMIN F.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Tuscarora, to serve two years; mustered in as corporal, Co. E, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; since died.
- BURT, WILLIAM S.—Age, 29 years. Enrolled, May 1, 1861, at Grayville, to serve two years; mustered in as second lieutenant, Co. C, June 15, 1861; resigned, December 18, 1861; subsequent service as captain in 152d Regt., N. Y. Volunteers.
- BUTLER, SAMUEL P.—Age, 26 years. Enrolled, May 1, 1861, at Fairfield, to serve two years; mustered in as first lieutenant, Co. C, June 15, 1861; captain, Co. H, January 1, 1862; resigned, November 11, 1862.
- CADY, LOREN E.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Oneida, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. G, June 15, 1861; wounded, May 31, 1862, at Fair Oaks, Va.; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- CAHOON, GEORGE.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Little Falls, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. B, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; subsequent service in Twenty-second Cavalry.
- CALLIHAN, JAMES.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Little Falls, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. B, June 15, 1861; deserted, October 3, 1861, at Seneca Mills, Md.
- CAMERA, ELI.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Rouse's Point, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. D, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- CAMERON, DONALD.—Age, 27 years. Enlisted, October 7, 1861, at West Troy, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. A, same date; wounded, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.; discharged, date and place not stated.
- CAMPBELL, ISAAC G.—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Newport, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. G, June 15, 1861; corporal, December 2, 1861; sergeant, December 8, 1861; wounded, June 30, 1862, at White Oak Swamp, Va.; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- CAMPBELL, JOHN J.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, June 20, 1861, at Addison, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. E, June 23, 1861; discharged, September 18, 1862, for wounds received at White House, Va.; subsequent service in Co. G, Second New York Cavalry.
- CAMPBELL, LEVI C.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Crown Point, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. H, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; since died.
- CAMPBELL, WILLIAM.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at West Troy, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. A, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- CAMPION, JOHN.—Age, 28 years. Enlisted, June 16, 1861, at Albany, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. B, same date; corporal, May 13, 1862; wounded, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- CANANN, DENNIS.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Little Falls, to serve two years; mustered in as corporal, Co. B, June 15, 1861; reduced, May 13, 1862; captured, June 30, 1862, at White Oak Swamp, Va.; paroled, date not stated; discharged for disability, December 1, 1862, at Alexandria, Va.
- CANE, JAMES S.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Charlton, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. F, June 15, 1861; transferred, October 12, 1861, to United States Cavalry.

- CAREY, DAVID.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, June 16, 1861, at Albany, to serve two years; mustered in as corporal, Co. A, same date; killed, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.
- CAREY, JOHN.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Herkimer, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. G, June 15, 1861; wounded, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- CAREY, THOMAS.—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at West Troy, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. A, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y. Since died.
- CAREY, WILLIAM (1ST).—Age, 28 years. Enlisted, May 14, 1861, at Albany, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. C, June 15, 1861; discharged, May 15, 1862, at New York city, as William Ceary.
- CAREY, WILLIAM (2D).—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Crown Point, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. H, June 15, 1861; transferred, October 13, 1861, to Fifth United States Cavalry.
- CARLIN, JOHN.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, July 28, 1861, at West Troy, to serve two years; mustered in as corporal, Co. A, August 4, 1861; sergeant, December 1, 1862; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y. Since died.
- CARLTON, HENRY.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Champlain, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. D, June 15, 1861; killed, May 31, 1862, at Fair Oaks, Va.
- CARLTON, STEPHEN.—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Champlain, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. D, June 15, 1861; discharged, September 15, 1862, for wounds received, May 31, 1862, at Fair Oaks, Va.
- CARR, JAMES.—Age, 42 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Little Falls, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. B, June 15, 1861; died, November 12, 1862, at Harper's Ferry, Va.
- CARR, JAMES R.—Age, 34 years. Enrolled, May 18, 1861, at Tuscarora, to serve two years; mustered in as first lieutenant, Co. E, June 15, 1861; died, October 4, 1861, at Seneca Mills, Md.
- CARR, THOMAS.—Age, 43 years. Enlisted, December 9, 1861, at Herkimer, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. F, same date; discharged for disability, March 20, 1863, at Falmouth, Va. Since died.
- CARROLL, EDWARD.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Richfield Springs, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. F, June 15, 1861; discharged, November 15, 1862, at Alexandria, Va., for wounds received at White Oak Swamp, Va.
- CARTER, WALTER.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Champlain, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. D, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- CARTER, WEBSTER.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Champlain, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. D, June 15, 1861; wounded, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.; discharged for disability, December 31, 1862, at Philadelphia, Pa.; since died.
- CAKIO, JEROME M.—Age, 26 years. Enlisted, October 2, 1861, at Champlain, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. D, October 16, 1861; wounded, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.; discharged for disability, February 19, 1863, at Philadelphia, Pa.
- CASEY, JEREMIAH.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Salisbury, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. K, June 15, 1861; corporal, February 21, 1863; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- CASLER, JACOB.—Age, 28 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Little Falls, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. B, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; subsequent sedvice in Co. F, Second Mounted Rifles.
- CASLER, WILLIAM.—Age, 33 years. Enlisted, October 18, 1861, at Little Falls, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. K, same date; transferred to Co. B, November 1, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- CASSIDY, DANIEL.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at West Troy, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. A, June 15, 1861; killed, June 30, 1862, at White Oak Swamp, Va.
- CASTLE, HENRY.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, June 20, 1861, at Albany, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. C, same date; deserted, May 31, 1862, at Fair Oaks, Va.
- CASWELL, EGBERT H.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Salisbury, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. K, June 15, 1861; discharged for disability, March 21, 1863. Since died.
- CHAMBERLIN, ORLANDO R.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Addison, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. E, June 15, 1861; discharged, April 20, 1863, for wounds received, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.; subsequent service in Co. K, Fourteenth Artillery.
- CHAMBERLIN, HENRY B.—Age, 24 years. Enrolled, May 1, 1861, at Fairfield, to serve two years; mustered in as first lieutenant, Co. K, June 15, 1861; resigned, November 22, 1861.
- CHAPIN, LOUIS N.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Little Falls, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. K, June 15, 1861; as second lieutenant, December 3, 1862; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- CHAPPELL, JAMES.—Age, 31 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Poland, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. C, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- CLARK, HARRISON.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Hammondsport, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. I, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- CLARK, IRVING D.—Age, 22 years. Enrolled, May 1, 1861, at Little Falls, to serve two years; mustered in as second lieutenant, Co. B, June 15, 1861; as first lieutenant, Co. C, June 24, 1862; as captain, Co. B, January 22, 1863; injured by falling horse at Seneca Mills, 1861, and wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- CLARK, LEWIS M.—Age, 30 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Little Falls, to serve two years; mustered in as first sergeant, Co. B, June 15, 1861; reduced to sergeant, June 29, 1861; discharged, September 16, 1861.
- CLARK, ROBERT.—Age, 17 years. Enlisted, September 7, 1861, at Seneca Falls, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. B, same date; discharged for disability, November 21, 1861, at Poolsville, Md.
- CLARK, SAMUEL S.—Age, 27 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Salisbury, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. K, June 15, 1861;

- corporal, November 1, 1861; sergeant, July 24, 1862; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- CLARK, SOLOMON B.—Age, 26 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Hammondsport, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. I, June 15, 1861; died, June 1, 1862, of wounds received at Fair Oaks, Va.
- COAKES, JOHN.—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, October 21, 1861, at Fairport, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. C, October 31, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- COATES, GEORGE B.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Ticonderoga, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. H, June 15, 1861; corporal, date not stated; sergeant, May 30, 1862; commissary sergeant, May 31, 1862; mustered in as second lieutenant, Co. I, December 13, 1862; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y. Since died.
- COLE, GEORGE.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, October 19, 1861, at Little Falls, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. K, same date; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y., as George E. Cool.
- COLE, HENRY.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, October 19, 1861, at Little Falls, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. K, same date; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y., as George Cool.
- COLGROVE, WILLIAM R.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Addison, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. E, June 15, 1861; wounded, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; since died.
- COLONEY, CHARLES.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Brackett's Bridge, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. B, June 15, 1861; died, August 27, 1862, at Philadelphia, Pa.
- COMINS, ALEXANDER H.—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, September 2, 1862, at Manheim, to serve three years; mustered in, Co. K, same date; died, January 25, 1863, at Washington, D. C., of wounds received December 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, Va.
- COMSTOCK, ELISHA P.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, October 21, 1861, at Albany, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. K, same date; transferred to Co. C, November 4, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; also borne as Elisha B. Comstock.
- COMSTOCK, HENRY.—Age, 42 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Grayville, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. C, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- COMSTOCK, ORIN.—Age, 27 years. Enlisted, October 21, 1861, at Gray, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. K, same date; wounded, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.; transferred to Co. C, October 30, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- COMSTOCK, THOMAS.—Age, 37 years. Enlisted, October 7, 1861, at West Troy, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. A, same date; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y. Since died.
- CONCH, GEORGE.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Wheeler, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. I, June 15, 1861; deserted, August 20, 1861, at Seneca Mills, Md.
- CONDON, THOMAS.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Newport, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. G, June 15, 1861; discharged for disability, November 22, 1862.
- CONLY, PATRICK.—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Ticonderoga, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. H, June 15, 1861; corporal, date not stated; sergeant, February 28, 1863; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; subsequent service in Co. E, Eighteenth Cavalry, as Patrick Connelly.
- CONROY, THOMAS.—Age, 35 years. Enlisted, June 1, 1861, at Albany, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. D, June 15, 1861; transferred to United States Cavalry, October 10, 1861.
- CONWAY, JOHN D.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Champlain, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. D, June 15, 1861; corporal, date not stated; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- COOK, ALBERT H.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Champlain, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. D, June 15, 1861; corporal, date not stated; detached on signal service for a time; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- COOK, AMBROSE J.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, May 10, 1861, at Herkimer, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. F, June 15, 1861; sergeant, date not stated; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- COOK, JUDSON E.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Moriah, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. H, June 15, 1861; sergeant, February 28, 1863; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- COOL, STEPHEN.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, November 19, 1861, at Stratford, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. B, same date; killed, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.; also borne as Stephen A. Cool.
- COON, DANIEL H.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Addison, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. E, June 15, 1861; corporal, January 1, 1863; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- COON, JAMES.—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Tuscarora, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. E, June 15, 1861; died, October 17, 1862, at Philadelphia, Pa., of wounds received at Antietam, Md.
- COONAN, PATRICK.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, October 15, 1861, at Champlain, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. D, October 16, 1861; killed, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.
- COONAN, THOMAS.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Champlain, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. D, June 15, 1861; discharged for disability, November 12, 1861, at Washington, D. C.
- COONRAD, JOHN.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Postville, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. C, June 15, 1861; died, August 2, 1862, in hospital at New York city, as John Conrad.
- COOPER, HENRY J.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Champlain, to serve two years; mustered in as sergeant, Co. D, June 15, 1861; discharged for disability, May 24, 1862, at Yorktown, Va.
- COOPER, JASON.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, October 14, 1861, at Champlain, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. D, October 16, 1861; corporal, date not stated; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y., as Jason W. Cooper.
- CORBIN, DANIEL SPENCER.—Age, 37 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Little Falls, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. B, June

- 15, 1861; discharged for disability, October 1, 1861, at Washington, D. C., as Daniel S. Corby.
- CORBYN, JR., DANIEL S.**—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, July 3, 1861, at Albany, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. B, same date; killed, May 31, 1862, at Fair Oaks, Va.
- CORCORAN, MARTIN.**—Age, 27 years. Enlisted, November 20, 1861, at Little Falls, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. C, November 20, 1861; first sergeant, January 28, 1863; second lieutenant, May 7, 1863; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- CORCORAN, PATRICK.**—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, December, 31, 1861, at Albany, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. C, January 1, 1862; corporal, July 30, 1862; sergeant, September 17, 1862; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; subsequent service in Co. G, Second New York Cavalry.
- CORCORAN, THOMAS.**—Age, 23 years. Enrolled, May 1, 1861, at Grayville, to serve two years; mustered in as captain, Co. C, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y. Since died. See biography.
- CORNELIUS, GEORGE B.**—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, June 15, 1861, at Albany, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. I, same date; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- CORP, WILLIAM H.**—Age, 27 years. Enlisted, May 7, 1861, at Norway, to serve two years; mustered in as musician, Co. C, June 15, 1861; died of disease, November 18, 1862, in United States General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
- CORRIGAN, TERRANCE.**—Age, 26 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Champlain, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. D, June 15, 1861; transferred, October 10, 1861, to United States Cavalry.
- CORY, JAMES H.**—Age, 30 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Herkimer, to serve two years; mustered in as sergeant, Co. G, June 15, 1861; reduced, August 13, 1861; corporal, December 2, 1861; sergeant, September 17, 1862; first sergeant, January 22, 1863; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; subsequent service in Co. C, Eighteenth New York Cavalry.
- CRANDALL, LOVELL D.**—Age, 36 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Champlain, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. D, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1861, at Albany, N. Y.
- CRANE, GEORGE.**—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Addison, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. E, June 15, 1861; sergeant, October 31, 1862; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; subsequent service in Co. G, Second New York Cavalry.
- CREGO, ALBERT.**—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Herkimer, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. G, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- CREWELL, JOHN H.**—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Dennisons, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. F, June 15, 1861; died of disease, August 22, 1862, at Philadelphia, Pa.
- CREWELL, PHILIP.**—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Columbia, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. F, June 15, 1861; corporal, date not stated; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- CRIST, JAMES B.**—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Herkimer, to serve two years; mustered in as sergeant, Co. F, June 15, 1861; wounded, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.; promoted first sergeant, date not stated; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; commissioned second lieutenant, June 19, 1863; not mustered. Since died.
- CROFOOT, ORLANDO M.**—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Hammondsport, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. I, June 15, 1861; wounded from accidental discharge of his gun while on picket, June 22, 1862, at Fair Oaks, Va.; discharged, August 15, 1862, at New York; commissioned second lieutenant, with rank from May 18, 1861, original; not mustered.
- CROSS, WILLIAM T.**—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, August 1, 1861, at Hammondsport, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. I, same date; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- CROSSMAN, FOSTER B.**—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Crown Point, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. H, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863; at Albany, N. Y.
- CROUCH, CHARLES S.**—Age, 34 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Herkimer, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. F, June 15, 1861; corporal and sergeant, dates not stated; discharged December 18, 1862, at Washington, D. C.
- CROUCH, DAVID.**—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Columbia, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. F, June 15, 1861; corporal, date not stated; killed, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.
- CROWL, GEORGE W.**—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, June 20, 1861, at Addison, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. E, June 23, 1861; deserted, July 10, 1862, at Harrison's Landing, Va.
- CUMMINGS, RICHARDSON.**—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, June 20, 1861, at Addison, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. E, June 23, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- CUMMINS, JAMES.**—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at South Pulteney, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. I, June 15, 1861; died of disease, August 20, 1861, at Seneca Mills, Md.
- CUNNINGHAM, JOHN.**—Age 30 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at West Troy, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. A, June 15, 1861; discharged for disability, May 22, 1862, at Georgetown, Md. Since died.
- CURRIER, OLIVER C.**—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Crown Point, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. H, June 15, 1861; sergeant and reduced, dates not stated; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- CURTIS, LEWIS A.**—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Mohawk, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. G, June 15, 1861; quartermaster-sergeant, May 30, 1862; reduced to the ranks, October 1, 1862; promoted commissary-sergeant, December 13, 1862; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y. Since died.
- CUYLER, JOHN.**—Age, 44 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Little Falls, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. B, June 15, 1861; discharged for disability, July 1, 1861, at Albany, N. Y., as John Cuilar.

- DAILY, JAMES.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, October 19, 1861, at Little Falls, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. K, same date; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- DAILY, JOHN.—Age, 32 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Herkimer, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. F, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; subsequent service in Thirtieth Artillery.
- DALEY, JOHN.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at West Troy, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. A, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y. Since died.
- DANIELS, WILLIAM H.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Hammondsport, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. I, June 15, 1861; sergeant, March 16, 1863; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y. Since died.
- DARLING, LUTHER.—Age, 37 years. Enlisted, May 15, 1861, at Salisbury, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. C, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; also borne as Luther Darland.
- DARLING, OLIVER PERRY.—Age, 30 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Little Falls, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. B, June 15, 1861; killed, September 16, 1861, at Seneca Mills, Md.
- DART, HENRY.—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at South Pulteney, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. I, June 15, 1861; transferred, October 13, 1861, to United States Cavalry, at Seneca Mills, Md. Since died at Pulteney, N. Y.
- DAVIS, GEORGE.—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Salisbury, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. K, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- DAVIS, JEREMIAH M.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, May 10, 1861, at Herkimer, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. F, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- DAVIDSON, EDWARD.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Albany, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. B, June 15, 1861; wounded, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- DAWSON, RICHARD.—Age, 35 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Champlain, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. D, June 15, 1861; corporal and sergeant, dates not stated; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; wounded, December 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, Va.; since died.
- DEAL, CHARLES.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, September 30, 1861, at Champlain, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. D, October 16, 1861; corporal, date not stated; sergeant, April 20, 1863; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; now United States Consul at St. Johns, P. O.
- DE FOREST, WILLIAM H.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Salisbury, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. K, June 15, 1861; corporal, November 1, 1861; wounded, December 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, Va.; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- DEGNAN, MICHAEL.—Age, 30 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Little Falls, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. B, June 15, 1861; wounded, June 30, 1862, at White Oak Swamp, Va.; discharged, December 12, 1862, by reason of such wounds, at Albany, N. Y.
- DELAND, LYMAN.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Addison, to serve two years; mustered in as musician, Co. E, June 15, 1861; reduced, date not stated; discharged, September 27, 1862, for wounds received at Fair Oaks, Va.
- DELANEY, FRANKLIN B.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Hammondsport, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. I, June 15, 1861; wounded, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- DUMOULIN, PHILIP.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, October 12, 1861, at Champlain, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. D, October 16, 1861; corporal, date not stated; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- DES CHAMPS, ELI J.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Champlain, to serve two years; mustered in as corporal, Co. D, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- DEVENES, JOHN B.—Age, 44 years. Enlisted, May 10, 1861, at Herkimer, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. F, June 15, 1861; discharged for disability, March 27, 1862, at Alexandria, Va.
- DIXON, JOHN.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Herkimer, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. F, June 15, 1861; killed, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.; also borne as John Dickson.
- DILON, JAMES.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Champlain, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. D, June 15, 1861; killed, May 31, 1862, at Fair Oaks, Va.
- DIXON, ROBERT.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, June 16, 1861, at Albany, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. B, same date; corporal, December 3, 1862; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- DOCKSTADER, EZRA.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Herkimer, to serve two years; mustered in as musician, Co. G, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- DODDS, GEORGE.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, October 14, 1861, at Champlain, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. D, October 16, 1861; transferred, November 23, 1862, to United States Cavalry.
- DODGE, DANIEL O.—Age, 35 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Herkimer, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. G, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y. Since died.
- DOLING, JOHN.—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Herkimer, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. G, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y., as John Doring. Since died.
- DONNELLY, JAMES.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, September 15, 1861, at Seneca Mills, Md., to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. I, same date; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; subsequent service in Co. G, Twenty-second Cavalry. Since died at Kanona, N. Y.
- DONOHUE, EDWARD.—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, June 16, 1861, at Albany, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. A, same date; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; subsequent service in Co. I, Seventh Artillery, as Edward Dunham. Since died.
- DONOHUE, JAMES.—Age, 28 years. Enlisted, June 16, 1861, at Albany, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. A, same date; killed, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.

- DONOHUE, JOHN.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, July 28, 1861, at West Troy, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. A, August 4, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- DONOHUE, PATRICK.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Little Falls, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. B, June 15, 1861; corporal, September 17, 1862; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; subsequent service in Co. G, Second Artillery.
- DOOLITTLE, LELAND L.—Age, 34 years. Enrolled, May 1, 1861, at Crown Point, to serve two years; mustered in as captain, Co. H, June 15, 1861; resigned, October 18, 1861.
- DORN, CHARLES.—Age, 28 years. Enlisted, June 16, 1861, at Albany, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. A, same date; transferred, February 17, 1862, to Navy Department; subsequent service in Co. C, Eighteenth Cavalry, as Charles Van Dorn.
- DOTY, ALBERT.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Herkimer, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. G, June 15, 1861; first sergeant, December 2, 1861; mustered in as first lieutenant, March 20, 1862; adjutant, January 28, 1863; discharged for disability, May 7, 1863.
- DOUD, JOHN.—Age, 26 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Salisbury, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. C, June 15, 1861; wounded, May 31, 1862, at Fair Oaks, Va.; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- DOUGHERTY, MICHAEL O.—Age, 29 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Herkimer, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. G, June 15, 1861; corporal, March 20, 1862; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- DOXTATER, HARRY H.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Salisbury, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. K, June 15, 1861, discharged, date and place not stated.
- DOXTATER, JACOB F.—Age, 26 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Fairfield, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. C, June 15, 1861; transferred, October 13, 1861, to the Cavalry.
- DUDLEY, JOHN.—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Crown Point, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. H, June 15, 1861; captured at Savage Station, Va., date not stated; returned to regiment, August 1, 1862; absent, sick, since August 15, 1862, and at muster-out of company. Since died.
- DUGAN, JAMES.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at West Troy, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. A, June 15, 1861; wounded, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- DUNN, MELVILLE S.—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Addison, to serve two years; mustered in as corporal, Co. E, June 15, 1861; sergeant, date not stated; mustered in as second lieutenant, October 31, 1862; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; subsequent service as first lieutenant in Second New York Veteran Cavalry; killed, in cavalry charge on a bridge near Campiti, La., in May, 1864.
- DURAND, WILLIAM.—Age, 27 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Addison, to serve two years; mustered in as sergeant, Co. E, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- DU RELA, HENRY.—Age, 38 years. Enlisted, June 15, 1861, at Albany, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. F, same date; died of disease, November 16, 1862, at Harper's Ferry, Va.
- DURRIN, GEORGE.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, August 1, 1861, at Brockets Bridge, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. K, same date; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; subsequent service in Co. B, Sixteenth Artillery.
- DYE, DAVID W.—Age, 27 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Salisbury, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. K, June 15, 1861; died of disease, July 21, 1862, near Fort Monroe, Va.
- DYE, MARK H.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Salisbury, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. K, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- EARL, JAMES.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Champlain, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. D, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; since died.
- EARLY, PATRICK.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Jordansville, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. F, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- EASTERBROOK, ALBERT G.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Oneida, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. G, June 15, 1861; killed, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.
- EASTERBROOK, JR., NATHAN.—Age, 25 years. Enrolled, May 30, 1861, at Little Falls, to serve two years; mustered in as quartermaster, June 15, 1861; mustered out with regiment, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- EASTMAN, GILBERT L.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Stockbridge, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. G, June 15, 1861; wounded, May 31, 1862, at Fair Oaks, Va.; discharged by reason of such wounds, November 22, 1862.
- ECKERSON, HENRY M.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Salisbury, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. K, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- EDSALL, SAMUEL A.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Hammondsport, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. I, June 15, 1861; discharged, December 1, 1861, at Pools-ville, Md.
- EDWARDS, STEPHEN.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Addison, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. E, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863; subsequent service in Co. C, Sixteenth New York Artillery; since died.
- EGAN, CHARLES.—Age, 27 years. Enlisted, November 10, 1861, at Camp McClellan, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. G, same date; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- EGELER, JOHN.—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, October 20, 1861, at Herkimer, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. F, October 20, 1861; wounded, May 31, 1862, at Fair Oaks, Va.; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- EGLESTON, WILLIAM.—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at South Poutteney, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. I, June 15, 1861; discharged, July 25, 1862, at New York city, for wounds received at Fair Oaks, Va.
- ELDRIDGE, CYRUS.—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Grayville, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. C, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- ELDRIDGE, WILLIAM E.—Age, 28 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Williamstown, to

- serve two years; mustered in, Co. G, June 15, 1861; killed, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.
- ELLIS, JAMES.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Little Falls, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. K, June 15, 1861; absent, sick, in General Hospital, at Newark, N. J., at muster-out of company.
- EMBOLDY, DANIEL A.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted May 1, 1861, at Norway, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. C, June 15, 1861; corporal, November 24, 1862; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- EMMETT, ORRIN M.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Hammondsport, to serve two years; mustered in as sergeant, Co. I, June 15, 1861; sergeant-major, March 16, 1863; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; subsequent service in Co. G, Twenty-second Cavalry.
- ERWIN, EDWARD.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Erwin, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. E, June 15, 1861; discharged for disability, August 30, 1861; since died.
- EVANS, RICHARD.—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, June 15, 1861, at Albany, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. I, same date; deserted, August 20, 1861, at Seneca Mills, Md.; supposed to be identical with Norman Evans.
- FAGAN, MICHAEL.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Salisbury, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. K, June 15, 1861; corporal and returned to ranks, no dates; discharged for disability, July 3, 1862.
- FAIRBANKS, JOSEPH.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, June 15, 1861, at Albany, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. I, same date; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- FAIRFIELD, WALTER S.—Age, 34 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at South Poutleneey, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. I, June 15, 1861; died of disease, February 20, 1863, at Stanton Hospital, Washington, D. C.
- FAVILLE, JAMES.—Age, 39 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Salisbury, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. K, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; since died. See biography.
- FAY, JAMES.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Hammondsport, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. I, June 15, 1861; corporal, December 13, 1862; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- FAY, PAUL.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Salisbury, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. K, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; subsequent service in Co. E, Sixteenth Artillery.
- FENN, GEORGE H.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Crown Point, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. H, June 15, 1861; corporal and returned to ranks, no dates; wounded, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- FENTON, EZRA.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, June 20, 1861, at Addison, to serve two years; term of two years; mustered in, Co. E, June 23, 1861; deserted, September 20, 1861, at Seneca Mills, Md.
- FERRILL, JEREMIAH.—Age, 28 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Herkimer, to serve two years; mustered in as corporal, Co. G, June 15, 1861; reduced, July 18, 1862; deserted, December 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, Va.
- FERRILL, THOMAS.—Age, 10 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Little Falls, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. B, June 15, 1861; wounded, May 31, 1862, at Fair Oaks, Va.; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- FERRIS, EDMUND W.—Age, 34 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Champlain, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. D, June 15, 1861; sergeant, and returned to ranks, no dates; detached to gunboat service, February 17, 1862; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- FETTERLY, AUBERLY.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Fairfield, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. C, June 15, 1861; transferred, October 13, 1861, to Cavalry.
- FINCH, HIRAM L.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, June 20, 1861, at Addison, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. E, June 23, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- FINEGAN, PATRICK H.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, June 16, 1861, at Albany, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. C, same date; corporal, January 6, 1863; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- FINNEGAN, DAVID.—Age, 26 years. Enlisted, June 15, 1861, at Albany, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. I, same date; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y. Since died at Himrods, N. Y.
- FINNEGAN, JOHN.—Age, 27 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at South Poutleneey, to serve two years; mustered in as sergeant, Co. I, same date; first sergeant, date not stated; discharged, April 9, 1863, at Falmouth, Va., for wounds received December 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, Va. Since died at Bluff Point, N. Y.
- FISHER, JOHN.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, May 10, 1861, at Herkimer, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. F, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- FITCH, JOHN H.—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, May 30, 1861, at Albany, to serve two years; mustered in as quartermaster-sergeant, June 15, 1861; discharged, July 15, 1861; also borne as Fitchet.
- FITZPATRICK, CORNELIUS.—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Champlain, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. D, June 15, 1861; detached to Artillery, date not stated; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- FLANSBURGH, PHILIP.—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Little Falls, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. B, June 15, 1861; corporal, January 1, 1862; reduced, May 13, 1862; sergeant, June 24, 1862; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; subsequent service in Co. G, Second Artillery. Since died.
- FLANIGAN, DAVID.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, June 16, 1861, at Albany, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. A, same date; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- FLINN, CHARLES J.—Age 19 years. Enlisted May 1, 1861, at Salisbury, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. K, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany.
- FLINT, WALLACE.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Champlain, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. D, June 15, 1861; deserted, February 18, 1862, at Poolsville, Md.
- FLUENT, JOHN.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Addison, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. E, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- FLYNN, ANGEVINE.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, August 1, 1861, at Hammondsport, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. I, same date; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.

- FOLTS, ADAM.—Age, 43 years. Enlisted, December 18, 1861, at Herkimer, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. K, same date; transferred to Co. F, January 6, 1862; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; subsequent service in Sixteenth Artillery, in which he died.
- FOLTS, ADAM J.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, October 20, 1861, at Herkimer, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. F, October 29, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; subsequent service in Sixteenth Artillery.
- FOLTS, WILLIAM H.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Herkimer, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. G, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- FORT, JESSE R.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Richfield Springs, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. B, June 15, 1861; wounded, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; subsequent service in Co. F, Sixteenth Artillery.
- FORTIN, BENJAMIN.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, June 11, 1861, at Champlain, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. D, June 15, 1861; discharged on writ of habeas corpus, no date.
- FOSKET, ORLANDO.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Columbia, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. F, June 15, 1861; died, December 31, 1862, at Washington, D. C., of wounds received December 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, Va.
- FOX, JOHN.—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, May 18, at Addison, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. E, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- FRALICK, JOHN H.—Age, 26 years. Enrolled, May 1, 1861, at Little Falls, to serve two years; mustered in as first lieutenant, Co. B, to date, May 1, 1861; resigned, December 3, 1862.
- FRANCE, S. SPENCER.—Age, 30 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Poland, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. C, June 15, 1861; discharged for disability, October 14, 1862, at Washington, D. C.
- FRANKLIN, HENRY.—Age, 35 years. Enlisted, June 20, 1861, at Addison, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. E, June 23, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks, Va.; discharged for disability, March 20, 1863; since died.
- FRAZIER, PETER N.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, June 25, 1861, at Albany, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. C, same date; transferred to Co. F, September 1, 1861; sergeant, same date; wounded, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- FREIDENTHALL, HENRY.—Age, 26 years. Enlisted, June 15, 1861, at Albany, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. I, same date; wounded, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.; discharged, June 1, 1863, at Albany, N. Y. Since died at Albany, N. Y.
- FRENCH, THEODORE.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Crown Point, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. H, June 15, 1861; discharged for disability, October 12, 1862, at Washington, D. C. Since died.
- FULLER, ERWIN G.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, June 18, 1861, at Albany, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. G, same date; corporal, January 1, 1862; died of disease, November 22, 1862; Fuller is buried in the National Cemetery, at Fredericksburg, Va.; No. of his grave is 2,798; name on grave is Edwin.
- FUSCHEA, JOHN.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, June 11, 1861, at Champlain, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. D, June 15, 1861; discharged, on writ of habeas corpus, date not stated.
- FYE, GEORGE.—Age, 43 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Salisbury, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. B, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- FYNN, MARTIN.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Salisbury, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. K, June 15, 1861; wounded, May 31, 1862, at Fair Oaks, Va.; discharged for disability, February 25, 1863.
- FYNN, PATRICK J.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, October 18, 1861, at Salisbury, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. K, same date; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; subsequent service in Co. B, Sixteenth Artillery.
- GADBAN, LEWIS.—Age, 28 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Massena, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. D, June 15, 1861; killed, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.
- GADBAN, PETER W.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Champlain, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. D, June 15, 1861; transferred to United States Cavalry, November 23, 1862.
- GAGE, ABRAM.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Mohawk, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. F, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- GAGE, DAVID.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Herkimer, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. F, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- GALLOP, GEORGE H.—Age, 41 years. Enlisted, November 19, 1861, at Lake Pleasant, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. B, same date; died, December 1, 1862, at Philadelphia, Pa.
- GAVIN, THOMAS C.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Crown Point, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. H, June 15, 1861; deserted, June 20, 1861, at Poolsville, Md., as Thomas C. Garvin.
- GENTER, MATTHEW.—Age, 36 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Little Falls, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. B, June 15, 1861; discharged for disability, November 21, 1862, at Washington, D. C.
- GETMAN, GEORGE.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, August 1, 1861, at Brockett's Bridge, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. K, same date; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- GIBBS, ALBERT V.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, June 20, 1861, at Addison, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. E, June 23, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- GIBSON, JUDSON H.—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Hammondsport, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. I, June 15, 1861; corporal, April 7, 1862; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- GILLES, EDGAR.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Crown Point, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. H, June 15, 1861; absent, sick, at muster-out of company, as Edgar H. Giles. Since died.
- GILLIGAN, THOMAS.—Age, 30 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Little Falls, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. B, June 15, 1861; transferred to Fifth United States Cavalry, October 6, 1861.

- GILLMAN, HENRY.—Age, 27 years. Enlisted, June 16, 1861, at Albany, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. A, same date; killed, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.
- GLEASON, JOHN.—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Crown Point, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. H, June 15, 1861; wounded at White Oak Swamp, Va., June 30, 1862; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- GLACKIN, WILLIAM.—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Hammondsport, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. I, June 15, 1861; discharged for disability, March 13, 1863, at Philadelphia, Pa.
- GOFF, WILLIAM H.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Hammondsport, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. I, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; subsequent service in Co. G, Twenty-second New York Cavalry.
- GOODBODY, JASPER.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Little Falls, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. B, June 15, 1861; deserted, September 21, 1861, at Seneca Mills, Md.
- GOODBREAD, JEROME.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Little Falls, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. B, June 15, 1861; wounded, December 14, 1862, at Fredericksburg, Va.; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; subsequent service in Co. D, Sixteenth New York Artillery.
- GOODRICH, CHARLES H.—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at South Poughkeepsie, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. I, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y. Since died in the west.
- GOOKEY, JOSEPH.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Champlain, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. D, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- GORDON, DANIEL R.—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Addison, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. E, June 15, 1861; corporal, date not stated; killed, June 30, 1862, at White Oak Swamp, Va.
- GORDON, EDWARD.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Champlain, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. D, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; subsequent service in Co. H, Second Cavalry.
- GORDON, JAMES W.—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, March 3, 1862, at Lenox, to serve three years; mustered in, Co. G, same date; died, June 22, 1862, of wound received, May 31, 1862, at Fair Oaks, Va.
- GOREY, WILLIAM.—Age, 30 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Middleville, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. F, June 15, 1861; wounded, May 31, 1862, at Fair Oaks, Va.; discharged for disability, March 24, 1863, at Falmouth, Va.
- GORMAN, MARTIN.—Age, 43 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at West Troy, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. A, June 15, 1861; wounded, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.; sergeant, December 1, 1862; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y. Since died.
- GORMAN, RICHARD L.—Age, 26 years. Enlisted, April 27, 1861, at St. Paul, Minnesota, to serve three years; mustered in, as private, First Minnesota; as first lieutenant, Co. C, this regiment, January 1, 1862; as captain, Co. A, June 24, 1862; resigned, March 2, 1863.
- GOUGH, ELI.—Age, 31 years. Enlisted, May 14, 1861, at Albany, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. C, June 15, 1861; discharged, January 1, 1863, at Convalescent Camp, near Alexandria, Va., for wounds received September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.
- GRACEY, JR., ROBERT.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Crown Point, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. H, June 15, 1861; wounded in scouting expedition opposite Seneca Mills, September 16, 1861; discharged in consequence, October 10, 1862, at Harper's Ferry, Va. Since died.
- GRAHAM, WILLIAM.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Crown Point, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. H, June 15, 1861; transferred to Fifth United States Cavalry, October 13, 1861.
- GRAVES, WILLIAM.—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Champlain, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. D, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- GRAVES, NATHAN.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Herkimer, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. G, June 15, 1861; corporal, December 2, 1861; reduced, date not stated; corporal, April 20, 1862; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y. Since died.
- GRAY, AARON.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Wheeler, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. I, June 15, 1861; deserted, January 22, 1862, at Poolsville, Md.
- GRAY, JAMES A.—Age, 31 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Hammondsport, to serve two years; mustered in as musician, Co. I, June 15, 1861; discharged, July 20, 1861, at Washington, D. C.
- GREEK, EZRA.—Age, 28 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Canisteo, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. I, June 15, 1861; died, September 24, 1862, at Hoffman's Hospital, of wounds received September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.
- GREEN, CHARLES.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Addison, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. E, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; since died.
- GREEN, CHARLES J.—Age, 26 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Albany, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. H, June 15, 1861; wounded, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.; discharged for disability, January 29, 1863, at Philadelphia, Pa.
- GREEN, DANIEL M.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Addison, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. E, June 15, 1861; transferred, February 8, 1862, to Gunboat Flotilla, Department of the West; subsequent service in Co. G, Second New York Veteran Cavalry.
- GREEN, JACOB.—Age, 37 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Little Falls, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. B, June 15, 1861; wounded, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- GREENE, JAMES N.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Fairfield, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. K, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- GREEN, JOHN.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Champlain, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. D, June 15, 1861; wounded, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.; discharged for disability, March 10, 1863, at Philadelphia, Pa.

- GREENLY, HIRAM B.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Salisbury, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. K, June 15, 1861; discharged, January 1, 1863, for wounds received, June 30, 1862, at Glendale, Va.
- GREGORY, PHILO.—Age, 28 years. Enlisted, June 21, 1861, at Albany, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. G, same date; transferred to Co. H, April 1, 1862; discharged for disability, June 4, 1862, at Philadelphia, Pa.
- GRIFFIN, JACOB J.—Age, 39 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Champlain, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. D, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- GROSS, ORSEMU.—Age, 26 years. Enlisted, June 20, 1861, at Addison, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. E, June 23, 1861; transferred to cavalry, October 8, 1861.
- GUILD, WINFIELD SCOTT.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Little Falls, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. B, June 15, 1861; corporal, January 1, 1862; reduced, May 13, 1862; wounded, May 31, 1862, at Fair Oaks, Va.; discharged, December 19, 1862, at Washington, D. C.
- GUILE, CORNELIUS.—Age, 29 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Salisbury, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. K, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; wounded, December 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, Va.; since died.
- GUINNIP, THOMAS H.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Addison, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. E, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; since died.
- GUER, JACOB.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Salisbury, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. K, June 15, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks, Va.; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- GUYON, PETER.—Age, 38 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Champlain, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. D, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; since died.
- GUY, JOHN H.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Fairfield, to serve two years; mustered in as musician, Co. C, June 15, 1861; discharged for disability, June 29, 1861, at Albany, N. Y.
- HABBERSON, CHARLES.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, October 19, 1861, at Little Falls, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. K, October 21, 1861; corporal, March 1, 1863; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; subsequent service as first sergeant, Co. C, Fourteenth Artillery.
- HAGGERTY, HARVEY P.—Age, 26 years. Enlisted, November 7, 1861, at Herkimer, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. G, same date; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- HAIGHT, LEWIS.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, June 19, 1861, at Albany, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. G, same date; discharged, August 18, 1862, for wounds received May 31, 1862, at Fair Oaks, Va.
- HAIGHT, THOMAS T.—Age, 40 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Herkimer, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. G, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- HAILE, CHARLES.—Age, 40 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Crown Point, to serve two years; mustered in as sergeant, Co. H, June 15, 1861; discharged for disability, November 27, 1861, at Poolsville, Md. Since died.
- HAMILTON, JAMES.—Age, 39 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Albany, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. B, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; subsequent service in Co. B, Sixteenth Artillery.
- HAMMOND, ALONZO.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Richfield Springs, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. F, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- HAND, WILLARD.—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, June 20, 1861, at Addison, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. E, June 23, 1861; discharged for disability, September 20, 1862.
- HANNA, ALEXANDER.—Age, 30 years. Enlisted, June 16, 1861, at Albany, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. A, same date; wounded, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- HARPER, HUGH.—Age, 33 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Champlain, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. D, June 15, 1861; discharged for disability, July 24, 1861, at Washington, D. C.
- HARPER, WILLIAM.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Salisbury, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. K, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- HARRINGTON, JAMES C.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Hammondsport, to serve two years; mustered in as corporal, Co. I, June 15, 1861; reduced, date not stated; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; subsequent service in Co. G, Twenty-second Cavalry.
- HARRIS, EDWIN.—Age, 39 years. Enlisted, October 21, 1861, at Fairfield, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. C, same date; died of disease, August 12, 1862, at Harrison's Landing, Va.
- HARRIS, WILLIAM H.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, June 15, 1861, at Albany, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. I, same date; wounded, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.; discharged for disability, March 5, 1863, at Stanton Hospital, Washington, D. C.
- HARSHULER, FREDERICK.—Age, 38 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Herkimer, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. F, June 15, 1861; discharged for disability, September 19, 1862, at New York city.
- HART, AMERICUS V.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Crown Point, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. H, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- HART, JOHN.—Age, 33 years. Enlisted, May 14, 1861, at Albany, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. C, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- HARTER, DANIEL M.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, December 8, 1861, at Little Falls, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. B, same date; discharged for disability, August 16, 1862, at Washington, D. C.
- HARTER, JEREMIAH.—Age, 39 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Herkimer, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. G, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y. Since died.
- HARTHOUSE, AUGUSTUS.—Age, 31 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Little Falls, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. B, June 15, 1861; wounded, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.

- HARTLEY, ROBERT H.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at West Troy, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. A, June 15, 1861; killed, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.
- HASKALL, ELISHA F.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Crown Point, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. H, June 15, 1861; corporal, November 14, 1862; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y. Since died.
- HASKELL, ORRIN.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Newport, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. C, June 15, 1861; discharged as a minor, June 28, 1861, at Albany, N. Y.
- HASKINS, JOHN.—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Hammondsport, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. I, June 15, 1861; discharged for disability, January 26, 1863, at Washington, D. C.
- HASKINS, LEROY G.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Addison, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. E, June 15, 1861; corporal, date not stated; transferred to Co. G, September 17, 1861, and promoted sergeant; reduced, date not stated; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- HAWLEY, GEORGE A.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Addison, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. E, June 15, 1861; killed, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.
- HAYDEN, FRANK.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, June 16, 1861, at Albany, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. A, same date; wounded, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; subsequent service in Sixteenth Cavalry.
- HAYDEN, OSCAR E.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, May 17, 1861, at Fairfield, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. C, June 15, 1861; wounded, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- HAYES, DENNIS.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, September 28, 1861, at Champlain, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. D, October 16, 1861; killed, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.
- HAYES, MICHAEL.—Age, 30 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Crown Point, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. H, June 15, 1861; mustered out, May 4, 1863, at Philadelphia, Pa. Since died.
- HAYNER, GEORGE E.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Addison, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. E, June 15, 1861; deserted, September 19, 1861, at Seneca Mills, Md.; since died.
- HAYES, ALONZO K.—Age, 33 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Salisburry, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. K, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; since died, in Michigan.
- HAYES, MARTIN V. B.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, May 5, 1861, at Graysville, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. C, June 15, 1861; transferred to Co. K, October 31, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- HEALEY, JAMES.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, October 7, 1861, at West Troy, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. A, same date; deserted, July 8, 1862.
- HEATH, DAVID M.—Age, 40 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Herkimer, to serve two years; mustered in as musician, Co. F, June 15, 1861; promoted drum-major, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y. Since died.
- HECOCK, GEORGE.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, June 16, 1861, at Albany, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. A, same date; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- HEENAN, TIMOTHY.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, July 28, 1861, at West Troy, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. A, August 4, 1861; wounded, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y. Since died.
- HEIDEL, CHRISTOPHER.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, May 7, 1861, at Graysville, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. C, June 15, 1861; discharged for disability, March 26, 1863, at Philadelphia, Pa., for wounds received September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.
- HELMER, AARON.—Age, 32 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Herkimer, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. G, June 15, 1861; corporal, date not stated; sergeant, April 3, 1862; killed, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.
- HELMER, SANFORD.—Age, 38 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Herkimer, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. G, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y. Since died.
- HELMER, WILLIAM H.—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Herkimer, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. F, June 15, 1861; promoted second lieutenant, to date, June 6, 1861; resigned, December 20, 1861.
- HEMMITT, BENJAMIN A.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Crown Point, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. H, June 15, 1861; wounded, September 17, 1862, at Antietam; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- HEMMITT, FRANCIS.—Age, 27 years. Enlisted, August 5, 1861, at New York city, to serve three years; mustered in, Co. H, same date; transferred to Eighty-second New York Volunteer Infantry, June 8, 1863.
- HETTINGER, CHARLES.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, April 5, 1862, at Lenox, to serve three years; mustered in, Co. H, same date; died of disease, July 6, 1862, at Harrison's Landing, Va.
- HEUSTIS, JOTHAM A.—Age, 34 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Crown Point, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. H, June 15, 1861; corporal, November 14, 1862; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- HEWES, CHARLES.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, December 1, 1861, at Herkimer, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. F, December 17, 1861; discharged, May 22, 1862, at Annapolis, Md.
- HICKS, JOHN.—Age, 29 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at West Troy, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. A, June 15, 1861; discharged, June 16, 1861, at Albany, N. Y., as John Hix.
- HICKS, LAWRENCE.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Oneida, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. G, June 15, 1861; killed, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.
- HILL, CLARENCE E.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Crown Point, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. H, June 15, 1861, second lieutenant, October 18, 1861; killed, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.
- HILL, LUTHER A.—Age, 26 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at West Troy, to serve two years; mustered in as first sergeant, Co. A,

- June 15, 1861; promoted sergeant-major, January 1, 1862; killed, May 31, 1862, at Fair Oaks, Va.
- HILL, WILLIAM L.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Chazy, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. D, June 15, 1861; sergeant, date not stated; wounded, May 31, 1862, at Fair Oaks, Va.; discharged for disability, October 30, 1862, at Philadelphia, Pa.; since died.
- HILLS, ALONZO.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at West Troy, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. A, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y. Since died.
- HOBBY, GEORGE.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, May 10, 1861, at Herkimer, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. F, June 15, 1861; wounded, May 31, 1862, at Fair Oaks, Va.; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- HOCKRIDGE, SIDNEY.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, June 16, 1861, at Albany, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. A, same date; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- HOFFMAN, EDWARD.—Age, 44 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at West Troy, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. A, June 15, 1861; corporal, date not stated; died, November 1, 1862, at West Troy, N. Y.
- HOFFMAN, EUGENE.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Columbia, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. F, June 15, 1861; discharged, June 23, 1861, at Albany, N. Y.
- HOFFMAN, LEWIS.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, June 16, 1861, at Albany, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. A, same date; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- HOFFMAN, SPENCER.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at West Troy, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. A, June 15, 1861; appointed musician, date not stated; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; subsequent service in Seventh Artillery. Since died.
- HOGAN, JOHN.—Age, 35 years. Enlisted, May 15, 1861, at Salisbury, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. C, June 15, 1861; discharged for disability, August 15, 1862, at Harrison's Landing, Va.
- HOLMES, DENNIS.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, August 1, 1861, at Hammondsport, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. I, same date; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; subsequent service in Co. B, Fourteenth Artillery.
- HOLSCHER, FRANK A.—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Addison, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. E, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; since died.
- HOPCRAFT, THOMAS.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, March 29, 1862, at Lenox, to serve three years; mustered in, Co. H, same date; transferred, June 8, 1863, to Eighty-second New York Volunteer Infantry.
- HORAN, PATRICK.—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, June 16, 1861, at Albany, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. A, same date; promoted sergeant, December 1, 1862; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y. Since died.
- HOVEY, CHARLES W.—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, December 13, 1861, at Poolsville, Md., to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. I, same date; corporal, January 1, 1862; wounded, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; subsequent service in Second Cavalry.
- HORY, HENRY.—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Herkimer, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. G, June 15, 1861; discharged for disability, March 13, 1863.
- HOUGH, JOSEPH H.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Salisbury, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. K, June 15, 1861; corporal and reduced, dates not stated; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- HOUSE, ALBERT W.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at West Troy, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. A, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y. Since died.
- HOUSE, SQUIRE.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Herkimer, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. F, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y. Since died.
- HARENDEN, ADAM.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Ticonderoga, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. H, June 15, 1861; wounded, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y. Since died.
- HOVEY, EDWARD C.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Crown Point, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. H, June 15, 1861; appointed musician, date not stated; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- HOWARD, AMOS S.—Age, 33 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Salisbury, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. K, June 15, 1861; discharged for disability, March 18, 1862.
- HOWARD, WILLIAM.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Hammondsport, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. I, June 15, 1861; died of disease, October 9, 1862.
- HOWE, ISAAC G.—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Salisbury, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. K, June 15, 1861; corporal, March 1, 1863; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- HOWE, JESSE W.—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, May 10, 1861, at Herkimer, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. F, June 15, 1861; discharged for disability, August 14, 1861, at Seneca Mills, Md.
- HOWLAND, GEORGE H.—Age, 38 years. Enlisted, November 19, 1861, at Lake Pleasant, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. B, same date; discharged for disability, March 19, 1862, at Douglas Hospital, Washington, D. C.
- HUBBELL, HENRY.—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Champlain, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. D, June 15, 1861; killed, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.
- HUDSON, SAMUEL.—Age, 37 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Rouse's Point, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. D, June 15, 1861; corporal, date not stated; sergeant, February 7, 1863; wounded at Antietam, Md.; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- HUGHES, JAMES.—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, June 9, 1861, at Herkimer, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. F, June 15, 1861; discharged for disability, August 6, 1861, at Seneca Mills, Md.
- HURD, HENRY H.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Crown Point, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. H, June 15, 1861; promoted corporal and sergeant, dates not stated; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- HURLEY, JOHN W.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Hammondsport, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. I, June 15,

- 1861; corporal and reduced, dates not stated; killed, December 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, Va.
- HURLY, JAMES PETER.—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Little Falls, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. B, June 15, 1861; appointed musician, July 24, 1861; wounded, May 31, 1862, at Fair Oaks, Va.; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- HURTERSON, WILLIAM.—Age, 29 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Little Falls, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. B, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; subsequent service in Co. G, Second Artillery.
- HUTCHINS, SAMUEL.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, April 2, 1862, at Lenox, to serve three years; mustered in, Co. H, same date; wounded, June 30, 1862, at White Oak Swamp, Va.; discharged for disability, November 14, 1862, at Washington, D. C.
- HUTTON, HENRY T.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Pulteney, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. I, June 15, 1861; wounded, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.; discharged, November 6, 1862.
- HUXFORD, CHARLES.—Age, 35 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Herkimer, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. G, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- HUYCK, ORRIN D.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, May 10, 1861, at Herkimer, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. F, June 15, 1861; discharged for disability, May 4, 1862, at Fort Monroe, Va.
- HYDE, MIAL.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, December 9, 1861, at Herkimer, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. F, December 17, 1861; deserted, July 21, 1862, at Harrison's Landing, Va. Since died.
- INGLESTON, WILLIAM S.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Crown Point, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. H, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; since died.
- JACKMAN, DAVID.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Crown Point, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. H, June 15, 1861; discharged for disability, October 4, 1862, at Washington, D. C.
- JACKMAN, TIMOTHY.—Age, 27 years. Enlisted, February 24, 1862, at Camp McClelland, Md., to serve three years; mustered in, Co. H, February 24, 1862; corporal, no date; died of disease, December 30, 1862, at Falmouth, Va.
- JACOBUS, HENRY.—Age, 27 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Hammondsport, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. I, June 15, 1861; corporal, January 1, 1862; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y. Since died at Keuka, N. Y.
- JACOBUS, JESSE.—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Hammondsport, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. I, June 15, 1861; wounded, May 31, 1862, at Fair Oaks, Va.; died of wounds, June 4, 1862, at Fair Oaks, Va.
- JAOUAYS, EDWARD G.—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Salisbury, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. K, June 15, 1861; deserted, May 31, 1862, at Fair Oaks, Va.
- JOHNSON, DANIEL C.—Age, 26 years. Enlisted, July 28, 1861, at West Troy, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. A, August 4, 1861; captured, July 1, 1862; paroled, August 7, 1862; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- JOHNSON, DANIEL R.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, June 20, 1861, at Addison, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. E, June 23, 1861; discharged for disability, September 1, 1862.
- JOHNSON, JAMES.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, July 1, 1861, at Albany, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. K, same date; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- JOHNSON, JOHN P.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Crown Point, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. H, June 15, 1861; transferred to Western Gunboat Flotilla, February 17, 1862. Since died.
- JOHNSON, JOHN.—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Little Falls, to serve two years; mustered in as corporal, Co. K, June 15, 1861; sergeant, June 1, 1862; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- JOHNSON, JOY E.—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Herkimer, to serve two years; mustered in as first sergeant, Co. G, June 15, 1861; as first lieutenant, December 2, 1861; as captain, March 20, 1862; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y. Since died. See biography.
- JOHNSON, LESTER M.—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Addison, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. E, June 15, 1861; died of disease, September 12, 1861, at Seneca Mills, Md.
- JOHNSON, NATHAN.—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, July 1, 1861, at Albany, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. K, same date; transferred to Fifth United States Cavalry, October 9, 1861.
- JOHNSON, WILLIAM.—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, July 1, 1861, at Albany, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. K, same date; deserted, October 19, 1861, at Seneca Mills, Md.
- JOLLY, PETER.—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, October 24, 1861, at Champlain, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. D, October 24, 1861; killed, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.
- JONES, CHARLES H.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, June 15, 1861, at Albany, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. F, same date; deserted, July 19, 1862, at Harrison's Landing, Va.
- KEENAN, HENRY F.—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, October 19, 1861, at Albany, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. K, same date; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- KELLEY, ANTHONY.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at West Troy, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. A, June 15, 1861; corporal, December 1, 1862; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y. Since died.
- KELLEY, THOMAS.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at West Troy, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. A, June 15, 1861; corporal, January 1, 1862; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y. Since died.
- KELLOGG, CYRUS H.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Champlain, to serve two years; mustered in as corporal, Co. D, June 15, 1861; captured, September 16, 1861; paroled, August, 1862; promoted sergeant, June 15, 1863; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- KELLOGG, HENRY N.—Age, 30 years. Enlisted, August 5, 1861, at New York city, to serve three years; mustered in, Co. H, same date; corporal, date not stated; detached to

- Fifth United States Cavalry prior to February 28, 1862; no further record.
- KELLOGG, HERBERT.—Age, 17 years. Enlisted, August 1, 1861, at Hammondsport, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. I, same date; killed, May 31, 1862, at Fair Oaks, Va.
- KELLY, JOHN.—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, October 2, 1861, at Champlain, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. D, October 16, 1861; deserted, February 1, 1862, at Poolsville, Md.
- KENEDY, MATHEW.—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Little Falls, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. B, June 15, 1861; corporal, January 1, 1862; died, June 16, 1862, of wounds received May 31, 1862, at Fair Oaks, Va.
- KENNING, THOMAS.—Age, 29 years. Enlisted, June 14, 1861, at Herkimer, to serve two years; mustered in Co. F, June 15, 1861; accidentally wounded at Harrison's Landing, Va.; discharged by reason of such wounds, December 31, 1862, at Alexandria, Va.
- KERKNER, JOHN H.—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, May 14, 1861, at Albany, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. C, June 15, 1861; deserted, March 16, 1862, at Harper's Ferry, Va.
- KERSHAW, JOSEPH W.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Litchfield, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. F, June 15, 1861; discharged, August 6, 1861, for wounds accidentally received at Seneca Mills, Md.
- KIBBIE, EUGENE.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Stratford, to serve two years; mustered in as musician, Co. K, June 15, 1861; missing, June 30, 1862, in action at White Oak Swamp; no further record.
- KINBALL, LEVERN L.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Osceola, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. E, June 15, 1861; discharged for disability, February 11, 1862; since died.
- KINBALL, SAMUEL J.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted May 18, 1861, at Addison, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. E, June 15, 1861; captured, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.; returned to company, January 14, 1863; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; subsequent service in Second New York Veteran Cavalry.
- KIMM, JUSTICE.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Cedarville, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. G, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- KING, DARWIN E.—Age, 29 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Crown Point, to serve two years; mustered in as first sergeant, Co. H, June 15, 1861; reduced to sergeant, date not stated; discharged for disability, June 25, 1861, at Albany, N. Y.
- KING, EDWARD.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, June 11, 1861, at Champlain, to serve two years; mustered in Co. D, June 15, 1861; died of disease, date not stated, at Albany, N. Y.
- KING, JOHN.—Age, 27 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Crown Point, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. H, June 15, 1861; corporal and reduced, no dates; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- KING, WILLIAM H.—Age, 26 years. Enrolled, May 22, 1861, at Hammondsport, to serve two years; mustered in as captain, Co. I, June 15, 1861; resigned, January 1, 1863, at Falmouth, Va.; twice wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862. Died in Texas.
- KIRBY, EDWIN.—Age, 26 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Herkimer, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. G, June 15, 1861; wounded, May 31, 1862, at Fair Oaks, Va.; mustered out, June 30, 1863.
- KIRK, JOHN.—Age, 27 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at West Troy, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. A, June 15, 1861; sergeant-major, June 18, 1861; first lieutenant, Co. H, December 11, 1861; captured, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.; exchanged about November 8, 1862; mustered in as adjutant, to date May 7, 1863; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- KIRK, ROBERT.—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Mohawk, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. G, June 15, 1861; killed, May 31, 1862, at Fair Oaks, Va.
- KIRK, WILLIAM.—Age, 30 years. Enlisted, June 16, 1861, at Albany, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. A, same date; sergeant, January 1, 1862; sergeant-major, June 1, 1862; second lieutenant, Co. H, to date March 16, 1863; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- KNIGHT, JOSEPH H.—Age, 30 years. Enlisted, September 1, 1861, at Seneca Mills, Md., to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in as hospital steward, same date; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- KNIGHT, MORRIS.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, June 16, 1861, at Albany, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. C, June 16, 1861; discharged for disability, May 22, 1862, near Georgetown, D. C.
- KNIGHT, SMITH.—Age, 28 years. Enlisted, July 28, 1861, at West Troy, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. A, August 4, 1861; captured, July 1, 1862; paroled, August 7, 1862; no further record. Since died.
- LACKEY, BENJAMIN B.—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Addison, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. E, June 15, 1861; killed, May 31, 1862, at Fair Oaks, Va.
- LADEW, WARREN C.—Age, 17 years. Enlisted, December 3, 1861, at Little Falls, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. B, same date; killed, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.
- LA DEW, WILLIAM.—Age, 33 years. Enrolled, May 30, 1861, at Albany, to serve two years; mustered in as colonel, June 15, 1861; resigned, March 20, 1862; since died. See biography.
- LAFLIN, BYRON.—Age, 32 years. Enrolled, May 30, 1861, at Albany, as captain, Co. F, to serve two years; mustered in as major, June 15, 1861; as lieutenant-colonel, March 20, 1862; as colonel, January 22, 1863; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; since died. Brevetted brigadier-general. See biography.
- LALLY, MICHAEL.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, January 7, 1862, at New York city, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in as musician, Co. C, same date; reduced, date not stated; corporal, January 24, 1863; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- LAMB, CLINTON.—Age, 26 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Salishury, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. K, June 15, 1861; killed, May 31, 1862, at Fair Oaks, Va.
- LAMBERT, DAVID.—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, March 5, 1862, at Lenox, to serve three years; mustered in, Co. G, same date; deserted, December 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, Va.
- LAMOUNTAIN, JOHN.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, June 18, 1861, at Albany, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. G, same date; wounded, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.

- LAMPHERE, WARREN L.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Salisbury, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. K, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- LAMPHERE, WILLIAM.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, October 18, 1861, at Salisbury, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. K, October 21, 1861; died of disease, May 6, 1862, at Shipping Point, Va.
- LANDERS, DANIEL.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at West Troy, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. A, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y. Since died.
- LANG, MICHAEL.—Age, 37 years. Enlisted, October 7, 1861, at West Troy, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. A, same date; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y. Since died.
- LANGWELL, WILLIAM.—Age, 33 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at West Troy, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. A, June 15, 1861; discharged for disability, August 8, 1862, at Fort Wood, N. Y.
- LANSING, ABRAHAM E.—Age, 34 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at West Troy, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. A, June 15, 1861; sergeant, January 1, 1862; reduced, date not stated; promoted sergeant, December 1, 1862; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- LARROWE, ASA S.—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at North Urbana, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. I, June 15, 1861; corporal, April 9, 1863; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- LARROWE, EUGENE B.—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Hammondsport, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. I, June 15, 1861; sergeant, October 10, 1861; as second lieutenant, Co. K, July 1st, 1862; as first lieutenant, December 13, 1862; as captain, Co. I, March 17, 1863; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- LASURE, CHARLES.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Salisbury, to serve two years; mustered in as sergeant, Co. K, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; subsequent service in Co. C, Eighteenth Cavalry.
- LAUGHLIN, BARNEY.—Age, 27 years. Enlisted, June 19, 1861, at Albany, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. G, same date; killed, May 31, 1862, at Fair Oaks, Va.
- LAWSON, JOHN.—Age, 28 years. Enlisted, October 2, 1861, at Champlain, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. D, October 16, 1861; transferred to the Navy, February 17, 1862; since died.
- LAWTON, DAVID L.—Age, 33 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Crown Point, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. H, June 15, 1861; as second lieutenant, July 12, 1861; as first lieutenant, October 15, 1861; resigned, December 11, 1861; also borne as David A. Lawton.
- LAWTON, LEWIS.—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Grayville, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. C, June 15, 1861; corporal, November 1, 1861; sergeant, January 24, 1863; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- LAJOIE, WILLIAM.—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Champlain, to serve two years; mustered in as musician, Co. D, June 15, 1861; discharged for disability, October 25, 1862, at Philadelphia, Pa.
- LEDDECK, GEORGE.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Hammondsport, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. I, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- LEMILY, JOHN.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Crown Point, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. H, June 15, 1861; discharged for disability, February 20, 1862, at Poolsville, Md.
- LE MUNYAN, DANIEL M.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Tuscarora, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. E, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; subsequent service in Co. G, Second Cavalry; since died.
- LEMUNYAN, EDWIN M.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Tuscarora, to serve two years; mustered in as first sergeant, Co. E, June 15, 1861; discharged for disability, August 31, 1861.
- LA PAGE, CHARLES.—Age, 43 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Champlain, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. D, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; since died.
- LE PAGE, LEWIS.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, November 4, 1861, at Champlain, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. D, same date; wounded, June 30, 1862, at White Oak Swamp, Va.; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- LEPPER, ANDREW.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Herkimer, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. F, June 15, 1861; appointed musician, date not stated; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- LEWIS, ANDREW.—Age, 28 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Addison, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. E, June 15, 1861; died of disease, September 9, 1862, at New York city.
- LEWIS, FRANCIS.—Age, 44 years. Enlisted, April 1, 1862, at Lenox, to serve three years; mustered in, Co. G, same date; discharged for disability, August 8, 1862. Since died.
- LEWIS, ISAAC H.—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Champlain, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. D, June 15, 1861; corporal and reduced, dates not stated; captured, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.; paroled, date not stated; deserted, May 1, 1863, at Annapolis, Md.
- LEWIS, MARK A.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, May 7, 1861, at Fairfield, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. C, June 15, 1861; discharged for disability, October 14, 1862, at Warrenton, Va.
- LEWIS, SOLOMAN.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Addison, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. E, June 15, 1861; discharged for disability, February 21, 1863, at Falmouth, Va.; since died.
- LEWIS, WILLIAM.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, August 1, 1861, at Brockett's Bridge, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. K, August 4, 1861; killed, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.
- LEWIS, WILLIAM H.—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Herkimer, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. F, June 15, 1861; discharged, March 27, 1863, at Albany, N. Y., for wounds received September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.
- LEWIS, WILLIAM J.—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Paine's Hollow, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. F, June 15, 1861; wounded, May 31, 1862, at Fair Oaks, Va.; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y. Re-enlisted, and died in Andersonville prison.

- LIPE, OLIVER W.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Bath, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. I, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- LITTLE, MARSHAL.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, June 16, 1861, at Albany, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. C, same date; promoted corporal, May 10, 1862; wounded, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- LOYD, WILLIAM.—Age, 29 years. Enlisted, May 14, 1861, at South Trenton, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. C, June 15, 1861; transferred to Co. H, March 3, 1862; promoted sergeant, April 1, 1863; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- LOAN, JOHN.—Age, 26 years. Enlisted, June 16, 1861, at Albany, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. A, same date; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y. Since died.
- LOCK, WILLIAM H.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, June 2, 1861, at Albany, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. D, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- LOOMIS, JOHN.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Little Falls, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. B, June 15, 1861; killed, May 31, 1862, at Fair Oaks, Va.
- LOOMIS, MERRITT B.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Champlain, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. D, June 15, 1861; wounded, May 31, 1862, at Fair Oaks, Va.; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; subsequent service in Co. H, Second Cavalry; since died.
- LORMAN, EDGAR.—Age, 36 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at West Troy, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. A, June 15, 1861; discharged for disability, March 25, 1863, at Philadelphia, Pa. Since died.
- LORMAN, HENRY.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at West Troy, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. A, June 15, 1861; wounded, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y. Since died.
- LOTTLE, JOHN.—Age, 38 years. Enlisted, June 16, 1861, at Albany, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. A, same date; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y. Since died.
- LOUCKS, BENJAMIN J.—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Little Falls, to serve two years; mustered in as sergeant, Co. K, June 15, 1861; reduced, March 25, 1862; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- LOURAN, JAMES.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, June 18, 1861, at Albany, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. C, same date; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- LOWE, THOMAS.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Hammondsport, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. I, June 15, 1861; transferred to United States Cavalry, October 13, 1861.
- LOYD, SIMON.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Fenton, to serve two years; mustered in as corporal, Co. C, June 15, 1861; sergeant, May 9, 1862; wounded, May 31, 1862, at Fair Oaks, Va.; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- LOYD, WILLIAM.—Age, 29 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Crown Point, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. H, June 15, 1861; transferred to Co. G, April 10, 1863; no further record.
- LUCKEY, MARTIN.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, June 16, 1861, at Albany, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. A, same date; corporal, June 8, 1862; reduced, date not stated; promoted corporal, December 1, 1862; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y. Since died.
- LYON, HENRY C.—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at South Pulteney, to serve two years; mustered in as first sergeant, Co. I, June 15, 1861; died, October 5, 1862, of wounds received September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.
- LYON, JOHN.—Age, 26 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Addison, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. E, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- MACK, CLARK E.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Tuscarora, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. E, June 15, 1861; died of disease, September 8, 1862, at New York city.
- MACK, WARREN J.—Age, 38 years. Enrolled, May 1, 1861, at Herkimer, to serve two years; mustered in as first lieutenant, Co. G, June 15, 1861; resigned, December 2, 1861. Since died.
- MADDOCK, EDWARD.—Age, 30 years. Enlisted, October 7, 1861, at West Troy, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. A, October 7, 1861; captured, July 1, 1862; paroled, August 7, 1862; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y. Since died.
- MANGAN, DANIEL.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Middleville, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. F, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- MANLEY, LUTHER B.—Age, 27 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Tuscarora, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. E, June 15, 1861; died of disease, July 3, 1862, at Harrison's Landing, Va.
- MANLY, BRADFORD S.—Age, 31 years. Enrolled, August 5, 1862, at Falmouth, Va., to serve two years; mustered in as assistant surgeon, same date; as surgeon, May 12, 1863; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- MANNING, OWEN.—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Paine's Hollow, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. F, June 15, 1861; wounded, May 31, 1862, at Fair Oaks, Va.; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- MANNING, RICHARD.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Poland, to serve two years; mustered in as corporal, Co. C, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- MANNING, WILLIAM.—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, May 10, 1861, at Herkimer, to serve two years; mustered in as corporal, Co. G, June 15, 1861; sergeant, January 22, 1863; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y. Since died.
- MANSFIELD, JOHN.—Age, 35 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Little Falls, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. B, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; subsequent service in Co. D, Sixteenth Artillery.
- MARSHALL, SYRALL.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Addison, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. E, June 15, 1861; discharged for disability, April 18, 1863; subsequent service in Co. B, Fourteenth Artillery.
- MARTIN, HENRY.—Age, 35 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Herkimer, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. G, June 15, 1861; missing in action, July 1, 1862; no further record.

- MARTIN, JOHN.—Age, 28 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Newport, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. G, June 15, 1861; deserted, October 23, 1861, at Poolsville, Md.
- MATHEWS, MANLEY T.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Hammondsport, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. I, June 15, 1861; promoted sergeant, October 5, 1862; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y. Since died in Arkansasaw.
- MATHEWS, LEMUEL C.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Champlain, to serve two years; mustered in as sergeant, Co. D, June 15, 1861; discharged for disability, February 7, 1863, at Convalescent Camp, Va.
- MATTISON, WILLIAM.—Age, 37 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Crown Point, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. H, June 15, 1861; sent to hospital, November 4, 1862; no further record.
- MAXFIELD, DANIEL E.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Portville, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. C, June 15, 1861; discharged, June 28, 1861, at Albany, N. Y.
- MAXWELL, JAMES.—Age, — years. Enlisted, March 3, 1862, at Lenox, to serve three years; mustered in, Co. G, same date; missing in action, July 1, 1862, at Malvern Hill, Va.; wounded and discharged for such wounds.
- MAY, JOHN B.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Middleville, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. F, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- MAYO, THOMAS.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, June 20, 1861, at Addison, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. E, June 23, 1861; corporal, January 1, 1863; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- MCALLISTER, JULIUS S.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Crown Point, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. H, June 15, 1861; discharged for disability, April 20, 1862, at Washington, D. C.
- MCCABE, LEVELLYN.—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Wayne, to serve two years; mustered in as corporal, Co. I, June 15, 1861; died of disease, May 17, 1862, in hospital at Alexandria, Va.
- MCCAFFRY, JAMES.—Age, 32 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Little Falls, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. K, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- MCCARRICK, JAMES R.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Hammondsport, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. I, June 15, 1861; discharged for disability, April 26, 1863, at Falmouth, Va.
- MCCASHIN, HUGH.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, June 18, 1861, at Albany, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. G, same date; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- MCCOLLUM, JACOB.—Age, 27 years. Enlisted, June 20, 1861, at Addison, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. E, June 23, 1861; transferred to United States Cavalry, October 8, 1861; subsequent service in Co. G, Second New York Veteran Cavalry.
- MCCORMICK, JAMES.—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at West Troy, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. A, June 15, 1861; discharged for disability, December 5, 1862, at Frederick, Md. Since died.
- MCCORMICK, JAMES H.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Crown Point, to serve two years; mustered in as corporal, Co. H, June 15, 1861; first sergeant, August 1, 1862; as second lieutenant, September 29, 1862; as first lieutenant, Co. K, to date, March 16, 1863; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- MCDONALD, WILLIAM.—Age, 27 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Crown Point, to serve two years; mustered in as musician, Co. H, June 15, 1861; reduced, no date; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- MCDONALD, DUNCAN.—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Champlain, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. D, June 15, 1861; discharged for disability, October 25, 1861, at Washington, D. C.
- MCDONALD, MICHAEL.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Hammondsport, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. I, June 15, 1861; wounded, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.; discharged for disability, January 19, 1863, at Philadelphia, Pa.; subsequent service in Co. B, Fourteenth Artillery.
- MCDONALD, ROBERT.—Age, 43 years. Enlisted, September 30, 1861, at Champlain, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. D, same date; corporal and sergeant, dates not stated; reduced to the ranks, June 15, 1863; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; died since the war.
- MCDUGAL, JOHN.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, October 16, 1861, at Stratford, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. K, same date; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; subsequent service in Co. C, Sixteenth Artillery.
- McFEE, ALBERT.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Champlain, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. D, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- MCGAUVIN, JAMES.—Age, 37 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Salisbury, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. K, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; also borne as McGanvire.
- MCGEE, PETER.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, October 10, 1861, at Champlain, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. D, October 16, 1861; transferred to cavalry, October 13, 1862.
- MCGINNIS, MARTIN.—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Salisbury, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. K, June 15, 1861; detached, October 9, 1861, to Fifth United States Cavalry.
- MCGOVERN, MICHAEL.—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, September 1, 1861, at Little Falls, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. K, same date; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- MCGUIRE, PATRICK.—Age, 29 years. Enlisted, May 14, 1861, at Albany, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. C, June 15, 1861; sent to hospital, August 20, 1862; no further record.
- McINNIS, WILLIAM M.—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Crown Point, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. H, June 15, 1861; as second lieutenant, Co. G, December 11, 1861; dismissed, May 27, 1862.
- McINTYRE, SIMON P.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Crown Point, to serve two years; mustered in as corporal, Co. H, June 15, 1861; sergeant and first sergeant, dates not stated; as second lieutenant, Co. C, January 28, 1863; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; since died.
- McINTYRE, JOHN.—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at West Troy, to serve

- two years; mustered in, Co. A, June 15, 1861; corporal, December 1, 1862; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y. Since died.
- MCKINEY, SAMUEL.—Age, 29 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Champlain, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. D, June 15, 1861; deserted, September 29, 1861, at Seneca Mills, Md.
- MCLAUGHLIN, JOHN.—Age, 27 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Salisbury, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. K, June 15, 1861; wounded, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- MCLAUGHLIN, ROBERT.—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Salisbury, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. K, June 15, 1861; corporal, March 25, 1862; killed, May 31, 1862, at Fair Oaks, Va.
- MCLEAN, WILLIAM J.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Fairfield, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. C, June 15, 1861; wounded, December 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, Va.; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- MCMAUS, BRAINARD.—Age, 42 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Champlain, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. D, June 15, 1861; died of disease, 1861, at Albany, N. Y.
- MCMASTER, DONALD.—Age, 28 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Champlain, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. D, June 15, 1861; wounded at Antietam, Md.; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- MCMINDES, EZRA.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Jasper, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. E, June 15, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks, Va.; died of disease, October 20, 1862, at Annapolis, Md.
- MCMULLEN, JOHN.—Age, 26 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at West Troy, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. A, June 15, 1861; discharged for disability, December 5, 1862, at Frederick, Md.
- MENULTY, MICHAEL.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Champlain, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. D, June 15, 1861; corporal and sergeant, and reduced, dates not stated; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- MCPHEE, GEORGE.—Age, 28 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Tuscarora, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. E, June 15, 1861; sergeant, January 1, 1862; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- MEAD, GARLAND W.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Herkimer, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. G, June 15, 1861; corporal, date not stated; sergeant, May 1, 1862; killed, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.
- MEAD, GEORGE.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Cedarville, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. G, June 15, 1861; transferred to regular army, October 6, 1861, as George G. Mead.
- MEAD, JOSEPH S.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Middleville, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. G, June 15, 1861; corporal, May 1, 1862; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- MECHAM, OSCAR.—Age, 27 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Crown Point, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. H, June 15, 1861; discharged for disability, June 20, 1862, at Washington, D. C.
- METCALF, THEODORE G.—Age, 35 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Little Falls, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. B, June 15, 1861; corporal, May 13, 1862; wounded, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.; discharged by reason of such wounds, 1862, at Fairfax Seminary, Va.
- MERCER, CHARLES W.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Champlain, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. D, June 15, 1861; discharged for disability, April 26, 1862, at Washington, D. C.
- MERCHANT, MINARD.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, June 18, 1861, at Albany, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. C, same date; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- MEURSCHAL, JOHN.—Age, 40 years. Enlisted, July 1, 1861, at Albany, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. G, same date; discharged for disability, May 8, 1862.
- MIDDLEBROOK, ALLEN G.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Little Falls, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. K, June 15, 1861; sergeant, November 18, 1861; first sergeant, November 22, 1861; killed, May 31, 1862, at Fair Oaks, Va.
- MILLER, CHARLES C.—Age, 28 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Little Falls, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. B, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y. Since died.
- MILLER, GEORGE.—Age, 43 years. Enlisted, March 14, 1862, at Lenox, to serve three years; mustered in, Co. H, same date; wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; discharged for disability, June 20, 1862, at Philadelphia, Pa.
- MILLER, J. HERVEY.—Age, 34 years. Enrolled at Washington, D. C., to serve two years; mustered in as assistant surgeon December 16, 1862; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- MILLER, JOHN.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, August 1, 1861, at Brockett's Bridge, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. K, August 4, 1861; discharged, December 29, 1861.
- MILLER, MYRON.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Woodhull, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. E, June 15, 1861; died of disease, February 4, 1863, in hospital near Falmouth, Va.
- MILLIS, JAMES H.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, July 28, 1861, at West Troy, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. A, August 4, 1861; transferred, October 11, 1861, to United States Cavalry.
- MILLS, EDSON D.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, October 18, 1861, at Little Falls, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. K, same date; transferred to Co. C, April 13, 1863; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- MILLS, HENRY.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, May 7, 1861, at Graysville, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. C, June 15, 1861; wounded, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- MILLS, WILLIAM.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, May 7, 1861, at Graysville, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. C, June 15, 1861; wounded, June 8, 1862, at Fair Oaks, Va.; promoted corporal, November 22, 1862; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- MINER, BRINKERHOFF N.—Age, 26 years. Enrolled, May 22, 1861, at Champlain, to serve two years; mustered in as second lieutenant, Co. D, June 15, 1861; detailed on signal service; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.

- MINER, GEORGE W.—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, May 14, 1861, at Salisbury, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. C, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1862, at Albany, N. Y.; subsequent service, Co. C, Sixteenth Artillery.
- MINER, HENRY J.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Champlain, to serve two years; mustered in as musician, Co. D, June 15, 1861; corporal, date not stated; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- MONETT, MOSES.—Age, 28 years. Enlisted, October 1, 1861, at Champlain, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. D, October 16, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- MONETT, PLINY.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, October 2, 1861, at Champlain, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. D, October 16, 1861; died of disease, March 29, 1862, at Washington, D. C.
- MONK, ISAAC.—Age, 45 years. Enlisted, November 19, 1861, at Lake Pleasant, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. B, same date; discharged for disability, October 8, 1862, at Washington, D. C.
- MONK, PHILO.—Age, 26 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Salisbury, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. K, June 15, 1861; discharged, date and place not stated.
- MOOERS, WOLFORD.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, September 20, 1861, at Champlain, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. D, October 16, 1861; wounded, June 30, 1862, at White Oak Swamp, Va.; discharged for disability, March 1, 1862, at Philadelphia, Pa.; since died.
- MOORE, HENRY.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Crown Point, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. H, June 15, 1861; died of disease, July 20, 1862, at Harrison's Landing, Va.
- MOORE, JOHN.—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Herkimer, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. G, June 15, 1861; wounded, May 31, 1862, at Fair Oaks, Va., and September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- MOORE, GEORGE V.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Crown Point, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. H, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y. Since died.
- MOREY, JOHN.—Age, 36 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at West Troy, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. A, June 15, 1861; first sergeant, January 1, 1862; as second lieutenant, Co. E, April 12, 1862; as first lieutenant, Co. G, December 3, 1862; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; since died.
- MORGAN, JOHN.—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Herkimer, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. F, June 15, 1861; wounded September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.; discharged by reason of such wounds, February 15, 1863, at Alexandria, Va.; subsequent service in Fourteenth Artillery.
- MORSE, AMOS.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Grayville, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. C, June 15, 1861; corporal, January 28, 1862; wounded, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- MORSE, GEORGE.—Age, 31 years. Enlisted, August 1, 1861, at Brockett's Bridge, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. K, same date; sergeant, date not stated; detached to Andrews' Sharpshooters; wounded, July 1, 1862, at Malvern Hill, Va.; died of such wounds, July 8, 1862.
- MOSHER, RICHARD D.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Herkimer, to serve two years; mustered in as sergeant, Co. G, June 15, 1861; reduced to the ranks, August 13, 1861; killed, June 16, 1862, at White House, Va.
- MOSS, WILLIAM.—Age, 35 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Stockbridge, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. G, June 15, 1861; mustered out, July 25, 1862.
- MOVERY, THOMAS.—Age, 27 years. Enlisted, October 7, 1861, at West Troy, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. A, same date; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y. Since died.
- MOYER, ADAM.—Age, 39 years. Enlisted, September 2, 1861, at Manheim, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. K, same date; killed, December 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, Va.
- MUDGE, DAVID.—Age, 26 years. Enlisted, June 20, 1861, at Addison, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. E, June 23, 1861; corporal and reduced, dates not stated; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- MULHOLLAN, WILLIAM.—Age, 27 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Jasper, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. E, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; since died.
- MURPHY, ABRAM R.—Age, 45 years. Enlisted, October 7, 1861, at West Troy, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. A, same date; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; subsequent service, Sixteenth Artillery. Since died.
- MURPHY, JOHN.—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, October 7, 1861, at West Troy, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. A, same date; killed, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.
- MURRY, JAMES.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Fairfield, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. C, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- MURRY, THOMAS.—Age, 44 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Russia, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. C, June 15, 1861; discharged for disability, July 28, 1861, at Washington, D. C.
- MYCUE, JOHN.—Age, 44 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Champlain, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. D, June 15, 1861; killed, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.
- MYERS, HENRY.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Champlain, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. D, June 15, 1861; transferred to United States Cavalry, November 23, 1861.
- MYERS, JOHN.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, October 28, 1861, at Herkimer, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. F, same date; wounded, May 31, 1862, at Fair Oaks, Va.; died of such wounds, June 28, 1862, at Portsmouth, Va.
- NASH, CHARLES.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Crown Point, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. H, June 15, 1861; transferred to Co. C, March 1, 1862; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- NASH, DANIEL.—Age, 31 years. Enlisted, December 21, 1861, at Little Falls, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. B, same date; died November 30, 1862, at Little Falls, N. Y.

- NELLIS, FERDINAND.—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Bath, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. I, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; subsequent service, Second Cavalry; subsequent service, Co. L, First Cavalry.
- NELSON, CHARLES.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, July 28, 1861, at West Troy, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. A, August 4, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; subsequent service in Co. D, Twenty-first Cavalry. Since died.
- NELSON, WILLIAM.—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Graysville, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. C, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; subsequent service in Co. H, Fourteenth Artillery.
- NEYLAN, GEORGE.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, July 28, 1861, at West Troy, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. A, August 4, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y. Since died.
- NICHOLS, JOHN W.—Age, 34 years. Enlisted, August 1, 1861, at Stratford, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. K, August 4, 1861; killed, June 30, 1862, at Glendale, Va.
- NICHOLS, MOSES.—Age, 27 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Crown Point, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. H, June 15, 1861; accidentally wounded, May 24, 1862, at Tyler House, Va.; died of wounds, date and place not stated.
- NICHOLS, OSCAR H.—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Crown Point, to serve two years; mustered in as sergeant, Co. H, June 15, 1861; discharged, date and place not stated.
- NOBLE, WHEELER W.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Addison, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. E, June 15, 1861; died of disease, July 12, 1861, at Washington, D. C.
- NORRIS, ENOCH.—Age, 26 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Mohawk, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. G, June 15, 1861; killed, May 31, 1862, at Fair Oaks, Va.
- NORTHBRIDGE, GEORGE.—Age, 30 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Champlain, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. D, June 15, 1861; wounded, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.; discharged for disability, January 27, 1863, at Philadelphia, Pa.; since died.
- NORTHUP, EMERSON S.—Age, 19 years. Enrolled, May 1, 1861, at Salisbury, to serve two years; mustered in as second lieutenant, Co. K, June 15, 1861; as first lieutenant, November 22, 1861; wounded, June 30, 1862, at White Oak Swamp, Va.; mustered in as captain, August 30, 1862; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- NORTHUP, JAMES E.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at South Pulteney, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. I, June 15, 1861; discharged for disability, February 15, 1863, at Alexandria, Va.
- NORTON, GEORGE.—Age, 36 years. Enlisted, June 25, 1861, at Herkimer, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. G, same date; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; subsequent service, Co. E, Fourteenth Artillery.
- NOYS, CHARLES.—Age, 26 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Herkimer, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. G, June 15, 1861; deserted, March 28, 1862, at Alexandria, Va.; also borne as Nays.
- OAKES, NELSON.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Crown Point, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. H, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; subsequent service, Co. H, Fifth Cavalry.
- OATHOUT, JOHN.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at West Troy, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. A, June 15, 1861; sergeant, January 1, 1862; first sergeant, October 18, 1862; appointed second lieutenant on field at Antietam, in command of Co. A, mustered in as second lieutenant, December 3, 1862; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- OATHOUT, WILLIAM.—Age, 30 years. Enlisted, October 18, 1861, at Stratford, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. K, same date; wounded, May 31, 1862, at Fair Oaks, Va.; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- O'BRIEN, MICHAEL STEPHEN.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Little Falls, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. B, June 15, 1861; sergeant, May 13, 1862; first sergeant, May 30, 1862; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; commissioned second lieutenant, not mustered, June 17, 1863.
- O'BRIEN, TIMOTHY.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Little Falls, to serve two years; elected first lieutenant at organization of company raised by Easterbrook, but not mustered; discharged for disability, July 1, 1861, at Albany, N. Y.
- O'CONNOR, ALBERT A.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Crown Point, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. H, June 15, 1861; corporal and reduced, dates not stated; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- O'KEEF, ARTHUR.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, June 19, 1861, at Albany, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. B, same date; corporal, May 13, 1862; killed, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.
- OLMSTEAD, HENRY M.—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Troupsburg, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. E, June 15, 1861; died of disease, June 23, 1862, at Fair Oaks, Va.
- OPPLE, JOHN.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Little Falls, to serve two years; mustered in as musician, Co. B, June 15, 1861; private, July 14, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- ORCUTT, ALVIN.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Rathbone, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. E, June 15, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks, Va.; killed, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.
- ORCUTT, SELDEN D.—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Crown Point, to serve two years; mustered in as corporal, Co. H, June 15, 1861; discharged for disability, July 28, 1862, at Washington, D. C.
- ORCUTT, WILLIAM H.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Crown Point, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. H, June 15, 1861; died of disease, July 4, 1862, at Harrison's Landing, Va.
- OST, PETER.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, June 16, 1861, at Albany, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. A, same date; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- OSTERHOUT, ABRAHAM.—Age, 38 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Hammondsport, to

- serve two years; mustered in, Co. I, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- OSTRANDER, CLINTON.—Age, — years. Enlisted, July 25, 1861, at Hammondsport, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. I, August 1, 1861; discharged, September 2, 1862.
- OSWALD, WILLIAM L.—Age, 29 years. Enrolled, May 18, 1861, at West Troy, to serve two years; mustered in as captain, Co. A, June 15, 1861; discharged, May 29, 1862. Since died.
- OWENS, SHERMAN W.—Age, 30 years. Enlisted, June 20, 1861, at Addison, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. E, June 23, 1861; discharged for disability, October 1, 1861, at Seneca Mills, Md.
- OWINS, JOHN.—Age, 30 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Little Falls, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. B, June 15, 1861; wounded and captured, June 30, 1862, at White Oak Swamp, Va.; paroled, date and place not stated; discharged, March 4, 1863, at Alexandria, Va.
- PABODIE, GEORGE A.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Addison, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. E, June 15, 1861; sergeant, July 31, 1862; first sergeant, date not stated; wounded, May 31, 1862, at Fair Oaks, Va.; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- PATCHELL, JOHN B.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Addison, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. E, June 15, 1861; wounded, date and place not stated; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- PAGE, WARREN.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Grayville, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. C, June 15, 1861; detached, October 13, 1861, to Cavalry.
- PAIGE, WILLIAM.—Age, 44 years. Enlisted, September 12, 1861, at Simcoe, Md., to serve unexpired terms of two years; mustered in, Co. C, same date; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- PALMER, GEORGE.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Hammondsport, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. I, June 15, 1861; deserted, July 30, 1861, at Great Falls, Md.
- PEEK, WILLIAM.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, December 18, 1861, at Stratford, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. K, same date; died, June 5, 1862, of wounds received, May 31, 1862, at Fair Oaks, Va.
- PELTON, WESLEY.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at South Pulteney, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. I, June 15, 1861; died of disease, July 22, 1862, in hospital at Harrison's Landing, Va.
- PERKINS, ASAPH W.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Champlain, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. D, June 15, 1861; corporal and reduced, dates not stated; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- PERKINS, CHARLES O.—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Addison, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. E, June 15, 1861; died of disease, October 20, 1862, at New York city.
- PERRY, ADELBERT.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Little Falls, to serve two years; mustered in as corporal, Co. B, June 15, 1861; sergeant, November 6, 1861; reduced, May 13, 1862; promoted corporal, June 27, 1862; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- PERRY, JACOB C.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, November 21, 1861, at Little Falls, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. B, same date; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y. Since died.
- PERRY, WILLIAM HENRY.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Little Falls, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. B, June 15, 1861; discharged for disability, November 15, 1862, at Washington, D. C.
- PETERS, JAMES W.—Age, 31 years. Enlisted, October 20, 1861, at Herkimer, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. F, October 29, 1861; deserted, September 8, 1862, at Tenleytown, Md. Since died.
- PETRIE, CHAUNCY.—Age, 30 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Little Falls, to serve two years; mustered in as sergeant, Co. B, June 15, 1861; reduced to ranks, May 13, 1862; wounded, June 30, 1862, at White Oak Swamp, Va., and July 1, 1862, at Nelson Farms, Va.; discharged for wounds, November 4, 1862, at Washington, D. C.
- PETRIE, HAYDEN J.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Grayville, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. C, June 15, 1861; died, June 1, 1862, of wounds received, May 31, 1862, at Fair Oaks, Va.
- PICKERT, SOLON S.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, October 18, 1861, at Stratford, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. K, same date; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; subsequent service in Co. B, Sixteenth Artillery, as Solon S. Pickett; since died.
- PIERCE, CHARLES.—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Herkimer, to serve two years; mustered in as corporal, Co. F, June 15, 1861; reduced, at his own request, date not stated; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- PIERCE, WALTER B.—Age 18 years. Enlisted, December 9, 1861, at Herkimer, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. F, December 17, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- PIPER, FRANCIS.—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Frankfort, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. K, June 15, 1861; promoted corporal and reduced, dates not stated; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- PLATT, JOHN.—Age, 35 years. Enlisted, September 2, 1862, at Manheim, to serve three years; mustered in, Co. K, same date; discharged for disability, January 1, 1863.
- POLLARD, FREDERICK H.—Age, 43 years. Enlisted, October 24, 1861, at Champlain, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. D, same date; discharged for disability, May 27, 1862, at Poolsville, Md.; since died.
- PORTER, GEORGE.—Age, 26 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at West Troy, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. A, June 15, 1861; deserted, September 10, 1861, at Seneca Mills, Md.
- PORTER, GEORGE S.—Age, 26 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Albany, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. H, June 15, 1861; discharged for disability, October 29, 1862, at Washington, D. C.
- PORTER, HENRY.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Salisbury, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. K, June 15, 1861; died of disease, November 16, 1862, at Salisbury, N. Y.

- PORTER, JOHN H.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Crown Point, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. H, June 15, 1861; discharged for disability, July 30, 1862, at Washington, D. C.
- PORTER, JOSEPH.—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, June 22, 1861, at Albany, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. C, same date; discharged for disability, October 7, 1862, at Washington, D. C., for wounds received, May 31, 1862, at Fair Oaks, Va.
- PORTER, STILLMAN H.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Crown Point, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. H, June 15, 1861; discharged for disability, July 30, 1862, at Washington, D. C.
- PORTER, STEPHEN D.—Age, 44 years. Enlisted, November 10, 1861, at Herkimer, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. G, same date; discharged for disability, February 8, 1862.
- POWERS, CHARLES L.—Age, 29 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Russia, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. C, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- POWERS, SETH D.—Age, 27 years. Enlisted, November 10, 1861, at Herkimer, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. G, same date; wounded, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.; discharged for disability, December 11, 1862.
- PRESLEY, ASHBAL G. H.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, June 10, 1861, at Albany, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. D, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; subsequent service in Co. D, Thirteenth Artillery, and Sixth Artillery.
- PREVOST, SAMUEL B.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, October 24, 1861, at Champlain, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. D, same date; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- PRICE, HENRY W.—Age, 31 years. Enlisted, June 16, 1861, at Albany, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. A, same date; transferred, October 11, 1861, to Cavalry.
- PURCHASE, GEORGE.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, April 2, 1862, at Lenox, to serve three years; mustered in, Co. H, same date; deserted, June 4, 1862, at Fair Oaks, Va.
- QUACKENBUSH, ABRAM.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Little Falls, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. B, June 15, 1861; deserted, September 21, 1861, at Seneca Mills, Md.
- QUIN, JOHN.—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, December 8, 1862, at Canajoharie, to serve three years; mustered in, Co. B, same date; transferred, June 6, 1863, to Eighty-second New York Volunteer Infantry.
- RANAHA, PATRICK.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Herkimer, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. G, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- RANDOLPH, JOHN.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Hammondsport, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. I, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- RANK, JOHN E.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Grayville, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. C, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- RANSOM, ALBERT W.—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Chazy, to serve two years; mustered in as first sergeant, Co. D, June 15, 1861; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862, and died from such wounds, December 22, 1862, at Falmouth, Va.; commissioned first lieutenant, not mustered, December 7, 1862.
- RANSOM, ERASTUS.—Age, 28 years. Enlisted, September 23, 1861, at Champlain, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in as musician, Co. D, October 16, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; subsequent service in Co. G, Fourteenth Artillery.
- RAPPS, RICHARD.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at West Troy, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. A, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y., as Richard Rabbson; also borne as Richard Rappson.
- RARRICK, DAVID.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Wayne, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. I, June 15, 1861; discharged for disability, July 1, 1861, at Albany, N. Y.
- RATHBONE, CHARLES A.—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Norway, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. C, June 15, 1861; corporal, date not stated; discharged, January 25, 1863, at United States General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., for wounds received, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.
- RATHBONE, ORSEMU.—Age, 29 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Addison, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. E, June 15, 1861; discharged, September 27, 1862, for wounds received, May 31, 1862, at Fair Oaks, Va.; subsequent service in Co. G, Second New York Veteran Cavalry; since died.
- RAYNOR, JOHN B.—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Herkimer, to serve two years; mustered in as corporal, Co. G, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y., as John H. Raynor.
- READE, JAMES.—Age, 47 years. Enlisted, June 20, 1861, at Addison, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. E, June 23, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; since died.
- REDDEN, JAMES.—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, June 16, 1861, at Albany, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. A, same date; transferred, no date, to Battery B, First Rhode Island Artillery. Since died.
- REDNER, EDWARD.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Fort Plain, to serve two years; mustered in as corporal, Co. B, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; subsequent service in Co. G, Second Mounted Rifles.
- REGAN, OWEN.—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, November 19, 1861, at Little Falls, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. B, same date; wounded, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; subsequent service in Co. C, Sixteenth Artillery.
- RENEUR, JOSEPH.—Age, 33 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Champlain, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. D, June 15, 1861; corporal, date not stated; wounded, May 31, 1862, at Fair Oaks, Va.; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; also borne as Reynor.
- RHINEVAULT, NEWTON S.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Addison, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. E, June 15, 1861; got substitute, and then enlisted in Eighty-sixth New York Infantry; substitute deserted.

- RHODES, CHESTER S.—Age, 27 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Crown Point, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. H, June 15, 1861; color bearer; killed, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md. See anecdote.
- RICH, DAVIS J.—Age, 32 years. Enrolled, May 22, 1861, at Champlain, to serve two years; mustered in as captain, Co. D, June 15, 1861; dismissed, May 29, 1862; died in Raleigh, N. C., February 16, 1869.
- RICHES, JAMES H.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Albany, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. H, June 15, 1861; discharged for disability, February 15, 1863, at Alexandria, Va. Since died.
- RITCHIE, MICHAEL.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Little Falls, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. B, June 15, 1861; captured, June 30, 1862, at White Oak Swamp, Va.; paroled, date not stated; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- RICKARD, ARCHIBALD DE WITT.—Age, 27 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Fort Plain, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. B, June 15, 1861; died, February 8, 1863, at Windmill Point, Va.
- RIBER, CHARLES.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Salisbury, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. K, June 15, 1861; died of disease, July 9, 1862, at Harrison's Landing, Va.
- RIDER, ELIAS.—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, June 20, 1861, at Addison, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. E, June 23, 1861; died of disease, July 2, 1862, at Harrison's Landing, Va.
- RILEY, CHARLES.—Age, 31 years. Enrolled, May 1, 1861, as first lieutenant, Co. F, at Herkimer, to serve two years; mustered in as captain, Co. F, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- RIPLEY, EUGENE.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, May 10, 1861, at Herkimer, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. F, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- ROBBINS, ADAM.—Age, 30 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Herkimer, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. G, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- ROBBINS, DAVID.—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Herkimer, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. F, June 15, 1861; discharged, June 26, 1861, at Albany; N. Y.
- ROBBINS, GEORGE.—Age, 31 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Hammondsport, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. I, June 15, 1861; discharged for disability, July 1, 1861, at Albany, N. Y.
- ROBBINS, JOHN.—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Middleville, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. G, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- ROBBINS, JOHN.—Age, 32 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Addison, to serve two years; mustered in as private, Co. E, June 15, 1861; died of disease, February 6, 1863, at Falmouth, Va.
- ROBERTS, WILLIAM.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, October 15, 1861, at Champlain, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. D, October 16, 1861; appointed musician, date not stated; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- ROBISON, SILAS W.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Hammondsport, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. I, June 15, 1861; sergeant, July 1, 1862; first sergeant, April 9, 1863; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y. Subsequent service as Captain Co. C, 189th Regiment, N. Y. V.
- ROBINSON, WILLIAM F.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Mohawk, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. G, June 15, 1861; discharged for disability, July 2, 1861.
- ROCK, THOMAS.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, July 28, 1861, at West Troy, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. A, August 4, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y. Since died.
- ROCKWELL, JOHN.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Salisbury, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. K, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- ROCKWOOD, JAMES H.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, October 21, 1861, at Fairfield, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. C, same date; transferred to Co. H, March 3, 1862; promoted sergeant, date not stated; died of disease, May 25, 1862, at Fort Monroe, Va.
- ROGERS, DENNIS.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Salisbury, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. K, June 15, 1861; discharged, January 12, 1863, for wounds received May 31, 1862, at Fair Oaks, Va.
- ROOF, ROMEYN.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Little Falls, to serve two years; mustered in as sergeant, Co. K, June 15, 1861; discharged, November 18, 1861, for promotion to first lieutenant, Ninety-seventh New York Volunteer Infantry.
- ROONEY, LAWRENCE.—Age, 30 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Little Falls, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. B, June 15, 1861; died, October 13, 1861, at Seneca Mills, Md.; assassinated by Hiram Burke.
- ROONEY, PATRICK J.—Age, 27 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Addison, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. E, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- ROSA, JOHN W.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, August 1, 1861, at Brockett's Bridge, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. K, August 4, 1861; promoted corporal, November 1, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks, Va.; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; subsequent service, but in what regiment is not known; lost an arm in this subsequent service.
- ROSEVELT, CORNELIUS.—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, May 9, 1861, at Herkimer, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. F, June 15, 1861; wounded, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- ROSEVELT, GEORGE.—Age, 29 years. Enlisted, June 17, 1861, at Albany, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. G, same date; deserted, August 1, 1861, at Tenleytown, Md.
- ROSS, GEORGE L.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Crown Point, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. H, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y. Since died.
- ROSS, PENN.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Reading Centre, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. I, June 15, 1861; discharged for disability, January 1, 1862, at Poolsville, Md.

- KOST, BENJAMIN.**—Age, 37 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Herkimer, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. F, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- ROUNDS, ARMINEAS S.**—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Herkimer, to serve two years; mustered in as corporal, Co. G, June 15, 1861; sergeant, date not stated; first sergeant, May 1, 1862; wounded, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.; mustered in as second lieutenant, Co. E, January 22, 1863; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y. Since died.
- ROUNDS, THOMAS M.**—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Herkimer, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. G, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- ROWAN, GEORGE P.**—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Crown Point, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. H, June 15, 1861; corporal and reduced, dates not stated; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; subsequent service in Thirteenth Artillery.
- RUBBINS, FOSTER.**—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, March 5, 1862, at Lenox, to serve three years; mustered in, Co. G, same date; deserted, December 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, Va.
- RUBBINS, WILLIAM.**—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Herkimer, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. G, June 15, 1861; killed, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.
- RUDDICK, JOHN.**—Age, 42 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Champlain, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. D, June 15, 1861; discharged for disability, March 16, 1862, at Philadelphia, Pa.; since died.
- RYAN, MICHAEL BUTLER.**—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Little Falls, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. B, June 15, 1861; wounded, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.; discharged, March 31, 1863, at Baltimore, Md.
- SALISBURY, WILLIAM A.**—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Norway, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. C, June 15, 1861; killed, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.
- SANFORD, HENRY W.**—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Addison, to serve two years; mustered in as sergeant, Co. E, June 15, 1861; first sergeant, date not stated; as second lieutenant, May 31, 1862; as first lieutenant, October 31, 1862; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; subsequent service as captain, Co. G, in Second New York Veteran Cavalry.
- SANFORD, HOSIAS.**—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Salisbury, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. K, June 15, 1861; discharged, date and place not stated.
- SANFORD, ROBERT F.**—Age, 26 years. Enlisted, November 12, 1861, at Newport, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. C, same date; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- SANFORD, THOMAS R.**—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Hammondsport, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. I, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- SARTWELL, GEORGE E.**—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Champlain, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. D, June 15, 1861; deserted, October 27, 1862, at Harper's Ferry, Va.
- SASHAGRA, ANTHONY.**—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, October 24, 1861, at Champlain, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in Co. D, same date; killed, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.
- SASHAGRA, EDWARD.**—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, October 24, 1861, at Salisbury, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. D, same date; died of disease, date not stated, at Potomac Creek, Va.
- SATTERLY, GEORGE.**—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Salisbury, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. K, June 15, 1861; died of disease, January 14, 1863, at Washington, D. C.
- SAUNDERS, NICHOLAS.**—Age, 33 years. Enlisted, July 28, 1861, at West Troy, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. A, August 4, 1861; sick in hospital, August 14, 1862. Since died.
- SAWYER, LORIN.**—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Crown Point, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. H, June 15, 1861; wounded, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.; sent to hospital; no further record.
- SCANLAN, DANIEL.**—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, May 7, 1861, at Fairfield, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. C, June 15, 1861; wounded, May 31, 1862, at Fair Oaks, Va.; discharged for such wounds, March 27, 1863.
- SCHAFFNER, MICHAEL.**—Age, 43 years. Enrolled, May 1, 1861, at Herkimer, to serve two years; mustered in as second lieutenant, Co. G, June 15, 1861; resigned, December 11, 1861. Since died.
- SCHERMERHORN, JOHN.**—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Albany, to serve two years; mustered in as musician, Co. B, June 15, 1861; reduced, July 14, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- SCHMINKE, JACOB.**—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Cedarville, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. G, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y., as Jacob Sminke.
- SCHOONMAKER, SYLVESTER F.**—Age, 26 years. Enrolled, February 17, 1863, at Albany, to serve two years; mustered in as chaplain, same date; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- SCOTT, GEORGE.**—Age, 36 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Champlain, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. D, June 15, 1861; wounded, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.; discharged for such wounds, December 19, 1862, at Philadelphia, Pa.
- SCOTT, JOHN O.**—Age, 26 years. Enrolled, May 22, 1861, at Champlain, to serve two years; mustered in as first lieutenant, Co. D, June 15, 1861; as captain, May 30, 1862; wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; since died. See biography.
- SCOTT, JOSEPH.**—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Champlain, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. D, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- SEAMAN, JACOB M.**—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Addison, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. F, June 15, 1861; died of disease, August 18, 1861, at Tonawanda, Pa.
- SEEDGEWICK, WILLIAM WAKE.**—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Little Falls, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. B, June 15, 1861; sergeant, date not stated; discharged for disability, June 27, 1862, at Washington, D. C.

- SEECOM, JOHN.—Age, 32 years. Enlisted, June 9, 1861, at Albany, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. F, June 15, 1861; discharged for disability, June 25, 1861, at Albany, N. Y.
- SHAVER, ABIJAH B.—Age, 32 years. Enlisted, October 18, 1861, at Stratford, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. A, same date; discharged for disability, August 19, 1862.
- SHAVER, FREDERICK.—Age, 26 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Frankfort, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. K, June 15, 1861; corporal, February 21, 1863; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; subsequent service in Co. F, Sixteenth Artillery.
- SHELL, SAMUEL.—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Little Falls, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. B, June 15, 1861; promoted sergeant, June 29, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- SHEPHERD, PETER.—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Graysville, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. C, June 15, 1861; wounded, May 31, 1862, at Fair Oaks, Va.; discharged for such wounds, March 31, 1863, at Hartford, Conn.
- SHERMAN, JAMES.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Mohawk, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. F, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- SHERMAN, SOCRATES N.—Age, 43 years. Enrolled, May 30, 1861, at Albany, to serve two years; mustered in as surgeon, June 15, 1861; mustered out, March 6, 1863, for promotion to surgeon, United States Volunteers.
- SHERWOOD, JOSHUA.—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Fairfield, to serve two years; mustered in as corporal, Co. C, June 15, 1861; reduced, date not stated; wounded, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- SHOEMAKER, ANDREW.—Age, 44 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Mohawk, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. G, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y. Since died.
- SHOEMAKER, JAMES N.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at West Troy, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. A, June 15, 1861; discharged for disability, November 28, 1862, at West Point, Va., as Henry N. Shoemaker.
- SHOEMAKER, JOSEPH.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Herkimer, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. F, June 15, 1861; sergeant, date not stated; discharged for disability, August 22, 1861, at Seneca Mills, Md. Died in Andersonville prison.
- SHOEMAKER, JOSEPH R.—Age, 28 years. Enrolled, May 1, 1861, at Herkimer, to serve two years; mustered in as first lieutenant, Co. F, June 15, 1861; resigned, July 26, 1862.
- SIMMONS, ABRAM.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, August 1, 1861, at Oneida, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. G, same date; deserted, October 29, 1862, at Poolsville, Md.
- SIMMONS, GEORGE.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Salisbury, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. K, June 15, 1861; corporal, June 1, 1862; sergeant, January 15, 1863; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- SISCO, FRANKLIN.—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, June 20, 1861, at Addison, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. E, June 23, 1861; wounded, May 31, 1862, at Fair Oaks, Va.; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- SIXBY, JOHN S.—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, October 18, 1861, at Brockett's Bridge, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. K, October 21, 1861; killed, June 30, 1862, at Glendale, Va.
- SIXBY, NICHOLAS.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Salisbury, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. K, June 15, 1861; killed, May 31, 1862, at Fair Oaks, Va.
- SKILLY, WILLIAM.—Age, 30 years. Enlisted, October 18, 1861, at Philadelphia, Pa.; to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. K, same date; deserted, February 9, 1862, at Poolsville, Md.
- SKINNER, JOSEPH.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, May 10, 1861, at Albany, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. F, June 15, 1861; discharged, March 10, 1862, at Charlestown, Va.
- SLAWSON, JOHN H.—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, June 15, 1861, at Albany, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. F, same date; wounded, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.; discharged for such wounds, May 1, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- SMITH, ANDREW A.—Age, 29 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Salisbury, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. K, June 15, 1861; killed, December 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, Va.
- SMITH, ANDREW J.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Addison, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. E, June 15, 1861; deserted, December 30, 1861, at Poolsville, Md.; since died.
- SMITH, CHARLES D.—Age, 26 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Champlain, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. D, June 15, 1861; deserted, February 1, 1862, at Poolsville, Md.
- SMITH, CHARLES E.—Age, 39 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Champlain, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. D, June 15, 1861; discharged for disability, January 3, 1863, at Falmouth, Va., as George C. Smith.
- SMITH, DANIEL C.—Age, 30 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Crown Point, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. H, June 15, 1861; discharged for disability, January 2, 1862, at Poolsville, Md. Since died.
- SMITH, DAVID.—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Herkimer, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. F, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- SMITH, EDWIN F.—Age, 25 years. Enrolled, May 18, 1861, at Woodhull, to serve two years; mustered in as second lieutenant, Co. E, June 15, 1861; as first lieutenant, October 9, 1861; discharged for disability, October 31, 1862; died at his home in Woodhull, N. Y., October 12, 1894.
- SMITH, EMERSON.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Champlain, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. D, June 15, 1861; transferred to Regular Army, October 9, 1862.
- SMITH, FAIRFIELD J.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Addison, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. E, June 15, 1861; absent sick since October, 1861; no further army record; since died.
- SMITH, HENRY.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Ohio, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. C, June 15, 1861; died of disease, September 17, 1862, at Point Lookout, Md.

- SMITH, HORACE H.—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Salisbury, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. K, June 15, 1861; transferred to Co. B, June 18, 1861; wounded, May 31, 1862, at Fair Oaks; wounded, December 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, Va.; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; subsequent service in Co. A, Second Mounted Rifles.
- SMITH, JOHN.—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, September 1, 1861, at Little Falls, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. K, same date; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- SMITH, JOHN S.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, June 16, 1861, at Albany, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. C, same date; promoted corporal, July 25, 1862; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; subsequent service in Co. H, Seventh Artillery.
- SMITH, THEODORE.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Salisbury, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. K, June 15, 1861; corporal, March 1, 1863; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; subsequent service in Co. B, Sixteenth Artillery.
- SMITH, THOMAS.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, March 1, 1862, at Washington, D. C., to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. D, same date; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; subsequent service in Co. I, Thirteenth Artillery.
- SMITH, WILLIAM E.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Salisbury, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. K, June 15, 1861; discharged for disability, July 21, 1861.
- SMITH, WILLIAM P.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Schroon, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. H, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- SNOW, JAMES GAGE.—Age, 27 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Little Falls, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. B, June 15, 1861; first sergeant, date not stated; discharged for disability, December 9, 1861, at Poolsville, Md.
- SNYDER, EDWIN.—Age, 34 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Norway, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. C, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y. Since died.
- SPEERS, JACOB.—Age, 29 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Hammondsport, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. I, June 15, 1861; discharged for disability, March 7, 1863, at Falmouth, Va.
- SPENCER, FRANCIS M.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Salisbury, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. K, June 15, 1861; discharged for disability, January 6, 1862; subsequent service, Sixteenth Artillery.
- SPENCER, ROBERT H.—Age, 39 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Champlain, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. D, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; subsequent service in Co. A, Fourteenth Artillery.
- SPONABLE, WELLS.—Age, 31 years. Enrolled, May 1, 1861, at Little Falls, to serve two years; mustered in as captain, Co. B, June 15, 1861; wounded, May 31, 1862, at Fair Oaks, Va.; mustered in as major, January 22, 1863; not mustered out with regiment, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; subsequent service in Fifteenth United States Infantry, Veteran Reserve Corps, at Camp Douglas, Chicago, Ill., under General Ord; mustered out, July, 1865.
- SPRAGUE, SAMUEL.—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Hammondsport, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. I, June 15, 1861, died of disease, June 25, 1861, in hospital at Albany, N. Y.
- STEVENS, ANSON.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, December 21, 1861, at Little Falls, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. K, January 1, 1862; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- STEWART, CORNELIUS.—Age, 31 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Champlain, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. D, June 15, 1861; wounded, date and place not stated; deserted, June 13, 1862, at Philadelphia, Pa.
- STEWART, THOMAS.—Age, 32 years. Enlisted, August 1, 1861, at Hammondsport, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. I, same date; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; subsequent service in Co. G, Twenty-second Cavalry.
- ST. JOHN, FREDERICK B.—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Hammondsport, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. I, June 15, 1861; deserted, August 1, 1861, at Great Falls, Md.
- STONE, JAMES M.—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Hammondsport, to serve two years; mustered in as musician, Co. I, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- STOREY, BENJAMIN.—Age, 44 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Hammondsport, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. I, June 15, 1861; discharged for disability, July 12, 1862, at Harrison's Landing, Va., as Benjamin Storey.
- STAUDING, MARVIN PETER.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Manheim, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. B, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- STOWELL, HENRY C.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Little Falls, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. K, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- STRAIGHT, MARTIN.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, May 10, 1861, at Albany, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. F, June 15, 1861; corporal, date not stated; wounded, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- STRANG, FRANCIS A. W.—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, June 20, 1861, at Addison, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. E, June 23, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- STRATTON, CALVIN J.—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Crown Point, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. H, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; since died.
- STRAUSSMAN, ERNEST.—Age, 40 years. Enlisted, November 21, 1861, at Little Falls, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. B, same date; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- STRIKER, DANIEL.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Addison, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. E, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- STUART, JOHN.—Age, 28 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Little Falls, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. B, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- STURTEVANT, DARIUS.—Age, 37 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Addison, to serve two years; mustered in as musician, Co. E,

- June 15, 1861; reduced, date not stated; discharged for disability, September 21, 1862; since died.
- SUITER, JAMES A.—Age, 44 years. Enrolled, May 30, 1861, at Albany, to serve two years; mustered in as lieutenant-colonel, June 15, 1861; as colonel, March 20, 1862; resigned, January 22, 1863.
- SULLIVAN, JOHN.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, October 20, 1861, at Herkimer, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. F, October 29, 1861; deserted, July 19, 1862, at Harrison's Landing, Va.
- SOMERS, GEORGE.—Age, 35 years. Enlisted, September 2, 1862, at Manheim, to serve three years; mustered in, Co. K, same date; transferred to the Eighty-second New York Infantry, June 8, 1863.
- SURDAM, THOMAS J.—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, June 20, 1861, at Addison, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. E, June 23, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- SWARTWOUT, GEORGE.—Age, 26 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Albany, to serve two years; mustered in as quartermaster-sergeant, June 15, 1861; commissary sergeant, March 30, 1862; as second lieutenant, Co. A, May 30, 1862; as first lieutenant, Co. C, January 22, 1863; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; subsequent service as captain and commissary of subsistence, U. S. V.; since died.
- SWEENEY, JAMES.—Age, 30 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Hammondsport, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. I, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- TAFF, LABIEN.—Age, 35 years. Enlisted, June 20, 1861, at Addison, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. E, June 23, 1861; discharged, January 7, 1863, for wounds received September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.
- TAFT, JESSE.—Age, 30 years. Enlisted, June 20, 1861, at Addison, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. E, June 23, 1861; killed, May 31, 1862, at Fair Oaks, Va.
- TALCOTT, JAMES M.—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Salisbury, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. K, June 15, 1861; corporal, November 22, 1861; sergeant, July 8, 1862; first sergeant, July 24, 1862; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; subsequent service, in Co. L, Second New York Heavy Artillery; was shot through the lung at Cold Harbor, Va. See P. O. addresses.
- TARBEL, LEWIS.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Norway, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. C, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- TAYLOR, CHARLES.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, November 10, 1861, at Herkimer, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. G, same date; corporal, April 1, 1863; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y. Since died.
- TAYLOR, CHARLES B.—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Herkimer, to serve two years; mustered in as corporal, Co. F, June 15, 1861; reduced to ranks at his own request; absent, sick in hospital, at David's Island, N. Y.; no further record; subsequent service in Second Artillery.
- TAYLOR, GEORGE.—Age, 30 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Hammondsport, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. I, June 15, 1861; deserted, March 10, 1862, at Bolivar, Va.
- TAYLOR, HENRY.—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Herkimer, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. G, June 15, 1861; discharged for disability, February 11, 1863.
- TAYLOR, JOHN.—Age, 32 years. Enlisted, November 19, 1861, at Wells, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. B, same date; deserted, March 28, 1862, at Alexandria, Va.
- TEMLAR, CHESTER.—Age, — years. Enlisted, February 1, 1862, at Hammondsport, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. I, February 5, 1862; deserted from hospital, July 20, 1862.
- TEN BROECK, HIRAM.—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Troupsburg, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. E, June 15, 1861; corporal, September 17, 1862; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- TERRY, ALBERT.—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Little Falls, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. B, June 15, 1861; corporal, date not stated; died, June 1, 1862, of wounds received, May 31, 1862, at Fair Oaks, Va.
- TERRY, JOSEPH N.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, November 28, 1861, at Little Falls, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. B, same date; corporal, May 31, 1862; sergeant, to date from May 30, 1862; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; subsequent service in Co. F, Sixteenth Artillery.
- TERRY, VICTOR.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Little Falls, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. B, June 15, 1861; died June 1, 1862, of wounds received, May 31, 1862, at Fair Oaks, Va. See incident of Terrv Brothers, at dedication.
- THAYER, ELI R.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Hammondsport, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. I, June 15, 1861; corporal, July 1, 1862; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- THOMPSON, EDWARD.—Age, 43 years. Enlisted, June 16, 1861, at Albany, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. A, same date; died, December 13, 1862, at Falmouth, Va.
- THOMPSON, FRANK E.—Age, 17 years. Enlisted, October 7, 1861, at West Troy, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. A, October 14, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; since died.
- THOMPSON, GEORGE W.—Age, 30 years. Enrolled, May 30, 1861, at Albany, to serve two years; mustered in as adjutant, June 15, 1861; resigned to become lieutenant-colonel, and afterward colonel in One Hundred and Fifty-second New York Volunteers, January 28, 1863.
- THOMPSON, JOHN.—Age, 43 years. Enlisted, June 16, 1861, at Albany, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. A, same date; mustered out, July 8, 1863. Since died.
- THOMPSON, JOHN.—Age, 45 years. Enlisted May 12, 1861, at Champlain, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. D, June 15, 1861; discharged, no date.
- THOMPSON, RUFUS.—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Stratford, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. K, June 15, 1861; corporal and reduced, dates not stated; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- THOMPSON, SILAS.—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Crown Point, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. H, June 15, 1861; died of disease, November 1, 1862, in General Hospital.

- THOMPSON, THEODORE.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Stratford, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. K, June 15, 1861; discharged for disability, July 29, 1861.
- THRASHER, AUGUSTUS.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, May 7, 1861, at Ohio, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. C, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- THRASHER, WILLIAM D.—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, May 7, 1861, at Ohio, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. C, June 15, 1861; killed, May 31, 1862, at Fair Oaks, Va.
- TIMMONS, CHARLES.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, July 28, 1861, at West Troy, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. A, August 4, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y. Since died.
- TODD, JAMES H.—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Fairfield, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. C, June 15, 1861; sergeant, November 1, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- TUNNICLIFF, WILLIAM B.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Herkimer, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. F, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y. Since died.
- TOMLINSON, WILBUR F.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at North Urbana, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. I, June 15, 1861; captured, August 8, 1862, at Malvern Hill, Va.; exchanged, September 13, 1862; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; subsequent service in Co. M, Twenty-second Cavalry. Since died.
- TOWNES, HENRY H.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Crown Point, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. H, June 15, 1861; discharged for disability, November 27, 1861, at Poolsville, Md.
- TOWNER, CHARLES C.—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Crown Point, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. H, June 15, 1861; detached, October 13, 1861, to Fifth United States Cavalry.
- TOWNSEND, WILLIAM.—Age, 26 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Fairfield, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. C, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- TRAYER, CHARLES.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, June 16, 1861, at Albany, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. A, same date; corporal, December 1, 1862; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- TRAYER, HENRY.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Salisbury, to serve two years; mustered in as corporal, Co. K, June 15, 1861; sergeant, March 25, 1862; discharged, January 15, 1863, for wounds received, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.
- TRAYER, WILLIAM.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, June 16, 1861, at Albany, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. A, same date; wounded, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- TRIM, GEORGE.—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, June 20, 1861, at Addison, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. E, June 23, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; since died.
- TROMBLY, WILLIAM H.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Champlain, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. D, June 15, 1861; died of disease, date not stated, at Harper's Ferry, Va.
- TROY, MARTIN.—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, June 16, 1861, at Albany, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. A, same date; dishonorably discharged, June 16, 1863, by sentence of general court-martial. Since died.
- TUCKER, SAMUEL.—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Little Falls, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. B, June 15, 1861; corporal, June 27, 1862; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- USHER, FRANCIS W.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, May 10, 1861, at Potsdam, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. F, June 15, 1861; mustered in as second lieutenant, December 11, 1861; as first lieutenant, July 26, 1862; resigned, October 24, 1862; recommissioned as first lieutenant, Co. B, December 30, 1862; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- VAN ALLEN, CHARLES H.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, July 28, 1861, at Herkimer, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. F, August 4, 1861; captured and paroled, dates not stated; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- VAN ALLEN, WARREN.—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Little Falls, to serve two years; mustered in as corporal, Co. B, June 15, 1861; sergeant, May 13, 1862; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- VAN ETTE, JOHN.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Little Falls, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. B, June 15, 1861; discharged, December 1, 1862, at Alexandria, Va., for wounds received, May 31, 1862, at Fair Oaks, Va.
- VAN COURT, DANIEL P.—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Schuyler's Lake, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. G, June 15, 1861; discharged, March 18, 1863, for wounds received, May 31, 1862, at Fair Oaks, Va.
- VANDERWACKER, LORENZO.—Age, 30 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Little Falls, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. B, June 15, 1861; died, September 11, 1862, at Philadelphia, Pa.
- VAN HAGAN, JESSE.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Salisbury, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. K, June 15, 1861; killed, May 31, 1862, at Fair Oaks, Va.
- VAN HAGAN, WILLIAM.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Salisbury, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. K, June 15, 1861; discharged, date and place not stated.
- VAN NESS, IRA.—Age, 44 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Hammondsport, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. I, June 15, 1861; discharged for disability, July 12, 1862, at Harrison's Landing, Va. Subsequent service in Veteran Corps.
- VAN PATTEN, PETER.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at West Troy, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. A, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y. Since died.
- VAN PETTEN, JOHN B.—Age, 40 years. Enrolled, June 15, 1861, at Albany, to serve two years; mustered in as chaplain, June 15, 1861; resigned, September 20, 1862, for promotion; subsequent service, lieutenant-colonel, One Hundred and Sixtieth New York Volunteers, and colonel, One Hundred and Ninety-third New York Volunteers, and brevet-brigadier.
- VAN SLYKE, MARTIN.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, June 15, 1861, at Albany, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. F, same date; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; subsequent service in Thirteenth Artillery.

- VAN VALKENBURGH, LEWIS.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Paine's Hollow, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. F, June 15, 1861; corporal, date not stated; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- VAN VALKENBURGH, WILLIAM S.—Age, 28 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Paine's Hollow, to serve two years; mustered in, as first sergeant, Co. F, June 15, 1861; wounded, May 31, 1862, at Fair Oaks, Va.; mustered in as second lieutenant, July 26, 1862; as first lieutenant, January 28, 1863; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- VAN ZILE, GEORGE.—Age, 27 years. Enlisted, June 20, 1861, at Addison, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. E, June 23, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; also borne as John; since died.
- VIBBER, EUGENE.—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Mohawk, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. G, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- VOSBURGH, DANIEL.—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, October 18, 1861, at Little Falls, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. K, same date; transferred to Co. F, October 30, 1861; discharged for disability, July 14, 1862, at Fort Monroe, Va.
- WADE, CHARLES.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Wheeler, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. I, June 15, 1861; discharged for disability, July 15, 1861, at Washington, D. C.
- WAIT, FRANCIS J.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Crown Point, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. H, June 15, 1861; wounded, June 1, 1862, at Fair Oaks, Va.; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y., as Franklin Wait.
- WALBY, RALPH.—Age, 27 years. Enlisted, December 6, 1861, at Little Falls, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. B, same date; killed, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.; also borne as Waldbey.
- WALDRON, GEORGE W.—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Crown Point, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. H, June 15, 1861; corporal and sergeant, dates not stated; wounded, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.; discharged for disability, February 15, 1863, at Washington, D. C.
- WALKER, EDWARD S.—Age, 37 years. Enrolled, May 30, 1861, at Albany, to serve two years; mustered in as assistant surgeon, June 15, 1861; resigned, November 3, 1862.
- WALLACE, WILLIAM R.—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Graysville, to serve two years; mustered in as first sergeant, Co. C, June 15, 1861; as second lieutenant, December 25, 1861; as first lieutenant, Co. D, January 1, 1863; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; subsequent service in Co. G, Second Veteran Cavalry, and a still later infantry regiment; died at Ohio, N. Y. August, 1865.
- WALSH, JAMES.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, June 16, 1861, at Albany, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. A, same date; captured, July 1, 1862, place not stated; paroled, date and place not stated; discharged for disability, November 27, 1862, at Alexandria, Va.
- WALTON, HENRY H.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, October 18, 1861, at Little Falls, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. K, same date; corporal, February 7, 1863; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; subsequent service, Co. H, Sixteenth New York Artillery.
- WALTON, WILLIAM S.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Fairfield, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. K, June 15, 1861; as second lieutenant, November 22, 1861; wounded and captured, June 30, 1862, at Glendale, Va.; mustered in as first lieutenant, July 1, 1862; as captain, Co. H, November 11, 1862; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y. See biography.
- WARDON, CHARLES.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Little Falls, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. B, June 15, 1861; deserted, November 24, 1862, at Alexandria, Va.
- WARFORD, BENJAMIN H.—Age, 30 years. Enrolled, May 18, 1861, at West Troy, to serve two years; mustered in as second lieutenant, Co. A, June 15, 1861; captain, May 30, 1862; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; not commissioned as second lieutenant; commissioned first lieutenant, July 4, 1861, with rank from May 18, 1861, original; captain, June 5, 1862, with rank from May 30, 1862, vice W. L. Oswald, discharged; since died. See biography.
- WARNER, ANDREW.—Age, 31 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Poland, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. C, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- WARNER, WILLIAM N.—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Graysville, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. K, June 15, 1861; wounded, May 31, 1862, at Fair Oaks, Va.; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- WATERHOUSE, GEORGE J.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Albany, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. K, June 15, 1861; accidentally killed, July 20, 1861, at Washington, D. C.
- WATSON, HENRY H.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, October 18, 1861, at Little Falls, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. K, same date; transferred to Co. C, November 4, 1861; no further record.
- WATSON, JAMES A.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Crown Point, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. H, June 15, 1861; corporal, date not stated; sergeant, February 28, 1863; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- WAYMAN, CHRISTIAN.—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Herkimer, to serve two years; mustered in as first sergeant, Co. F, June 15, 1861; reduced, October 20, 1862; discharged for disability, February 15, 1863, at Washington, D. C.; also borne as Weyman.
- WEBB, GEORGE.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, July 28, 1861, at West Troy, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. A, August 4, 1861; transferred to Navy, February 17, 1862; subsequent service in Twenty-fourth Cavalry.
- WEBER, RICHARD.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, June 15, 1861, at Albany, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. I, same date; wounded, May 31, 1862, at Fair Oaks, Va.; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y. Since died.
- WEBER, WILLIAM.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Herkimer, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. F, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; subsequent service in Second Artillery.

- WEBSTER, WILLIAM R.—Age, 44 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Champlain, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. D, June 15, 1861; wounded, May 31, 1862, at Fair Oaks, Va.; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- WELLS, EDWARD J.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Crown Point, to serve two years; mustered in as musician, Co. H, June 15, 1861; discharged, September 10, 1861, at Seneca Mills, Md., as Edgar Wells.
- WELLS, HAMILTON.—Age, 45 years. Enlisted, November 19, 1861, at Wells, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. B, same date; wounded, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.; discharged for disability, December 15, 1862, at Philadelphia, Pa.
- WELSH, PATRICK.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, June 16, 1861, at Albany, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. A, same date; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- WHEATON, WELLINGTON.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Bath, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. I, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- WHEELER, FRANKLIN E.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, June 20, 1861, at Addison, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. E, June 23, 1861; wounded, date and place not stated; deserted, June 8, 1862, at Fair Oaks, Va.
- WHEELER, JAMES B.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, September 27, 1861, at Hammondsport, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. I, same date; corporal, January 1, 1862, and sergeant, April 9, 1863; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; subsequent service in Co. F, Sixteenth Artillery.
- WHEELER, PETER.—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Herkimer, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. F, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y. Subsequent service in Second N. Y. Artillery, in which he died.
- WHITBECK, HENRY L.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at West Troy, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. A, June 15, 1861; corporal and reduced, dates not stated; discharged for disability, January 18, 1863, at Frederick, Md. Since died.
- WHITE, DANIEL.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, June 20, 1861, at Addison, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. E, June 23, 1861; killed, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.
- WHITE, EDWARD.—Age, 30 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Herkimer, as musician, Co. F, to serve two years; mustered in as fifer major, June 15, 1861; transferred to Co. F, September 1, 1862, and reduced to musician; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; also borne as Edwin White. Since died.
- WHITE, HENRY.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, June 16, 1861, at Albany, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. A, same date; transferred to Cavalry, October 11, 1861.
- WHITE, ISAAC.—Age, 26 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Mohawk, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. F, June 15, 1861; sergeant, date not stated; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y. Since died.
- WHITE, JOHN.—Age, 31 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Paine's Hollow, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. F, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- WHITE, THOMAS.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Herkimer, to serve two years; mustered in as corporal, Co. F, June 15, 1861; sergeant, date not stated; wounded, May 31, 1862, at Fair Oaks, Va.; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- WHITE, WILLIAM.—Age, 35 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Albany, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. C, June 15, 1861; killed, May 31, 1862, at Fair Oaks, Va.
- WHITEHEAD, SAMUEL.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Hammondsport, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. I, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- WHITLOCK, ROBERT.—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Little Falls, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. B, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- WHITMAN, RICHARD.—Age, 26 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Herkimer, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. G, June 15, 1861; transferred to Co. H, April 1, 1862; absent, sick in General Hospital, August 15, 1862; no further record; subsequent service in Co. H, Fourteenth Artillery.
- WHITMARSH, RILEY C.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at West Troy, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. A, June 15, 1861; discharged for disability, September 18, 1862, at Falmouth, Va. (Probably error, as the regiment was then at Antietam.—Ed.)
- WHITTELETON, THOMAS.—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Norway, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. C, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- WIGHT, ELLERSON.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Ilion, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. F, June 15, 1861; corporal, date not stated; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- WILCOTT, WILFORD.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, December 1, 1861, at Herkimer, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. F, December 17, 1861; died of disease, August 31, 1862, in hospital at Fort Monroe, Va.
- WILDRICK, GEORGE W.—Age, 28 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Woodhull, to serve two years; mustered in as sergeant, Co. E, June 15, 1861; as second lieutenant, October 8, 1861; discharged, April 10, 1862; died at Addison, N. Y., August 3, 1886.
- WILEY, DAVID.—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Herkimer, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. G, June 15, 1861; corporal, October 8, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- WILL, PHILIP.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Herkimer, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. F, June 15, 1861; wounded, May 31, 1862, at Fair Oaks, Va.; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y. Since died.
- WILLIAMS, ARTHUR.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Rouse's Point, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. D, June 15, 1861; discharged for disability, May 14, 1862, at Yorktown, Va.; since died.
- WILLIAMS, GEORGE W.—Age, 29 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Hammondsport, to serve two years; mustered in as corporal, Co. I, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y. Since died.
- WILLIAMS, JOHN.—Age, 26 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Salisbury, to serve two years; mustered in as corporal, Co. K, June 15, 1861; killed, May 31, 1862, at Fair Oaks, Va.

- WILLOUGHBY, CHARLES A.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Norway, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. C, June 15, 1861; discharged, March 18, 1863, from hospital, at Baltimore, Md., for wounds received September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.
- WILSON, ELIHU.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Champlain, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. D, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; subsequent service in Co. I, Sixteenth Artillery; since died.
- WILSON, HARVEY J.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Champlain, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. D, June 15, 1861; died of disease, October 26, 1862, at Harper's Ferry, Va.
- WILSON, JAMES E.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Addison, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. E, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- WILSON, JOHN L.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Herkimer, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. F, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; also borne as John L. Wheeler.
- WITHERSTONE, ABRAM D.—Age, 30 years. Enlisted, March 3, 1862, at Lenox, to serve three years; mustered in, Co. H, same date; died of disease, August 12, 1862, in General Hospital.
- WOMBAUGH, CHARLES H.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Addison, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. E, June 15, 1861; discharged, June 15, 1861, for promotion to paymaster; commissioned paymaster, not mustered, July 4, 1861, with rank from May 30, 1861, original; since died.
- WOODRUFF, DARIUS A.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Herkimer, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. F, June 15, 1861; discharged for disability, March 24, 1863, at Falmouth, Va., as Darius J. Woodruff.
- WOODRUFF, GEORGE W.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Hammondsport, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. I, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- WOODRUFF, VOLNEY.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Hammondsport, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. I, June 15, 1861; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; subsequent service, Co. B, Fourteenth Artillery.
- WOODS, THOMAS.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Little Falls, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. B, June 15, 1861; wounded, December 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, Va.; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- WOOLVER, AMOS N.—Age, 32 years. Enlisted, September 2, 1862, at Manheim, to serve three years; mustered in, Co. K, same date; transferred to Eighty-second New York Infantry, June 8, 1863.
- WOOLVER, OLIVER A.—Age, 30 years. Enlisted, September 2, 1861, at Manheim, to serve three years; mustered in, Co. K, same date; transferred to Eighty-second New York Infantry, June 8, 1863.
- WRIGHT, EZRA.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, March, 1861, at Lenox, to serve three years; mustered in, Co. H, same date; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862; transferred to Eighty-second New York Infantry, June 8, 1863.
- WRIGHT, JAMES O.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Ticonderoga, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. H, June 15, 1861; corporal, date not stated; sergeant, July 1, 1862; first sergeant, January 28, 1863; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- WRIGHT, JOHN.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Hammondsport, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. I, June 15, 1861; died of disease, May 19, 1862, in hospital at Fortress Monroe, Va.
- WRIGHT, JOHN B.—Age, 27 years. Enrolled, May 1, 1861, at Crown Point, to serve two years; mustered in as second lieutenant, Co. H, June 15, 1861; as first lieutenant, October 20, 1861; as captain, June 15, 1862; resigned, June 18, 1862.
- WRAUGHT, HOMER.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Little Falls, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. B, June 15, 1861; died, October 29, 1861, at Poolsville, Md.
- YOUNG, EDWARD.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, May 20, 1861, at Addison, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. E, June 15, 1861; corporal, May 31, 1862; wounded, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md., and December 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, Va.; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.
- YOUNGS, VAN BUREN.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Little Falls, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. B, June 15, 1861; deserted, August 15, 1861, at Great Falls, Md.
- ZIMMERMAN, MARTIN.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Little Falls, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. B, June 15, 1861; appointed musician, date not stated; deserted, September 21, 1861, at Seneca Mills, Md.
- ZIPPERLY, EZRA.—Age, 28 years. Enlisted June 29, 1861, at Little Falls, to serve two years; mustered in, Co. B, same date; discharged for disability, October 1, 1861, at Washington, D. C.
- ZAUGG, CHRISTIAN.—Age, 34 years. Enlisted, May 22, 1861, at Champlain, to serve two years; mustered in as corporal, Co. D, June 15, 1861; deserted, February 21, 1862, at Poolsville, Md. (The statement of his desertion is probably an error. We think he died as result of wounds received at Seneca Mills, Md., September 16, 1861. See anecdote.—Ed.)
- ZUFELT, DAVID.—Age, 17 years. Enlisted, October 7, 1861, at West Troy, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in, Co. A, same date; mustered out, June 30, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.

STATISTICS.

Total Number on These Lists, by Actual Count 1008
 Number of men in regiment at time of muster in, June 15, 1861, by report of
 Adjutant General was:

Staff Officers	10
Company Officers	30
Enlisted Men	766
Number of recruits received during service, therefore, was, officers and enlisted men	202
Total number on these lists.	— 1008.

What became of these men is attested by the following:

Killed at Antietam	43
" Fair Oaks	31
" Glendale	6
" Fredericksburg	6
" Seneca Mills	3
" Malvern Hill	2
" White House	1
" Tyler House	1
" Washington, accidentally	1
Missing at Malvern Hill	2
Died of disease	65
Discharged for disabilities, chiefly wounds	194
" cause and date not stated	30
Officers resigned, staff	6
" " company	15
Dismissed, officers	2
" enlisted men	2
Discharged on habeas corpus	2
" as a minor	1
Transferred to other branches of service	48
Deserted, captured and otherwise unaccounted for	42
Absent sick at muster out	9
Mustered out, June 30, 1863, staff officers	12
Mustered out, June 30, 1863, company officers	30
Mustered out, June 30, 1863, enlisted men	454
Total	— 1008

All men who did not go south with us July 3, 1861, and there were a great many such, have been omitted from the above count.



THE ANTIETAM MONUMENT
Erected on the Extreme Right of our Most Advanced Position.

Program of Exercises

Unveiling of the Thirty-Fourth Regiment Monument

On Antietam Battlefield, September 17, 1902

1. BUSINESS MEETING AT THE DUNKARD CHURCH,
2. THE ASSEMBLY—11 O'CLOCK, AT MONUMENT, *Bugle*
3. DEDICATORY PRAYER, . . . CAPT. IRVING D. CLARK, GLOVERSVILLE
4. INTRODUCTORY, WITH HISTORY OF MONUMENT ENTERPRISE, . . .
NATHAN EASTERBROOK, JR., NEW HAVEN, CONN.,
CHAIRMAN OF MONUMENT COMMITTEE.
5. UNVEILING, ACCOMPANIED WITH MUSIC BY THE BAND,
JAMES A. SUITER, JR., HERKIMER.
6. CALLING THE ROLL OF HONOR—OUR HEROIC DEAD,
LIEUTENANT L. N. CHAPIN, NEW YORK,
SECRETARY MONUMENT COMMITTEE.
7. MUSIC, *Band*
8. ORATION HON. J. D. HENDERSON, HERKIMER
9. ADDRESS, MRS. DONALD MCLEAN, NEW YORK
10. IMPROMPTU ADDRESSES—FIELD STAFF, AND COMPANY REPRESENTATIVES,
MAJOR WELLS SPONABLE, NEW YORK,
TREASURER MONUMENT COMMITTEE.
CAPT. IRVING D. CLARK, GLOVERSVILLE,
CAPT. HENRY W. SANFORD, WASHINGTON,
COMRADE PHILO H. BELL, CROWN POINT.
11. MUSIC, *Band*
12. FORMAL TRANSFER SITE AND MONUMENT TO UNITED STATES, . . .
QUARTERMASTER NATHAN EASTERBROOK, JR.,
CHAIRMAN MONUMENT COMMITTEE.
13. ACCEPTANCE OF SAME,
GEN. E. A. CARMAN, OF WASHINGTON,
REPRESENTING THE SECRETARY OF WAR, UNITED STATES.
14. SINGING—"AMERICA," *Assemblage*
15. BENEDICTION, REV. B. R. CARNAHAN, KEEDYSVILLE
16. LIGHTS OUT—(TAPS), *Bugle*

THE DEDICATION

THE dedication of our monument on the old battlefield of Antietam brought to a close a labor that had extended over a period of seven years;—a labor whose magnitude no one, at the outset, could foresee; or, if he could have foreseen, would never have had the hardihood to propose. There was the labor, the infinite labor, of finding out where the old comrades were, who, since they broke ranks, for the last time, forty years before, had scattered over the face of the earth, or were buried beneath its surface. It was necessary to find the living, that their hearty co-operation might be secured; and necessary to find the dead, that their names might properly be recorded, and their memories appropriately honored. There was the task of raising several thousand dollars, from what sources, or by what means, few had any adequate conception. There was the task of journeying to Herkimer to seek aid and comfort from the Board of Supervisors; the task of journeying to Albany, to seek similar solace from a legislature, some of whose members had always to ask the question of political expediency, and what was to be gained by it. And when, at last, after years of delay, the means had been provided, there was the task of journeying to Antietam, to dicker for a site; the task of selecting a design from among many, that would fully satisfy the artistic sense, and fully embody the sacred memorial idea which we were seeking to express and perpetuate. And when the monument had been provided with its proper literature, which, in enduring bronze, should tell its story to all coming time; when the monument, itself, had been fully completed, and fully erected on the chosen site, there still remained the task of providing suitable dedicatory exercises, and for the transportation of the comrades, in comfort and security, over the long journey that was necessary from their far distant homes, to the ancient battle ground. And even when all this had been accomplished, the success of the whole enterprise—the dedicatory part—was jeopardized by the announcement of two other excursions of civil war veterans to nearby destinations; the reunion of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, at Gettysburg, two days after our dedication, and the Annual Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, at Washington, two weeks later. Still, always undaunted, the committee pressed forward, to final victory, and the completion of its labors, to the absolute satisfaction of everybody interested. But in the laborious process, thousands of miles had been traveled; thousands of dollars had been honestly raised, and every cent of the amount honestly spent; thousands of letters had been written; thousands of worries had been lived through; thousands of hard words stifled before they were uttered, all for the sake of the pure and holy purpose that lay at the bottom of all our labors. But when, at last, the last thing had been done, and the last word had been said, and we stood

under the beautiful blue sky of a perfect autumn day, listening to the fall of the benediction, from the lips of the holy man, with the old familiar voices calling to us, out of the unseen, and the old familiar hands reaching down, out of the infinite spaces, to clasp our own, then, indeed, we could feel paid and repaid, a thousand times over, for all that we had done, and all that we had wanted to do, and tried so ineffectually to do. "The long day's work was ended."

On the morning of September 16, 1902, after all our groundless fears as to the success of the excursion, a goodly number of comrades and friends, from points all along the Mohawk Valley, boarded the east bound train of the West Shore Railroad, with through tickets for the dedication. At various points along the valley, other comrades and friends boarded the train. By evening of the same day, it had reached New York, where other comrades caught on; and during the night that followed, the train of the Baltimore and Ohio, by a none too comfortable journey, was side-tracked at Harper's Ferry, where it waited for the morning. This history records how some of these same people, by this self-same railroad, had arrived at this self-same place, on a morning, forty years before, to find the granite doorway of the Shenandoah locked and barred against their further progress southward: and how



VILLAGE OF SHARPSBURG, MD.—1903

JAMES N. GREENE



Mountain range, down through which the regiment had defiled, at Turner's Gap, on that morning after the bloody battle of September 14, 1862. To the south was plainly seen the break of Crampton's Pass, with its stony reminders of the hosts that had once swarmed through it.

they had then labored to unbar the door, and reopen the great railroad to the commerce of the world. The morning of September 17 was passed in revisiting the scenes of their former labors. Early in the forenoon of that day, the train bearing the comrades, who now fully realized that they were again amid hills and valleys of the long ago, and whose memories were thronging with reached the little long-vanished scenes, town of Keedysville, Md. On the east towered the South



AND JESSE R. FORT, OF COMMITTEE.

Here was the great spring where the men had filled their canteens; and this was the same Boonsboro road they had once traveled. To the westward flowed Antietam Creek, which they had forded on a distant morning, when every man's heart was in his throat; and further on the heights and plains, from which on that same morning, had thundered a thousand guns, dealing out death and destruction with a lavish hand.

Here the party were met by the teams, which were to bear them to the old battlefield, by substantially the same route they had taken just forty years before. Arriving at the same little old Dunkard Church, which did not seem to have changed much in all the long interval, the veterans looked around them on scenes vastly different from those with which they had once been familiar. Then all this vast tract was covered with dead men, and dead horses, and all the dreadful detritus of a great battle; while the air was rank with villainous odors. Now there were "orchard lawns, and bowery hollows, crowned with summer sea." The faces of many of the comrades were bathed in tears, as it all came back.

Soon we began to meet other comrades, who had come by one route and another, for a final roll-call at the monument. The little church was thrown open to visitors, and every inch of the old familiar ground was carefully surveyed. Then there was a business meeting, at which every man's heart was full, and everybody wanted to thank everybody who had had the least part in bringing about the enterprise, and this dearest and sweetest of all the reunions, a reunion which could never, by any possibility, be repeated. The following is the resolution, offered by Captain Irving D. Clark, of Company B, which he has several times since written us to amplify, fearing it didn't thank anybody half enough:

"We wish, first of all, to thank our Monument Committee, Chairman, Quartermaster Nathan Easterbrook, Jr., Treasurer, Major Wells Sponable; Secretary, Lieutenant Louis N. Chapin; also our Regimental Association Secretaries, Secretary Jesse R. Fort; Corresponding Secretary, James N. Greene; for their self denial, and extraordinary efforts, and unremitting labors, for the success of our noble enterprise; and we wish the veterans, and their children, and children's children, to know that these comrades did their duty well, and labored not in vain."

After the business meeting, there was an adjournment to the monument, on Confederate Avenue, near by, and the old veterans, led by the band, found that they had not forgotten how to keep step, touching elbows, and guiding right.

The following is the program that was carried out at the monument, where a large crowd of people from the country round, and even from distant towns, were interested spectators, and listeners. The unveiling proper of the beautiful monument, was performed by Mr. James A. Suiter, Jr., son of the veteran Colonel, who, though still hale, at 86, wisely thought it not prudent to hazard the long journey. It had been announced that Captain Emerson S. Northup, of Company K, would be

present, to make the dedicatory prayer; but the Captain lives in far away Los Angeles, Cal., and found it not possible to be present. Accordingly his place was taken by Captain Clark. It was also hoped that Captain Northup's daughter would be present, to sing a solo; but she, also, was compelled to be absent. But Captain Northup sent a message, which was read by the Secretary, Lieutenant Chapin, who also read a message, full of noble words, from the aged Colonel, whom everybody missed. This sentiment of regret was embodied in a resolution, which was offered by Mrs. Donald McLean, one of the speakers. All the features of the program, the oration, by Hon. J. D. Henderson, the paper read by the President, giving the history of the monument enterprise, and transferring the title of lot and monument to the United States Government, which was so worthily responded to by General E. A. Carman, on behalf of the Government, the address by Mrs. McLean, and all the voluntary addresses; the reading of the Roll of Honor, by Secretary Chapin, which gave the names of all the comrades who died or were killed during the whole period of the regiment's service; in short, everything said and done, at the unveiling, was so worthy, and in such good spirit, that there was nothing left to regret.

After the exercises were finished, and the photographs taken, the comrades and their friends were taken to the little village of Sharpsburg, only a mile or so away, where a most bountiful dinner was spread. The afternoon was spent in riding over the old battlefield. Every corner was explored, and many relics were gathered. Toward night the people all found their way, by one road or another, back to Keedysville, where they took train for Washington. From this point they scattered, and excursed in all directions. Many have written since that the week of the dedication was the happiest, the sweetest, and the most sacred, of all their lives.

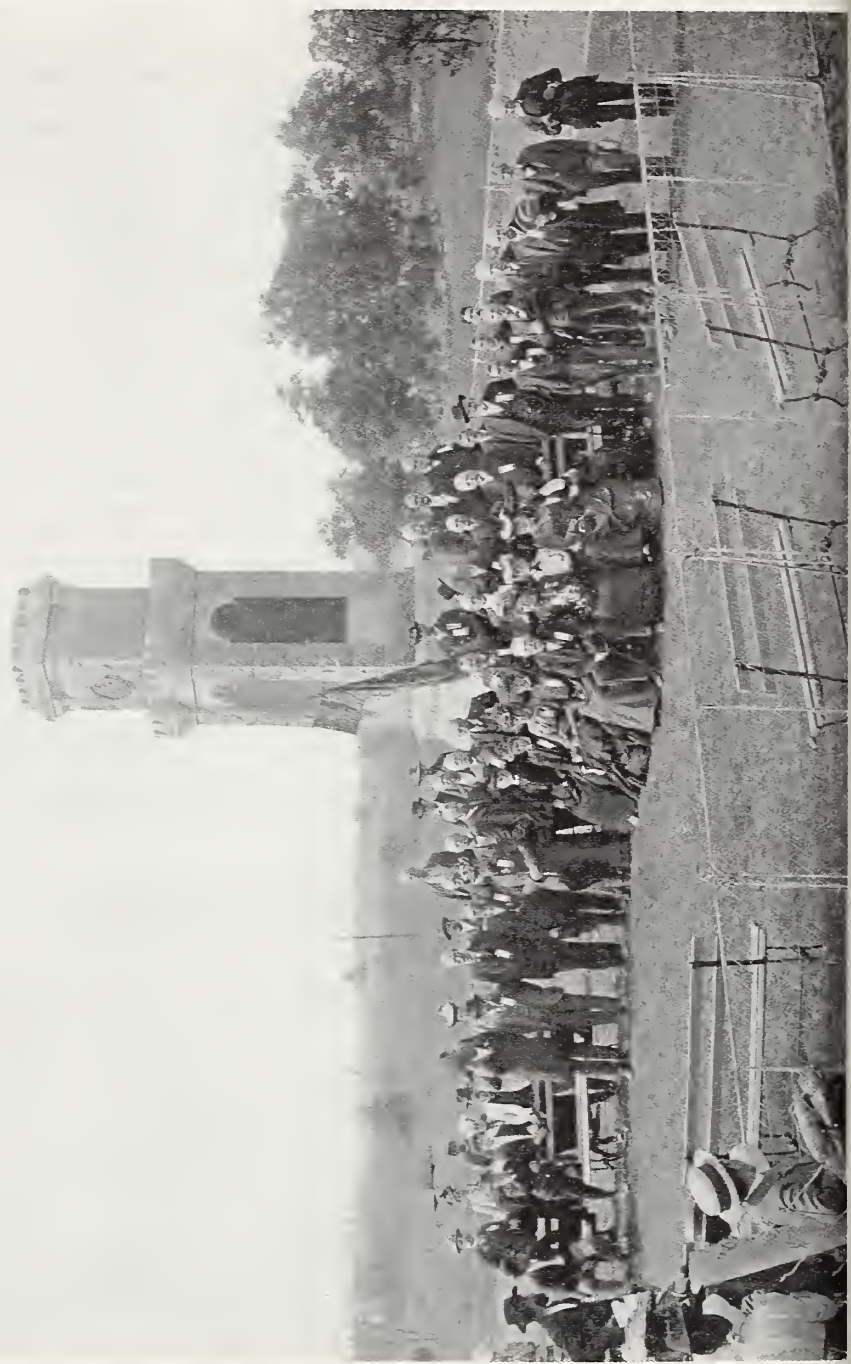
CHAIRMAN EASTERBROOK'S INTRODUCTION

Comrades, Ladies and Gentlemen:—

We are assembled here this beautiful autumn day, made more charming by the tints imparted to the foliage in this Eden of entrancing landscape.

These tints indicate to the husbandman that harvest time is here, and that it is time to gather in the fruits of his labors.

Time has touched you with the frost of age; and you are admonished that the seed of death sowed here forty years ago to-day is ready for the reaper, and that your harvest time is here, and that account shall be taken of the fruits of your work. We little realized what our harvest would be when that seed was sowed here in blood and sweat. We did not know that on the result of this battle depended the proclamation that shattered the shackles that bound five million in slavery, and we are here to rejoice that we were instruments in determining the event that gave liberty to every bonded human being in our



THE MONUMENT, 1890. PHOTOGRAPH BY J. H. HARRIS.

country. We did not then consider the rapid rush of the stream of blessings following the restoration of the Union, a reunited people, a country prosperous beyond the dreams of the enthusiast; we made no estimate of the grandeur to which our country should attain and its power in shaping and determining in a large measure the happiness and the well being of the whole human race; but, my comrades, all these are in large measure closely related to what we may justly claim as part of the harvest from the seed of your sowing, in your capacity of earnest, honest, effective citizen soldiers.

Our heroic comrades, whose life blood was shed on this and other fields, have left us a legacy of imperishable honor.

We are here to dedicate this beautiful and enduring monument in honor of them. "They risked all, and lost all, and what they lost we gained." As a visible memorial, prompted by high appreciation of their devotion to country, for which they gave up their lives, surviving comrades, appreciative friends, and a grateful people, have erected this monument, and celebrate the 40th anniversary of their sacrifice.

We cordially welcome the friends who honor the occasion with their presence. We especially welcome distinguished ladies and gentlemen, friends, who in eloquent words will address you. We welcome the representative of the United States to whose care and custody our monument will be committed, and under whose fostering care it will stand as a sentinel for a thousand years, guarding the sleeping patriots beneath its shadow. In the name of the Veteran Association of the Thirty-fourth Regiment, I welcome you all.

HISTORY MONUMENT ENTERPRISE

The project for the erection of a Monument in honor of the Thirty-fourth Regiment on the battlefield of Antietam, had its inception at the business meeting of the reunion of the Association, at Little Falls, September the 17th, 1895. The following resolution was introduced, and received the unanimous approval of the Association:

Resolved, First, That a committee of three members of this association be appointed by the colonel to collect information and other data, and to make arrangements for the erection of a monument on the battlefield of Antietam.

Resolved, Second, That the committee so appointed shall have power to add to their number, in order to accomplish the erection of said monument.

In pursuance of the above resolution, Nathan Easterbrook, Jr., Wells Sponable, and Louis N. Chapin were appointed by Colonel James A. Suiter, President, as the committee, and the committee so appointed by Colonel Suiter shall be, and they hereby are, empowered, to do all things, and to perform all acts, either by themselves or in conjunction with the persons they may add to their numbers, for the purpose of the erection and dedication of said monument on the Battlefield of Antietam.

The committee immediately took active and vigorous steps toward the forming of a fund as a nucleus for more extended operations. It seemed necessary to first secure a site and dedicate the same by proper

dedicatory exercises, before introducing a bill for an appropriation by the Legislature. In order to accomplish this an appeal was made to the Board of Supervisors at their session in December, 1895. The grounds for our petition set forth so forcibly and so briefly some of the considerations that prompted us to appeal directly to the representative local legislature of the County, that I doubt not that it will be of interest to you, and I therefore read:

The Honorable The Board of Supervisors of Herkimer County, N. Y.:

At a meeting of the Veteran Association of the Survivors of the Thirty-fourth Regiment Volunteer Infantry, State of New York, held in the City of Little Falls, Herkimer County, September 17, 1895, the undersigned, Nathan Easterbrook, Jr. of New Haven, Conn., Wells Sponable, of Morris Heights, New York City, Louis N. Chapin, of 30 Rose Street, New York City, were appointed a Committee of said Association, to procure the erection of a monument on the battlefield of Antietam, Maryland, in honor of the men of the said Thirty-fourth Regiment who lost their lives on that battlefield, while performing the highest duty of American citizenship. The attack on Fort Sumter, April 12th, 1861, was a sufficient incentive to insure their prompt response to march to the front in support of the Union. That they conscientiously, intelligently and effectively performed their duty, the records of many battles bear witness, and the graves of many soldiers of the Thirty-fourth Regiment, silently proclaim. They honored the county, state and nation by unfaltering patriotism at a most critical period, and their example stimulated others to do likewise. Distinctly representing Herkimer County as no other organization did, at all times commanded by a citizen of the county, its field officers exclusively citizens of the county, during its entire service, its staff and line, rank and file so largely composed of citizens of the county, seem to give it a claim to your consideration that no contemporary organization can have. In considering the facts recited, we feel that it is fitting and appropriate, and that we may with great reliance ask you, and through you, the people of the county, to take the initiative in the erection of a monument for the purpose indicated, which, at the same time will perpetuate the patriotic zeal of Herkimer County, in upholding the Union. And we desire most respectfully to assure you that the surviving members of the Thirty-fourth Regiment, will deeply feel the honor of such recognition as may result from your compliance with our request. We therefore respectfully ask, that you appropriate, and pay over to the committee heretofore named, in behalf of the Veteran Association of the survivors of the Thirty-fourth Regiment Volunteer Infantry, the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars, for the following purposes, viz.:

- 1st. The purchase of a suitable plot of ground on which to erect a monument, at Antietam.
- 2nd. For clearing, leveling and excavating.
- 3rd. The building of foundations for walls (inclosures).
- 4th. For building inclosing walls and gate posts.
- 5th. For building foundations for steps.
- 6th. Proper dedication.
- 7th. For such other legitimate expenditures as may be deemed necessary by said committee.

Our petition failed. The Supervisors made no response, and they appropriated no money. In the meantime your committee were endeavoring to form sub-committees of influential citizens and friends in the towns of the county. All these efforts proved fruitless. We next considered and laboriously and lengthily discussed, through the medium of letters, a plan for raising funds by popular subscription, and after months of futile effort we had to abandon it.

We formulated a bill, with the aid of our loyal and generous friend, the late distinguished Judge George A. Hardin, of Little Falls, and handed our bill to Senator Feeter (an honored honorary member of our Association), who gave it his unqualified approval, and his earnest, active advocacy and support. Senator Feeter had it promptly referred to the Finance Committee of the Senate, and arranged a hearing by the Finance Committee at the earliest practicable day. Your committee went to Albany, and remained January 27, 28, 29 and 30th, 1901, and worked in conjunction with Senator Feeter in personal solicitation of Senators, members of the Finance Committee and with other Senators, not members of the Finance Committee. Our friends Hon. A. M. Mills, Hon. Timothy Dasey, and Postmaster Ransom, of Little Falls, came to Albany, to lend their influence and voices in our favor. Unfortunately the Finance Committee deferred the hearing on our bill to such a late hour, that Messrs. Mills, Dasey and Ransom could not remain to be heard, as other important engagements at distant points demanded their presence, and we were thus deprived of their wise counsel and valuable assistance. Our bill asked an appropriation of \$5,000.00. The Finance Committee, after deliberate consideration, reported the bill to the Senate with the recommendation that an appropriation of \$2,500.00 be made. The cutting of our request in two was a sore disappointment. To erect a \$5,000 monument with \$2,500 was a problem with which we were not familiar.

In the meantime the Board of Supervisors, at the solicitation of a loyal and zealous member of our association, backed by influential citizens, had appropriated \$500.00 to assist in the erection of our monument.* It is with a sense of grateful pride that we refer to this act on the part of the Supervisors. We felt that it was in some degree a recognition of the appeal made to the Board in December, 1895. We felt encouraged to make still further efforts. Our bill appropriating \$2,500, passed both the Senate and Assembly and became a law May 3rd, 1901, by the approval of Gov. Odell.

To accomplish the purpose your committee had started out to accomplish, more funds were needed; we therefore determined to introduce a bill at the session of the Legislature of 1901-1902, for an additional appropriation. We did so with the aid and effort of Senator Feeter, but the additional appropriation was not granted. But our loyal generous friends came to the rescue and supplied us with additional money, to purchase a site, and to erect this noble tribute to the men who laid down their lives here, and to honor the living members of the Thirty-fourth Regiment.

*The following is the resolution passed by the Board of Supervisors of Herkimer County, Thursday, Dec. 13, 1900:

Resolved, That the sum of five hundred dollars (\$500.00) is hereby appropriated to the Veteran Association of the Thirty-fourth Regiment Volunteer Infantry, State of New York, towards a fund for the erection of a monument on the field of Antietam in the State of Maryland, to commemorate the valor and participation of the Thirty-fourth Regiment, N. Y. S. Volunteers, in the memorable battle of September, 1862. That the said amount be placed in the budget and an order therefor drawn in favor of said Veteran Association, to be paid over at such time as in the judgment and discretion of the Chairman of this Board shall seem proper.

You are familiar with the literature emanating from our committee, and with the work they have done; it is therefore unnecessary to go into the detail of the same. I wish to say, however, that with the diligent, unfailing effort and assistance, of our Comrades Jesse R. Fort, and James N. Greene, your committee have spent years of unremitting effort, to accomplish the duty with which they were charged, and they are now prepared to present your Monument to the United States, whose special representative, General Carman, is here, by direction of the Secretary of War, to accept it.

After careful investigation and consideration of plans, specifications and prices of different firms of monument builders, the contract was awarded to Stephen Maslen, of Hartford, Conn., who was the lowest bidder.

The cost, including site, foundation, grading, lawyers' services perfecting deed, etc., expense of committee in coming here to select site, and arrange for this dedication, etc., is about \$3,000.00. In addition, the enterprise has involved many other necessary and heavy expenses.

The dimensions of the parts, and of the complete monument, are as follows, viz.:

Base.....	12.	X 10.	X 11.4
Second Base	7.8	X 7.8	X 11.2
Plinth	6.4	X 6.4	X 2.10
Section	4.7	X 4.7	X 1.03
Lower Die.....	4.	X 4.	X 7.9
Cap	4.9	X 4.9	X 1.8
Upper Die.....	3.2	X 3.2	X 2.6
Cap	3	10X 3.10X	2 2

Height from foundation to apex, 20 feet, five inches. The monument is of the best Quincy granite. The plot of ground on which the monument is erected was bought of George F. Poffenberger and wife, and, by the direction of your committee, was deeded by them to the United States. It is 60x60 feet in extent and cost \$160,000.

ORATION OF HON. JOHN D. HENDERSON

Mr. Chairman, Comrades, Ladies and Gentlemen:—

"Taller and richer grows the corn where fell Antietam's dead."

We have come here to-day to dedicate a monument. Ever since man came upon the earth, he has been erecting and dedicating monuments.

It is fairly well established, that those large, unshaped, or partly shaped stones, now known as Megalithic monuments, were set up in prehistoric times as memorials of mighty warriors, or of important events.

Such stones are found in all the countries of Northern, and Western Europe, in India, in Africa, and in South America. Mexico and Central America abounded in pyramids, and monuments, erected to

the memory of their great men, and to their gods, and it may be also, that the curious mounds of earth, scattered over our own country are monuments, and were built for a like purpose.

But coming down to the times of authentic history; the Patriarch Jacob set up a pillar at *Bethel* and another at *Galeed*. The story of the erection of a monument is not an unusual thing in the Hebrew record. True, it more often took the form of an altar, as we might expect among a people whose government was a Theocracy, but pillars, and stones, and monuments, were not uncommon. The pyramids, the Sphynx, and hundreds of monoliths testify to the glories of ancient Egypt, and the mighty events which have taken place on the shores of the Mediterranean, are commemorated by monuments.

The Greeks and the Romans built a great many of them. Some have decayed, crumbled and disappeared, but others remain, and are still admired for their finish and their beauty. The Campaigns of the Emperor Trajan are sculptured in long panoramic display, on the spiral band which crowns his shaft, and this idea was copied without improvement on the design, upon the column of Antonine erected in the second century of our era, and later upon the splendid monuments of Napoleon. The accidental discovery of the Rosetta stone furnished a key to the inscriptions on the Tombs, and Obelisks of Egypt, and we are able to decipher those curious characters, and to read some of the stories written there. From them we have learned much about the men of past ages who struggled, as we do now, for life, for glory, for supremacy over fellow men.

In our times, the building of monuments has often taken the form of hospitals, libraries, colleges, and asylums, erected to the memory of their founders; men who have accumulated wealth and wish to do some good in the world as they leave it; these foundations are no less monuments than are the stones in our cemeteries, or the memorial windows in our churches. A splendid building, an art collection, a library, a fountain, a great institution of learning, a fund preserved and devoted to a particular purpose, which bears the name of its founder, is a very useful monument, and a worthy memorial of the giver, but it is not desirable that every memorial should be of such a nature.

Usefulness in itself is good, but not essential, or requisite. A monument stands as a witness of something. It is the embodiment of an idea. Set up in stone to-day, it voices our sentiments, and speaks to future generations.

The printed page will tell, in more or less detail, of those whose deeds we commemorate.

Men, however, are not all readers of books, and the world generally is too busy with the activities of the present, to give much thought or time to the doings and stories of the past, but as the child in the kindergarten is taught by the blocks and objects which he sees, so men are taught lessons of history, from sculptured marble, from statues of bronze, from shafts which stand as silent witnesses for those who can no longer speak for themselves.



A victory lasts as long as the result can be seen and felt. A man lives among men, so long as he is not forgotten. But how long can a man live? There have been men whose deeds shall keep their memory green, and their names upon the lips of their fellow men, so long as the earth shall last.

To be known to-day, to-morrow, and forever, is the mainspring of ambition, and too often the chief incentive for human effort. But no one wishes to sleep in an unknown grave. All desire to be remembered. Is such desire, implanted in every human breast an evidence of the immortality of man? It certainly is, and it is a proper and noble sentiment.

It is also proper that we should pay suitable tribute to those who have gone before, and perpetuate, in so far as we are able, the memory of the worthy dead of our own times.

But, "There is nothing new under the sun." A stone marks the place where a battle was fought, a hero buried, a treaty signed, a life given for one's country, or it is set up as a memorial of a series of events, important in the history of a nation. When men see such a stone, the event to which it testifies is remembered, and talked about, as long as the stone stands.

We do nothing new ourselves. Forty years have passed since armies met upon this field, and contested for the mastery. We see all around us memorials of that day. Others have been here before us, upon a similar errand, but we have come to erect a monument to the memory of as brave men, as ever fell on any field, or struggled for any cause.

You surviving comrades; you brothers, sons, neighbors, friends, acquaintances, of these men; you who have heard and are familiar with the story of the gallant Thirty-fourth Regiment; you lovers of your country, patriots, spectators on this occasion; you all honor yourselves when you honor them,

It took nearly a hundred years to decide the "irrepressible conflict" between freedom and slavery in this country. Everything which led up to the battle of Antietam culminated here. It was not alone a mighty conflict between two armies of brave men, it was a great crisis, and the result of the fight upon this field saved Maryland to the Union, and furnished the opportunity, and occasion, for President Lincoln's first emancipation proclamation. It was the adoption of a new policy. Thereafter there was no question about the abolition of slavery; there would be no more compromises. The excuse for conflict would be removed, and removed for ever. It was an epoch-marking time, in the history of the world. It was an event, the influence of which, shall be felt during the entire life of this nation. Freed from the passions, and prejudices of that hour, we can look calmly back, and discuss the whole matter, without bitterness of thought, or speech. First, we must recognize that those who took part in the great civil war were actuated by similar motives, and were terribly in earnest. The men in both armies, were trying to do their "duty to the state" but "the state"

had two different meanings. On one side it meant that individual local government, whose domestic institutions were in danger, whose honor was at stake, whose soil had been invaded. On the other side it meant that great Union of States, which had a common history, a common interest, a common heritage of liberty, a common territory which could not be divided, and a *flag which must not be dishonored*.

The perpetuation, or the abolition of negro slavery which furnished the occasion for the contest was a mere incident. Wrong in itself, an indefensible violation of human rights, those who made the "peculiar institution" the chief corner stone of their governmental structure, were from the beginning of the contest, doomed to destruction. But there were thousands in the armies of the confederacy who cared nothing for slavery. They did care for the freedom, and the sovereignty of their native State. Misled and misinformed, they regarded the men of the North as enemies, and oppressors, and they could not see that a Union of States formed upon the idea that any one of them could secede, at its own sweet will, was a "rope of sand" unworthy of respect, unworthy to be called a nation. If it had been possible for the confederate states to have succeeded they could not have lasted ten years; even in their brief history, there were several threatened secessions from their number. Defeat was a blessing to them. Success would have been a misfortune. It would have retarded their own progress, and the progress of the world.

The Triumph of the National Idea, was perhaps a revolution, but it was a revolution in the interest of good government, a revolution which tended to the advancement of individual liberty, a revolution which proved the strength, the power, and the permanency of the Republic, and which brought progress, and prosperity to the whole people. Things move fast in our country. It took centuries in England to wear away the animosities engendered by the wars of the Roses. The house of Stuart had loyal supporters for more than a hundred years after its fall, and Ireland, conquered, and subdued by Cromwell, still refuses to be pacified; but here we see a loyal and united people. The questions settled by the war of '61 have been settled forever. The lines which divided the people of this country at that time can never divide us again. A prosperous North, and a resurrected South joined with the great and mighty West, present to the world a nation of unlimited resources, and of marvelous power.

Friend and foe alike sleep here in eternal peace, no contention disturbs the quiet of their repose, and "No sound can awake them to glory again." So among the living, who visit here, hatred has given place to love, enmity to friendship, rancor to brotherly kindness. We can come here and dedicate this monument to our friends and at the same time pay suitable tribute to the zeal, the spirit, and the courage of their foes. In doing this, there is no disparagement of those who triumphed in that conflict, it rather adds to their glory to admit that they had foeman worthy of their steel. Those who fought here, were all Americans, gallant descendants of the mighty stock from which

they sprang, and in that contest were working out the destiny of the race.

But "duty to the State" means something for us to-day, and if we would be worthy successors of the brave men of the Thirty-fourth Regiment who fell upon this field, we must have as noble a conception of "our duty to the State" as they had, when they gave up their lives for their country.

There is no duty that calls for the immediate sacrifice of human life. No duty that requires the abandonment of our usual occupations, no duty that greatly interferes with our daily business.

But there is duty, which may conflict with our personal comfort, duty, which demands our interest and attention, duty to be done every day of our lives, if we would be good citizens of a free republic. Vigilance is to-day as much the price of liberty as it ever was, and it is the vigilance of patriots, uninfluenced by selfishness, or hope of present reward.

Our "duty to the State" consists in having an intelligent opinion on all political issues; a knowledge of the policy and practice of the government; a place, and a standing, in a political party, and in always making an honest effort on all occasions, to support those men and measures only, which we believe to be nearest right. Corrupt practices should have no countenance from any of us. That man is not a good citizen or patriot, who would be influenced himself, or would influence others by corrupt motives. A stream can rise no higher than its source. You stand as citizens, at the fountain head of all power in this country.

Bribery in one form or another is the greatest danger which threatens the Republic; set your faces against it. Condemn it on all occasions. Support no men who favor or practice it; and make honesty the chief qualification for public office.

Flatter not yourselves that you will have sufficient virtue to preserve the republic in perilous times, if you neglect your present duty as citizens.

Do not think that your sons and daughters will love their country or perform their civic duties any better than you do; your example will be their model of conduct.

We shall not have come here in vain, if we make this occasion a noble incentive to better citizenship.

MRS. McLEAN'S ADDRESS

We had fully expected to be able to give the address delivered by Mrs. McLean; but the address was delivered without manuscript, or even notes; and there was no stenographer present to take it down. Still, the lady, desiring to accommodate the many who wanted to read the address, promised to try and reproduce it. But the drafts on her time have been many, and we are, therefore, obliged, though very reluctantly, to proceed without it. Mrs. McLean is Regent of the New



A GROUP OF COMRADES AT THE DEDICATION

York City Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, a very busy woman, and at the moment of our writing this notice is deep in a public function up at Sherry's, this January 6th, being the anniversary of Washington's wedding day. The Thirty-fourth had the honor of being present, though a little late for the ceremony, at the little Roper's Church, where the Father of his Country and the beautiful Martha Custis were joined for life; and it must be gratifying to that august, first great patriot of his time, to know that we not only honor all the other great days of his life, but also the great day when he took to himself a lady who, ever afterward, justly divided with him all the glory which properly belonged to his name.

Following these regular addresses, Chairman Easterbrook called on a number of the old officers present for addresses. We are able to give a number of them.

REMARKS OF MAJOR WELLS SPONABLE

Mr. Chairman, Comrades, Ladies and Gentlemen :

In behalf of our venerable and beloved Colonel, I will say that we are thankful for the privilege of meeting on this famous field, and congratulating one another, after an absence of forty years; or more than an ordinary lifetime.

Forty years' work marked changes in nations, and especially in republics. It will be remembered by those who visited this place forty years ago that they were more hospitably received to-day than forty years ago, and that the atmosphere is also very much changed. It is not so hot as forty years ago.

There is not so much noise, bustle and confusion, as forty years ago. The people we meet are not so excited as forty years ago. The hotel accommodations are much improved.

The facilities for getting from one point to another are also much improved.

On the whole, I venture to say that to-day will end in a much more enjoyable one than forty years ago.

We meet here to-day for the purpose of doing honor to those of our regiment who were killed on this spot of ground, in one of the great battles of the war between the States. We believe we are doing our duty to the past, present and the future, in erecting a monument to our comrades who were killed in defence of our country's flag.

" On Fame's eternal camping ground
Their silent tents are spread,
And glory guards, with solemn round,
The bivouac of the dead."

Greeley, the historian, in closing his account of this battle, says: "And thus ended the bloodiest day America ever saw." General Alexander, Chief of Artillery in Longstreet's corps, who directed the Confederate fire, in the celebrated artillery duel at Gettysburg, in his

speech made at West Point June 9th last in speaking of Antietam, said: "Dolorous and bootless Antietam is conspicuous as the bloodiest single day in the annals of this continent." So comrades you see it may be truly said that the American people have been tried in both fire and water, and found not wanting, but equal to every emergency.

Every emergency thus far has been successfully met.

In the beginning, we had our Washington, who laid the foundation of the republic absolutely on the granite rocks. Later we had our Lincoln. Still later we had our McKinley. And now we have Colonel Roosevelt, in whom we have the utmost confidence, believing him equal to any emergency that may arise. It will be remembered that our greatest Presidents were veterans. A hint to the wise is sufficient. Do not accept an uncertainty for a certainty. There is no use borrowing trouble about the future. An American always turns up equal to the occasion.

The time and money spent in building monuments on the battlefields of the war between the States, by⁹ either the Union or Confederate veterans, is well invested.

There are no better teachers for those who come after us than the silent monuments on the battlefields, marking the places where men died for a principle they believed right, whether they wore the blue or the gray uniform.

The monuments erected by the veterans of the war between the States, whether north or south of the compromise line, will teach those who come after us lessons that can be learned in no other way.

History fails to impress on the mind what this nation experienced during the war between the States as do those silent sentinels, constantly on duty, reminding the youth that is to conduct the republic in the future, of the events that occasioned and occurred in the civil war. Therefore I say to the veterans of the blue and the gray, continue to build monuments; they virtually cost nothing. In this country the people are the government, and the government is the people. The people who are the government build the monuments and they have both monument and money. So you see the people (the government), are just a monument ahead. We are thankful to all who assisted in the erection of that pile of stone which will be a page in our nation's history for all time.

I hope all may live to meet one year from to-day, in the beautiful Valley of the Mohawk.

REMARKS OF CAPTAIN IRVING D. CLARK

Captain Clark of Company B, was the next speaker, and in the course of his remarks related the following touching incident concerning the Terry brothers. We might add that Captain Clark had a brother killed at the Battle of Antietam:

Mr. Chairman, Comrades, Ladies and Gentlemen:

At the Pan-American Exposition, I saw, at the entrance to the Art Building, a soldiers' group or statue, representing a scene in Cuba (or the Philippines). A dead soldier lay upon the ground, another stood beside him looking away in the distance, seeming to wonder what the folks at home would think when they heard of his comrade's death. The boy soldiers of 1861-65, the same as now, with radiant faces, carried their lives lightly in their hands, thinking only of the old flag and the future united country. Only when they found themselves beside a dead comrade, and thought of the loved ones at home, did they stop to realize what a soldier's death really meant. In the war for the Union there were many thrilling scenes, with no snap-shot camera to record them as now. Some of the most touching situations were never perpetuated, save in the memory of a few who were interested from some cause—possibly a relative or a friend. In the contest between the North and South, many tragic scenes, were in the aggregate, but commonplaces to the officers and soldiers of those two contending armies. On Antietam battlefield our lamented McKinley carried water to the wounded and dying soldiers of the two armies. Who knows but that he put the cup of cold water to my brother's lips before he died. It is a grand thing to be a soldier, and wear a uniform of the United States Army.

At the Battle of Fair Oaks, Virginia, May 31st, 1862, Major (then Captain) Wells Sponable, of Company B, was severely wounded, when the command fell upon me, then a lieutenant. There were in our Company, three brothers, Joseph, Victor and Albert Terry. Victor and Albert were both wounded in the leg at the battle. Amputation was necessary, after which they were placed in separate ambulances and started for the General Hospital, in the rear. On the way to the Hospital, both young men died. They were placed in one ambulance, and returned to the battlefield. On the next morning, June 1st, during a continuation of the battle, while the regiment was standing as support to the troops fighting in our front, Joseph Terry, the older brother, was excused from the ranks to bury his two brothers, whose remains he had placed side by side under a tree, a short distance behind our line. Setting his Enfield rifle against a tree, he began digging that grave. When the battle raged too near, and the spent balls were falling about us, he would put his spade aside, take his rifle and resume his place in the company. When the roar of musketry and the Union cheers would show the enemy were being driven, he again would take up his spade. When the battle would again sway toward our

THIRTY-FOURTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. V.

COL. JAMES A. SUITER
COMMANDING.

ENLISTED UNDER PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S
CALL, ISSUED APRIL 15, 1861, FOR 75,000
MEN, TO SERVE TWO YEARS.
MUSTERED INTO THE STATE SERVICE, MAY 1, 1861.
MUSTERED INTO THE UNITED STATES SERVICE,
JUNE 15, 1861.
MUSTERED OUT, JUNE 30, 1863.

FIRST BRIGADE - SECOND DIVISION SECOND CORPS

THE SURVIVING MEMBERS OF THE
REGIMENT, AIDED BY THE COUNTY
OF HERKIMER, AND THE STATE OF
NEW YORK, HAVE ERECTED THIS
MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF THE
GALLANT MEN WHO FELL ON THIS
AND OTHER HISTORIC FIELDS.

THE DEAD ON THIS FIELD WERE 43,
AND THE WOUNDED 74.

COMPOSITION OF THE REGIMENT AT THE TIME OF THIS BATTLE

COLONEL	JAMES A. SUITER	ALBANY
LIEUTENANT COLONEL	BYRON LAFLIN	ALBANY
MAJOR	JOHN BEVERLY	ALBANY
ADJUTANT	GEORGE W. THOMPSON	ALBANY
QUARTERMASTER	NATHAN EASTERBROOK, JR.	ALBANY
SURGEON	SOCRATES N. SHERMAN	ALBANY
ASSIST. SURGEON	EDWARD S. WALKER	ALBANY
CHAPLAIN	JOHN B. VAN PETTEN	ALBANY
CAPTAIN	★	ALBANY
A	BENJAMIN H. WARFORD	ALBANY
B	WELLS SPONABLE	ALBANY
C	THOMAS CORCORAN	ALBANY
D	JOHN O. SCOTT	ALBANY
E	HENRY BALDWIN	ALBANY
F	CHARLES RILEY	ALBANY
G	JOY E. JOHNSON	ALBANY
H	SAMUEL P. BUTLER	ALBANY
I	WILLIAM H. KING	ALBANY
K	EMERSON S. NORTUP	ALBANY

THE STORY IN BRIEF

AT 7:00 ON THE MORNING OF SEPTEMBER 17,
1862, THE THIRTY-FOURTH REGIMENT LEFT
CAMP NEAR KEEDYSVILLE, CROSSED THE
ANTITAM CREEK AND MARCHED WESTWARD
INTO THE EAST WOODS, NOW EXTINCT,
FACING WESTWARD BEING ON THE EXTREME
LEFT OF BRIGADE LINE. IT EMERGED FROM
THE EAST WOODS AND SOON BECAME HEAVILY
ENCADED WITH THE CONFEDERATE FORCES
IN ITS FRONT, CROSSED THE OPEN FIELD
AND THE HAGERSTOWN PIKE ENTERED THE
WEST WOODS, NOW ALSO EXTINCT, THE LINE
EXTENDING NORTH AND SOUTH OF THE DUNK
AND CHURCH, THE LEFT OF THE REGIMENT
BEING UNPROTECTED, WAS IN DANGER OF
BEING ENVELOPED BY THE ENEMY, AND A
HASTY RETREAT BECAME NECESSARY. THE
REGIMENT, FORMING NEAR THE EAST
WOODS, WITH ITS ORGANIZATION INTACT,
IN A VERY BRIEF TIME 40 MEN HAD BEEN
KILLED, AND 74 WOUNDED, THE KILLED
BEING 15 PER CENT OF ALL ENCADED.

1862

1862

AFTER MANY YEARS,
WE, THEIR SURVIVING COMRADES,
JOURNEYING HITHER,
AND CALLING TO REMEMBRANCE
THEIR FORTITUDE IN THE MIDST
OF HARDSHIPS, AND THEIR
COURAGE IN THE MIDST OF DANGERS,
HAVE REVERENTLY
AND WITH LOVING HANDS,
ERECTED THIS NOBLE SHAFT,
OVERLOOKING THE FIELDS
ON WHICH THEY FELL IN GLORY,
TO PRESERVE THEIR MEMORY
FROM DECAY, AND TO TELL ALL
THE STORY OF
THEIR SACRIFICE, THEIR PATRIOTISM,
AND THEIR VALOR.

OTHER IMPORTANT ENGAGEMENTS:
EDWARD'S TERRY BUNKLE
STOCK OF YORKTOWN VALLEY HILL
FAIR OAKS (1862-1863) SOUTH MOUNTAIN
SAVAGE STATION FREDERICKSBURG
CHANCELLORSVILLE

THE FRONT

THE REVERSE

FACING SOUTH

BRONZE TABLETS ON THE MONUMENT

LOOKING NORTH OVER "OUR FIELD"

line, he would return to the ranks, thus alternating between the ranks and the grave, until the sad task was done. Think you Joseph Terry did not also wonder what the folks at home would think when they heard that those two young brothers were dead?

So many memories press upon us, we cannot mention them here, but feel that this word picture is worthy a place beside the Pan-American group we have mentioned.

REMARKS OF CAPTAIN SANFORD

President of the Monument Association, Comrades, Ladies and Gentlemen :

It is probably fitting that I, the only surviving officer of Co. "E," of the Thirty-fourth Regiment, New York Volunteers, and the only one present on this occasion to represent either of the Steuben County Companies, should say a few words in commemoration of their acts on this field.

Personally I have met with a great disappointment to-day, in not meeting our gallant old commander, Col. James A. Suiter, whose old gray locks, like the plume of Henry of Navarre, always waved where the battle waged thickest. The truest and grandest tribute that I can give to the memory of him whom I have not seen for nearly forty years, is that he was a true friend, an honorable man, and a brave soldier.

After the lapse of forty years memory may play false with us. She is a fickle jade at best. But the principal transactions of the past become indelibly fixed upon the tablets of memory. That there was one of the most gigantic battles of modern times fought upon this field, cannot be successfully disputed.

Speaking for and of the company I had the honor to command, and which participated here on that day; I will say that in all my experience of more than four years of bloody strife, I never saw men look and act more determined to do, and to die, if need be, to accomplish a victory. When we formed line for the advance that morning, every one strove to be first and foremost. A look of determination was stamped upon each countenance. Every eye was kindled with the fire of battle, and battle to the death. With anything like a fair or equal show, they would have recorded a chapter in history that would have broken all former records, and set the pace for future generations. As it was, they were halted in the most exposed position possible, confronting an enemy protected by a breastwork of solid earth and rock, exposing only their heads at the instant of firing. At the same time our left flank was unprotected, and no Federal soldier interposed any barrier to a column of Confederates who marched in our rear, and enfiladed us.

Never can I efface from my memory the dreadful revulsion of feeling which came over me, when I discovered our position, and realized that death, retreat or capture, was inevitable. It was a sudden change from the belief that the crisis had arrived, and that victory

was at hand, that would decide the fate of battle, and restore the Union in honor and glory, to that of a consciousness of defeat, and another retreat. I believe that the hour which succeeded disaster upon this line of battle was the darkest of my entire life. I felt for a time that all was lost.

As a tribute to the men who fell on this field, I can confidently say that truer, braver, or more loyal men never trod American soil, or breathed the pure air of heaven.

As an illustration of the heroism and spirit which actuated them, I will only take time to relate a short sketch of one of Co. "E."

Orlando Chamberlain who, when enlisted, was a youth, small in stature, and with cheeks rosy like those of a girl, had borne all of the long marches and privations without a murmur, was wounded by a large leaden bullet, which passed lengthwise through his foot, mangling the flesh, and fracturing several bones.

The next day when I visited him in the hospital I found that the surgeons had decided that an amputation was necessary. I said to him, "Orlando, I am sorry that you have been so badly wounded." With a cheerful smile, he turned his face up to me and said, "No, this is nothing; I am glad they did not shoot me in the head. If the doctors will let me alone, I will be on duty again soon."



ENTRANCE TO NATIONAL CEMETERY, ANTIETAM

While his prediction was not literally true, it was practically so, for although he was never able to return to duty in the Thirty-fourth Regiment, and was a cripple for life, he made a successful fight against the surgeons, and finally got back to service in another regiment, was in the charge at the explosion of the mine in front of Petersburg, Va., and was there taken prisoner, because of his crippled condition, and being unable to make the retreat with his comrades who did escape. But he saw that the flag was rescued, and delivered to a comrade, who got away with it safely.

This monument, beautiful as it is, is but a trifling tribute to such valor. All glory to the noble heroes who sacrificed their lives upon their country's altar. No shaft can be erected too high to testify to the glory of those who fell upon this field. If moulded from pure gold, and if every letter of the inscription had been constructed of diamonds and precious stones, it could no more than express the reverence and honor I have for those fallen comrades. It is very fitting that we, the survivors, who knew their worth, should erect a tribute to their memory. While it does not fully express our feelings, it is an evidence that their deeds, sacrifices and sufferings are not forgotten.

Comrades, there are very many other incidents that I would call to your minds, if time would permit; but I am aware of the lateness of the hour, and that most of you feel the need of food more than sentiment, so I will not further presume upon your good nature.

Comrade Philo H. Bell, of Company H, was the next speaker called on, and in the course of his remarks gave the following account of the life and death of Chester S. Rhodes, Color Bearer, of whom we speak in the history of the organization of Company H. In this connection, it would be well to read the account which Colonel Suiter gives in his official report of the battle of Antietam, of Charles B. Barton, of Company C, another Color Bearer of the regiment:

THE STORY OF CHESTER S. RHODES

Mr. Chairman, Comrades, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Chester Rhodes was born in Crown Point, from old revolutionary stock. His father was Judge Levi Rhodes, and he was in the battle of Plattsburg. His grandfather was a revolutionary soldier, and his mother's maiden name was Lois Rogers. She had two brothers in the battle of Plattsburg. Her father was also a revolutionary soldier. Chester Rhodes had four brothers, three of them served in the war of the rebellion.

When the ladies of Crown Point made that flag they put it in the hands of Chester Rhodes as the bearer. His mother stepped up to him, threw her arms around his neck, and while the tears were rolling down her cheeks, said: "Chester, the ladies of Crown Point have put great confidence in you; they have placed that banner in your hands. Go to the front, bear it aloft, and never turn from the enemy." On the bloody battle-field of Antietam he obeyed the last command of a

loving mother ; turned, and faced a whole rebel army, with these words : "I will run no farther," and was pierced with seven bullets. His remains lie in the National Cemetery at Antietam. The number of his marker is seven hundred and seventy-eight.

The formal transfer of the monument and site to the United States, by Chairman Easterbrook, of the Monument Committee, and the acceptance of the same by General E. A. Carman, who had been designated by the War Department for that duty, then occurred. General Carman is a member of the Antietam Battle-field Board ; has made a special study of the Antietam battle-field, and is the author of the inscriptions on the many iron tablets which everywhere tell to the traveler the story of that great battle.

CHAIRMAN EASTERBROOK'S REMARKS, FORMALLY TRANSFERRING MONUMENT AND SITE TO THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

General Carman :

The Veteran Association of the Thirty-fourth Regiment Volunteer Infantry, State of New York, desire to donate to the United States this site and this monument, in order that they may be assured of perpetual care.

As the official representative of the Association, it becomes my pleasing duty to present to you, the official representative of the United States, by appointment of the Secretary of War, this site and this monument.

The site as located, marks the extreme advance of the right of the Thirty-fourth Regiment on that eventful 17th of September, 1862. The blood of our heroic comrades, who went down in death that day, and the blood of crippled and maimed patriots who for forty years have suffered the excruciating tortures of incurable wounds, hallows this spot beyond the power of language to express. The monument also represents many another contest, sealed with the lives of our comrades of the Thirty-fourth, whose sacred ashes lie in unknown, unsung graves—Ball's Bluff, Harper's Ferry, Bolivar Heights, Charles-town, Berryville, Winchester, Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Glendale, Nelson's Farm, Charles City Cross Roads, Malvern Hill, Manassas, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, all these are indelibly impressed on the memory of every living member of the Thirty-fourth Regiment, by reason of the loss of those whose ties with us had been welded in the fire of battle. The mystic chord of memory reaches out to unmarked graves on a score of fields, and the hearts of living comrades soften and their eyes grow dim with emotion when at their firesides they recall, and repeat to their children and children's children, the thrilling incidents and tender memories of the days of '61-'65.

General, this monument symbolizes, is the epitome of all, and much more than I have expressed. Take it. Guard it. Keep it fresh and green, that it may be preserved for a thousand years, to certify the patriotic sacrifice of the men whose memories we to-day honor.

To you a distinguished veteran of this historic field, we entrust it in that spirit you so well appreciate.

GENERAL CARMAN'S RESPONSE, ACCEPTING THE GIFT, ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT

Mr. Chairman, Comrades of the Thirty-fourth New York, Ladies and Gentlemen:

"After the pleasant and interesting exercises in which we have participated, the eloquent address of your orator, and that touching and inspiring one of the estimable and patriotic lady (Mrs. Donald McLean), who has just preceded us, it is expected that our remarks shall be brief, and we shall detain you but a few minutes.

"We stand upon one of the great battlefields of the civil war; in some respects the greatest and most momentous one. Gettysburg only exceeded it in the number killed and wounded, but that was a three days' fight. Antietam was but one day, and on this one day as many men were killed and wounded as were killed and wounded in any two of the three days at Gettysburg. Chickamauga, the greatest battle of the west, does not show the loss, killed and wounded, for its two days' fighting that Antietam does for one. The true test of the severity of a battle is the percentage of loss of those engaged. The percentage of loss here for one day, on the Union side, was 20 64-100, or nearly 21 for every 100 engaged; Chickamauga 19 60-100 for two days, and Gettysburg 21 20-100 per cent. for three days. Reducing the equation to one day, we have 20 64-100 per cent. for Antietam, 9 8-10 per cent. for Chickamauga, and 7 7-100 per cent. for Gettysburg. This shows the relative or comparative severity of the fighting, that it was more than twice as desperate as it was at Chickamauga, and three times as desperate as it was at Gettysburg. The Confederate loss, killed and wounded, was 24 65-100 per cent. of those engaged.

"There were more men killed and wounded on the Union side in the one day at Antietam, than in the two days battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Stone River and Chickamauga, more than in the three days battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Cold Harbor; more than in the five days of Groveton, Second Manassas, and Chantilly; more than in the seven days on the peninsula; more than in the 11 days' campaign, ending at Appomattox; more than in all the battles around Atlanta; and more than in all the operations around Vicksburg, including the siege from May 1 to July 4, 1863.

"Between daybreak and the setting sun of September 17, 1862, 40 years ago this day, over 93,000 men of kindred blood (56,300 Union and 37,300 Confederate) and 520 cannon, engaged on this field in a

desperate struggle, and when the sun went down and mercifully put an end to the strife 3,634 were dead and 17,222 wounded, an aggregate of 20,856; Union 11,648; Confederate 9,208. About 1,770 were missing, some of whom were dead, but most of whom were carried as prisoners from the field. It was the bloodiest day of American history. Every State from the great lakes, on the north, to the Gulf of Mexico, on the south, from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, and, with the exception of Iowa and Missouri, every State watered by the Mississippi, contributed to this carnival of death and suffering.

"The most desperate fighting and the great part of the loss were in this vicinity. Here, within 1,200 yards of the Dunkard Church, 55,728 infantry (Union and Confederate) were engaged with a loss of 2,854 killed and 13,661 wounded, an aggregate of 16,515, or nearly 30 per cent. of the number engaged. All this loss occurred before 1 p. m., more than three-fourths of it in the little over four hours from 6 o'clock to half-past 10, and on a field not over 1,500 yards from north to south, with an average width, east and west, of 900 yards, an area of about 300 acres. No other equal area on the American continent has been so drenched in human blood.

"And of this precious blood of the young manhood of America, you, comrades of the Thirty-fourth New York, contributed your full and generous share. You came upon the field at this point, at a most critical moment, and attested your manhood and courage by holding a most exposed position, until, struck in front and on both flanks, you were compelled to fall back, leaving 33 dead on the field and having 111 wounded, over 40 per cent. of the 311 engaged; about double the average on the whole field and 10 per cent. more than the average on this part of the field. (The loss of your regiment we take from the official records as published by the War Department. We observe that the inscription on your monument reads 43 killed and 74 wounded).

"The issues of the battle were momentous, far reaching and enduring. The three months preceding were the darkest in the history of the country. The Peninsula campaign had ended in failure; Buell's army in the west was on the retreat from Tennessee and Kentucky to the Ohio river; Pope's army was defeated in front of Washington, and nowhere was there a ray of hope. France and our English 'kin beyond the sea' had long desired a pretext for recognizing the Southern Confederacy and intervening in its behalf, and had assured the Southern leaders that recognition depended upon Southern victories, and Gen. Lee declared that one of the objects of his Maryland campaign was to gain recognition of the Confederacy and achieve its independence, and when he crossed the Potomac he was playing for this great stake, and every man in his army, from general to drummer boy, knew it.

"The Confederate victories in June, July and August appeared so conclusive of the ability of the South to maintain itself that, September 14, the day of South Mountain, when Lord Palmerston, prime minister of England, read in the *Observer* the accounts of Lee's victories at Second Manassas he wrote Lord John Russell, secretary for foreign

affairs, that the Federals had got a very complete smashing, and it seems not altogether unlikely that still greater disasters await them, and that even Washington or Baltimore may fall into the hands of the Confederates, and suggested that in this state of affairs the time had come for mediation between the North and South 'upon the basis of separation.'

"Lord Russell replied on September 17, while the battle of Antietam was in progress, that he agreed that 'the time is come for offering mediation to the United States government, with a view to the recognition of the independence of the Confederates,' and he further agreed that in case of failure of mediation 'we ought ourselves to recognize the Confederate states as an independent state,' and suggested a meeting of the cabinet on September 23 or 30 to consider the matter. Appreciating that this would be a hostile act, he concluded by saying 'we ought to make ourselves safe in Canada.'

"Then followed an exchange of views among the leading members of the cabinet, resulting in an informal agreement to move in the matter, and September 23, the day after Mr. Lincoln's proclamation of emancipation, Lord Palmerston wrote to Lord Russell that he agreed with him in his plan of proceedings about mediation, and that the offer should be made before the middle of October. It was evident that a great conflict was taking place northwest of Washington, which must have a great effect on the state of affairs, and if the Federals sustained a great defeat they might be at once ready for mediation, 'and the iron should be struck while it is hot.' On the other hand, should the Federals have the best of it 'we may wait awhile,' says Palmerston, 'and see what may follow.'

"What followed is known to history. Lee was driven from Maryland, the proclamation of emancipation was given to the world, and October 2 Palmerston suggested that the matter of mediation and recognition be deferred, and it was deferred forever. This was one great result of the battle, and there was another of much greater moment.

"From the beginning of the war earnest and patriotic men and women, recognizing that slavery was a curse to the country and the cause of the war, prayed and urged that the institution be destroyed. For a time that great and good man, Abraham Lincoln, the greatest statesman of his day, the greatest commander and the ablest strategist of the civil war, and the greatest leader of a free people, resisted the pressure, believing that the time had not yet come, but knowing that it would come, and when Lee crossed the Potomac into Maryland, he registered a vow that should he be driven back he would free the slave. Lee was driven back and, on September 22, came that immortal paper, the preliminary proclamation of emancipation. To use Mr. Lincoln's words 'When Lee recrossed the Potomac I threw the proclamation after him.'

"Here was made history, here was rolled back the first Confederate invasion of the North; on this field was arrested the recognition

of the Southern Confederacy and foreign intervention; on this field died human slavery.

"It is eminently proper, men of the Thirty-fourth New York, that on this ground, hallowed and consecrated by the blood of your comrades, you should perpetuate in enduring stone what you suffered and did here that our beloved country should live.

"You come here to perform this gracious duty when all is at peace. The scene is different from that of 40 years ago. You see the same blue mountains beyond the Potomac, the same blue hills of Maryland are here, enclosing entrancing valleys, the same rippling Antietam carries its sparkling waters to the Potomac, and the Potomac still runs to the sea, and there is the same blue sky above us, looking down upon this smiling valley, with its orchards, fields of corn and luxuriant grass, but the ground is not now plowed with shot and shell and harrowed with bullets; no more is it moistened and crimsoned with human blood; battle-death and suffering have disappeared.

'There are domes of flowers where stood the white tent
There are plows in the tracks where the war wagons went;
There are songs where only was Rachel's lament.'

"Mr. Chairman, I congratulate you, your committee, and your comrades upon the beauty and appropriate character of your monument; it is an ornament to the field. In behalf of the United States, and under instructions from the Secretary of War, I accept its perpetual custody. A grateful government will give it the same tender care that it gives your comrades who fell here, and who now repose in yonder peaceful cemetery that crowns with beauty the ridge that looks down upon the Antietam."

LETTER FROM CAPTAIN NORTHUP

Los Angeles, Cal., September 10, 1902.

*Dear Colonel Suiter, and Comrades of the Thirty-fourth N. Y. Vols.,
Battle-field, Antietam, Md.*

It will be a great disappointment to me not to be present with you at the unveiling of your beautiful monument Sept. 17th, just forty years from the time we fought so heroically on that sacred spot—made so with the life blood of many of our noble boys from Herkimer County and New York. But I am reminded that I must be brief, for you will hear from other comrades, and from those who will address you as speakers of the occasion. I would gladly write at length and give a thrilling report of scenes witnessed that day, did time permit. I wrote a personal letter to Lieut. Chapin, and he will perhaps mention in his remarks some messages that I asked him to deliver to several of the comrades who were so very kind to me after I was wounded, and state how I was permitted to cross Antietam, or Sharpsburg Creek, before going into battle; also tell how the flag was carried from the field, and how many rallied after we had fallen back.

No one can ever know how I earnestly long to meet you, my dear Colonel and Comrades, once more before answering to the final roll-call, and talk over again the scenes we passed through together in our army life, but in all human probability I shall never have that privilege. In any event, may we each resolve to do our very best, and to follow the noble example and teachings of the Captain of our Salvation, and at last hear the welcome plaudit "Well done thou good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

Fraternally,

E. S. NORTHUP.

LETTER FROM COLONEL SUITER

Herkimer, N. Y., September 16th, 1902.

To the Officers and Members of the Thirty-fourth Regiment N. Y. Vol. Association. My Dear Comrades:

It is with feelings of the deepest regret that the infirmities of old age, I being now past eighty-six years, prevent my being present with you this memorial day, and to clasp your hands on this field where forty years ago to-day we participated in the hard fought battle of Antietam.

September 17th, 1895, seven years ago, our Association passed a resolution that I appoint a committee of three members of the Association to procure information, and make arrangements for the erection of a suitable monument to our memory on this field. The beautiful monument before you testifies more than I can express to you, how well and faithfully they have performed the work assigned to them.

As each year rolls by and we gather at our annual reunions, we look in vain for some familiar faces, but they are missing. The number each succeeding year grows smaller. Soon we will all be gathered to our permanent camping ground, but this monument, the testimonial of an appreciative state and liberal county, will ever stand as a memorial to the memory of the gallant old Thirty-fourth Regiment.

Permit me again to say how sincerely I regret my being compelled by my old age and enfeebled condition from being present at this our annual reunion, and the dedication of our monument, and to thank the comrades of the monument committee for the able manner in which they have carried out the resolution, passed by you September 17th, 1895.

May God bless and preserve you all.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES A. SUITER, *Pres't.*

No. 30.

REPORT OF COL. SUITER ON THE BATTLE OF FAIR OAKS

FAIR OAKS, IN FRONT OF RICHMOND, VA., June 3, 1862.

In pursuance of orders I beg leave to submit the following report:

I left camp, near Tyler's house, on the north side of Chickahominy, at about 2 o'clock P.M. on Saturday, the 31st day of May, 1862, preceded by the First Minnesota Regiment and followed by the Eighty-second New York (Second New York Militia) Regiment, Gorman's Brigade. We passed up the river about 1½ miles, when we crossed, encountering great difficulties in passing the low lands adjacent to the south bank of the river, occasioned by an overflow of the banks of the stream, the men having some of the way to march through the water and mud waist deep. We arrived on this field about 5.30 P.M. I immediately formed my command in line, its right near the house on the high ground and extending thence easterly along a post-and-rail fence toward the wood in that direction, two pieces of artillery (a portion of Rickett's Battery,) being posted on the opposite side of said house, the First Minnesota Regiment filing off and forming in line of battle on the right, their line extending along and past a piece of woods situated on the westerly side of said house and about 150 yards distant from it, the Eighty-second New York forming in our rear, their line parallel with ours.

About this time we heard volleys of musketry on the westerly side of the house. I was ordered to forward in line over the fence, and then formed on the right into line. While I was executing the last-mentioned movement the right of my line received heavy volleys of musketry from the direction of the woods on the west side of the house, which was returned by my command as it arrived on the line. The Eighty-second New York wheeled into line on my right, its right resting upon and supporting the battery, its left on my right. The firing became general along the whole line and continued so for some time, the enemy several times emerging from the woods, evidently with the intention of charging upon and capturing the guns above mentioned, but were as often repulsed and driven back.

About 7.30 o'clock the enemy were seen to file out of the woods on the west, evidently with the intention of outflanking and turning our left. About this time the Twentieth Massachusetts Regiment wheeled into line in continuation of ours and on our left. A few well-directed volleys repulsed the enemy at this point and drove them back under cover of the woods. About a quarter of 8 o'clock I was ordered to charge the enemy with the bayonet in the woods, which we did in good order, pouring into them a withering and deadly fire as we charged, the enemy standing their ground till my command mounted the fence on the skirt of the woods, when they broke and ran in great confusion. We followed them about 20 rods, when we lost sight of them in the darkness. I was ordered to withdraw my command, which I did, and formed it in the field just outside of the wood, when we rested for the night.

My loss during the engagement was 19 killed, 76 wounded, and 3 missing.* Three of the wounded have since died.

The officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of my command manifested the utmost degree of courage and bravery during the whole engagement.

I was assisted in the field by Lieutenant-Colonel Byron Laffin, Major Charles L. Brown, and Adjutant George W. Thompson, all of whom rendered invaluable services. Their conduct, as well as that of my entire command, throughout the engagement, cannot be too highly commended.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

JAMES A. SUITER,

Colonel, commanding Thirty-fourth New York Volunteers.
Brigadier-General WILLIS A. GORMAN, Commanding.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

No. 85.

COLONEL SUITER'S REPORT ON FIRST FREDERICKSBURG

NEAR FALMOUTH, VA., December 17th, 1862.

SIR: In obedience to orders from brigade headquarters, I would submit the following report of the part taken by my command in the movements from the 11th to 16th instant.

I received orders to march at 6.30 A.M. on the 11th. We marched to within about three-quarters of a mile of Fredericksburg, where we halted in rear of a high point of land until about 5 P.M.; were then moved forward to the river, and immediately crossed over under a severe fire of shell from rebel batteries on the heights beyond the city, and from musketry from rebel troops in the city. Having gained the opposite side, my regiment was moved to the right of the road on the river, protected by a high bank, the men lying down. Three of my companies were sent to picket the street at my right, with orders to closely watch the movements of the enemy.

At daylight I moved my regiment on the first street running parallel with the river; was halted here for a few hours; was then moved to a position on Princess Anne street, sending one company to picket at or near the house on the bluff at the extreme right of the city, the enemy occasionally shelling us from their position on the heights beyond the city.

On the morning of the 13th I was ordered to the front to support the troops then engaged with the enemy. I was ordered to put my regiment in position near the graveyard, on the outskirts of the city. We lay in this position but a few minutes, when I was ordered to leave for another position. This was accomplished with the loss of but one man, Lieutenant Ransom, mortally wounded by the explosion of a shell. We moved to the left until we gained the street leading to the battle-field. In moving down this street I lost one man, killed.

Having gained a point, we moved by the right flank over the field on the right of the road, until we gained the hill, and took a position at the base at about 4 P.M., my line being the third; the fighting at this time becoming severe in front and to the left of my line.

About 5 P.M. General Tyler's Brigade came upon the field with loud cheers. This attracting the attention of the enemy, they opened upon my line with shell, killing and wounding many of my command. General Sully coming upon the field at this time, caused this brigade to again move off, which they did, in great confusion. By command of General Sully I now moved my regiment to a position in rear of the brick tannery, my right resting near the plank road. When it became dark, I threw one of my companies on the right of the road, forming a line of pickets in front of the rifle-pits of the enemy. At about 3 A.M. I was relieved by the Fourth Regular Infantry. I returned to the city and took a position on Princess Anne street at about 4 A.M., lying in this position until 9 A.M.

On the morning of the 14th, by order, I again moved my command to near the railroad; lay here until about 1 P.M., when I was ordered to Farquhar street, and took position upon the west side of the street; lay here until about 5 P.M., when I was ordered to my former position, near the railroad.

At 7 P.M. detailed 75 men for fatigue duty to throw up earthworks. Being absent about one hour, they returned to the regiment, the work having been abandoned. At about 10 P.M. received an order to again fall in and return to this camp, which was accomplished, arriving at about 2 A.M. on the 16th. My loss during this time was 3 killed, 12 wounded, and 18 missing.

I take great pleasure in stating that my command behaved most gallantly during the whole time they were under the terrific fire from the enemy's batteries, not a man leaving the ranks.

I would also state that some cowardly members of a regiment (unknown) abandoned their colors, which were recovered by Captain Northup, of my regiment, and saved the disgrace of falling into the hands of the enemy.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

JAMES A. SUITER,

Colonel, Commanding.

Captain J. H. PELL, Assistant Adjutant General.

REPORT OF LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BEVERLY ON "SECOND FREDERICKSBURG"

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA., May 8, 1863.

Lieutenant:

I have the honor to report that, in compliance with orders received from headquarters, this command left camp at or about 12 o'clock on the night of the 2d instant. On arriving at the Lacy house, opposite Fredericksburg, we halted, and remained resting on arms until sunrise. While here Colonel Byron Laffin was called to the command of the brigade, and I assumed command of the regiment. The call for one lieutenant and 25 men as volunteers for special services was answered with promptness, and it is gratifying to know that 18 of the number were of those who *claimed their discharge from the service the day before*. At 6 o'clock or thereabouts, the regiment, left in front, crossed the bridge and entered the city.

After filing into Princess Anne street, arms were stacked and the men allowed to rest. Not long after, orders came to move to the right. Our course lay over an open field, in full view of the enemy, and, as a consequence, we were greatly exposed to the fire of his batteries. Shell and solid shot burst among or passed through the ranks, but I am happy to state that but 4 men were wounded, and no one seriously. During this trying time every man, as far as I could discern, was in his place, and as cool and collected as it is possible for men to be in like circumstances. Reaching the right, a canal stopped our advance, and we halted near the river awaiting orders. Between 11 and 12 o'clock, General Sedgwick having captured the heights, I returned to the city with my command, passed through and went up on to the heights, resting at noon upon the second crest. While here I received orders to return. I again passed through the city, recrossed the river, and went into camp on the heights opposite.

The command has remained here since that time. As before intimated, the loss is slight, numbering 2 slightly wounded, 1 severely, and 1 missing.

I am happy to state that I have no complaint to make of the conduct of the men, either on the march or while exposed to the enemy's fire. With the exception of the wounded and 1 man missing, all the command is present and ready for duty. I would state that I was most ably assisted throughout the day by Major Sponable and Adjutant Kirk.

I would also make mention of Lieutenant James McCormick, of Company H, the volunteer officer for special service. Though not under my special supervision, I learn that he bore himself most nobly and bravely during the entire day.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JOHN BEVERLY,

Lieutenant Colonel, Commanding Thirty-fourth Regiment,
New York Volunteers.

Lieutenant ANDREW LEVERING, Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

THIS COMPLETES THE RECORD

The following correspondence explains itself:

HOTEL MARGARET, BROOKLYN, N. Y., April 18, 1902.

Hon. ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War,
Washington, D. C.,

DEAR SIR:—I enclose you herewith the deed of a plot of ground, which the above regimental organization, the Veteran Association of the Thirty-fourth Regiment of Volunteer Infantry, has lately acquired on the old battle-field of Antietam, at Sharpsburg, Md. We have taken the liberty to have this deed made out directly to the Government of the United States. We trust that the Government will see fit to accept the deed, and to give the plot such care and attention as may be necessary in the future. We are now having a splendid granite monument erected on the plot, and the same will be dedicated on the coming anniversary of the battle, September 17 next. We have conferred with your representative at Antietam, Mr. Charles W. Adams, and he has advised us that we should send the deed directly to you.

We consider that our monument will be one of the finest contributions thus far made to that historic field, and we are hoping that the Government will see its way clear to accepting the gift, and through its representatives, giving the monument and plot all needful care and attention in the future.

I have the honor to remain,

Very truly yours,

L. N. CHAPIN,

Secretary Monument Com.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON, June 18, 1902.

DEAR SIR:—Referring to your letter of April 18th last transmitting, on behalf of the Veteran Association, Thirty-fourth Regiment, Volunteer Infantry, State of New York, deed of a plot of ground on the battle-field of Antietam, and replying to your further communication of 11th instant, on the subject, I beg to inform you that under authority of the Act of Congress approved August 30, 1890 (26th Stats. 401), "authorizing the Secretary of War to acquire land by purchase or gift, for the purpose of marking the lines at Antietam," I hereby accept the conveyance above referred to, on behalf of the United States.

The delay incident to the acknowledgment and acceptance of the conveyance was occasioned by the necessity of having the deed duly recorded, as the laws of Maryland provide that

"No deed of real property shall be valid for the purpose of passing title unless acknowledged and recorded as herein directed. (Public General Laws of Maryland, Vol. 1, Article 21, Section 15, page 255.)

Very respectfully,

ELIHU ROOT,

Secretary of War.

Mr. L. N. CHAPIN, Secretary,
Veteran Association, &c., &c.,
Hotel Margaret,
Brooklyn, N. Y.



"THE BIVOUAC OF THE DEAD"

"As man may, he fought his fight,
Proved his truth by his endeavor;
Let him sleep in solemn rite,
Sleep forever and forever.
Lay him low, lay him low,
In the clover or the snow;
What cares he? he cannot know.
Lay him low!"

“Patriotism is such a loving sense of the unity and the vitality of the national life as will lead one gladly to obey the law, to guard its dignity, to aid its enforcement, to exercise a noble self-restraint, to cultivate civic virtues and political wisdom, TO SACRIFICE, TO SUFFER, AND, IF NEED BE, TO DIE for the country.”

REDEDICATION

On October 12, 1996, The Captain Henry Galpin Civil War Roundtable of Little Falls, New York, in conjunction with the Antietam Battlefield National Park Service, met at the 34th New York Volunteers monument. The purpose was to rededicate this recently renovated monument and remember the gallant men who so faithfully served in the 34th New York.

At the ceremony, Cletus McLaughlin, a descendent of a member of the 34th New York, spoke in behalf of those present. In his speech he echoed some of the heart rendering words spoken in the Gettysburg address.

"As President Lincoln so eloquently expressed that historic day in Gettysburg, 'we cannot dedicate - we cannot consecrate - we cannot hallow-this ground. However, 'it is for us, the living,' to guard the memory of those who gave that last full measure of devotion'."

The reprinting of this regimental history has been motivated by the sincere respect, honor, and gratitude we hold for the brave men of the 34th New York. Although the elements of nature and time have eroded the fields on which they fought, and washed away the blood they shed, the trials they passed through and the sacrifices they made have not been forgotten. The preservation of this volume ensures that their deeds will not be lost to future generations.

The Captain Henry Galpin Civil War Roundtable
Little Falls, New York
1998

<http://stores.ebay.com/Ancestry-Found>

Many years later, with the hand of Ancestry, the ranks, the remaining veterans of the "old 34th" finally saw fit to commit their deeds to paper, so that future generations would know them. But as time passed and the future became the past, the written legacy of the 34th New York sank into obscurity.

The sacrifice made by the men of the 34th New York should never be forgotten, for its impact and relevance are timeless. To that end, the story of the 34th New York Volunteers, as was recorded by the men that lived it, has once more been brought into the light. And it truly is a tale, as Colonel Fox suggests, told by "that grandest type of manhood - The American Volunteer."

Republishing of this text was made possible by the Captain Henry Galpin Civil War Roundtable of Little Falls, N.Y. Founded in 1990, the Galpin CWRT's mission is the promotion, cultivation and preservation of our Civil War heritage.

**Captain Henry Galpin Civil War Roundtable
Rededication of the 34th New York Volunteer Infantry Regiment Monument
Antietam National Battlefield – October 12, 1996**

<http://stores.ebay.com/Ancestry-Found>



“There are no better teachers for those who come after us than the silent monuments on the battlefields, marking the places where men died for a principle they believed right, whether they wore the blue or gray uniform.”
Major Wells Sponable at the dedication of the 34th New York Monument, September 17th, 1902.