A HISTORY

OF

THE FIFTH REGIMENT

NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS,

IN THE

AMERICAN CIVIL WAR,

1861-1865.

IN TWO PARTS.

By

WILLIAM CHILD, M. D.,
Major and Surgeon
Historian of the Veterans' Association of the Regiment.

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TO

THE LIVING AND THE DEAD

OF THE "FIGHTING FIFTH" REGIMENT, NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS, IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION,

THIS VOLUME IS INSCRIBED

By the Author, WILLIAM CHILD
PART I.

A DETAILED HISTORY OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE FIFTH REGIMENT NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS.
PREFACE.

In this volume I have sought to present an account of the Fifth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers. It is a history of the regiment and its doings, considered collectively, as a war organization. The recorded brave deeds, incidents, anecdotes and biographies are incidental, illustrative and subordinate to the main narrative, and are of secondary importance. The history, excepting in rare instances, is confined to events and individuals immediately connected with the regiment.

The money advanced, the time consumed, the responsibilities incurred and the labor performed have been considerable; yet I have been invariably well sustained by the comrades of the Fifth. The traditional fidelity to duty and honor exists in the veterans of our association. Aid has been rendered by comrades of other regiments and states. Our state historian has exhibited great interest and has rendered much aid.

With pride I have written these pages. Our state may well be proud of the productions of her hills and valleys, as exhibited in the bravery, endurance, patriotism and fervor of her sons in this grand fighting regiment. She may well be proud of every man that justly wears our badge. Citizens, let us cherish the memory of these men. Let us preserve these records for coming generations.

Comrades, "God bless us every one" is and ever will be the sentiment of your humble servant and historian,

WILLIAM CHILD.
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CHAPTER I.


The great achievement of civilization is "government." That races once savage should become nations, whose individuals by mutual consent submit to general laws, for the mutual protection of person and property, is a magnificent result of human thought and effort. When this result is fully attained by the just appreciation and practical recognition of human rights; when all differences between sections and nations are settled by arbitration, instead of by war, then will have been reached the grandest point of human wisdom and cultivation. When we shall have added the pure and unselfish principles taught by Christ, then shall we have attained the great consummation of human and Divine wisdom, in perfect government. In such a government justice and mercy will prevail, not force nor favor.

But, until this supreme point of perfection is attained, force is a positive necessity to the existence of government. No nation can be recognized as such until, by an armed force, it can and does protect itself against aggressors, external and internal, within a reasonable time and by a limited severity.

Says Draper: "Government does not mean influence—it means force. The government which has neither the resolution nor the power to prevent itself being assassinated has no right to live." Soldiers constitute this force. Under existing conditions of human affairs armed men and military organizations are a positive necessity. Hence all nations cultivate military enthusiasm, honor valorous deeds and perpetuate
heroic memories. Admiration, gratitude and justice compel us to this.

We are under an unusual debt to the volunteers of 1861-'65. We are indebted to those volunteers for their lofty spirit of patriotism, for their undaunted courage, and for the actual service rendered. Our people have many times and in many forms exhibited their admiration, their gratitude and their sense of justice. Again let us do this by recording the brave deeds of one of our state organizations in the War of the Great Rebellion.

In the year of our Lord 1861, and the year of the United States of America the 85th, began the

WAR OF THE GREAT REBELLION.

Difference of temperament, variety of interests, contrariety of opinion, and extreme antagonism of principles had long existed. Congressional and editorial cudgeling had become furious and frequent. Indirect and local warfare developed into direct and general hostilities. On the 14th day of April the Confederate attacked the Union forces in Fort Sumter, in Charleston harbor. The fort was evacuated, but the flag was saluted. Thus the Northern and Southern "heart" was fired.

For fifty years the minds of men were being exercised upon these questions. One, then another, question would seem to be prominent. But always, the question of supremacy in the affairs of the government was the real and important issue between the sections. One deprecated the supremacy of the other section because a local and sectional institution might be extended or restricted. Generations had become imbued with the idea that their section or state had rights to be maintained and wrongs to be avenged, demanded their allegiance in antagonism to other sections and states, and ignored any, —all obligations to the general government. It was a sentimentality. There were no invaded rights; there were no enacted wrongs. It was a sentimentality grown into mutual contempt and violent hatred. Thus all the states
were carried away in a flood of passion or patriotism, among them New Hampshire.

Proclamations, calls, appeals, editorials, mass meetings, orations from the platform, sermons from the pulpit, envy, hate, pride, avarice, Confederate success and Union disaster, just now intensified the war spirit. Troops were enlisted, mustered, drilled, organized and hastened to the seat of war. Actual war was upon us with its excitement, turmoil and fury. New Hampshire men had fought at Louisburg and Quebec; at Bunker Hill and Bennington; at Trenton and Yorktown; at Lundy's Lane and New Orleans; at Monterey and Chapultepec—on every sea and ocean, and they were not to be behind in the coming contest. They did well their part in the most bloody war of modern times.

In those days the conservative element of our state and legislature opposed, what seemed to be, the too great powers granted to the governor and council, in the expenditure of money for war purposes. But the people and the legislature were unanimous in their devotion to the Union.

The following resolution passed both branches of the legislature unanimously, and was approved July 4th:

Resolved, * * * That the contest now existing, between the Government and the disloyal people that have commenced an unjustifiable and treasonable war upon its constitutional authority, should be regarded by all loyal men not as a sectional war, not an anti-slavery war, nor a war of conquest and subjugation, but simply and solely a war for the maintenance of the Government, the suppression of rebellion, and the preservation of the *magna charta* of our liberty and national unity.

All parties asserted the above to be the sole object of the war, and claimed to be sincere in their assertion.

This being the situation in the summer of 1861, several New Hampshire organizations were sent to the seat of war, among them

THE FIFTH REGIMENT NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS.

In "New Hampshire in the Great Rebellion," Maj. Waite says:—
May a grateful country do the Fifth New Hampshire Regiment of Volunteers justice—written history never can.''

With the above for our motto; with justice for our guide; with truth for our companion; with affection and admiration as incentives, we record these heroic deeds. A fortunate combination of circumstances rendered this one of the most effective organizations in the service.

For more than a quarter of a century the unpublished records have been the choicest treasures of the surviving members of the Fifth, or of the friends of the slain. Every statement in the following pages is from a diary, letter, or personal record of those days, written on the march, at the bivouac, or on the battlefield, or from the concurrent testimony of two, ten or an hundred living witnesses.

And not alone from the members of the Fifth, but from members of other regiments, from reports of general officers, from citizens and from civil officers, we shall produce other and disinterested testimony respecting the heroism and general efficiency of this war organization.

The writer was a non-combatant member of this regiment. He was a witness of, rather than a participant in, these deeds of valor, and is proud that it has fallen to him to record all these things.
CHAPTER II.


During the first days of August, 1861, the authorities of the state voted to raise and equip the Fifth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers to aid in the prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion.

Upon the 3d day of August Mr. Edward E. Cross arrived in New York city, via San Francisco, from Sonora, Mexico. On the 5th he was in Concord, and had an interview with Hon. N. S. Berry, governor of New Hampshire. The manner of raising troops and putting them into service was discussed, and suggestions were advanced. He then proceeded to his home in Lancaster. On the 17th he received a letter asking him to come to Concord for a consultation upon military affairs with the authorities. On the 20th he arrived in the city, and on the 22nd he met the officials. Here and then a colonel's commission was tendered and accepted. But he accepted the commission on condition that he should organize and fit out the regiment to suit himself and appoint all the officers. These terms were agreed upon. Says Colonel Cross in his Personal Journal: "I cheerfully bear testimony to the fair and honorable manner in which the authorities kept their faith. Just so far as I could I had my own way in every thing." His commission was dated August 27, 1861, and he was the first volunteer in the Fifth Regiment. He at once entered upon the duties of a colonel. He made arrangements for recruiting, obtaining
arms, equipments, tents, camp supplies, necessities and comforts, and fully organizing and preparing the regiment for active field service.

The following general order was issued:

**HEAD-QUARTERS FIFTH REGIMENT N. H. VOLUNTEERS,**  
**CAMP JACKSON, CONCORD, Sept. 26, 1861.**

*GENERAL ORDER,*)  
**No. 1.**

1. The camp of the Fifth Regiment of New Hampshire Volunteers (Light Infantry), near Concord, will be known as **"Camp Jackson."**

2. Major William W. Cook will assume command of the regiment until relieved, and issue the necessary orders for calls, drills and other purposes.

3. No officer or soldier will be allowed to leave camp without written permission of the commanding officer.

4. No intoxicating liquor will be allowed in the camp, or on the grounds, unless by written order of the medical officer.

5. No person, except the regular sutler of the regiment, will have the privilege of selling goods and stores on the camp-ground.

6. As soon as practicable, Lieutenant Colonel Connor will establish a school for the practical and theoretical instruction of all commissioned officers and first sergeants.

7. Officers and non-commissioned officers are recommended to study diligently the Regulations of the United States Army, the provisions of which will be strictly adhered to.

8. Any article of equipment or public property lost, damaged, sold, or otherwise disposed of by any officer or soldier, will be charged against him on the pay roll.

9. Soldiers will remember that they have no responsibility farther than to obey the orders of their superiors with promptness and good faith; and the commanding officer trusts that each officer and soldier will endeavor to be distinguished for ready obedience, gentlemanly conduct, and soldierly bearing.

   By order of Colonel Cross.

   CHARLES DODD, Adjutant.

On the 28th of September Company A entered the camp and was soon followed by other companies and detachments. In a few days over seven hundred men had arrived and were enrolled. The camp was south-east of the city about two miles across the river at the lower bridge on a bluff called Glover Hill. The ground was high, dry and well suited for use as a
Sibley tents were furnished and every thing arranged according to "Army Regulations." On taking command Colonel Cross established strict discipline. In camp the time was passed in constant drill. There was much rain, and the men were wholly unaccustomed to camp life, hence there was considerable discontent. During the first month the colonel had little or no assistance. Every requisition and contract for rations, clothing, equipments and all camp supplies demanded his attention. Nevertheless the men made little or no trouble. They readily adapted themselves to military laws and elicited much praise by their quiet, sober and orderly conduct. The advantages of strict discipline were apparent. To obey was soon learned. A slight mutiny soon ended in defeat and humiliation.

On the 1st of October Colonel Cross went to Washington on business for the regiment. He arranged for arms, but did not obtain "leave of absence" for Lieutenant Edward J Conner of the United States Army, that he might be lieutenant-colonel of the Fifth, as he much desired.

About the 24th of October Colonel Cross received orders to start for Washington with his regiment. He remonstrated, not being ready in many respects, not having his full complement of men, nor proper regimental supplies. Being sustained by the whole regiment in his remonstrance, he declared he would resign rather than depart for the seat of war with the regiment thus imperfectly-prepared, without a full complement of men, and with imperfect organization. He obtained a respite of a few days. The preparations for a complete regiment for field service were rapidly pushed, and the organization was perfected on the 26th.

The Fifth was recruited from all sections of the state, and was a fairly representative regiment. The localities were substantially as follows:

Company A—Captain, Edward E. Sturtevant, Concord; 1st lieutenant, James E. Larkin, Concord; 2d lieutenant, Stephen
E. Twombly, Milton, was recruited in Concord and composed principally of Merrimack county men.

Company B—Captain, Edmund Brown, Lancaster; 1st lieutenant, Welcome A. Crafts, Milan; 2d lieutenant, Rinaldo R. Somes, Laconia, was recruited in Lancaster and composed almost entirely of Coos county men.

Company C—Captain, James B. Perry, Lebanon; 1st lieutenant, Nathan H. Randlett, Lebanon; 2d lieutenant, William A. Moore, Littleton, was recruited in Lebanon and composed of Grafton county men.

Company D—Captain, John Murray, Newcastle; 1st lieutenant, George W Balloch, Somersworth; 2d lieutenant, Samuel F Varney, Rochester, was composed mostly of Strafford county men. Captain Murray had served in the United States army eleven years, was in the Mexican war, and was at the taking of Chapultepec.

Company E—Captain, Ira MQL. Barton, Newport; 1st lieutenant, Thomas J Rice, Boston; 2d lieutenant, Dexter G. Reed, Newport, was recruited in Newport and composed of men from Sullivan and Belknap counties, principally. The officers had before seen service.

Company F—Captain, Horace T H. Pierce, Keene; 1st lieutenant, Moses W Rand, Gorham; 2d lieutenant, Samuel S. Quinn, Keene, and was recruited in Keene, and composed mostly of Cheshire county men. Captain Pierce had seen service.

Company G—Captain, Charles H. Long, Claremont; 1st lieutenant, Jacob W Keller, Claremont; 2d lieutenant, Charles O. Ballou, Claremont, was recruited in Claremont, of Sullivan county men, mostly from Claremont.

Company H—Captain, Richard R. Davis, Wolfeborough; 1st lieutenant, Richard E. Cross, Lancaster; 2d lieutenant, Janvren W Graves, Tuftonborough, was recruited in Wolfeborough, the men being principally of Carroll county.

Company I—Captain, Charles E. Hapgood, Amherst; 1st lieutenant, Elijah W Johnson, Canaan; 2d lieutenant, John W Bean, Danbury, was composed of men from Hillsborough and Grafton counties.
Company K—Captain, Richard Welch, Plaistow; 1st lieutenant, James B. David, Amherst; 2d lieutenant, Francis W Butler, Bennington, was composed of men from Rockingham and Hillsborough counties.

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

The field and staff officers were as follows:—

Colonel, Edward E. Cross, Lancaster; lieutenant colonel, Samuel G. Langley, Manchester; major, William W Cook, Derry; adjutant, Charles Dodd, Boston, Mass.; quartermaster, Edmund M. Webber, Somersworth; surgeon, Luther M. Knight, Franklin; assistant surgeon, John W Bucknam, Lancaster; chaplain, Elijah R. Wilkins, Lisbon; sergeant-major, Daniel K. Cross, Hanover; quarter-master sergeant, John A. Duren, Keene.

The Fifth was recruited to fill the state's quota of the call of July, 1861, for 300,000 men.

In Camp Jackson, the recruits were received, uniformed, drilled, organized into squads, companies, battalions, then into one completed, full regiment, and finally mustered into the United States service by Major Seth Eastman, of the United States army. Companies A, C, G and K were mustered October 12; company I on the 15th, E and H on the 19th; B, D and F on the 23d, and the field and staff on the 26th day of October, 1861.

Numerically classed the regiment stood as follows:—

Field officers, - - - 3
Commissioned staff, - - 5
Company officers, - - - 30
Whole number commissioned officers, --- 38
Non-commissioned staff, - - 6
Non-commissioned company officers, - 130
Whole number non-commissioned officers, --- 136

Whole number of officers and non-commissioned officers, 174
Whole number of privates, - 836

Whole number of officers and men, - 1010
On same date of muster was issued the following general order:—

**MARCH OF THE REGIMENT.**

**HEAD-QUARTERS FIFTH REGIMENT N. H. VOLUNTEERS,**

*CAMP JACKSON, OCTOBER 26, 1861.*

**GENERAL ORDER,**

No. 5.

1. The Fifth New Hampshire Regiment will leave Concord for Washington, D. C., via Norwich and Worcester, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, on Tuesday morning, October 29, at 7 o'clock.

2. On Monday, at 1 o'clock, the tents will be struck, wagons packed, and the regiment leave its camp, and pass the night in Concord—arrangements having been made to that effect.

3. No non-commissioned officer or soldier will be permitted to carry a valise or carpetbag, and the colonel requests all commissioned officers to reduce their baggage to the lowest possible standard.

4. Two days' rations of boiled ham and hard bread will be packed in barrels, to be distributed on board the steamers, and one day's ration of dried beef and soft bread will be carried by each man in his haversack. Each soldier will also carry his tin cup, for use on the march. Captains will see that the rations of their companies are cooked and packed.

5. Captain E. E. Sturtevant, and a party of non-commissioned officers to be selected by him, will remain behind to arrest deserters and collect stragglers.

6. Each captain will see that five muskets are cleaned and taken on with his company for guard purposes, as the rifles belonging to the regiment will be issued in Washington.

7. Two cars will be allowed to each company Officers will stay with their companies, and see that they preserve good order and perfect sobriety,—and to this end will often inspect canteens and haversacks, and throw out all intoxicating liquor.

8. On cars, steamers and ferries, officers will see that the men observe all the regulations; that they do not crowd, nor talk in the ranks; and will try to prevent accidents, by watchfulness and strict attention to duty. There will be no cheering without orders.

9. Officers will not allow their men to leave the cars nor the line without urgent necessity, and will see that they return; nor will any soldier enter any grog-shop or saloon, in case the regiment halts in a city, but each officer and soldier will strive to preserve self-respect, and conduct like brave, loyal, intelligent citizens.
10. An officer of the day and officer of the guard will be detailed each
day, and they will constantly superintend the conduct and comfort of
the men.

11. Commissioned officers will superintend the striking of tents,
packing of wagons, knapsacks, etc., etc., of their respective companies;
and the colonel expects every thing to be done in a neat and orderly
style.

12. No expense will be spared to arrest any man who deserts his
regiment on the eve of its entering service; nor will punishment be
remitted to any soldier who gets drunk and disgraces himself and the
regiment on the morning of departure.

13. The non-commissioned officers are especially instructed to look
after their respective squads, and see that they are always quiet, sober
and ready to march.

14. Captains will see that the knapsacks of the men are properly
packed, the overcoats worn, and the blankets rolled and placed on the
top of the knapsack.

By order of the Colonel.

Charles Dodd, Adjutant.

This order is exactly re-produced. In it appears the spirit
of order, discipline, wise foresight and sagacity that directed,
influenced and pervaded the life and character of this organ-
ization. The attention to details may seem trivial, the
discipline may seem severe, yet in this direction alone was
the future success of the regiment. The spirit of this order,
esting in the minds and hearts of men equal to any, produced,
when thus organized, a regiment that has never been excelled,
and seldom equaled. Let this order and the outgrowth of its
spirit, as seen in the history of this regiment, be the careful
study of every son of New Hampshire. Its plain, simple
language, its unpretending and practical tone, its business-
like manner commend it. There are no high-sounding words.
There is no bombast. Reader, study this order. In it you
see the regiment.

On the 28th of October, 1861, General Order No. 6, was
promulgated, which order is here reproduced entire. Ac-
cordingly the regiment was officered as follows:—
FIFTH NEW HAMPShIRE.

CAMP JACKSON.

HEAD-QUARTERS FIFTH NEW HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT,
CONCORD, October 28, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 6.

This regiment is known as the Fifth New Hampshire Regiment. The field officers are

Colonel, EDWARD E. CROSS.
Lieutenant colonel, SAMUEL G. LANGLEY.
Major, WILLIAM W. COOK.

The commissioned staff are

Adjutant, CHARLES DODD.
Quartermaster, EDMUND M. WEBBER.
Surgeon, LUTHER M. KNIGHT.
Assistant surgeon, JOHN W. BUCKNAM.
Chaplain, ELIJAH R. WILKINS.

The non-commissioned staff are

Sergeant-major, DANIEL K. CROSS.
Commissary-sergeant, ISAAC W. HAMMOND.
Quartermaster-sergeant, JOHN A. DUREN.
Hospital steward, EDWIN A. KNIGHT.

Principal musicians,
MELVIN L. INGALLS.
EPHRAIM McDAIELL.

This regiment is composed of ten companies, which are lettered from A to K:

The company now commanded by Captain STURTEVANT shall be known as Company A.
The company now commanded by Captain BROWN shall be known as Company B.
The company now commanded by Captain PERRY shall be known as Company C.
The company now commanded by Captain MURRAY shall be known as Company D.
The company now commanded by Captain BARTON shall be known as Company E.
The company now commanded by Captain PIERCE shall be known as Company F.
The company now commanded by Captain LONG shall be known as Company G.
The company now commanded by Captain DAVIS shall be known as Company H.
The company now commanded by Captain Hapgood shall be known as Company I.
The company now commanded by Captain Welch shall be known as Company K.
The commissioned officers of Company A are

Captain, Edward E. Sturtevant.
First lieutenant, James E. Larkin.
Second lieutenant, Stephen E. Twombly.

The commissioned officers of Company B are

Captain, Edmund Brown.
First lieutenant, Welcome A. Crafts.
Second lieutenant, Rinaldo R. Somes.

The commissioned officers of Company C are

Captain, James B. Perry.
First lieutenant, N. H. Randlett.
Second lieutenant, William A. Moore.

The commissioned officers of Company D are

Captain, John Murray.
First lieutenant, G. W. Balloch.
Second lieutenant, Samuel F. Varney.

The commissioned officers of Company E are

Captain, Ira Mcl. Barton.
First lieutenant, T. J. Rice.
Second lieutenant, Dexter G. Reed.

The commissioned officers of Company F are

Captain, H. T. H. Pierce.
First lieutenant, Moses W. Rand.
Second lieutenant, S. S. Quinn.

The commissioned officers of Company G are

Captain, Charles H. Long.
First lieutenant, Jacob W. Keller.
Second lieutenant, C. O. Balloou.

The commissioned officers of Company H are

Captain, Richard R. Davis.
First lieutenant, Richard E. Cross.
Second lieutenant, Janvin W. Graves.

The commissioned officers of Company I are

Captain, Charles E. Hapgood.
First lieutenant, E. W. Johnson.
Second lieutenant, J. W. Bean.
The commissioned officers of Company K are

Captain, RICHARD WELCH.
First lieutenant, J. B. DAVID.
Second lieutenant, F. W. BUTLER.

The rank of captains in this regiment is as follows:

- Senior captain, Edward E. Sturtevant.
- Second captain, Richard Welch.
- Third captain, Ira McL. Barton.
- Fourth captain, Horace T. H. Pierce.
- Fifth captain, John Murray.
- Sixth captain, Charles H. Long.
- Seventh captain, James B. Perry.
- Eighth captain, Edmund Brown.
- Ninth captain, Richard R. Davis.
- Junior captain, Charles F. Hapgood.

The rank of first lieutenants in this regiment is as follows:

- Senior first lieutenant, Thomas J. Rice.
- Second first lieutenant, Richard E. Cross.
- Third first lieutenant, Welcome A. Crafts.
- Fourth first lieutenant, Jacob W Keller.
- Fifth first lieutenant, George W Balloch.
- Sixth first lieutenant, James B. David.
- Seventh first lieutenant, James E. Larkin.
- Eighth first lieutenant, Nathan H. Randlett.
- Ninth first lieutenant, Elijah W. Johnson.
- Junior first lieutenant, Moses W. Rand.

The rank of second lieutenants in this regiment is as follows:

- Senior second lieutenant, William A. Moore.
- Second second lieutenant, Rinaldo R. Somes.
- Third second lieutenant, Janvrin W Graves.
- Fourth second lieutenant, Charles O. Ballou.
- Fifth second lieutenant, Stephen E. Twombly.
- Sixth second lieutenant, Dexter G. Reed.
- Seventh second lieutenant, Francis W Butler.
- Eighth second lieutenant, Samuel S. Quinn.
- Ninth second lieutenant, Samuel F. Varney.
- Junior second lieutenant, John W Bean.

The non-commissioned officers in the several companies in this regiment are as follows:

**COMPANY A.**

First sergeant, Albert G. Cummings.
Second sergeant, Daniel Gibson.
ROSTER OF OFFICERS.

Third sergeant, Fourth sergeant, Fifth sergeant, First corporal, Second corporal, Third corporal, Fourth corporal, Fifth corporal, Sixth corporal, Seventh corporal, Eighth corporal,


COMPANY B.

First sergeant, Second sergeant, Third sergeant, Fourth sergeant, Fifth sergeant, First corporal, Second corporal, Third corporal, Fourth corporal, Fifth corporal, Sixth corporal, Seventh corporal, Eighth corporal,


COMPANY C.

First sergeant, Second sergeant, Third sergeant, Fourth sergeant, Fifth sergeant, First corporal, Second corporal, Third corporal, Fourth corporal, Fifth corporal, Sixth corporal, Seventh corporal, Eighth corporal,


COMPANY D.

First sergeant, Second sergeant,

Third sergeant, George R. Shapleigh.
Fourth sergeant, Charles F. Rogers.
Fifth sergeant, James W. Parks.
First corporal, George W. Downing.
Second corporal, James Daniels.
Third corporal, Lewis C. Fernald.
Fourth corporal, Winslow O. Garland.
Fifth corporal, William H. Upton.
Sixth corporal, John C. Pierce.
Seventh corporal, Randall F. Cass.
Eighth corporal, Frank L. Avery.

COMPANY E.

First sergeant, Jesse T. Cobb.
Second sergeant, Barron S. Noyes.
Third sergeant, John W. Lawrence.
Fourth sergeant, Luther Walcott.
Fifth sergeant, John S. Hebbard.
First corporal, Oscar D. Allen.
Second corporal, Matthew T. Town.
Third corporal, Charles M. Gould.
Fourth corporal, Stephen M. Thornton.
Fifth corporal, Augustus D. Sanborn.
Sixth corporal, George E. Frye.
Seventh corporal, Jared M. Davis.
Eighth corporal, Benjamin F. Chase.

COMPANY F

First sergeant, Joshua R. Bromly.
Second sergeant, Amos Lawrence.
Third sergeant, Emery S. Gould.
Fourth sergeant, Robert S. Goodall.
Fifth sergeant, George M. Snow.
First corporal, Corliss C. Wheeler.
Second corporal, William Whittier.
Third corporal, John H. Wait.
Fourth corporal, L. O. Lincoln.
Fifth corporal, Samuel E. Goss.
Sixth corporal, Albert A. Fassett.
Seventh corporal, George E. Houghton.
Eighth corporal, Frederick Barrett.

COMPANY G.

First sergeant, Samuel B. Little.
Second sergeant, Charles C. Shattuck.
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<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fifth sergeant</td>
<td>R. G. Austin.</td>
<td>First corporal</td>
<td>Wendell R. Cook.</td>
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<tr>
<td>First corporal</td>
<td>Wendell R. Cook.</td>
<td>Second corporal</td>
<td>George E. Brown.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fourth corporal</td>
<td>S. A. Hamlin.</td>
<td>Fifth corporal</td>
<td>Luther A. Chase.</td>
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<td>Fifth corporal</td>
<td>Luther A. Chase.</td>
<td>Sixth corporal</td>
<td>Lucius Veasey.</td>
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<td>Sixth corporal</td>
<td>Lucius Veasey.</td>
<td>Seventh corporal</td>
<td>John Young.</td>
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<td>Seventh corporal</td>
<td>John Young.</td>
<td>Eighth corporal</td>
<td>Edward P. Pike.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eighth corporal</td>
<td>Edward P. Pike.</td>
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**COMPANY H.**

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<th>Rank</th>
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<tr>
<td>First sergeant</td>
<td>Henry B. Randall.</td>
<td>Second sergeant</td>
<td>Charles W. Gilman.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Second sergeant</td>
<td>Charles W. Gilman.</td>
<td>Third sergeant</td>
<td>John W. Fogg.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fifth sergeant</td>
<td>Stephen D. Smith.</td>
<td>First corporal</td>
<td>Benjamin H. Rogers.</td>
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<tr>
<td>First corporal</td>
<td>Benjamin H. Rogers.</td>
<td>Second corporal</td>
<td>John W. Berry.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Second corporal</td>
<td>John W. Berry.</td>
<td>Third corporal</td>
<td>Daniel Libbey.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Third corporal</td>
<td>Daniel Libbey.</td>
<td>Fourth corporal</td>
<td>Jacob C. Clough.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fourth corporal</td>
<td>Jacob C. Clough.</td>
<td>Fifth corporal</td>
<td>Lewis A. Chesley.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fifth corporal</td>
<td>Lewis A. Chesley.</td>
<td>Sixth corporal</td>
<td>Morrill Nute.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sixth corporal</td>
<td>Morrill Nute.</td>
<td>Seventh corporal</td>
<td>Aaron N. Hanson.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Seventh corporal</td>
<td>Aaron N. Hanson.</td>
<td>Eighth corporal</td>
<td>Sampson W. Townsend.</td>
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<td>Eighth corporal</td>
<td>Sampson W. Townsend.</td>
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**COMPANY I.**

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<th>Rank</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First sergeant</td>
<td>George W. George.</td>
<td>Second sergeant</td>
<td>Albert A. Wells.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second sergeant</td>
<td>Albert A. Wells.</td>
<td>Third sergeant</td>
<td>George C. Flanders.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third sergeant</td>
<td>George C. Flanders.</td>
<td>Fourth sergeant</td>
<td>Charles H. Phelps.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Third corporal</td>
<td>Franklin Lovering.</td>
<td>Fourth corporal</td>
<td>Daniel A. Peabody.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sixth corporal</td>
<td>James Gould.</td>
<td>Seventh corporal</td>
<td>Henry A. Nichols.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Seventh corporal</td>
<td>Henry A. Nichols.</td>
<td>Eighth corporal</td>
<td>George Vose.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eighth corporal</td>
<td>George Vose.</td>
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**COMPANY K.**

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<th>Rank</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Second sergeant</td>
<td>Thomas H. Walker.</td>
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</table>
Third sergeant, David O. Clark.
Fourth sergeant, George S. Gove.
Fifth sergeant, German N. Breed.
First corporal, George M. Wilson.
Second corporal, George S. Fletcher.
Third corporal, John M. Davis.
Fourth corporal, Samuel Dolbear.
Fifth corporal, George W Bailey.
Sixth corporal, John C. Ryan.
Seventh corporal, James Stearns.
Eighth corporal, Joseph H. Sanborn.

The position of the several companies in this regiment, in order of battle, will be according to the rank of the captains, as follows:—

Company A—the first company on the right.
Company B—the second company.
Company C—the third company.
Company D—the fourth company.
Company E—the fifth company.
Company F—the sixth company.
Company G—the seventh company.
Company H—the eighth company.
Company I—the ninth company.
Company K—the tenth company.

The several companies, posted as above, will be designated from right to left in the maneuvers, as first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth companies.

All officers and non-commissioned officers in this regiment will be recognized, respected and obeyed according to their respective rank and position in the command.

Officers of the day will be detailed for one day's duty only, or until relieved.

The morning reports of companies, signed by the captains and first sergeants, will be handed to the acting adjutant, before 8 o'clock in the morning.

All roll-calls prescribed by Secs. 224, 225 and 226 of Art. 27 of the Army Regulations will be strictly observed.

The provisions of the Army Regulations of 1861 will be strictly observed as the acknowledged and standard authority from the War Department, for the government of this regiment, except when special necessity requires their modification, which necessity will be announced in general or special orders.

By order of Colonel Cross.

Charles Dodd, Adjutant.
LEAVING THE STATE.

On Monday, October 28, in the forenoon, the regiment was paraded and the colors were formally presented. Governor Berry presented the state, and Adjutant-General Colby the national, colors. Speeches were made by the governor and the general, and were answered by Colonel Cross. The same day, at 5 p.m., tents were struck, every thing packed, and the regiment marched to Concord. The regiment left Camp Jackson with one thousand and ten men. Each man had a tin cup, canteen, knapsack and haversack. Each haversack contained one day's ration of dried beef and soft bread. Rations of cold boiled ham and soft bread were packed in barrels, to be issued on board cars and steamers while on passage to the seat of war. The men were quartered in the various public buildings in Concord for the night, and were quiet and orderly. The citizens furnished hot coffee in the morning. At daybreak the line was formed, some necessities were issued, and all things arranged for departure. Finally, the colonel exhorted men and officers to soldierly conduct.

At half-past six o'clock, on this Tuesday morning, October 29, 1861 (just 30 years ago at this writing), the regiment being in line, the banners being unfurled, the orders were given—"Attention! right face! forward march!" The line of march for the depot was taken, the colors waving gaily and the band playing "The Girl I Left Behind Me." Amid tears and cheers the regiment at once embarked on the train for the seat of war. Alas! many a brave lad who followed his colors so gaily that day will never again see his native hills—home, father, mother, wife, sweet-heart—all given up for their patriotic devotion. This is a soldier's life. Captain E. E. Sturtevant and several non-commissioned officers were detailed to remain in Concord to arrest deserters and collect stragglers. The captains were ordered to provide that five muskets to each company were in order, and taken on for guard duty, until arms were issued by the government. No baggage was allowed non-commissioned officers and privates, and the smallest amount possible to the commissioned officers.

Two cars were allowed each company. Officers were required to remain with their companies, to see that they pre-
served good order and perfect sobriety; to frequently inspect canteens and haversacks, and to throw out all intoxicating liquors. The regiment was well supplied with wagons, having one four-horse canvas-covered wagon to each company; one to the regimental head-quarters; one to the hospital, and one ambulance—an imposing array of thirteen covered wagons of best quality, and fifty-two excellent horses.

On the morning of October 30, the regiment arrived at Jersey City by cars, via Nashua, Worcester and Norwich, and by the beautiful steamer, "Connecticut," via Long Island Sound; then on by cars to Philadelphia, where it received the usual free lunch, and friendly treatment accorded to all soldiers while passing through this city. On the steamer a man was found selling whiskey to the soldiers. He was put in irons, and carefully deposited some miles from Jersey City.

October 31, arrived at Bladensburg, Md., landing here at the railroad side without rations, many without blankets and without tents. Here the Fourth Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers met the regiment—company for company—with hot coffee and rations. A lasting and warm friendship was developed between the two regiments. This kindness was returned, in kind, after many months, at Point Lookout, Md., by the Fifth. This night the regiment camped upon the bare earth. The baggage was unloaded next day, Nov. 1. The camp ground was cleaned and made even, sinks dug, outlines marked, borders established, tents pitched and all the duties of a soldier's camp life at once begun.

This ground was near Bladensburg, Md. This was designated as Camp Casey, and was entered upon by the regiment just 30 days after entering Camp Jackson, near Concord, N. H.

Here properly ends Chapter 11, concerning the organization, preparation, and transportation of the Fifth Regiment to the seat of war. No regiment ever went forth with more exalted ideas of duty to country, and more correct views of their relations to those in command. In every way the organization was thoroughly prepared for effective service in the field. There were great expectations concerning this
regiment, and those expectations were never disappointed. These statements apply not alone to the fighting qualities but to the general efficiency of the regiment.

SOME GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS.

The men of this organization were larger than the average. At the first issue of clothing an unusual and noticeable number of the larger sizes was required. More than the usual number of men were above five feet and eight inches in height. The average age was 26 years, according to the enlistment roll, but probably really younger. The men had a reputation for good order, sobriety, and patriotic devotion, unexcelled by any. The newspapers of those times, in Concord, N. H., declared this repeatedly. There were few, if any men, of liberal education; yet all were well educated, well informed and unusually intelligent men. A large number of the rank and file attained high positions during, and since, the war.

The men came from every part and represented the business men of the state, with a fair proportion of the farmers and mechanics. They entered the service with a determination to suppress the Rebellion and preserve the Union. Perhaps more enthusiastic and excitable men had entered the earlier regiments, and perhaps high bounties, the draft, or the fear of the draft, had brought less enthusiastic and less patriotic men into the later organizations. However this may have been, the men of the Fifth were, as a class, representatives of the real yeomanry of the state. They were earnest, honest, reliable men.

The officers were practical men. They had had much experience with men. They possessed judgment and knowledge respecting the capabilities of men; and the men had confidence in and respected the officers. There may have been exceptions, but they were few. Colonel Edward E. Cross was a man of fine personal presence, iron will, great energy, courage in difficulties, bravery in danger, experience in the field and knowledge of men and things. He was the prime
factor in making this most excellent material into one of the best organizations in the army

The above statements will be confirmed by a careful study of the history of the regiment and by an examination of its records. In General Order, No. 5, may be found the spirit that pervaded and influenced the life and character of the regiment. This order was inspired by Col. E. E. Cross; was willingly and faithfully enforced by the commissioned officers; and was willingly and faithfully obeyed by the non-commissioned officers and the men in the ranks. The spirit of this order tinctured the life and made the record of the regiment, while the original officers and men continued in the service, and were in the majority; by contact and intercommunication when these became the minority; and by example and reputation after nearly all the original officers and men had passed out of service. The same sentiment passed on into the new organization—the Fifth New Hampshire Battalion.

The fighting at Fair Oaks did not excel that at Appomattox; that at Malvern Hill did not excel that at Cold Harbor; that at Antietam did not excel that at Petersburg. The officers and men of the old Fifth did not excel the officers and men of the new Fifth more than the master excels the pupil that develops and matures under his example, training and discipline. The spirit and blood of the former were the production of the same granite hills as the latter. The one could not excel the other in any and all natural qualities that constitute the man and the soldier. The early officers and men, having been disciplined together, knew and had confidence in each other, and, as a regiment, stood forth on the days of Fair Oakes, Antietam and Fredericksburg, as a power for offensive service better than ever after. Better officers and better men never went into battle. Their brave deeds can never be suitably recorded. Their days of severe, patient labor in swamps, in mud, in rain, in snow can never be fully known. These records, with their names, would fill volumes like this. "May a grateful country do the Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers justice—written history never can."
Thus, on the 31st day of October, 1861, the Fifth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers was set off at Bladensburg, Md., near the seat of war, standing forth a completed, fighting organization. After many months of drill, education, discipline and minor experiences of the camp, the march, the bivouac, the scout and the skirmish, General Sumner said: “The Fifth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers needs only one thing to render it the best of regiments—that is a baptism of fire.” It received that baptism, and that without stint, not by sprinkling, but by immersion.
CHAPTER III.

ARRIVAL AT BLADENSBURG, MD.—FOURTH REGIMENT RHODE ISLAND VOLUNTEERS—SEVERE STORM—ORDERS FOR LOWER MARLBORO’—MARCH TO AND FROM—DRILLS AND INCIDENTS—TRANSFERRED TO SUMNER'S DIVISION—MARCH THROUGH WASHINGTON TO ALEXANDRIA—CAMP CALIFORNIA.

In our last chapter we left our heroes at the seat of war on the 31st day of October, 1861, by the side of the railroad near the little village of Bladensburg, Md., without rations, blankets or tents, enjoying the kind hospitalities of the Fourth Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers, but sleeping on the bare earth.

November 1 the baggage and tents arrived. The camp-ground was cleaned and evened down, sinks dug, outlines established, and everything arranged according to army regulations. Then tents were pitched.

Just now began a furious and long-continued rain storm, drenching the men through and through, making the soil into deep and adhesive mud, rendering everybody uncomfortable in body and unhappy in mind. On the evening of the second day, in the midst of the storm, orders came for a forced march, next day, to Lower Marlborough, Md. Each man was to have two days' cooked rations and forty rounds of ball cartridges. During the whole night the men and officers were active in making preparations in the rain and mud. They cooked and packed rations, cleaned and burnished arms and equipments. No tents were to be taken, and only three wagons.

At 9 a. m., on the 3d, the regiments of the brigade marched out from the camp in this order: The Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, the Fourth Rhode Island Volunteers, the Forty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, the Fifth New Hamp-
shire Volunteers and one squadron of cavalry. The roads were wet, muddy, slippery and adhesive; the creeks were bank full of water; the bridges were narrow and unfirm, causing much delay in crossing and a corresponding double-quick advance to "close up." The men were in full marching order and unaccustomed to the "route" step; hence, altogether, the brigade made slow progress; nevertheless the men did well, and there were but few stragglers.

At 12 m. the brigade halted one hour for dinner in an old cornfield. The afternoon march was still more severe. The night camp was not reached until 9 p. m., and the men were completely exhausted. This night camp was in a beautiful young growth oak wood. The men lay on the bare earth, without tents and without supper. The length of this day's march was eighteen miles.

Next morning the men were aroused early, and had coffee before any other regiment. The Fifth led this day's march. The route lay through a good agricultural country, producing chiefly corn and tobacco. The expedition passed through Upper Marlborough, the shire-town of Prince George county, a dilapidated, unthrifty, Southern village.

The noon camp was at Ball's Ferry, near the Patuxent river; the men were foot-sore, chafed and much exhausted. The New Hampshire men seemed to endure the fatigue as well as any, and better than some, of the regiments. All were unaccustomed to such severe usage. Many men fell down to sleep at every halt and some were really seriously disabled by this severe march.

The afternoon march was in the county of Anne Arundel. Here were great farms, fine mansions surrounded by shade trees, shrubbery, orchards and broad fields of corn, wheat and tobacco. Here were evidences of wealth, comfort and refinement. This march dragged badly. The men were still tired and foot-sore, and would lie down by the roadside at every halt. About 9 p. m. the camp-fires of the advanced guard were seen glimmering through the trees, the band struck up a lively tune and the regiment marched into camp, wretchedly weary and exhausted. They camped without rations or
water. No rations came the next day; but before night they had plenty of stewed beans. The men did not complain. This day’s march was twenty-seven miles.

The object of this expedition was to disperse armed bands of men and prevent any disturbance of the election. Companies A and B were detached to remain at Upper Marlborough for guard duty, while the remainder went to near Lower Marlborough. Here they remained in camp while the Fourth Rhode Island did guard duty at the village of Lower Marlborough. Captain Sturtevant remained at Upper Marlborough in command of that detachment, and to superintend the polls. The storm was severe during the first night, and the men were instructed in making shelters by uniting blankets and supporting them with sticks or rails. On the 5th of November the men devoted themselves to rations and rest.

November 6, the men having rested one day and their mission having been accomplished, the return march began. It was finished in good order on the second day of the return, and on the fifth of the expedition. All received the compliments of the commanding general. Thus ended the regiment’s first campaign, without bloodshed, but it was the severest march, perhaps, the regiment ever made, so far as exhausting and, in fact, seriously disabling many of the men. The regiment marched fifty miles in two days, rested one day and returned to camp in two days. They were wholly unaccustomed to marching, they were in full marching order, and had not the many secrets of veterans for rendering marching easy; they were without sufficient rations; they were unacquainted with the route step, and with the many simple methods of relieving petty, but annoying, evils, resulting from marching and field service, such as abrasion of the skin upon the toes, feet and ankles; chafing between the legs, and between the arms and body; sweating under the armpits and other shallow cavities; all of which often disabled a soldier. The veteran knows exactly what may be a necessity and what may be a superfluity; what may be supplied by the country, the commissary and in a contingency. He has
learned that these disagreeable annoyances can be remedied by a frequent application of castile soap and water, lint and simple cerate. While none were killed, none wounded by shells or bullets, yet no campaign ever more thoroughly exhausted the men.

Respecting this Marlborough campaign, Colonel Cross, in his personal journal, says: "The men having rested twenty-four hours, we marched home in pretty good style. All along the line the men behaved with the utmost order, and we received the written thanks of the general in command."

November 8th the camp was cleaned, renovated and made comfortable. The regular calls and drills were instituted. The men soon recovered from their campaign. Its incidents and little episodes of fun and hardship furnished material for many a camp-fire gossip. Thus affairs continued until on the 12th was held the first regimental court martial. Two privates were tried for small offences.

On the 16th the brigade was reviewed by General Casey; on the 19th had brigade drill. November 22, Captain Long joined for duty, Lieutenant Crafts went to New Hampshire, by orders, on recruiting service, and the men had their first drill in regimental firing. On the 23rd had a review by General Howard.

On the 24th Frank Haywood died. Says Cross: "He was a great favorite of mine. I closed his eyes. He died just at reveille, and the last bugle note ushered his soul into the land of spirits."

On the 26th of November Colonel Cross attended a review of the Regulars by General McClellan. He rode with General Casey's staff and stood near McClellan, while the troops passed in review. The troops appeared well and were finely equipped.

On November 27 they were preparing for a Thanksgiving celebration, when they received orders transferring the regiment to General Sumner's Division, and then orders to pack up, cook two days' rations and be ready to march across the Potomac at daylight next morning.
Immediately all was hurry and bustle. It was exceedingly unpleasant to abandon our camp, with its comfortable fixtures, but all were elated with the idea of getting into the enemy's country. Reveille sounded at 3:30 on the morning of our departure, November 28. All were alert. Coffee was soon served. At 4:30 a.m. the "general" was sounded, the tents were struck, and we marched gaily off the ground, with colors flying, muskets gleaming and band playing.

The route led through Washington city. We passed along Pennsylvania avenue, entering it near the Arlington House. We had fully one thousand men, fourteen covered wagons, sixty horses, the field and staff all mounted and in regular order and gaily attired, band playing, alternating with the more martial and inspiring music of the drum corps, the colors waving with dignity and grace in the breezes coming in from the Potomac. The regiment attracted much attention, elicited much praise and aroused hearty and prolonged applause.

As we debouched into the avenue we were reviewed by Senator Wilson of Massachusetts, who knew that the regiment would pass then and there.

The regiment marched up the avenue, company front. The men marched splendidly and the music was inspiring. At the National Hotel, a large crowd of citizens and soldiers had gathered to see the regiment, and cheered the men again and again. They crossed Long bridge about noon, and after a nine-miles' march, passed through Alexandria, passing the Marshall House, marching about three miles on the Little river turnpike; camped on the Richard's farm about sunset, without tents or blankets for the night.

Here properly ends chapter three, being an account of the experiences, doings, marches and campaign of the regiment from its arrival at Bladensburg, Md., until its arrival at a camp near Alexandria, Va. These experiences, doings, marches and campaigns consisted of life in Camp Casey, near Bladensburg, the march to Lower Marlborough, Md., to supervise the elections; the march through Washington,
across Long bridge to and through Alexandria; and to a location on Little river turnpike, about three miles westerly from Alexandria, near Fairfax seminary in front of Fort Worth about four miles from Arlington and eight miles from Washington.

GENERAL REMARKS.

At this time this region was a vast camping ground and depot for supplies. Here were cattle, horses, hay, grain and vegetables. Trains of cars closely following each other, daily and nightly, deposited near these cities thousands of men from the Eastern, the Middle, the Northern and the Western states. All these were marching to and fro, seeking and constructing their camps. The hills were white with tents; the plains glistened with the arms of moving troops. Great trains of canvas-covered wagons drawn by mules and freighted with army supplies moved slowly and complainingly to and fro with their burdens.

Amid all this strange commotion we leave the bright lads and strong men of the Fifth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers bivouacking on the open ground without tents, blankets or even food. Ah! my lads, you little knew that night, through what storms of rain, snow and hail; through what hurricanes of shot and shells and leaden balls, you would pass to God and to glory! Ah! then you were "your country's stay!"'

At this point the regiment had a history of exactly one hundred days. The first recruit was received August 27; the first detachment was received into Camp Jackson, near Concord, on the 28th of September; the muster in of the completed regiment was October 28; the departure from Camp Jackson was October 28, and the departure from Concord was October 29; arrived at Camp Casey, near Bladensburg, Md., November 1, and arrived at a camp near Alexandria, Va., November 29, and on the 30th moved to new ground; on the 5th of December were well and permanently fixed in a winter camp ready for duty. This ground was called "Camp California."
CHAPTER IV

CAMP CALIFORNIA—PICKET DUTY—ALARM—SCOUTING—BRIGADE INSPECTION—DRILL DISCIPLINE—FATIGUE DUTY—MAKING GABIONS, FASCINES, HURDL ES AND SAP ROLLERS—LONG ROLL.

On the 28th of November, 1861, just at sunset, we left the men of the Fifth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers in an open field without tents, some without blankets and without rations, upon the right of the Little river turnpike, about three miles westerly from Alexandria, Va. Here the regiment passed an uncomfortable night, some finding shelter in a barn, and others in ways known only to soldiers. On the 29th resumed the march, passed many encampments and finally arrived upon ground to be known as "Camp California." The regiment was assigned to General Howard's brigade, General Sumner's Division of the Second Army Corps, and occupied this position upon the right of this corps during the war.

The brigade now consisted of the Fifth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers, the Fourth Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers; the Eighty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers and the Sixty-first Regiment New York Volunteers—all commanded by General O. O. Howard. The division consisted of Howard's Brigade, French's Brigade and Meagher's Brigade (Irish). Before night the baggage arrived. The tents were pitched and matters at once arranged for the comfort of the men. On Saturday, November 30, a camp-ground was selected, the tents were re-arranged and much labor necessary to the comfort, health and decency of the regiment was performed. Hospitals were established by Surgeon Knight and Assistant Bucknam, which were well equipped and well supplied, and well managed by the medical officers and a suitable corps of ward-masters and nurses.
Having become well established, the regiment was ordered on a tour of picket for five days. December 6, at 9 a.m., having eight hundred sixteen men and officers, amid the cheers of the brigade, it marched away, accompanied by Generals Sumner, French and Howard. At noon it arrived at Edsill’s Hill, about four miles from camp toward the enemy, took possession and threw out pickets to fill a vacancy between those of Generals Sedgwick and Blenker. Colonel Cross personally rode along the lines and posted the men, and he daily visited each post. He also called attention to and brought about a change in the then existing “pass system.” On the completion of this tour the regiment was highly complimented by Generals Sumner and Howard. All returned to camp on the evening of the 11th.

Soon after 9 p.m., on December 12, orders came for Colonel Cross to report at once to General Sumner, while Lieutenant-Colonel Langley should, without noise, form the regiment. The general ordered the colonel to lead the brigade, in the absence of General Howard, to Edsill’s Hill, as soon as possible. The brigade was formed, marched away, arrived at the hill, took position with artillery, and remained until morning. At daylight was ordered to return to camp; when half way there had orders to return to the hill and did so. The men had neither rations nor suitable water. At noon the wagons came up with coffee and bread. They remained under arms during the day, and returned to camp at night. The men behaved with bravery, coolness and discretion.

After the return from this tour of picket, and from meeting the alarm, the time, excepting Christmas day, until January 1, 1862, was passed in drilling. During the holidays the men had several half days in which they were released from duty that they might celebrate and prepare winter quarters. On January 4 it snowed, hailed and rained. This was the first day the regiment had in this camp without drill or other duty. On Sunday, the 5th, there was inspection at 8 a.m., and divine service at 11 a.m. On the 6th had skirmish drill from 9 till 11 a.m., and officers’ drill from 12:30 to 1:30 p.
m. ; brigade drill from 2 till 4 p. m.; dress parade at the usual hour. From the 7th to the 14th there were drills and the common camp duties. On the 9th, Lieutenant Crafts arrived from New Hampshire with thirty-four recruits.

Second Tour of Picket.—On January 14 the regiment was ordered to prepare for a second tour of picket on Edsill's Hill. It was very cold with three inches of snow. On Wednesday the regiment was at the hill, having marched from the camp in the rain, mud and snow. The men were much exhausted and exceedingly uncomfortable. They obtained boards and hay from a barn near at hand, with which they constructed wigwams. It was cold, rainy and disagreeable during all this picket tour of five days. At this time Colonel Cross was detailed on court martial, and Lieutenant-Colonel Langley commanded. The colonel, however, visited the regiment and the picket line every day.

On the 18th, Captain Barton with forty men scouted toward the enemy's lines, Lieutenant Cross commanding the rear guard. The party captured one prisoner, ten cows and much poultry. On Sunday, the 19th, the regiment, having been relieved by the Eighty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, marched home to camp on the railroad track in mud and snow. From this date until the 29th, the regiment had the usual drill and camp duty. On February 2d, Governor Berry and Secretary of State Tenny, of New Hampshire, visited camp and remained during the day, and the governor addressed the regiment.

On the evening of the 4th, the colonel received orders to have the regiment ready to march at a moment's notice, with two days' rations and forty rounds of cartridges. But the order was soon countermanded, there having been a false alarm. On the next day went on a march on the road beyond Cloud's mills. On the 7th received news of the victory at Fort Henry, Tennessee; on account of which the regiment assembled and gave three cheers. On the 13th, had news of the capture of Fort Donelson. The whole brigade assembled and gave three cheers for the victory. February 22d was celebrated as a holiday by listening to reading of Washing-
Capt. J. W. Bean
2d S. Army
ton’s farewell address, by General O. O. Howard. The regiment had a visit from the New Hampshire Battery, and passed the afternoon in a drill and sham fight with them. On the 23d, Colonel Cross read an order for promotions and appointments. On the 24th the brigade was inspected by the inspector general. It rained hard and the men were drenched with water. In the afternoon the wind blew down the tents and turned everything “upside down.” On the 25th the men repaired the damages by the storm and wind. In the afternoon had brigade drill with blankets, haversacks and canteens in place. The day was warm and beautiful. On the 26th had bayonet and skirmish drill in the morning under Captain Cross, and brigade drill in the afternoon.

Third Tour of Picket was begun on the morning of Friday, February 28, after having been inspected and mustered for pay; it snowed all day and rained all night, and the men built huts in the woods for protection. On Saturday, March 1, the men were instructed in the manufacture of siege materials, by cutting withes and constructing gabions, fascines, hurdles and sap-rollers, by Colonel Cross. By invitation this work of the men was inspected by the general officers of the brigade and division. On Sunday, the 2d, the regiment was still on picket, the men finding protection from the storm in their huts. On the 3d it rained all day and night. No comfort for the men. On the 4th the regiment was about to return to camp when it was ordered to march out to Springfield Station. It did so, and went into camp in the woods, here to support General Howard. Remained here during the 5th in a fine oak grove which afforded excellent fuel. Built some wigwams. On the 6th marched up the railroad to Burke’s Station; camped in the woods. The regiment remained here during the 7th. The Sixty-fourth New York Volunteers had a brisk skirmish with the enemy and killed a cavalry-man.

On the night of the 8th, the regiment was called out at 10 o’clock by the long roll. The regiment was under arms in five minutes. It marched one mile on the double-quick; then marched one mile farther and went into line.
of battle in an open field, and there waited for the enemy. But they did not come. In the morning marched home, eleven miles, on the railroad. Says Colonel Cross in his personal journal: "The regiment behaved well—officers and men being cool and collected." Next day had Sunday inspection. Had orders to be prepared to march to the front and leave Camp California not to return. On the 10th had orders to march, taking everything that could not be dispensed with. The regiment was in line at 7 a. m., and at once began the march, the whole division moving. It rained during the whole day. The division marched fifteen miles. Of necessity much regimental property and many things of value to individuals were abandoned forever in the camp.

The men bade farewell to Camp California as a permanent winter home. The regiment had been almost exactly one hundred days in this camp. These were days of drill, discipline, night expeditions, marches and alarms. Many interesting facts, not strictly belonging to the narrative of the regiment, will be related because they constitute a portion of the history, though not directly connected with the regiment as a fighting organization.
CHAPTER V

CAMP CALIFORNIA CONTINUED—SICKNESS AND DEATHS—SCHOOLS FOR ARMY REGULATIONS, TACTICS, COMMON EDUCATIONAL DEFICIENCIES—MAIL, FACILITIES—SUMMER AND WINTER QUARTERS—COOKING—ADVANCE OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

During one hundred days from November 30, 1861, to March 10, 1862, Camp California was the home of the regiment. Here the men and officers were well drilled in the manual of arms and thoroughly instructed in military tactics. Hence daily expeditions, picket tours, scouts, marches by day and by night, in fair and in foul weather, in answer to orders at every hour and in every form, were made. Sometimes the order was to cheer for a victory and again to make a furious rush in answer to the long roll. Hence were made tramps in the mud and bivouacs in the snow. Hence alarms were met and hence defiance was sent to an enemy of uncertain numbers and doubtful locality.

Here will be related facts pertaining to the history, but cumbersome and perplexing in the narrative. Some matters, common to all camps, will be considered here, only, because this was the first and best organized camp the regiment constructed and occupied.

The camp was an oblong square. The tents were the Sibley pattern, and were arranged in ten rows with five tents in a row for the men. The company kitchen was a similar tent in rear of the men's tents. The space between the rows of tents was the company street. The company officers' tent was in rear of the company street. In rear of the line of officers' tents was a space, and beyond this was the commanding officer's tent, and upon either side of his quarters were the field and staff officers' quarters.

The color line was on the front of the camp, toward the enemy, running at right angles with the Little river turn-
pike. On the middle of the color line were planted the regi­
mental colors; upon the right and left of which, facing the
enemy, was formed the regiment for its daily roll-call and
dress-parade, its Sunday morning inspection and many other
purposes. Here the camp and color line of the Fifth was
upon the right of General Howard's Brigade, which was upon
the right of General Sumner's Division, which was upon the
right of the Second Corps, being the place of honor in the
Second Corps. This position the regiment continued to hold
while it existed as a regiment, both in camp and in battle.

Camp duty began at once. The guard was mounted by
brigade, the officer of the day and the officer of the guard be­
ing furnished by each regiment in succession. Drill began
at once, being usually two hours' company drill in the fore­
noon, and two hours' battalion or brigade drill in the after­
noon. At sunset was the dress-parade. At day-break the
regiment paraded under arms on the color line for roll-call,
the adjutant calling the roll of the staff and line officers.
Surgeon's call was at some convenient hour before the duties
of the day began. The surgeons could be consulted at any
hour of day or night, if occasion required. Breakfast, dinner,
supper calls and retreat and taps were sounded at an hour
proper for each occasion. On Sundays there was inspection
in the morning and dress-parade in the evening.

Most excellent hospital arrangements were made under the
direction of Surgeon L. M. Knight, assisted by Assistant
Surgeon J W Bucknam and Hospital Steward E. A. Knight.
The hospital quarters were commodious and comfortable.
Mumps, measles and pneumonia prevailed. On account of
these diseases there were about thirty deaths. The dead
were sent to friends in New Hampshire or were decently
buried, under military honors and with religious services,
near the camp. Each grave was marked with a head-board,
inscribed with name, company, regiment, date and cause of
death.

On arriving in this camp, Colonel Cross established schools
for the officers; himself taking the captains, Lieutenant-
Colonel Langley taking the lieutenants and Major Cook the
second lieutenants. Every officer was obliged to attend and recite in regulations and tactics three evenings a week. Schools for teaching common English branches were established for those who were deficient therein, and on every suitable occasion the officers and men were instructed in the many duties and the mechanical operations of war. They were instructed in the manufacture of gabions, fascines, sap-rollers, hurdles and similar material; also in constructing rifle-pits and other defences. Generals Heintzelman, Sumner and Howard frequently inspected them.

These articles are made use of in siege operations and are thus explained by Colonel Livermore: "The fascines were bundles of poles, ten or twelve feet long, bound with withes, the bundles being eight to ten inches in diameter. These were to fill up the ditches in front of the enemy's work in case of an assault, and in other cases to serve as part of the breastwork. The gabions were cylindrical baskets about two and a half feet in height, and were designed to be set on end on top of the earth-works and filled with earth. The sap-rollers were immense baskets, of the same description, about six to eight feet high. These immense baskets were filled with fascines, making up an almost solid and impenetrable defence against bullets and generally cannon-shot. These were designed to be rolled on the ground in front of the enemy's works, and, under their cover, men were able to dig the ditches used to approach the enemy's works. The hurdles were a collection of twigs or sticks, three feet high and two feet broad, closely interwoven, and sustained by long stakes, and used as a support or facing to an embankment." Thus at once, and from the beginning, every soldier and officer in camp was being instructed in those things that rendered him more efficient in war. Beyond a doubt this thorough discipline, constant drill and practical education were the principal causes, other things being equal, of the excellent qualities afterwards exhibited by the regiment. The men were daily instructed in those very things, actions and situations in which they might be expected to be found in every department of war.

The mail facilities in the regiment were excellent. This
department was under the care of Chaplain Wilkins. That worthy officer relates that a friend presented him with an excellent mail-bag. At one time the bag was lost for several hours. Finally it mysteriously dropped into the proper quarters, well smeared with blood and bristles, fat and feathers. Some officer's colored boy may have been able to have explained the situation. The arrival of the mail was the event of the day. The white-winged messengers brought joy to thousands.

Summer quarters were simple in construction. In the field, on an active campaign, the men had blankets, rubbers and shelter tents. By ingenious arrangements these would protect the men from cold, wind, rain and snow. In a permanent summer camp the men had A tents, Sibley tents or wall tents. The A tent, viewed in front or rear, resembled the letter A, was about five feet high, six feet from side to side and four feet from front to rear. It would accommodate two to four men. The Sibley was a circle at base, rising a cone to about eight feet, having at top an opening for the tent pole and fastenings, for ventilation and escape of smoke. In one side was an opening for a door, opened and closed by a flap of canvas. This would house sixteen men.

Winter quarters were more elaborate, more comfortable and more of a protection against wind, cold, rain and snow. The canvas tent in its various forms would usually constitute the covering and a portion of the walls. But more substantial walls were made of logs, split lengthwise through the middle into halves, about four feet in length. These were set closely on end in a ditch and lined by the borders of the tent, a suitable space being left vacant in one side for a door. The crevices between the logs were filled with a mortar made from clay or soil mixed with water and spread while moist, then allowed to dry. The top of the wall being evened, the canvas was placed and fixed above. Light was admitted through the canvas. Chimneys were constructed upon one side of sticks, mortar, bricks, stones, barrels and logs. Floors were often made from boughs of evergreen, bark, boards and dismembered hard-bread boxes. Everything above the earth's
surface might be found in the construction of the veterans' winter quarters—beautiful panels from a neighboring mansion and green, raw hides from the brigade butcher's yard; feather beds and table covers, pictures and mirrors. Often winter quarters were substantial and comfortable log-houses.

Ingenuity and simplicity prevailed respecting bedding and bedsteads. Woolen blankets constituted the bedding. Four crotched stakes stuck erect in the ground, two cross-bars in these stakes and twenty light, elastic poles eight feet in length, arranged across these bars so as to present a plane surface for the spread of the blankets, constituted a bed good enough for a—soldier. A pair of boots, a saddle, a knapsack or a bundle of evergreen made a pillow, if not "as soft as downy pillows are," very comfortable and always acceptable to a tired, foot-sore, chafed and aching soldier.

The heating facilities called forth the best skill of the veteran and brought into use every possible device. A conical, sheet-iron stove, two feet base, three feet high, a hinged door in the side, the smoke escaping through sheet-iron pipe piercing the roof, was common and convenient, portable and practicable. Stoves were constructed of sod, clay, brick, logs covered in the earth, and of anything that might suggest itself or be convenient.

Good cooking demanded neatness of habit and person, tact, a nimble hand, culinary knowledge, patience and good purveyance. The regulation camp kettle, tin cup, tin plate, sheath knife, table-spoon, common knife and fork constituted the cooking and eating ware. Hard bread, soft bread, coffee, salt pork, fresh beef, salt, pepper and water constituted the raw material. Sometimes a raid or foraging party might furnish fresh pig, mutton, chicken, turkey, duck and goose; turnips, beets and onions; garlics, mints and other savory herbs; honey, apple-jack, whiskey, peach brandy; apples, peaches, cherries, small berries and persimmons; butter, milk and butter-milk; potatoes, sweet potatoes, tobacco, green corn and anything that could be used for the benefit, gratification or delight of men. Above all these ranks the palatable, substantial, nutritious, cheap and easily prepared, pre-
served and transported white bean. No American could exist without it. Parboiled, then baked with salt pork over night, in a camp-kettle deposited in a heated hole in the ground, these beans presented a most excellent dish. Thus the possibilities of the soldier were immense, and the probabilities were small though solid.

The Water Supply was of immense importance to an army and often demanded no small attention. Of course the natural supply afforded by running streams and flowing springs was usual, but artificial wells were often dug deep into the earth that the men might have a sufficient, palatable and healthy supply. Water often, to a degree, determined the location of a camp of an army. During and after a battle a sufficient supply of cool and pure water was of the utmost importance to the wounded and exhausted soldiers. Loss of blood, pain, physical exhaustion, mental weariness invariably produced intense thirst. The intense desire for water—cool, fresh, sparkling from some New Hampshire hillside—is to-day, after thirty years, among the most thrilling memories of our veterans. No beer, no distilled spirits, no wine, no drug—nothing beside this pure New England water—could quench that intense, that awful desire.

The Health of large bodies of men can be preserved only by a persistent and systematic course of sanitation. When a camp is established sinks are at once prepared, and these according to army regulations. Sinks are pits in the earth well in the rear, two and one-half feet wide, three feet deep and twelve feet long. The earth removed in digging is thrown to one side for future use. In the front is a pole resting on forked stakes driven in the earth for a seat. In front of all was placed a screen of boughs so arranged as to secure a degree of privacy and decency for the proper performance of the natural functions common to all humanity. Here lice, common to men in camp, could be culled in privacy. In these sinks was daily deposited the filth of the whole camp. At night and in the morning a portion of earth was thrown upon the filth, sufficient to cover and conceal it from any of the senses. The camp was cleaned daily by sweeping and scrap-
ing, and all the stagnant water was scrupulously drained off; and all filth too great to be covered in the sinks was taken away in carts, buried in great pits or burned. Of course dead men were tenderly buried, and dead horses and mules burned. Much attention was given to sanitary matters in the camp; and if there was ever neglect there was sure to be a corresponding disadvantage.

The fuel of an army is also of importance. In summer a rail-fence, or the fallen branches in a forest, was an abundant supply for men marching; but in a winter camp the supply of fuel was obtained in a systematic manner by details of men from each regiment. Vast tracts of woodland were denuded of their trees to furnish our armies.

Religious meetings were organized and conducted by the chaplain, Rev. E. R. Wilkins. He was ever ready to extend comfort and consolation to the weary, and encourage repentant sinners, and ever willing to warn the unrepentant. He often sent the dying message of a mortally sick or wounded soldier to the wife, mother or sister, and often directed the inquirer to Christ. God bless him.

Express facilities were excellent. Boxes were constantly passing into camp from New Hampshire; also money from men and officers was sent to their friends at home. The regiment was paid at convenient seasons by the United States paymaster. At one payment in Camp California they received $36,000, of which $23,000 was sent to New Hampshire to friends or deposited in the banks.

Games and pastimes were encouraged by the colonel. This was especially so upon holidays. Here it may be appropriate to remark that while Colonel Cross exacted the strictest discipline from the officers and men, and was almost furious with those who neglected duty in front of the enemy, yet he was indulgent and kind to those who were honest and faithful.

The following is taken from a record by Captain McCrillis: "Wednesday being Christmas the colonel said there would be no drill; that he had purchased a pig which would be greased and let loose for our entertainment at 10 o'clock. At the appointed time we were formed in line for our entertain-
ment. First, a foot race, 500 yards, best two in three. First prize, $4.00; second, $2.00. Second, a wrestling match. First prize, $4.00; second prize, $2.00. The first prize was won by S. Barton, Company E. We then marched to quarters and partook of oysters and bread. At 3 p.m. we formed in a square, and poor piggy was let loose. After a few minutes he was seized by Pat Rowen, but escaped. Soon he was seized and carried away by a member of Company I. The next was a jumping match with prizes of $4.00 and $2.00. This closed the day's sport. We had quite a nice time.''

The daily supply of newspapers was abundant and constant. Even on the most rapid march and after the longest expeditions the newspaper would be there. After the severest battles the soldier would learn the particulars from the newspaper printed in a far-off city. Next to letters from home the newspaper was the most welcome camp visitor. When they were few, a good reader, mounted on a hard-bread box, would read every word to a most attentive and appreciating audience and then he would be cheered to the echo.

During November and December of 1861 and January and February of 1862 immense military and naval operations had been carried on in certain sections of our country. These were in a degree successful to the Union arms. But no advance had been made by the Army of the Potomac. In front of and about Washington, and up and down the Potomac river was a truly grand army. It had become one of the best organized, equipped and drilled armies of one hundred and fifty thousand men, suitably divided according to the best known requirements of modern and successful warfare. Nothing like it was ever before upon this continent. It remained in camp. It received no orders to advance. The people were expectant, nervous, anxious, impatient, fretful, exasperated at the delay.

Over against this splendid army were many thousands of well-trained men, recently successful, in impregnable fortifications, well-armed, well-equipped, well-supplied, well-fed, well-housed, in the midst of a well-known country and among a friendly people. To attack, to dislodge and disperse the latter was the mission of the former, as was expected and hoped for by the Federals; and a successful resistance by the latter to such endeavors was the earnest desire of the Confederates. This was, in brief, the situation of affairs about Washington the first days of March, 1862.

No more critical day had ever been in our National history. Could an armed force successfully support organized disunion and indefinitely menace the National capital? Could such a force be dispersed and disorganized? Could it be done with-
in a limited time, by a limited severity and through endurable inconveniences?

To examine into, discuss or estimate the acts of presidents and cabinets, generals and councils of war, is no part of this history. The reasonable, unreasonable, true, false, friendly, unfriendly, malicious and often absurd rumors and newspaper articles that flooded the country, excited the people, annoyed the army and wearied the authorities, need not be recounted here. The army was to advance. It is for us to record the acts of the Fifth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers.

Near midnight of March 9, 1862, orders were received at regimental head-quarters for the regiment to be ready to march early next morning. At 1 o'clock on the morning of the 10th, orders came to march at 6 a. m., taking everything, to have a good supply of cooked rations, and to abandon this camp.

All being arranged, at 7 a. m. the whole division moved out upon the line of march. Sumner's Division formed the advance of the army, Howard's Brigade led the division and the Fifth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers led the brigade. Colonel Cross commanded the advance guard, Major Cook leading with two companies. After the Fifth came a battery of artillery; then one squadron of dragoons; then the brigades of Howard, French and Meagher (Irish), in the order named.

Directly after the advanced guard came General Sumner and staff in command of the division. In the above order and manner the First Division, commanded by General Sumner, the First Brigade, commanded by General Howard, the Fifth Regiment, commanded by Colonel Edward E. Cross, led the

**GRAND ADVANCE OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.**

This advance began at daylight on Monday, March 10, 1862. The troops marched fifteen miles and camped on Brimstone hill for the night. It rained during the whole day. Here much baggage and many valuables were abandoned by the officers and men, that had been brought out from camp.

On the morning of March 11 the sun shone bright and
clear. The whole division moved out at 11 a.m., marched until 3 p.m., and went into camp on Flint hill, near Union Mills and Sangster Station on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. More than ten thousand men were camped here in sight, forming a grand martial view. After dark the scene was picturesque and wonderful. A thousand camp-fires burning brightly marked the lines of battle, and the murmuring of the armed host sounded like the murmuring of waves upon the distant seashore.

On the 12th the division moved early, marched to Union Mills and encamped four miles from Manassas Junction, one mile from Bull Run battle-field. A squad of men from the Fifth, with Corporal Gove, guarded a wagon train to Fairfax Station. Beyond and around this region were found the first fortifications. Here it was first known that these had been abandoned by the enemy. They were judiciously situated on a range of high hills. They consisted of rifle-pits, ditches, breastworks and redoubts. Here was found much abandoned property.

On the 13th the division and regiment remained here. Small parties went foraging, bringing in much abandoned property.

Here we will give the words and opinions of a colonel and a corporal respecting the condition of affairs in the now abandoned Confederate camps and fortifications. Says Corporal Gove's diary: "They had excellent barracks made of logs and plastered with clay. I do not think the soldiers were half starved and frozen."

Colonel Cross, in his personal journal, says: "I examined the works. They were chiefly located on a long ridge, there being nine strong redoubts, each pierced for from six to nine guns, some for twelve; and so located as to control the country for miles around. Fine ways of timber—some open, some covered—ran from redoubt to redoubt; fine rifle-pits and abattis in abundance. Behind these were a second series of works equally elaborate, excellent and powerful. Evidences were abundant that more than 50,000 men had been here during the winter. The quarters were of the most substantial
and comfortable character, and the troops must have had abundant provisions and supplies of all kinds." Here wooden guns were found.

The division remained in this camp during the 13th, 14th and 15th. On the 14th General Richardson,—"Fighting Dick,"—arrived and assumed command of the division, General Sumner taking command of the corps.

On the 15th it rained all the afternoon and night, with lightning, thunder and wind in the evening. The men lay down in the mud and slept from sheer exhaustion. They were very uncomfortable and began to experience the realities of war and a soldier's life.

On the morning of the 16th the men awoke cold, wet and sore; left Union Mills at about 8 a. m., marching on the railroad track to Fairfax Station, thence to Fairfax Court House, arriving at 3 p. m. Here the division went into camp, cooking rations, preparing quarters and hoping for a night of comfort; but at 7 p. m. all returned to Union Mills, arriving about midnight.

Says Gove's diary: "After getting my bed made and supper on the fire we were called into line and marched up the turnpike to Centreville; thence through the woods to Bull Run, fourteen miles. It was a hard march. Don't know the cause of it. We crossed Bull Run creek, marched two miles and took up quarters in rebel barracks within two miles of Manassas Junction."

Colonel Cross' personal journal says: "In the afternoon rode to Generals Beauregard and Ewell's late head-quarters and to Manassas Junction. This is located on a plain and is slightly fortified. Here were evidences of rapid and disorganized retreat of the rebel army. The depot was a mass of smoking ruins, as was the case with many other buildings. The earth around was covered with debris and abandoned military equipments.

From the 17th until the 25th the troops remained at or near Manassas Junction. During this time some minor military expeditions were made.

On the 18th a party brought in four loads of corn; and from
General Ewell's (Confederate) abandoned quarters were brought some valuable articles. It rained all the 20th. Colonel Cross rode with General Richardson to examine the surrounding country.

During these days Lieutenant Graves was detailed with a party to bury Union dead of the Bull Run battle-field, now exposed by rains on account of insufficient burial.

On Friday, the 21st, a party under Lieutenant Graves repaired bridges over Bull Run creek at Blackman's ford.

On the 25th the whole corps was on the move, Blenker's Division joining. General Howard being absent, Colonel Cross had command of the brigade. Marched four or five miles beyond Manassas Junction.

On the 26th moved early; marched about fourteen miles, fording Kettle creek.

On the 27th marched ten miles, forded streams several times. The colonel ordered no delay at these fords and would enliven the passage through the water by a tune from the band, which tune was familiarly known as "One-eyed Riley." It was a lively and inspiring air; the men must keep time to the music, hence they crossed without delay. This day our troops encountered the enemy's pickets, drove them on and camped where Confederate camp-fires were yet burning. The troops were now near Warrenton Junction; all the bridges on the north side of Manassas Junction were burned.

RECONNOISSANCE.

On the 28th General Howard's Brigade was sent to make a reconnoissance to the Rappahannock river. First were the Federal cavalry scouts; second were fifty expert sharpshooters in line fronting the enemy; third, Company A, Fifth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers as skirmishers; fourth, seven companies of the Fifth Regiment; fifth, two companies of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry; sixth, two ten-pound Parrott guns; seventh, General Howard and staff; then in order: Sixty-first New York Volunteers, Colonel Cone; Eighty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Miller; Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers, Colonel Nugent; Eighth Illinois Cavalry,
Colonel Farnsworth; Hazzard's Battery; rear guard, two companies of the Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers. Company C and Company D, Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers, were on the left and right as flankers; Colonel Cross in command of advanced guard and Lieutenant-Colonel Langley commanding skirmishers. When completed the arrangement was according to the following

**DIAGRAM OF THE ADVANCE.*

<table>
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50 picked Sharpshooters.

Co. A, as Skirmishers.

7 Companies 5th N H. V
2 Companies 8th Ill. Cavalry.

2 10-pound Parrott guns.

Gen. Howard and Staff.

61st N. Y V Col. Cone.
8th Ill. Cavalry
Hazzard's Battery.

Rear Guard, 2 Companies 69th N Y V

* This diagram is an exact reproduction of a page in Col. Cross' personal journal.
The mounted pickets of the enemy were soon discovered, and instantly began firing on our scouts and sharpshooters, who returned the fire whenever opportunity offered. In this manner the advance marched for four hours. The enemy burned many valuable stacks of hay, fodder, corn, barns full of grain, and attempted to drive away cattle and horses; but our cavalry captured many of the latter. On several occasions the two great guns were brought to the front and shells were thrown after the enemy without much effect.

About 4 p.m. our scouts came upon a large body of the enemy on the railroad near the Rappahannock Station. They were loading cars and preparing to leave. Colonel Cross set the two guns at work upon them and notified the general, who ordered up Hazzard's Battery and formed lines of battle.

Says Cross in his personal journal: "This was the instant when we should have pushed on. If we had done so and made a vigorous attack, we might, with small loss, have cut off a train of cars and five or six hundred of the enemy. When we did move it was too late.

"Our skirmish line and sharpshooters had a brisk affair with the rear guard of the enemy as they retreated across the large railroad bridge on the Rappahannock river. As we neared and threw more shells, the enemy blew up the bridge and set the fragments on fire. Then they opened on us from a battery on the south bank of the river. The first solid shot—a twelve-pounder—fell just inside our skirmish line. Two others instantly followed, one striking between the two lead horses of one of our guns, the other just passing over Company B, striking a bayonet.

"Our guns instantly limbered and moved to a hill near drawn by the men of the Fifth, where better range was offered; the Fifth Regiment supporting them. At this time, also, the sharpshooters of the Fifth were skirmishing with the enemy across the river. The solid shot and shell came very thick and fast from the enemy, while our shot seemed to be short range. Our guns were moved up to the bank, near the burning bridge. On our way to this new position, cannon-shot struck near, throwing dirt over us, yet no one was killed
or wounded. The men were cool, marched steadily and with ranks well closed. The terrible screaming of the balls did not frighten them. The general sent word to me by an aide, to double-quick out of range; but I did not do so, being unwilling to encourage or cultivate such tactics.

"As we neared the bridge, and formed on the bank, we saw the enemy in line of battle about three-quarters of a mile away, apparently about 5,000 men. A prisoner afterwards said that Ewell's Division was there, and that others were concealed in the woods.

"Hazzard's Battery now came up, was unlimbered directly in front of the Fifth Regiment, and began a rapid fire of twelve-pound shot and shells, which made a great scattering in the enemy's ranks, the cavalry moving off at a gallop, and the infantry at a double-quick.

"The scene was now strange and exciting. The blazing bridge, the bursting shells, the last rays of sunshine falling on the vanishing lines of the enemy, made a picture long to be remembered. Other movements and more cannonading occurred, but nothing important transpired.

"The regiment remained here supporting the battery until after dark, then withdrew and marched back two miles to a camp in the woods—all hands tired—literally worn out. Without waiting for supper, the men lay down in the leaves and soundly slept."

In this skirmish it is said that a lieutenant and five privates of the Black Horse Cavalry were captured. The brigade lost no men, killed or wounded.

On the 20th returned to Warrenton Junction. Had permit to forage from General Howard. Every man had a pig or a chicken; and some four hundred cattle were brought in.

During the 30th remained in camp; cold, wet and some snow; had roll-call every hour; rations short and many men sick; cavalry went out scouting, but did not see any Confederates.

Monday, 31st, in camp all day and night.

April 1 left Warrenton Junction, marched to Bristoe Station near Manassas Junction. Forded rivers three times and
camped without a mouthful of food. In camp all night. To­day met a party of Banks' men.

April 2 left Bristoe and marched to Manassas Junction. Part of the division went to Alexandria on cars.

April 3, at 11 a. m., the regiment went upon the train for Alexandria. Waited on a side track until 4 p. m., before leaving for their destination; arrived at the camp-ground near the city at 8 p. m. and bivouacked in a cornfield. Colonel Cross was in command of the brigade. He was awake nearly the whole night, attending to the comfort and interest of his command, and of the Fifth in particular, and the preparations for embarking next day as ordered.

April 4, all things being arranged during the night, the regiment took steamboats for Fortress Monroe. At 9 o'clock, Cross, with six companies, A, B, C, D, F and I with the band went upon the "Donaldson;" at same hour Lieutenant-Colonel Langley, with companies K, G, H and E, went upon the "Croton." About 2 p. m. started down the river with three schooners in tow; steamed past Fort Washington and Mount Vernon to an anchorage near Shipping Point on the Potomac.

Saturday, April 5, the steamer again moved down the river, making slow progress, having a heavy tow, and at dark came to anchor near Point Lookout, Md., in a small bay.

Sunday, April 6. The day was beautiful; the Chesapeake was smooth, the sun was bright and the air balmy. The "Croton" arrived at Fortress Monroe just at dark; the "Donaldson" had arrived before the "Croton" and was on her way to Yorktown.

Monday, April 7. The "Donaldson" had gone to Ship Point near Yorktown. The "Croton" remained at Fortress Monroe all night and all next day, there being a high wind, rendering the water rough and unsafe.

Tuesday, April 8. The "Croton" ran to Hampton, ex­pecting to land there, but did not. Returned to the fortress. The quarters were very uncomfortable upon the boat, and the men suffered from exposure. The "Monitor" and many vessels loaded with troops and supplies were near and about. The "Donaldson" passed the whole day at Ship Point land-
ing the troops and baggage. There being no wharf, the men went in small boats as near as possible to the shore, then waded.

Wednesday, April 9. The storm still continues. The "Croton" still obliged to remain at Fortress Monroe and everything very uncomfortable. Says Gove's diary: "I begin to think Old Point Comfort a humbug."

April 10. The storm is over, but the bay is too rough for the "Croton" to sail. The troops on the "Donaldson" were landed and joined the division at the front.

April 11. The "Croton" left Fortress Monroe at 2 a.m., and arrived at Ship Point at 9 a.m. All on board landed and joined the regiment.

Here properly ends chapter six, being an account of the doings, marches, sufferings and campaigning from leaving Camp California to the landing at Ship Point. The time was exactly thirty days.

REMARKS.

The affair with the enemy on the 28th of March is known, and was inscribed on the regimental colors, as the "Battle of the Rappahannock." All unite in saying that the march and campaign from Camp California and return to Alexandria, called the Rappahannock campaign, though bloodless, was the severest ever endured by the regiment. The men were without any kind of tents; they had no camp or cooking utensils; they waded in mud and water; they marched night and day; they forded streams and slept on the bare earth in open air so cold as to freeze their wet clothing; they were supplied with poor rations, often without any for twenty-four hours; once they would have really suffered only that the Ninth New York Volunteers kindly furnished hard-bread. They were often routed by night alarms, after an all-day's march, to march again until morning. Private Charles Tibbetts died on the cars near Alexandria from the hardship and exposure of this campaign and was buried there; and
many others never recovered from this thirty-days bloodless campaign. Officers and men behaved like excellent and true soldiers as they were. The records declare the labors of the Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers on this campaign. To-day, the veterans of the Fifth remember with pardonable pride that on this campaign the regiment was twice, by orders, selected for the post of danger, therefore the post of honor, once on the 10th and once on the 28th of March, the day of the grand advance, and at the battle of the Rappahannock. Thus the generals reposed confidence in the Fifth. There is universal testimony to the good discipline, extreme patience and personal valor of officers and men. Every one was imbued with the idea that he had an individual interest in the good record of the organization. This spirit made the Fifth stand firm on many a battle-field. "May a grateful country do the Fifth New Hampshire justice—written history never can."

INCIDENTS OF RAPPAHANNOCK CAMPAIGN.

Colonel Thomas T Livermore relates that while he was orderly sergeant in the Fifth, he had in his company an Irishman, a bright, clean soldier, who could not read or write, but who had been made a corporal. Like all good soldiers he, of course, desired promotion. On one of the cold nights of this campaign he lay next to Orderly Livermore. Before they slept the Irishman nudged the orderly, who responded, "Well?" At once came "Arderly, did ye ever know a sergeant that could n't read?" It is unnecessary to say that there was one sergeant in the service that could not read.

Captain Graves relates that one time while doing picket duty on this campaign, three or four Confederate cavalrymen riding into view, as if daring us, came nearer and nearer. Our men fired at them, bringing one out of the saddle. The others rode away taking the horse of the one who had been shot. The man was brought in by our men and died that night. He was a South Carolinian. His buttons were saved as mementos.
Captain Hapgood relates that when near Warrenton we crossed Kettle creek and went into camp for the night. We secured fence-rails, made of them great fires and dried ourselves. Between 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening, Companies H and E were detailed to go on picket. Lieutenant Graves was detailed as officer. Having forded the stream the pickets were stationed. The night was cold and frosty, and the stream was so deep that the men had to hold up their cartridge-boxes to keep them dry. Before morning their clothing was frozen.
CHAPTER VII.

BUILDING CORDUROY ROADS—DETAILED TO ENGINEER CORPS—MAKING SIEGE MATERIALS—YORKTOWN—WILLIAMSBURG—STEAMER VAN- DERBILT—CHICKAHOMINY—BOTTOM'S BRIDGE.

From leaving Camp California to landing at Ship Point was thirty days. The regiment remained here five days, furnishing heavy details for building corduroy roads across the low lands and swamps, extending to Grafton bridge, about six miles, and in various branches about twenty miles. Much of this work was under the direction of Lieutenant Graves. Labor in the water, want of properly cooked food, lack of rest, and loss of sleep caused much severe sickness. Yet the Fifth had fewer men disabled from these causes than any other regiment.

The Army of the Potomac was now actively engaged in the siege of Yorktown, and those operations that led to the battle of Williamsburg and the retreat of the Confederate army to Richmond. By day and by night troops were passing to the front, and munitions of war were being accumulated here in vast quantities. The power of a vast army was being concentrated before Yorktown, and everything was arranged for an active siege.

On the 15th Howard's Brigade moved to the front four miles; on the 16th moved to the right one mile, joining the corps under Sumner; on the 18th there was division drill under Richardson. The division and regiment remained here until the 25th, when the Fifth was detached and assigned temporarily to the Engineer Brigade under General Woodbury, a New Hampshire man.

The regiment was at once detailed for the construction of siege material, such as gabions, fascines, hurdles and sappers. It also, by special detail from General McClellan,
built a tower near army head-quarters, which was forty feet square at the base, and one hundred feet high, with a floor every ten feet, all constructed of logs, notched and interlocked, so as to give immense strength.

May 1 the Fifth, by orders, returned to its division and brigade, and immediately was ordered to return to its former position and duty. There and thus it continued until May 4, when these labors were terminated in a manner unexpected. During the night of the 3rd an unusually heavy bombardment, by the Confederates, shook the shades and shores, from Mob Jack bay to Nansemond, and continued until next morning at 2 o'clock, when it suddenly ceased. At day-break it was known to our troops that Yorktown was evacuated. The Fifth ceased weaving withes and wattles, and returned to its division.

Up to this date the officers and men of the Fifth had often visited the trenches, and seen the vast labors of our troops. Operations had begun; the bombardment by the Confederates shook the earth; bursting shells were resounding; flames flashed from guns and mortars; iron balls rushed and roared; shot and shells screeched and screamed to and fro, making a grand and terrible scene. This continent had never seen such turmoil, such rush and roar of battle. To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow, the Federals would reply, in kind.

The 3rd day of May had been one of great expectations throughout the army and over the country. The siege was progressing vigorously; divisions had positions; guns were trained; mortars elevated; distances estimated; observations made, and even telegrams were sent abroad predicting great events for the morrow. To-morrow the Union army would open a mighty bombardment; assaults would be made; no power could resist this mighty force. The morning of the 4th would see how force directed by science could destroy armed rebellion, but like a supple athlete the Confederates avoided the blow.

Siege operations at once ceased, and details returned to their respective commands. All were ordered to prepare to pursue the retreating foe. This was done immediately by cavalry, artillery and infantry, under Stoneman, Hooker,
On the 5th of May the Union troops moved into Yorktown. Torpedoes, concealed in the earth by the enemy, exploding, killed and wounded some Union men. The officers of the Fifth aided in discovering and marking these. The Confederate works were found to be very elaborate, extensive and strong, but that they could not have withstood the cannonading from the immense batteries of the Federal troops for half a day was the opinion of officers and men in the Fifth Regiment.

About 9 a.m. the booming of cannon indicated battle in the direction of Williamsburg. The sound continued with varying intensity until 5 p.m., when it became very heavy. Now our division and regiment had orders to march to the front, and immediately moved toward Williamsburg. It had rained for many hours. Thousands of men, hundreds of wagons and scores of cannon had passed over the roads during the last two days. It rained a cold, chilling rain, literally soaking the men to the skin. The roads were awful, being obstructed with brush, tree-tops, logs, holes filled with water, sloughs and pit-falls. The Fifth led the division. Darkness began before passing Yorktown. Officers and men blundered along. Nothing could be more uncomfortable, wearisome, distressing and demoralizing. Thus, from 6 p.m. until midnight, the division toiled on toward the battle-field, where had been raging a furious fight, and where now the aid of Sumner's corps was urgently demanded. But about 2 a.m., of the 6th, the division received notice that the enemy had retreated, and that its aid was not needed. It turned off into an old cornfield, where the men lay down upon the wet earth without fires, many improvising beds with rails and dry cornstalks. They, truly, were the most miserable of men. At day-break the division moved on again, marching about three miles. The main road being impassable, the Fifth, under Colonel Cross, cut a new road for a long distance through the woods. The division then camped about five miles in rear of the battle-field of Williamsburg. A Union victory having been won, the division and regiment returned to Yorktown.
on the 7th of May. The Second Corps was not in this battle. Says Gove's diary, "I fear we shall always be the bloodless Fifth," alluding to the fact that the regiment had been at Rappahannock, Yorktown and Williamsburg with a single loss. Alas! my boy, you could not then see from Fair Oaks to Appomattox. You did not then know that the number of killed and wounded of the Fifth would exceed that of any other of the two thousand regiments of the grand army of the Republic. Thank God you could not.

The division remained here at Yorktown over the 8th. All visited the fortifications. Says Gove, "They were very strong." Says Cross, "The fortifications were formidable and beautifully constructed. In their haste the enemy left many guns and a vast quantity of ammunition. It was well for them that they retreated as they could not have withstood the fire of our tremendous batteries for half a day."

On the 9th the regiment moved up the river about one mile above Yorktown to a high bluff overlooking the harbor. Here the troops went into camp and remained until Monday, May 11, when the Fifth Regiment went on board the steamer "C. Vanderbilt," ran up the river and anchored for the night, six miles above West Point, having sailed from camp on the bluff at 4 p.m. On the 12th the regiment landed at a place called "Elsham"; marched about a mile and pitched tents in a wheat-field, about twenty-five miles from Richmond. On the 13th had drill and inspection, and received orders to cook three days' rations. Generals Sumner and Howard were present to-day. It was very warm and dusty. On the 15th moved to a point near Cumberland, New Kent Court House, and camped in a wood. Mr. Liscomb, state agent, brought commissions of officers of the Fifth, recently appointed. It rained all the 14th and 15th. Here was a fine country; the camp was in a lovely and picturesque locality, the division lying around on the crests and sides of the sloping hills.

At the evening parade the view was one to warm a soldier's heart. On the highest hills were arranged the many batteries, their bright guidons fluttering in the breeze, and the grim cannon frowning over the hosts below in the valleys and on
the hillsides. The regiments were under arms, the bands playing, banners waving and arms glittering in the declining sun. At night the scene was thrilling and strange. The trains were parked in the valleys; thousands of camp-fires were burning; there was murmuring of thousands of men. At 8 p.m. began the clear notes of the bugles and martial rolling of the drums, sounding the evening calls. These rolled to and fro over the vast camp of the men of war, echoing among the hills, and then came the solemn, sober taps, and the armed hosts were hushed in repose, such as can come only to the tired soldier, even though his couch may be the bare earth.

The regiment remained in camp during the 16th and 17th. On the 18th marched about four miles and camped near Cumberland. On the 19th marched about five miles from yesterday’s camp to St. Peter’s church, about two miles from White House landing. Company E was sent to the latter place on fatigue duty. The 20th was passed in camp.

On Wednesday, May 21, the division marched ten miles from St. Peter’s Church to a point about two miles from Bottom’s bridge, and thirteen miles from Richmond, crossing to the north side of the Richmond and York Railroad, and moving up near the Chickahominy river. Remained in camp during the 22nd. On the 23rd marched four miles, camping over the 24th; had orders to march on the 26th, but these were countermanded. It rained on the 27th, all the night and morning, but was pleasant in the afternoon; the regiment built corduroy road. It was now about six miles up the river from Bottom’s bridge. At this bridge the stage road from Williamsburg to Richmond crossed the river; next above was the Richmond and York Railroad bridge. From landing at Ship Point, April 7, to arrival on the banks of the Chickahominy river, prepared for a new series of operations, under changed circumstances, conditions, plans and orders, was exactly fifty days.

In this region there is a rich and productive soil, dark and free from stone. There are evidences of ancient settlements, long since abandoned. Here are the decaying remains of houses,
gardens, fruit trees now blooming in the midst of the uncultivated and recently grown forest, all overgrown by vines and creeping plants. Here are the marks of now abandoned roads and cornfields, the ditches and rows holding their form in the tenacious clay.

The Chickahominy river runs from north of Richmond south-easterly into the James river. It is a narrow, sluggish stream flowing through swamp land. This land is covered with a rank, dense, tangled growth of trees, reeds, grasses and water plants. Vines climb and mosses festoon the trees; the soil is productive, but its stagnant water is poisonous; moccasins and malaria abound; flies and mosquitoes swarm; turtles and lizards bask; cranes and herons wade; buzzards and polecats stink; bitterns boom, owls hoot, foxes yelp, wild cats snarl and all nature seems in a glamour or a gloom. No man has a home here except he be a fugitive or a felon; but here was to be the home of our New Hampshire men, who had never sniffed malaria nor breathed miasm. Here for two months they were "to dwell in the midst of alarms" in "this horrible place," during the very hottest days of the Southern year.

The river, too deep for fording, was crossed by many bridges. These frail structures were subject to disturbance and dislodgment after rains. On their retreat the Confederates had destroyed these bridges, and the river separated the two armies, the northern side being occupied by the Federals and the southern side by the Confederates. To protect Richmond from assault and invasion was to be the endeavor of the latter; to assault and possess it was the desire of the former. Then the Federal army must cross the Chickahominy river and swamp; defeat an immense army; keep open a communication in an unknown and unfriendly country, and protect our National capital two hundred miles away; and the real commander-in-chief, a non-military and absent man. This was the situation. That we may comprehend the labors and services of the Fifth, we must briefly follow the fortunes of the whole army.

On or about the 20th of May, McClellan’s forces lay along
the northerly side of this swamp-river, from Bottom's to Newbridge, a distance of twelve miles, as follows: At Bottom's bridge was Heintzelman's Corps—the Third; next above, Keyes—the Fourth; then Sumner's; next, Franklin's, and then Porter's Corps. All the bridges, destroyed by the retreating Confederates, were being rebuilt by the Federals. Bottom's bridge on the Williamsburg stage road, thirteen miles from Richmond, was easily repaired; the Richmond and York Railroad bridge, next above, was repaired and made practical for troops of all arms; next, two miles above, was Sumner's lower bridge, constructed by the Eighty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Miller; next, Grapevine bridge, Sumner's upper bridge, about three miles above, constructed by Fifth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers, Colonel Cross.

Before the 28th, Keyes' Corps and Heintzelman's Corps had crossed on Bottom's and the railroad bridge and were well toward Richmond; the former about and beyond Fair Oaks on the railroad; the latter in his rear and toward White Oak swamp. Of Keyes' Corps, Casey's Division was the most advanced. Sumner's Corps was upon the north, waiting to cross the river on his lower and Grapevine bridges—Richardson's Division at the lower, and Sedgwick's at Grapevine.

On the 29th and 30th Confederate troops were massing in front of Keyes' Corps, and overlapping the flanks. The enemy's advance was seen in full line of battle, at about 1 p.m., under Confederate-General Hill. He at once attacked, surprised, outflanked and soon routed Casey's Division, outflanked Couch's Division, and occupied their camps and entrenchments for the night of May 31. Late in the afternoon Confederate troops were between the two corps on the south side, and many troops and some whole regiments were in disorderly retreat toward the river. It was a defeat, a retreat—almost a route; would it become a disaster?
CHAPTER VIII.

GRAPEVINE BRIDGE—WHEN, WHERE, HOW, BY WHOM AND WHY BUILT—ITS STABILITY, FIRMNESS IN RESISTING THE FLOOD—RESULTS.

The natural conformation of land and water has ever influenced movements, plans and results in war. To surmount the difficulties thus presented, has exercised the skill of engineers and the wisdom of generals. The successful crossing of rivers in the presence of an enemy, has ever been among the most difficult of military operations, and no movement demands greater sagacity. The planning and successful execution of a great battle on a plain, indicates no greater generalship than this apparently simple movement. In ancient, mediæval and modern warfare, bridges have determined battles. To throw across a broad and turbulent stream a structure of stone, wood, iron or steel, that shall constitute a roadway upon which men, animals, wagons, cars, guns, mortars, machines and engines can be transported with rapidity and safety, is a wonderful exhibition of the power of the human mind. Moses at the Red sea; Joshua at the Jordan; Cyrus at the Euphrates; Horatius at the Tiber; Xerxes at Hellespont; Alexander at the Granicus; Hannibal at the Rhone; Cæsar at the Rhine; Napoleon at the Danube and the Straits of Dover; Washington at the East river and the Delaware; Lee four times at the Potomac; McClellan with pontoon trains; Burnside at the Rappahannock; Sherman at an hundred rivers; Grant at the Tennessee, Chicamauga, the Rapidan and the James, all declare the necessity of providing and preserving suitable and safe transportation over rivers in war movements. The preservation, destruction or possession of a bridge, ford or convenient landing has been the center and cause of severe battles.
The conformation of our country necessitated the building or destruction of more bridges than in any other similar war. The contemptible, insignificant Chickahominy river had more bridges than were upon the Rhine, the Rhone or the Danube. The military crossings of this river, not half a hundred feet wide, demanded more engineering skill and severe human labor than Sherman required from Atlanta to the sea, or Grant in his march from the Rapidan to Appomattox. Here an account will be given, somewhat in detail, of the building of one of these—one that will, when all the facts concerning it have a place in history, stand as one of the notables—Grapevine bridge. This was built, under the orders of General Sumner, by the Fifth Regiment, under command and direction of Colonel Cross; was the only available bridge upon the river on the 30th and 31st of May, and was of immense importance to the army and country.

The river was crossed by some twenty or more bridges from its source to its mouth. In their retreat the Confederates destroyed these. In their advance the Federals rebuilt them. In the time from May 20th to 26th, Keyes and Heintzelman had crossed at Bottom’s bridge on the Williamsburg stage road to Richmond. These two corps were alone on the south side of the river, well on toward Richmond, about Fair Oaks on the railroad, at Seven Pines on the stage road, and further to the left near White Oak swamp. In case of need these troops could be re-enforced only by Sumner’s Corps from the north side, crossing upon two bridges, one of which was three and the other six miles above Bottom’s bridge; or must march some ten miles. The first of these was built by the Eighty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Miller, and was known as Sumner’s lower bridge; and was near to and intended for the crossing of Richardson’s Division of Sumner’s Corps. The second was built by the Fifth Regiment and was known as Sumner’s upper bridge. It was near to, and intended for the crossing of Sedgwick’s Division.

It will be seen that this last structure—Grapevine bridge—alone was available, of all the bridges, just at a most critical hour for the Army of the Potomac and for the country.
was thus designated because of the great quantity of grapevines growing here, and because they were employed in its construction. We must remember that axes and a few implements belonging to regimental pioneers were the only tools used.

On the 26th of May Colonel Cross received orders to report to General Sumner with his regiment, for fatigue duty. At day-break next morning, 27th, he reported as ordered, and found that he was to build a bridge, passable for artillery, across the Chickahominy river and swamp. At first view it seemed an impossible undertaking. The First Minnesota Regiment had begun a temporary bridge over the main channel, but the approach to it was a deep morass, into which they had thrown a few logs. Colonel Cross rode into the swamp, accompanied by Lieutenant Charles Howard, at the risk of the lives of themselves and their horses. They selected a route for the bridge. The channel of the main stream was about forty yards wide, but all through the swamp the water, dark and foul, was from three to six feet deep. The swamp itself was a mass of rank vegetation, huge trees, saplings, bushes, grapevines and creeping plants. Beneath the water lay a soft earth, the consistency of mortar. Here the Fifth was to build a bridge, sufficient to support field guns, in two days. It really was an immense undertaking.

The men stacked arms and were soon divided into gangs—some to chop, some to carry and float timbers and some to build the bridge. Officers were placed over each party, and the work began at each end and in the center. Cross rode into the swamp and personally directed the labors. Crib of heavy timber were constructed from twenty to twenty-five feet apart and sunk in the water; on these were placed large stringers; and, all being solid, smaller and smooth logs were placed like planks crosswise over these stringers. In some cases the stringers were laid upon stumps or the ground. Where the water was very deep—six feet—two large cribs were sunk instead of one. To do this work the men were obliged to labor in the water—sometimes up to their armpits.
CAPT. A. D. SANBORN,

FIFTH REGIMENT, N. H. V.
Many of the large logs were floated to the bridge from a distance of half a mile or a mile.

On the second day the detail of laborers was increased by two hundred and fifty men from the Sixty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteers, and by one hundred and fifty men from the Irish Brigade. During the night of the 27th the water rose so as to impede operations to a great extent, but they persevered. Of all the party Colonel Cross alone knew of the urgent necessity of having the bridge done as early as might be. About noon, of the second day, General Sumner sent a barrel of whiskey, which was at once issued to the wet and weary men; and the labor went on with renewed vigor until sundown, when the structure was finished.

General Howard was informed that the bridge was completed and ready for inspection. Colonel Cross first galloped across and found everything solid, firm and suitable for the requirements of the occasion. This was the night of May 29. All rested, expecting orders to march during the next day. During this night it rained heavily again, the water coming down in torrents without cessation. Cross, knowing of the great importance of the bridge, passed a night of intense anxiety, and wondered if it would survive the flood. After breakfast on the 30th, Cross, with Adjutant Dodd, visited the bridge and found it in good condition, and so reported to General Howard. The above is from Colonel Cross' account, written at the time of the building, in his personal journal.

The following account is written, after thirty years, by Colonel Hapgood, then captain, who was in charge of the southern portion of the bridge during the building:—

"The stream proper, some fifty feet wide, was bridged by felling two large trees, which stood on the bank, across the chasm, there some fifteen feet deep, and then building a corduroy roadway on them. The rest of the bridge, say an eighth of a mile, was made by piling short logs, 'cob-house' fashion, for piers; then placing stringers on them, and then making the corduroy roadway. A small part of the way the stringers rested on the ground, but for the greater part of the
way the water and mud were waist deep and more, and the men worked in the water to get the piers in place. After the road was made, logs were put at the edges to keep the wheels from running off. They were kept in place by grapevines sewed through the corduroy, hence the name."

The following account is from Private W H. Weston of Company E:

"Briefly, there were no piers in the structure, as I remember it. The regiment was ordered to build a bridge and selected the site abandoned by a Minnesota regiment. This regiment had excavated and cut an approach to the edge of the channel of the river and then stopped, as we were informed, because a bridge was not feasible at that place. The bank at the approach was ten feet or more high; the first structure was across the channel, thirty feet wide. Large whitewood trees were cut and felled across the water, the butts being placed upon or against the stumps and secured to them by grapevines found in the swamp. These vines were about the size of a finger, and anywhere from two rods to two miles in length, of an equal size their whole distance, and growing up into the tops of tall trees. Several of these heavy stringers were placed to span the stream, and withed by the vines to the stumps and trees. On the south side a large log was cut, to which to bind these stringers, and then the bridge, thus constructed, was corduroyed, each log bound to each stringer as far as possible. There were three of these bridges over the three channels. The balance of the distance across the swamp was corduroyed exactly as the bridges were. In fact, when completed, it was one continuous corduroyed road for about twelve hundred feet—seventy rods—and was not more than two or three feet above the water in the channels, and over the swamp it rested upon stringers laid upon the earth, between the channels. I think every stick was secured by grapevines, yet when we crossed the bridge we waded half-way to our knees in places, and artillery sank half-way to the muzzles in water, but a firm footing was secured for all. Other bridges, built by other troops, were floated and carried off by high water."
GRAPEVINE BRIDGE.

"Our regiment started from camp about 1:30 or 2 p.m. to cross on one of these bridges, and, I think, a second one, but found them gone; finally were marched to our bridge, and succeeded in crossing after dark, say 8 to 9 p.m., all the time within cannon-shot of the battle-field. I have a vivid recollection of the whole experience, but cannot give dates or figures. I remember a visit of General O. O. Howard, with two or three of his staff, first day of work on bridge; as they sat on their horses upon the bank inspecting the building of first bridge across first channel, and Howard asked Cross what more he needed to assist him. The men were then in the swamp and channel up to their knees and armpits, some swimming the channel guiding the timbers down. Cross replied to the effect that a little 'commissary' would be the most acceptable assistance that could be furnished. I don’t remember the exact words, but a barrel of whiskey was soon on the bridge, the head knocked in and the boys allowed a liberal ration and a fresh barrel every day for three days."

Says Gove: "May 28. Regiment has been building a bridge across Chickahominy river and swamp, two miles from camp. May 29. Worked all day on the bridge, finishing it. Had to work in the water waist deep all the time. General Sumner christened the bridge 'Grapevine bridge.' May 30. Did nothing; rained all day."

Says a newspaper writer criticising a lecture by George William Curtis: "How little our orators and historians know of the most essential facts of our great conflict. I noticed in the oration referred to, the facts were sadly mixed and wanting, and in some parts wholly perverted (not that he gave the gallant Sedgwick and his men any more praise than was their due); for instance, the Grapevine bridge, which took one thousand men two days to build, and which stood between the Army of the Potomac and destruction, was spoken of as a single plank, when in fact it was a solid, substantial bridge, six hundred yards long, built of heavy timber capable of sustaining a train of artillery."
“Again he says, ‘All the morning of the battle of Fair Oaks the battle raged fiercely,’ when all in the army at that time know that the battle commenced just as Casey’s Corps, which held the most advanced line, had finished dinner; and that ‘Sedgwick arrived one hour and a half before sunset and drove the enemy from the ground, and the victory was won,’ part of which is true, but the latter part of which is in no sense so, as the battle was renewed the next day, Sunday, June 1, as fiercely as ever. Howard’s Brigade, to which the Fifth was attached, lost over six hundred men in the short space of two hours, which does not look as though the victory was won the night before. He also says, ‘the bridge was swept away as the last of his men crossed over,’ when the facts are, the whole of Richardson’s Division—infantry, artillery, cavalry, with ammunition and supply trains—crossed and we had communication with the camp we left behind, the next day after the battle, across the same bridge.

“I will now give your readers a short history of Grapevine bridge and its builders, and explain the vital importance it was to the salvation of the Army of the Potomac, and consequently to the whole Union, for if that bridge had been carried away at the beginning of the flood, as all the bridges between Bottom’s and New bridge had been, and as the Confederates expected all would be, thus separating the army by an impassable river, it would have been beaten and captured in detail; and does any sane person believe, with such a disaster, that another army could have been placed in front of the victorious rebels before they could have been in position to dictate their own terms of peace? Greeley, Headley, and other war historians speak of Grapevine bridge and its passage by Sumner’s Corps, which turned a Union defeat into a glorious Union victory, but never a word of its builders; and the youth of New Hampshire who read the war histories of those authors will never know by them that the gallant old regiment, with its hearts of granite and cords of steel, that toiled in mud and water waist and shoulder deep, and built the bridge that did more for the salvation of the Union than any other one thing through the whole war, went out from
the rugged hills and mountain sides of the old Granite State
and was the 'pet,' the 'Fighting Fifth New Hampshire.'

"Wednesday morning, May 28, 1862, the Fifth New Hamp­
shire, Colonel E. E. Cross, received orders to report at Corps
head-quarters for pioneer duty. They were then taken under
the guidance of a staff officer to a point on the Chickahominy
where a Western regiment had attempted to build a bridge.
We were cheered on by the 'barrel of whiskey' which we
were assured would soon follow us, and did in due time, and
was duly appreciated. We stacked arms and began felling
heavy trees, the working detail being under the direct charge
of Captain Davis of Company H, while Colonel Cross had the
general supervision of the whole, and he and the writer of
this presided at the whiskey barrel, which was set on end and
given one or two vigorous blows from an axe, which burst in
the head, when rations were dealt out in a tin cup.

"The trees, as fast as felled, were rolled and dragged to the
river, which was narrow, deep and sluggish; but the low,
muddy bottom-land on either side made it necessary to build
six hundred yards of bridge, the men working in water waist
and often shoulder deep, in the deepest parts. Cribs were
built of heavy timber—log-house fashion—ten or twelve feet
high; on these heavy stringers were laid and then the whole
corduroyed, making the structure strong and substantial.
This took the entire regiment two days' incessant labor to
accomplish.

"The Eighty-first Pennsylvania Regiment of our brigade
built one about a mile farther down the river, at the same
time, which did not stand the flood.

"Our bridge was completed Thursday night, the 29th. Fri­
day forenoon we had company drill. In the afternoon there
came up the most terrific thunderstorm it had ever been my
lot to witness, up to that time. The lightning was blinding
and incessant, the thunder one continual roar, and the rain
fell in torrents, turning the gentle incline on which we were
encamped into one complete sheet of water, which ran like a
river. The storm lasted far into the night, turning every
brook, rivulet and river into a raging torrent far above its
natural level, and the Chickahominy was one wide sea of swift-rushing, muddy waters. Such was the appearance of the earth and elements the morning of the great conflict of Fair Oaks, or Seven Pines, as Southern historians call it. We had brigade drill in the forenoon, and also bayonet exercise, in which the Fifth were proficient, all unconscious of the fact that in less than twenty hours we were to receive our baptism in blood and fire, and were to decide the battle, which is conceded to have been the bloodiest and most desperate of the war to that time, in ten minutes, with a loss of nearly one half of the regiment, and to drive the flower of rebel chivalry from off the blood-soaked field at the point of the bayonet.

"We had just dispatched our dinner; some were preparing for a nap, some were washing, some gathering cedar boughs for soft beds, and some diligently engaged in that soldier pastime—with shirt and pants off—hunting vermin, when we suddenly heard one gun from over the river, three miles away, followed by another and another in quick succession, resembling thunder in its continual roar, followed by the terrific crash of musketry, gathering force and intensity as the minutes passed, and growing ominously nearer, the heavy guns pounding less frequently, the musketry fire raging furiously, showing that the Union troops were overmatched and were giving way before the furious and overwhelming onset. As the first roar of battle reached us, every regimental commander, without waiting for orders, had the bugle sound 'fall in!' Twenty rounds of cartridges were issued, and we formed on the colors to await orders. We did not have long to speculate on the probable events taking place across the river, for soon came an aide from that direction, on foam-flecked and mud-covered horse, to Sumner's head-quarters, where sat the bullet-proof old hero on his horse, all ready for the fray, which he was already snuffing from afar. Fighting Dick Richardson and the noble Sedgwick, his two division commanders, were with him awaiting orders. Instantly they galloped each to his own division. As soon as Richardson came near enough to be heard, he shouted to Colonel Cross to 'right face, forward!' We started at quick march for
the lower bridge, built by the Eighty-first Pennsylvania, while Sedgwick crossed by Grapevine bridge. Sumner, realizing the importance of throwing his whole corps on the enemy at once, and crushing him if possible before night set in, crossed Sedgwick by Grapevine, as he lay nearer to that than we did, and we could not take our rightful position on the right of the corps without Sedgwick waiting for us (the First Division) to file past, which would consume valuable time; hence we marched in the order named. But lo! when we arrived where the lower bridge had been, there was no longer any bridge there! It had been swept away by the flood; so we had to countermarch back to the sheet-anchor of the Union army—Grapevine bridge. The last of Sedgwick's infantry was just disappearing on the other side, some of his guns were over, some crossing and some floundering in the mud; but I will defer the part the Fifth took in the battle until another time."

Another writer says: "I was very much interested in your correspondent's description of the building of the famous Grapevine bridge, and the subsequent battle of Fair Oaks. I believe with you that the real history of the war, the real 'true inwardness' of the struggle, will be found in the accounts given by the ones who bore the brunt of the fight and who have the facts stamped so vividly on the mind that they will never be forgotten.

"I remember one little incident connected with the building of Grapevine bridge, that might be interesting to your readers and bring to the mind of some 'old Vet' some of the scenes of that day in the swamp. Possibly you know that most soldiers had a very ardent longing for a 'drop of the crathur,' and many were the devices to obtain it. The barrel of whiskey your correspondent speaks of was placed upon end, the head being smashed in with an axe. Colonel Cross stood by it with a tin dipper and dealt out freely till noon, and all had about as much as was for their good. But after the hard-tack and 'salt horse' had been devoured he began to cut off the drink, and would give only to those who were at work in the
water; which didn't look hardly fair to those who had to carry the logs, some of whom were all wet from working in the water in the forenoon. But how to fool our old colonel and get a drink was the question, and we knew by experience that it was not easily done, but we accomplished it in this way: Seeing that those who came back to the barrel dripping with water got their drink readily and no questions asked, it dawned upon the minds of the squad which I was at work with, that we could stand a little water on the outside if we did n't want much inwardly, and go back dripping wet as well as anyone; and you would have laughed if you could have seen us, after we had deposited our log in its place, jump in the deepest place we could find and then clamber back on to the bridge and walk with great nonchalance to the barrel and take our drink of course. I know that it was a matter of wonder to some how a certain squad came to be so much more elated than the rest, and perhaps if their eyes fall upon this they will understand it. It was the darndest crooked road back to camp that night that ever was seen, and I know some that did n't fetch it till morning.'

The writer has given an account of the Grapevine bridge as above, from private to colonel. These accounts agree in all essentials. That it was a substantial, solid, useful and permanent structure is true beyond a doubt. That it was exceedingly useful to the country is true; and that it saved the left wing of the Army of the Potomac is evident, as the account of the battle of Fair Oaks will show. That it was wholly the production of the officers and men of the Fifth Regiment, is also true, with the exception of a comparatively small detail, as related. While some acknowledge the importance of the structure, yet they do not allow proper credit to its builders.

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 upon 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 currents 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 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 battle-field 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.
Simultaneously with the crossing of Sedgwick's Division, was to be the crossing of Richardson's Division over Sumner's lower bridge. One brigade only had crossed, when the bridge floated away in the rising flood of waters. There yet remained upon the northern side two brigades. Their only route to the battle-field was over Grapevine bridge, if perchance it remained. To this they marched hurriedly, found it passable, and with the roar of battle in their ears, crossed over. These two brigades hurried through mud and water, arriving on the field in time to relieve Sedgwick's tired and bleeding troops, march upon the battle-field in the most intense darkness, and take position for the bloody fight which was sure to come next day. This fight will be described in another chapter. It only remains here to demonstrate how this Grapevine bridge saved the army. Says Colonel Cross in his personal journal, "The arrival of Sedgwick's Division alone saved the army from a disastrous defeat, and, be it remembered, Sedgwick's Division crossed the Chickahominy swamp on the bridge of logs, seventy rods long, built by the Fifth New Hampshire Regiment. Let the impartial historian remember this!"

It should be further stated that Howard's and Meagher's Brigades would not have arrived upon that bloody field had not this same bridge been a more substantial structure than any other upon the stream; and had they not been in position early on the morning of June 1, the battle of that day would have been more disastrous than that of May 31.

In the history of this bridge it is notable that two hundred thousand cubic feet of logs were cut, brought to the bridge and placed in position in two days by one thousand men, wading, swimming and pushing, drawing and lifting every log into position by hand; that no ropes, jacks, screws, elevators, derrick, cranes or other mechanical apparatus were employed; the brief time of construction; the absence of engineering education, or special qualification, or experience among the officers and men; the work being the result of an all-around efficiency in the regiment, from colonel to private; the firmness and stability it exhibited above all other bridges
in that region, constructed under like circumstances and for similar purposes; that it saved the army, and thereby saved the Union.

The facts concerning this bridge are remarkable, and must stand among the notable events of the war, and perhaps of all time. That one man should be able to so direct and concentrate the powers of one thousand men as to overcome the obstacles in this undertaking, is an example of human discipline, perseverance, mental resource, and physical power and endurance. It equals any similar example in history, and nothing in the war of 1861–65 can excel it.

"May a grateful country do the Fifth New Hampshire Regiment justice—written history never can."
CHAPTER IX.

SITUATION OF THE ARMY—CROSSING THE RIVER—DIAGRAM OF POSITION—BATTLE OF FAIR OAKS—CRITICISM OF COLONEL CROSS ON THE BATTLE.

From the landing at Ship Point, Va., on April 7, to the building of Grapevine bridge across the Chickahominy river on the 27th of May, was exactly fifty days. They were days of intense activity and labor to the regiment, though it had not been in actual battle. It had thus far had no deaths excepting from disease, and these had been few when compared with other regiments. At times the men of the Fifth seemed impatient for battle and blood. In one of these moods Colonel Cross informed them, in a speech formally delivered before the regiment, duly assembled, that they would undoubtedly be accommodated to their utmost desire.

The situation of the army, the building of Grapevine bridge, the situation and movements of Sumner's Corps, just before and up to the morning of May 31, have been noted in a previous chapter. Here we may note again that Keyes and Heintzelman were upon the south side of the Chickahominy; the Confederate forces were massing in superior numbers in front and upon their flanks. The divisions of these two corps were not in good situations for defence and mutual support, and when pressed by the enemy, must be re-enforced by troops from the north side of the river, which must cross on frail bridges over a rapidly rising river.

Returning to the north side of the river, we find that just before dark of the 29th, Grapevine bridge was completed by the Fifth under Colonel Cross. During this night it rained constantly and heavily. None of Sumner's Corps had crossed; the river was rising rapidly; the swamps were being flooded; the crossings were endangered and the bridges were
trembling. "Saturday, May 31," says Cross in his personal journal, "the dreadful hour of battle drew near. Silently the angel of death hovered over our camp. The lives of thousands drew near to their end, but all unconscious were the victims. The laugh, the song, the soldier's story—all were prevalent in our camp, when from far across the river came the roar of battle. This was about 11 a.m. Fortunately my men had their dinners ready and plenty of provisions in their haversacks. At first we heard only the artillery, but soon the volleys of musketry and the rattle of small arms could be distinctly heard. For once I felt that we were wanted; and, without waiting for orders, directed the men to roll their blankets and prepare for marching. Our preparations were just completed when orders came to be ready to march at ten minutes' notice. I instantly formed my regimental line and reported the Fifth ready. Galloping along the line I told my men it was our march to the battle-field, and every man must keep in his place. The brave boys answered with a cheer, and off we started."

We must now keep in mind that all of Sumner's Corps were to cross the river and swamp, as rapidly as possible, by two bridges. Sedgwick's Division led off across Grapevine bridge and hastened off to aid Casey. Richardson's Division moved down to Miller's—Sumner's lower bridge. Here only one brigade—French's—could cross on account of the rising water. Howard's and Meagher's Brigades marched up river two miles, to where Sedgwick had crossed, and passed on toward the field of battle, halting on some high ground in a wheat-field. Here the division closed up.

The volleys of musketry and the booming of cannon were incessant, and the change of sound indicated the advance or retreat of the opposing forces. The afternoon was dark and rainy. When the column again moved, night was at hand. An hour's rapid march brought the division close to the battle-field. Now the battle had slackened; only scattering shots were heard. In dense darkness the whole division, passed Sedgwick's tired and blood-stained troops, marched across the battle-field to take position in front of the enemy,
ready for the next morning's battle. It was now near 10 p. m. of May 31. It was very dark; nothing could be heard but the groans of the wounded and the smothered words of command, as we moved into position. The field was covered with the dead; wounded and dying men were all about. Some begged for water; some that their wounds might be dressed; some for blankets; some cried for relief from pain; some to be taken to hospital, and others could only groan and moan, muttering the names of loved ones far away.

At this moment General Howard directed Colonel Cross to march his regiment forward and report at once to General Richardson. Lieutenant-Colonel Langley led forward the men, while Colonel Cross reported in person to General Richardson, who said, "Colonel Cross, I am going to give you the advanced guard. Hold your position until you are whipped or relieved." To the regiment, as it passed, General Richardson said, "Fifth New Hampshire, remember your granite hills; you will stand firm like your own stone-walls." He then gave some general directions about the lines of battle to Cross, left a staff officer with him to show the ground and departed.

Colonel Cross now advanced some two hundred paces beyond the first line, formed line of battle, and then moved forward until he was about three hundred paces from the first line. He then detached Companies A and C as skirmishers, and posted them himself. The order of battle was then as follows: Our troops were upon the north side of the railroad track. Across the track was a forest or swamp, with trees and thick underbrush. The skirmishers of the Fifth were posted in this swamp on the south side of the track. The regiment was in line of battle parallel with the track, with Fair Oaks Station in front of the right on the north side. In rear of the Fifth, in line of battle, was French's Brigade of four regiments. In rear of French was Howard's Brigade with only three of his regiments, the Fifth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers being placed in advance. In rear of Howard was Meagher's Brigade. Upon the right and left and in rear of Howard were batteries. In rear of all
these was Sedgwick’s Division. Before the right of the Fifth was a wood. Along the right flank of all these troops, ran a country road to the depot.

Such was the arrangement of Sumner’s (Second) Corps on Saturday night, May 31, after one bloody day between Casey and the Confederates, in which the latter had forced the former out of his camp and captured a large amount of property. Says Cross in his personal journal, “The arrival of Sedgwick’s Division alone saved the army from a disastrous defeat.”

The men lay down in line of battle, their arms loaded and by their sides. The officers were requested to remain awake and watchful. Sentinels were posted in front of each company. The horses were ready saddled. It was 11 o’clock before all was arranged, the night being very cloudy and dark. Lieutenant-Colonel Langley and Major Cook slept. Colonel Cross spread his military cloak, but did not sleep. He and his regiment were the alarm of the army, and his eye must watch unto his regiment. Dr. L. M. Knight, surgeon, and Chaplain Wilkins were awake with Colonel Cross talking in a low tone of the prospects of the morrow, while the men slept as tired men sleep. To many it was the last earthly slumber. To many the next night was to be one of wounds, pain, agony and all the terrors of the battle-field, yet they slept.

It is here proper to mention that, while the order of battle was not materially changed, yet on account of its having been discovered that the enemy, in considerable force, was upon the right flank, the skirmishers, the Fifth and the brigades were partially changed, the front facing more to the right. The arrangement of the corps was essentially the same as made in the night. This change was made just at daylight, and only a brief time before the battle began. Beyond a doubt the enemy intended just here to make the onset in the morning, but discovering the very heavy Federal lines, retreated hastily. The furious fight here for an hour indicates this.

The following diagram illustrates the first position:—
FIFTH NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Enemy Forest and swamp. Enemy

Line of Skirmishers.

Forest. Forest.

Forest.

Companies A and C.

Railroad. Fair Oaks Station.

Fifth Regiment in line of battle.

General French's Brigade—4 regiments.

Howard's Brigade—3 regiments.

Battery.

General Meagher's Brigade.

Sedgwick's Division.
About 1 o'clock in the morning the colonel saw lights in the woods on the right flank. He had been informed that they belonged to the Federals, but not being sure, he determined to investigate, sending Major Cook with Company B to reconnoiter. Cook soon reported that the lights were those of the enemy in the woods, according to the best of his belief. Then Cross went forward himself, alone, picking his way among the stumps, over the killed and wounded. He crossed a road running toward the depot when he was halted by the click of a rifle-lock, and a sharp voice said, "Who goes there?" Cross answered, "Wounded man of the Fifth Texas. Who are you?" "Picket of the Second Alabama," was the reply. "I wish to go to your fire," said Cross. "Pass around by the depot, and you will find the doctors," was the answer. Cross then drew off into the darkness and joined his regiment.

It thus having been learned that the enemy were upon our right flank a change of front became necessary. While doing this several prisoners were brought in who stated the pickets of the enemy were close upon us, but not aware that we were upon the field. One of these prisoners was captured by Lieutenant James E. Larkin, Company A. The man came out to pick up sticks for a fire, and stumbled upon our lines. The men being all quiet Larkin said, "What do you want?" supposing him one of our men. "I want some wood to make a fire." Said Larkin, rising up, "Who ordered a fire made?" "Why, Colonel Terry of the Fifth Texas." The words were no sooner out of his mouth than Larkin had him by the throat and a pistol at his ear. From this prisoner it was learned that the enemy was in large force in front with strong pickets on our right flank. The Confederates could be heard forming their lines in the woods in our front; even the words of command of the colonel were distinctly heard in the stillness of the night. The Fifth Regiment executed a partial change of front, as also did French's and Howard's Brigades. When these changes were completed day was breaking; the morning was wet and misty. When the enemy saw our heavy lines they fell back on the double-quick. Cross promptly
pursued them by skirmishers, killed and wounded some and captured seven or eight prisoners. In this skirmish at daybreak the Fifth lost two men badly wounded. The first man hit was Stephen Avery, Company D, shot through the body by a rifle-ball. After he had fallen and been left for dead, he arose and walked into camp.

After this skirmish and before the battle, a mounted orderly came into our lines and was captured with valuable dispatches and an excellent horse. From these dispatches it was learned that Huger's Confederate Division was in the immediate front. Soon after the battle began on our left, with some skirmishing along in front of the Fifth, and to the left. The enemy's sharpshooters came very near killing Cross at this point, shooting one ball through his coat. The regiment remained in the woods near the railroad for some time. A regiment of Confederates, Sixth Virginia, advanced on us slowly through the woods. When near, the Fifth poured in a volley which broke their line, and the men came straggling in, and many were taken prisoners. The battle now increased, and Howard's Brigade was sent in. The Eighty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers ran at the first fire and left their commander, Colonel Miller, dead upon the field. Says Cross' personal journal, "Colonel Miller was a good soldier, and was the only field officer who could hold his regiment, which was partly Irish and partly American."

General French's Brigade was pressed very hard and the Fifty-third Regiment gave way. General Howard now entered the woods with the Sixty-first and Sixty-fourth New York Volunteers, together mustering about eight hundred men, and engaged the enemy with great fury. "Howard led his men with great gallantry close up to the enemy, and the heavy firing told that the stormy battle was at its height. General Howard had two horses killed and a third one wounded; then a ball struck him in the right arm, below the elbow, but he continued to cheer his men until hit in the same arm by another ball, which shattered the bone in a shocking manner."*

* These are the exact words of Colonel Cross.
to assume command of the brigade, as Howard was disabled. At the same time Cross had orders to move the Fifth into the battle.

Being senior colonel, Cross was now in command of the brigade. He left the woods with the Fifth, moved down the railroad track double-quick, until he arrived opposite the point where Howard's Brigade was engaged. By Adjutant Gregory of the Sixty-first New York Volunteers, Cross sent orders to the remains of the brigade to clear the front and form on the rear. While this was being done the Irish Brigade came up charging and yelling. The Sixty-ninth formed on Cross' right and the Eighty-eighth on the left.

The enemy's bullets came thick; and, finding Howard's Brigade out of the woods, Cross prepared to advance and open fire. The Fifth was along the railroad track; on the opposite side was a wood in which were the enemy; to the rear was the Irish Brigade, the Sixty-ninth on the right and the Eighty-eighth on the left. General Meagher was not present, nor any other general officer. Cross ordered an advance. "Forward in line, guide center!" and the Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers stepped off in noble style. Both the Irish Regiments stood still however. The Fifth moved on, both colors fluttering and the men steady. Cross gave orders for none to fire without the word, and though the bullets flew thick and struck down many a brave fellow, on they passed until in plain view of the enemy's line among the trees. That day the Confederates wore white bands around their hats, so that they were easily distinguished from the Federals.

When about thirty paces from the enemy, it was ordered to halt, kneel down and fire by battalion. At this close range the effect was awful. The bullets were heard to strike with a tearing sound into the close ranks of the enemy. Instantly moving forward, their first line gave way and the men encountered another, the Sixth Alabama—the first was the Second Alabama. Again the Fifth moved up and fought at short range, "behaving nobly."

Finding many men being injured by buckshot, Cross ordered another advance; and while shouting the command,
"Forward in line," he received a Minie-ball in his left thigh, which made a very severe wound. He kept his feet for a few moments, and after falling rose up and gave orders, sustaining himself by a tree. While in this position three buckshot struck him in the left temple, a ball passed through his hat and one through the shoulder of his blouse: in all seven balls struck his person or clothing. He was finally carried out of the hottest of the fire by Lieutenant Parks and Corporal Towne, back to the railroad track, where was the Irish Brigade as it was left. Colonel Kelley sent some men off with him. Lieutenant-Colonel Langley soon brought out the regiment in good order, the firing having nearly ceased. The men brought out most of their wounded comrades, who were not able to walk. Thus ended the battle of Fair Oaks, the Fifth firing the first and the last shot on the 1st day of June.

A CRITICISM BY COLONEL CROSS.

The following account is one of criticism upon the battle of Fair Oaks and incidents belonging to the same. The criticisms are directly from the pen of Colonel Cross in his personal journal. Says Colonel Cross:—

"In this battle the generalship on the part of the Federals was wretched. Instead of shelling the woods with thirty pieces of artillery as we could readily have done, we allowed the rebels to choose their own ground, ambush themselves and wait for our attack. Nothing but the indomitable bravery of our men—the rank and file and line officers—saved us from defeat. Early in the morning I sent word to General Richardson that the artillery could be employed to great advantage in shelling the woods. He sent for me and desired me to point out the exact locality of the enemy. I did so, but nothing was done. Our lines of infantry ought also to have been formed back from the woods in order to draw the enemy out. As it was we entered a regular trap set for us the night before. I believe an Apache warrior would have arranged our men better. Everything was on the side of the enemy—position, numbers and knowledge of the ground. It is a wonder that we were not defeated."
"Howard’s Brigade did nobly. The general was the only brigadier I saw upon the field who led his men into battle and handled them there. He acted with a bravery bordering on rashness and nobly sustained his reputation as a brave and efficient officer. Great injustice was done him in detailing his two largest regiments on the day of the battle and leaving him only two. His brigade went into battle with less than two thousand men and had seven hundred and thirteen killed, wounded and missing—double the loss of any other Federal brigade on that day. Of the field officers there were Colonel Miller and Lieutenant-Colonel Massett killed; wounded, General Howard, Colonel Cross, Lieutenant-Colonel Bingham, Major Cook and Lieutenants Howard, and Miles of the general’s staff.

"In my own regiment I lost thirty killed dead on the field, one hundred and seventy wounded and eleven prisoners. My best men were taken and also my best non-commissioned officers. In this respect fate seemed against me. When the regiment entered the woods it was an anxious moment for me. I did not know whether they would stand or not; but they did stand in the most heroic style, never faltering, and firing with a rapidity which astonished the rebels and made them give way.

"Being carried to a farmhouse in the rear, where the doctors were at work, my wounds were dressed and I lay under the trees until morning. On Tuesday, June 3, I was moved to Savage Station, placed on the cars and sent to White House landing, there placed on the steamer ‘Spaulding’ and carried to Philadelphia. At the United States general hospital, corner Fifth and Baltimore streets, I lay two weeks; thence to New York to St. Luke’s home for wounded soldiers, where I received the kindest treatment; thence to Concord, N. H., where I arrived on the 4th of July.

"After I left the regiment it took part in the labors and battles in front of Richmond and acted as a portion of the rear guard on the retreat of the right wing. During all this time it behaved with the greatest gallantry.

"After remaining in Lancaster a short time, I went to Con-
cord and commenced enlisting men for my regiment, and on the 10th of August started once more for the war with some thirty recruits for the Fifth. My wound was painful and troublesome, but I resolved to bear it, though my endurance was severely taxed. I took ship with my party at New York and landed at Fortress Monroe. Here I learned of the evacuation of the peninsula, which, in my opinion, was a bad move. The point from which to attack Richmond effectually, is on the James river and from Petersburg side, in my opinion. On August 23 I joined my regiment and received a hearty welcome. I found everything in a very disorganized state—discipline broken and a general confusion. Ten minutes after my arrival I had commenced reforms and in ten days things were in a much better condition.”

Here again we give the remarks of Private Gove upon Fair Oaks battle. He says:—

“Monday, May 26. Another storm has commenced. Tuesday, May 27. Rained last night and this morning. Built a short piece of corduroy road. Wednesday, May 28. Our regiment has been building a bridge across the Chickahominy river and swamp, two miles from camp. Thursday, May 29. Worked all day on the bridge finishing it. Had to work in water waist deep all the time. General Sumner christened it ‘Grapevine bridge.’ Did nothing on the 30th.

“A fight was going on Saturday, May 31, during the afternoon. We started at 3 p.m. and reached the battle-field at 9 p.m. The fight was over for the day. We took position in line of battle, Sunday, June 1. Early this morning the rebels commenced the attack. Had to fight them in the woods. I got wounded. Three of our company were killed and twelve wounded. Our brigade suffered heavily. The ‘bloodless’ Fifth behaved splendidly. Monday, June 2. Am stopping at a house near the battle-field. The house and yard are full of wounded. My wounds are very sore and painful. Expect our boys will be in Richmond in a few days; wish I could be with them. Tuesday, June 3. Am in hospital, expecting an attack. Wednesday, June 4. Re-
main here yet. Have to sleep in a hen coop. Thursday, June 5. Walked three miles to the station. Went on the cars to White House landing and went on the steamer, 'State of Maine.'"

Private Gove went to Fortress Monroe, New Haven, New York and finally returned to the regiment at Camp California, while resting on its march to the second Bull Run battle.

Says James Daniels, Company D from Salmon Falls, N. H., in his diary written every day during the service and which is now before the writer—stained, soiled, aged and worth its weight in gold:—

"Tuesday, May 22, 1862. In camp; a terrible rain and hail-storm.

"23d. Marched about four miles toward Richmond from St. Peter's Church, Virginia.

"24th. Rain-storm.

"25th. In camp; Sunday services.

"26th. In camp.

"27th. In camp; hear of Porter’s victory.

"Wednesday, May 28. In camp; went out to build a bridge across the Chickahominy river and swamp; returned to camp at night.

"29th. Went out to finish the bridge; got done about 3 o’clock in the afternoon and returned to camp.

"May 30. In camp; rained in the afternoon and night.

"Saturday, May 31. In camp; had orders to march to the battle-field; camped on the field where the battle was fought.

"Sunday, June 1. Fair Oaks swamp; a terrible battle was fought. The Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers were engaged. Company D lost thirteen—killed, wounded and missing; Company E, twenty-four; C, twenty-one; A, twenty-one; B, twenty-four.

"Monday, June 2. In camp, waiting for the rebels, but they did not come; some firing.

"June 3. In the swamp burying the dead and bringing in the wounded; rain-storm at night."
"4th. Still in the swamp; rained all day.
"5th. Still in the swamp; heavy firing on our right.
"6th. Still in the swamp.
"7th. In the swamp; firing on our right; Porter advancing.
"8th. Went out to fell timber in the swamp; ordered to march to the front; expectations of a fight.
"9th. Still waiting for the enemy to advance, but they did not.
"10th. Firing between the pickets and scouts.
"11th. Still in front of the enemy, waiting for them to come; turned out to-night; the moon was in eclipse.
"12th. In camp; waiting for events; turned out to-night; heavy firing in front of the regiment; went out to support a battery.
"13th. General McClellan rode through in front of our lines.
"14th. In camp; went on duty; lay in the intrenchments.
"15th. Some firing in front; some killed, some wounded.
"16th. Quiet; regiment moved on a line with the intrenchments.
"17th. Turned out two or three times to-night.
"18th. On picket; the rebels came down and got what they did not expect to get.
"19th. In camp.
"20th. Received my tobacco from home; the rebels fired a few shells over our camp.
"21st. We fired a few shells over at the rebels; at night they tried to drive in our pickets.
"22d. Nothing important.
"23d. Heavy firing on our left; tried to drive in our pickets; a heavy thunder-storm.
"24th. Nothing important.
"25th. Hard fighting on our left.
"26th. In camp; hard fighting on our right.
"27th. Heavy firing on our front, right, center and left.
"28th. Expecting to march; did march at night."
INCIDENI^S OF FAIR OAKS.

Here properly ends chapter nine, being an account of the battle of Fair Oaks, and until the regiment moved out of the intrenchments in front of Richmond for the battle at Savage Station.

INCIDENTS OF THE FAIR OAKS CAMPAIGN

Captain John W. Bean relates an incident of which he was an eye witness, and which should be made historical:

"Colonel Cross was severely wounded in the groin and fell just in the rear of Captain Bean's Company—I. Lieutenant Parks and Sergeant Flanders went to aid him and to remove him from the field. Colonel Cross, raising himself on his elbow, said, 'Never mind me, men, whip the enemy first, and take care of me afterwards.'"

Here General Sumner said in the presence of many men, "The Fifth New Hampshire stood like a stone-wall."

While in front of Richmond, Captain Sturtevant being in command, the Confederates attempted to break through the lines where the men of the Fifth were. General Richardson ordered a battery to fire into the Confederates, while Company A was still in front. This was done and several men of that company were wounded, one dying soon after, but the advance of the enemy was checked at once.

Just before the opening of the fight on the second day, June 1, a horseman rode out of the woods from the direction of the Confederates, and came slowly toward our lines. Colonel Cross saw that he was an orderly belonging to the enemy. The regiment was lying down at the time and the colors not displayed, the horseman did not therefore discover that they were Federals. Cross dismounted, passed the lines and approached him. Pulling up his horse, the man asked, "Where is General Pryor?" Said Cross, "Here he is close by Have you dispatches?" "Yes, from General Pryor to General Anderson," said he. Said Cross, "Give them to
As the horseman put his hand in the breast pocket of his jacket to get them, Cross stepped forward quickly and grasped the bridle, saying, "You are my prisoner." In great surprise he replied, "What do you mean?" Cross answered, "I mean that you are in the Federal lines and a prisoner of war." Then the orderly said, "I surrender." The horse was led away and was sent to New Hampshire, being owned for several years at Concord, Lancaster or elsewhere. It was a beautiful black mare. The dispatches proved very valuable and were at once sent to General Sumner. From this source it was learned that the enemy was very near and under General Huger in the immediate front.

There were four brothers and three cousins—seven men of the Cross family in the bloody conflict at Fair Oaks.

It is related that the Fifth was within one hundred and fifty feet of the Second and Fifth Texas regiments; and that one of the Fifth New Hampshire officers threw a blanket over his shoulders, thus concealing his uniform, and strode up to a fire where some ten or a dozen of them were lounging, and having elbowed himself in among them, listened to their account of the day's fight and their songs and stories.

At about 2 o'clock in the morning before this battle, a council of war was held in General Sumner's tent and here it was decided to attack the enemy as soon as daylight appeared. The wisdom of this decision is now evident. Had the enemy not been met before they had gained the advantages belonging to an advance, already begun, Richardson's Division would most surely have been pushed back. In making a study of this battle, so well arranged during the night of May 31, and so desperately fought on the morning of June 1, we must acknowledge that there was considerable good generalship displayed, though it might have been improved, as suggested by Colonel Cross in his personal journal. It is also evident that Howard's Brigade may justly claim a good share of the credit of doing the effective work of that awful morning.
Another incident is worthy of mention. A Confederate officer, stepping out from behind a tree, presented a pistol at the breast of a captain and snapped the same three times. Sergeant Walker, Company K, seeing the movement, sent a bullet through his head. He was afterwards buried by our men, and the pistol is now in the possession of people at Lancaster.

It is related that many dead bodies remained in the swamp unburied for several days; the stench became awful and undoubtedly much sickness and distress came to the troops on this account.

The medical and surgical reports of those days indicated much trouble from diarrhoea, dysentery, malaria, gastritis and congestion of various abdominal organs. The surgeons of the Fifth are favorably mentioned in all reports. Dr. L. M. Knight, the surgeon, was called in consultation, and assisted in the amputation of General Howard's arm. He was placed in charge of several hospitals and gave excellent and intelligent attention to his sick and wounded. Dr. Knight was made surgeon of the division.
CHAPTER X.

FROM FAIR OAKS—BATTLE OF SAVAGE STATION—RECROSSING THE
CHICKAHOMINY—SEVEN DAYS' FIGHT—CONTINUOUS FIGHTING—
CONFUSION OF THE RETREAT—THE JAMES REACHED—DECIMATION
OF THE FIFTH.

During the 26th and 27th of June, 1862, the right wing of
the Army of the Potomac was thoroughly defeated and ex­
ceedingly roughly handled. At once it retreated to the south
side of the Chickahominy and began the retreat to the James
river. On the 28th the Second Corps, and of course the Fifth
with it, were ordered to strike tents, and moved out of the
works, remaining near by during the day. Before daylight
on the 29th, the corps began its retreat.

Just now the scene about Fair Oaks was one to illustrate
the desolation and destruction of war. The abandoned
camps, woods and fields were covered with the waste of war.
Thousands of broken muskets; tons of ammunition burning
and exploding; barrels of beef, pork, molasses, sugar,
vinegar; boxes of hard-bread, soap and candles in great piles
were being destroyed. The ground was strewn in all direc­
tions with immense quantities of food, clothing, books, papers
and sutlers' goods. This was the ending of the siege of
Richmond. The Fifth gladly bade farewell to these en­
trenchments and swamps.

The Second and Third Corps took positions to the eastward
of, and thus protected, Savage Station and also the immense
and valuable wagon train now being hurried on from here
toward the James river. Skirmishers soon met the approach­
ing enemy, eager for the prize and elated by successes. The
Confederate main line advanced at once, the Federal skir­
mishers fell back, and the battle of Savage Station began.

This station had been the head-quarters of the army and
the sanitary commission; the depot of supplies for all depart­
ments, and the most important center and point of departure of the hospital department. From this center all the necessities, luxuries and comforts to supply an army of more than one hundred and twenty thousand men were daily distributed. In fact a victory here for the Confederates was destruction for the Federals; a victory for the Federals was the salvation of the Army of the Potomac; hence the battle raged with fury for a time, but after a few attempts the enemy fell back, keeping up an annoying fire from the cover of the woods near

In the diary of James Daniels, a private in Company D of the Fifth, are the following entries:

"Saturday, June 28. In camp; we are to march; we did march at night.
"Sunday, 29th. We had a fight with the enemy at Savage Station; marched toward the James river.
"Monday, 30th. Another battle with the rebels and then retreated on towards James river.
"Tuesday, July 1. Another battle was fought and then we retreated again towards James river.
"Wednesday, 2d. Arrived at James river.
"Thursday, 3d. In camp at James river; the enemy commenced shelling us, but our cavalry soon took the two batteries and some prisoners, and then we changed our camp."

We have quoted as above that we might have the evidence directly from its original source to prove again that the Army of the Potomac had a continuous battle for seven days and a continuous march for seven nights. This Seven Days' fight began on the north side of the Chickahominy on the 26th of June and ended on the banks of the James on the 3d of July. General Franklin says, "Between the above dates there was not a day that the Second Corps did not fight all day and march all night." The Fifth belonged to the Second Corps

That we may more fully comprehend the labors and sufferings of the Fifth, we must review the situation of the Army of the Potomac. Between the 26th and 27th of June, sixty
thousand Confederates had attacked and forced thirty thousand Federals to cross the Chickahominy river. During the whole night of the 28th, the retreat went on. On the 29th the whole army was south of the Chickahominy, east of Fair Oaks and north of White Oak swamp. The object of the Federal army was to reach the James river and the protection of the gunboats; the aim of the Confederates was to prevent this and to destroy or capture this army. The result was necessarily the battle at Savage Station. If the Federals could effectually check the foe for one day, they could win; if the Confederates could win a decisive victory they would accomplish their desire and destroy the invading foe, win foreign recognition and render final success almost certain. The point was comprehended. Now then, to retreat and to pursue were necessities which wrought the two armies up to the highest endeavor. This was the general situation on the morning of June 28. We will now follow the fortunes of the Fifth.

Sumner's Corps marched from its position around Fair Oaks on the night of June 28, just one month after building Grapevine bridge. After daylight on the morning of June 29, while bivouacking in Allen's field between the railroad and the Williamsburg stage road, at about 9 o'clock, they were attacked by McGruder's troops. This is known and inscribed on the banners of the Fifth as the battle of Peach Orchard. The enemy were repulsed, but the corps fell back to Savage Station, and fought there. All supplies at or near Savage Station were burned. Many wounded were left here with supplies of food, medicines and attendants. The battle occurred while the supplies and buildings were burning. The Fifth had two killed and eleven wounded in this affair. One account says four were killed, and their names will be given in the proper chapter.

Monday, June 30, the Fifth, with Richardson's Division, were on the retreat; marched all night, and crossed White Oak bridge just at sunrise. The Fifth was the last regiment on the bridge and burned the same. Troops took position on high ground beyond the bridge, and batteries were stationed.
The rebels came near and shelled them at about 10 p.m. The Fifth supported Pettit's and Hazzard's batteries all day. In this affair the Fifth lost four men killed—two instantly by solid shot—one shot in the abdomen and one in the head, and many wounded. Captain Hazzard was mortally wounded. Some of the shells burst among the corps baggage and ambulance teams, creating great fright and confusion, sending them down the one road in a rush, each team trying to get in advance of all others in the line. They were finally brought into order and most diligently pursued their way until they arrived upon a fine plantation on the James river. Meanwhile, Richardson's Division was in the midst of the fight and lost many men.

On the same day, June 30, at 4 p.m., moved to Charles City cross-roads, or Glendale, where a battle was going on, and where they fought until long after dark. At one time during the day the Fifth was ordered to arrest the cowardly retreat of a regiment and did so with the bayonet, with pleasure. After dark they were ordered to charge a position without firing, and, moving forward at once, found it abandoned.

As the firing ceased and the armies assumed deep silence to conceal their positions, the groans and cries of the wounded and dying arose on the midnight air; and the dead were so intermingled with the living that when the regiment in dense darkness, moved silently away, a hand put forth to awaken the sleeping would touch the dead. Eight were killed and mortally wounded, whose names will appear on another page.

During this day the scene of confusion along the line of retreat cannot be described in all its tumult of hurry, dismay and universal confusion. Two thousand five hundred cattle were driven along in one herd. The road was blocked for miles by everything belonging to a vast army. Broken wagons and caissons; swivel guns and dismounted forges were in an everlasting and disorganized mass. The shouts of the teamsters, the struggling of the horses and mules, the onward sweep of the mighty mass, all blended in a scene of uproar, tumult and ruin which no imagination can conceive. Troops and baggage trains moved on over one road. Until
now the Confederates had been sure of destroying the invading army, but they began to realize that the chance was gone. Another battle must be fought.

Throughout the night the retreat continued, and July 1 found the regiment at Malvern Hill, where they were again placed in position to resist the attack of a now desperate and maddened foe. The regiment was commanded by Captain E. E. Sturtevant (Lieutenant-Colonel Langley being sick), and was under fire until about 4 o'clock p. m., when, Couch being pressed, our brigade was ordered to reinforce him, and deployed across an open field about three hundred and fifty yards in front of a rebel battery and was soon in a fierce fight. The enemy opened fire from some field-pieces, but they were soon silenced by Hooker's and Kearny's batteries. Toward night the enemy became desperate and the battle raged until dark, when they fell back, having sustained fearful losses and being badly demoralized.

The loss to the Fifth Regiment in these battles, known as the Seven Days' fight, was fully one hundred killed, wounded and missing. The amount of exhaustion, suffering, disease and death, immediate and remote, resulting from this campaign, no tongue can tell, no pen describe, no intellect can estimate or comprehend. After the repulse of the Confederate forces at Malvern Hill, the Fifth with its division and corps went into camp at Harrison's landing, where they remained until the middle of August.

While here the regimental band was mustered out and sent home by orders from the war department. The weather was intensely hot, and much sickness prevailed on account of the heat, bad location and miserable water. The hospitals were filled with men sick with fever, diarrhœa, malaria, nervous exhaustion—all resulting from exposure, over-work, malarious air, badly prepared food, and last, but not least, mental depression, homesickness and a general weariness of heart and soul. Many died. Men of the Fifth, who were born and had lived in the air of New Hampshire, drank her pure waters, and whose general tone of body, mind and soul had been constantly invigorated by the best surroundings the earth affords, could
not endure the damnable conditions existing on the peninsula and the Chickahominy swamp. When the regiment struck tents to leave here, there were present for duty only about three hundred and fifty men.

Says a letter from Captain John W Bean, Company I:—

"During this Seven Days' battle some incidents occurred that should be mentioned. At Malvern Hill the Fifth was ordered to support a portion of the batteries that were to withstand General Magruder's furious charge in three lines of battle, which it did. During the night the army began the retreat, but the Fifth was forgotten and left behind without orders. At daylight the enemy began to advance, when Captain Sturtevant, who was in command, discovered that the Fifth alone was confronting Lee's hosts. We were not long in getting away, and the enemy followed so closely that when we got in sight of our division camp, they were dropping solid shot among our rear guard." 

At Harrison's landing when the men were suffering—dying from bad, filthy surface water—the pioneers and Company I, commanded by Captain Bean, sunk wells, which furnished excellent water for both officers and men, by reason of which many lives were saved. These things show that the Fifth was of excellent material, not only for fighting, but for general efficiency.

In the "Medical and Surgical History of the Rebellion," Appendix, Part I, page 64, is the report of Surgeon Hammond, medical director of the Second Corps, in which he uses the following words: "The supply of canned soups was inadequate, and I found it necessary to give orders, with the approval of General Sumner, to slaughter horses for soup for the wounded." The Fifth belonged to this corps and of course may have had an interest in this horse soup. However that may be, the fact is given as found.

PERSONAL REMINISCENCES.

The writer may here take a page for relating some personal recollections. He received his commission as second assistant surgeon of the Fifth, August 13, at Concord, joining Colonel
Cross on the train, then in the depot, with a party of recruits leaving for the seat of war. He was sworn into the state service at Manchester, through the car window, before a justice called by telegram, and was mustered into the United States' service on the battle-field of Antietam. Colonel Cross and his party went to New York City by cars and sound steamer, and from New York to Fortress Monroe by boat.

During the run to the landing a recruit, who had recruited too abundantly, made an active demonstration toward an imaginary enemy with a revolver. He dashed out of the car door, off the car steps, and out into the darkness, the train moving at thirty miles an hour. The writer returned for the body; turning it over he awaited the backing of the train and assistants, the while rubbing the body and thinking what else might be done. The recruit put out his hands, made a long drawn sigh, half opened his eyes, looked around in an uncertain and doubtful manner, and asked most unconcernedly, "What station's this?" I was disgusted with my "awful example," put him on the train, and he made an excellent soldier.

While on this passage, just out of New York for Fortress Monroe, an insane man leaped from the deck into the Atlantic. The strange, unearthly scream as he went down into the dark, black waters on that wild night, will never be forgotten by the writer.

Soon we passed the capes into the bay and landed at Fortress Monroe. Here upon the sands were temporarily encamped thousands of men, awaiting the arrival of their respective regiments from the peninsula above. It would seem impossible to bring together such a mass of irresponsible humanity. Yet we had plenty to eat and comfortable quarters. Our toilet arrangements were not first-class, nor could we call servants at will. A dish of crabs and Indian corn-cake from a neighboring colored woman's hut, were very delicious. It was a rare dish in more than one respect.

Next day, August 23, we joined the regiment at Newport News, and were at once introduced to active campaign life. The romance departed in just two minutes. The frying-pan,
and the bean hole; the greasy haversack, and the flattened knapsack; the barefooted boys, the sallow men, the threadbare officers and seedy generals; the diarrhoea and dysentery, the yellow eyes and malarious faces; the beds upon the bare earth in the mud; the mist and rain, with a cold wind chilling the weakened bodies; the braying mules, the swearing drivers and the howling wagon-masters, at once upset our preconceived ideas of knight errantry. We were whirled over, flat upon the earth, as that other venture-seeking fool was by the windmill, but a warm greeting from Surgeon Knight, a "cordial" greeting from the colonel, and a few hours' sleep, under my own warm blanket, put me on my feet again. I was a veteran.

At early dawn, August 24, we embarked for Aquia creek and Alexandria, at which last port we landed August 28. Here the regiment marched out to Camp California and remained one day, and here Assistant Surgeon Child was detailed to remain with about sixty sick of the brigade, while the regiment with Sumner's Corps hastened to aid Pope. For two days the stragglers, wounded and wagon trains came in on the Little river turnpike. Twenty-eight miles of this forlorn procession passed on into the defenses of Washington.

While on the steamer up the river, occurred a thrilling incident. We passed Washington's tomb. At a point near this most sacred spot on American soil, the ship's bell began tolling slowly, mournfully, solemnly, sublimely, and instantly all hats were off. Thus with sounding bell, uncovered heads and throbbing hearts, we passed the tomb of the great and good George Washington. Thus in the shades of that pure spirit, we forgot the turmoils of the peninsula only to pass on to the thunders of Antietam.
CHAPTER XI.

HARRISON'S LANDING TO ANTIETAM—CROSS RETURNS—AT NEWPORT NEWS—AQUIA CREEK—ALEXANDRIA—CAMP CALIFORNIA RE-visited—FAIRFAX—CENTREVILLE—FREDERICK CITY—AT SOUTH MOUNTAIN—BOONSBOROUGH—ANTIETAM CREEK.

The regiment became well fixed in camp at Harrison's landing on or about the 4th of July. On this day General McClellan rode through camp, and a salute in honor of the general and the day was fired. All quiet during the 5th, 6th and 7th. On the 8th, President Lincoln with General McClellan rode through camp. From the 9th to the 20th all things moved on the same. On July 22 the corps was reviewed by General Sumner and staff. On the 24th peddling was stopped in the camp. All quiet through the 25th, 26th and 27th. During the 29th, 30th and 31st there were indications of a battle, and heavy firing by the gun-boats on James River. August 1, 2 and 3 had orders to be ready to march at a moment's notice. On the 4th and 5th there was heavy firing at the front. On the 6th went to the front expecting to have a fight. All quiet from the 7th to the 15th. On the 16th marched from camp near Harrison's landing and camped near Charles City Court House. On the 17th marched to and camped on the bank of the Chickahominy. On the 18th crossed the river on a pontoon bridge, about one mile from its mouth, and camped on the John Ward plantation. On the 19th marched from the Ward farm, and camped near Williamsburg. On the 20th marched from below Williamsburg to Yorktown. On the 21st marched from Yorktown to Warwick Court House, halted at 10 o'clock, then marched again at 3 o'clock p. m. On the 22nd marched to Newport News, and camped.

Here Colonel Cross rejoined the regiment and a new series of operations began. On Sunday, August 24, the regiment
INTO MARYLAND

went on board the steamer "America." Remained on the steamer the 25th and 26th. On the 27th landed at Aquia creek, marched five miles and returned to the creek, and went on board the steamer "Baltic" for Alexandria. On the 28th landed at Alexandria, marched to Camp California and camped. The regiment left Camp California on the 29th, marched to Chain bridge and went into camp. On the 30th marched toward Fairfax; went into camp. On the 31st from Fairfax went to Centreville and went on picket September 1. Tuesday, 2nd, marched from Centreville to Fairfax, camped; marched at 3 o'clock p.m. and arrived within one mile of Chain bridge, and again camped. Wednesday, 3rd, left this camp and camped again in Tennallytown in the District of Columbia. Here remained the 4th; but on Friday, 5th, marched to near Rockville, and camped. On the 6th moved out one mile beyond Rockville and were drawn up in line of battle. Spent the 7th and 8th in camp. On the 9th marched from Camp Defiance about five miles and threw out pickets. On the 10th marched three miles and camped. On the 11th marched to Clarksville, camped. On the 12th marched through Hartstown to Bannertown and camped. On the 13th went to Frederick city and camped. On the 14th to foot of South Mountain. Saw the battle on the mountain side. Early in the forenoon of the 15th Richardson's Division leading, and the troops, cross the mountains here, passed over and down the mountain into Boonsborough. When the head of the column arrived on the summit General Richardson ordered the Fifth brought from the rear of the brigade to take the advance down the mountain side. As the regiment passed the other regiments on the double-quick to assume the position in front, they called out, "There goes Richardson's foot cavalry." The regiment acted as skirmishers during the whole of this day, capturing many prisoners. Just as the regiment arrived in Boonsborough, a body of cavalry dashed past in pursuit of some Confederate cavalry, who had been on duty here. Just here the regiment, a portion being deployed as skirmishers, took a road leading directly south from Boonsborough, leading to
a little village called Keedysville, thence on to Sharpsburg and to what was soon to be the Antietam battle-field.

On the 16th the regiment was in support of some batteries, these being situated on a high ridge running along parallel with Antietam creek. The regiment lay close behind the ridge. Just before dark all the regiment, excepting two companies, were stationed about General McClellan's head-quarters, which were at the house of a Mr. Pryor. From this house was an excellent view of the battle-field.

Here properly ends chapter eleven, it being an account of the movements of the regiment from Harrison's landing, Va., to its arrival upon the north side of Antietam creek near Sharpsburg, Md. The time between these localities was thirty-three days.

REMINISCENCES.

Here will be given certain reminiscences related at a series of meetings held at the office of Colonel Hapgood in Boston during the preparation of this work. They are given because of their real historical value and their vivid illustrations of a soldier's life in the great American civil war. They are related by the officers and men of the regiment, who were active participators in all the marches, encampments and battles of the Fifth so far as time and conditions would allow.

SERGEANT LEWIS C. FERNALD'S NARRATIVE.

The rest of the army marched away from Malvern Hill and left us. I think we must have been about the last regiment to leave the hill. It was in the early dawn that we marched off and went from Malvern Hill to Harrison's landing. Arrived there the 3rd or 4th of July; remained there until the 19th or 20th of August. Harrison's landing was about the hottest place we ever camped in. Dug for water and were glad to get some that was fit to drink. President Lincoln came down and reviewed the army. Remember dis-
distinctly seeing him ride up. We did nothing but ordinary guard- and picket-duty there. There was a great deal of sickness there and it was an unhealthy place. We got orders to march down the peninsula. Remember how hot and dry and dusty it was. We were all the time marching through a cloud of dust. Got to Newport News at night and there Colonel Cross rejoined us. Went up the bay to the Potomac river and made a landing at Aquia creek. Marched from Aquia creek out toward Fredericksburg, but information was obtained that the rebels had retreated, and we took another boat for Alexandria.

On arriving at Alexandria we marched out to Camp California and went into camp there for the night. We were not taken much notice of. Stack our guns and bivouacked on the ground. About midnight the cry went up that the rebels were coming. We turned in, broke the stacks, took our guns and walked, but it turned out to be a false alarm and everything quieted down. In the morning the soldiers of other regiments came down to see us when we marched off. They saw us off with a good deal more enthusiasm than when we came in. Marched over to near Chain bridge.

At about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, we could hear very heavy firing. Had orders to fall in in light marching order. Left everything and marched over Chain bridge at about 2 o'clock in the afternoon and marched till nearly midnight, with only two halts, to find the second Bull Run battle-field. We were put in the immediate front, clear at the outside. In this way we went on to the heights of Centreville. Pope's army had fallen back to Centreville. I remember distinctly being detailed to picket some part of the country. It was believed that the rebels would come right on. Were the last to leave there. Do not remember whether we left there the next afternoon or not. During the remainder of that night could hear the rebel train moving to our right. Went back across Chain bridge. Were at Tennallytown and next at Rockville. Were then under the command of General McClellan. Went through Frederick city. At Rockville had quite a halt. Colonel got some clothing and shoes for us. A good portion
of the boys were barefooted. From the time that we left the vicinity of Chain bridge had been without any blankets. The nights were remarkably cold, and we suffered a good deal. I have no recollection of the places that we went through after leaving Rockville and Frederick city. The next thing that I remember is going through the streets of a city and seeing General Burnside sitting on his horse with an old woolen shirt on.

Next day we marched to one of the gaps. The side of South Mountain was visible for miles. We lay there by an old church, and the next morning about as soon as it was light, we marched up the mountain over the rocks. Began to find the wounded and dead. When a little way from the summit we were detached from the brigade, double-quicked down the other side, and deployed as skirmishers. Skirmished almost up to Antietam creek. Before arriving there the line had been halted, and as soon as this was done the men off with their blouses, tore off their shirts and commenced to kill lice. Moved on from there about half a mile farther, came to a halt, and the colonel went up on a little knoll, when the sharpshooters began to pick at him and he went back in our rear. We went near the bank of the stream before we halted. This was the 15th of September.

Companies E and G were detailed to go forward and guard a small bridge across the creek. We stayed there skirmishing with the enemy across the creek, in the vicinity of some old buildings, until the morning of the 17th. The main part of the regiment lay around McClellan's head-quarters. My remembrance of that time ends with the rejoining of the two companies, from the fact that I was injured.

After Antietam we moved through the village of Sharpsburg, down the tow-path, forded the river at Harper's Ferry and went into camp on Bolivar Heights.

CAPTAIN JANVIN W. GRAVES' NARRATIVE.

Left Harrison's landing about August 12th. The army marched in three columns; a column of artillery and infantry
in the road, and a column on each side. It was very dry and dusty, and we were very short of water, and what little we had was gathered from the prints of the feet of the mules that had gone along. There was a great deal of ragweed, and when we marched through it a dust went up which resembled smoke. Went into camp on a large plantation, and found a large number of hogs and pigs of which we made good use.

The second day brought us along toward evening to the Chickahominy river. Halted there quite a little while. Crossed the river that night, and the third day brought us into Yorktown. Marched down through the town of Williamsburg, past William and Mary college, down by the old battle-ground, and I think we stayed there one or two days, then marched over to Newport News. I was in command of Company E, from Harrison’s landing to Newport News. Colonel Cross joined the regiment at Newport News, bringing with him Chaplain Ransomi, Assistant Surgeon Child and some few recruits.

On the 25th the regiment embarked on the steamship “America.” Disembarked on the morning of the 27th, when it marched some six miles toward Fredericksburg and came to Aquia creek. Went into camp just before sunset. General Richardson was camped near our company. In the meantime he had received a dispatch to return at once. He came down and said to us, “Don’t you think it would be just as well and perhaps a little better to let the boys have their coffee before we start?” I thought it would be better.

It was quite dark when we started. I saw a fellow hanging around, dressed in citizen’s clothes. Had my blankets all rolled up and so said to him, “What have you got?” I have got three bottles of whisky.” “What do you ask for them?” “Five dollars.” “That is too high; but” said I, “I would like the whisky, and will tell you what I will do. I will give you a dollar or else take the whisky and put you under arrest.” I took it, knocked the head off the bottle and gave the boys a drink, and then we started.

We got down to Aquia creek and went aboard the steamship “Baltic” and got to Alexandria the next morning, where
we disembarked, and then went up to the old camp-ground. Over to the right of the Richards house was a field which was all covered with Sibley tents. We went over and took possession of them. About 2 o'clock in the morning the owners came back and we got out. Next day we stayed there until nearly night, and Mr. Richards came over and saw us. He was glad to see us back, and said that the other men had no respect for anybody; but when a New Hampshire man came along it was, "How do you do, Mr. Richards."

The history of the regiment should tell what became of the cows that we had milk from all that winter. Captain Barton told two or three of us to go to Alexandria before we marched and turn them over to the quartermaster. We drove them to a house and sold them for fifty dollars. I brought the money back, we gave a supper for about five dollars and turned the remainder over to the regimental fund. We remained at Camp California until the next night. Marched then, I think, clear back to Alexandria and then took a bee line to what was called the Leesburg and Alexandria Railroad.

We marched that night on the Virginia side of the river until about 2 o'clock a.m., and bivouacked in the field, remaining there until 8 or 9 o'clock the next morning. Resumed the march toward Georgetown, and there went into camp with the expectation of remaining a few days. Remaining there that night. The Ninth New Hampshire, hearing that we were there, came down and looked us over the next morning. Said they did not see what we were so nasty for. They had talked the matter over and were coming down at 2 o'clock that afternoon to give us a serenade. We had eaten dinner, the band had come down and was just beginning to play, when an order came to pack and be ready to go in light marching order. Lee was said to be surrounded, and probably there would be a great surrender of the whole rebel army. Orders were given that any men not able to march should stay behind, and in about ten minutes' time were on the march. Marched until about 2 o'clock that night, the whole brigade and division being with us. We
lay down beside the road just where we halted. The ambulance trains, wagons, etc., were passing all night long.

The next morning (Sunday) we resumed the march, and at about 8 or 9 o'clock it began raining. About that time some prisoners were brought in.

General Sumner called General Richardson up to him and wanted a regiment to go out on picket, and General Richardson, as a natural consequence, detailed the Fifth New Hampshire.

We went out from Centreville, facing westward toward the rebel army, on the picket line. There we got very short of rations. Three or four men and a sergeant went out and killed a young steer and brought it in. Stayed on picket that night, all the next day, and until early evening.

The Third Regulars were sent to relieve us. They marched out, had some controversy, and then went back. The first night we were on the picket we could see the rebel army's camp-fires on the right.

We were withdrawn and sent to relieve another regiment. Were told to go out and find them. No one knew just where they were. Went out through the trees and saplings, feeling our way along, and about 8 or 9 o'clock ran on to them. Found out who they were without being fired at. Our instructions were to stay there until about 2 o'clock in the morning, and then come into Centreville and set fire to everything there which was not burning. The army had about four hours start of us and there were no other troops with us. We covered the rear guard, as one might say. Came up with the rear of the army about noon, where they halted to get something to eat. Remained there about an hour and then started on the march again. We still remained at the rear. A rebel light battery shelled us considerably. When we got on the heights Generals McClellan and Hancock were there. We came down and camped very near the Chain bridge. At this time the men were without shoes and their feet were very badly off, and in marching through the underbrush their clothes were badly torn. The men were so tired and worn out that they would get sound asleep on the march and stumble.
The next morning we lay there very late, and when we got up had nothing to eat. Happened to be camped in a grove of little peach trees, and we stripped the trees, stewed the peaches and ate them. Stayed there until about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Crossed Chain bridge and went up to Tennallytown and into camp there. The men got a lot of brush and built fires. Had no overcoats. Were without rations, and had had nothing to eat for three or four days. When we went into camp eight or ten of us went over into Tennallytown and found a house where we could get something to eat for fifty cents a meal. Then we came back, and were expecting a commissary train up from Washington.

Remained there until about 8 o'clock, lying around feet to the fire. I went and got the countersign from the officer of the day, and said that if there was anything I could get for the boys, I would get it. Went over to the Irish Brigade and found their commissary and one wagon had come with soft bread. They had a little of it left still. Told them that I wanted some badly, and asked if they could spare any. Said that I would like twenty-eight loaves, and that I would either pay the money for it, or bring back the amount of bread when our train came up from Washington. At last they let me have the bread, which was piled up on my arms, and then I started back for camp. Holding my arms in such a position made me terribly tired, but at last I reached camp. The moon was shining, and some of the boys were asleep. Did not want to make any noise, and so went along and spoke low to them — “Boys, I have got something for you.” But men in some of the other companies found it out, and I told the boys not to be selfish, and they were very liberal with the bread.

That was the close of the march to Tennallytown. We refitted there, drew clothing, shoes, etc., and the next day plenty of supplies came up from Washington.

When we had started off on the march in the three columns spoken of, there was a company from Washington who had a great desire to see General Richardson, of whose fighting qualities they had heard so much. We were drawn up just
the other side of Fort Reno, and General Richardson was over in the field on his horse with a linen coat on. I remember that the Washington party were struck with amazement to see him so, as they expected to find an officer in full uniform. Marched that day out to Rockville. The next day started on, and had not marched more than three or four miles before we came into woods near a small clearing, and there we remained the rest of the day. Next day started, and it was reported that Lee was not a great way ahead of us. Made quite a march that day, and everything went along pleasantly. Found a few grapes, and during that day passed through a patch of turnips, which were pulled very quickly. Toward night went into camp. It was the turn of the Seventh New York to go on picket. We were getting ready for the night, when the colonel received orders to put his regiment out on picket. Colonel Cross swore, but we marched on quite a distance and then halted. We were to be picketed out on a hill. Up the hill was a large pasture. The right wing of the regiment was on picket under Colonel Langley, and the left wing stayed back on reserve under Colonel Cross. The colonel said "No straying, no foraging, but there is a fine flock of sheep." We went down into a little ravine. Were ordered to halt. Colonel said, "Now keep your men right here; Lee is not far off." Then he and Dodd drew off by a fence. My pioneer and the pioneer of Company E stepped right up back of us and grabbed a pig in the grass. Hearing the disturbance, Colonel Cross went up and said "Stop this noise!" and ran his sword through the pig. The men got chickens, milk and butter, and when I awoke the next morning there was on both sides of me a leg of fresh pig and at my head a camp-kettle of veal stew. That morning the owner came down and wanted to know who was going to pay him for the calf. We sent him to the colonel, and he said, "None of my boys have taken anything." We stayed there that night.

On the morning of the 13th we marched into Frederick city and through the main street. This was Saturday. McClellan reviewed us at a cross street. Passed through the
city to the opposite side. The next day we drew rations, and marched up to the top of Catoctin hills, got together a good many of the rebel dead and put blankets over them. On the morning of the 15th it was foggy. After the fog had lifted a little we were detailed as skirmishers to feel the rebels. We went out a little way, and found that the rebels had retreated. The Irish Brigade went ahead. We went over the mountain, down into the valley and came up with the rebel rear guard. General Richardson halted the whole division. We were the last brigade and the last regiment; the extreme rear of the column, but he took us to the front on the double-quick, and when we reached the front were ordered to deploy as skirmishers on the center. I found a negro boy there who had been a waiter to some rebel officers. I asked him where his folks were. Over to the left, perhaps fifty or seventy-five rods, was a set of buildings. The boy told me that there were four or five of the rebels over there, who wanted to surrender. Sent a sergeant out and he brought them in.

Through Boonsborough ran a small stream, over which was a little bridge, and to this they had set fire, and a detachment of cavalry was guarding it. They drew their troops in, retreated across this little bridge and passed over the rising ground beyond. Then we started again, with four companies, two on the right and two on the left of the road, as skirmishers, and two companies, farther out on the sides, as flankers. In that way marched until we got up to the height of land, until we came to the creek. Did not know the creek was there. There were Companies H, K, I and G as the skirmish companies. Got to the height of land and, the first thing we knew, got a volley from the rebels. Could not see the creek, but saw the trees bordering it. There was a barn, small orchard, and farther on was a small house surrounded by trees. The rebels cracked away at us pretty sharply, and we covered ourselves behind a rail fence. "Colonel," said I, "there are a lot of men down there. Could we not get them?" "Capital idea!" said the colonel. "Draw off two companies, go down around those
trees, and see if we cannot get them.' "If you will give me permission, I will take my company and go down alone.'"

Was given permission. Went around up over the rise and down among the trees. When I got there they put down some shells pretty lively almost in a range with where we were going down. Went in among the trees and halted for a minute. Then we went down and came to the creek. Just in front of the little building was a yard and a clump of trees outside of it. "Boys," said I, "two or three of you fire in there." They did so, and two or three fellows ran out pretty lively. Then we moved down a little further to where we could look behind the barn, where there was a cornfield. There we could see several men. They would come out to the end of the barn, fire, and then go back. One sat there watching, and I asked Sergeant King to estimate the distance. He estimated it to be three hundred yards or more. Taking a rifle, I shot this man. Then I had the first platoon fire into the corn back of the barn, and then the second platoon, when eight or ten men went out of that corn flying, and the skirmishers picked them off. Then we went back and remained there on the skirmish line until dark, when we were relieved. Fell back about half a mile and went into camp for the night.

Next day supported a New York twenty- or thirty-pound battery. One of the officers in charge of one of the guns, a major, was shot. We lay right close to McClellan's headquarters. The night before the battle Hooker went up on the right, took his position and they opened fire on him. It was returned. That was on the 16th. Lay there that night, and the next morning went up on this little rise, where were McClellan and his staff. Saw Hooker when he opened fire; saw the rebels fall back. Hooker came up, crossed the creek and formed in line of battle. The Irish Brigade went up ahead of us. The Eighty-eighth New York was all shot to pieces. It seems that they got up and received a volley from "Death's road." We passed them, went up and charged Death's road; drove the rebels out of it, and then marched by the left flank up to a piece of corn. There were two strips
of corn. We came to Death's road then, by the left flank, then up a little knoll by the right flank, when they opened on us with a masked battery. Went up to the rail fence that ran from the house, when we saw a rebel brigade come down and make an attack on the troops on our right. Were ordered to form along by the fence and attack them as they came on. I happened to look up and saw the heads of the Fourth Carolina Regiment above the corn. Said to the colonel, "They are flanking us." They marched right in. That was where we took the colors. Then we fell back a little toward the corn, and on the left of the corn saw the Sharpsburg Tigers, who had started out of the cornfield where the line of battle was, and were coming around out of sight to flank us. Sent Lieutenant Gay, who was killed there, over to tell the colonel. He gave orders for the right wing to fire and give a yell, and then for the left wing to fire. A rebel officer rode out from the cornfield on a grey horse, and then turned and went back again. I said to the orderly, "See what you can do with him." I think a bullet or fragment of shell hit him (the sergeant), just then. I said to Charlie Bean, "If I am shot, you take charge of the company, Corporal." There was a boulder near and I told the sergeant to invert his piece and helped him over to the rock. Then I went back.

Just after we relieved the Eighty-eighth New York at Death's road a spherical case exploded and blew its colonel's head off.

When I got back the company had fallen back. Charlie Bean had been wounded with what proved to be a mortal wound. When we went in our brigade separated, and our regiment bore the whole weight of the army for the day. Then we moved by the left flank and went down in the little ravine. A spherical case came down there and wounded four or five of the color guard. Then we moved up on to a knoll and halted. General Richardson rode up and all of them sat there, and colonel said to me, "You had better go to the rear and have your arm seen to." I went along and asked some of the boys where Charlie Bean was shot, and they told me as well as they could. If he is dead, let's go
THERON A. FARR, CAPT. CO. G.
over and get him out. When I got out where those fellows were shot from the color guard, I found him. I said, "Won't some of you come and help get this man to the ambulance?" Two pieces of artillery had just come over the creek, the first that day.

Right over in front of Dunker church was a rebel battery in position. There I found Charlie Bean, I got them to take him back to the ambulance. I was going back where the guns were and that was where General Richardson got his mortal wound. I went back; there was not much fighting after that. When I found our field hospital it was pretty near night. There were twenty-eight of us in the basement, and all but four belonged to our regiment; two to a New York regiment; Colonel Nesbit of the Thirtieth Georgia and Lieutenant John Woden of the Tenth Alabama. We lay there until the next day. About 10 o'clock in the morning Cross came down to see us. Some one asked him why the ball had not been opened. He said, "Oh, it is some of McClellan's tactics. Give the enemy a day to bury their dead, and then they are all in our hands." "Thank God for that! It is the salvation of our army," exclaimed Colonel Nesbit. "We had fought every man we had, and had not a man in reserve; we had not ammunition enough to last three hours; and we were foot-sore, hungry and worn out. To-morrow they will be safe in Virginia, thank God!"
CHAPTER XII.


The following account of the Fifth is from the personal journal of Colonel Cross, and is the best account of the condition of affairs, as they then and there existed, that can be found.

The colonel had rejoined the regiment at Newport News on the 23rd of August, after his wounds at Fair Oaks. As has been related, the regiment with its division took ship for Alexandria, where they arrived on the 28th, marching out three miles to the home of the regiment during the last winter—Camp California. Hence they marched to Arlington Heights, where were the Ninth New Hampshire Volunteers. The troops were scarcely in camp when orders came to march with all possible haste; and the deep booming of guns toward Centreville told that a battle was raging.

Says Cross: "On we pushed all the afternoon, the sun scorching hot and the roads dusty. The men, greatly worn by long hardships on the peninsula, had not the strength for such effort. We marched till about midnight, when we lay down in the road without blankets, and in a sharp rain. In the morning we marched until in sight of Centreville, when we halted and stood for three hours in the rain. There were indications of a great battle, but we were too late. We found, however, that General Pope had been terribly whipped, and his army badly scared. Sumner's Corps was sent to the front, and a large detachment, including my regiment, placed on picket. Here we remained one day and night, and the next day. From our arrival the retreat of Pope's army began, and continued without intermission. On the evening of the second day a furious rain-storm began, which wet us to the
skin. Now the larger part of the army had passed on, Richardson's Division forming the rear guard. I was placed in command of the Sixty-fourth New York Volunteers and my own regiment, and in the darkness sent to picket a swamp—a perfect jungle. I had orders to connect with the picket of Kimball's Brigade, but it was impossible to find anybody. More than three hours were spent in stumbling around among fallen timber and brushwood. At length I found myself near some troops, which at first I took for rebels, and was on the point of firing, when the name of the regiment and its commanding officer were announced.

"The night was bitterly cold, the men had neither blankets nor overcoats, hence they suffered severely; besides they were much exhausted by the march from Arlington to Centreville. We remained, expecting relief, until almost daylight. The pickets of the enemy could be heard in front, and we expected an attack every moment. The entire army had gone, excepting the three regiments on picket—the Fourteenth Indiana, the Fifth New Hampshire and the Sixty-fourth New York. General Kimball was ordered to march at once. By the time we had disengaged ourselves from the swamp it was daylight. Thousands of stragglers on foot and horseback were scattered about; many men were on the ground sleeping soundly. Tents, boxes, broken wagons and piles of ammunition were scattered around in every direction. My regiment never passed a worse night on picket; nor did we ever see a greater waste of material, nor worse straggling. We pushed on at our most rapid rate, expecting at any moment to be attacked. I cannot imagine why the enemy did not attack us. They certainly missed one of the best chances of the war.

"Tuesday, Sept. 2, we reached Fairfax Court House, and found a scene of inextricable confusion. The streets were blocked by wagons and artillery. The field was so full of infantry, swearing, shouting and jamming in every direction, that it was almost impossible to force a passage. Here again was a splendid opportunity for an attack. We rested an hour and I seized some provisions from a wagon train to supply my men. We then moved on some two miles from the village,
and halted the entire corps in order of battle. Remained here until about two o'clock p. m., when we moved on, the enemy shelling our rear guard. One shell burst near General Sumner's head-quarters, but did no harm. This was another hard march; long after darkness had set in we marched on. When beyond the enemy's artillery the straggling became fearful. Whole companies of Sigel's men were camped by the roadside asleep. Luckily the moon shone brightly so we could find our way. The troops marched in three lines—one column in the road and one upon either side. We were obliged to reach Chain bridge that evening. I was so worn with watching and anxiety, and my limb so pained me, that I could not ride, so I tried walking. Very soon I became sleepy and absolutely fell asleep and tumbled down several times, flat on my face. Several of my officers and men did the same.

"At length we halted and rested on the ground, having marched twenty-six miles that day, without one moment of sleep the night before.

"Such was our retreat from Centreville after covering the withdrawal of that humbug, General Pope, who came near ruining the Federal cause. McClellan was sent for to save the army. In this disastrous campaign General Pope lost everything, even his own head-quarters and his private effects, to say nothing of millions of public property. He proved himself incapable of conducting a great army and disgraced himself before the country. Pope told a flattering tale.

"On Wednesday, September 3, we crossed Chain bridge, evacuating Virginia in a most inglorious manner.

"General Lee's army of rebels was now threatening to invade Maryland. The Federal army had been compelled to take refuge behind the fortifications of Washington. McClellan was deprived of his command. The prospect was dark indeed; but the emergency of the case roused the president to act on his own responsibility. He sent for General McClellan and tendered him the command of the army for the defence of the Capital. Pope was sent off to the frontier
This news was received by the army with unbounded enthusiasm. All had confidence in McClellan—always had, knowing his plans. In three days there was a change; the immediate necessities of the men were supplied, and full of hope and confidence we set out—seventy-five thousand of the veterans of the campaign—to drive Lee out of Maryland. No one in the army doubted the result.

"On our second day's march we found that the enemy had crossed the Potomac and were in Frederick city in strong force. Thither we marched and about noon came in full view of the beautiful valley in which Frederick is located. The booming of cannon and puffs of smoke from the far-off hillside showed where the rear of the enemy was covering the retreat.

"We passed through Frederick in fine style; the Fifth with bugles blowing, drums beating and our faded and tattered colors flaunting bravely. As the old writer said, 'Verily it was a stately and gallant sight.'

"Next day, September 15, we followed the enemy to Middletown Heights, where they made a stand and a severe battle was fought. Our corps was held in reserve, taking no active part. Toward evening, after the firing had ceased, we were ordered up to the battle-field, and lay on our arms all night. Early in the morning of the 16th we formed in line of battle and started over the mountain where the rebels had been stationed the day before. We passed over the dead and some wounded. I saw seventeen dead in one awful group—all from an Alabama regiment. The rebels had a very strong position on the slope of a rocky, wooded mountain, commanding the gorges and hollows in every direction. The struggle appeared to have been fierce and bloody; but our brave troops finally drove the rebels over the crest and down the hill, giving them a tremendous defeat. The road was strewn with clothing, equipments and the wounded.

"Expecting a fight every moment, and full of confidence, we hastened along, General Richardson's Division in the advance, the Fifth forming the rear guard. About half a mile from the village of Boonsborough, the division suddenly
halted, and orders came for the Fifth regiment to get to the front double-quick. With a cheer the boys started off, all the other troops breaking to the right to let us pass. 'There goes the Fighting Fifth.' 'Give 'em h—l, boys.' 'Hurrah for Richardson's Cavalry!' was shouted on all sides by the German and Irish troops of the division. As I rode up to General Richardson to report, he said, 'We have no cavalry nor artillery; your regiment must act as both. Deploy and sweep both sides of the road.'

"In a few moments I had four companies deployed, two on each side of the road, as follows:--

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<td>Cornfield</td>
<td>Woods</td>
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<td>Skirmishers—2 companies.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fifth Regiment N. H. Volunteers.</td>
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<td>Division.</td>
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"In this manner the regiment marched at least two miles. We swept quickly through the town and captured several prisoners. The Eighth Illinois Cavalry coming up, pursued the enemy on the Williamsport road, while Richardson's Division took the Sharpsburg turnpike. The cavalry of the enemy had just left. One little bridge was in flames, but we put out the fire. The wounded of the enemy came out from the fields and houses to meet us. We kept on for a couple of miles, passing the little village of Keedysville, my skirmish line constantly exchanging shots with the cavalry of the enemy. About noon my picket line came in full view of the enemy, drawn up in line of battle, their line appearing about
a mile long with plenty of artillery. They did not keep us long in suspense, but opened with shell and solid shot. That afternoon was when the enemy should have been attacked.

"My skirmish line drove the rebels across the river and a brisk firing began across the stream. This was on the 15th. Our artillery soon came up and now commenced a fierce cannonading, which continued until dark. During the afternoon my men killed and wounded not less than twelve of the enemy, and took sixty prisoners. We might have taken more, but I had not sufficient force to secure my flanks as we marched, there being no cavalry.

"On the morning of the 16th a battery of sixteen twenty-pound guns came up and took position, and all day we had a fierce artillery duel, which resulted in our troops losing about one hundred and twenty-five men—killed and wounded.

"The day before, I had one officer and two men wounded, and for my own part, a ball cut my blouse near the left shoulder strap. My men remained on duty till 9 p.m. The next day I was ordered to send four companies of my regiment to prevent the enemy burning a small bridge over the river, and to drive off the sharpshooters. Two companies were sent to destroy the dam over the Antietam, but did not succeed for want of tools. The firing from the artillery continued until late at night.

"Just at dark Hooker's Corps, which had crossed the river, commenced an attack on the enemy. The flashes of the cannon could be seen, reminding me of the line,

'Far flashed the red artillery.'

I never realized until that moment its truth and power.

"Just at evening eighty rounds of ammunition were issued to each man. Heavy re-enforcements had come up, and all expected a great battle on the morrow. In the night our brigade was awakened and marched to General McClellan's head-quarters. I grumbled at this a great deal for I feared it would deprive us of our share in the battle."
CHAPTER XIII.

THE BATTLE OF ANTIETAM, SEPT 17, 1862.

The Fifth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers was on the most active duty for two days preliminary to this great struggle; skirmishing, reconnoitering, supporting batteries, covering troops, taking position and, during the night before the battle, guarding General McClellan’s head-quarters.

The morning dawned bright and beautiful. At about 8 a.m., Colonel Cross visited and was introduced to General McClellan. The general was in good spirits, though thin and careworn. A messenger came from the signal station with dispatches from General Hooker to General McClellan. He read them, turned to the group of officers and said, “All goes well; Hooker is driving them.” Cross now left and went to the top of a hill near by, the writer being with his party. Here we could see the enemy retiring with Hooker’s men in rapid pursuit. The rebels could be seen breaking from their lines and running across the fields, now and then turning to fire. Pressing upon them could be seen the long, dark lines of Hooker’s gallant Corps. Sometimes there was a halt and a struggle, but the rebels always fled. All this time Sumner’s Corps was on the march, crossing Antietam creek, Sedgwick’s Division in advance, then French and then Richardson. Sedgwick soon got into action, and by the time the Fifth, with Richardson’s Division, was over the river, French was engaged. As the Fifth crossed the creek the roar of battle was awful—fifty cannon upon either side booming at once—while the shouts of the combatants could be heard above the din of arms. Sumner’s Corps formed the center; Hooker’s the right and Burnside’s the left. Porter’s Corps, of about sixteen thousand men, was the sole reserve.

Richardson’s Division crossed in the following order:
First, the Irish Brigade, about two thousand men; second, Colonel Brooks' Brigade; third, General Caldwell's Brigade. The Fifth was on the extreme left and of course was last in the line of march. As soon as the brigade was over the creek it halted. Colonel Cross ordered the rolls to be called in order to know exactly who might be present. The roll-call showed three hundred and one bayonets and eighteen officers, not counting the surgeons and chaplain. There were also present on the field for duty, Surgeon L. M. Knight, Assistant Surgeon William Child, Hospital Steward Knight, Dr. Trask and Chaplain Ransom. The roll having been called Colonel Cross addressed the regiment as follows:—

"The enemy are in front and the Potomac river is in their rear. We must conquer this day, or we are disgraced and ruined. I expect each one will do his duty like a soldier and a brave man. Let no man leave the ranks on any pretense. If I fall leave me until the battle is won. Stand firm and fire low Shoulder arms! Forward march!"

On the way to the fight the colonel encouraged the men all he could, telling them we had a fair field and ought to whip the enemy. They all, from colonel to private, seemed in good spirits and earnest for the fight. In coming down the slope several men were wounded. Now the regiment passed the low ground, and moved on up the hill upon the south side of the creek. The enemy now began to appear, and the bullets now began to whistle over the men. The surgeons were halted in a protected locality, prepared to attend the wounded.

The brigade now formed in line of battle under the brow of the hill and waited for a few moments. Soon orders came to move by the right flank, which the regiment and brigade did rapidly, until they came near the main line of battle. They then marched by the left flank, which brought them face to face with the enemy. They had marched only a few paces when the balls began to fly around them like hail, and several men were hit. Cross quickly advanced to the front and center of the regiment to lead it on. At this point General Richardson came suddenly around the left flank of the regiment. Colonel Cross halted for a moment, and called for three cheers.
for General Richardson. They were given and then three more were given for Colonel Cross.

All this time the bullets were coming "thick and fast." General Richardson then asked for General Caldwell, who was not there just then. He then told Cross to go on and do all he could and "relieve that regiment." At the moment General Richardson was leaving, two bits of shell struck Cross in the left cheek, and another in the right eye, making slight but painful wounds; his hat was also knocked off. The regiment marched bravely up to the line of battle, under a heavy fire, without faltering. As the regiment marched by the flank to gain proper distance, the enemy opened with shrapnel and canister at short range. One discharge of canister killed and wounded eight men in one company (G) and tore the state colors of the regiment in two pieces. Cross was wounded again in the right arm. When the Fifth took position and opened on the enemy, the position was as follows:

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<th>Enemy</th>
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**Cornfield.**

5th N. H. V

Other regiments of brigade—1st line.

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Richardson's Division.

| 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 |

2d line of Brooks' Brigade.

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**Left of center.**

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<th>Fields.</th>
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Part of Sumner's Corps—left.
The men had been firing only two or three minutes when Lieutenant George A. Gay went to the colonel and catching him by the arm, said, "Colonel, the enemy are outflanking us." "Impossible," said Cross. "They are—come and see, quick." Cross ran with Gay to the left of the regiment, and sure enough, the enemy were coming—a whole brigade. Five battle flags and one large stand of colors were plainly advancing on our left. Their movement was as follows:

<table>
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<th>5th N H.V</th>
<th>First line.</th>
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| Richardson's Division. |
| Second Line. |
| † † † † † | † † † † † |

Colonel Cross instantly changed front, as above, on the Tenth Company by filing part of the regiment and bringing the remainder forward into line. The movement was made just in time to save the entire division from being outflanked. The enemy's center came directly opposite to us, and not over one hundred yards distant, as they were advancing in line of battle yelling awfully. They were met with an awful volley, which smashed the regiment opposite the center of the Fifth—the Fourth North Carolina—all to tatters. The men of the Fifth raised an awful howling, and pressed forward; at the same instant Cross sent for re-enforcements, and also sent two sergeants to General Caldwell, but he was not to be found. The Eighty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers and the Seventh New York Volunteers came to aid Cross and his regiment, while the second line of the division moved up and took their places. We now had sharp work for about ten minutes, both sides firing and cheering; but at length the enemy, broken by the close shooting of the Federal troops, wavered and fell back in disorder. In our first rush toward the enemy Corporal George Nettleton was injured by a piece
of shell, but he gallantly remained on the field and brought off the state colors of the Fourth North Carolina Regiment, showing great bravery and endurance.

When the infantry of the enemy fell back, the artillery instantly opened with round shot and shell, knocking over large numbers of the men, until our artillery came into play. The regiment, by orders, moved a little to the rear, so as to have some slight shelter beyond the rising ground. The colonel then had the roll called and found one hundred and twenty-five officers and men missing. Some of the men soon came up. Our total loss in the battle was seven killed, and one hundred and six wounded.

About 4 p.m., the enemy began an attack on the left of our center; and we sent skirmishers forward to meet them. The rifles of the men were very dirty. In some cases the rammer could scarcely be forced home. Still, the regiment was not relieved for the reason that there were no fresh troops to spare. For the next three hours there was a terrible roar of artillery, the Federals working from eighty to one hundred pieces, until dark. Shells were flying and bursting all about, while ever and anon rifle balls came whistling over our heads or striking close at hand.

Says Cross: "Gladly did we see the sun go down on the field of battle, and the dull clouds of war roll away to the west. Firing ceased. In place of the din of arms, we now heard a perfect chorus of groans and cries of pain and distress from the thousands of wounded that covered the ground in front of our lines. It was impossible to go on the field on account of the sharpshooters of the enemy; our sharpshooters also kept the enemy from the field."

At night a part of the regiment was sent out as far as possible to picket and prevent surprise. The remainder lay on their arms.

September 18. Early this morning fresh troops were coming on the field from every direction—artillery and cavalry. General Couch's Division formed in rear of General Richardson's Division. Everybody expected an immediate attack. The skirmishers were firing constantly. No large force of
the enemy could be seen, nor any clouds of dust indicating re-enforcements. A few of the wounded that could be reached were carried off. The rebels took many of their disabled men under cover of the night, and also carried away some of our injured men.

The scenes after the battle were awful. The dead lay in long lines, in some cases in piles. The rebel loss, according to the judgment of our officers, was three or four times as large as the Federal. The Federals had more men wounded than the Confederates had, because the Confederates used smoothbore guns with cartridges of ball and three buck-shot.

In this battle the cavalry did nothing beyond driving in a few stragglers. The artillery did splendid service, especially that portion stationed on the east bank of the Antietam, damaging the Confederates very much. The woods about Dunker's church were literally torn in pieces in every direction. To-day were hardly able to renew the battle for want of fresh infantry and the rebels were withdrawing. This the Federals were not sure of. The Confederate infantry fighting was excellent, but their artillery practice was far inferior to that of the Federals. Many of their troops came many miles at the double-quick to get into battle.

The Fifth was not withdrawn from the field, but furnished pickets, and a large detail for burying the dead. A party of recruits joined the Fifth on the field, which Cross equipped from the dead, and at once placed in line of battle.

Says Colonel Cross in his personal journal, "I must chronicle my opinion of some of the chief actors in this eventful scene. General Richardson behaved gallantly, leading and ordering his men until he was struck in the breast by a fragment of shell. Colonel Brooks of the Fifty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers did nobly, in command of the brigade once commanded by French. My own regiment did nobly"

Thus ended the battle of Antietam so far as the Fifth regiment New Hampshire Volunteers was concerned.
Says Cross in his journal, "The scenes on the battle-field were awful." Of Lieutenant Gay, who was mortally wounded, he says: "Poor Gay, only four days a lieutenant, a young gentleman of extraordinary talent, cheerful, diligent, beloved by his entire circle of acquaintances, was struck in the top of the head by a fragment of shell. His brain was instantly paralyzed, though his body contained the vital principle for some hours. Before his body could be rescued from the field it had been robbed of sword, watch and other articles by some Federal miscreant. After the body was brought out I sat near holding his hand, hoping he might yet evince some consciousness, but in vain. The night waned; he still lay in the stupor of death.

'After life's fitful fever he slept well.'

All his young hopes and bright dreams had been scattered by the ruthless hand of death. Long shall his memory be cherished!"

Young Gay's fellow-officers tenderly buried his body on the battle-field with military honors. The writer will never forget this burial scene. The young man—a mere lad—his soldier's garb, the powder begrimed officers and soldiers; the muffled drums and wailing fife; the slow, solemn march and the unusual sorrow on every face; the firing on the front lines; the groans of the wounded and the white, ashen faces of the dying; the slow, careful moving of the stretchers and the ambulances; the hushed, earnest, busy labors of the surgeons at the operating tables; the loving tenderness of clergymen, and the solemn ministrations of the priests, and the occasional rush and roar of a shot or shell was the last filling in and completion of this awful picture of war.

In the midst of the carnage of this fearful fight, a fragment of shell struck General Richardson in the breast. He was carried from the field, mortally wounded, in an ambulance, the company passing the surgeon's station on to a dwelling where he soon died. The writer well remembers the pale
face; death was upon him then. He was a brave, fearless, skillful officer, and a noble man. He was a favorite with the Fifth; and the feeling of high regard, mutual respect, reliance and gratitude was daily demonstrated between Colonel Cross and his regiment and brave General Richardson. It was a sad day for the Army of the Potomac when a rebel shot struck him down. If officers and soldiers ever weep, they of the Fifth did weep that day when Gay and Richardson were sacrificed on our country's altar.

On the opening of the cannonade before the battle, the writer heard a shell in motion for the first time, and he will faithfully record that he never loved mother earth so ardently as he did then. During this cannonading some noticeable things occurred. A wagon train had been closely packed in a hollow, supposed to be secure from rebel guns. The writer was sent for some article in this train. Just as he arrived there, in their midst, an infernal rebel shell came roaring down, struck a mule in the back, went through him and on to other business. That train went out of that hollow on the run, and the writer made good time as possible. He is not sure that he has ever seen that train since; nor did he ever go on to learn just what may have happened to that mule team. He is now willing to certify that a rebel shot killed one mule.

Again, on the same day a fine, large, shaggy, black dog was running about. The rebel shells would come over the top of the ridge behind which the regiment lay supporting our battery. This dog began fooling with the shells as they struck in the earth, burying themselves several inches. Soon, while the dog's paws and nose were pressing into the earth, just where one had entered, it exploded, sending a cloud of earth and dog into the air. The nose and lower jaw of the dog were blown away by the explosion, but he lived and ran about for some time.
A large cannon was exploded and remained on the field long afterwards, and may be in that position now so far as the writer can say.

An interesting incident respecting Masonry will be found in a chapter on that subject. Here it is sufficient to record that twelve Masons—two Confederates—were in one stable under the care of a Masonic surgeon—Child.

Some incidents of the Antietam campaign are worthy of special mention. They are the transfer of the Fifth from the rear to the advance, on coming in contact with the enemy; that companies G, A and B, commanded respectively by Captain Long, Lieutenant Bean and Captain Crafts, were deployed as skirmishers and flankers from the summit of South Mountain until arrival at the battle-field; that the regiment captured about sixty prisoners; that its skirmishers first discovered the Confederate line of battle; that the Fifth guarded McClellan's head-quarters during the night before the battle, and that it guarded batteries and covered the advance of the troops during all the time arrangements were being made for the great fight; after Colonel Cross' speech in the valley, the regiment advanced a little, and with the brigade formed in line of battle; then by orders moved by the right flank and advanced until in line with the line of battle of the troops on the field, coming face to face with the enemy; then the regiment quickly advanced; it then relieved a hardly-pressed regiment; then advanced, marching to the right, there receiving a heavy fire which killed and wounded eight men in one company, and tore the state colors of the regiment in pieces; there discovered the movement of the enemy on the left flank; there defeated this movement, as before described, and held this part of the field during the remainder of the day and night; that for this brave and skillful military maneuver, the Fifth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers was highly complimented by many general officers, and in General McClellan's official report he gives them the credit of saving the left center of the army; that here the Fifth fought
JOHN W. BUCKNAM, M.D.

Surgeon Fifth Regiment N. H V.
the Fourth and Second North Carolina Confederate Volunteers, whipping the Second with bullets and charging the Fourth with the bayonet, routing it and capturing its colors.

Private Ned Stinson, aged sixteen years, of Company I, came up from the hospital, where he had been in consequence of wounds received at the battle of Fair Oaks; he arrived on the field just as the regiment was going into battle; he had no arms and was not obliged to engage, but he found a rifle, filled his pockets with cartridges, and went into battle with his company and was wounded through the right lung. He rejoined his company at Chancellorsville under similar circumstances, but escaped injury. But this brave young lad gave his life for his country on the bloody field of Gettysburg. Such men, from private to colonel, earned the title of "Fighting Fifth" for this noble military organization.

After this battle Assistant Surgeon Child was detailed to remain in charge of the wounded of the brigade on the field. The barns and sheds in all this region were occupied as hospitals by the Union army, and many Confederate wounded were retained here, and I believe were as well cared for as the Union men. The barns were filled with flies, and wounds were sure to gather maggots about the dressings and even within the raw surfaces. To avoid this disgusting evil Assistant Surgeon Child personally gathered a few scores of the shelter tents left on the battle-field, brought them to a suitable location, and with them built very comfortable hospital quarters, and into them moved all the wounded of the Fifth, where they remained until able to be sent to Frederick city or were sent to the Antietam hospital, which was finally established upon the western borders of the battle-field. Child was detailed for service in this Antietam field hospital, where he remained until about December 10. He then returned to his regiment for duty while it was engaged in the battle of Fredericksburg. This Antietam hospital was established for the reception of those who were so severely wounded as not to be able to be removed in the ambulance to Frederick
city. This field hospital was under the direction of Dr. Bernard Van der Kieft, a Frenchman or a Belgian, in our volunteer service—a most skillful and learned surgeon and medical director.

One who remained upon this battle-field for nearly eight weeks says from personal observation that the sights for several days were awful, the odors were oppressive and deathly and that dead men and horses were left unburied and unburned for days. The bloated, blackened corpses, the swollen horses, the wasted material, the overthrown fences, the burned houses, the smoking stacks and barns, the trampled fields of wheat and corn, the broken fruit trees, the wasted piles of grain and the general ruin in every direction proclaimed the awful nature of war.

It may not be uninteresting to know that this battle of Antietam was fought upon the best agricultural region of the states, producing abundantly of wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, potatoes, sweet potatoes, grapes, apples, pears, plums, apricots and every kind of wild and cultivated small fruit. The soil is a stiff, red clay and every farm may have a limekiln. Hens, hogs, horses, sheep, cows and mules abound. Chestnuts and filberts abound on the mountains, and every possible shrub and tree grow in the valleys; oak, maple and black and white walnut on the plains. The people hereabouts are refined, wealthy, well educated, hospitable, sensible and kind. Their farms indicate thrift, their barns plenty, and their dwellings taste and love of ease and comfort. Mills and fishing stations are on the rivers and creeks, and most excellent and durable fences surround their lands and gardens. Beautiful springs gushing forth great streams of clear water are on every hand, but alas! for New Hampshire boys, so fully impregnated with the salts of lime as to be scarcely drinkable.

General Caldwell, who commanded the brigade in which fought the Fifth at Antietam, says, "The Fifth New
Hampshire Volunteers, commanded by Colonel Cross, formed the extreme left of my line, and behaved with the greatest gallantry. Colonel Cross handled his regiment in the most admirable manner, and is entitled to the credit of detecting and frustrating the attempt of the enemy to turn our flank. He displayed, in a high degree, all the qualities of a good commander—bravery, readiness, coolness and skill."

After this battle Colonel Cross was for many days the guest of his friend, Colonel Whipple, of Laconia. He had a shell wound in the breast and a bullet hole through the left leg.

Among the movements of the Fifth was one to relieve a regiment in the front line, during the severest of the fight. By command of the colonel, the regiment, with steady ranks and firm tread, broke by companies to the front, passed through the line of the regiment to be relieved, and re-formed by companies into line; then took up the battle and carried it forward with such force and fury and success as to elicit most rousing cheers from the Irishmen who were being thus relieved.

Corporal Nettleton, although wounded, seized the fallen colors of the Fourth North Carolina Regiment and brought them off the field, for which he was promoted to lieutenant.

The first man wounded was Private Melendy, Company K.

On the evening of the day of the battle of Antietam the Fifth furnished its quota for picket, the men resting on their arms. On the 18th supported a battery; 19th the same. This day the enemy gave a parting salute and left for parts unknown. This night the regiment camped in the woods near Sharpsburg, remaining over the 20th and 21st. On September 22 marched to Harper's Ferry and camped on Bolivar Heights. This was a long, dusty march, and the
camp was pitched on a bleak, cold evening. This camp was put in good condition, having good quarters, and a brick oven sufficient to bake for the regiment. The regiment remained here until October 28, just thirty-six days. In this time it performed the usual camp and picket duty. It also took part in an expedition under Hancock into Virginia beyond Charleston, remaining out of camp two days—16th and 17th. On the 18th returned to camp. Continued here until just at sundown on the 28th of October, when orders came to march. At dark the troops were in motion; marched about five miles and camped across the Shenandoah in Loudon county.

Lieutenant Ira T. Bronson from Bath, N. H., Company I, was on the advance line from South Mountain to Antietam. Just as the line arrived in sight of Sharpsburg, a Confederate shot at Bronson from behind a bush just across the creek, the bullet striking very near; seeing his danger, Bronson began a zigzag advance upon the fellow, calling the attention of the line to the case. Before he could be routed he fired two more shots, both taking effect upon Bronson's clothing. At this juncture our men saw the situation and began firing, and the fellow ran from cover, making for the Sharpsburg bridge through a rattling fire from our line. He escaped, climbed upon the bridge and swung his hat at us. Our men cheered. Bronson is now a physician and surgeon in Sedalia, Mo. His picture is in this volume.

Respecting Colonel Edward E. Cross, Dr. Ira T. Bronson relates that in the severe marches preceding the battle of Antietam, the men were exhausted, thinly clad, many of them with bare feet. The doctor's brother, a mere lad, had just returned from hospital, pale, feeble, with slight clothing, and without shoes—absolutely barefooted. The colonel saw him shivering in the damp, chilly morning air; at once hunted, found and bought, with money from his own purse, a pair of shoes, and gave them to the boy, without the possibility of remuneration. This is only one of many incidents declaring the colonel's kindness of heart and greatness of soul.
The writer can testify to many instances of the colonel's generosity and magnanimity.

Again Dr. Bronson says: "You must have a picture of the flags in the history of the regiment. We all love the flag, but more especially the identical ones we marched under. Be sure to have the pictures of the flags of the Fifth in the book, tattered and torn as they are. Once in battle my company had care of the colors, and I remember hearing Color Sergeant, afterward Captain, Hale, while being borne, wounded, from the field, say, 'Who will care for the flag?' This was a sentiment in the heart of every member of the regiment.'" Bronson relates "that General Veasey said that at Malvern Hill he found the Fifth New Hampshire, a small company of less than one hundred men who had rallied around the flag, and were bearing it safely out of danger of capture, and rescuing it from a most disastrous campaign." This small regiment was on that awful field without orders to retreat. It fell back in order, every man around the flag—our country's emblem—guarding, with his life, its tattered remnants to safety within our lines. These incidents are mentioned here to illustrate more conspicuously the sentiment of devotion to the flag that prevailed in the Fifth Regiment, and that exists to-day among the veterans of the organization. This sentiment was not only assiduously cultivated by the colonel and other officers, but it was so well fixed in the minds and hearts of the men from enlistment to muster out as to be a most conspicuous characteristic.
CHAPTER XIV

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF COLONEL CROSS.

On October 26, 1862, Colonel Edward E. Cross writes in his personal journal, while in camp on Bolivar Heights, as follows:

"One year ago to-day, at 9 o'clock in the morning, I was mustered into the service of the United States, and the Fifth became a regiment. It has been an arduous year for me—much hard labor, much anxiety, much hardship. The material for the regiment was good, but raw. Nearly all my commissioned officers were strangers to me, untried and inexperienced men. From first to last I had the regiment to make—officers and men. I found it far more difficult to make officers than soldiers. Volunteer officers do not have that sense of military responsibility felt by regulars, and they require constant watching to remind them of their duty to the regiment and the government. I had the advantage of being a stranger in the state, which circumstance aided me greatly.

"I have made up and sent my yearly report to the war department, also a lengthy report to the governor of New Hampshire."

The report to the governor of the state is given in full. It is a splendid review of the doings of the Fifth Regiment, and is worthy a place in the history, though it may be a partial repetition of much that has been written:

REPORT BY COLONEL CROSS.

"Head-Quarters Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers,
Camp on Bolivar Heights, October 31, 1862.
"Governor Berry:—

"The Fifth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers has now been in service one year, and it seems proper that I should present you a statement of the services of the regiment and its present condition."
The regiment completed its muster on the evening of October 26, 1861, and left Concord on the 28th, numbering one thousand and ten, officers and men. On the 31st we reached Bladensburg, where we encamped. On the 3rd of November, in the midst of a rain and the roads in a very bad condition, we formed a portion of Howard’s Brigade, ordered to Lower Marlborough, Md. The distance—about fifty miles—was made in two days. We marched back in two days, after remaining one. No more severe march has been made by any regiment of the Army of the Potomac. On the 27th of November the regiment marched across Long bridge into Virginia, and was assigned, with the remainder of Howard’s Brigade, to the division of General Sumner. A great deal of hard labor was here expended in rendering habitable a bad location for a camp; but we afterward had the satisfaction of having the neatest and most comfortable quarters in the division. The regiment soon commenced doing picket and outpost duty at the front, and established the first line of pickets on the line fronting the enemy at Fairfax Court House. In the intervals between picketing and scouting, whenever the weather would allow, the men were thoroughly drilled, not only in regimental but brigade tactics, also in the bayonet exercise. The commissioned officers were also drilled in the practical part of this duty. Schools were established by the colonel and lieutenant-colonel for the instruction of officers and sergeants during the winter evenings. A ‘common school,’ for such of the boys in the regiment as needed instruction in the elementary branches, was also put in operation, the necessary books being donated by the Sanitary Commission.

All through the winter my regiment furnished heavy details to build roads, repair bridges and cut timber. The pioneers were also instructed in making gabions, fascines, and other engineering work. The good effect of this drill and instruction has since been apparent to officers and men on many trying occasions.

Measles and mumps prevailed in my regiment to an extraordinary extent, but at no time up to the battle of Fair Oaks did the regiment fail to turn out more men for duty than any
other in the entire division. All through the winter we averaged from six hundred and fifty to eight hundred men for duty daily. Several times while the regiment was out on duty at the front, it was exposed to severe storms of rain and snow, without tents, for five or six days at a time.

"On the 1st day of March, while on picket, received orders to move up and join the remainder of Howard's Brigade, then on a scout to the front. While on this expedition the regiment was called out in the night to meet the enemy. In less than seven minutes from the time the long role commenced beating, the whole regiment was on the march.

"On the 10th of March my regiment, under its commanding officer, formed the advance guard of Sumner's Division, when it marched from Camp California on Manassas, Major Cook commanding my skirmish line. On the march to Warrenton Junction the entire force were obliged to ford creeks and rivers, some waist deep—five of these fords in one day. Guard and picket duty were severe; the weather cold and rainy; the roads almost impassable; often the men could not build fires; often the ground was so wet and muddy that they could not lie down; no tents; no cooking utensils but tin cups; and no wagons; in this state for thirty-one days. Yet the men were cheerful, and we averaged seven hundred men for duty daily.

"On the 28th of March General Howard commanded a reconnaissance in force, from Warrenton Junction to the Rappahannock river, eight miles, for the purpose of forcing the enemy to cross the river, and burn the railroad bridge. I had the honor again to command the advance guard, Lieutenant-Colonel Langley commanding the skirmish line. The enemy were driven all day, the bridge and railroad depot burned, and the rebel forces shelled out of their position. Here the Fifth Regiment first came under fire—the skirmish line from the enemy's riflemen, and the main body from shot and shell.

"The behavior of the regiment in this expedition, and its important service, gained great praise from the commander of the forces. While on this campaign to Manassas the regiment marched one day, in rain and mud, sixteen miles on the railroad track, from Union Mills to Fairfax Court House;
and, having less than one hour's rest, marched back the same night. The exigency of the case required this severe toil, and the men cheerfully did their duty. It is worthy of note that during this thirty-one days' campaign, without tents, wet, cold, hungry, severely fatigued, we had scarcely any sick men, sometimes not one. It is in camp where soldiers are sick to the greatest extent. Without returning to Camp California, where our tents and regimental property were left, the regiment proceeded to Alexandria, and on the 4th of April embarked for the peninsula. The weather was cold and wet when we reached Ship Point, and the men were obliged to wade ashore from the vessel, and camp in the water-soaked earth, with no tents. My regiment was at once set to work, making corduroy road through a swamp, and building bridges. Our daily detail was about five hundred men for this purpose. Added to this hard labor in mud and water, the locality was very unhealthy. Our brigade commander—as he always did—performed his duty for our comfort, and no pains were spared by the regimental officers to look out for the health of their men. To this may be attributed the fact that we had less in hospital at Ship Point than any other regiment in the brigade. In building roads and bridges the men showed their usual good qualities; so much so as to be greatly complimented by the general over us. When the siege of Yorktown opened, the Fifth was sent to join the Engineers' Brigade under General Woodbury. While with this brigade we constructed two thousand five hundred gabions and a large number of fascines. The regiment also built a tower, one hundred feet high and forty feet base, of heavy timber, for an observatory at general headquarters. This labor was about completed when the enemy evacuated Yorktown.

"The march of our regiment to Williamsburg was a day to be remembered. We started just at dark, in the midst of a severe rain. The road was horrible. Fifty thousand men with all their wagons and artillery had passed along that day. The track was bordered by thickets most of the way and in the center was a sea of mud, in some places absolutely knee
deep. The night was pitch dark, and the whole brigade plunged along in the most wretched condition imaginable, halting toward morning in an old corn-field for rest. In a few days we marched back to Yorktown, and on the 11th of May embarked for West Point on the Pamunkey river. From this place we marched to the Chickahominy river, near the enemy. Here the regiment was at once put in fighting order.

"On the 25th of May received orders to report to General Sumner with my whole regiment for fatigue duty. We marched early in the morning, and I was informed by General Sumner that the work was to build a bridge over the Chickahominy swamp and river sufficiently strong for artillery and wagons. On reaching the locality the labor seemed impossible. The swamp was flowed from one to four feet deep with water, and nearly half a mile wide. On the borders was the channel of the stream, some thirty yards wide and quite deep. Here a Minnesota regiment had commenced work the day before, but had been ordered away. The swamp was a mass of huge trees, vines, brushwood and wrecks of old trees and shrubbery. The labor was commenced, and with some assistance from the Sixty-fourth and Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers—small detachments—the bridge, built on piers, all of heavy logs, seventy rods long, was completed at sun-down on the evening of May 30, just in time for Sumner's Corps to cross the next day in season for Sedgwick's Division to check the enemy that evening. Richardson's Division did not arrive until later. How much depended upon that bridge, called the 'Grapevine bridge,' can now be seen. In this great labor the officers and men labored together, often in water waist deep, with slimy mud and thick brush under foot and around them. Well may it be pronounced one of the most important and arduous labors of the Peninsular campaign.

"Reaching the field of battle in the evening, the Fifth was pushed ahead, and formed the advance guard and skirmish line of the army. During the night we discovered the enemy within three hundred yards of us, and took several prisoners. At daylight the commanding officer of the regiment captured
a rebel courier with important dispatches. The Fifth fired
the first and last shot in the great battle of June 1, and alone
met and drove back a strong column of the enemy, fighting
them at thirty yards' range; and, although outflanked by the
greatly superior numbers of the rebels, caused them to break
and retire. Our loss was severe, but we had the proud satisfac-
tion of having performed our duty without flinching, and
added another enduring laurel to the military glory of our
state. The colonel and major of the regiment being severely
wounded, the command fell to Lieutenant-Colonel Langley
"After Fair Oaks the regiment was at once placed in the
first line, constantly picketing and skirmishing; losing quite
a number of men, killed and wounded, until the movement to
Harrison's landing commenced. Nearly all the military prop-
erty was saved or secured, and the regiment fell back with
its brigade, fighting at Savage Station, Peach Orchard,
White Oak swamp, Charles City and Malvern Hill—being
the last regiment that marched off the battle-field. Lieuten-
ant-Colonel Langley being sick most of the time on this
march, Captain, now Major, Sturtevant had command.
Being in hospital at the time, it was not my fortune to be
present with the regiment during the retreat; but I have since
heard good accounts from many sources of the patience,
courage and excellent conduct of officers and men.
"From Harrison's landing the regiment marched to New-
port News, where I again assumed command and we soon af-
fter sailed to Alexandria, landed, and marched to our old lo-
cality—Camp California.
"Nearly one year's active service—battles, sickness, hard-
ship and the various incidents of warlike life, had now re-
duced the regiment to about three hundred and fifty men fit
for duty, and these were weary, ragged, many of them bare-
footed and without overcoats or blankets—only the tattered
remains of their shelter tents. With only one day allowed
for rest, we marched to Arlington Heights, and the next
day, about 2 o'clock, received orders to march without shelter
tents or blankets, as rapidly as possible, to the front to re-en-
force General Pope. We marched twenty-three miles with-
out halting but once, and then laid down in a rain on the wet ground to rest. More than twenty of the men had no shoes, and their feet were blistered and bleeding. The next day we were marched to the front and formed the skirmish line in front of the enemy, which position we held without relief until the entire army moved away, when we fell back and joined the main body at Fairfax Court House, being the last regiment that left Centreville, from which place we marched the same day to within a short distance of Chain bridge, twenty-six miles, without a single straggler, even among the bare-footed. This was a hard march. Many officers and men fell asleep as they walked along, and tumbled down. All were exhausted. The next day we marched across the Potomac and camped at Tennallytown, where we hoped for a few days' rest, but in vain.

"By dint of hard efforts, a few shoes and some clothing were here obtained, and on the 4th of September we marched for Frederick, Md. The weather was very hot and the roads dusty. After passing through Frederick we camped near the battle-ground of South Mountain, but were held in reserve during the battle. On the 15th of September Richardson's Division crossed South Mountain in pursuit of the enemy. The Fifth was ordered to the front and deployed as skirmishers. In this position we drove in the cavalry and light troops of the enemy, and discerned the rebel line of battle beyond Antietam river. In the pursuit the regiment captured over sixty prisoners. We might have taken more, but I could not spare men to pursue them. All the remainder of the day and until late at night, the Fifth engaged the enemy's sharpshooters, driving them from a strong position. We were not relieved until nearly exhausted. The next day four companies were sent to fight the enemy's riflemen, and prevent their destroying an important bridge over the Antietam. Other companies were sent to destroy obstructions in the river. On the 17th, the day of the great battle, the Fifth went into the fight with three hundred rifles and nineteen commissioned officers. The regiment behaved nobly; in the language of the official report, 'was entitled to the sole credit of discovering and de-
feating the attempt of the enemy to turn the left flank of Richardson's Division.' The large state colors of the Fourth North Carolina Regiment, which we captured, are now in the war department. We remained in the field where we fought; assisted to carry off the wounded and bury the dead; gathered up over four hundred rifles from the field; had no stragglers, nor did we leave behind a man able to march. Arriving at Harper's Ferry we forded the Potomac and went into camp at Bolivar Heights. My men fought in the battle of Antietam very ragged, more than forty of them without shoes, and I was compelled to equip thirty recruits from the bodies of the slain.

"On reaching Bolivar Heights the regiment was at once placed on active duty, and we formed a portion of the advance on Hancock's reconnoissance.

"Great trouble has been experienced in obtaining supplies. My men have been sent out on picket, even within the past ten days, without overcoats, coats or blankets. So it has been with half of the army. At the time this report is written the regiment has just received a portion of its winter clothing, but is ready for march or battle. Men have come in from hospital and from detached service, until three hundred can again be taken into the field. I now invite your attention to a few figures in reference to the regiment.

**ORIGINAL STRENGTH OF THE REGIMENT.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Officers and men</th>
<th>1010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Recruits during the year</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1156</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LOSSES DURING THE YEAR.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Officers</th>
<th>Enlisted men</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Killed in battle</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Died of wounds received in battle</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wounded in battle</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>19</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total casualties of battle,**

335
DEATHS.

In the hospitals of the regiment during the year, 23
In other hospitals, 46

Total deaths from disease during the year, 69

DISMISSED THE SERVICE.

"Captain Edmund Brown, Company B; Captain Richard Welch, Company K; Lieutenant E. W Johnson, Company I; Lieutenant J. B. David, Company K. Total, 4.


"Promoted during the year.—Captain E. E. Sturtevant to be major; First Lieutenant T J Rice to be captain; First Lieutenant R. E. Cross to be captain; First Lieutenant J. W Keller to be captain; First Lieutenant James E. Larkin to be captain; First Lieutenant N. H. Randlett to be captain; First Lieutenant W A. Crafts to be captain; First Lieutenant W A. Moore to be captain; First Lieutenant G. W Balloch to be captain in the United States commissary department.


"Sergeants promoted to be Lieutenants.—J. W Lawrence, A. G Cummings, Sumner T Hurd, Thomas L. Livermore, George W George, George F Goodwin, Samuel B. Little, O'Neil R. Twitchell, Charles W Bean, Charles F. Liscomb, George A. Gay, Henry B. Rendall.—12.

"Commissioned officers absent, wounded, sick and on detached service, 18. Enlisted men absent, wounded, sick and on detached service, 307; total, 325. Discharged for various causes during the year, 135. Dropped from the rolls by order of the war department, for absence without leave, 51.
Present for duty: Officers, 21; enlisted men, 323. Total, present and absent: Officers, 89; enlisted men, 663. Total strength on the 26th of October, 1862, 707. Total strength during the year, officers and men, 1156. Total losses by death, discharged, dismissed, desertion, etc., etc., including the band (21) mustered out during the year ending October 26, 1862, 449.

"I have thus presented you a narrative of my regiment for its first year. I have no hesitation in saying it has had fewer recruits, performed more labor and made more severe marches, than any other regiment from the state, in the same time, and, to say the least, has fought as well. In whatever position placed, in battle or on the march, enduring hunger, cold or heat, the regiment has never faltered, never failed to do its duty. A sense of obligation to my officers and men for their patience, courage and fortitude, constrains me to bear this testimony to their worth and their character as brave soldiers. It is my earnest wish that those who are left of us may live to see the skies of our country no longer darkened with the clouds of war, but radiant and glorious in the sunshine of peace; and I can but feel confident that our native state will honor and cherish the names of those gallant soldiers who have so nobly sustained her military renown.

"I am, very truly,

"Edward E. Cross,

Col. 5th N H. V

"To Hon. N S. Berry,

Governor of New Hampshire"
CHAPTER XV

AGAIN ON THE MOVE—ENGAGEMENT AT SNICKER’S GAP—GENERAL McCLELLAN REMOVED—REACH FALMOUTH—NOTES ON VIRGINIA—THE MILITARY SITUATION—INCIDENTS.

The corps and the Fifth having remained in camp at Bolivar Heights until refitted, rested, recruited, and in various ways reconstructed for active service, we are now prepared for an account of a new series of operations.

On October 28, 1862, just at sunset, the regiment received marching orders. At dark the division and regiment were moving. They marched about five miles and camped, across the Shenandoah river, in Loudon County, Va. We find the following in Gove’s diary: “October 29, 1862. The Fifth New Hampshire Regiment left Concord one year ago to-day. We then had more than one thousand men. Now we can muster for duty but two hundred.”

On the 30th marched to near Braddock’s Gap. Next day the regiment was mustered for pay, and November 1 marched to within five miles of Snicker’s Gap. On the 2nd continued to march, Colonel Cross commanding the advance, and the Fifth, under the immediate command of Major Sturtevant, being the skirmishers, came in contact with and drove the enemy at Snicker’s Gap. The Union troops then moved along the face of the mountain to Ashby’s Gap, Sykes’ Division relieving us at Snicker’s Gap. November 3 camped in the woods at Ashby’s Gap. Had plenty of mutton here. Remained here over the 4th and on the 5th marched about

* The difference between the statements of Colonel Cross and Corporal Gove, as to the number present for duty, may be accounted for from the fact that Colonel Cross probably quoted from the morning report, and Corporal Gove judged of the number from those appearing on parade.
Theo. Le Livermore
Major 5th N.Y. Vols
Dec. 1864
six miles. Ashby's cavalry near. On the 6th marched several miles, crossing the Manassas Gap railroad. Cold. On the 7th remained in camp. "About one inch of snow fell." Saturday, November 8, the regiment marched at about 4 p.m., acting as wagon guard, and reaching camp at 10:30 p.m. Marched very rapidly. All tired. Sunday, 9th. We marched early. Came to Warrenton and camped near the village, remaining in camp over the 10th and 11th.

On Wednesday, November 12, General McClellan took leave of the army. Says Gove's diary: "The boys feel badly about it. I do not care; have lost confidence in Mac. Hope Burnside will do things up brown."

Says Colonel Cross in his personal journal:

"Here we heard of the removal of McClellan from command of the army—at this time an ill-advised operation. We were going on well, and two days more would have brought us to the enemy. The troops turned out and bade him farewell gloriously. It was a grand sight. Along his path the way was lined with serried ranks of bayonets glistening in the sun, and artillery posted in the intervals. The general rode along the line with a shade of sadness on his noble face. He carried the hearts of the army with him."

Saturday, November 15, the troops left Warrenton and marched to near Warrenton Junction, near our camp once last spring. On Sunday, 16th, marched all day; continued the march all day on the 17th, and camped four miles from Fredericksburg. On the 18th moved to within half mile of Falmouth.

The country over which this march extended, from Bolivar Heights to Falmouth, is diversified. Along the region near the mountains the land is rough and rocky. Farther east it is nearly level, less rocky and rough, well wooded and watered. Thence farther east and south, down the Rappahannock valley to Falmouth, the wood is not so abundant and the water not so pure. Along the route were large farms fairly fenced, well cultivated, decently furnished with buildings, yards and
gates, without communication with the outside world except by rude roads. Many of the homes exhibited wealth, comfort, dignity, taste and even high culture. Friends were entertained with hospitality. Peaceable enemies were treated with dignified reserve or cool suspicion. Some sections were well wooded with oak, maple, gum, chestnut and walnut. Other sections had a scant supply of pine and scrub oak. The farms produced corn, oats, wheat, potatoes, sweet potatoes, peanuts, tobacco and garden vegetables, apples, peaches, plums, grapes, some grass and a small growth of cotton. In the pastures and forests were seen small herds of smaller cattle and lank, scanty and coarse-wooled sheep. Horses and mules were once staple productions and necessary occupants of the whole land. Negroes were on every hand, devoted to their masters, attached to their homes; now expectant of freedom, restless, uneasy, suspicious and full of wonder and astonishment. There were no good roads through the land. Along the streams and the swamps and ponds was a dense tangle of canebrake, brambles, dogwood, sumac and grapevines. The rivers and creeks were without bridges; their fords were uncertain, abrupt and dangerous, being rendered more so by the crossing of troops, trains of wagons, ambulances, ammunition vans and gun carriages. Every ford soon became a slough of mud, dreaded alike by men and mules, generals and quartermasters. Over this country our army of one hundred thousand men, in six corps, marched in three parallel columns abreast, presenting a magnificent array of men and the materials of war. This vast army, with its three heads pushing out, and out, and out, through field and forest, swept over the country from the ridge toward the lower Potomac. Fences and forage, mules and horses, hogs, cattle and fowls disappeared before this moving monster. Compact, elastic, winding in and out through a wood, over a stream, around a bog, through a swamp, with feelers in every direction, they pushed into every dwelling and barn, down into every well, up into every loft, and through every smokehouse and spring-house. On they pushed, covered with dust or mud, many foot-sore, resting at
night, marching all day until the one hundred thousand men, two hundred cannon, thousands of wagons and countless and numberless material stood opposite the city of Fredericksburg. But a broad and deep river was between them. No pontoon or other bridges were there. There were no fords, and the Union army might as well have been in New York, so far as capturing the city. Yet good military men criticise General Burnside severely and unfairly.

Says Colonel Cross in his journal:

"From Warrenton we marched to Fredericksburg. General Burnside's great error was in not crossing the river and taking possession of the city at once. We had abundant force. If we had crossed any time within three days it would have ended well enough, but the enemy soon approached in very strong force, commenced throwing up earthworks, which each morning were more formidable, and they were soon well mounted with artillery. Our own army meanwhile made itself comfortable in the well-wooded and watered country opposite Fredericksburg, and there perfected its organization and equipments."

On the occasion of General Sumner reviewing General Couch's Corps, Second, when he came opposite to the Fifth he paused with his entire staff and looked steadily along the ranks; he then rode twice up and down the front and greatly complimented the regiment for its fine appearance and important services.

Soon after this there was a review of the troops by General Hancock in which the Fifth carried off the highest compliments for its soldierly appearance.

November 19, the Ninth Army Corps passed our camp; 20th and 21st, cold and wet. On the 20th moved back half a mile to a new camp in the woods. From 23rd to 30th performed common camp and picket duties; December 1 to 10, camp duties. Rain, snow, cold and very uncomfortable. On the 11th had three days' rations issued; expected to move.

Here ends chapter fifteen, an account of the Fifth from
Bolivar Heights to Falmouth. An incident illustrative of a soldier's life will be added.

In the Fifth was John Lynch, an excellent soldier, who was excused from more tours of guard duty than any other man in the regiment, on account of being the neatest soldier in line on inspection. Just after Antietam John thought to visit Virginia. The pontoon was carefully guarded, none being allowed to pass without a paper signed by the general commanding. Not having the pass John secured a whip, walked near the horses of a passing team and passed over. In three or four days he returned; when before Colonel Cross he said he had enlisted in the cavalry and wished for his discharge. The colonel, seeing that he was under the influence of apple-jack, said, "You want to ride—to join the cavalry?" "Yes, Colonel." "Well, I will arrange that;" so calling the corporal of the guard, he had him make a horse of two crotched sticks and a pole, which John was compelled to ride for two hours. Any reference to this discipline was never agreeable to Lynch, nevertheless he was ever after a true and faithful soldier in the infantry branch of the service. He now lives in Massachusetts.
CHAPTER XVI.

BATTLE OF FREDERICKSBURG—LEAVING CAMP—CROSSING THE RIVER—IN THE CITY—THE ADVANCE—FEARFUL HAVOC—NARRATIVES BY COLONEL CROSS, GOVE AND OTHERS.

Having had three days' rations issued, the troops left camp on the morning of December 11. There was heavy cannonading upon the Union side. General Howard crossed the river before dark. On the 12th the regiment and division crossed the river into Fredericksburg at 7 a. m., on a pontoon bridge; remained in the street near the river during the day and night. The town was in a horrible condition, the streets being filled with papers, books, furniture, bedding, mirrors and hundreds of articles belonging to peaceful and thrifty households and elegant mansions in this ancient city. A dense fog covered all. Troops were constantly passing over the bridges and taking their assigned positions. Our regiment rested during the forenoon, many foraged from the houses and stores near by. Many secured minor valuables and many obtained tobacco from the bottom of the river.

Says Daniels' diary:—

"December 12. Marched into Fredericksburg and formed line of battle in the street.

"Saturday 13th. Moved up a little further and engaged the enemy's picket and drove them in. A heavy battle was fought.

"14th. I crossed the river  Picket firing all day.

"Monday, December 15. Remained in the city till night
and crossed the river; marched back to the old camp and went on picket.

"16th. In camp fixing up our tents."

Says Gove's diary:—

"December 13, 1862. This morning the battle commenced. Our division moved up about noon. The Irish Brigade went in ahead. We had to cross a broad plain in the face of the rebel batteries, and repeatedly we were repulsed; no line could stand their fire. I was hit three times and lay on the field all night. An awful fight."

"Sunday, December 14. I am in hospital to-day. No fighting has been done. The battle yesterday was a defeat for us. Our regiment lost over one hundred and eighty men. Colonel Cross wounded. Major Sturtevant, Captains Murray, Perry, Moore, and Lieutenant Ballou killed.

"Monday, December 15, forenoon. No fighting. Still remain in hospital; we have a large mansion splendidly furnished. This afternoon our wounded moved across the river. I expect to see the whole army across in the morning. This has been a great defeat and failure.

"16th. The troops have all come back over the river and the bridges are torn up. We are at our old camp. It is a sight to see our regiment now—only seventy men. Company K has only thirteen.

"Wednesday, December 17. Have a big company, one sergeant, three corporals, six privates!

"Thursday, December 18. We have nothing to do now, for the very good reason we can do nothing. The Fifth New Hampshire Regiment is played out.

"Friday, December 19. Feel homesick and discontented; old comrades all gone. Don't know what will be done with the remainder of the regiment. Talk of going to Washington.

"Wednesday, December 31. The last day of the year. What a year it has been!"

Colonel Cross in his personal journal writes:—

"On the 10th of December it became evident that the hour of battle drew near. That day cooked rations and extra am-
munition were ordered, and I carefully inspected my regiment finding everything in good order.’’ *

‘‘I had just retired when an order came to repair to head­quarters of the general. It was after midnight. General Caldwell had just come from General Sumner’s head­quarters where he had been to receive his directions about the battle. All the colonels of the brigade were present. General Caldwell then stated the plan of battle. Six pontoon bridges were to be put down that night. Franklin was to cross three miles below and endeavor to turn the right wing of the enemy. Sumner was to attack the center and left. Hooker was to be held ready to strike where occasion offered. We had one hundred and forty pieces of artillery in position on the river’s bank, and one hundred and eighty pieces ready to cross.

‘‘Such was the plan. As God is my witness, it seemed to my heart that it was to be a failure. By this time all my captains were in bed, asleep. I went to them personally, told them to prepare their men for battle, and be ready to march at day­break.

‘‘December 12. The First Brigade marched from camp a little after daybreak, a little over two thousand strong. Early in the morning I was up, overlooked every arrange­ment, and tried to eat breakfast. Being quite sick, how­ever, the attempt was a failure. Somehow I had an im­pression that I was to be killed or badly wounded, so I made my will and an inventory of my property, packed everything in my trunk, and gave the key to the chaplain. I also gave my boy, Mike, every necessary direction about my horses. Although greatly prostrated physically, and my mind over­shadowed by the sense that we were marching to disaster, I believe I never performed my duty with more earnestness:

* Under same date Colonel Cross writes to his brother­in­law, Dexter L. Chase, as follows:—
‘‘We are on the eve of a great battle, but I am ready. My men have just been served with sixty rounds of cartridges, and all last night they were preparing rations. General Sumner yesterday told me that he had written to Governor Berry respecting my appointment and also to the President.’’
and the regiment marched off in fine order, though our num-
bers were small. Our brigade led the division and we
marched to the general gathering-place of the corps, near
General Sumner’s head-quarters.

“‘That night the regiment bivouacked in the street. Major
Sturtevant and myself slept in a house. Everybody seemed
cheerful. Major Sturtevant slept with me; the next night
the stars looked down on his bloody corpse! Such is what
men call the fortune of war!

“‘December 13. I went among my brave boys. I found
them cheerful and full of hope. As for myself I was sick in
body, but my soul was strong and bright. The battle was
opened by Franklin on our left. His guns thundered and the
rattle of musketry could be heard. Our brigade formed
along the street in its projected order of battle. The fore-
noon wore away, but soon after 12 m. we received notice to
prepare for the attack. General Hancock, accompanied by
General Meagher, rode along the ranks of the Irish Brigade,
and the latter addressed his troops in one of those speeches
peculiar to the man. * * * * * * * *

“‘General Hancock sent for the colonels of the First Bri-
gade, and explained to them the plan of attack, which was to
form column of brigade, and endeavor to storm the hill.

“‘I went to my regiment, counted my files, and found I had
two hundred and forty-nine rifles and nineteen officers—line,
field and staff. I passed along the ranks and spoke to the
officers and men; told them it was to be a bloody strife; to
stand firm and fire low; to close on their colors and be
steady. To the officers I only said that they were expected
to do their duty. I then took my place at the head of my
men, and we started, following the Irish Brigade. As we
marched up the street the enemy opened on us with solid shot
and shell, and before we had reached the open fields several
men were disabled. However, my regiment kept up in fine
style, and we formed line of battle on the ground selected,
under heavy fire of shell, grape and canister. General
Caldwell and staff and General Hancock and staff were
present, the latter on horseback and cool and brave as a lion.
While taking up our position it became necessary to cross a deep canal or ditch filled with water. This scattered the men some, but we came forward into line in fine style. In the meantime the Irish Brigade had formed and moved forward, but instead of charging the works of the enemy, faltered, commenced firing, and finally laid down. It soon came our turn to move forward. The regiment rose up as one man, and started forward a little ahead of the line in complete order. We were thus advancing when a shell exploded in the air, directly in front of me, and about as high as my head. A large fragment hit me on the breast; a smaller piece knocked out two of my teeth and filled my mouth with sand; another bit struck me on the forehead, making a slight wound; another bit over the eye, and still another along the back of my hand. I was knocked off my feet, and lay insensible until aroused by a violent blow on the left leg, made by a piece of shell which hit me there. Getting on my hands and knees, spitting the sand, stones and blood out of my mouth, I looked around. The tattered colors of my regiment, thank God! were in the van. I tried to get on my feet, but could not stand. I then tried to crawl, but the balls came so thick and tore up the ground so spitefully that I could not do it, besides a ball struck my sword scabbard, knocking me over. After that warning I concluded to lie still, so placing myself on my back, feet to the foe, I awaited death. The failure of the rear lines to come up, and their firing at long range, placed me between the two fires, and for more than an hour I lay in expectation of instant death or a mortal wound. I employed most of my thoughts about my regiment. When the shot came particularly strong and thick, I covered my face and counted rapidly from one to one hundred. Thus I lay while the awful battle raged. Some of the troops marched over me on the advance, and run over me on the retreat. Some of the new regiments behaved well, but a majority of them wavered, scattered, fired wild and broke. The rebels managed their part of the battle with great skill. Their rifle-pits were well filled with men, but not too much so. Their artillery was well served, and fired with great rapidity.
Opposite where my regiment stood, on the side hill, running for several hundred yards, was a stone wall about four feet high, with a rifle-pit at the base. Behind the wall was another pit, thus forming a double line of entrenchments. Our column was not long enough, instead of brigade front it should have been division.

"After my fall Major Sturtevant took command and led my regiment up to the enemy. My brave boy's neverfaltered, and had they been supported, would have carried the first rifle-pit and wall; of this there is no doubt. Not being supported the Fifth held its ground until nearly destroyed. Six times the bearers of the colors were shot down. Most of my officers fell. The brave major was shot dead. Captain Murray was pierced through the brain and dropped instantly. The brave, the gallant Captain Perry was shot mortally with the national colors in his hands. On all sides men fell like grass before the scythe, but especially in the old regiments, the veterans of Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill and Antietam.

"After three hours I was discovered by Lieutenant Daniel Cross of my regiment, then on General Caldwell's staff, who brought some of my brave boys, and they carried me from the field.

"While there upon the ground I saw many acts of cowardice and bravery. Many officers and men ran shamefully from the field without a scratch, others counterfeited wounds, others skulked and lay down. It was a sad and shameful sight.

"Captain Larkin brought off all that remained of the regiment that night. I was carried to the house of the mayor of the city, which was used as a hospital. Here I remained all night, and in the morning was carried to my old camp. On the 16th I started for Washington on leave of absence, taking the colors of the regiment. On the 19th I reached Washington, where I remained until able to travel, then started for Concord, N H., where I arrived on the evening of December 31, 1862.

"On January 1, 1863, I was invited to attend the convention which assembled on behalf of the Republican party to
nominate a candidate for governor. The colors of my regiment and the colors of the Fourth North Carolina Regiment were taken on the platform amid great enthusiasm."

Captain John R. McCrillis gives the following account of the battle of Fredericksburg:—

"December, 1862, found the army of Potomac on the north bank of the Rappahannock river, opposite Fredericksburg. Early in the forenoon of the 11th, the regiment, with the first and third divisions of the Second Army Corps, moved from the right down in the rear of the Lacey house where they lay all day. At dark they were moved to the right and front, nearer the river, and there camped for the night. The regiment had a very uncomfortable night upon the side hill.

"On the morning of the 12th we moved down the river, crossed a pontoon bridge into the city and formed a line of battle in a street near, and parallel to, the river, where we remained that day. On the night of the 12th we slept in the street. Comrade Lynch and myself slept upon a feather bed placed upon a door in the mud.

"On the 13th at 12:30 p.m., the order was given for the Second Corps to assault the rebel position. In less than thirty minutes French's Division was driven back, shattered and broken with a loss of about one-half its number killed and wounded. The brigades of Zook and Meagher advance and are broken, and lose more than one-half their men.

"At this time, and during the operations of the Irish Brigade, General Hancock sat upon his horse in our immediate front, cool and collected. All at once his voice is heard above the cannon's roar. How well I remember the precise words; they have been ringing in my ears ever since: 'General Caldwell, you will forward your brigade at once; the Irish Brigade is suffering severely.' Then comes the quick and impetuous command of Colonel Cross: 'Attention! Every man is expected to do his duty to-day. If I fall never mind me. Fix bayonets! No man to fire a shot until he is inside the rebel lines. Shoulder arms! Trail arms! Forward, march!' Each man firmly grasps his musket, and the
lines move forward into that rain of death, and the last
march of many, this side of the eternal camping-ground, be­
gins. The artillery fire seemed to increase, shells bursting
overhead and in the ranks, the solid shot crashing through
that on-sweeping line of blue, opening large gaps which were
quickly closed up again to have, the next moment, that crimson
swath again cut through. Now we are in range of their infantry
behind a stone wall, when a stream of fire and a shower of
leaden hail causes the line to disappear like dew before a
morning sun. 'Close in on the colors!' is the order heard
above the din of battle. 'Steady! Forward!' rose in trumpet
tones from lips that were the next moment hushed in death.
The colors go down, only to be again upborne by some brave
spirit who in his turn slept the sleep that knows no waking.
"The line has now reached the brick house. Every man
belonging to the color guard of the Fifth is dead or wounded.
Colonel Cross is severely wounded; no man dares to leave
the ranks to assist him. Major Sturtevant, Captains Perry,
Murray and Moore, Lieutenants Ballou, Nettleton and Lit­
tle are killed. Beyond the brick house extends a close board
fence, parallel to the stone wall. We have now reached the
fence, the point beyond which no previous line had been able
to go. The dead and dying lay in a windrow along this fence.
With the butts of our muskets we knocked the boards
off in several places. Sergeant George S. Gove of Company
K, with the colors, dashed on toward the rebel line.
"At the fence all formation of the line of battle was lost.
Beyond this point we saw no officers, neither did we receive
any orders. At about twenty-five yards from the stone wall,
Gove halted. I was the first man on his left; next on my
left was Foss of Company E. Gove and Foss were the only
two men standing. All the others, who were not shot down,
fell down of their own accord. I asked them to lay down.
Gove made no reply, while Foss said he would stand up un­
til he was hit. Hardly had Foss said this before he was shot
through the hip. At the same instant I heard Gove call my
name. I looked, and he was down. I started to go to him
when I was struck with a piece of shell in the left arm above
the elbow, cutting a piece out of my overcoat, blouse and shirt, rendering my arm useless. I managed to get to Gove. He told me that he was shot through, and that I must save the colors and not mind anything about him. I rolled him over as carefully as I could, and gathered the tattered folds about the staff. The fire of the enemy had slackened considerably. At this time there was no one in sight to my right or left, except the dead or wounded. Fixing my eye on an opening in the fence, I made a break for the rear, out to the brick house, where there were hundreds of men huddled. A shell dropped in their midst, killing and wounding a great many. I decided to go on to the rear. Arriving at the place where we came into line near the canal, I found a few of our own regiment and one officer. By his orders we fell back into the city. Of the 5,500 men of Hancock's Division, 2,000 were killed and wounded. The Fifth went into action with 249 officers and men. Out of nineteen commissioned officers, seven were killed and ten wounded. Total loss, killed and wounded, 180.

"On the 14th, being unable for duty, owing to the injury to my arm, I spent the entire day in visiting the different houses used as hospitals, in search of a comrade, A. M. George, who had agreed with me in the morning of the 13th, if one of us was wounded or missing, that the other should do all in his power to assist him, or learn his fate. I found one comrade of our company, who said George had been wounded just after we had passed the brick house. At about 10 p. m. of that day, A. D. Sanborn, J. L. Hardy and I started for the battle-field. Soon after crossing the canal we came to the first line of battle; then to the second line, where we were detained, but soon passed through, and finally passed a third line. We stumbled over the dead bodies in the darkness to the brick house, and began a thorough search for the wounded of the Fifth. Inside the house we found a large number, among them H. Davis of Company H. We passed on toward the stone wall and went within twenty-five or thirty yards of it. We could hear the talking of the rebels, and the sound of their picks and shovels. We did not find
Gove, but on the same line found Charles Corey, mortally wounded. *

"While I do not claim that the Fifth Regiment fought better than any other, I do claim this, and without fear of successful contradiction, that the colors of that regiment waved, and its men fell dead nearer to that inaccessible stone wall than those of any other regiment that fought at this point of the line."

The following is an extract from a letter written to Captain John R. McCrillis by Corporal Gove, and dated Boone, Boone County, Iowa, December 25, 1886:—

"It was the state flag I was holding when, not wounded, but knocked down and stunned, by what must have been a piece of shell from our own batteries. It seemed to come from the rear. It struck me on the back of the head, and on the right shoulder, tearing the cape and sleeve of my overcoat. When I came to my senses you were standing near me, and were the only one I remember seeing. You were loading and firing. I called to you to take the flag back, as I was afraid the rebels would make a charge and get it.

"In our advance on Marye's Heights the left wing of our regiment came against a brick house, and was obliged to break to the right in order to pass it. This threw us into a bunch, and it was here so many of our men were killed and wounded. There was a board fence extending to the right from the house; our color bearers were shot down in trying to get over this fence; no sooner would the colors fall than some one would take them, only to be shot down in turn. At last the state flag either fell or was thrown over the fence, and Frank Swift of Company K threw down his gun and picked up the flag and advanced all alone, some thirty or forty paces to the front. I followed him and stood beside him, firing until he was wounded, then I took the flag and waved it until knocked down, but no line that could be called a line was

* Corey was from the town of Bath, N. H. Comrades George and Gove are now living.
formed by us beyond the brick house. A few men came up on a line with the flag, but did not stand long. William R. Carpenter of Company K was laying on the ground a few paces in advance of me. I talked with him. He was badly wounded and died there. I do not think there was another flag that day carried so near the sunken road as was ours; or that any dead or wounded were found so near as were the dead and wounded of the Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers. There were one or two charges made while I was laying out there, and I know none of them got up to me. I got back behind the brick house, where I laid until dark, so I saw everything that followed ours that day, and I am confident no line got beyond the house.

"In the Century magazine for August, 1886, are two accounts of that part of the battle, one by General Longstreet, who commanded the Confederates on Marye's Heights, and one by General Couch, who commanded the Second Corps. Couch says that French's Division attacked first in three lines, followed by Hancock's Division in three lines, Zook's Brigade first; Meagher's Brigade second; and Caldwell's, with the Fifth, third. Also that the lines followed each other two hundred yards apart. According to that we were the sixth line that charged on the sunken road. Now, do you remember seeing any dead or wounded on the ground as we advanced? I do not. Couch also says that the men of Zook's and Meagher's Brigade got nearer to the sunken road than any that preceded or followed them. I cannot believe it. Of course I may be mistaken.

"The Fifth, in common with all other New Hampshire regiments, suffered in point of notoriety by there being no New Hampshire newspapers able or willing to employ special correspondents in the army. New York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania papers had them, and the regiments, batteries, etc., from those states were always written up, and their exploits glorified, and often magnified, while the troops of other states would be passed by almost unnoticed."

Did the battle end with the victory and defeat; with the
rushing charge and furious cannonade; with the advance and the retreat; with the waving of battle-flags and the defiant yells; did it end even with the waste of wealth and human life it might reasonably and conceivably attract men; but in view of the intense mental and physical suffering to be endured after every well-fought fight, it is a mystery how men can be allured into its wild, furious, frantic fascinations. Yet millions of men have, and probably will, pursue this horrible, this fearful pastime of the nations.

The scenes after Fredericksburg were so awful, so sickening to the soul, and so heart-rending as even to stagger our bitterest foes, and cause our exultant enemies to stand aghast.

The following scene is described by an eye witness and participant, Captain, then Lieutenant, Janvrin W Graves, of the Fifth: He says that he was wounded while in the rear of the brick house—that is, on the side toward the enemy—thence he crawled to the front of the house, on the side toward the city, where he lay an unwilling witness of a most affecting scene. After taking this position he first saw Captain Murray shot dead; then Corporal Davis, bearing the national colors, fell dead or mortally wounded; then Captain Perry took the colors from Corporal Davis only a few feet from where he was, and as the captain was passing Graves he was shot and fell upon or across him as he lay; then Graves took the colors and held them up with his left hand, the staff resting upon the ground. Perry was then unconscious from the shock and loss of blood, having been wounded in the shoulder and upper portion of the chest. Lieutenant Graves forced stimulants into his mouth, turned him upon his back and lowered his head. Soon the captain recovered consciousness, looked about wildly, saying, "Why do n't they mind the watch-word, they are firing on each other." Then becoming unconscious stimulants were again administered, and Perry again revived for a few moments. He looked up, recognized Graves and called out, "Hello, Lieutenant, is this you? How goes the battle?" Graves replied, "I think it is going against us. The regiment is all cut to pieces. Captain Murray and Captain Moore are dead and lie just in
CAPT. A. J. HOITT.

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the rear; Major Sturtevant, Lieutenants Little and Ballou are in front of us, all dead or mortally wounded; Colonel Cross and Adjutant Dodd are near us, and a score or more men, all severely and many mortally wounded." Then Captain Perry, evidently failing, said, "This is my last day; I cannot live, but I would liked to have lived long enough to have seen the battle go in our favor." Becoming unconscious again stimulants were administered, and the captain again rallied. He then said, "I did hope to live to go home and see my darling wife and child, but I cannot. If you live to get out of this write them or tell them I died a true soldier with my face to the enemy, fighting for my country." Then he again became unconscious, but soon rallied a little. All this time it was evident that the end was near; the ashen face, staring eyes, the panting for breath, the ominous death rattle and the oozing blood, all declared that the vital spark was expiring. Rallying once again, he left a message for the colonel and others. Then he breathed with still greater difficulty. Nature, urged by the brave warrior's will, made repeated efforts to arouse, but life was now rapidly ebbing. As he looked up, his eyes dull and glassy, he said, "Where is that dear old flag?" Graves said, "I have it here." "Then," said the patriot, "let me see it once more before I die." Taking it in his hands, he held it above his face for a brief instant, brought it down to his lips, kissed it and—died. He died kissing the emblem of the country for which he had given wife, child and life a willing sacrifice.

Lieutenant Graves remained on the field among the dead and dying until the last charge was made at night when, taking the color staff for a "cross stick" he came off the field. When Graves arrived where Colonel Cross was, he at once asked if any troops went as near the enemy's works as the Fifth. Graves said, "No, not a command passed the position where I lay at the brick house during the day, except Humphrey's, at the last charge at night. A part of his division passed a little in advance of me." It will be remembered that the other stand of colors with McCrillis, Gove, Corey, Davis and Foss and some others were beyond the brick house, over the fence several yards.
In criticism of the Fredericksburg affair, Colonel Cross says:—

"I was one of those who did not believe that General Burnside intended to cross the river opposite Fredericksburg, and storm the heights in rear of the city. After carefully examining the ground several times, such a plan seemed to me totally impracticable, and attended with great risk to the whole army. It seemed better to cross the river ten or twelve miles farther down, where we could have the aid of the gunboats, and the level nature of the country gave us an equal chance with the enemy. In addition to these advantages our powerful artillery could be brought into action effectively. Most of us were inclined to believe that if any attack was made on the works in rear of the city it would be only a feint to cover the real movement. We also had reason to believe that Sigel's Corps would cross the river some miles above Fredericksburg and attack the enemy's left flank. We were sadly, bitterly disappointed."

From September 17 until about December 10, Assistant Surgeon William Child, by special detail from army headquarters, served in Antietam hospital in Maryland. He was then ordered to report for duty to his regiment near Falmouth, Va. In the afternoon of December 13 he arrived at the northern end of the upper pontoon, crossing the river to the city. Shell and solid shot were now and then dropping into the river or near. The roar of guns was constant. The cannonade was distinctly heard when far down toward the Potomac. He at once crossed into the city. The streets near the river were filled with stragglers and disorganized bands of men, broken regiments and every possible form of waste and war's wild havoc. Following a street up a hill, leading into the city, he saw dead men along the way, and at the top of the rising saw men working one or two cannon, and saw shot from the enemy come bounding down the street on their way toward Falmouth. A farther advance in that direction not seeming discreet he turned to the left around the corner of a large church, used as a hospital, to
whose director he reported for duty. Here he labored, dressing wounds until dark, the church floor being covered with Union wounded. Soon after dark candles were lighted, but after a brief quiet between sunset and dark, a solid shot came crashing through the church walls, knocking the plastering in a furious shower over patients and surgeons. Lights were ordered out; all surgery ceased and the surgeons labored in the dark to render the wounded comfortable.

In the morning of the 14th he found his regiment and division, and was at once detailed to assist Surgeon Reynolds of the Irish Brigade in operating. His hospital was in a brick house directly west of the railroad on the main street. This house belonged to a merchant, whose name was Caldwell. It was well furnished and seemed the home of refined people. Our operating table was in the best and lightest room, in which were luxurious chairs and sofas and a most excellent piano. Surgeon Reynolds did not allow anything to be injured beyond necessities.

On the morning of the 15th Assistant Surgeon Child was ordered to take an ambulance train of ten loads of wounded men across the river to a hospital of tents established in a deep valley about one mile north of the crossing. Here the wounded were carefully unloaded and deposited in the tents, fed warm food and given hot drinks; their wounds dressed; necessary amputations made; names, companies and regiments taken and reported. Of these men most were mortally wounded, and many died before morning. The night was cold and wet, and the snow in the morning was plenty. A cooking department was established in the morning. Amputations went on all the 16th and 17th. Dr. Child directed the cooking and distribution of the food in this hospital for the First Division of the Second Corps. Surgeon Knight and Assistant Surgeon Bucknam were operating during all this time, and performed an immense amount of skillful labor. On the afternoon of the 17th Dr. Child was detailed to attend a train load of wounded to Aquia Creek.

Surgeon Knight and Assistant Surgeons Bucknam and Child remained on detail here until all the wounded were
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cared for and removed. The scenes about this hospital were shocking to any but a veteran or a surgeon. There were literally piles of arms and legs, hands and feet removed that lay upon the ground about the surgeons' tables. Some hospital tents would be found in the morning with half, or more, of their inmates dead. War could never seem more horrible, awful, damnable than after this battle of Fredericksburg.

Another account:—

During the advance of the Second Corps, the Fifth, charging, arrived at the brick house, passed around and beyond it, was here confused and broken, passed through and across the canal, through and over the board fence, and out beyond it some thirty to forty yards. After passing the brick house all formation of the regimental line of battle was lost, and there were no officers in command. Splinters from the fence, torn off by the enemy's bullets were flying in every direction. Gove, McCrillis, Foss, Corey, Davis and some others were now over the fence toward the enemy. Gove halted, stood erect and waved the state colors; Foss was standing near, loading and firing; McCrillis was upon the ground loading and firing, and said to Foss, "Lie down." Foss replied, "I will stand here until I am hit." Very soon he was hit, and exclaimed, "I am shot." He crawled through the fence, was taken away and soon died. Immediately Gove called to McCrillis to come and take the colors, as he was shot through. As he arose to do so a piece of shell struck his musket. He went over to Gove, who had fallen upon the colors, carefully turned him over, gathered up colors and staff and carried them to the rear. At this time there were none but dead and wounded in sight upon either side. He then went back through the fence and around to the rear of the little brick house, where were gathered more than two thousand men for its fancied protection. McCrillis halted here, when a shell from the Confederate right burst in the crowd and killed many. He then passed on with the colors to the rear, where we started on the charge. Here, under the protection of an elevation, he found one officer, Lieutenant James E. Larkin,
and a very few enlisted men. By orders from Lieutenant
Larkin, McCrillis carried the colors into the city.

An agreement had been made between McCrillis and A.
M. George that if one should be wounded the other should,
if possible, render him such assistance as he might need. On
the morning of the 15th George did not appear, and McCrillis
learned that he was severely wounded and had fallen into
an hog pen near the brick house. After dark McCrillis, A. D.
Sanborn and John L. Hadley of Company E started for the
battle-field, following the course of the regiment in the
charge. George was found, as expected, in the hog pen, and
was carried back with Charles Corey of Company E, and
some others of the Fifth. The rescuing party went beyond
the fence and could hear the Confederates talking, and see
their works. It was very dark, and the wounded were found
only by careful search. The party then searched the brick
house, finding several of the Fifth, among them Hezekiah
Davis of Company H. After this, wounded men were con-
tinually being brought off the battle-field into the lower
streets near the river. Fires were burning there and as the
wounded were brought in all were interested to learn who
they might be. One thus brought in was found to be Colonel
Cross, and some one remarked, "He is dead." The colonel
raised his head and said, "Not by a d—d sight." He
was wounded about one o'clock p. m., and was not brought
off the field until in the night. The regiment was badly
cut up, having six officers killed and ten wounded. Captains
Perry and Murray were killed while bearing the colors.
The manner of Major Sturtevant's death has always been
and will ever be a mystery. Edward Carleton of Company
E was killed by a bursting shell. One soldier had five pounds
of tobacco, his clothing and blankets in and upon his knap-
sack and when he undid his knapsack that night he found
in it three bullets.

The regiment remained in the city until the night of the
15th, when they re-crossed the river and returned to the camp
from which they had departed for the battle, and at once went
on picket in the rain. The 16th, in camp repairing quarters.
CHAPTER XVII.

BACK TO OLD CAMP—DECIMATED RANKS—WINTER QUARTERS—
JEALOUSIES, INTRIGUES, DISCOURAGEMENTS—"MUD MARCH”—
REMOVAL OF BURNSIDE—CAVALRY RAID—GENERAL HOOKER IN
COMMAND—STRANGE SCENES—GRAVES’ AND GOVE’S JOURNALS—
RESIGNATION OF SURGEON KNIGHT.

On Tuesday, December 16, the Fifth was quartered in the
same camp it occupied before its last awful battle. It had
been decimated, discouraged, disheartened, but not dis­
mayed. However, veterans of Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill,
Antietam and of a year of severest campaigning, declared em­
phatically that they would never engage in another battle.
This idea prevailed, not on account of the want of patriotism
and devotion to duty, but because of a total want of con­
fidence in those who managed the operations of the Army of
the Potomac. Those who suffered exposure in the field,
survived disease in camp and escaped death in battle, only to
have the organization annihilated by repeated mistakes in
strategy, and grossest blunders in movement, thought further
effort unreasonable, useless and criminal. Those who had
seen more than one thousand men, their regimental comrades,
disabled or destroyed in one year of service, could but be dis­
heartened. On the first roll-call after the battle of Fredericks­
burg only seventy men for duty stood in line, where one year
before one thousand men answered "Here!" One company
had one sergeant, three corporals and six privates. Dismay,
desertion, insubordination, even mutiny, might have been
expected. The situation was serious—crushing. This last
slaughter had depressed the spirit, crushed the hopes and
destroyed the effective power of the regiment. Almost two
hundred of its best and bravest officers and men were dead,
buried in and about Fredericksburg, or were suffering the
agony of painful wounds and amputations in hospitals.
The regiment remained in quarters at Falmouth during the winter, its numbers being increased by convalescents and recruits. Many promotions were made to fill the places of those officers killed at Fredericksburg and Antietam. Excellent quarters were provided, and rations were increased and improved. Soft bread, beets, onions, potatoes, desiccated vegetables, vinegar, molasses and canned foods and fruits were supplied to the army in immense quantities. Thousands from the North visited camp. State agents and officials were daily arriving and departing; members of congress and cabinet officers were attentive; the secretary of war and president were anxious, watchful and faithful, often visiting, and constantly in communication with, this once magnificent, but now nearly wrecked, army. Real, earnest effort was made to render the men healthy, comfortable and happy, and the army efficient, enduring and successful. There the great army lay, its strength expended, its opportunity gone, but the honor and glory of the rank and file of that army, recognized by the world, by friend and foe. Jealousies, intrigues, rivalries and insubordination prevailed among the officers; discontent, discouragements and disputes prevailed in the ranks, and serious differences prevailed among the people, and black darkness hung over the land. This was the condition during the winter after Fredericksburg.

Under such conditions no active operations against the enemy could be expected, and much less could success be expected. Yet under these circumstances there was a constant, determined, absurd, even acrimonious clamor at the North, re-echoed by many in high position at Washington, and favored by the personal pride, regard for duty and a lofty patriotism in General Burnside, for an onward movement. Hence on December 30 was to be a grand movement. This was arrested by Mr. Lincoln, in deference to representations made by Burnside's subordinates.

On January 20, 1863, was to be another grand exhibition of strategy. The army was well under motion, fully out of its winter quarters when just at 10 p. m. a severe storm burst over it. Snow, sleet, rain, mud, broken and gullied roads,
and a general uproar of the elements rendered life a burden, marching difficult, and the movement of trains an impossi-

bility. The army was literally mired, and slowly returned to
camp, ridiculed by the rebel army and drenched by the pitiless
storm.

Burnside having discovered his faithless officers, as he be-
lieved, made an order dismissing them, which order he sub-
mitted to the president before promulgating it. But the
president relieved General Burnside instead of approving the
order. Thus ended General Burnside's command of the
Army of the Potomac. Neither the Fifth Regiment nor any
portion of the Second Corps had any part in these late
movements.

During the winter and spring cavalry raids and some minor
expeditions were made by the Confederates. These expedi-
tions were more romantic than effective, but were often annoy-
ing to the Union cause, and elevated Southern reputation for
dash and devotion. In one of these raids a young, high-
toned Vermont Brigadier was captured in his bed near Fair-
fax Court House, and hurried off across the Rappahannock
river, together with his guards and five horses. Some one
next morning mentioned this to the president as a bad loss.
"'Yes,'" said the president, "'the loss of the horses is bad, but
I can make another general in five minutes.'"

Now General Hooker assumed command of the Army of
the Potomac. Its efficiency was at a low ebb. Two hundred
desertions per day often occurred. Nearly three thousand
officers and eighty-two thousand soldiers were absent at one
time. This is stated on good authority, incredible as it may
seem. For two months General Hooker did his utmost to im-
prove the discipline, perfect the organization, and exalt the
spirits of the army, and it soon equalled any army ever on this
continent, in numbers and efficiency, excepting that under
McClellan early in 1861. The Fifth New Hampshire Volun-
teers was a regiment in this vast army. It had also been re-
cruited in numbers, improved in discipline and renewed in
spirit. Soon after Fredericksburg it came under the efficient
command of Lieutenant-Colonel Charles E. Hapgood, Colonel
Cross being absent on account of wounds. Thus it continued until the spring of 1863, when early movements were to be inaugurated. Signs of these contemplated movements were on every hand. Steamers and schooners went up and down the Potomac river and the Chesapeake bay. These were unloaded at convenient points along the shores for transportation to the army. All railroads approaching the same were worked to their utmost capacity. Wagon trains moved to and fro in the mud, over creeks, through bogs and ravines, and soon accumulated immense mounds of supplies.

The scenes about Falmouth were strange, indicating the cost and waste of war. There were many abandoned camps and corrals, than which nothing can be more the picture of desolation. Acres of land were covered with dead horses and mules, scattered about in convenient groups. Their bloating, decaying, festering bodies filled the air with an intolerable stench, and afforded a disgusting feast to the thousands of buzzards which gorged themselves until unable to fly or walk, and then spewed out the half digested, fluid filth, filling the air with an awful stench, offensive to all the senses beyond any power of expression. The scene would cause the spectator to flee in a sickening horror, his face pale and distorted, his body bowed and convulsed, his stomach nauseated and heaving.

Thousands of negroes were living in the most awful condition upon the borders of the camps, in deep ravines and in the remote woodland. Many of these sickened and died on account of exposure to cold, rain and snow, general neglect, and a personal lack of common sense in caring for themselves. These were really a burden to the government, and certainly presented a most abject condition. They were absolutely without hope, worthless and utterly dejected in spirit, diseased in body and debased in soul. The writer was detailed to examine into their condition and report to the general, and did so.

Such was the general condition of affairs in the army during the winter of 1862–3. The Fifth partook of this general condition. It was the result of causes bearing down upon
every regiment however well commanded or disciplined. It certainly was a crisis in the affairs of the republic.

These comments, though necessarily imperfect as a complete description of the situation, are necessary to a full understanding of the great services and patient endurance of the Fifth New Hampshire Volunteer Regiment. As spring approached matters assumed a new and better aspect for the Union cause. Hooker's "soft bread and onions" were not to be "sneezed at." They were indications of right changes.

The following journal of James Daniels, while unimportant in any particular, constitutes a part of the history of the regiment, and illustrates every-day camp-life:—

"Monday, Dec. 15, 1862. Remained in the city till night and crossed the river and marched back to the old camp and went on picket. Rain.

"16th. In camp, fixing up our tents.

"17th. In camp. Wrote a letter home.

"30th. Since the 17th the regiment has been in camp with an occasional tour on picket, review and inspection.

"31st. In camp. Had orders to march at a moment's notice, with three days' rations.

"Jan. 1, 1863. In camp. Very pleasant; the regiment in line; a few remarks from the chaplain. Plenty men drunk and fighting.

"2nd. In camp. Had two hours' drill, from 10 a. m. to 12 m.

"3rd. In camp; no drill. Pleasant.


"6th and 7th. Cold, high wind and rain.

"8th. Had brigade review and drill by Colonel Van Shack; cold.

"9th. Detailed to go on picket. Fine all day

"10th. In camp. Came from picket. Rained all day

"11th and 12th. In camp.
"13th. In camp. Had orders to prepare for inspection; but it did not come off. Had dress-parade latter part of afternoon.

"14th and 15th. A camp guard put on. Wind and rain.

"16th. Camp guard taken off. Orders were read on dress-parade that the regiment would march in the morning, but this has been countermanded.

"17th. Reviewed by General Burnside.

"18th to 20th. In camp. Cold, high wind and heavy rain.

"21st. Had orders to march at a moment's notice. Cold rain.

"22nd. In camp and wet; all day the army corps were moving back to their camps.

"23rd. Cold and wet.

"24th. Went on picket.

"25th to 27th. In camp. Cold and wet.

"28th. In camp. Snow storm all day; snow about five inches in depth.

"29th and 30th. In camp. Cold but pleasant.

"31st. In camp. Dress-parade; orders were read that General Hooker was in command of the army, and that General Howard was in command of the Second Army Corps.


"5th. In camp. Snow, then rain.

"6th. Rained all day. Received letter from New Hampshire, dated Feb. 3.

"7th. In camp. Sergeant George W. Downing received his discharge.


"9th. At work on my tent; finished it and had a good night of rest.

"10th. Dress parade; few remarks by the chaplain.
11th. Hail, then rain storm all day
12th. Received letter from home, dated Feb. 9.
13th. On picket; pleasant all day; picketing where the Ninth Army Corps has done same duty heretofore.
14th. Returned to camp from picket. Captain Ricker returned to the regiment. Pleasant all day.
15th. In camp. Rained all day
17th. In camp. Snow fell, about five inches.
18th. In camp; rain all day
19th. In camp. Dress-parade; promoted to second sergeant.
20th. In camp. Dress-parade; pleasant all day.
21st. In camp. Dress-parade; cold, chilly
22nd. In camp. Snowed all night and all day; snow about six inches, very cold.
23rd. In camp. Pleasant; dress-parade at night.
24th. In camp. Pleasant; dress-parade. Ten officers and two privates reported absent without leave.
25th. In camp. Pleasant all day; dress-parade at night.
26th. In camp. Pleasant all day, rain at night.
28th. In camp. Mustered for pay; pleasant.
Sunday, Mar. 1. On guard at the ammunition train. Rain in the morning.
2nd. Returned to camp. Pleasant; dress-parade at night.
3rd. In line for review, but it was postponed; dress-parade at night. Rain and high wind.
4th. Had guard mounted; put sentinels on post. Pleasant all day.
5th. In camp. Was reviewed by General Hooker. Pleasant; dress-parade at night.
8th. In camp. Inspection at 9 a. m., dress-parade at night. Grand jubilee over boxes received from home.
9th. Had dress-parade at night.
10th. In camp. Orders for a battalion drill, stormed, drill postponed.
11th. In camp. Inspection, dress-parade; little snow in the morning.
12th. In camp. Went over to General Hancock's and had a grand inspection of our regiment. Cold and windy.
13th. In camp. Had a drill of two hours; dress-parade. Cold and windy
16th. In camp. Cold and windy; dress-parade at night; the colonel made a short speech to us.
17th. Cold and windy, in camp. The Irish Brigade celebrated, had horse racing. Ordered to our quarters on account of heavy firing on our right.
18th. In camp. Drill two hours, battalion drill in afternoon, dress-parade later. Pleasant all day.
19th. In camp. Drill in the morning, brigade drill in the afternoon, dress-parade at night. Cold all day.
21st. Went on picket. Cold and stormy all day and night.
22nd. Returned to camp from picket; formed on the color line. At night the death of General Sumner was announced.
23rd. In camp. Regiment on drill and had dress-parade at night. Pleasant all day
24th. The division was ordered out and formed in line; three men were drummed out of camp for cowardice. Had brigade drill and dress-parade.
25th. In camp. Stormy most of the day; dress-parade at night.
27th. In camp. Had two hours of drill in the forenoon,
inspection in the afternoon, dress-parade at night. Pleasant.

"28th. In camp. Rained most of the day; had dress-parade at night.


"30th. The division was reviewed by the governor of New Hampshire, who made a speech; dress-parade at night. Pleasant all day.

"31st. In camp. Snow storm in the night, cleared at 9 a. m., pleasant remainder of the day, dress-parade at night.

"Apr. 1. In camp. Pleasant all day.

"2nd. In camp. Two hours' drill, brigade drill in the afternoon, dress-parade at night. Pleasant all day.

"3rd. Drill in the forenoon, brigade drill in the afternoon, dress-parade. Pleasant all day.

"4th. In camp. Drill in the forenoon, dress-parade. High wind at night, blew down a tree upon a tent.

"5th. In camp. Snow storm began in the night, fell about four inches, cleared at 9 a. m., fair remainder of the day. Dress-parade.


"7th. Had drill in the afternoon; company inspection. Pleasant.

"8th. Marched about four miles, army reviewed by the president; pleasant all day. Dress-parade.

"9th. Had brigade drill and dress-parade.

"10th. Was mustered to see how many conscripts were needed to fill the regiment; brigade drill and dress-parade.


"13th. Two hours' drill, dress-parade. Pleasant.

"14th. Orders came to be ready to march and have eight days' rations on hand. Inspection. Pleasant.

"15th. In camp. Rained all day; inspection at night.

"20th. Rained all day. Dress-parade.
"24th. In camp. Rained all day.
"26th. In camp. Had inspection; detail came in from picket. Pleasant all day.
"28th. Orders came to march; broke camp and marched at 7 a.m. Camped at night in front of a man's house. Rained all day.
"29th. Still in front of the man's house; rained most of the day.
"30th. Orders came to march; struck tents at 7 a.m. Camped near United States ford. Pleasant all day.
"May 1. Struck tents and crossed the ford; our division engaged the enemy; drawn up in line of battle most of the night at Chancellorsville. Pleasant.
"2nd. Toward morning marched back; took a new position and opened our batteries on the rebels and scattered them in all directions. A heavy battle was fought on our right. The Eleventh Army Corps broke.
"3rd. Fighting again at sunrise. We were lying down, supporting a battery, and the shells and shot flew mostly over our heads, yet we lost about forty-five men; we fell back and took a new position.
"4th. Fighting still going on at different points throughout the day. Rained greater part of the day.
"5th. Still at the front; heavy firing going on; had orders to march and moved about 2 o'clock in the morning. Rained most of the day.
"6th. Have been on the retreat from Chancellorsville and did not stop until we arrived at our old camp near Falmouth. Rained most of the day.

"7th. In camp. Fixed up our old tents; dress-parade. Some rain."

The following from Gove's diary is important because written in those days of war:

"Monday, April 27, 1863. In camp near Falmouth, Va. Have orders to be ready to march at 5 o'clock to-morrow morning. Have been in camp all winter, and now I suppose we must commence our summer campaign. God grant it may be a successful one.

"28th. Started this morning at 5 o'clock and marched about four miles toward United States ford. The regiment is guarding the houses about here. It has rained all day.

"29th. Have remained here all day. Our people are building corduroy roads. We are having a pleasant time. Have been running a grist mill. Dull weather.

"30th. Expected to spend another day here.

"May 1. This is May-day, and a fine one too. Started at 10 a. m., crossed the river on a pontoon bridge, and marched about five miles; our forces have been skirmishing all this afternoon. The First Division has been engaged. We for a wonder have escaped once.

"2nd. Last night at dark moved half a mile to the front and formed line of battle in the woods. This morning moved back that distance in an open field and threw up a rifle pit. Exchanged a few shells with the enemy. The Eleventh Army Corps was drawn in on our right. Had quite a battle.

"3rd. The fight opened this morning on the right. We were under a fire from three directions; in support of Pettit's Battery. We were under a tremendous fire. The rebels drove us; have fallen back nearly a mile, have thrown up intrenchments. It has been a big battle.

"4th. Remained in the trenches all day; the enemy shelled us two or three times, no one hurt; some of the pickets came in, strengthened our works, built traverses, etc. A little rain."
Sincerely Yours,

J.W. Bronson
Late Lt. 1st Lt. Co. C 5th Regt. N.H.

Ogdana, Mo.
"5th. Has been very quiet; had a heavy shower this afternoon. Had orders to be ready to move at any moment.

"6th. Were on our taps all last night; at 4 this morning started back to the ford, crossed the river and are now in our old quarters. It was terribly muddy. The whole move has been a failure. Feel very tired.

"7th. Have been brushing off the mud and cleaning up. Never felt so sore and stiff in my life."

Soon after the battle of Fredericksburg Surgeon L. M. Knight had leave of absence on account of sickness, and did not perform extended service with the army thereafter, though he did not resign his commission until May, 1863. Assistant Surgeon Bucknam was promoted to fill the vacancy. Dr. Knight was made surgeon of the Fifth on its formation, and was made surgeon of the brigade and then of the division on joining the Army of the Potomac at Camp California. During the latter part of the Peninsula campaign he was medical director for a large number of the hospitals. All these services he performed with marked ability and untiring zeal. He was often called into consultation in other organizations and performed many operations for them. Surgeon Knight was a man of unusually keen perceptions and of great resources. His scientific attainments far excelled the average New England practitioner, and he was a rapid and neat operator. As an executive officer he was worthy of special mention, ranking well with such surgeons as Ross of the Eleventh, Fowler of the Twelfth and Eastman of the Fourth New Hampshire regiments. As the writer remembers him he was careful in his examinations; rapid in his conclusions, after due attention; conservative, cautious, yet decisive. He was a safe and reliable surgeon to whom might be entrusted the surgical and medical demands of a regiment or corps; attentive to the really needy, but intolerant of pretense. He performed an immense amount of surgical work during his term of service, and his attainments were in great demand after the war.
CHAPTER XVIII.

THE BATTLE OF CHANCELLORSVILLE — REPORT OF LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HAPGOOD—ACCOUNT BY COLONEL CROSS—INCIDENTS.

After the battle of Fredericksburg the regiment, as before stated, had been in a depressed and deplorable condition. On the 3rd day of February Lieutenant-Colonel Hapgood returned and assumed command. Other officers returned and promotions were made. On March 15, Colonel Cross returned and soon took command. Drills, parades, grand reviews and inspections were frequent. Finally the regiment was recruited to a minimum number, was well officered and assumed something like its old-time efficiency, and these remarks apply as well to the Army of the Potomac. Circumstances seemed leading to another great battle. General Hooker directed General Stoneman with his cavalry to begin these operations. The spirit of his instruction was expressed in these words: "Let your watch-word be fight, and let all your orders be fight! fight! fight!" The Second Army Corps, General Couch; First Division, General Hancock; First Brigade, General Caldwell; a Provisional Brigade, Colonel Cross; the Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Hapgood, were to have an active and conspicuous part in the coming battle.

The action of the regiment may be best described in the report of Lieutenant-Colonel Hapgood, and in "Hooker’s Campaign," written by Colonel Cross. From this time, until his death at Gettysburg, Colonel Cross commanded a brigade with rank of colonel. Lieutenant-Colonel Hapgood, afterwards promoted to colonel, until wounded at Petersburg, commanded the Fifth Regiment.

The Fifth continued to be the pet and pride of Colonel Cross, and his head-quarters was always near it. Under the
immediate command of Hapgood the regiment did much of its best fighting, performed much of its best service, and endured much of its most exacting and exhausting hardships. He had seen good and severe service in camp and field; his military training had been under Cross, and he was evidently an apt student, self-reliant, full of resources and a most excellent judge of men. The following is a report from his pen of the battle of Chancellorsville, and an excellent example of such papers:—

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA., May 7, 1863.

CAPT. GEORGE H. CALDWELL, A. A. G.,

First Brigade, First Division, Second Corps.

CAPTAIN:—I have the honor to submit my report of the Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers, in the campaign to Chancellorsville:—

At 7 a. m., April 28, the regiment broke camp and took up the line of march with the brigade, and at 10 a. m. was detached from the brigade, and with the Eighty-first Pennsylvania and Eighty-eighth New York, all under command of Colonel E. E. Cross, was ordered to picket the roads in advance of the march of the army, to prevent knowledge of the advance by the enemy. A detail was posted at every crossroad and at every house on our front, and all communication toward the enemy's line stopped. The left of the line was at Benson's mill, on the Banks' ford road, and the right connected with the picket of the Eighty-first Pennsylvania. The head-quarters of the regiment was at the house of Mr. Hickerson, some four miles from Banks' ford, and about the same distance from United States ford on the Rappahannock river.

On the morning of the 29th heavy firing was heard in the direction of Fredericksburg, and large masses of infantry and artillery were crossing our lines, going in the direction of United States ford all day. The general-in-chief, with his staff, passed regimental head-quarters about noon, the 30th, and soon after I was ordered to call in the pickets and join the command of Colonel Cross. The regiment marched at 7 p. m., and at 10 p. m. went into camp for the night at United States ford.

The command took up the line of march at 10 a. m., May 1, crossing the bridge at United States ford, and proceeded toward Chancellorsville, where we arrived at 4 p. m., and went into position in support of the first line, on the plank road toward Fredericksburg. At 4:30 p. m. we were ordered to the rear, about one and one-half miles, and the men were directed to get supper at once. At 6 p. m. we were ordered back
nearly to our first position, in the woods to the left of the plank road, and were in support of the picket during the night.

On the morning of May 2 we took up a position in support of a battery and threw up a line of breastworks, facing toward Fredericksburg, where we remained till 4 p. m., and then, as sharp firing was heard from the direction of the right of the army, we faced about, moved to the rear of the Chancellor house and threw up a line of works, facing toward the right of the army. At 6 p.m. very heavy firing was heard at the extreme right, and at 6:45 the men of the Eleventh Corps began to come through our lines. About this time we changed front to the left, in order to support a battery, engaged in repelling an attack of infantry, which was successful, as the enemy did not come within range of our fire, and we returned to our line of works in rear of the Chancellor house where we lay all night.

May 3, in the early morning at 6 o'clock, the enemy opened on our position with artillery, and Pettit's Battery was brought up to reply, and the regiment placed in support of it. At 9 a.m. we were ordered to leave this position, and fell back across the plank road about a mile, where we were directed to rejoin the brigade, and to throw up a line of works, which were completed in the afternoon of Sunday.

May 4 and 5, we lay behind the works under an occasional fire of artillery, and at 3 a.m., May 6, we took up the line of march for United States ford, crossing the river and arriving in our old camp which we left April 28.

The losses in the regiment are:

- Enlisted men killed, 5
- Officers and enlisted men wounded, 40

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES E. HAPGOOD,

The following account of Chancellorsville is from Colonel Cross' journal:

HOOKER'S CAMPAIGN.

"On the 27th of April, after more than five months of inaction, the main body of infantry comprising General Hooker's grand army, commenced its movement. Great preparations had been made. No army in the world was ever better armed, clothed or equipped. The force consisted of 150,000 men, with not less than three hundred pieces of artillery, pontoon trains, engineers, ambulance trains, wagons and pack mules in the greatest abundance. All the vast re-
sources of the nation—intellect, money, skill, and everything which could be suggested to make an army strong and confident, was lavished without stint. All through the winter drills, reviews, schools and military boards had been kept up. The discipline of the troops and their general bearing were excellent. No one can dispute this.

"The plan, evidently, was to make a strong feint on the enemy's left, and then to attack on their center and right. The First, Sixth and a part of the Second Corps remained to make the feint and center attack, while the Fifth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Third and Second Corps and a very large force of cavalry moved up the river to cross at Banks' ford, United States ford and Kelley's ford. The Second Corps, with the exception of General Gibbon's Division, marched out of camp about sunrise on the morning of the 28th, the troops appearing in fine spirits. I am sure the Fifth Regiment was never in better fighting condition. Each man carried five days' rations of sugar, coffee, bread and salt in his knapsack, and three days' full rations in haversack. The weight of the knapsacks averaged about twenty-three pounds. Sixty rounds of ammunition were carried by each man. No wagons or tents were taken by regiments.

"About four miles from camp the corps halted. I was sent out with my own regiment and the Eighty-first Pennsylvania to picket houses and roads to United States ford, in order to prevent information going to the enemy in this way. We kept up a constant communication from Gibbon's Division to United States ford, about eight miles. My command after a severe march in rain, finished its position. My regiment occupied twenty-seven dwelling-houses, Colonel McKean's Regiment fourteen houses and some roads. We found the people very generally full of smothered rebellion, but quite civil. The Fifth, Eleventh and Twelfth Corps in the meantime pushed on. The Second Corps sent out heavy details to open and repair roads.

"I remained with my command until the afternoon of the 30th, when I received orders to move on after the division which had crossed the river, and guard the corps' supply.
trains and ambulances. The day before two men came into my lines saying they were spies of General Hooker. They stated that they had just come from the other side of the river; that the enemy were fully informed of our movements and prepared for us. They also stated that General Hooker would find himself in a tight place; that no fight would be made until we were five or six miles from the river, and then Stuart would try to cut us off. These statements proved true.

"I reached the wagon train in the evening and was joined by the Eighty-eighth New York—a portion of the Irish Brigade. I found the corps had moved on across the river, so my command bivouacked. At 9 o'clock next day, May 1, I started, crossed the river and made the best of the way to the front. The road was very bad, mostly through woods, and blocked by trains and artillery. About 12 o'clock fighting commenced and increased until 3, when it slackened. My command arrived on the ground about 4 o'clock, just as orders were given to the reserve artillery to move back and cover Banks' ford. We found Hancock's position was in the front line, and were at once ordered to join him. After considerable marching we halted, got supper and immediately after marched up to a road leading from General Hooker's head-quarters to Fredericksburg and were placed in order of battle. General Geary's Division on my right had just repulsed a strong attack of the enemy. I formed my line with the Eighty-eighth on my right, Eighty-first in the center and Fifth New Hampshire on the left. The enemy soon opened a complete enfilading fire on us, but fired too high. About 2 o'clock in the morning orders came to move. We marched about eight hundred yards to the right into an open field fronting a piece of forest, and again formed line of battle, this time the Fifth New Hampshire on my right. Our line then was as follows:"
'General Hancock ordered us to throw up a rifle-pit and sent me eighty-nine shovels, fifty picks and one dozen axes for about one thousand men to work with. However, we went to work in earnest and completed one fortification in just forty minutes by the watch! We were scarcely done when the rebel batteries opened, throwing shell, solid shot, iron wedges and bundles of rasps! Several balls passed through our breastworks and two men were wounded. The day wore away with occasional shelling, until about 3 o'clock, when Williams' Division of Slocum's Corps pressed into the woods in good style, but was soon driven out in disorder. General Slocum sat on his horse near where I was standing and as some of the nine months' troops came out, broken and scared, Slocum turned to an aid and said, 'For God's sake send in some three years' troops.' So the Seventh Ohio and Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers of Geary's command was sent in. They remained until ordered out. The rebels fol-
lowed, but were checked by our artillery. About 5 o'clock a
furious attack was made on the Eleventh Corps (formerly
Sigel's) commanded by Major-General Howard. Now oc­
curred one of the most disgraceful scenes of the war. The
Eleventh Corps made only a feeble resistance—broke, and of­
ciers and men ran shamefully. A perfect panic took place
and thousands of fugitives came back upon my lines. I
ordered my men to fix bayonets and drive them back, and we
did stop and turn back more than one thousand officers and
men; still a vast number escaped into the woods. The shells
of the enemy at this time came in from front and rear.
At this moment the enemy attacked my pickets very briskly,
but were driven off. So I had the rebels on my front, and the
rebels and our stragglers on my rear. The cowardice of the
German troops was ludicrous. They hid in the woods, forced
their way into our rifle-pit. In fact, they seemed half scared
to death.
"I have no hesitation in saying that had our line broke at
that time the army would have been ruined! The com­
mander of Knapp's Battery came to me and said, 'What
are you going to do?' 'Slay here, sir!' said I. 'Then
I'll stay with you,' said he. I tied my red silk handker­
chief around my head and went along my lines, exhorting
every man to stand firm, and the men answered with loud
cheers, which had the effect to shame some of the fugitives,
and they halted. Sickles' Corps—the Third—checked the
rebels and held them, though they several times attacked
fiercely during the night, which was one of constant alarm.
During the night Reynold's Corps came up and occupied a
position to hold our right and prevent the enemy turning our
right flank.
"Early Sunday morning the rebels attacked furiously front,
flank and rear. For about two hours the fighting was des­
perate, but they finally drove our men slowly back. French's
Division of the Second Corps and Caldwell's Brigade and
Brooks' fought nobly, driving back the rebels in disorder, un­
til the latter came on in overwhelming numbers. While the
battle in our rear was going on we had constant attacks on
our front and flank. Several times we were taken out of our rifle-pit to re-enforce weak points in our line, and marched over the field under fire. The brigade was perfectly cool and steady. Our forces were now falling back along the whole line and the rebels came on shouting furiously. My command was again ordered from its position. We faced by the rear rank and marched back some two hundred yards to the crest of a little hill. Geary's Division was now on my left flank, engaged with the enemy, and in my front were the brass batteries and Pettit's Iron Battery of ten-pound Parrots, all firing rapidly except one brass battery which was very badly officered. The rebels advanced from the woods in a line of double columns closed en masse. They halted, fronted and commenced to deploy, but were driven back by a severe fire of grape and shell. I sighted one gun after helping shove it to the front. In a few moments the enemy got a splendid rifle battery into position, which fired with wonderful accuracy. So heavy was the fire that Captain Pettit was compelled for the first time during the war to limber up and leave, but was instantly ordered back. For about forty minutes my command was under the heaviest fire it ever experienced. Every instant some one in each regiment was hit. The air seemed full of bursting shells. From our rear, from the left, from the front, came a storm of missiles. Three times I sent Lieutenant Fay to tell General Hancock that our left was defeated. Geary's Division, being whipped out, was retreating in disorder. All the others had gone, and our situation was perilous in the extreme. The artillery limbered up and ran away, and not until a heavy line of the enemy, cheering and firing as it came on, was within three hundred yards of my flank and already engaged with the Fifth Regiment did orders come to fall back. We faced to the right and marched off, but the fire of the enemy from three directions made a slight confusion, but only for an instant. We marched steadily after reaching the woods, though our ranks were thinned and shattered by grape, canister and rifle balls. Had we delayed five minutes more we should have been taken prisoners or cut to pieces.
"I do not understand why Geary was not supported or re-enforced. The day was not lost if fresh troops and artillery had been thrown in. I had no idea that a retreat was ordered. While lying under that awful fire my belief was that a fresh division and some artillery would soon be up to aid us, and I so stated to our men. The enemy might have been greatly injured if not entirely checked, by a little vigorous action. Eight companies of the Twenty-seventh and three of the One Hundred Forty-eighth Pennsylvania were captured. The conduct of Major-General Couch was splendid. Both he and General Hancock remained until the batteries limbered up. General Couch was slightly wounded and General Hancock's horse was killed.

"We might, in my opinion, have fallen back on the Fredericksburg road and connected with Sedgwick. The Second Corps formed the front line to cover the retreat of the army, and only fell back about half a mile. The other corps were previously in position, showing that a retreat had been ordered early in the day, perhaps during the night. Our position was now as follows:

![Diagram of battle positions]


"Such was the position, but not so far down the river. We only held from United States ford to Banks'—I have made the circle large to show the position of the troops. We had barely formed line when the artillery of the enemy opened upon us, throwing shell and Shrapnel, doing great damage."
Men sent for water were knocked over, and the trees stripped of their limbs over our heads. Our position was too strong, however, to be successfully assailed by infantry. The instant the shelling ceased we commenced to throw up fieldworks along the entire line, and by dark were well situated. From this time until orders came to fall back we were in constant alarms—picket firing and shelling every few hours. The enemy had excellent range, but fired too high for the front line. The reserves, however, in the woods back, were greatly injured. Several attacks were made at different points, but in each case beaten off. About midnight on the 6th, orders came to move. We did not get away until 4 o'clock, but when once on the move pushed rapidly along. The mud was half leg deep most of the way. All along the forest, which extended about four miles to the river, were columns of troops looking dirty, fatigued and anxious.

"Thousands of troops were massed at the bridges over the Rappahannock. We crossed and marched the same night to our old camp, weary, sad and almost discouraged. Our grand movement has failed. General Hooker was completely outgeneraled; his magnificent army badly handled; his artillery not massed, not half of it used and could not be, on account of the woods. The nine months' and two years' troops whose time drew near a close could not be made to stand fire. They wavered, broke—in some cases threw away their arms; in all cases the stragglers told the old story that they were 'all cut to pieces!' The amount of straggling was fearful, especially in the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps. My own regiment lost twenty-seven in all. Major Cross was badly wounded. My brigade lost about two hundred.

"Hooker has not the amount of brains necessary to manage a vast army. In generalship we fall far behind the rebels, and since McClellan left the Army of the Potomac its organization has been extremely defective. Hooker's popularity lay chiefly in the soft bread, potatoes and onions he issued. The army never believed him to be a great commander—never. His failure was predicted by thousands of officers and soldiers, from the first day he started.
"I have endeavored in the above narrative to state only facts, with as few opinions as possible."

INCIDENTS.

The Fifth with other troops was moved to near United States and Bank's fords and so stationed as to prevent communication between the inhabitants and Lee's army. Union spies came into our lines during the night, were properly examined, fed, regaled and forwarded under escort to army head-quarters. These spies were in various disguises and were well acquainted in the region. They stated to the authorities that Lee was well acquainted with Hooker's movements and designs, and that he would properly meet them. These statements proved true.

The Fifth was divided into sections, each under command of a proper officer, and so disposed as to guard twenty-seven houses situated upon as many farms. Elderly men and women, children and negroes occupied these homes. The houses were rude though comfortable structures, with chimneys of clay, brick and sometimes sticks, upon the outside, and usually one at each end of the house. The rooms were capacious, clean, had bare floors, ample windows, convenient poles, hooks and shelves fixed to the walls, ceilings and window casings, a broad fireplace and hearth, suitable chairs and benches. Above were chambers and outside might be a lean-to for extra room, storage, beds and clothing. Near the door was the spring house or well, with curb and sweep or wheel and bucket. About were flower gardens, vegetable patches, grapevines, rose bushes and ornamental trees. In a shady nook was sure to be the water bench, bucket and gourd. All these exhibited taste, comfort and refinement. Coops for chickens, pens for geese, ponds for ducks, yards for cows, stables for horses, and ranges for hogs declared thrift and enterprise. The soil was varied in quality, richness and productiveness. The trees were generally small, though large in the low grounds along the streams and the borders of swamps, the fences good, the barns small, though convenient. The banks of the rivers were abrupt, broken,
gullied; the waters moved sluggishly in drought, furiously, suddenly and dangerously in great storms. Small streams ran into the larger rivers according to conformation of the land, cutting deep ravines overgrown with dense thickets of brambles, underbrush, vines and creeping plants. Beyond the immediate banks of the rivers were undulating lands of sand covered with a scattered forest of pines, scrub oaks and blackberry bushes. Over these sands and among these trees lived rabbits, squirrels, foxes, quails, pheasants, buzzards, hawks, owls and whip-poor-wills.

Here a resident informed the writer that a buzzard's nest was upon the farm; that it was considered a matter of importance, and a favorable omen; that the death of a young buzzard was a bad omen, and would bring disaster. Such was a superstition among the negroes and ignorant whites. The writer requested a view of this buzzard home, which request was granted. The nest was in a hollow at the base of a tree. The guide approached cautiously; the parent buzzard flitted noiselessly; an egg and one young buzzard were in the nest. To the native these seemed to convey something of awe, but to the writer the only thing awful was the odor emanating from the nest and its surroundings. We might readily comprehend how the shades of the deep wood, the nature of the strange bird and the wild surroundings excite awe.

Upon a small stream was an ancient grist-mill, now dilapidated, dismantled and almost destroyed. The men of the Fifth at once repaired this mill and turned it to its legitimate purposes—grinding corn for hoecake and provender. The citizens thought the Yankee millers returned the toll and retained the grist. Nevertheless the old mill clacked and clattered, creaked and groaned, rumbled and shivered, halted and hurried alike for the Union and the Confederacy, the invading soldier and the peaceful citizen. Hardtack was abandoned; hoecake was adopted. Thus for a few happy hours all went right merrily, the soft southern spring breezes, the fresh growing foliage, the songs of newly arrived birds and the green of early crops spreading abroad over all a wonder-
ful charm and was increased tenfold to those who had been in winter quarters during six tedious months of life that even now after thirty years bears down upon the survivors of those days like a nightmare. But those happy, joyous hours must change to war's awful scenes.

Now the men of the Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers and of the Eighty-first Pennsylvania were scattered along the roads and fields, about the houses and barns arresting every person not known as friendly. The head-quarters of the Fifth was about half distance from Banks' to United States ford on the Rappahannock river; this position having been taken at about 10 a. m. on the 28th of April; on the 29th at about 8 a. m. heavy firing was heard toward Fredericksburg; all day vast numbers of Union troops were passing in the direction of United States ford. At noon of the 30th General Hooker and staff passed our head-quarters. The pickets were called in, the regiment joined Colonel Cross' command, marched at 7 p. m., and at 10 p. m. went into camp at United States ford. Near here were gold mines once profitably worked. On the morning of May 1st the regiment crossed the river on a pontoon bridge, leaving the "big hospital wagon" on the north bank, but taking an ambulance wagon across the bridge and even along to the rear of the Chancellorsville house where it remained until the stampede of the Eleventh Corps, when it discreetly and hurriedly took up a new position near the ford. It finally recrossed the river in good condition and then with its more capacious associate returned to the late camp near Falmouth. These wagons have a history which will appear in its proper place.

Now, being across the river, the brigade and regiment were halted and put in order for a march toward, and a fight with, the enemy. The roads were rough, new, soft, miry, almost impassable for wagons, difficult for infantry, cavalry and artillery. The mules, loaded with boxes of small ammunition, moved on most unconcernedly, curving around mudholes, jumping ditches and willingly doing their part in the great expedition. On, on and on the great army moved, every one being cheerful, hopeful, anxious to fight
INCIDENTS.

the enemy. Yet not a few were doubtful of the result. Men who knew Lee and Hooker were not sure of what seemed almost a victory. But on they pushed. Infantry marched as if in earnest, cavalry scouted on the advance and flanks, artillery floundered through the mud, and ammunition trains wound along cautiously toward the battlefield; aids, scouts and couriers passed up and down; long trains of ambulances hurried on, sober reminders of coming events. Things were moving, events were transpiring, facts were accumulating, history was making; in a few hours two armies would dash at each other, one to be smashed, the other to recoil; the whole world to be surprised at another defeat of the Union army by a Confederate force of only half its numerical strength; thousands were concentrating for conflict and mastery; all was hurry and bustle, all were eagerly pushing for the front; mounted men rushed past, generals with long trains of attendants galloped over the rough way, flags and guidons fluttering, sabres jingling, accouterments rattling; long trains of iron, steel and bronze cannon were laboring through the sand and mud, over the brush and among the undergrowth; whip and spur, heels and hands, oaths and imprecations, push and pull were in constant and confused use to urge on the great army; on swept the mighty host of armed men and this immense accumulation of a nation’s resources. The booming of cannon could be heard far away, all were urged to greater speed, artillery and ammunition trains were crowded to their utmost; the mules, whipped to increased motion, brayed complainingly, whisked their tails briskly and flapped their ears rhythmically. Here and there would be an exhausted soldier by the roadside with an order for a ride in an ambulance. Still on, and on and on, swept the great, lengthened, winding mass of humanity, eager for the battle.

They arrive upon the field, are allowed to rest, rations and ammunition are issued, inspections are made, pickets are posted, lines of battle are arranged, advanced, withdrawn or re-arranged as occasion may demand. The skirmish lines engage; they advance, they retreat, the main lines come into
action; charges are made and repulsed, batteries engage, whirling into position with a thundering rush, the guns are unlimbered and served with skill and all possible rapidity. All is wild excitement; smoke covers the field, bullets hiss through the air, cutting off leaves and small branches, cannon balls knock over men and horses, scores are killed, hundreds are wounded, cries and groans are heard on every hand; stretchers and ambulances begin their labor of mercy, filling the field hospital; the surgeons labor amid all the din, their wounded men being carried from the operating table more than once by cannon shot. Then our lines are drawn into a more narrow circle and are protected by earthworks. Our lines are now in splendid condition manned by soldiers that had retreated but were not beaten. It was a grand, inspiring and martial scene—the soldiers arranged along the works, prepared to resist attack, the officers watchful, the men eager with guns pointed towards the foe, the cannon ready for immediate action, the colors, both state and national, standing out prominently toward the enemy, fluttering defiantly in the breeze. During the night fire burned through the woodland and many a poor, wounded soldier perished therein. The writer well remembers that awful night. Groans and cries were continually coming on the chilly night air, while whip-poor-wills caused a strange, woeful chorus hour after hour as they cried again and again. Such a night was awful, fearful!

James Daniels says in his diary:—

"Friday, May 1st, 1863. Struck tents and crossed the United States ford. Our division engaged the enemy Pleasant all day. Drawn up in line of battle most of the night at Chancellorsville.

"Saturday, May 2nd. Toward morning marched back and took up a new position, opened our batteries on the rebels and scattered them in all directions. A heavy battle was fought on our right.

"Sunday 3rd. Fighting again at sunrise, and we supported a battery, shot and shells flying over our heads. We
lost about forty-five men. We were obliged to fall back and take a new position. The Eleventh Corps broke yesterday.

"Monday, 4th. Fighting has been going on at different times throughout the day. Rained the most part of the day.

"Tuesday, 5th. Still at the front; heavy firing. Had orders to march, and we moved at 2 o’clock this morning. Rained most of the day.

"Wednesday, 6th. On the retreat from Chancellorsville; did not stop until we arrived at the old camping ground. Rained during the day.


"May 12th. In camp. Two hours’ drill in forenoon. Pleasant.


"May 17th. In camp. Was detailed on picket; was excused from duty by the doctor; abscess in the groin. Pleasant. Dress-parade.


"May 20th. In camp. Moved from the old camp to a new one about a half mile in the rear. Pleasant all day.

"May 21st. In camp. Detailed to dig a spring; made a good one. Pleasant all day.”

From this date until May 27, only ordinary camp duties were performed. On this day a letter was read from Governor Berry, of New Hampshire, indicating an early return of
the regiment to that state. On the 28th, the Fifth was reviewed by General Hancock. On Saturday and Sunday, May 30 and 31, the regiment was paid. On Monday, June 1, General Howard reviewed the regiment. There were only ordinary camp duties until Sunday, 7th. On this day had orders to march. Now begins a new series of movements, which will be described in the next chapter.
CHAPTER XIX.

GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN—RECONNAISSANCE TO CULPEPER COURT HOUSE—LARGE DETAIL FROM THE FIFTH—MARCH TO GETTYSBURG—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG—DEATH OF COLONEL CROSS—PURSUIT OF LEE—ORDER SEPARATING REGIMENT FROM BRIGADE.

To the army of Northern Virginia and the Confederacy, the days of May and June, 1863, were bright and full of hope. High expectation prevailed throughout the South. Antietam had been indecisive, Fredericksburg was a disaster and Chancellorsville an inglorious retreat. Lee's army was at its very best respecting men, material, morale, organization and commanders. It more nearly equaled the Army of the Potomac than before or after those days, in every respect, excepting, perhaps, that of the food supply.

On the other hand these days, to the Union army and to the Northern people, were dark and full of doubt. Disaster to the Union armies had been the rule. Hooker's army was at its very worst, respecting men, morale, actual numbers, organization and confidence in themselves and their commanders.

Unity and enthusiasm prevailed in the South. Another successful campaign would ensure foreign recognition of the Confederacy, and render certain the success of the rebellion. Division and apathy prevailed at the North. Defeat and disaster had been frequent. Jealousies in the army had almost become insubordination, rumors of treason were frequent, and a large party did not sympathize with the government. Great expectations had been disappointed. To the Union officials and commanders those were days of anxiety and doubt. When? Where? Whither? and what would be General Lee's next movement? were matters of vital importance to the civilized world. Events were developing; a decisive point in
the world's history would soon be attained. An invasion of the North had been once attempted; a second attempt would certainly be made as all circumstances indicated. To discover and follow the plans of this invasion was the important duty devolving upon the Union commander.

On the 28th of May, General Hooker dispatched to Secretary Stanton:—"You may rest assured that important movements are being made. * * * I am in doubt as to the direction Lee will take, but probably the one of last year, however desperate it may appear." This communication was based upon rumors and intimations of the Southern press. Circumstances indicated that an invasion might be successful. In every respect Lee's army was equal to Hooker's. Repeated victories had rendered Southern officials, generals, troops and citizens confident and daring. At this time General Longstreet reported that the Army of Northern Virginia was in condition to undertake anything. It is certain that after Chancellorsville and before the last of May an invasion of Pennsylvania had been decided upon by the Confederate leaders. To execute this it became necessary to disengage Hooker from the Rappahannock river before Lee could wholly abandon the defences at, above and below, Fredericksburg. Accordingly concealed movements were begun by Lee, June 3, on which day two divisions of Longstreet's Corps moved to Culpeper Court House. On the 4th and 5th Ewell's Corps took the same direction. Stuart's cavalry covered these movements. A. P. Hill's Corps remained to occupy the lines of Fredericksburg.

Hooker, being aware of some movement and to determine its precise nature, threw Sedgwick's Corps, on the 6th, across the Rappahannock; but Hill being in force, Sedgwick returned. Lee did not interrupt the march of Longstreet and Ewell toward Culpeper, which place they reached on the 8th. Hooker was still in ignorance of Lee's real purpose, which was finally disclosed in the following manner:—

Stuart's cavalry had been concentrated at Culpeper before the commencement of the main movement, and this fact indicated some hostile intent. Hence, Hooker decided to send
his cavalry to break up Stuart's camp. June 6, Hooker dispatched to Halleck thus: "As the accumulation of the heavy rebel force of cavalry about Culpeper may mean mischief, I am determined, if practicable, to break it up in its incipiency. I shall send all my cavalry against them, stiffened by about three thousand infantry." Accordingly, on the 9th, General Pleasonton with two divisions of cavalry, under Buford and Gregg, supported by two picked brigades of infantry under Russell and Ames, crossed the Rappahannock at Kelley's and Beverly's fords to move by converging roads on Culpeper. But Stuart having moved forward from Culpeper to Brandy Station on his way to form the advance and cover the flank of the main movement, a brisk engagement took place soon after the Union cavalry passed the river. Buford crossed at Beverly's ford and soon encountered a Confederate cavalry brigade under General Jones, which, after some severe fighting, he drove back about two miles, when he found himself checked by the arrival of two brigades to the support of Jones. Severe fighting followed, but presently Stuart was compelled to draw off to face a force threatening his rear. This force was under Gregg, and had crossed the river at Kelley's ford and was advancing toward Brandy Station. Pushing on toward this point a furious fight took place for the possession of certain advantageous position which was at length carried by Gregg. After some maneuvering by Stuart a severe battle was fought. Gregg was obliged to fall back to his right and rear and united with Buford's force. Then General Pleasonton withdrew his command across the river at Rappahannock Station. This was almost the only real cavalry battle of the war. The loss was between five and six hundred on each side.

This expedition and engagement demonstrated Lee's presence with a large force at or near Culpeper; and captured correspondence divulged plans of an invasion of the North. The Confederate forces passed on directly into the Shenandoah valley, through Chester Gap, crossing the river at Front Royal. Thus the passage of the Rappahannock and a collision with Hooker's forces were avoided, and the Blue Ridge
became a protection to their right flank. By rapid marches
Lee’s army was soon in Maryland and Pennsylvania and was
menacing important points. A great battle ended in Lee’s
defeat and retreat and a consequent decline and fall of the
Confederacy. Thus much of the history of the Gettysburg
campaign is necessary to the best understanding of the labors,
marches, fighting and suffering of the Fifth Regiment.

As related, on May 28, General Hooker suspected that ar-
rangements were being made for an active and offensive cam-
paign. Lee was actually in motion on the 3rd of June. In
order to discover the position, condition and intention of Lee’s
forces, an expedition was planned by Hooker and was well
executed, fully accomplishing its prescribed duty. Results
have shown that this was an exceedingly critical period in the
great war; that the knowledge to be obtained was of the ut-
most importance to General Hooker, the army, the capital
and to the country. To demonstrate the importance and ne-
cessity of this investigation of the situation, it was made by a
force consisting of selected officers and men, and this account
is here published in commendable pride, to declare the high
esteem had for the Fifth by those in command of the Second
Corps. Certain orders are here published, being initiative to
an account of this expedition.

HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA., JUNE 7, 1863.

Brigadier-General Russell:—

The enclosed copies of orders indicate to you the command to be
given you for temporary duty.

You will report to Brigadier-General Pleasonton at Kelley’s ford to-
morrow for orders; and in your movements from Hartwood church be
careful that your column is concealed from the enemy, that your own
command is ignorant of their destination; that any guerrillas, spies or
wanderers through the country which you traverse are picked up to
prevent their communicating any information to the enemy.

Very respectfully,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant General.
HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA., JUNE 7, 1863.

Commanding Officer First Corps:

The commanding general directs that you detach from your command six hundred infantry to report to General D. A. Russell at Hartwood church to-night, the detachment to be absent from camp four or five days; and to be provided with three days' rations in haversack, empty knapsacks, one blanket, and one hundred fifty rounds of ammunition to be carried on pack mules and the person.

Two ambulances properly supplied will accompany the expedition, but no wagons.

It is desired that the command selected should be well disciplined and drilled, and capable of performing rapid marches, and that the officers should be drawn from those noted for energy and efficiency.

You will report the name of the officer you may designate to command the detachment.

The pack mules, to transport the ammunition and shelter tents of the officers, should come from the reserve mules supplied by the chief quartermaster for contingent uses, to avoid, if possible, taking any from the wagon trains.

Pack masters, ambulance attendants, etc., should accompany the detachment so that its effective fighting force may not be less than that indicated above.

You will please instruct the commander of the expedition to select such a route as will prevent the enemy on the opposite side of the river from observing his movements and to take into custody all citizens he may meet with on the way, to prevent them from informing against us.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

A similar letter was sent to the commander of the Sixth Corps, directing him to furnish six hundred men and two ambulances, and to the commanding officer of the Second Corps to furnish three hundred men and one ambulance; all to report to Brigadier-General Russell.

As will be seen three hundred men were to be selected from the Second Corps to which the Fifth Regiment belonged. Of that number one hundred and fifty men were selected from the Fifth Regiment. This detail was divided into two companies, one of which was commanded by Captain James E.
Larkin, and the second by Captain Thomas L. Livermore. These were accompanied by Surgeon James W. Bucknam, Assistant-Surgeon William Child and Adjutant Elias H. Marston. The detail from the Second Corps was commanded by Colonel Edward E. Cross of the Fifth.

It is to be regretted that a full list of those from the Fifth can not be obtained. The following were among those selected: William H. Weston, W. Leonard, O. J. Godfrey, Nathan Mansur, Theron H. Farr, Levi Johnson. From Company H were furnished Lieutenant C. A. Hale, and two sergeants, John P. Canney and Thomas Mitchell, and eleven privates.

On Sunday, June 7, at about 5 p.m., these troops moved out of camp near Falmouth, marching for Hartwood church, where they arrived at midnight. Here the detachments were united and those from the Second Corps were placed under command of Colonel Cross. On Monday morning, June 8, this command marched for Kelley's ford on the Rappahannock river, where it bivouacked in a meadow near a creek emptying into the river. Captain Larkin was appointed officer of the day and received verbal orders to have a detachment ready to cross the river soon after midnight. A detail of fourteen men from the Fifth were to constitute a forlorn hope who were, with uncapped guns, to cross in the advance pontoon, a canvas boat, in command of Captain Larkin. A similar boat with a like number of men with arms in like condition under Captain Wilson, from the Eighty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, was to follow in immediate support of the detachment from the Fifth.

Here all anxiously awaited the coming of daylight and a force of cavalry under General Gregg. This cavalry was to ford the river as soon as the advanced infantry had made a lodgement. Accompanying the expedition was a detail from the engineers to bring and to manage the boats. These boats had frames of light wood covered with waterproof canvas.

A little way up the creek were the boats and men ready to push off at a moment's notice. While darkness covered the river, but as daylight appeared upon the high bank beyond,
the two boats, Captain Larkin's leading, silently but swiftly pushed out from the concealment of the undergrowth along the narrow creek; down the current they rushed, into and across the river; the men leaped upon the narrow shore, and scrambled up the steep bank. The pickets, there posted, fired some aimless, harmless shots, mounted their horses and scampered away across an open field, having no loss except a straw hat. At the edge of the field they came to their reserve where they watched the movements of the troops crossing at the ford. The infantry crossed in advance and took defensive position but were not resisted when they advanced. Fortunately none but cavalry were upon the opposite bank, since a well directed fire from an infantry force would have annihilated the force in the boats. The men were ordered not to fire, the object being to gain the opposite shore without alarming the enemy, who were supposed to be near. This was done, there being but two shots fired by the pickets on the bank and before their reserve could be rallied our force was in possession of the points controlling the ford.

Soon the left wing of the cavalry crossed the river under General Gregg; at the same time General Pleasonton with the right under Buford crossed the river five miles above at Beverly's ford. This movement culminated in the cavalry battle at Beverly Station, and developed General Lee's presence and plans for movement toward the North.

After a severe fight in which about six hundred were killed or wounded on each side, the infantry and cavalry recrossed the river that night and moved toward Washington on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, joining the regiment and the corps on the 19th, at Sangster's Station.

The large number selected from the Fifth Regiment indicated the high estimate in which it was held by the commanding general of the Second Corps.

The infantry of this expedition were not engaged in the fight and none were killed or wounded. They were in good view of the battle between the two cavalry forces. It is said to have been one of the very few engagements, during the war, between two cavalry forces that is worthy of the name of
a battle. Portions of the opposing forces actually came in contact. Fighting according to cavalry tactics could be distinctly seen in the distance. The squadrons could be seen charging, the smoke of the carbines suddenly shot out in elongated puffs, clouds of dust were thrown up by the moving troops, the sabres gleamed and flashed, and all the rush, fury and turmoil of battle were seen as if in a strange picture.

The Union forces, both cavalry and infantry, fell back to the Rappahannock river, and just at sunset recrossed it at the railroad station, and encamped one mile from the river. The day and night were very hot. During June 10th, lay in the woods all day, the weather being hot. On the 11th moved about four miles to near Bealton Station and encamped in the woods. The day was cloudy in the forenoon and hot in the afternoon. During the 12th remained in camp. The Third Corps passed the camp and the whole army was moving.

On June 13 remained in camp. The First Corps passed. Hot and dry. On the 14th of June marched fifteen miles to Manassas Junction and camped. The day was hot and the march severe. On the 15th of June moved out of camp at 4 a. m., and marched toward Alexandria, to Union Mills, and camped. Made 12 miles distance. On the 16th remained in camp until 5 p. m., then marched to Fairfax Station, four miles, and encamped. During the 17th lay in camp until 2 p. m., then marched about two miles to a point between Fairfax and Union Mills; here joined the regiment and corps. All these days the weather was hot.

It will be remembered that the party from the regiment detailed for special duty left the camp of the regiment near Falmouth, at about 5 p. m., on June 7th. After the detail had departed the regiment remained in camp near Falmouth, Va., in command of Lieutenant-Colonel Charles E. Hapgood. On June 14th, at 8:30 p. m., the regiment marched with the brigade all night; then at sunrise on the 15th went on picket at Strafford Court House, and were called in at 8 a. m., and lay in support of a battery. Then, with the brigade, marched until noon and went into camp.

June 16, marched at 4:30 a. m., for Dumfries, drew four
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miles, in fourteen hours. Encamped. The men were most thoroughly exhausted, foot-sore and covered with dust. Rained during a portion of the day 30th, remained in camp during the day at Uniontown and were "mustered for pay."

July 1st, marched through Taneytown, leaving camp at 6:30 a.m., going into line of battle on Gettysburg battlefield. The First and Eleventh Corps were fighting during the day July 2nd, the regiment was in line of battle until about 6 p.m. (one says 4 p. m.), then moved to the left and went into battle near the foot of Little Round Top. The color-bearer, Sergeant S. W Townsend was wounded in the right thigh. He gave the colors into the hands of Corporal Reynolds and made his way off the field.

Colonel Cross, in command of the brigade, was mortally wounded, a minie ball entering the abdomen near the umbilicus and, passing directly through the body, making exit opposite point of entrance near the spine. He was carried to the rear where he died in much pain, yet expressing much anxiety for his men, his regiment and the results of the battle. We now leave the warrior dead on the battle-field to resume his history after following the regiment through this campaign.

The number of killed and mortally wounded was thirty-four; and sixty less seriously wounded. July 3, fighting all day, there being a furious cannonading during the greater part of the day. The Fifth was in line of battle with the Second Corps; witnessed General Pickett’s charge and aided in his repulse. July 4, some skirmishing but no general engagement; heavy showers.

Until his death Colonel Cross commanded the First Brigade and Lieutenant-Colonel Charles E. Hapgood commanded the regiment. During July 4th Hapgood was corps officer of the day. With him the writer visited the battle-field in the immediate front of the Second Corps, Round Top, the wheat-field, the peach orchard and Lee’s line of battle on the day of Pickett’s charge. The wounded had been removed. Dead men and horses, muskets, side arms, exploded caissons, dismounted cannon and thousands of those things that make the
soldiers' equipment complete, covered the field. At Two Taverns on the 6th of July Lieutenant-Colonel Hapgood made his official report of his regiment's action and service in the great Gettysburg campaign which extended from Fredericksburg, Va., northward across Maryland into Pennsylvania. The following is Hapgood's report:

"Camp at Two Taverns, Pa., July 6, 1863

Capt. Geo. N. Goldwin, A. A. G.,

First Brigade, First Division, Second Corps:

Captain: I have the honor to submit my report of the operations of the Fifth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers in the campaign to Gettysburg:

The regiment left camp at Falmouth, Va., and marched with the brigade at 8:30 p.m., June 14th, and at 5 a.m., on the 15th, went on picket at Strafford Court House. After an hour drew in the pickets, and lay in support of a battery till 8 a.m., and then marched with the brigade till 12 m., and then went into camp.

June 16. Marched at 4:30 a.m., for Dumfries. Drew four days’ rations and marched for Occoquan. Went into camp at 8 p.m.

June 17. Marched at 8 a.m., and went into camp at Sangster’s Station at 12:30.

June 18. Took up a position in support of a battery and threw up a line of works.

June 19. Marched at 5 p.m., and went into camp near Centreville at 8:30.

June 20. Marched at 12 m., and arrived at Thoroughfare Gap at 10 p.m., where we remained till 8:30, June 25, then marched for Gum Springs, arriving at 8:30, and at once went on picket.

June 26. Marched at 7 a.m., arrived at Edward’s ferry at 12 m., and crossed the river at 12 midnight and went into camp.

June 27. Marched at 3 p.m., and went into camp at Sugar Loaf mountain at midnight.
"June 28. Marched at 6 a. m., and went into camp at Monocacy at 2 p. m.

"June 29. Marched at 8 a. m., and after marching thirty miles went into camp near Uniontown at 11 p. m.

"June 30. Lay in camp in order to muster the regiment.

"July 1. Marched at 6:30 a. m., and arrived some three miles from Gettysburg at 8 p. m., and went into camp.

"July 2. Marched at 4:30 a. m., and remained with the brigade till 3:30, then went on picket on the Taneytown road, near Round Top mountain. At 4:30 was ordered to call in my outposts and rejoin the brigade as it was "going in." I did not wait for my outpost to come in but marched at once at double-quick and joined the left of the brigade about 5 o'clock, and at once engaged the enemy in the woods to the left of the wheat-field, holding the left of the line of the brigade, my right connecting with the One Hundred Forty-eighth Pennsylvania. We held this position till 7:15, and then were relieved by a brigade of the Fifth Corps. Colonel Cross, of this regiment, in command of the brigade, was wounded about 6 o'clock and died at midnight. While the entire command behaved admirably, I am glad to mention Lieutenant Lowe, who reported with the picket I left behind—sixteen men—in the midst of the engagement, about 5:30 o'clock. After the command was relieved and had gotten its supper, we were ordered into the front line where we remained during the night of the 2nd, and on the morning of the 3rd threw up a line of works and lay there during the day with a strong picket in front. In the afternoon of the 3rd, when the advance of the enemy had failed, this picket, in connection with a regiment of the Vermont Brigade, captured a great number of prisoners of Wilcox’s Division which came down on our front. The regiment lay on the field all night of the 3rd, and at 6 a. m. of the 4th went on picket on the Emmittsburg road, where we remained all day and all the next night. At 3 a. m., the 5th, the picket of the Fifth Regiment discovered the retirement of the enemy’s picket and, advancing, captured a straggler of the enemy, who was at once sent to division head-quarters, it being then 3:20 a. m.
"We were withdrawn from the picket line in the afternoon and, at 4 p. m., took up the line of march for this place, where we are now lying. The losses are:—

"Officers and enlisted men killed, 34

"Officers and enlisted men wounded, 60

"Respectfully submitted,

"CHARLES E. HAPGOOD,

"Lieut.-Col. Commanding Fifth N. H. Vols."

To recapitulate, on the 29th the regiment marched thirty-two miles. On the 30th it made another severe march. On July 1, it arrived upon the battle-field of Gettysburg, where two powerful armies desperately fought for three long summer days and labored for three summer nights, strewing hill and plain, rocky woodlands and open fields with dead and dying men and horses, disordered muskets and disabled cannons, and all the imaginable wreckage of war. On the 2nd of July the brigade took position in line on the left of Cemetery hill, in the open field, where it remained until 5 p. m., when the enemy attempted to turn the Union left. The regiment was detached from the brigade for a short time, but rejoined it at 6 p. m., and at once entered into the fight that was raging on the right of Round Top. The Fifth was posted in a little clump of woods at the base of the hill, where the rebels made their most persistent efforts to break and turn our left. The Union troops were unflinching, delivering their fire at not more than twenty yards from the rebels, who could be seen skulking behind trees, brush and rocks. The brigade had fired away nearly all their cartridges, and were relieved by a regiment of new men who, the moment they received the first volley, broke and were off the field before the brigade they relieved, and it was obliged to face about and check the enemy with the bayonet until steadier troops arrived. It was while holding the brigade up to this terrible fire that Colonel Cross came to the Fifth to see how his pet regiment was doing, and received a slight wound in the head. Binding up the wound with a red bandanna handkerchief, he again dashed into the thickest of the battle and received a bullet
June 28. Marched at 6 a. m., and went into camp at Monocacy at 2 p. m.

June 29. Marched at 8 a. m., and after marching thirty miles went into camp near Uniontown at 11 p. m.

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through the body which proved mortal, he dying about midnight, after intense agony.

After the regiment was relieved it was placed in support of a battery where it remained until in the night, when it took position in line. On the morning of the 3rd it threw up a slight line of breastworks, where it lay under a terrible fire from the rebel artillery. The first part of the day the attack was made on the right of Cemetery hill, but in the afternoon the fight opened on the left. The chief point of fire was concentrated on the position held by the Second Corps.

To the right of the brigade and a hundred yards or more on a line with our pickets, extended a little belt of bushes. Behind this lay the Vermont Brigade. When the rebels came down upon the Second Corps they lay ready to dash upon them. When the rebels passed the belt of bushes and exposed their flank, the Vermonters faced about, dashed in the rebel rear, and facing by the rear rank, poured volley after volley into the backs of the astonished rebels who, seeing their escape cut off, threw down their arms and surrendered—some four or five thousand. The batteries on Cemetery hill enfiladed them, the Second Corps met them in front and the Vermont Brigade was in their rear. They might well surrender. The battle of Gettysburg was now over. Lee's army was shattered into fragments. The knell of the Confederacy was now tolling. The Fifth lost eighty-six officers and men out of one hundred and seventy-seven that went into the battle.

But the greatest loss of the regiment was that of Colonel Cross. In him not only the regiment, but the army and the country met with an irreparable loss. "He was the bravest of the brave." And yet he died a colonel, whereas he should have been a division general. He was a man and an officer with but few equals and no superiors. His last words were: "I did hope I should live to see peace restored to our distressed country. I think the boys will miss me. Say goodbye to all." Peace to his ashes! and Heaven rest his brave soul! will be the prayer of his comrades in the First Division of the Second Corps.
Lee left on the night of the 4th and the morning of the 5th. The pickets of the Fifth were the first to discover his retreat. Scattered over the field and among the trees were twenty-five thousand small arms. Lee's loss must have been thirty thousand. The army spent the 5th and 6th in burying the dead, then pursued Lee by a flank movement to, and across, the Potomac river.

July 5, the regiment and brigade marched from the battle-field, on the Baltimore road, five miles. Great rain during the day. Camped at Two Taverns. On the 6th, Union wounded were passing on the road to Baltimore. On the 7th, marched eight miles to Taneytown; rained. On the 8th, marched to within four miles of Frederick city, twenty-five miles, passing through Woodsborough and Walkersville. Great rain storm, and mud knee deep. July 9, marched through Frederick city, Jeffersonville, Birkettsville, over the mountain. Lieutenant-Colonel Charles E. Hapgood was left sick at Frederick city, by Surgeon Bucknam. 10th, marched through Keedysville, and across a portion of the battle-field of Antietam toward Hagerstown about ten miles; camped in a wheat-field in line of battle. On the 11th, moved on the Hagerstown pike about five miles; remained until 10 o'clock at night, then returned two miles and camped. Some firing on picket. Hot and dry. On the 12th, moved, at 3 p. m., one mile from Jones' cross-roads into the woods, and threw up earthworks. Heavy rains. 13th, remained in the works all day; rained. 14th, moved early, skirmished about five miles; the enemy passed over the river below Williamsport. The cavalry had a brisk fight. Rained. 15th, marched through Sharpsburg and Antietam iron works to Harper's Ferry, 23 miles, and encamped on bank of the Potomac river. Rainy and hot. 16th, moved through Sandy Hook to within one and one-half miles of Knoxville and encamped. 17th, remained in camp, drew clothing; rainy. 18th, marched to Harper's Ferry, crossed the Potomac, and marched down the Loudon valley twelve miles to Braddock's Gap; encamped. 19th, marched about six miles to Hilltown near Snicker's Gap. The Fifth was wagon guard. Warm; encamped. 20th,
marched about twelve miles through Bloomfield, encamped
at Spicerville in our night hot. Next remained in camp
had inspection and dress parade both, and moved eight
miles through Upperville to Ashby's Gap, encamped, and
marched through Springfield to near Mammassas Gap and
camped. Pleasant. Firing heard in direction of Point Royal.
With returned to Upperville four miles camping there for
the night. Left, moved early to Reston us thence to
White Plains distance eighteen miles with marched from
White Plains to Warrenton and there camped for the night.

Here orders were received separating the Fund from the
Second Corps to report, as was then expected for duty at
Point Lookout, Md. Before going there the regiment was
ordered to New Hampshire for returning service.

Here properly closes the history of the Fund New Hamp-
shire Volunteers in the Gettysburg campaign. In the next
chapter will be an account of the death, burial and military
standing of Colonel Edward E. Cross.
CHAPTER XX.

GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN CONTINUED—COLONEL EDWARD E. CROSS
WOUNDED—WHEN, WHERE AND HOW—CARRIED TO REAR—
SOLICITUDE FOR HIS MEN AND HIS COUNTRY—SENDS LAST
MESSAGE OF LOVE—DIES AT MIDNIGHT—BURIAL AT LANCASTER
—ESTIMATE OF CROSS AS A MILITARY MAN—A MONUMENT AT
GETTYSBURG.

In the battle of Gettysburg the Fifth Regiment New Hamp­
shire Volunteers lost its first colonel, the man who organized,
disciplined, drilled and brought it to the highest point of effi­
ciency possible to be attained. The records of the regiment
declare this on every page: the opinions of his superior offi­
cers indicate this in every general report: the officers and
men of his command invariably testify to this.

Colonel Cross was leading the First Brigade of the First
Division of the Second Corps on July 2, near the base of
Round Top. At 6 o'clock in the afternoon, while directing
the action of his brigade on the spot where now is the monu­
ment of the Fifth Regiment, he was struck in the abdomen by
a minie ball, near the center of the body, which passed
through and out near the spine. Thus wounded he was
carried about one mile to a locality directly in the rear of the
right wing of the army, near Culp's hill, into the midst of a
wheat-field. The crop had just been cut and bound into
sheaves. A good number of these were gathered by his at­
tendants and a comfortable bed was formed, upon which the
noble form of the dying hero and patriot was tenderly laid.
The gloom of a deep darkness covered all. Some camp-fires
crackled and glimmered, flashed and cast weird shadows
around the group of friends and attendants. Now and then
a shell went screeching across the sky, bursting with a sudden
flash and stunning report. Many of his regiment, men who
had followed him in a score of battles, were around. His
brother, Major Cross, was bending low by his side: his sur-
geon. Major J. W. Bucknam, rendered skillful medical aid and friendly comfort. Assistant-Surgeon Child silently watched the colonel whom he so much admired and respected. Standing near by were the officers and men who had so often followed him into battle. All faces were sad, all hearts were sorrowful. The dying warrior had a kind word for all. To his officers and men he sent messages of love, of respect, of encouragement. To his brother he gave messages of love to his sisters and brothers, and with tears and sighs urged his brother to care for the mother and to convey to her his tenderest regard and love. Shells were bursting near: spiteful picket firing was in every direction. Life was drawing to an end in that noble form. He constantly murmured, "My brave men." In pain he lived on another hour and still another, until at 12:30 midnight that brave spirit went out on the great battle-field. "He died on the field of honor." amid the turmoil of a great fight, surrounded by his comrades in arms. What more fitting place or time to die!

His body being suitably prepared was accompanied by Captain Welcome A. Crafts to his native town and home in Lancaster, N. H. His dead comrades were buried on the field of battle: his wounded comrades were conveyed to hospitals: his able bodied comrades still went on with the bloody fight or engaged in hurried pursuit of the great Confederate force, driving them across the Potomac, never to return.

OBSEQUIES OF COLONEL CROSS.

"The Coos Republican," published at Lancaster, in its issue of Tuesday July 14, 1863, contained an extended account of the life and services of Colonel Cross, concluding with an account of the obsequies, written by his intimate and lifelong friend, Colonel Henry O. Kent.

The ceremonies were at the homestead, which stands back from the broad village street, a quaint old house of one story, with its side to the front; a long, low piazza extending its entire length. The casket, draped with the Union flag, on which rested the sword and cap of the daring soldier, was placed on this piazza. The ceremonies were under the direc-
TRIBUTE TO COLONEL CROSS.

Colonel Cross was wounded at 6 p.m., Thursday, July 2, by a minie ball, which entered the abdomen in front, coming out near the spine. He lived until 12:30 a.m., of Friday, July 3, maintaining his consciousness during the whole period and expressing his joy at the continued success of our arms. His body was embalmed and reached here Tuesday evening following his death and was interred by North Star Lodge, of which he was a member, in the presence of an immense concourse of people, on Thursday, July 9, at 6 p.m. The national flags drooped at half-mast, the band played solemn dirges, the fraternity, in large numbers, assisted in the solemn ceremonies, and, amid a throng of friends who had known him from boyhood, the brave soldier, the true friend, the impulsive and honorable man, was borne to his final resting place in the valley he loved so well, amid all his wanderings, where he now sleeps unmindful of the din of battle or the shouts over that victory for which he laid down his gallant life.

As a man, Colonel Cross was ardent, impetuous and unreserved in his acts and feelings. A true patriot, an earnest lover of his country, for which he gave his life, he was wont, on all occasions, to canvass freely the policy and motives involved in the struggle, but his faith was not complete with words, for he subjected it to the practical test of the battlefield, from whence it derived its purity.

As an officer, he was a strict and unswerving disciplinarian, punishing with severity any shirking or neglect of duty, but ever prompt to recognize and reward actual merit. Brave to the utmost limit, his command was always at the front, where it performed prodigies of valor. He never asked his men to go, and they did well if they followed closely where he led.

As a son and brother he was kind, attentive and observing. His parents and relatives were always the source of remembrance and solicitude; his practical kindness was frequent and abundant.
"Of a strong and original mind, Colonel Cross was in boyhood an intense reader and keen observer. His mind was particularly active and he had prepared data for literary and scientific works of decided value. One of his strongest emotions was his love of the place of his nativity. His visits here were greatly enjoyed, and his frequently expressed wish was that, wherever he might die, he might be buried here. While living in Arizona he came east, one great motive being that he might receive the masonic degrees in the old lodge at Lancaster.

"He was a kind friend, a good son and brother, a brave and chivalric soldier. Devoting his life to his country, he yields it up in its prime, and passes away while the nation is yet convulsed with the throes of rebellion.

'It is gone on the mountain
He is lost to the forest;
Like a summer dried fountain
When our need was the sorest.'

"Life's troubled warfare o'er, he sleeps near the home of his youth, among the friends of his boyhood and noble manhood. A life crowned with active, honorable labor has ended in a warrior's death. That his memory will flourish ever verdant among that people for whom he gave his life, is the last tribute that a sorrowing community can offer to his virtues."

**HIS RESTING PLACE.**

The village of Lancaster, near the confluence of the Connecticut and Israel's rivers, occupies the center of a grand amphitheater, the entire White Mountain range, dominated by the massive peak of Mt. Washington, filling the southeastern horizon. Further to the west rises the Franconia range, then the Green Mountains of Vermont until, sweeping east and southerly, the Peray peaks and the Pilot range close the circle. In the center of this lovely plain rises an oblong, rounded gravel mound of several acres in area, doubtless left by the subsidence of the waters, in some old-time convulsion. This is the ancient cemetery of the town, and in
its center, on the eastern side of the main drive, are the grave of Colonel Cross and the monument erected to his memory by his friends. It is not such a shaft as should mark the resting-place of such a soldier. The project for its erection was crude, the canvass for funds was hasty, but it serves to keep in mind the man and his deeds until such time as both shall be fittingly commemorated.

On a heavy base of granite about four feet by three, and two feet high, rises a slab of marble five feet by two feet, eight inches thick. The inscription was prepared by Colonel Kent at the desire of the family and contributors to the fund, prominent among whom was Hon. William Heywood, father of Frank Heywood, clerk of Company B, who died at Bladensburg early in the history of the regiment.

It is at this monument that the yearly assembly of Colonel Edward E. Cross Post, No. 16, Grand Army of the Republic, is held for the observance of the formal rites of Memorial Day.

On this shaft fall the first rays of the sun as it rises above the distant mountain summits, and it receives its latest beams as it sinks from sight beyond the Connecticut intervals and behind the wooded summits of the mountains of Vermont. It is the center of the old "grave-yard," the "God's acre" of the town—the center of patriotic thought and pilgrimage.

The inscription is as follows:

COL. EDWARD E. CROSS,
5th N H. Infantry Vols.
BORN APRIL 22, 1832:
MORTALLY WOUNDED JULY 2, 1863,
while leading his command—the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 2d Army Corps, at the battle of Gettysburg, Penn. The "Fighting Fifth," raised and disciplined by Col. Cross, performed distinguished service through the war, and was led by him in the battles of Rappahannock, Fair Oaks, Yorktown, Savage's Station, Peach Orchard, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Charles City, Antietam, Fredericksburg and Gettysburg.
THIS MONUMENT

is erected by his friends, in memory of the accomplished journalist, brave pioneer, chivalric soldier, affectionate son, true friend and faithful craftsman, who, after a life of adventure at the commercial and political centres, and in the distant Territories of the Republic, died for its honor and integrity, and whose ashes repose amid the scenes and friends of his youth.

Gentle, courteous and brave, the story of his life closes with the fitting record,

"Died on the Field of Honor."

The following lines, read at the dedication of the monument, were written for the occasion:—

THE GRAVE OF COL. E. E. CROSS.

Let Him Rest Where They Have Laid Him.

Let him rest where they have laid him,
Where in youth he loved to dwell;
'Mid the hills of old New England,
By the home he loved so well.
Words of kindness still are spoken,
Loving hearts beat for him still.
Let him rest where they have laid him,
In the church-yard on the hill.

Sweetly bloom the budding roses,
On the mound above his breast,
That a sister's hand hath planted
O'er a heart she loved the best.
Mother's tears have often fallen
On that spot, so lone and still,
Where so peaceful now he resteth,
In the church-yard on the hill.

Let him rest where they have laid him,
All his trials now are o'er;
He has gone to join the spirits
On that bright, celestial shore.
All the scenes so bright and joyous
That once caused his heart to thrill,
Waken not his peaceful slumbers
In the church-yard on the hill.
GRAVE OF COL. EDWARD E. CROSS.
PRESENTS AND RELICS.

An elegant gold watch and a splendid and costly sword had been obtained by the Fifth Regiment as a present for their colonel. The sword is now in possession of the Cross family. The heavy English lever, double case, gold hunter watch, presented by the regiment to Colonel Cross, has been for several years in possession of Colonel Henry O. Kent, of Lancaster, and bears the following inscription:—

Presented to Colonel Edward E. Cross, 5th N. H. Vols., by the officers and men of his Regt., as a token of their affection and admiration of his character as an officer after eighteen months' service under his command. May 1, 1863.

The Rappahannock, Fair Oaks, Yorktown, Savage's Station, Peach Orchard, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Charles City, Fredericksburg, Antietam.


A flag captured by the regiment is at Lancaster, N. H. Colonel Cross at his death had a personal journal wherein is given, in full, an account of the regiment and his personal opinion of men and battles. This journal is of great value and should be published. Much of this history is based upon it and some portions have been printed herein in full.

PERSONAL INCIDENT.

Here the writer may relate a personal incident. While the Second Corps was getting into position on July 2, Colonel Cross with his command halted on Cemetery ridge, near an immense boulder. Shells and solid shot were coming among the troops here massing. The colonel gave to the writer's care a massive gold ring, some valuable papers, a pocketbook and some other valuables. He said, "Good-by! It will be an awful day. Take care of yourself, I must go into the fight, but I fear I shall be killed. Good-by!" and away he rushed to lead his command. As he passed General Hancock he said, "General, I shall never live to obtain that star," referring to a promotion as brigadier; he saluted and passed on to death and glory.
"Swinton’s History," referring to a part of the second day’s battle, where General Caldwell was sent with his division by Hancock to aid General Birney near Round Top, reads: "This line was much cut up, and Colonel E. E. Cross of the Fifth New Hampshire (commanding the First Brigade), whose intrepid bearing had been so often exhibited on the field of battle, was killed."

COLONEL CROSS AS A MILITARY MAN.

Colonel Edward E. Cross was an ideal leader for a volunteer regiment. Dignified in bearing, well proportioned, tall, erect, features handsome, beard brown and flowing, earnest, eager expression of face, manner nervous, perhaps restless, and having eyes that were mild when quiet, but which blazed in moments of excitement, riding like a Mexican, and having the nervous stride and free swing of a frontiersman, he impressed the imagination of his men with his presence as well as with his impetuous spirit, and the reputation of his previous romantic career. In battle his proud courage, his fervor of attack, his intrepid bearing in defense, his quiet perception of all the chances of the conflict, made his men the willing instrument of his will. And, unconsciously, the greater the danger and doubt, the more they recognized him as their leader.

In the Union army there were many men who failed to render their best service because they were badly trained or badly led. Some were never taught enough of maneuvering to render them effective under fire; others were not disciplined into that habit of implicit obedience which is essential to good armies; and thousands were made useless burdens upon our military system through want of proper care in clothing and feeding them, in selecting and ordering their camp-grounds and regulating their habits of life. This was due to the want of a sufficient number of trained officers at the beginning of the war. A few officers educated at West Point, or in actual service in the army, entering a new regiment of volunteers, of the ordinary type, were sufficient to speedily convert it into a reliable and efficient body of soldiers. Examples of this
occurred where the rank and file were of very unpromising material; a good colonel, alone, sufficing to ensure that a regiment of typical New Englanders would become good soldiers.

The men who enlisted under the banner of the Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers represented every part of the state, and they were fair selections of the citizens and youth of country, village and city. In character and physique they were not excelled by the men of any other regiment of their state. But it is also true that other regiments which did not acquire as high reputation in the field were composed of men quite the equal in character and physique of those of the Fifth. Fox's "Regimental Losses in the Civil War" places the Fifth, by reason of its 295 killed and mortally wounded, at the head of the 2,000 or more infantry regiments of the army; and the author says of it (p 139): "Known to the corps and division commanders as a reliable regiment, it was the more often called upon to face the enemy's fire or assigned to the post of danger;" and again (p 2): "It served in the First Division, Second Corps. This division was commanded successively by Generals Richardson, Hancock, Caldwell, Barlow and Miles; and any regiment that followed the fortunes of these men was sure to find plenty of bloody work cut out for it. The losses in the Fifth New Hampshire occurred entirely in aggressive, hard, stand-up fighting; none of it happened in routs or through blunders. Its loss includes eighteen officers killed, a number far in excess of the usual proportions and indicates that the men were bravely led." It is for us to enquire whose was the influence that prepared the regiment for the terrible work which is indicated by this record, that preserved them through the exposures and hardships of camp and march, and brought so many of them to the supreme work of battle, and imbued them with the martial spirit which kept them brave and resolute while more than half of them were shot in battle, and more than one-sixth of them were killed. In this inquiry the history of the regiment divides itself into three epochs: First, from October 19, 1861, to July 2, 1863, when the regiment emerged from the conflict of Gettysburg, its colonel dead, and of all its 1,272
officers and men only a third remaining on its rolls and one hundred present for duty. Second, from July 2, 1863, to October 19, 1864, the expiration of its original term of service, during which time nearly half the active force consisted of recruits, and of the original field officers there remained none, and of the original company officers there remained but one captain and five lieutenants for active duty. Third, from October 19, 1864, to the muster-out, during which time less than a hundred of the original men, with only one of the original company officers, with four times their number of substitute recruits, carried its colors and maintained its reputation as a fighting regiment.

As organized in October, 1861, the regiment had a few officers and men who had seen service in the First and Second New Hampshire Volunteers, but the character and duration of their service had not been such as to educate so thoroughly in the military art as to enable them to impart to the Fifth the surpassing soldiership which afterwards distinguished it. Captain Murray had served in the war with Mexico, and the example of this bluff and soldierly officer was not without its influence upon his fellow officers, and his skill as a soldier was felt beyond the limits of his company. Lieutenants Rice and R. E. Cross had served as non-commissioned officers in the best corps of the regular army, and they were of great benefit to the regiment in instructing both officers and men in the manual of arms, the bayonet exercise and company drill, as well as military usage. The remainder of the officers whom the colonel had under him were, for the most part, men of such experience in affairs, or of such character and force as led them to become able soldiers in the course of time, but at the organization of the regiment they were without military skill and practice in war. We cannot find reason to believe that, without some influence more potent than that of a band of officers composed as this was, the character of the regiment would have been so moulded that, from the beginning of its fiery ordeal, it should have shown itself, as it did, the unwavering, resolute and iron-hearted body of men who, with those recruiting their ranks, and upon whom they grafted their own
iron spirits, were destined to obtain the pre-eminent distinction in the annals of war which has been awarded to them. We can draw no other conclusion than that it was the colonel's influence which moulded the regiment and fixed its traditions in its triumphant career during its first epoch of history.

His long experience of life in camp, upon the frontier, and in Mexico, had made him familiar with what was necessary for the well-being of men in the field; and his first care with his men was to keep them well clothed and well fed; and his supervision extended as well to the methods of cooking their food as to its quantity and quality. He was careful to select good ground for the camps and to see that it was well drained and well kept. The arms, accouterments and equipments of his men were the subject of his constant vigilance. He prepared the regiment as one would a marching- and fighting-machine, and spared no pains to keep it constantly ready to fall into line and to march. The forethought which led him to secure the appointment to his regiment of the accomplished drillmasters from the regular army, above mentioned, was an indication of the care which he was to give to perfecting it in maneuvering and handling arms, and the work which he imposed to accomplish this end was constant, regular and severe. His resolution to enforce discipline was inflexible, and it, perhaps, was attributable to his experience with lawless frontiersmen and Mexican armies, which made him stern and sometimes violent in enforcing his commands. The refractory conduct of some untamed specimen of a village rowdy or a drunken soldier sometimes seemed to unbalance him with rage, and then with the first weapon at hand he would strike without regard to the consequences. These excesses must be characterized as his faults, but they were effectual, and it was not long before a soldier of his would have faced an uncaged lion as readily as he would the colonel's wrath by insubordination in his presence. Truth compels the admission that his severity bred rancor towards him in some of his men which nothing but the experience of battle could have allayed. But the first battle changed all
this. From that time every one saw that the habit of instant and implicit obedience was essential to the safety of the regiment, and that the regiment had a watchful and safe, as well as heroic, leader, and then rancor was changed to admiration. Notwithstanding his fiery disposition, he was a just man and he knew no distinction between men. No man who did his duty ever feared anything at the colonel's hands. He was especially kind to the young officers who had been promoted from the ranks, and was quick to recognize exceptional services. He had a romantic love for the colors, and with his inculcation of this love in this command he also bred in them the fixed sentiment that the regiment was never to leave, or even to think of leaving, without orders, any position it had been given to hold, and he would not allow officer or man in his presence to express the wish that the regiment should be relieved from any post however hazardous it was or whatever the seeming unwisdom of holding it. An illustration of the habit of the regiment in this respect was seen at White Oak Swamp when the lieutenant-colonel held the line on a crest where it had been posted, exposed to a fierce artillery fire which was killing men, until he sent a messenger to the brigade commander half a mile away for leave to move back three rods to get the shelter of the crest, although he was not in sight of the enemy and nothing but the force of example depended on the regiment staying in the position.

The record of the regiment at Fair Oaks, June 1, 1862, its first battle, shows the care with which it had been handled up to that time, and the ability to stand fire which it had attained. It had passed a winter in camp, had participated in the inclement campaign against Manassas, the siege of Yorktown and the approach to Richmond through the Chickahominy swamp, and yet it went into battle with eight hundred of the nine hundred rifles with which it left New Hampshire seven months before, and in the battle it endured, without flinching, the loss of nearly one-fourth its numbers by musketry at close range in twenty minutes. At the end of the first year of service, having lost in the last five months, sixty killed and 257 wounded out of a total of 1,156, it had
only 325 absent, whether wounded, sick or on detached service, out of the 707 then on its rolls. In its second year it lost 297 out of this 707 in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. In suffering these great losses it had participated in ten pitched battles. It had never given ground and had repeatedly won the praise of its commanders, from the general commanding the army down. Without disparaging the intelligence, bravery and patriotism of any of the members of the regiment, it can be safely said that this extraordinary record would have been impossible without the colonel. If his care in the preparation of the regiment was great, his leadership in battle was superb. His bearing was an inspiration. Incessantly striding along the line he watched every man, and saw every detail of the action. Now prompting or admonishing some officer or man, and now cheering on the men or exhorting them to fire faster, now changing front or moving by flank to counter a turning movement of the enemy, and now pushing forward his line to follow the retreating foe, he seemed the very incarnation of war. Reckless of danger himself, he encouraged the same trait in officers and men, and he more than once promoted men from the ranks for daring, without regard to education or social standing. Indeed social considerations had no weight with him in making promotions. His sole concern was to appoint those whom he thought the best fighters or disciplinarians. His regard for the honor of his regiment surpassed all other sentiments with him. At Chancellorsville, in moving back by order through a storm of shot and shell, his men heard an aid-de-camp, who rode up in hot haste, say to him, "Colonel Cross, General Hancock wishes to know why your regiment is running?" and heard the colonel hurl back the indignant reply, "Tell General Hancock, by ----, sir, my regiment never runs," a reply which the general, who knew and greatly valued the Fifth, no doubt appreciated, when he discovered that he had mistaken another regiment for it. The honor of his regiment was his last sentiment. When, after night had fallen on the field of Gettysburg, he lay under heaven's canopy and his life was ebbing away, he sent for
his officers and counseled them what to do for the regiment
to keep its fame unimpaired in the future, as if he were to return
to share its fortunes again; and so passed away a fervid patriot,
a brave soldier and a leader of leaders, who, meriting promo-
tion on every field, had seen many men unworthy to stand
beside him, promoted over him, and yet had allowed no
chagrin to interfere with his duty to his country, but had re-
mained the oldest colonel of the army, to serve where fortune
cast him as cheerfully as the youngest. It was sad that the
republic should so neglect one of her most valiant sons, but
the unkind fortune which kept him from promotion was good
fortune for the regiment, and it may be that his name attached
to that of the Fifth as its organizer, teacher and leader, will
have a more enduring fame than that of hundreds of
brigadiers.

We shall see the Fifth in 1864 with 350 of the original men
and 400 new men do some of the most valiant fighting of its
history, and we shall see its depleted ranks again recruited
with 360 substitutes, some of them of such unworthy charac-
ter as to stigmatize the regiment itself for a time, but we shall
see the regiment with less than a hundred of its original
members mould the new men into soldiers, and carry its
glorious career to a glorious ending in one of its bloodiest
and bravest battles—at Farmville—within two days of the
surrender at Appomattox.

The credit for the fair fame of the regiment in 1864 and
1865 is, without question, due to those veteran soldiers who
remained with it, and no officers could be better trained for
the work than those who took the field in 1864; but we
are confident that all of them who survive would attribute
their preparation for carrying the regiment through its heroic
career after Gettysburg, as well as the traditions which
served for so much in shaping its fortunes in those later days,
to what Colonel Edward E. Cross did, and what he was for
the regiment.

The writer will say that the above is not only his opinion,
but that it is also the opinion of the officers and men of the
Fifth, as he has heard expressed repeatedly since the war,
and that it is also based upon three years' observation during the war.

Colonel Thomas L. Livermore afforded the writer great assistance in preparing the above article upon Colonel Cross as a military man. Colonel Cross' biography will appear upon another page.

A MONUMENT AT GETTYSBURG.

A monument to mark the locality of the Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers on the field of Gettysburg has been erected. Immediately after the battle commemorative exercises were inaugurated and monuments were projected. It is conceded by men of rank, intelligence and military acumen, that the battle of Gettysburg was preeminently the most important event of the rebellion. The invasion was great in conception, bold in execution, gigantic in its climacteric contest, and positive in its near and remote results. Hence, by universal consent, by concerted action and through mutual respect, the soldiers of either section have participated in these memorial and commemorative proceedings. All parties unite in dedicating this field as a park of monuments and memorials consecrated by the blood of thousands of brave men. Here thousands of patriots stood forth, suffered and died that liberty and the Union might live; and that the flag might still continue the emblem of freedom. These monuments will be preserved while valor and justice predominate among our people.

The ground on which this battle was fought has been secured for the purpose of erecting these monuments to sacrifice and valor. A generous republic, with becoming justice and admiration, purchased the field, gathered incidents and facts concerning the great conflict, while the states whose military organizations participated, appropriated suitable sums of money to erect these marks of valor. This was a grand conception, fully equal to the occasion, and here coming generations will gather inspiration. The Fifth was conspicuous here, and the record maker has a rare opportunity to display admiration, so well merited that modesty is not transcended.
At a reunion in 1885, a committee was appointed by the organization of veterans of the Fifth to expend such money as had been appropriated by the state in procuring a suitable monument, and causing the same to be erected upon a locality to be by them selected. The members of the committee were Captain John R. McCrillis, chairman; Colonel Charles E. Hapgood, Lieutenant Charles A. Hale, Captain A. D. Sanborn, W H. Weston and Captain Albert G. Cummings. At a subsequent meeting the committee reported as follows:—

The committee to whom was referred the matter of the monument of the Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers on the battle-field of Gettysburg, beg leave to submit the following

REPORT

On the 6th day of October, last, your committee proceeded to Gettysburg and located the line of battle of the regiment in the wood, to the left of the wheat-field, together with the precise spot on which Colonel Cross fell July 2, 1863, and marked the spot by a stone suitably inscribed. They also determined the positions of the right and left flanks of the regiment, and marked the same by stakes marked with the names of the committee. It was decided then and there to place the monument on the spot where the colonel fell, in rear of the center of the line of battle. It was also decided to accept a design furnished by Major L. Fred Rice, Thirty-first Massachusetts, of Boston, which consists of a base of four stones—boulders taken from the field; these to be covered by an octagonal block of New Hampshire granite, with suitable inscriptions, the whole to be surmounted by a boulder, also taken from the field, on which is to be cut the badge of the Second Corps.

After trying in vain for several months to receive the co-operation of the other New Hampshire organizations who fought on the field, the committee accepted the offer of Mr. J. Frank Hunton of Concord, N. H., to erect the monument complete for the sum of six hundred dollars, in accordance with the specifications furnished by Major Rice. This being done, it was decided to dedicate the monument July 2, 1886, the anniversary of the battle.

On that day your committee proceeded with the services of the dedication as follows:—

1st. President McCrillis called the meeting to order.
2nd. Prayer was offered by Colonel Hapgood.
3rd. The President then introduced Adjutant Marston, who delivered the dedicatory address.
4th. President McCrillis, in a few well-chosen words, then turned
over the monument to the care and keeping of the Gettysburg Battle-field Memorial Association, which was represented by Past Department Commander John C. Linehan of New Hampshire, who responded in a short address and accepted the trust.

5th. The comrades and friends of the regiment present then sung "America," which closed the exercises.

Your committee thought best to secure a negative of the monument and the group of comrades present, that photographs might be furnished to such as might wish to secure them.

Although the work has cost more than the state appropriation, your committee are happy to say that the excess has been paid by comrades of the regiment, and we are able to inform you that all our liabilities are met.

The committee desire to say that in their opinion the regiment has erected a monument which all may be proud of, and which, in point of effectiveness for the purpose intended, is not surpassed by any one of the many monuments upon that historic field. It contains an inscription to the memory of Colonel Cross, recites the fact that it was erected by the state during the lifetime of the survivors of the regiment and bears the names of those killed and mortally wounded in the action, together with the number engaged, the total casualties and the length of time the regiment stood and fought at that point.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. R. McCrillis, Chairman.
Chas. E. Hapgood.
Chas. A. Hale.
A. D. Sanborn.
W H. Weston.

ADDRESS OF ADJUTANT E. H. MARSTON.

Comrades:—By common consent the battle of Gettysburg, the only battle fought upon free soil during the civil war, is regarded as the turning point in the fortunes of the Rebellion. Its importance is clearly apparent, whether we consider merely the circumstances of the struggle, or, on the other hand, regard its mighty and far-reaching consequences. Upon this field 150,000 men were engaged, and probably 200,000 will not exceed the grand total of forces. The contest, though prolonged through three days, was but a single battle. On one side were the choicest defenders of disunion and oppression, flushed with victory and confident of success; on the other stood the ever-patient, steady and courageous Army of the Potomac.

Do we regard the consequences? This was the high-water mark of rebellion; and the future welfare of forty millions of people and their descendants hung trembling on the verge of an overwhelming flood.
The question of state rights against nationality—of slavery against freedom—was here to be decided, not by law or constitution, but by the dubious ordeal of battle. On this blood-soaked soil the attempt was made to transfer the war permanently to northern ground, to take the national capital in the rear, and by one grand victory to secure that foreign recognition which would be to the slaveholding Confederacy the breath of life. When the broken ranks of Pickett’s Virginians rolled back from the low stone-wall on Cemetery ridge, the hitherto doubtful balance of the war began to incline in favor of the Union and the Constitution, as understood and interpreted by the men of the North. To Lee and Longstreet, as they watched from the outskirts of Gettysburg the retreat of the scanty remnant of their defeated forces, it must have appeared ominous of the fate, which, however long postponed by desperate struggling, could not at last be averted. The certainty of Appomattox lay in the defeat at Gettysburg.

But, comrades, though these large aspects of the battle are so full of interest; though they explain, so well, why pen and pencil are never weary of describing and depicting Gettysburg; and though they will forever justify the patriotic wisdom of those who are marking with permanent and beautiful memorials the line occupied by the Union forces, it is not for these reasons that we are concerned with them today, but rather because they will serve to magnify the valor and services of the brave men, dead and living, who fought here on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd of July, 1863. Among these gallant thousands, whose line stretched like an inverted f from Culp’s hill to Little Round Top, were some whom we can never forget—a war-worn, battle-scarred remnant of 180 officers and men. Less than two years before, the Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers, 1,000 strong, had marched from Camp Jackson at Concord. From the Antietam to the James, battle and disease had done their work, until barely 200 officers and men of the regiment (now everywhere known for its services and losses in action as the “Fighting Fifth”) were left to break ground for the new camp near Falmouth, after the return from Chancellorsville. Three times already the Army of the Potomac had moved from and returned sadly to that spot. Once in December, 1862, to the dreadful slaughter of Fredericksburg; again, for the inglorious mud campaign of January, 1863; and last, for the well-planned but badly-fought battle of Chancellorsville. Once more we fall into line on this ground, as we start on our march for the, as yet, unheard-of field of Gettysburg.

On the 8th of June, a detail of 130 picked men from the Fifth, under the command of Colonel Cross, formed a part of the provisional brigade under General David A. Russell of the Sixth Corps, which accompanied the cavalry of the army on its reconnaissance in force to Brandy Station. On the 15th the remainder of the regiment moved with the Second Corps northward, and at Sangster’s Station the separated parts were again united. General John C. Caldwell took com-
mand of the First Division, Colonel Edward E. Cross of the First Bri-
gade, and Lieutenant-Colonel Charles E. Hapgood of the Fifth New
Hampshire. From Sangster's the march was slowly and steadily purs-
sued, till on the 26th the blue waters of the Potomac were crossed at
Edward's ferry. Still to the north we march, keeping between the
enemy and Washington, and on the 28th we are at Monocacy Junction.
Another more critical change is now made, and General Hooker is
succeeded in command of the army on the very eve of battle by Gen-
eral George G. Meade of the Fifth Corps. On the 29th a forced march
of over thirty miles brought us to Uniontown, Md. Here we remain
one day, collect the stragglers, and are mustered for pay. On the 1st
of July we press forward, to the sound of guns, toward Gettysburg, and
early on the morning of the 2nd we halt about midway between Ceme-
tery hill and Little Round Top. The enemy is strangely but sus-
piciously silent. Gradually the field becomes crowded with blue uni-
forms and the lines are slowly formed. We remain in our first posi-
tion, deployed in line of battle.

Early in the afternoon there is a movement on our left. Thanks to
an open, cultivated country, we can see much of the progress of the
battle. The gallant commander of the Third Corps, Sickles, is push-
ing out long blue lines toward the Emmittsburg woods. How beauti-
fully straight they are! How steadily they move! How the bayonets
and the burnished barrels gleam in the bright sunshine! Two hours
later a fierce attack is made upon these advanced lines by Hood and
McLaws. The whirlwind of battle which had lulled during the morn-
ing is again in full play. The storm beats harder, and the men of the
Third Corps, unfavorably posted, are slowly forced back toward Little
Round Top. Re-enforcements are sent in all haste to stem the tide.
Nearest at hand is the First Division of the Second Corps. Cross’
First Brigade is composed of the Fifth New Hampshire, Sixty-first
New York, Eighty-first Pennsylvania and One Hundred Forty-eighth
Pennsylvania. In marching to the left the usual order of the brigade
becomes inverted and the Fifth New Hampshire holds the left of the
line. Forward we go, across the small tributary of Plum Run and on
to the rocky, sparsely wooded slope beyond, when suddenly the One
Hundred Forty-eighth Pennsylvania, in the wheat-field on the right,
ends out a roll of musketry which immediately runs along the whole
line. The fight waxes hotter and the noise is infernal. Men fall, but
we heed them not; they stagger, wounded, to the rear, but there is no
cessation of the horrid strife,—only now and then the "Steady men!
Fire low!" of the line officers and the "Forward!" of the brigade com-
mander. Anxious as ever for the behavior of his own regiment, Cross
had passed along the line to observe their bearing and, when upon
this very spot, he was struck by the fatal ball, and was borne off the
field mortally wounded.

Relieved at last by a brigade of the Fifth Corps, the Fifth New
Hampshire returns in the evening to its old position, and the unwounded survivors lie down to sleep. Darkness had put an end to the fighting of the second day. All is still. Little Round Top is secure, but the cost to the Fifth is over one-half its fighting force. While the stars are looking down so peacefully upon the exhausted sleepers in the line of battle, the strong heart of their leader was wrestling with the last enemy. The end has come. With one last regret that he cannot look once more upon the faces of his few remaining boys, that heart ceases its beating forever.

Naturally of an impulsive temperament, he was liable to act hastily, but his generous spirit was ever prompt to repair any wrong done, when passion had subsided. Perhaps inferior to some as a mere tactician, he was an excellent disciplinarian, and possessed the faculty of inspiring men with his own dauntless enthusiasm. Brave, but never reckless, the lives and comfort of his men were carefully guarded, save when duty required exposure; of indomitable energy, and of that self-sacrificing patriotism which, in spite of conscious merit and the advancement of less soldierly men, made him willing to serve as colonel throughout the war, if the country might be benefited thereby; fertile in resources, correct in judgment, prompt in action, his name was a terror to every coward, shirk and malingerer, and was beloved by every faithful soldier. He was a worthy successor of John Stark, a fit companion-in-arms of the gallant Phil Kearney, a Bayard "without fear and without reproach." Fortunate in a tall, commanding figure, in a strong, athletic body, and in an alert and active mind, he was also fortunate in his fondness for military life, in the love of his soldiers and in the confidence of his superiors.

Nor was he less fortunate in the time and manner of his death. How could a soldier die better than upon the most important battle-field of the war, with his face to the foe, and in the most righteous of causes? It was the day, too, of the last heroic struggle of the original Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers, which he had organized, trained and disciplined. Reduced after Gettysburg to but eighty rifles present for duty, the regiment was sent home at the close of the campaign to be recruited and reorganized and became substantially a new regiment. It was as though the fiery chariot of battle had carried away with him and his regiment together.

Nor can we omit our tribute of praise to that long roll of heroes in humbler stations, whose names are inscribed upon the monument. We willingly acknowledge the bravery and hardihood of those veterans of the South who did, upon this field, all that valor could do for a bad cause; but, after all, if to be right is the thing of supreme importance, if to be undaunted in spite of repeated failures is true courage, if to bear and to suffer for the truth without repining is heroic, then must the highest honor ever be given to those who stood here with no thought save of duty's call and of country's good, and offered their
lives as a sacrifice in the effort to beat back the flood-tide of rebellion.

Raise, then, and dedicate these monuments to mark the spot where freedom received a new birth. Were they composed all of precious stones, they could not equal the value of the services of those who fought here; were they as enduring as adamant, they could not outlast the fame of such men; could they reach to the heavens, they would not overtop the height of their unselfish patriotism. Like the granite boulder we consecrate to-day were those dead heroes of the Fifth New Hampshire—men of the "Granite State," hard, enduring, patient, immovable,—a living wall for the defence of their native land. And as time shall bring mosses and lichens to cling to the face of these stones, so shall the gratitude of a rescued nation gather, in future years, with increasing force, and cling even more tenaciously to the memory of those who bore any honorable part in the deeds of this glorious struggle. For each of them it shall be the proudest boast, "He was with Cross and the Fifth New Hampshire at Gettysburg."

Then Captain McCrillis turned the monument over to the Battle-field Memorial Association, saying:—

Comrades:—We meet here to-day on this historic battle-field for the purpose of dedicating this monument, erected by the state of New Hampshire in honor, and to the memory, of the men of the Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers who, twenty-three years ago to-day, to stay the tide of an unholy rebellion, cheerfully gave their lives. We have selected for its foundation the most durable of earth's products, the solid rock. It is builded of the most enduring material which nature furnishes to man, yet the corroding hand of time will cause it to crumble and decay. But the men whose names are inscribed upon this stone have left behind a record of noble deeds and heroic patriotism which time cannot tarnish or destroy. The story of their patriotic devotion to duty and country will grow brighter as the ages roll on, and generation after generation will arise and bless the memories of those who died that universal freedom might live. The memories of their sacrifice will never decay. Their monument is the monument of deeds beside which this memorial stone is but a shadowy semblance; its foundation is cemented with the blood of heroes; its shaft points heavenward, emblematic of their unflinching devotion to the undying principles of equal rights to all mankind; its capstone is illuminated by the sunlight of eternal liberty, a beacon light to the downtrodden of all nations.

Such is the monument they helped to erect and left as a nation's dower. A united nation is the legacy they and such as they left as the fruitage of their martyrdom. May we who survive our dead comrades cherish their memories and strive to impress the lessons of their devotion to country on the hearts of those who follow in our foot-
steps, that they may emulate their example in their love of country and heroic patriotism.

And now, Comrade Linehan, the committee who have had charge of building and erecting this monument having performed their duty, it devolves upon me as chairman of that committee to turn over to you, as the proper representative of the Gettysburg Battle-field Memorial Association, this stone.

Colonel Linehan replied as follows:—

*Captain McCrillis and Comrades:*—It seems but a short time ago that, at our annual reunion at The Weirs, on motion of your gallant commander, Colonel Hapgood, a committee was appointed to appear before our legislature for the purpose of securing, if possible, an appropriation for the erection of tablets to mark the positions of our regiments on the now historic field of Gettysburg. As chairman of that committee it is doubly a pleasure for me to receive from you this unique memorial, which is at the same time a monument to the bravery of our New Hampshire soldiers and the generosity of the New Hampshire legislature, marking not only the position held at such fearful cost by the regiment, but also the spot where the gallant Cross received his death wound. It will stand for generations to come as a just tribute by our beloved state to the men whose valor has made the wheat-field of Gettysburg immortal. The inscription on its face tells its own tale, and when the story of the battle is told hereafter in poetry or in prose, the deeds of the "Fighting Fifth" of New Hampshire and its gallant colonel will never be forgotten. On behalf of the Association I receive it, and assure you that it will be well cared for, and kept in proper condition.

The exercises closed with singing of "America."
CHAPTER XXI.

Pursuit of Lee—Leave Army of the Potomac—Arrival at Washington—En Route for Home—Life at Concord—Conscripts—At Boston Harbor—Again En Route for the South—At Point Lookout, Md.—Back to the Front.

On July 26, 1863, we find the regiment near Warrenton, Va., encamped in a rocky pasture. The days were hot, the nights cool; the men weary, foot-sore and destitute of rations and clothing. The army and the corps were in earnest pursuit of Lee. Early in the day an order came for the Fifth to separate from the brigade, the corps and the army, and to move by cars to Alexandria and Washington. The destination was supposed to be Point Lookout, Md., to guard prisoners of war with the Second and Twelfth New Hampshire Volunteers, all under General Gilman Marston. On the 27th of July we went on board box cars for Alexandria, arriving late in the afternoon; thence were ordered to Washington. By accident the train to convey us from Alexandria separated in the middle, the rear remaining in the depot. After waiting a time for the return of the engine, those remaining there moved on toward Washington, not in good order, and in very light marching order, the distance being about nine miles. Late in the night, a council of war being called, it was decided to bivouac until daylight. We did so without tents, blankets, overcoats, shelters or rations. It rained lightly or the dew was heavy. Our march was resumed very early on the morning of the 28th, and weary, forlorn, hungry and well smeared with Virginia's sacred soil, we arrived in Washington and rejoined the other portion of the regiment at the Soldiers' Retreat near the depot. For the first time during many months we were able to obtain a civilized dinner. The writer found a full meal of hot boiled potatoes, sausages,
white-bread, brown-bread, apple-sauce and the usual accom­paniments of home meals—a very satisfactory substitute for wormy hard-bread, old hen boiled and coffee once or twice each day.

But such luxuries could not continue long. We were now ordered to Concord, N. H. That we were happy need not be recorded. The day was hot. Pending departure the men and officers obtained amusement and instruction by visiting the various resorts in the city. During the 29th of July the men were paid and remained in the retreat. It rained frequently during the day. The Second and Twelfth regiments left Washington for Point Lookout, Md. During the 30th remained in the Retreat; the men and officers visited the city. The day was very hot. The regiment expecting to go home, had dress-parade and guard-mounting. That day Colonel Hapgood returned to the regiment. From the time Colonel Hapgood was left at Frederick city, on the 9th of July, until now, the regiment had been under the command of Major R. E. Cross. Now Lieutenant-Colonel Hapgood resumed command and continued thus until June 17, 1864. On the 31st the regiment had guard-mounting, and was preparing to leave for New Hampshire. The weather was very hot. The regiment took train and left Washington at 4 a. m., August 1, arriving at Baltimore at about 10:30 a. m. Left here at 12 m. and reached Philadelphia at sunset; all went to the Soldiers' Home, had supper and departed at about 10 p. m. Weather fair and exceedingly hot. At daylight, August 2, arrived at South Amboy; taking steamer arrived at New York at 10 a. m. Had dinner at the barracks. Left New York at 6 p. m., arriving at New Haven at 10 p. m., and at Springfield at 12 midnight. On the 3rd of August left Springfield at 12:15 a. m., arriving at Nashua, N. H., at 5 a. m. Left Nashua at 7 a. m. and arrived at Concord at 9 a. m. Here we at once marched to the statehouse yard, where we remained until noon; then went to Phenix hotel, had dinner, then marched to barracks. Weather hot.

From the 4th of August until the 10th, the soldiers of the regiment were permitted to visit their homes, scattered
throughout the state and into the borders of adjacent states. On the 10th all returned to Concord and to the barracks to duty. On the 11th the regiment, at 9 a. m., marched to the city, and through the principal streets to the yard in rear of the statehouse, where a reception was held. Here had dinner; then listened to speeches from Honorable John P Hale, Honorable Daniel Clark, Colonel Harriman, N B. Baker and others. During the day the Amoskeag Veterans did escort duty. The day was exceedingly warm. At 6 p. m. the regiment returned to quarters.

On the 12th of August the regiment, with all its material of war, marched to ground directly south of the city of Concord, and there established a new camp, drawing lines, establishing boundaries, pitching tents and making suitable preparations for a permanent home. During the 13th the men were busy in preparing their quarters. The weather was hot. On the 14th, the regiment marched to the depot, received the Sixteenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers and escorted them to the Phenix hotel. Then returned to camp, made shades over the tents and had dress-parade. At this ceremony the regiment had on white gloves. Shades of Fair Oaks, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, could you have seen this! On the 15th had dress-parade; fair and warm. On the 16th, Sunday, had inspection at 9 a. m. Then all that desired attended church; rained in the afternoon. Ordinary camp duties continued during the remaining days of August. Conscripts were being daily brought into camp, occasionally one escaping. On the 31st the regiment was mustered for pay by Colonel Hapgood.

September 1, a flagstaff was raised in the afternoon. On the 2nd completed the flagstaff, and run up the stars and stripes. On the 5th began moving the old barracks on to the new camp-ground for cook houses. Conscripts were being brought in daily. A fence had been built around the camp. The conscripts were daily exercised in drill, dress-parade, police duty and other camp work. All had bunks and blankets and comfortable quarters. The food supply was excellent in quantity and quality. The conscripts at convenient
times and in convenient numbers were sent to Boston to be quartered on Long Island in the harbor. On the 11th the regiment was paid. On the 15th had dress-parade in front of flagstaff for the first time. Recruits were working daily on a ditch along the camp-ground for drainage. The rain was frequent and abundant, and the weather cold. On the 22nd of October, three companies, I, D and K went to Long Island, Boston harbor. On the 27th two other companies, G and E left Concord for the same place at 10 a.m. Some conscripts sent away, others received into camp. On the 29th the remaining companies departed from Concord and arrived at Long Island at 4 p.m. On the 31st the regiment was reviewed by General Devens, and was mustered for pay. A conscript attempting to escape in Boston was shot and killed on the 29th. Remained on the Island until Nov 4, during which time preparations were being made to leave for the South. November 5, struck tents and went on board two steamers at dark. Four companies under Colonel Hapgood were on the steamer, "City of Bath," the remaining six companies under Captain Bean on the steamer, "Karnak." At once steamed down the harbor, and on the morning of the 6th we were out of sight of land; nearly all the men were seasick. The day was fine. Were out of sight of land all day of the 7th; day fine. The 8th was about the same. On Monday, November 9, came in sight of the Maryland shore and arrived at Fort Monroe after dark, where we cast anchor and remained while horses and baggage were unloaded for General Butler, and, at 11 p.m., steamed up the bay for Alexandria. Passed Point Lookout on the 10th at about noon. Steamed up the Potomac river about fifty miles and cast anchor for the night. The "City of Bath" arrived at Alexandria on the 10th, while the "Karnak" arrived about noon on the 11th. Were informed by Colonel Hapgood that the regiment would return to Point Lookout. All remained on board during the night, and on the 12th left Alexandria for Point Lookout; at night came to anchor. On the 13th at daylight moved down the river for the Point. On the 14th all went ashore and at once began to prepare camp.
This camp was situated upon the eastern shore of the Point, upon the Chesapeake bay, north of and near to the northern border of the prisoners-of-war camp and enclosure. The tents were arranged in an unusual form, which is best illustrated in the wood-cut. In the right hand background was the fence or stockade, at the northeast corner of the prisoners’ camp. On the 15th had dress-parade and inspection. Now the regiment was in camp for the winter. This was designated as Camp Cross, in memory of its former colonel, and was in command of Colonel Charles E. Hapgood.

Point Lookout is a narrow point of land, one mile in length, and from one hundred feet to as many rods in width, jutting into the waters at the junction of the Potomac river with the Chesapeake bay. Toward the west, across the mouth of the river, could be seen the outline of the Virginia shore and to the east, in favorable conditions, could be seen the islands and sands of the eastern shore. All about were beds of oysters and clams; and in these waters ducks, wild geese, loons and thousands of every kind of water birds congregate at certain seasons in immense numbers. Upon this point of sandy land, at its very southern extremity, was a lighthouse; at its northern and most narrow point, landward, was a stockade and suitable guardhouse. Upon the river’s bank were the camps of the Second and Twelfth New Hampshire regiments. South of these camps was a commodious wharf from which a road led up into the country through the middle of the Point. First upon the right of this road was the Hammond General Hospital; northeast of this, upon the shore of the bay, were General Marston’s head-quarters; then farther north, extending from the road to the bay, were the prisoners’ stockades, containing perhaps twelve or more acres; then the camp of the Fifth Regiment; then a camp for Confederates who had taken the oath of allegiance. These were termed “Galvanized Yankees.” A regiment of these was subsequently enlisted into the United States services and sent into the far west.

A large force was necessary to guard all these prisoners, protect the property, suppress insurrection, defend the situation from foes without, and prevent escape from within. De-
tails were made from the Second, Fifth and Twelfth New Hampshire regiments to perform these duties, and all necessary services about the hospital, provost marshal, commissary and quartermaster's departments. The Fifth furnished its fair proportion of these details. A heavy detail was always at the stockade and a vigilant patrol was in the country beyond. These regiments remained here until late spring. There were no battles, yet all were constantly active, and the time passed rapidly and pleasantly.

In the arrangement of Camp Cross, the field and staff were upon the eastern border, the colonel's quarters being in the middle with flagstaff and line of battle in front toward the square; upon the north and south sides of the square were the right and left wings. These positions are indicated in the wood-cut as follows: Head-quarters of Colonel Hapgood, 1; Quartermaster Webber and Major Cross, 2; Lieutenant-Colonel Larkin and Adjutant Marston, 3; Surgeon Bucknam, Assistant-Surgeons Child and Trask, 4; church and Masonic hall, 5; regimental hospital, 6. Upon the extreme right and left of the square are the company officers' tents, indicated by the company letters; next toward the square were the company cooks' quarters, and next the quarters of the privates. In front of the commander's quarters there was thus an open space, across which might be observed the whole regiment, without change of position, and where the regiment was daily formed in line of battle for dress-parade, inspections and reviews. Upon the western border was the guardhouse and quarters. This square was level, clean and well drained and was constantly used for drills.

In the foreground of the cut is the road leading northward into the country, and along the same a deep ditch for drainage. In the background is the Chesapeake bay. In the extreme rear right is a corner of the prisoners-of-war stockade, constructed of boards and joists; at the corner is the regimental stable. The original of this wood-cut was drawn by Surgeon John W Bucknam, and is an exact representation of the camp. Upon this ground the regiment continued from the 14th day of November, 1863, until the 27th day of May,
1864. Its labors were not severe, yet the highest order of military discipline, drill, inspections and reviews were constantly enforced. The following

RECOLLECTIONS OF POINT LOOKOUT

by Adjutant Elias H. Marston is an excellent account in general terms:

"Left Boston Harbor (Long Island) November 6, 1863, on the 'City of Bath' and 'Karnak.' The weather was windy and the voyage rough—many seasick. Arrived at Alexandria November 11. From this place Colonel Hapgood proceeded to Washington and had an interview with General Halleck. The result was that instead of debarking at Alexandria and proceeding to the front, we were ordered to report to General Gilman Marston, in command of the camp for rebel prisoners, at Point Lookout, Md. On reaching the Point the regiment landed and went into camp just north of the prisoners' stockade, on the Chesapeake shore. The prisoners numbered, it is said, several thousand, and they were guarded mainly, at the time of our arrival, by the Second and Twelfth regiments. As soon as we were settled in camp the ordinary duties of garrison life were taken up. Drills, details for guard, police and special service and weekly inspections were constant, and an effort was made to put the regiment, new men and old, into the highest state of efficiency possible. Here, too, soon after our arrival, the regiment was supplied with new Springfield rifles of the model of 1863—a great improvement on the old Enfields of 1861. In the steady routine of guard and drill, time passed rapidly. It was soon learned that we were under the command of Major-General B. F Butler, who presided over the Department of Virginia and North Carolina. Christmas Day of 1863 was duly celebrated with roast turkey for dinner, and foot-races, wrestling and jumping for recreation. On the night of December 27, President Lincoln, his wife and a number of distinguished gentlemen from Washington, visited the Point, but for what purpose none of us ever knew. About Christmas time a Bible class was started, and, whether any public services were held
or not, this class continued to meet regularly every Sunday, until the regiment was ordered from the Point. Somewhat later a log chapel was built, in which the meetings were regularly held. The two companies of conscripts, who were excellent men and good soldiers, had much to do in sustaining this moral element in the life at Point Lookout. In the early part of our stay at the Point we had lost some men by desertion, but the accession of eighty-six recruits from Concord kept up our numbers, so that we could turn out about 800 men for duty.

"Early in January, Lieutenant Charles F. Liscomb died of pneumonia, and his body was returned to New Hampshire and there buried. A little later the veteran soldiers were urged to re-enlist, and many did so, the offer of $500 bounty and a thirty days' furlough having something to do with the readiness exhibited, while patriotism was certainly not lacking. Another order permitting the transfer of seamen to the navy and the opportunities offered for commissions in the newly organized colored regiments cost the regiment not less than one hundred men.

"One feature of camp life was very marked—the prevalence of all kinds of rumors as to the future destination of the regiment, expected attacks from the enemy, and risings of the prisoners. These last, however, were usually quiet enough. Once in a while one or two would escape, and in February, 1864, suspicion having been aroused, the prisoners were turned out of their tents into the empty stockade, and a thorough search made. Some tools were found, also some evidences of tunneling, and two boats with paddles, one pretty well stored with provisions. Notwithstanding these discoveries the mass of the prisoners had nothing more dangerous in their possession than buttons of rubber, the material for carved and inlaid rings, and other small articles. During our whole stay individuals among the prisoners were taking the oath of allegiance, and these 'Galvanized Yankees,' as they were called, were finally accommodated in a small camp just above the camp of the Fifth Regiment.

"All through the winter the camp was enlivened by the
presence of lady visitors, and the occasional sojourning with us of friends from New Hampshire. Parties of officers frequently spent a pleasant hour among the neighboring loyal citizens of Maryland, especially where the ladies of the family could sing and play or were socially agreeable.

"In February the Thirty-sixth United States colored troops, Colonel Draper, was added to the garrison to strengthen it during the absence of the veterans on furlough. Many of the officers also had leave of absence on account of sickness, or for other reasons, and at one time, Colonel Hapgood (sick), the lieutenant-colonel and major were all away.

"On the night of March 29, a severe storm, with an easterly wind, flooded some parts of the camp with salt water. Many were 'drowned out' and sleep was impossible.

"But the Mayflowers were blooming and the time of active operations was approaching. General Marston had been superseded by General E. W Hinks, and the Second and Twelfth New Hampshire regiments had departed for the Peninsula. The Fourth United States colored troops, Colonel Duncan, had been, meantime, added to the garrison, and about the first of May they, too, departed, and the Fourth Rhode Island Volunteers, our old Camp California friends, came to the Point. What a curious illustration of the changes of war! They had gone with Burnside to North Carolina, and we had gone to the Army of the Potomac, never expecting to see them again. But here they were, fewer in number, but the same brave, kindly soldiers that welcomed us at Bladensburg in 1861.

"May 9, at 8 a. m., Henry A. Burnham, of Company E, was shot to death as a deserter. He had deserted twice, received two bounties and been a bad soldier generally.

"But the end of our experience at Point Lookout was at hand. The last week of May, 1864, we left there by steamer to rejoin the Army of the Potomac, from which we had been separated since the latter part of July, 1863. On the 28th of May we were at Port Royal, Va., and on the 1st of June, just two years after our first pitched battle, we rejoined the First Brigade, First Division, Second Corps."
During the winter, occasional escapes from the prisoners-of-war camp, and many desertions from the recruits in our regiments, served to render our officers alert and vigilant. Among these the desertion, capture, trial, and attempted second escape, sentence, and execution of private Henry A. Burnham, Company E, Fifth Regiment, were noticeable. This soldier attempted to desert to the enemy, and had upon his person, when captured, evidence sufficient to convict him beyond doubt. He had a fair trial, was convicted, and sentenced to be executed by shooting. At night he escaped from the guard-house with some fellow-prisoners and launched a boat, from near the colonel's quarters, into the bay. This escape was discovered, and they were arrested by the sentinels and returned to confinement. The affair produced much excitement throughout the encampment. The following account is taken from the "Hammond Gazette," issued at Point Lookout, May 18, 1864:

AN EXECUTION.

On Monday morning, May 9th inst., at 8 o'clock, in accordance with General Orders No. 15, the troops of this command were marched to the open field opposite the grove, and formed three sides of a hollow square, to witness the execution of Henry A. Burnham, Company E, Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers. At twenty minutes of 8 o'clock the prisoner, escorted by a detachment of twelve men of the provost guard, arrived upon the ground. After taking a position he was asked by Lieutenant Hilliard if he had anything to say, when he expressed himself as follows:

"My friends:—The time has come when I must die. I am willing to die and leave this world of sorrow. There is but one step between me and eternity, and I feel as if it were my duty to acknowledge that it is for a beloved country's good that I should die at the time appointed. I have forgiven all my friends in the Fifth New Hampshire Regiment. I have forgiven all who have ever done me wrong or injured me, and I hope to be forgiven by all to whom I have ever done an injury.

"Beloved friends,—I can address you as friends, for you have acted as such to me—it is necessary that we should all be prepared for death, since we must all die. I admit that I am a sinner. I have not acted manly to the government that I have defrauded, not only once, or twice, but many times, and I now feel that I have done a serious wrong. My advice to you is to do your duty to your country, faith-
fully and well. Be true to the oath which you have taken, and you
will feel better in your own heart. I do not see that in any other case
you can do better. The only source of happiness in this world springs
from doing your duty to your country and your God, and unless you
serve them faithfully you cannot experience true enjoyment of mind.
I would also say to you, that you have taken the oath to obey your
superiors; so have I, and I now know the advantage which would arise
from that obedience. It is only since I received my sentence that I
have realized the full enormity of my errors; you should do so whilst
you have yet time. Furthermore, my advice to you in future is to at­
tend to your duty as you owe it to yourselves and the country to de­
fend her.

"I hope if there is any one here who may have any hard feelings
towards me, that he will forgive me as I have forgiven every one who
has ever done me an injury. You can all better your country far more
by obeying the laws which govern you, and it is the last hope and
prayer of a dying man that you will endeavor to do so. There is but
one step between me and eternity, and in my case it is a solemn thing.
It is solemn and sad, indeed, to dear friends to stand by the bedside and
watch the spirit of the dear friend they love taking its flight from the
world; but if that be solemn, how much more solemn must it be to a
dear friend of mine, to see me depart in such a way as this, with an
offended law taking justice upon me. I die to-day, and it may be bet­
ter that I should do so; as, although I may have wished that a little
longer time had been extended to me to prepare for so awful a fate,
still I may not be any better for it. I may be putting off repentance
to the last moment, and then what would I have gained by the delay?
I feel now as if I were prepared to die—as if I am prepared to meet my
God. I have placed my whole trust in our Lord and Saviour Jesus
Christ, who came into the world to save sinners. This has been the
only subject of my reflections since the moment I received my sen­
tence. I feel as if I could do a great deal of good for myself in this
world, if I could only live, after the feelings which have taken pos­
session of me within the last few days. But notwithstanding, I feel that
it is for the beloved country's good, and I am satisfied. I cannot view
it in any other light; it is necessary, and that is enough for me to know.

"Every man of you who has common sense must know that the
state of things which has existed here, must be stopped. This rebel­
lion must be put down, the country must be defended and the law up­
held; and how is this to be done if desertion is not checked and dis­
cipline preserved in our army? I think the army is fighting in a good
cause—the suppression of the rebellion; and if desertion is tolerated,
it cannot succeed; it might as well be given up and all those who are
ture to their oaths, return home, having gained nothing by their ex­
ertions and zeal.
"I have, as I said before, forgiven every one who may have injured me; I have forgiven all the officers of the Fifth New Hampshire Regiment, as well as of all the regiments in the field, and I trust in God that they will endeavor to be as good as they can to the private soldiers. I suppose I am the first man who has been sentenced to pay the penalty of death on Point Lookout, Md., and I am satisfied to bear with it as an example. I have felt many times, since I received my sentence, that it would do the country a great deal of good by dying so—that I could do her more good in this way than by all the fighting I could do in the field, and I hope there is no one here who will doubt me. You do not better your condition by deserting; you may for a time succeed in escaping detection, but you have taken the oath before God and man that you will fight for the country, and it is a solemn and a very serious thing to break it.

"Dear friends, I hope that you will all come to Christ immediately; it is very wrong for you to delay; death is before you, and you do not know how soon it may come. I have enjoyed in my life all the earthly comforts which money could give on this earth; but, after all, I was not happy, I was not contented, and no matter how badly he may have spent his life while on earth, when the time comes that he must die, he turns his heart to Christ for true happiness, and although I have lived a sinner, I want to die a Christian. Christ is willing to receive me even at the eleventh hour. I feel as if I were the greatest of sinners, but it is never too late to repent. Come to Christ immediately; the Christian's hope is great.

"Alas! my dear father and mother! How many hours have they wasted away in instructing me in the love which I owed to the Saviour! I forgot all their teachings; their hearts would be sad, indeed, to know the result of my waywardness. I never knew the worth of their teachings until within the last forty-eight hours. I feel it all now, the folly of my life, the reward of my neglect. Yes, it is true that order must be preserved amongst you. I say you, not myself, because I am about to die in a few, a very few minutes, and to appear before my God to answer my final account. That is a tribunal which is reserved for all, and from which none of us can escape, and I trust to Him for mercy. I have borne myself through this terrible ordeal as well as I could, perhaps as well as most men could, and I have been reconciled to my doom because it was one which I knew to be just, and because I threw myself upon Christ altogether in my hour of need, and I felt He would not forsake me. My last words then are, that you will do all in your power to procure for yourselves salvation. This world is nothing when compared with the world upon which I am about to enter. The trials, the sufferings of the just and righteous before God are easily borne with here. Be good Christians; obey the laws, and, when your hour comes, you can call upon Christ with confident hearts.
"My dear friends, I feel as if I could spend a much longer time speaking to you on this subject; I could spend a whole day, but my time is come. I must say farewell to all. May you never meet so sad a fate. May you awake to the realization of the great truths of Christianity and reap the benefit of your devotion hereafter."

At the conclusion of his address he requested permission of the provost marshal to shake hands with the men who were detailed as the firing party, which was at once granted. He went through the ranks, accompanied by Lieutenant Hilliard, and clasped each man warmly by the hand. His step was firm to the last, and his voice clear and distinct. His memory seemed to catch inspiration from his position, as he did not forget even the most trivial matter which he wanted to settle. It compassed in that brief space the work which might, under ordinary circumstance, have taken years to accomplish.

Having bade farewell to his friends, the spot was pointed out to him where he was to stand, and he walked to it with great coolness, though exhibiting symptoms of confusion. He stood for a few seconds with his hands clasped in prayer, and when he had concluded he was requested to bend on one knee, which having done, the word was given to fire. One groan, alone, told that his troubles in this world were at an end—but two or three throes of the body, and all was still.

The deceased was a native of Vermont, was about twenty-eight years of age, had no family except brothers and sisters, to whom he sent his photograph with letters of condolence. His last words were, "May God have mercy on me and receive my spirit."

In the same issue of the "Hammond Gazette" were the following lines, written by James McDonnell, Company B, given here to illustrate a soldier's life and sentiment. These extracts afford two examples—one of a traitor and his fate, the other that of a patriot.

**UNION.**

Oh sacred word! at which the heart
Forever throbs with proud delight,
Thou bid’st each lonely care depart,
And turnest clouds of grief to light.
Thou mak’st the humble home more dear—
A paradise where joys abound;
Where "Union" is, there, too, is cheer,
Devotion, peace and love profound.
Unknowing thee, what mortal can
Taste of the happiness of life?
What is the world worth to man
When doom'd to toil through endless strife?
Unless our hearts in concord blend,
Where can we find domestic bliss?
Life hath no charms without a friend;
The world is but a drear abyss.
With nations as with homes, the name
Of Union is a holy thing.
Prosperity becomes a dream,
And greatness fades with sundering.
We sink from title, place, to shame,
Each nation views, with anxious eye,
Whate'er its progress does restrain
And cause its powers to dormant lie.
Then let us gather round the hearth
Of a great nation, still as great
And free as any upon earth,
Forgetting petty party hate.
So may the fire of freedom burn,
As brightly as it did of old,
And traitors, though too late, shall learn
That Union cannot be controll'd.

Soon after the arrival of the Fifth at Point Lookout, various details were made from the regiment for the various departments of the service upon the Point. The writer was detailed to have charge of the prisoners-of-war camp hospital, which often contained hundreds of sick. This hospital was within the prison stockade, and consisted of fourteen wards, each ward being constructed of three regulation hospital tents, placed end to end, with interior curtains rolled back, and each having floors of boards. Eight surgeons from among the prisoners were detailed as assistants, and some Confederate civilian surgeons among the prisoners were invited to act in the same capacity, and did so. These rendered very efficient aid; and between them and the writer began and continued a friendship and pleasant acquaintance, which may have been reflected into the prison life of some unfortunate Union soldier belonging to the Fifth Regiment. A young man, Charles James, a Confederate soldier from Richmond, Va., a follower of Stonewall Jackson, was detailed as
hospital recorder, and was allowed "bed and board" in the
writer's tent. His photograph, taken then and there, the
writer now has, and it serves to remind him of the many
games of chess between the Union surgeon and his Confederate
clerk. The prisoners received exactly the same rations,
commutations, luxuries, bedding and other allowances per­
mitted to Union patients in their home hospitals. The
writer, while on this service, visited this hospital daily and
inspected every patient; and one day in each week visited the
camp and hospital, morning and evening, for inspection.
Other Union surgeons were detailed to superintend the cook­
ing and sanitary condition.

During the winter, by orders from General Butler, Confed­
erate prisoners, who had taken the oath of allegiance, were
examined by the writer for enlistment into the United States
service. Having taken the oath, these men were placed in a
camp outside the prison stockade, and the able-bodied were
soon enlisted for service; the others went into the northern
states. The writer has a list of the names of these men in
his possession, taken by a clerk at the time of examination.
A regiment was thus raised and was officered by brave and
patriotic men, promoted from the Fifth, Second and Twelfth
New Hampshire Volunteers and other regiments. They
went into the then territories and were separated from the
eastern people doing service against the Indians. Before go­
ing west this regiment, known as the First United States
Volunteer Infantry, did duty in Norfolk and vicinity. It
was two years in the United States service.

An epidemic of smallpox continued for many weeks in
the prisoners' camp. For these cases a special and isolated
hospital was arranged beyond the stockade in an old house.
Lieutenant Gove from the Fifth was detailed to command
this hospital. He had varioloid and was relieved by Lieu­
tenant Hilliard of the same regiment. Assistant-Surgeon
Carbee of the Twelfth Regiment, once acting hospital stew­
ard of the Fifth, was medical officer in charge of the small­
pox hospital. These cases were all examined and diagnosed
in the prison camp by the writer.
On Friday, November 27, 1863, the Free Masons of the Fifth met to reorganize a lodge. On the 28th, 29th and 30th, details cut pine logs, floated them down the bay and drew them up into camp for stockading the tents for the winter. On December 10, was an alarm, but no real break among the prisoners. On Tuesday, January 5, 1864, a man in the regiment became intoxicated and died. On January 6, Lieutenant Liscomb, Company H, died of pneumonia; a funeral was held in camp. On the 7th, General Butler was on the Point. On the 8th the body of Lieutenant Liscomb was sent to New Hampshire. On the 18th a detail was sent out under Lieutenant-Colonel Cross with Surgeon Bucknam. There were one hundred twenty-two men from the Fifth. On the 22nd all were preparing for an inspection, which occurred on the 23rd in the morning. The regiment was in most excellent condition. In the afternoon had a review. From now until the 14th of February had drills and reviews. On the 14th the prisoners of war marched out under guard, and their camp was searched. Every article that might be employed in aid of an escape was removed. Some axes, scores of pork and beef barrels, hoops in great numbers, one musket, some loaves of bread, a ham, two small boats and many other articles were loaded into wagons and drawn out of their camp. The boats were concealed beneath the surface of the earth under a tent. They were constructed of hard-bread boxes and did not seem exactly seaworthy. On Sunday, 21st, General Butler reviewed all the troops on the Point. On Monday, 22nd February, many veteran volunteers, voters, departed for New Hampshire. On the 27th a colored regiment came to do guard duty. Tuesday, March 8, was election-day in New Hampshire, and Gilmore was elected governor. On March 21, began a great snowstorm, and the next morning great drifts of snow were upon the earth and among the tents, and immense drifts were along the prisoners' stockade. On the 23rd occurred a great snowball battle; at some points the fight was severe. On Wednesday, April 6, the Second New Hampshire Regiment left for Yorktown, Va. April 7 was Fast-day in New Hampshire. The Twelfth New Hampshire
Regiment visited the Fifth and played a game of ball; the Fifth won by five scores. The day ended with an amusing wheelbarrow race. On Monday, April 11, the Twelfth New Hampshire Volunteers left for Yorktown. The Fourth United States Colored Volunteers filled their place on the Point. Sunday, April 17, had a great rain; it had been very stormy during the last month. On Thursday, April 21, all the troops were reviewed by General Hincks, and at night troops were turned out under arms by the long roll, the alarm being caused by shots fired about the prison camp. After a short battalion drill all returned to quarters and to sleep. On April 23, several men departed for service in the navy. On Monday, April 25, the Fourth Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers came for duty and the Fourth United States Colored left the Point. On Monday, May 9, Henry A. Burnham was executed, by shooting, for desertion. All the troops on the Point were called out to witness the execution. On the 17th, 1,500 prisoners arrived at the Point from Lee's army. They were in good fighting condition. Many wounded men from General Butler's army also arrived and were carried to the Hammond hospital. May 18, Confederate prisoners continued to arrive. The Fifth spent all night and the next forenoon guarding them while passing from the wharf to the stockade.

On Wednesday, May 25, 1864, the regiment had orders to be ready to leave the next day. "Really, now we shall have a chance to show our muscle." On the 26th had not left; another regiment arrived to fill the place of the Fifth. Friday, 27th of May, the Fifth left Point Lookout in the afternoon at 1 o'clock, six companies going on the steamer "Georgia," and four companies on the "Exchange." Steamed to the mouth of the Rappahannock river and anchored for the night. On Saturday, 28th, moved up the river with four gunboats leading; landed at Port Royal and went into camp. On Sunday, the 29th of May, the regiment started for the front at 7 a. m., guarding a Second Corps wagon train. Marched about twenty miles, and camped for the night. The day was hot. This camp was at Martin's
mills. Monday, 30th, train began moving about 6 a. m. Marched to Newtown and halted for dinner; moved in the afternoon to near Dunkirk, near the Mattapony river. On the 31st moved early; marched about ten miles; heard cannonading during the day; were twenty miles from Richmond. Marched to the Pamunkey river and went into camp. The men were much exhausted, and the day exceedingly warm; distance, twelve miles. On June 1, the regiment crossed the river at 7 a. m. and moved on to the front; passed Salem church, and arrived at General Hancock's head-quarters about one-half mile from the line of battle. Severe fighting was going on. Very warm.

The regiment was at once reported to General Hancock by Colonel Hapgood, and was assigned to the First Brigade, First Division of the Second Corps, the same position which it had occupied previous to the separation at Warrenton. Skirmishing was active; the Confederates were within intrenchments, and our cannon were booming defiance and iron to the enemy.

Here properly closes chapter twenty-one, giving an account of the regiment from its leaving the army of the Potomac at Warrenton, Va., until it rejoined that army near Cold Harbor, covering a period of three hundred and nine days; having passed seven days on the trip from Warrenton to Concord, N H.; one hundred and seventeen at Concord; three days at Long Island, Boston Harbor; four days on voyage to Point Lookout; one hundred and seventy-four days at Point Lookout, and four days from the Point to its old corps, division and brigade. Now the regiment was again ready for active service, and was at once ordered into the front lines. It was kindly welcomed by its former friends, and was most fiercely received by its friends, the enemy. Is the old "Fighting Fifth" there? We shall see.
CHAPTER XXII.


Here begins the second epoch of the Fifth Regiment as a fighting organization. It had been well recruited, refitted and rested at Concord, and had been thoroughly disciplined, drilled and renewed in spirit at Point Lookout. Every officer and private was eager to enter the field, that he might win distinction and perform patriotic duty. Hapgood was the leader, and every officer had been found true and trusty on many a bloody field. The former colonel's body was in the bosom of kind nature in New Hampshire; noble and brave captains and privates from every company were beneath the Virginia soil, and her early banners, tattered and torn, but never trailed in the dust, were in that sacred repository beneath the dome of the state capitol; yet other officers as gallant, yet other men as brave would bear other banners as gay into other battles as bloody, and on to other deaths as sad and up to other records as glorious. May the God of battle go with the gallant old Fifth! Other men may doubt, but they have neither doubt nor fear.

That we may understand the work of the new Fifth, we must briefly present the situation, conditions and circumstances that had developed during the absence of the Fifth from the Army of the Potomac, and while it, the Second and the Twelfth were doing milder duty at Point Lookout, under General Marston, the grand and bluff warrior from New Hampshire.

From July, 1863, to March, 1864, there was a succession of campaigns, of maneuvers without laurels to either army, but
attended with toil, suffering, sleepless nights, severe marches and exhausting exposures, in which the Second Corps bore its proper share. But the Fifth was not there. At this time the conviction became general at the North that this kind of warfare would never end the war in favor of the Union. This conviction prompted the nomination of Major-General Grant to the grade of Lieutenant-General, in which rank he was confirmed by the senate on the 2nd of March. On the roth he was assigned to the command of all the armies of the United States by the president, Abraham Lincoln.

Grant was patient, practical, persevering, capable, comprehending all the circumstances and having the mental and military power necessary to bring the forces and resources of the North to bear upon the rebellion in such a manner as to crush. To record just how he did it is no part of this history to attempt. To record the acts of the Fifth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers is our duty.

The gigantic effort was at once considered, and a system was developed whereby simultaneous blows were to be delivered throughout the land. Here was business; here was action; here were results; here was success. Nothing more grand, more terrible had ever been enacted on earth.

Having arranged the armies in the various great sections of the country, General Grant made his head-quarters with the Army of the Potomac. This army was reorganized into three corps, the Second under Major-General Winfield Scott Hancock; the Fifth under Major-General G. K. Warren, and the Sixth under Major-General John Sedgwick. A fourth corps of cavalry, under Major-General P H. Sheridan, was added to the infantry. All these were under General Meade. To these were added the troops of General Burnside, which gave Grant a movable column of one hundred and forty thousand men of all arms. The rolls of Lee's army showed a force of fifty-two thousand, six hundred twenty-six men present for duty.

The Fifth was assigned to the First Brigade of the First Division of the Second Corps. The brigade was commanded by Colonel N A. Miles; the division was commanded by General F. C. Barlow.
At the beginning of this great campaign the Fifth had not left Point Lookout, and did not until the time related elsewhere. "On the 3rd of May the order went forth that the army should that night launch forth on its great adventure." The battles of the Wilderness, Spotsylvania Court House and of the North Anna were fought before the joining of the Fifth. Just now the movements that prepared the way for crossing the Chickahominy, and which brought about the battle of Cold Harbor, were transpiring.

The morning of May 31, 1864, found the regiment in camp on the bank of the Mattaponi river at Dunkirk, with a train of one hundred and twenty wagons and five hundred horses and mules. Resumed the march at 5 a. m. At 3 p. m. the train was delivered to the chief quartermaster of the Second Corps, and the regiment went into camp for the night, the colonel having spent the afternoon searching for corps headquarters. June 1st the regiment left camp at 6 a. m. and arrived at corps headquarters at 4 p. m. At 10 same evening it marched with the brigade; continued the march until 3 a. m., June 2, when it threw up breastworks, behind which it remained until 4:30 a. m., June 3. When the regiment arrived at the Second Corps it was upon the extreme right of the army, and the regiment was at once placed upon the extreme right of the corps. During the night the corps was transferred to the extreme left, of course necessitating a severe night march. During this march the troops were halted for rest, and were soundly sleeping by the roadside, when a mule team, at furious speed, rushed among the men of the Fifth. For a moment a panic seemed imminent, but no man left his position. The men were simply startled from deep slumber by a sudden and incomprehensible racket. This incident coming to the knowledge of General Miles, of course exaggerated, he said to Colonel Hapgood, "Is this the old Fifth?" The colonel's laconic reply was, "We will show you." The reply, the presage and the fulfillment were satisfactory, as will be seen.

When the regiment joined the corps the men were without rations, and nothing but a running steer could be obtained.
This was slaughtered, cut in convenient strips to be roasted on coals and eaten without additions. The men were preparing for a bountiful repast and a comfortable sleep, when the order came to "fall in" and march at once, which they did, and continued the march until midnight, when they halted for rest. Under these circumstances occurred the so-called panic, the enquiry of Miles, and the crisp answer of Hapgood.

Now then, from the defences, in which the brigade and regiment had rested during the night of the 2nd, occurred the assault on the morning of the 3rd at about half-past four o'clock. The regiment, with the brigade, charged the enemy's works and carried them, capturing two guns and one hundred and twenty-five prisoners, which were sent to the rear. The losses of the Fifth up to this time had been few. The regiment then moved up to attack the second line. It was now seen that the other regiments of the brigade had not carried the works in their front, and that part of the Fourth Brigade upon our right had returned. The regiment was now between the enemy's two lines without connections upon either flank. The colonel, upon ascertaining that no supports were at hand, gave orders to withdraw. So near was the regiment to the Confederate's second line that some of the men were captured before orders were given to retreat. The regiment, being badly cut up, was allowed until the evening of the 4th to rest and refit. Wounded men were being brought in during the day, and ambulance trains were running to White House landing. The day was exceedingly warm. On account of the nearness of the lines, rations were issued in the night, cooked at the rear and carried to the men in the trenches. There was fighting the whole of the 4th. On Sunday, the 5th, there was continued picket firing. The Third Brigade had a severe fight. Warm. On Monday, 6th, there was picket firing and much shelling. On Tuesday, 7th, it was very quiet along the line. Four days' rations were issued, and a flag of truce was sent to the enemy. On Wednesday, the 8th, it was quiet in the forenoon; picket firing in the afternoon. On Thursday, the 9th, not much fighting. Rations of bread, beef and whiskey issued. On
Friday, 10th, potatoes, dried apple, pork and fresh beef rations were issued. Expected to move, but did not; not much fighting. Warm. On the 11th, re-enforcements arrived, new breastworks were thrown up, and troops were moving all night. On Sunday, the 12th, there was some picket firing, but no severe fighting. The Fifth Regiment, with the Second Corps, left the breastworks in the evening at 9:30 and marched until 3 a.m. of the 13th to Bottoms bridge on the Chickahominy river, about 10 miles. Here the regiment went on picket, there to remain until the last man of the corps crossed. Then the regiment was to rejoin the column as rapidly as possible. The writer volunteered to remain until all had passed and then was to hasten forward and notify the colonel. He sat upon a fallen tree by the roadside for many hours. The regiment was called in and marched at 7 a.m.; came up with the brigade at 7 p.m. and went into camp. The writer well remembers the strange, weird scenes of that night. He did sleep for a moment, a dreamy sleep. Tramp! tramp! tramp! the boys were marching the whole night. No sound could be heard beside the measured footsteps, and the rattle of accouterments, the roll of wheels and the clank of sabres. On! on! on they marched until the watcher on the log was dazed and dizzy. Hour after hour the procession of men and horses swept on, their shadows flitting strangely. Realities and dreams were so mingled that they could not be separated. Sunburned soldiers hastening on to battle, and the loved wife and tender babes, in their quiet homes in New Hampshire, passed across the stages of reality and imagination, until the heart was sick and the soul was sinking. The whole army was on a wild night tramp to the James river.

On June 14, threw up earthworks about three-fourths of a mile from the James, and one mile from Harrison's landing. At 11 p.m. moved out of the works to cross the river. On the 15th went on board a boat, steamed across to the other shore, and debarked at 6 a.m. Marched two miles and went into camp; then marched at 1 p.m. same day, and halted at 9 a.m. on the 16th. There lay in line of battle until 6 p.
m., then moved to assault the enemy's lines. Here, on the 16th of June, at 6:30 p. m., Colonel Charles E. Hapgood was severely wounded in the arm, the bullet being removed by Assistant-Surgeon William Child on the battle-field. The bullet that wounded Colonel Hapgood first killed a soldier who stood in front of him, the bullet passing through his body.

The above narrative of the part taken in the Cold Harbor campaign is based upon the official report of Colonel Hapgood, which is here given, though it may seem a repetition of the above narrative. Here ceased Colonel Hapgood's connection with the active command of the regiment, he being in hospital and then detailed on other service away from the field.

"DIVISION HOSPITAL, IN THE FIELD, June 18, 1864.

ASSISTANT-ADJUTANT GENERAL,

"First Brigade, First Division, Second Corps"—

"SIR:—I have the honor to submit my report of the operations of the Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers at the battle of Cold Harbor, Va:—

"The regiment had been doing garrison duty at the prisoners' camp at Point Lookout during the winter of 1863-4, and left that post at 11:30, May 27, en route for Port Royal, Va., with orders to report at head-quarters Second Corps as soon as possible. We arrived at Port Royal at 3:30 p. m., the 28th.

"May 29. Left camp at 7 a. m. for the front, having in charge a train of one hundred and twenty wagons of the Second Corps and went into camp at 6 p. m., near Newtown.

"May 30. Left camp at 6 a. m. and, crossing the Mattaponny at Dunkirk, went into camp at 7 p. m.

"May 31. Took up the line of march at 5 a. m., and leaving the train at 3 p. m., with the chief quartermaster of the corps, went into camp for the night, and spent the afternoon trying to find the way to head-quarters Second Corps.

"June 1. Left camp at 6 a. m. and arrived at corps head-quarters at 4 p. m. and were assigned to the First Brigade.
We marched with the brigade at 10, the same evening, and marched till 10 a. m. the 2nd, and then threw up a line of works, behind which we lay the balance of the night. At 4:30 a. m., June 3, the regiment, with the brigade, charged the enemy's works and carried them, capturing two guns and one hundred and twenty-five prisoners, which were sent to the rear. I found the enemy had a second line, and as my losses, up to this time, had been very light, I moved up to attack the second line, and then ascertained that the other regiments of the brigade had not carried the enemy's works, and that part of the Fourth Brigade, which went over on our right, was obliged to retire, and that the Fifth Regiment was between the enemy's lines with no connection on either flank, and, immediately, on ascertaining that no supports were in sight, gave orders to withdraw. So close were we to the second line that some of the men were captured before I gave the order to retire. The regiment being very badly cut up, I was given till the evening of the 4th to rest, and that night moved the regiment into the trenches where we remained till the 12th, and moved out at 9:30 p. m. Marched till 3 a. m., the 13th, and then were ordered to Bottom's bridge to remain till the picket passed, and then to rejoin the column. We marched at 7 a. m., and at 7 p. m. overtook the column and went into camp.

"June 14. Threw up a line of works about three fourths of a mile from the James river and one mile from Harrison's landing and at 11 p. m. moved out of them to cross the river.

"June 15. Embarked to cross the river at 2 a. m.; left the boat at 6 a. m. Marched two miles and then went into camp. The regiment marched at 1 p. m., and until 9 a. m. the 16th. We lay in line of battle until 6 p. m. and then moved to assault the enemy's lines. I was severely wounded at 6:30 and left the lines. The losses at Cold Harbor were:

Officers killed, 2
Officers wounded, 1
Enlisted men killed, 32
Enlisted men wounded, 191

"Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES E. HAPGOOD,
Colonel Com. Fifth N. H. Vols."
Had the troops upon either flank succeeded in breaking the enemy's lines and in advancing as far as the Fifth Regiment, with proper supports, the position might have been held. Says Kettell: "Had the Union troops held this point they would have had a position whence the entire of the enemy's line might have been enfiladed."

The recruits had been taunted with cowardice by the veterans before the battle, but they proved to be brave men, and did honor to themselves, the regiment and the state by their conduct at the battle of Cold Harbor.

A new line of works having been constructed, the regiment remained therein until the 12th, meeting with losses daily, there having been up to that time two hundred and twenty-six killed and wounded.

Of Cold Harbor Lieutenant Geo. D. Gove says: "General Grant, in his 'Memoirs,' fails to do the Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers justice in his account of the battle of Cold Harbor (Vol. ii, page 270) The facts are these: The sunken road, which Grant says Barlow captured with prisoners and three guns, turning them upon the enemy, etc., etc., was not quite halfway between the point where we started on the charge and the main line of rebel breastworks; it was not held by the rebels unless by their pickets; no guns were turned upon the enemy for no guns were there; neither were there any prisoners captured there; but Barlow's line, when it reached this road, halted, and in a ravine a little farther on, while the Fifth still advanced. We did not notice that the general line had halted, and advanced until over and beyond the rebel breastworks, not an outwork, but their main line. Then we discovered that the rest of the line had not come, and we were alone; that there were rebels upon our right and left, and a new line advancing in front, and that we would soon be surrounded. I think I was the first to call Colonel Hapgood's attention to this fact. He ordered us to fall back to the front side of the outer rebel works and hold them until supports came, but our men, many of them raw recruits, when once moving back, could not be halted; so we all fell back to the road, where the remainder of Bar-
low's Division had halted. Here we fortified and remained for seven days. We captured some prisoners and cannon, how many I cannot say, but of course the guns fell into the rebels' hands again when we retreated. The Fifth was the only regiment in Barlow's Division that took any prisoners or cannon; the only regiment that broke the rebel lines; the only regiment that left any dead or wounded within two hundred yards of the rebel main line. We lost many men inside their line. Captain Goodwin was killed, and fell at my feet, twenty yards inside the rebel works. Had all of Barlow's Division kept on with the Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers, the battle of Cold Harbor might have resulted differently, and General Grant would not have regretted that he ordered the charge to be made. Still, neither Colonel Hapgood nor the regiment has ever received any credit for what they did. Had it been a Massachusetts regiment the country would have rung with it. We would never hear the last of it. It would become a familiar story to our descendants. But as it is when the participants are dead, the memory of the gallant charge of the Fifth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers, June 3, 1864, will be dead also."

Lieutenant Ira T. Bronson, Company I of the Fifth, now Doctor Ira T. Bronson, Sedalia, Mo., relates that after the repulse at Cold Harbor, and the major part of the army had fallen back, and while Private Lougee and Lieutenant Bronson were attempting to do the same, they came upon Lieutenant E. H. Marston, regimental adjutant, and as they passed him he stumbled, staggered along, said, "I can go no farther," and fell to the ground like one dead. Bronson called to passers to aid in removing him, but no one responded, excepting Private Lougee. The enemy were then combing the locality with grape and canister. However, Bronson and Lougee, with blankets, removed the adjutant to a cabin, he being all the while in a dead faint. Just then Captain Humphrey, regimental officer of the day, passing, said, "Carry the man off the field if possible." They succeeded in removing Marston to a cabin in the woods. Here they left him, expecting never to see him again, but a good
Providence spared him. They returned to the regiment to find Captain Humphrey dead. Marston was shot through either thigh, posterior to the femur. He was an excellent soldier.

Here let us recapitulate the principal movements. On June 13, at 9 p. m., we began the march to the left, reaching Bottom's bridge at daylight next morning, where the regiment did picket duty until 8 a. m., when it again moved forward; marched all day; camped about three miles below Harrison's landing, and remained here until just before midnight of the 14th. Crossed the James river next morning; issued rations in the forenoon; resumed the march at 1 p. m., and halted in front of Petersburg at midnight, having marched about thirty miles; then made another march before daylight to near the picket line, and at half-past five p. m. our division, with the Fifth upon the right, charged the enemy's line, Colonel Hapgood being wounded. Here properly closes the Cold Harbor campaign, the movement across the Chickahominy and James rivers being the real object of the battle of Cold Harbor.
CHAPTER XXIII.

SOUTH OF THE JAMES—SIEGE OF PETERSBURG—DEEP BOTTOM—REAM'S STATION—REPORTS AND ORDER—DETAILS OF THE SIEGE—DISCHARGE OF ORIGINAL MEN.

The morning of June 15, 1864, found the Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers with the Second Corps, upon the south side of the James river in bivouac near Windmill point until about noon. We had moved about two miles from the landing, and halted to receive rations, which had been ordered from General Butler's supply. At 1 p.m. began the march toward Petersburg. We marched about twelve miles and went into camp at midnight, where we remained until the forenoon of the 16th, then moved across an open field and arrived in rear of the Eighteenth Corps at 4 p.m. The brigade was formed on the right of the division line, and charged on the enemy's intrenchments, carrying the first line of rifle-pits, and gaining a position within two hundred and fifty yards of his second line. To the right was the Eighteenth Corps in line of battle. The Second Corps was massed by division. The charge was made at 6:30 p.m.; the Confederate line was captured, Colonel Hapgood was wounded, and for a time the fighting was desperate, the regiment losing forty men, killed and wounded. This affair brought the Fifth Regiment into a rough, deep, irregular ravine, covered in every direction with a thick growth of vines, briers, brambles, fallen trees and fences. Here the line halted. June 17, General Burnside's corps was upon the left. At daybreak a charge was made by him and some captures were made.

Now the command of the Fifth Regiment fell to Major James E. Larkin. At about 3 p.m. General Burnside made a second attack with the left of the Second Corps, but was compelled to retire with considerable loss. General Barlow's
division of the Second Corps engaged in this attack. The Fifth, under Major Larkin, being upon the left of the brigade and division, moved out and advanced toward the enemy's works, changing front under fire to gain a more advantageous position, standing on elevated ground with no protection, natural or artificial, and being near the enemy's works, maintained such a rapid, accurate and deadly fire, that the enemy could not rise above their breastworks without meeting certain death; and, hence, could not return an effective fire. The regiment was not withdrawn until one hundred and sixty rounds of ammunition per man had been exhausted. Here the Fifth lost twenty-nine men killed and wounded. In no action, during its long and arduous service, was the regiment ever managed with more skill, or exhibited greater valor and determination to perform its duty, or presented more cases of personal coolness and bravery under fire than it did in this. Where Cross, Hapgood or Larkin might lead and direct, there the Fifth was still the same brave, fighting, practical, well disciplined organization; sure of being well led, and certain to find hard fighting. During this action every man did his duty; yet individual valor and conspicuous coolness is worthy of mention. We may mention here First-Sergeant R. H. Chase, Company C, for his marked exhibition of these qualities throughout this action. Three times, through the heavy fire, he carried communications to the commander of the brigade, and with his own hands brought ammunition from the breastworks to his regiment.

On the morning of the 18th it was discovered that the enemy had retired to a line of works about one mile toward Petersburg. The Union forces advanced their position so as to hold the Petersburg and Norfolk Railroad. This advance was accomplished without heavy fighting, though there was brisk skirmishing. The Fifth lost five men in this affair. On the 19th brisk skirmishing continued. The Confederates had a strong position well fortified. The regiment lost one man. During the 20th there was much skirmishing and the regiment lost one man. In the evening the corps, being relieved by the Ninth Corps, moved to the left and rear. On
the 21st at 6 a.m. the corps moved to the left about five miles, marching until 2 p.m., and arrived near the Weldon Railroad. After two hours skirmishing fell back one-half mile and threw up breastworks. This day we captured Colonel Baker of a North Carolina regiment of cavalry. The incident is worthy of mention. Colonel Baker was in command of a Confederate brigade. He and his staff were sleeping in a barn in the midst of a large field or opening. A portion of the Fifth deployed as skirmishers advanced rapidly across this field and suddenly and unexpectedly surrounded the barn and captured the sleepers without a shot. The non-combatants at the rear, upon the Union border of the field, were amused to see the captives brought in. The Confederate colonel, clothed in the finest of Confederate gray, was mounted upon a beautiful, well caparisoned white horse, and one of his staff was securely mounted behind. Both Unionists and Confederates, captors and captives, were laughing, though the cheeks of the Confederates were blushing with shame and chagrin.

June 22, at 4 p.m., the division resisted a most determined attack from the Confederates under General Hill. In this fight lost three men.

June 23, all the forces upon either side were quiet. In the evening the Second Corps advanced to the left and front about one-half mile and erected earthworks, relieving a brigade of the Sixth Corps.

June 24, moved back at 6:30 p.m. to our former position in the breastworks, leaving our picket one mile and a half out. We remained in this second line until the last days of June.

June 25, remained quiet with the prospect of a few days of rest. During all this month the weather was hot, dry, dusty and exhausting; the water was scanty and of bad quality, and the men suffered exceedingly. Says William H. Weston's diary: "No rain yet. I never saw men suffer from the heat as they do here. The sun burns down on us and the air is full of dust—so dusty that a man can hardly see a rod from him as he travels." Says Levi Johnson's diary: "It is awfully hot and dry."
June 26 was quiet all along the line. No fighting. It was Sunday and the first day of rest since joining the army at Cold Harbor. On the 27th there was much firing, musketry and artillery. Hot, dry, sultry and dusty. On the 28th moved to rear of works into the woods and went into camp. The men arrange for good and permanent quarters. The siege of Petersburg has now become a reality. Lines are drawn, approaches are planned, strongholds are fixed and all things arranged for the business of war. On the right are heard the booming of Butler's and Smith's guns and mortars. The gods of war will soon be holding high carnival. May God pity the brave men from the North and from the South!

June 29, a part of the Sixth Corps went out to aid some cavalry returning from a raid. Our regiment and brigade at 3 p.m. moved to the left to fill a vacancy caused by the removal of these troops. No fighting on our front. No rain.

June 30, the regiment was mustered for pay. There was heavy firing on our right, but none in our front. The whole regiment was on picket. Had a fine position in the woods.

The regiment had been now almost exactly thirty days on fighting duty since its prolonged rest at Point Lookout; had been under fire and on the march almost literally every day for one month. It had met with daily losses in killed, wounded and prisoners, and its labors were incessant.

July 1, there was no fighting in our front. Two days' rations of all kinds were issued. The regiment returned from picket and went into the breastworks. The boys were rejoicing over the newspaper reports that a treat would be issued July 4, in the form of vegetables, soft-bread and other good things; and that suitable clothing would be issued soon. The weather continued hot, dry and oppressive.

July 2, rations of fresh beef were issued. The regiment moved to the rear into the woods to our former camping ground. All quiet except heavy firing on our right.

July 3, the men received their clothing. No change in affairs. All quiet along the lines; no rain; the nights are cool and comfortable. Two days' rations were issued of molasses, vinegar, rice and a ration of whiskey; fixed up
camp and had religious services. July 4 was quiet, no fighting. July 5 was quiet along the lines. The good things came and the regiment had an abundance of onions and other vegetables. July 6, matters remained the same. July 7, nothing new. July 8, a large detail went out from the brigade to build forts and dig intrenchments on our front. Eighty men went from our regiment.

July 9. Everything moves on prosperously in the siege operations.

July 10, the brigade moved about two miles to the left to relieve the Sixth Corps, it being ordered to City Point. The brigade is thrown out on picket to support the cavalry picket. No firing in our front and no rain.

The following general remarks may be made respecting these few days. Comparative quiet; very hot and dusty Picket, artillery firing and mortar shelling goes on. The mortar shells can be seen at night as their fuse burn during passage in great arcs across the sky. Often there are thirty in the air at one time. Our men are protected by strong bomb-proofs. We have earthworks, bomb-proofs and covered ways extending many miles from the Southside Railroad to the Appomattox and James rivers. The enemy's works are equally extended and strong. "The redoubts are immense on our line, and all connected by curtains for infantry. There is a vast armament of artillery on both sides which thunders away enough to frighten the world, but does but very little execution among the men. The fatigue is terrible to the men who are digging in the works, making new redoubts, curtains, covered ways and other siege works. Whole divisions of 10,000 men are detailed for fatigue duty at the same time. The works will soon form such a labyrinth that none but those who are in them daily will be able to find the way to the front, or when there to get out again." The writer knows from personal observation that the above quotation was exactly correct. The rattling fire of the musketry, the thundering of the cannon, the booming of the mortars constituted a grand exhibition by night and by day. The two mighty armies were crowding as closely as
possible to each other, constantly watching that no possible opportunity could be afforded the other to gain an advantage. Thus passed days, weeks and months in heat, dust, rain, mud, cold and in every possible form of suffering. This constant care, watching and loss of sleep caused great and lasting exhaustion among the men. The thousands in the hospitals sick from fevers would prove this statement.

July 11, orders were received to move out of our rifle-pits that night to destroy the works in the vicinity of the Williams house and to mass the corps near. This was blind business to the troops, and many comments, suggestions, guesses and wise conclusions were made.

July 12, the corps moved out at 3 o'clock in the morning and massed in the neighborhood of the Williams house and destroyed the works in compliance with orders. William Weston's diary on this date says: "The second and third divisions of the Second Corps arrive. The movements of the corps are mysterious, and we cannot make out what they mean. To-day the corps is engaged in leveling the works all along in our front. Toward night we are sent out on a reconnoissance on the extreme left flank, march four or five miles, halt until midnight, and return. Then we start for the right, leaving only the cavalry pickets on the left. The works on this part of the line are all demolished and we are started for our original point in front of Petersburg." At 9:45 p.m., General Hancock had orders from army headquarters directing him to move into position in rear of the Fifth Corps, and the Second Corps took position on right and left of the Norfolk road near a deserted house.

July 13 to July 25 there was no movement of the Second Corps. Firing day and night. Weather hot, dry and dusty.

July 15, Weston says: "To-day we move a little to the right and erect tents. The whole division is out leveling breastworks. The works on the left of the Fifth Corps to the extreme left of the line for a distance of three or four miles are all leveled to the ground. Don't know what to make of it. For the first time since the first of June the sky is overcast with clouds indicating rain."
On the 16th, he says: "The siege of Petersburg still goes on; our lines are gradually drawing in on the rebels, and it seems as if they would be compelled to evacuate the city before long. The Second Corps is building new works."

July 17, he says: "This morning is as hot and sultry as ever. The prospect for rain is poor indeed. Everything is quiet along the lines; only an occasional shot from a siege gun is heard to go shrieking through the air; or the bursting of a rebel shell in answer to a shot from our guns."

July 18, Weston says: "We were called up and started for the left flank; but the orders were countermanded and the troops were sent back to camp with orders to be ready at a moment's notice if needed."

July 19 it began to rain in good earnest—the first since June 1. The troops had orders to erect bunks in their tents. It rained all day. Nothing more than an occasional shot or shell from the rebels.

July 20. This morning was cool. The roads are deep with mud instead of dust. The division is cutting a road through to the rear for the passage of the siege guns. At 6 p.m., it began to rain again; had a good, cooling thunder-shower.

July 21. There is nothing new to-day. Firing with vigor from both sides, with little damage. Now and then a house is burned in the city by shells. Troops resting for work to-night.

July 22, the Confederates opened on the Ninth Corps, and cannonading lasted nearly all night.

July 23. The firing last night was caused by one division of negroes relieving another in the Ninth Corps.

Sunday, July 24. All quiet; began raining at 6 p.m.

July 25. Rained all night; the wind was in the northeast and very cold. Everything indicates a move soon.

July 26. The artillery of the corps is ready for a move, the horses being harnessed and hitched to the guns and caissons. The troops have drawn extra rations and ammunition; no man to leave camp, but all to be ready to move at a moment's notice. At noon have orders to march; broke camp at 3:30 p.m.
July 27. Marched until 3 o'clock this morning. We crossed the James river at about 2:30 a.m., and camped at 3 a.m. Broke camp at 5 a.m., and the brigade was thrown out as skirmishers, and an advance ordered; came upon the enemy about 6 a.m., and charged them, capturing some prisoners and four large guns. The fight lasted an hour. Our men followed the retreating enemy about three miles and halted for a rest.

July 28. The brigade was relieved last evening and camped for the night. Artillery is getting into position; and the gunboats are shelling the woods from the river. At 10 a.m., the Confederates are discovered on a hill two miles in the rear of their first line; our artillery and gunboats shell them vigorously, driving them out from their works. In the morning of this day a skirmish line composed of the Fifth, Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteers, One Hundred Eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers and Twenty-sixth Michigan Volunteers was advanced. The division with the Fifth was withdrawn at dark to the first line of captured works. The fire of the gunboats was very effective, nearly every shell alighting in the enemy's works, and being fifteen-inch shells they made the "Johnnies" skip around amazingly.

July 29. Orders received to recross the James river tonight and march to a position in rear of the Eighteenth Corps, which is in intrenchments in front of Petersburg. Accordingly when it became dark the troops commenced recrossing the James at Jones' neck. At 11:15 p.m., both divisions, the first and second, are across the James. The troops now march all night to assume their position in rear of Burnside's corps, as support.

July 30. At 4:45 a.m. the advanced columns had arrived nearly in the position to which our corps had been ordered. Here we witnessed the explosion of an immense mine under the enemy's works. Ten thousand pounds of gunpowder were placed under a redoubt heavily garrisoned with infantry and artillery. "The earth was thrown to a great height, and seemed, from where we stood, to rise in the air like an enormous whirlwind." The whole redoubt was torn to pieces and
many men and guns thrown high in the air. Immediately all the artillery upon either side opened, and for a time there was an immense roar of the big guns. Every kind of missile was thrown about carelessly in the little valley; black smoke covered all, being suspended a little above the earth. All this made a grand, awful, sublime, terrible picture of war. The entire Second Corps was massed upon a sidehill in full view. The writer saw a Whitworth ball from a rebel battery come among our men, glancing from a hill in our advance, jumping about from point to point, and finally coming to rest in a very respectful manner directly beneath a stretcher upon which General Miles was reclining.

During this affair Major Larkin, his brother and the writer, from curiosity and to see how matters were progressing, advanced to the summit of a hill toward the enemy's batteries. Thence we could see the shot strike in the valley below and, glancing, fly over and beyond us. Soon a ten-pound cannon-ball struck a large oak stump very near us. Not being anxious to become celebrated by being taken for great generals, or by being killed on the battle-field, we retreated in decently good order. The corps was held in reserve during all this affair.

The march of the previous night was a tedious one, with only the usual rests of ten minutes in each hour. The men were much exhausted.

Here is given Major Larkin's reports:

"HEAD-QUARTERS FIFTH N H. VOLS.,
NEAR PETERSBURG, VA., Aug. 9, 1864.

"CAPTAIN:—I have the honor to transmit the following report of the part taken by the Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers in the operations carried on during the fourth epoch as indicated in Special Orders, No. 209, current series, from head-quarters of Army of the Potomac.

"In pursuance of orders from the War Department, the Fifth New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry reported for duty to
the major-general commanding the Army of the Potomac on
the 31st day of May, 1864, and was assigned to the Second
Corps.

"Early in the morning of the 1st day of June the line of
march was taken up and, in the afternoon of the same day,
the regiment, commanded by Colonel Charles E. Hapgood,
and mustering twenty-seven commissioned officers and about
550 enlisted men, reported for duty to Major-General Hancock,
commanding the Second Corps, then lying at Gaines' farm,
Va. By order of General Hancock, the Fifth New Hamp­
shire was assigned to the First Division, Brigadier-General
F. C. Barlow, and by him again assigned to the First Brigade
of that division. About 10 o'clock in the evening of the 12th,
this regiment moved with the rest of the corps toward Cold
Harbor, arriving in the vicinity of that place in the forenoon
of the 2nd of June. In the afternoon, line of battle was formed
and moved a short distance to the front awaiting further
orders. Toward night breastworks were commenced, and
were strengthened as much as possible during the night.

"On the morning of the 3rd of June the regiment moved
out from the breastworks and formed in line immediately in
rear of the picket line, having on its right the Second New
York Heavy Artillery and the One Hundred and Eighty-third
Pennsylvania on the left. At the command to advance, the
Fifth New Hampshire moved toward the enemy's breast­
works on the double-quick without firing a shot. The rebels
were driven from their intrenchments in front of the regi­
ment, leaving the guns and several prisoners in our posses­
sion. After pursuing the retreating foe a short distance the
enemy's supports were encountered, and opened a galling
cross fire. Unavoidably in some disorder from charging over
so great a distance, fired upon from front and both flanks,
and failing of any support, the regiment withdrew to the posi­
tion from which it had started, with an aggregated loss in
killed, wounded and missing of 202 officers and men.

"From the 3rd to the 12th of June the Fifth New Hamp­
shire Volunteers remained in the breastworks at Cold Har­
bor, suffering numerous losses from the enemy's fire.
A list of killed, wounded and missing in these operations before Cold Harbor is respectfully forwarded.

'I am very respectfully, sir,

JAMES E. LARKIN,
Major Com. Regt.

CAPTAIN G. H. CALDWELL,
Ass. Adjt. General First Brigade.'

HEA-D-QUARTERS FIFTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLS.,
NEAR PETERSBURG, VA., Aug. 9, 1864.

CAPTAIN:—I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers in the operations of the fifth epoch:—

About 9 o'clock on the night of the 12th of June the Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers left their works at Cold Harbor and took up the line of march for the Chickahominy river.

On the morning of the 13th the regiment relieved a portion of the Sixth Corps as guard at Bottom's bridge. After the passage of the Second Corps, the Fifth New Hampshire, following in the rear of the corps, crossed the river at Long bridge and arrived at Wilcox landing on the James river on the night of the 13th.

During the night of the 14th the Fifth crossed the James, arriving in front of Petersburg on the morning of the 16th of June. About 3 p. m., the Fifth formed line of battle on the extreme right of the First Division. In the engagement which followed, Colonel Charles E. Hapgood was wounded and the command of the regiment devolved on Major James E. Larkin. In the evening a line of rifle-pits was thrown up.

During a charge made by a portion of the Ninth Corps on the 17th I was ordered by the brigade commander to move my regiment forward. In the execution of this order the regiment moved out of its breastworks in line of battle and making a half wheel to the right occupied a rise of ground in front of the enemy's earthworks, commanding the rebel works, for
two hours and a half, and expending 160 rounds of ammunition per man. While all did well I beg to make special mention of First-Sergeant R. H. Chase, Company C, for his bravery and coolness throughout this action. Three times, through the heavy fire, he carried communications to the brigade commander, and with his own hands brought cartridges from the breastworks to his regiment.

"On the 18th the Fifth moved forward and took a position near the Petersburg and Norfolk Railroad. In gaining the railroad six men were wounded on the skirmish line. The regiment remained in the second line of battle till the night of June 20.

"On the 21st of June the regiment moved to the left toward the Jerusalem plank road, crossed that road, and proceeded toward the Petersburg and Welden Railroad. At night the regiment went on picket. The next morning it was withdrawn and, rejoining the division, marched to the right, in front of a line of works, which had been thrown up the night before by a portion of the division. After proceeding a short distance we were countermarched, and occupied the breastworks just in time to repel an attack from a rebel force in our front.

"On the 24th of June the regiment moved to the second line, where it remained until July 9. During the night of the 9th, the Fifth moved to the left and relieved a portion of the picket of the Sixth Corps, where we remained till July 12. At that date the regiment was withdrawn from the picket-line and moved some three miles farther to the left down the Jerusalem road to the cavalry's support.

On the morning of the 13th camped in rear of the Fifth Corps, where we remained till July 26, performing our part of the arduous fatigue duty required in the prosecution of the siege.

"On the afternoon of July 26 took up line of march for Deep Bottom, crossed the James about 3 a. m. of the 27th, and rested a short time on the north branch. Line of battle was formed, the Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteers on the right, the One Hundred and Eighty-third Pennsylvania
in the center, the Fifth New Hampshire on the left. The left wing of the Fifth was then deployed as skirmishers, the right wing being in reserve. The line moved upon the enemy's works, driving him out and capturing four Parrott guns and a number of small arms and prisoners.

"On the night of July 29, the regiment left Deep Bottom and, recrossing the James, arrived in front of Petersburg the next day. During the affair of the 30th the regiment was held in reserve.

"I am your obedient servant,

JAMES E. LARKIN,
Major Com. Fifth N H Vols.

"CAPT. G. H. CALDWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General."

The following is an order from General Hancock relating to the conduct of the Fifth and other troops:

HEAD-QUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 31, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 25.

The major-general commanding desires to express to the troops his gratification with their conduct during the late movement across the James river. While all the troops who kept their ranks and sustained the arduous marches are deserving of praise, the following organizations seem to merit particular mention: The Fifth New Hampshire * * * * from General Miles' Brigade, constituting part of the skirmish line of General Barlow's Division, for their gallantry in the capture of the enemy's battery, on the morning of the 27th.

By order of Major-General Hancock.

F. A. WALKER,
Asst. Adj.-General.

OFF. RECORDS, WAR OF THE REBELLION. Series i. Vol. XL. Part i. Reports.

July 30, the regiment and corps, after the explosion of the mine and the fighting following it, and before dark, are moved to the camp from which we marched on our Deep Bottom expe-
dition. The day was exceedingly hot, and many men had sunstroke while laying still on the reserve. These men were exhausted by several days' marching, fighting and loss of sleep, hence were more sensitive to depressing influences.

Sunday, July 31, the regiment erected tents on their old camp-ground, and cleaned up generally. Expected to be paid off soon. The day was very hot; had plenty of rain, which commenced at 3 p.m., to lay the dust and cool the air. At 7 p.m., orders came to pack up and be ready to move at a moment's notice.

August 1. We are still in our camp. The order to be ready to move at a moment's notice is renewed today.

August 2. Very quiet. All waiting for Grant's next move. Various rumors in camp. At 5 p.m., are having a nice, cool rain.

August 3. All is quiet along the lines. Our troops occupy the same lines they did before the explosion and assault. There is constant picket firing. Troops are ordered to draw everything necessary for garrison duty, such as knapsacks, haversacks, canteens and blankets. For the first time all the troops have rations of salt mackerel.

August 4. All quiet today. The weather is cool, pleasant and comfortable. The troops are cleaning camp and putting bunks in their tents. This is the President's fast-day.

August 5. All quiet in the morning. At 6 p.m., a heavy cannonading is going on all along the lines. The Confederates exploded a mine under one of our forts. No harm to us; the fort had been dismantled and abandoned. At 7:30 p.m., the firing still continues and the Second Corps is moving to the front.

August 6. Cannonading and picket firing continue incessantly, and particularly in front of the Ninth Corps. The weather is hot and sultry.

August 7. Another Sabbath dawns on the army, but there is no change in affairs. The weather is very hot; the roads are very dusty and rain is much needed. At 7 p.m., heavy cannonading.

August 8. There is heavy cannonading in the morning.
and at night. All is quiet in the middle of the day. The weather is very hot and oppressive.

August 9. Cannonading in the morning, which ceases at sunrise. A large detail from the brigade goes out to labor on a fort. A large detail was out all night, which to-day's detail is to relieve. 7 p.m., cool; heavy cannonading.

August 10. Artillery duel in the morning. The working detail has returned; has been unmasking a new fort built by our troops. At 7 p.m., the rebels were piling the shot and shells into our lines hot and heavy and our guns were not idle; cool.

August 11. Plenty of firing. Two days ago a boat-load of fixed ammunition exploded at City Point, causing much loss of life and property. The writer saw the smoke and soon after visited the locality; things were scattered about in great disorder.

August 12. About 3 p.m., the rebels opened fire all along the line, and the cannonading was heavy and furious. At 1:30 p.m., had orders to be ready to move; we strike tents at 3 p.m. and form in line ready to march; our destination is unknown to us. At 7 p.m., we move out toward City Point, but no one seems to know where we are going or what for.

August 13. The corps and the Fifth arrived at City Point at 10 o'clock last night; are now waiting for the transports. Where are we going? is the universal question. Heavy firing up the river. At 3 p.m. we go on board the steamers, drop down the river one mile and anchor. Remain here until 10 p.m., then steam up the river for Deep Bottom. It is said that seven men in the brigade have died on account of the excessive heat.

Sunday, August 14. We arrived at Deep Bottom at 3 a.m. and landed at 4 a.m. At 6 a.m., a skirmish line is advancing toward the rebel lines, and we are preparing for an attack. At 7 p.m., our line is advancing and driving the enemy. Generals Grant and Hancock are present, directing the movements of the troops in person. At 8 p.m., our men have driven the enemy two or three miles, and have captured two lines of works. The Fifth has not been engaged. The
remaining regiments have suffered heavily. The weather was terribly hot and several men died from the excessive heat. We had a heavy thunder-shower in the evening.

August 15. Our men are upon the same ground as last night. At 12 m., we are near Malvern Hill; our brigade came here to support the cavalry. Our force consists of the Second and Tenth Corps and the Second Division of cavalry.

August 16. This morning our brigade is on the march for Charles City Cross Roads to support the cavalry. At 8 a. m., the Fifth is deployed on the skirmish line and is engaged with the enemy. At 11 a. m., the Confederate General Chambliss was killed by our skirmishers, and his body is in our possession. William Weston, of Company E, aided in the removal of the body to the rear.

At 3 p. m., our men are falling back after skirmishing to within seven miles of Richmond. The Confederates have been re-enforced, and are in heavy force in our front. Two of the original men of Company E were killed to-day—S. O. Benton and S. Blaisdell. At 7 p. m. we retreated about three miles.

The writer may be allowed to relate some incidents. After the regiment had been deployed as skirmishers, the writer followed along in the rear leading his white horse. He heard and saw the scrimmage that ended in the death of General Chambliss. The general was a small man, neatly dressed, having on a fine, white, well-laundried shirt with coat, hat and pants to match. He refused to surrender, fought our men and was shot through the neck and upper chest. His body was carried to the rear, but returned to the Confederate lines that night.

The skirmish line pushed on. Soon the writer found that his white horse was a good mark for sharpshooters, and concluded that he could advance more slowly and be as useful. The Fifth on the advance still pushed on supported by the other regiments of the brigade. Soon the Confederates were met in force and the Union troops fell back. The supporting regiments moved down the hill at more than a slow march and not in very good order. The writer retreated with
them, and we halted at the foot of the hill in the edge of the woods. After a time the Fifth, having gathered in its men, came marching down the hill with its commander leading and smoking very unconcernedly. This leader was Captain Ricker, than whom a braver man never fought on a battlefield. With our wounded in an ambulance, all then fell back.

August 17. To-day we are on the extreme right of the line about one mile from the place we left yesterday. It is said that we came here to draw the Confederates from their right. At supper the writer had as a guest William Weston. Our bill of fare was green, boiled corn, hard-tack, coffee and fried pork.

August 18, 9 a. m. We passed a quiet night with the exception of an outburst on the picket line now and then. Great guns are booming up the river. At 11 a. m., we are again on the march to join the corps, having been detached to support cavalry. At 6 p. m., we are in same position as on Sunday. At 7 p. m., heavy firing along the right of the line. Orders have just come to go to the right to support the cavalry. The rebels are trying to turn our flank. Rained all day.

August 19. Again in our old position. The rebels were repulsed in their attack last night. We were relieved by the Tenth Corps. Are stationed in good rifle-pits along the New Market road. Heavy and continuous firing toward Petersburg during most of the night. To-night it rains hard.

August 20. Is still raining. It rained all night and everything is soaked. At 6 p. m., everything is packed and we have orders to move. Still raining, and there is a prospect that we shall have a wet night to march.

Sunday, August 21. We arrived here in front of Petersburg at 7 a. m., after marching all night through the mud and rain. At 9 a. m., we are in our old camp again. Heavy cannonading can be heard in the direction of the Danville Railroad. At 2 p. m., we have just had orders to march to the left, where fighting is going on. At 2:30 p. m., as we are marching, the guns all along the line are at it and pouring shot and shell into the enemy.

August 22. To-day finds us in the rear of the Fifth Corps,
on the extreme left of the army. We arrived here at about 5 p. m., yesterday, and came here to support the Fifth Corps. The fighting was on the Weldon Railroad in our front. The enemy charged the Fifth Corps, but were repulsed with heavy loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, and one general officer. At 4 p. m., we are on the Weldon Railroad, the whole division tearing up track, burning sleepers and bending the rails. At 6 p. m., it is raining hard; the fires of the burning sleepers can be seen far away.

August 23. We are still along the railroad, which is destroyed for nearly six miles. No artillery has arrived on account of the mud. At 9 a. m., our division and all the cavalry are massed on the extreme left expecting an attack. At 12 m., our brigade is along the railroad for two miles destroying it. At 6 p. m., we are camped at Ream’s Station for the night. At 7 p. m., the cavalry are having a brisk fight about one mile away.

August 24. No rebels in sight. We are destroying the railroad below Ream’s Station. At 7 p. m., we are laying at Ream’s Station, expecting to remain for the night.

August 25. We were in the breastworks during the forenoon. About noon the enemy came down on us in heavy force, drove in our pickets and attacked our left flank, but were repulsed. Now they attack our center closed en masse; again they were repulsed with terrible slaughter. Again and again they attack, but each time are repulsed, our artillery mowing them down by hundreds. The fifth time they assaulted our right center, and succeeded in breaking our line, capturing several of our guns. The Second Corps, under General Hancock, leave the works and retreat past the church, down the hill, through the woods, leaving sixteen cannon in the hands of the enemy. At about 6 p. m., Major Larkin of the Fifth, with some choice men from his regiment, returned to the works, now between the two lines, and brought away several of the captured cannon. Other officers and another regiment are mentioned as having done this. The writer of this can testify to this action, and remembers the anxiety with which he witnessed the operation from a comparatively safe position in
the edge of the woods. The writer also remembers how earnestly General Hancock attempted, with his staff, to arrest the retreat of his men. With sword in one hand and hat in the other, he faced his retreating regiments coming from the center, and exclaimed "For God's sake do not run!" But they did run. They ingloriously retreated. The writer also remembers how two mule teams, loaded with intrenching tools, also ingloriously retreated, tools flying, mules galloping, wagons jumping and rocking from side to side. The corps in this disastrous conflict lost 3,500 men, seven colors and five guns. The Fifth lost twenty-three in killed and wounded. Among the killed was Lieutenant Robert H. Chase, lately promoted from sergeant.

August 26. We found ourselves, at about 3 p.m., on the extreme left of our lines, where we had destroyed breastworks on the 12th and 13th of July, having fallen back from Ream's Station last night. We are encamped near the Williams house.

August 27 We remained near the Williams house until 10 a.m., and then returned to our old camp-ground in front of Petersburg. Sutler arrived to-day.

Sunday, August 28. To-day all are busy cleaning camp. Had an inspection. All quiet along the lines. There was heavy firing last night.

August 29. Pleasant; heavy cannonading during afternoon, continuing until 11 p.m.

August 30. An occasional shot from our guns. Pay-rolls for six months made out.

August 31. To-day all mustered for six months' pay. Weather very hot during middle of the day; cool at night and morning. Quiet along the lines.

Thursday, September 1. No firing; last night cool, to-day hot. Still in camp near Ninth Corps. At 7 p.m. we have orders to pack and be ready to move at a moment's notice. Same countermanded and we remain in camp.

September 2. This morning a deserter was shot in the presence of the division. He deserted from a picket post, became mired in a marsh, was discovered, brought in, tried, found guilty and was shot sitting on his burial box.
September 3. Nothing of importance has transpired in our regiment, brigade, division or corps. A man was hung in the Tenth Corps to-day for murder—shot a comrade. News of the capture of Atlanta, Ga., was received with cheers.

Sunday, September 4. The day is very quiet and seems like a Sunday at home. Had services by the chaplain of the Fifth regiment. All quiet along the lines.

September 5. About 12, midnight, we were aroused from sleep by a heavy cannonading. General Grant had ordered every gun in position to fire thirty round to celebrate the fall of Atlanta. The bands played national airs. At 4 p.m., we have orders to pack up and be ready to move. Expect to go out on the Weldon Railroad. Three hundred twenty-five recruits were received for the regiment, making it about four hundred fifty strong.

September 6. We are near the Williams house on the Jerusalem plank road. We arrived about dark last night, and at once began building rifle-pits. An attack is expected from this quarter. The division has been building breastworks all day. The substitutes of our regiment apply themselves with much zeal.

September 7. The boys have been digging for breastworks and cutting timber in front. Works very strong and cannot be taken. Quiet along the lines.

September 8. Finished our works. At 1:30 p.m., received orders to be ready to march at 3 p.m.; and at 6 p.m., are encamped on the new railroad near the front line of works. The substitutes were all armed to-day—new guns and equipments; rain.

September 9. Nothing of importance. Had camp policed and are making things comfortable. A few shells into and over our camp from the Confederates. The writer to-day witnessed a little affair of some interest. A car was standing in front of our regiment but some rods away. On this car were standing several casks of railroad spikes. The rebels sent over a few shot at it. One of them struck a spike keg and the spikes were scattered promiscuously over many square rods. The humming and hustling were immense, but no
person was injured. Never knew that General Grant gave orders to have the spikes gathered up.

September 10. Last night about 12 o'clock, the troops in the Ninth Corps charged the rebel picket line, capturing about one hundred fifty men and holding the position gained. This dash has been the subject of much conversation to-day. There has always during this siege seemed to be an unusual animosity between the Ninth Corps and the Confederates.

Sunday, September 11. Nothing unusual to-day. Had the usual artillery practice night and morning. At 7 p.m., the regiment is all under arms and ordered to the front to support the picket lines in case of an attack. The writer went with the men into the pits and lay in an old place erected by some soldier to protect him from the rebel picket shots. All night long the muskets upon either side were cracking and the bullets whistling. He learned all the peculiar sounds of different rifles and their balls. From the Confederates came one ball which made a peculiar report as it passed overhead. Now and then a ball would hit the lump of clay behind which he lay. He did not sleep well. But there were none wounded. There was much noise and the sleeping places were not comfortable.

September 12. The scare last night proved to be a hoax. The regiment lay in the rifle-pits all night and returned into camp in the morning uninjured, though dusty, tired and touchy. One hundred sixty Confederates were captured in the picket lines. They seemed to be glad to be made prisoners, and said that General Lee had ordered a constant picket firing to prevent desertions. The prisoners were mostly ragged and dirty, old and young, boys not more than twelve years of age, and old men of sixty or seventy. They seemed tired of the war and said that the south had their last men in their army.

September 13. The regiment was out supporting pickets again last night, and came into camp this morning without having had any fight or trouble. Autumn is upon us; the nights are cold, and it is difficult to keep comfortable. Today General Meade rode along our lines, the first time for four weeks.
September 14. Nothing new. The usual amount of firing without any damage to us. The weather is quite comfortable during the day, but cold at night, rendering an overcoat comfortable.

September 15. About noon the Confederates sent some shells at the cars, some of which came over into our camp, but did no damage. Had a frost last night, the first one of the year.

September 16. This forenoon an occasional cannon-shot could be heard in the direction of Ream's Station. At about 3 p.m., we had orders to march; we roll our blankets and are in light marching order. At 4 p.m., we started down the Jerusalem plank road toward the station.

September 17. The regiment has orders to be ready to move at a moment's notice.

September 18. We were all out on the front supporting pickets; got back this morning safe and sound.

Here we may record an affair that was disgraceful to the Unionists, and amusing and profitable to the Confederates. At Coggins' Point, ten miles below City Point, the Union army had a place for herding beef cattle and mules; and it was a place of deposit for other supplies. On Friday, September 16, the Confederates with a force of cavalry, infantry and two batteries of artillery raided the Point, capturing and taking away the Union guard and attendants, all their horses, two hundred mules, a telegraphic construction corps, twenty miles of telegraph wire and 2,486 fat beef cattle. With all this capture the Confederates hastened along the rear and around the left of the Union army, escaping without loss, and thus taking home a much-needed supply of meat to the Southern army. On the 16th or 17th of September a Union force of cavalry, with some field-pieces and one regiment of infantry as a support, was sent in hot pursuit. The infantry regiment was the Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers. Just how long or how far the pursuit was continued the writer cannot say. This affair was the cause of so many orders and of so many lively movements of the regiment on the 16th, 17th and 18th. Hence we record the "cattle raid" in this place.
We met the cavalry far out from our left, returning without having accomplished the object of the pursuit, but they did have in place thereof many country wagons drawn by the native mules and horses, and loaded with negro women and children; but if we rightly remember, there were not many turkeys, chickens or other good things this time, there being nothing to get.

The Confederates lost less than fifty men in this affair, and they were exultant for many days, their pickets constantly reminding the Union pickets of the matter by shouting, "beef! beef! beef!" but the defiant reply was, "Atlanta! Atlanta! Atlanta!"

Thus passed the weary days of the summer and autumn. No one act on the part of Grant or his army indicated a sudden fall of the Confederacy, but the fact was, as we can now understand, that Grant was hugging the life out of the Southern army. He was only preparing and waiting a convenient time to give the fatal blow. All the turmoil, hard work, marches to and fro; all the pounding of big guns and mortars; all the general cannonading, crowding of pickets, forays, raids and expeditions from right to left and from left to right; all the assaults and crowding to the extreme left were according to one great plan.

September 19. All quiet.

September 20. Same. Some indications of a move. Great rejoicing in camp on account of Sheridan's victory at Winchester.

September 21. This morning we are on the extreme left of the army. We moved down here last night. Our camp is on the Jerusalem plank road near the Williams house. We were sent here to be out of the range of the Confederate guns while we celebrate Sheridan's victory in the valley.

September 22. Still in camp near the Williams house, building forts and doing picket duty. The cavalry are near.

September 23. We had just become comfortable when we were ordered to our old camp. Arrived here, in the old camp, at 4 p. m., and at once a detail is made for work on the forts.
September 24. We have orders to pack up. At 3 p. m.,
have a heavy shower, wetting us to the skin. At dark we
start for the right to relieve the Tenth Corps, in the front
line. Arrive and relieve them at midnight.

Sunday, September 25. The corps is now in a better posi­­
tion than heretofore; to-day six companies of the regiment are
on picket; the pickets are to be relieved once in forty-eight
hours. Our main line of works is about three hundred yards
from the enemy’s line. Little or no firing between us.

September 26. Says William H. Weston in his diary:
"Our present position is a very desirable one,—one that we
have been wishing for; but the men of the Tenth Corps
seemed as glad to get out, as we were glad to get in." Of
course Weston intends to speak in comparisons.

September 27. The regiment was paid to-day. Picket
firing all along the lines.

September 28. Much picket and artillery firing. No harm
done.

September 29. General firing along the lines, both mus­ketry and artillery. At 3 o’clock we were aroused from sleep
and ordered to pack up everything; but did not move, and to­­
night finds us still here, packed ready to move when ordered.

September 30. Last night we were awake all night in
constant expectation of an attack, but nothing serious or im­­portant occurred. A constant musketry and artillery fire
was kept up all night. As yesterday, so to-day, we are
packed up ready to move. To-night it rains. A man from
the Sixty-Third New York Regiment was shot for desertion.

October 1. At 8 a. m., we were aroused and marched a
mile to the left to relieve the Second Division; and it moved
on to the left. Rained all day.

Sunday, October 2. Quiet. The church bells of Peters­­burg could be heard plainly ringing for the forenoon service.
Part of the regiment deployed along the breastworks.

October 3. The detail is still in the breastworks. All
quiet along the lines.

October 4. All the same.

October 5. Nothing important occurred to-day.
October 6. Remained in the breastworks all night. Some men deserted.

October 7. The detail returned to the regiment in its camp on the right.

October 8 and 9. Nothing important.

October 10. The regiment moved up into the trenches last night, and we are now in front of Fort McGilvray, our right resting on the river. It is a very good situation. Four of our country's defenders deserted to the enemy last night.

About this time the Fifth Regiment, with its brigade, division and corps went into the trenches, and for three months it was engaged in the most arduous duties of the siege. For five miles the lines of the opposing armies were within musket shot of each other, and in some places nearer. This rendered the utmost caution necessary to prevent surprise, particularly at night. Hence the men were ready to spring to arms in a moment. Sleep was uncertain in nature and quantity. Cooking was not excellent, though it might be done at the rear during the night; but the cooks were exposed to sharpshooters if they carried food into the trenches by day. Picket reliefs were sent in only at night. Regiments moving in sight would draw the fire of batteries. Musketry was continuous, and no one was safe above the works. For days the men would have no shelter; and would sleep or be in mud and water during the whole night. Mosquitoes, sand-flies, vermin and woodticks did not improve the condition of the soldiers. Since the great battle of the summer the Fifth had lost one hundred fifty officers and men.

On the 12th of October the Fifth had served three years. Some re-enlisted. All officers who desired and the men who had not re-enlisted were mustered out and returned home and once more became civilians. On the departure of these men, the regiment was re-organized into a battalion of eight companies.

October 11. A rebel battery across the Appomattox river opened on us last evening, raking our lines completely. The twenty-pound shells rattled in among us finely. Nobody hurt; sixteen more substitutes deserted to the enemy last night.
October 12. Had another shelling from our friends over the river.

October 13. Some shelling.

October 14. Nothing important has occurred.

October 15. The regiment moved last night into Fort Stedman.

Adjutant Elias H. Marston's account of Deep Bottom and Ream's Station:

"On the 12th of August, 1864, the Fifth moved from camp near Petersburg to City Point. The regiment started with one hundred twelve rifles, and bivouacked that night at the Point. On the next day embarked on steamer for Deep Bottom. There was much delay in starting, and many rumors, such as that we had been ordered to Washington to recruit again, etc., were started among the men. At 10 o'clock, p. m., we started down the river, which seemed to confirm the rumors of the camp, but after proceeding long enough in that direction to mislead any chance spies of the enemy, the course was reversed and sometime after midnight we were opposite the landing at Deep Bottom. The facilities for disembarking were limited, the men were sleepy and slow, and it was daylight before the landing was completed. The day was hot, and many were overcome before the march inland had fairly begun. The line of march was towards the Jennings house, and it was intended to attack with two brigades, the First (Miles') being in reserve. The attack was made in the afternoon, but was not successful. At night the Fifth Regiment formed a part of the picket, and on being relieved next day rejoined the brigade at Deep Bottom.

"At 4 a. m., on the morning of the 16th, the regiment moved up the Charles City road toward Richmond, in support of Gregg's cavalry. While on the skirmish line (till 1 p. m.), two men were killed and several wounded. The dead body of the rebel general, Chambliss, was carried into our line by the cavalry. In the afternoon the re-enforced enemy, attacking sharply, compelled cavalry and infantry to fall back gradually to Deep Creek, carrying off the dead and wounded."
The regiment was again detailed for picket, and, being relieved on the night of the 17th, bivouacked in rear of the picket line.

"On the afternoon of the 18th, the enemy made an attack on General Birney's men and the cavalry of Gregg. The brigade moves to the support of the cavalry and finally goes into bivouac on the New Market road, throwing up breastworks. Work on these was continued all night. These works were completed on the 19th in mud and rain. At dark on the 20th, orders to march were received, and in spite of the weather and the traveling the regiment marched all night and re-entered its old camp near Petersburg on the forenoon of the 21st of August.

"In spite of this severe exertion and the weariness, not to say exhaustion, of the officers and men, after a brief delay only, the line of march was again taken up toward the left, which had been extended across the Weldon Railroad by the Fifth Corps, while the Second Corps had been busy at Deep Bottom on the right. The camp on the night of the 21st was near the Weldon Railroad, and on the 22nd the Fifth was sent across the railroad to connect with the left of the Fifth Corps. That night it rained hard and the regiment was on picket. About 3 p. m., of the 23rd, the regiment was relieved from picket and marched to Ream's Station, destroying the track on the way. At the station, line of battle was formed behind the works thrown up by the Sixth Corps in June at the time of Wilson's raid. The pickets were heavily engaged till after dark. Next day moved about three miles south of the station, destroying the track by piling the rails on the sleepers, firing the sleepers and, when the rails were red-hot, twisting them out of shape. As the country here was not too much traveled, green corn, apples and new potatoes were the unusual luxuries of the weary soldier. At night moved back to the station. On the 25th, line was again formed in the breastworks at the station. The battle-flags were set up and the courage of the men seemed high. Soon an aid orders the flags to be taken down (perhaps to give no hints to the enemy), and the men crouch in silence behind the works. Several
attacks are made by the enemy on that part of the line—the northwest angle—held by us the night before and are repulsed. Finally at about 5:30 p.m., after a sharp artillery fire, the Confederate line appeared and pressed vigorously on in spite of obstacles and the fire of our artillery. Five or ten minutes more of firm conduct and the fight would have been won. But a panic fell upon some of the men of the consolidated brigade at the angle. They cast themselves down to the ground or fled, and the rebels swarm over the breastworks. The Fifth Regiment is enfiladed and falls back in confusion, leaving three pieces of artillery unprotected. Several attempts to rally are made, in which Lieutenant-Colonel Larkin and Captain John S. Ricker are bravely conspicuous. Meantime the enemy, somewhat spent and galled by a sharp fire from the Second Division and the remnants of the First Division, give way, and a few of the bravest spirits move back along the works to the abandoned artillery and hold their ground until dark. After nightfall the guns are dragged off by hand and the men of the Fifth form with the remnants of the First Brigade, First Division. After reorganization moved to the Williams house, and at 2 o'clock a.m., the survivors lay down to sleep. Thirty-three men had been killed, wounded, or were among the missing.

"On the 26th moved still farther to the right, and on the 27th of August were back near our old camp-ground in front of Petersburg. The feeling of the men after Ream's Station may perhaps be expressed by the following extract from a soldier's letter written the day after the fight: 'It was a sharp action, but I don't think our men fought very well. They have been marched so much, and fought so much and are so nearly worn out that they are really demoralized. We have about fifty muskets left for duty. The regiment has scarcely had an hour's rest since we started out on the 12th of August, and there has not been a day when we have not been within hearing of musketry, if not actually engaged.'"
CHAPTER XXIV


The Fifth having been reduced below the minimum number necessary for a regiment, by the discharge of the original three-years’ men whose time had expired, was now designated as the Fifth New Hampshire Battalion. Many of the original officers and men were continued in the service by promotion and re-enlistment. Captain Welcome A. Crafts was promoted to lieutenant-colonel; Captain Thomas A. Livermore was promoted to major, and Assistant Surgeon William Child was promoted to surgeon with the rank of major. The character and condition of the organization was in no manner changed. Its duties and labors, its sufferings and endurance were continued as before. It retained its same position in the corps, division and brigade, and subsequent events will show that it was the same hard-working, reliable, fighting organization.

We now resume the narrative of the “Fighting Fifth,” and shall follow its course to the end of the war, giving the full record of its marches and battles. At the time of the departure of the original men for New Hampshire, the Second Corps was in the trenches extending along the front from the Appomattox river for a distance of about three miles. October 15, the Fifth was ordered into Fort Stedman, where it remained nearly or quite one month, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Crafts. This fort was well protected toward the enemy by breastworks of gabions, sand-bags, entanglements and every other arrangement known to military science and art. Inside were extensive magazines, bomb-
proofs and covered ways. A mine was extended from within to a point several feet beneath the middle of the fort. This was for observation, a sentinel being below the fort at the bottom of the shaft in a position to listen for and detect any sound that might be made by the enemy by mining. The shaft was zigzag in its form, its opening being several feet north of the big bomb-proof and the lower level exactly beneath it.

Bombs and shells were daily thrown into this fort, and sharpshooters had good range of some portions. Fortunately for the men few if any shells burst within the fort to do harm. Very few if any men were killed, and perhaps only one was mortally wounded. The regimental commander and the surgeon had a common officer's tent pitched in the open ground of the work and continued its use during the month. Not even the tent material was injured though several shells dropped down near. The enemy's mortar explosions could be heard and the shells could be seen rising directly above us, and then descending with a shock that caused the earth to tremble; yet few exploded only to blow out the plugs and none did serious harm. Finally familiarity produced contempt, and but little notice was given to these uncouth visitors.

Nothing unusual occurred along these lines until about the 25th of October, when there were issued from head-quarters, Army of the Potomac, orders directing an expedition toward and across Hatcher's run at our extreme left. On the afternoon of the 26th, the Second and Third Divisions of the Second Corps moved out of the lines on this expedition, leaving the First Division, under General Miles, to man the lines until then held by the whole corps. It is no part of our duty to describe this expedition. The Fifth, with its center and head-quarters in Fort Stedman, was elongated so as to cover the distance from Fort Morton down to the banks of the Appomattox. While holding this distance General Miles with the remainder of the First Division occupied the enemy, and as much as possible, on the left of the Fifth, prevented his drawing forces from our front to oppose General Hancock at Hatcher's run. The affairs of that expedition were mixed.
and resulted almost in a disaster. During this expedition not an officer or man of the regiment had a moment of sleep. Some daring men in the Fifth declared that, with two hundred men, they could have captured the rebel line in front of Stedman, and from there to the Appomattox; but they did not make the attempt. In two days the whole corps had returned.

On or near the 15th of November the First Division was relieved and moved to the rear about one mile and ordered into camp. Here the Fifth had considerable sickness, and the patients were sent to the general hospital at City Point.

Thanksgiving day found the Fifth in this camp. New Hampshire people had not forgotten her sons in the field; she was not unmindful of the men who were enduring the trials and dangers, wounds, sickness and death in the trenches before Petersburg. More than enough to supply every New Hampshire soldier, of every article that constitutes a New England Thanksgiving dinner, was sent to the regiment. Turkeys, geese, chickens, sauce and pastry were distributed among the men and cooked in palatable style. Our tables, dishes and furniture were not of best style, yet the food was served with dignity and grace, and these things brought our homes to mind. Many an eye glistened with tears, many a lip quivered with emotion and many throats choked as thoughts of loved ones far away come to mind. But, oh! the hell of iron war still remained with us.

The month of November ended without any considerable change in position; but there was a great and far-reaching change in the personnel of the Second Corps. General Hancock was ordered to other fields of honor and usefulness and departed on the 26th of November, accompanied by his personal staff. Major-General Andrew A. Humphreys, until now chief of staff to the general commanding the Army of the Potomac, assumed command of the Second Corps. This commander's "fiery but disciplined courage" soon raised him to the highest rank among the corps commanders.

Four days after this change the Second Corps was relieved by the Ninth, and marched to the extreme left, head-quarters
being established at Peeble's house. The Fifth was placed in Fort Welch, this being a stronghold and prominent point in this part of the line. Here soon the two companies of New Hampshire Sharpshooters arrived, and were absorbed into the battalion.

About this time the Third Division was sent to the left, returning on the 9th, and reaching their camp December 11. Meanwhile the First Division, with the Fifth Regiment, marched out on the Vaughn road to Hatcher's run, drove the enemy's pickets across the stream, advanced as far as Armstrong's mills, and returned to camp December 10. On the return march night came on before arriving at Fort Welch. The troops filed into the woods at the left of the road, cut the great oak trees, rolled them into an extended pile, set fires, formed line of battle, and there before these fires lay upon their arms. All spread their blankets and covered themselves as best they could; sentinels were placed, hard-bread, raw meat and coffee eaten, and all slept the sleep of weary soldiers, and before morning kind nature added two inches of snow to their covering. Next morning the brigade marched into camp through six inches of mud, slush and snow. The men found their quarters dismantled by enterprising neighbors, but the Fifth had a native faculty of correcting such abuses, and by a judicious and discreet exercise of this faculty soon put their affairs in order. Their new quarters soon excelled the old in comfort if not in beauty. No farther movement of the various organizations of the corps occurred this month. Soon came the end of the year 1864. Important changes had been made in the personnel of the corps. In "Walker's History of the Second Corps" we find the following statement: "It will be seen that the list of those discharged recently comprises some of the most distinguished of the corps." In that list occurs the name of Colonel Charles E. Hapgood, of the Fifth New Hampshire Regiment.

Now, then, we find, on the closing days of the year, Major-General Andrew A. Humphreys in command of the Second Corps, Brevet Major-General Nelson A. Miles in command of the First Division, Brevet Brigadier-General George N. Macy
in command of the First Brigade, and Lieutenant-Colonel Welcome A. Crafts in command of the Fifth New Hampshire Battalion.

OPENING OF THE YEAR 1865.

Nothing of consequence occurred to the Fifth, the brigade, division or corps from January 1 till February 5. On the latter date a movement was set on foot to break certain Confederate routes of supply. The active movements of this expedition were delegated to the Second and Third Divisions. The First Division, in which was the Fifth, as will hereafter be always understood, held the Union intrenchments on the left, and a brigade from Miles was sent on farther left. The corps remained in its new position, head-quarters near the Wilkinson house, through the remainder of February. There were no important changes in the battalion or corps during the month of March, and the time was devoted to drills, inspections and discipline, to prepare for the great struggle that was sure to come in the approaching spring—the great and conclusive work of 1865.

Thursday, March 23. There was a general review of the corps by General Humphreys, near corps head-quarters. The wind blew awfully. Everybody was out.

Friday, March 24. After guard-mounting we had battalion drill. It was very windy, but things were very quiet.

Saturday, March 25. There was an attack on Fort Stedman and vicinity on our right. Our corps pickets were advanced and got into a fight, and a hard one. We did not lose or gain much. Weather cool.

Sunday, March 26. Things were quiet to-day. Our boys lay in camp. They had an inspection by companies. A full ration of whiskey was issued. The weather was cold, but fair.

Monday, March 27. The weather was fine. The division band was at the Fifth’s head-quarters, and played at dress-parade. Got orders to be ready to move at short notice.

Tuesday, March 28. The men of the regiment all sent their dress-coats and baggage to City Point. Two regiments,
the Eighty-first Pennsylvania and the Twenty-sixth Michigan, departed for the picket line.

Wednesday, March 29. The Second Corps moved early, being relieved by the Twenty-fourth Corps. We moved around to the left, and advanced two or three miles. Our men lay all night upon their arms. In the night fresh beef was issued, and the rain fell.

Thursday, March 30. The whole line advanced early about one mile and a half, and threw up works. There was considerable fighting, mostly on the left. Rain fell all the time, and made it awfully muddy

Friday, March 31. The whole line moved to the left. Our cooks went up and cooked the fresh beef that was issued in the night. Our regiment had some fighting, but had few losses. Three days' rations issued. Weather fair.

Saturday, April 1. Our division fell back early about one mile onto the plank road, and at night our brigade moved out to the front. Our regiment went out on picket. There was heavy firing all night toward Petersburg. Fair.

Sunday, April 2. Heavy firing commenced at daylight. On the picket-line were four companies of the Fifth, the other companies having gone with the brigade. The troops took the South Side Railroad and a large number of prisoners. Lay near the road over night.

Monday, April 3. Moved early, and went about fifteen miles toward the Danville road. The Fifth Regiment all on picket. Fair.

Tuesday, April 4. The division marched about twelve miles, and a hard march it was. The weather was very warm. We did not find the enemy. The cavalry was ahead of us.

Wednesday, April 5. Troops moved early, and about night crossed the Danville Railroad and encamped near General Sheridan was there. Marched about fifteen miles.

Thursday, April 6. Started early and went to Amelia Springs, and found the "Rebs"; drove them about ten miles. The brigade captured a large supply train. Union loss was light. Moved in the direction of Burkeville.
**Friday, April 7**  Moved early. Passed a high bridge, which was on fire; but the flames were extinguished after burning about two hundred feet. Had a hard fight. Fifth Regiment lost badly. The fight was between the bridge just referred to and Burkeville.

**Saturday, April 8.**  Moved early, and passed the Danville Railroad to the left, toward Lynchburg, and went about twelve miles, and encamped. Were very near the enemy; heavy firing in our front.

**Sunday, April 9.**  We moved about two miles; our regiment went foraging. In the afternoon General Lee surrendered his army. There was the greatest cheering among the Union troops ever heard. The regiment joined the brigade at night. Weather fair.

**Monday, April 10.**  It rained most of the day. Some of the Fifth boys who had been captured returned. We lay in camp all day.

**Tuesday, April 11**  The Second Corps departed, leaving the First Brigade to guard the captured guns. Prisoners were being paroled all day. Weather wet.

The above indicates exactly the movements of the Fifth from March 23 to April 21, 1865. A full account of the action of the corps, division and brigade will here be given.

On the night of the 28th of March, the Second Corps was relieved by a part of the Twenty-Fourth Corps which had been brought around by the rear, from the extreme right, to escape the observation of the Confederates. In the early morning of the 29th General Humphreys with the Second Corps crossed Hatcher's run by the Vaughan road and, resting his right on the run, brought his divisions up on the left until the corps was in line, facing north, and then moved forward to envelop the enemy's intrenchments. He advanced without serious opposition. At night the relative positions were as follows: To the left of Hatcher's run, the Second Corp; next to the left, the Fifth Corps; and next a large force of cavalry.

March 30, operations were delayed by a great rain-storm, but in spite of this Humphreys advanced his whole line and
drove the enemy into his intrenchments, holding the ground closely. These intrenchments extended along the run from the Crow house to the Boydton road. Warren moved up on the left, and Sheridan sent his troops forward to Five Forks on the left of Warren. During the storm the Confederates brought forward their forces.

Early March 31 Pickett desperately attacked Sheridan, a part of whose command was forced back. This battle lasted all day and the following night. Meanwhile Warren advanced the Fifth Corps and captured the White Oak road. To allow Warren his whole force his right division (Griffin's) was relieved by the left division of Humphreys' (Miles'). The sudden outburst of musketry from Warren's front and retreating men indicated that aid was needed by Warren, therefore Humphreys sent two brigades of Miles' Division to his support. They attacked furiously, drove the enemy away and made some captures. Humphreys gave further aid by attacking the enemy in his front; though without marked success. Thus affairs rested at the close of the day; the Confederates having been driven back with losses. The casualties of the First Division of the Second Corps in killed, wounded and missing were 331. The Fifth did some fighting, but had few losses.

On April 1 occurred the great fight at Five Forks under Sheridan. The Second Corps made no movement except to throw back its left because of the breaking of connections between it and Warren's right. At half-past five in the afternoon General Grant ordered Humphreys to push forward his left and seize the White Oak road which would prevent Lee sending aid to his right, which was done by General Miles' division. In all these movements and battles of Miles' division the Fifth Regiment performed its proportionate share. Sheridan had won a victory, and the entire outer Confederate line was captured. Sheridan had advanced, and Miles had returned to the Second Corps. General Humphreys moved his corps toward Sutherland Station, but this movement was countermanded. Two divisions of the Second Corps were sent out on the Boydton road, while Miles was sent toward Petersburg by the first right-hand road after crossing Hatcher's run.
Miles met a force of the enemy, made an attack and was repulsed with severe loss. Aid was sent to Miles, but before it arrived he had, by a third assault, carried the position and taken many prisoners. Here says Johnson's diary under date of April 1: "Our brigade to the front, and our regiment on picket; heavy firing toward Petersburg all night." Again, April 2: "The firing began at daylight. Four companies of the Fifth were on picket, and six companies were with the brigade; our troops captured South Side Railroad and many prisoners; lay near the railroad over night."

Thus it will be seen that the "Fighting Fifth" was sure to have a hand in all these movements and battles.

On April 3 it was found that Richmond and Petersburg were abandoned; and that the army of Northern Virginia was in full retreat. Here we will follow the Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers and such organizations as may be necessary to understand its actions.

In his retreat Lee endeavored to reach Burkeville Junction, from which point he could escape to Danville; and Grant aimed to prevent this. On the 3rd the Second Corps moved out toward the west; on the 4th, over awful roads, it reached Deep Creek at 7 p.m. Marching again at 1 a.m. of April 5 it reached Jettersville at 3 p.m. Here the Second and Fifth went into position; the Second on the right and left of the Fifth Corps. The regiment marched about fifteen miles each day of the 3rd and 4th. The days were very hot. From early on the 5th marched until near night, about fifteen miles. The rain had fallen in torrents, making movements with wheels almost an impossibility, and much suffering and inconvenience were the consequence. For three days the enemy was constantly encountered in the dense thickets on the run. The Fifth was always in the front line, but, for a wonder, suffered but a little. On the night after the battle of Five Forks, Miles' division moved toward that field and joined Sheridan and swept down the captured works after the retreating rebels the next day, and, pushing toward the Appomattox, it encountered three rebel divisions at Wells' church in earthworks placed there to check our advance until the remainder
of their army could cross the river. As it was of the utmost importance that they should not do this, General Miles, regardless of their superior numbers, at once assaulted their position. He was twice repulsed with severe loss, but moving the third time the gallant division poured over the works, into twice their number, and captured five hundred prisoners. The rest fled toward the river. Three guns and a number of colors were captured. The enemy had been vigorously pushed for three days, and on the morning of the 6th of April the whole army moved forward to attack him at Amelia Court House, where he was supposed to be resting. His rear was discovered in full retreat toward Lynchburg by the Second Corps, which promptly attacked him, and the retreat was changed into a rout. The course pursued by the rebels was over a succession of hills and valleys, which afforded good positions for resistance, and of which the enemy availed himself five times during the day when his rear guard of five or six thousand men, forming their line on the crest, endeavored to retard our advance upon their trains which could be seen flying over the hills.

The Fifth was fully engaged in this affair at Sailor's creek. This little stream runs in a northerly direction, falling into the Appomattox a little east of Farmville. The Union leaders had been seeking a point for attack upon the trains and their escorts. The Second Corps had been in line of battle two miles in length, the front covered by skirmishers, and with three brigades in reserve. The Fifth was in the front line all day. The whole line would move forward together, the enemy retreating. Just at sundown the Confederate train was discovered at a halt near the creek, but the bridge and ford were impassable. On either side of the creek were high, irregular and broken hills. Among these, between the advance and the creek, the Confederates made a desperate stand. The Fifth was ordered by Miles to charge, and did so. Lieutenant-Colonel Crafts was on the picket line; Ricker had been captured; Captain Hoyt was in command. In a moment the remnant of the Fifth was moving at its old enemy. There they go, Hoyt, Farr, Twitchell, Hilliard and others, almost
the last man going to duty, to death and to glory. The squad moves down the hill to the creek, form a picket line and there halt for the night. This part of the regiment carried the sunken road, moved out of it to the high ground, made a half wheel to the right and charged down the hill through General Mahone's wagon train, capturing the train and many prisoners. Comrades of the Fifth went through the train and drove away or captured the drivers. A part of the regiment was to the left of the train; they crossed the creek, halted and re-formed.

That we may comprehend the immensity and importance of these movements we must know and understand something of movements in other localities and directions. During the night of the 1st of April forces were preparing to capture Petersburg and at 4 a.m., the next morning, Sunday, April 2, the Sixth and Ninth Corps broke through the enemy's lines, and, sweeping down to the right and left captured many guns and prisoners. Here fell the Confederate general, A. P. Hill. At about 7 a.m., same day, the Twenty-fourth Corps joined in the victorious assault. Next in turn came the Second Corps. One division being absent toward Sheridan's position, Humphreys only made frequent and sudden dashes so as to annoy the enemy, during the night; but in the early morning an attack was made, and a portion of the rebel line carried; at 8 a.m. another attack was made, and the whole rebel line south of Hatcher's run was in possession of the Second Corps.

Thus far the armies had continued their race westward, in nearly parallel lines without collision of the main bodies. On the 5th Lee's army was concentrated about Amelia Court House, on the Richmond and Danville Railroad, while the Fifth Union Corps stood across that road midway between that place and Burkeville Junction. On the morning of the 6th the Union commanders moved up the Second, Fifth and Sixth Corps in the order named from left to right toward the court house, where it was hoped to enclose Lee; but during the night before Lee was going directly westward, and was passing around the left of Meade's army to Rice Station,
where Longstreet was already. The three Union corps were now pushing to see which should strike the Confederate flank first, while Sheridan, moving by the left, undertook to head off their columns. Thus opened the day. The Union army was eager; the Confederates were not demoralized.

The Second Corps held the left of the line as before, and first discovered the Confederates endeavoring to escape around the left of the Union army. Miles was directed to bring up artillery and open on the fleeing foe; and Mott was ordered forward across the rebel path and other arrangements were made. Miles' division was to lead, and Barlow, just returned with the Second division, to follow. These divisions were each to have two thirds of the force in line of battle. They were soon at Flat creek, too broad and deep to be forded and the bridge was destroyed after its passage by the enemy. But there was no delay; the advance men waded, and soon a bridge was built for the remaining infantry and artillery to cross. Commanders and men flung themselves into the race with all possible energy. Again and again the enemy attempted to stand, but were obliged to move on. The last attempt was made at Sailor's creek. A sharp but brief contest brought thirteen colors, three pieces of artillery, several hundred prisoners and more than two hundred wagons and seventy ambulances. During this day the Second Corps captured 1,700 prisoners, four guns, more than three hundred wagons and ambulances with their contents. Throughout this long, running fight the artillery of the Second Corps was in advance of the infantry, often abreast of the skirmish line. Such was the 6th of April to the Second Corps. The Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers had its share of the racing and fighting. In fact its men and officers never fought with more gallantry, being always in the front line. It lost during the day twenty-three killed and wounded. Darkness closed on the weary men and stopped further pursuit.

The Second Corps resumed the pursuit at half-past five on the morning of the 7th and came up to High bridge just as the Confederates were crossing. Barlow, whose division was in advance, rushed to the bridge and drove away the enemy,
who endeavored to destroy it. Colonel Thomas L. Livermore of the Fifth, now on the corps staff, led a party for the preservation of the bridge, which was on fire. Colonel Livermore with his men put out the fires while fighting almost hand to hand with the enemy's skirmishers, and saved the best part of the structure, and the Second Corps soon passed over. Humphreys, taking Miles' and De Trobriand's divisions, moved to the northwest. Barlow on another road was checked and lost heavily. Humphreys pressed on toward the Lynchburg road, and advanced so far as to become isolated. The losses of the Second Corps were in killed, wounded and missing, five hundred seventy-one officers and men. The first division lost four hundred twenty-four.

In these last operations the rebels made a determined stand with their whole force against the Second Corps. Their attention was occupied by skirmishing until the Second Corps could be re-enforced or the Confederates should retreat. The Fifth Regiment was engaged in skirmishing until sunset. At this time Colonel Crafts, with two companies, was on the skirmish line. The other companies, under Captain Ricker, were selected with two other regiments from the same brigade to charge, and turn the enemy's left flank. The country between the rebel works and the right of the corps over which the assault must be made, was a succession of abrupt ridges and rough hills, irregular gulches and tangled ravines, and rapid movements here were impossible. The Fifth moved forward. The enemy opened at once with direct and cross fires, so severe that he was not dislodged. Nevertheless, according to orders, the regiment charged, moving as rapidly as possible up to the Confederate works. Here was encountered Mahone's Confederate division which had not been engaged during the retreat, and which far outnumbered the assaulting party. They poured a destructive fire upon our boys as they came within range. As the Fifth appeared over each ridge and hill its ranks melted away and the file-closers went down, until when it reached the last slope within a few feet of the enemy's works, the colors, borne bravely forward, were captured by the enemy dashing out from their
lines in overpowering numbers. They also captured all the men near the colors, a few only escaping. Close to these works fell Lieutenant Ryder, dead, and Captain Collins mortally wounded. Captain Ricker, commanding the Fifth, fell here, bleeding from three wounds, one of which he had carried throughout the day, after having two horses shot under him. Here he was taken prisoner. Here again was the remnant of the "Fighting Fifth," the creation of Cross, Hapgood, Larkin and Crafts. These had been its leaders and teachers, but were not braver than the mass of its officers and privates. The loss of the Fifth this day was six officers and one hundred four men killed and wounded, and four officers and sixty men taken prisoners. The few survivors of this charge and the two companies not engaged by reason of being on picket, moved undauntedly in the pursuit next day, when Captain Ricker, the colors and the prisoners lost with them were recaptured.

Grant's first letter asking Lee to surrender was brought to the Second Corps head-quarters on the morning of the 7th. Humphreys immediately sent it across the lines to Lee; and his reply was brought back within an hour. Early on the morning of the 8th it was found that the Confederates had moved off. The Second Corps, at 5:30 a.m. resumed the pursuit. Here Grant's second letter was sent through the Second Corps head-quarters, because these were nearer than other Union points. The reply was received in the afternoon, meanwhile the pursuit being fiercely continued. But Lee was being hemmed in on all sides and the retreat and the pursuit continued most earnestly. During twelve hours of daylight this day the Second Corps had marched thirteen miles and fought five times and the Fifth lost twenty-three killed and wounded during the day. One hundred thousand dollars, Confederate currency, was found in captured trains, with which the Confederates were being paid.

April 9, all pushed on. Humphreys with his Second Corps was constantly upon the retreating foe. At 4 p.m. the glad news was received that the Confederate army of Northern Virginia had capitulated.
In all these days the Fifth had performed its part most gallantly. In this campaign the Second Corps had captured thirty-five guns, sixteen battle-flags, 4,600 prisoners, and more than four hundred wagons. On this day the bleeding, decimated remnant of the Fifth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers, having followed to the surrender, received back its colors, together with the release of its captured officers and men. The great struggle of modern times was ended. "May a grateful country do the Fifth New Hampshire Regiment of Volunteers justice—written history never can."

The Fighting Fifth has fought its last battle. It was the same gallant, patriotic, well-disciplined, fighting organization from Fair Oaks to Farmville. The same spirit inspired its members to perform brave deeds until its last gallant charge under the fearless Captain Ricker. The wounded are in every town and city of New Hampshire, the dead are on more than a score of battle-fields, in many prison yards and near every hamlet among our granite hills.

Here virtually the writer's task is ended, which was to narrate the labors, marches and battles of one of the bravest fighting organizations that ever existed. A grateful state will never neglect the living, nor forget the deeds of the dead. Like the flags in our capitol's rotunda they are fading away, and soon the last will have passed over the river. The writer in all humility will say that he has not labored in vain if he has aided in putting into lasting form the deeds of the officers and men of the noble Fifth New Hampshire.

Of the living let us say, "God bless us every one." Of the dead we may quote:

"THE BIVOUAC OF THE DEAD."

"The muffled drum's sad roll has beat
The soldiers' last tattoo;
No more on life's parade shall meet
That brave and fallen few.
On fame's eternal camping ground
Their silent tents are spread,
But glory guards with solemn round,
The bivouac of the dead."
"Their shivered swords are red with rust;  
Their plumed heads are bowed,  
Their haughty banner, trailed in dust,  
Is now their martial shroud.  
And plentiful funeral tears have washed  
The red stains from each brow,  
And the proud forms by battle gashed,  
Are free from anguish now.

"The neighing troop, the flashing blade,  
The bugle's stirring blast
The charge, the dreadful cannonade,  
The din and shout are past.  
Nor war's wild note, nor glory's peal  
Shall thrill with fierce delight
Those breasts that never more shall feel  
The rapture of the fight.

"Rest on, embalmed and sainted dead,  
Dear as the blood ye gave,  
No impious footstep here shall tread  
The herbage of your grave;  
Nor shall your glory be forgot,  
While fame her record keeps,  
Or honor points the hallowed spot  
Where valor proudly sleeps.

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


General Lee surrendered April 9, 1865; the Confederacy had collapsed. The war was essentially ended; nevertheless, all movements of the army were cautiously planned, with all possible contingencies in view.

On Sunday, April 9, the Fifth was ordered out on a foraging expedition, returning to the brigade at evening of same day. The day was fair. On the 10th it rained nearly all day.

On April 11 some men recently captured from the Fifth returned to the regiment. Lay in camp during the whole day. The Second Corps moved, leaving the First Brigade, of the First Division, to do guard duty over captured guns and other property. Prisoners were being paroled and sent to their homes. The day was wet.

During April 12 the brigade was in camp. Details were sent into the Confederate camps for muskets, cannon, wagons and other property. Paroling of prisoners still continued; day rainy. On the 13th the brigade moved out of camp early, guarding a wagon train. The roads were very muddy. Marched about ten miles, and halted for the night; the men were much exhausted and many fell out.

On the 14th moved out early and marched about twelve miles and halted for the night; roads muddy. Passed through Farmville in the evening; town full of Confederate ex-soldiers. They were crestfallen, but all were glad that the war was over and that peace had come, though not exactly white-winged for them.

On Sunday, the 15th, moved out early; made a long march; arrived at Burksville Junction at dark and went into camp about one mile from the depot. A ration of whiskey and the
usual rations were issued. During the 17th remained in camp; officers’ baggage came up. On the 18th moved about two miles into camp near the Danville Railroad. Here Surgeon William Child returned from sick leave.

On Wednesday, April 19, all business in the Army of the Potomac was suspended, officers and men wore black and white crape upon the left arm, and flags were at half-mast. The funeral of President Lincoln was held in Washington. Surgeon William Child was an eye witness of the assassination of the president, the only member of the Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers known to have been present during that awful tragedy.

On the 20th rations of fresh beef were issued, a monthly inspection was had and general quiet prevailed. On the 21st had drill; day warm and pleasant. The 22nd was fine; rations of potatoes, pork, bread, sugar and coffee were issued. Officers’ quarters were erected; high winds.

On the 23rd the Sixth Corps passed our camp, going toward Danville; all quiet along our lines. The regiment sent out a picket detail. On the 24th the regiment was inspected by Colonel Crafts; the day was fair.

On Tuesday, April 25, an order was read in the morning, that guns would be fired every thirty minutes, in honor of the dead president, and guns were thus fired. The day was exceedingly bright and beautiful. The breezes were soft and balmy, and the southern spring was coming on apace. Our boys were glad in heart, but they were longing for their homes in New Hampshire. All were preparing for the last, long march to Washington. The number of men in the regiment for duty was 357. On the 26th the camp was rearranged. All quiet; the day fine. The same general conditions prevailed from this time until May 11. During this time had most excellent rations of beef and soft-bread. Were mustered for pay.

On Tuesday, May 2, drew rations of fresh beef; packed up about noon, and moved out of camp for Washington at about 2 p. m. Passed through Burksville; followed the Danville road toward Richmond about ten miles and went into camp for the night. Fair.
On Wednesday, May 3, moved early and arrived at Amelia Court House at noon; halted for dinner; marched again, in all twenty-two miles that day, and went into camp. Warm. May 4, moved early, marched twenty miles, went into camp about six miles from Richmond; the day was warm; many fell out. The First Division led the corps.

On May 5 in the morning received rations of bread, sugar and coffee. Marched to within two miles of Richmond, and went into camp. The day was hot.

On the 6th moved about 10 a.m.; marched through Richmond; the Twenty-fourth Corps received the Second. The corps went out on the Fredericksburg road about four miles, and went into camp about dark. Hot.

In passing through Richmond the line of march was directed through the most interesting portions of the city. There was satisfaction to the old Second Corps in viewing, near at hand, the city which had been the one point for which they had been struggling during four years, over the swamps of the Chickahominy, over the fields and through the wild woodlands of Virginia, across the fertile farms of western Maryland and Pennsylvania, up and down the great valleys, across the rivers from Baltimore to Petersburg. Oh! the blood, the pain, the anguish, the wild charges, the shouts, the groans of the great armies, and the more awful distress of the minds and hearts of friends in the North and in the South! Our course was so deflected that we saw Belle Isle, Libby prison, the burned district, the capitol and the noted hotels, churches and other public places. But after all it was not Richmond, but an undivided country, for which we had contended.

Sunday, May 7, moved early, passed Hanover Court House and crossed the Pamunkey river about 4 p.m., marching about fifteen miles. It was very warm.

On May 8, marched early, and passed Concord church; after making fourteen miles, went into camp on Polecat river. Very warm.

On the 9th, moved at 9 a.m., and marched fourteen miles to near Fredericksburg and near the Chancellorsville battlefield; went into camp. Hot.
On the 10th moved early; passed through Fredericksburg and Falmouth about noon. Then crossed over Potomac creek and went into camp, in the woods near the road. Cloudy.

On the 11th had bread, sugar and coffee. Marched about fourteen miles toward Dumfries and went into camp. It rained all night.

On the 12th moved early, marched fourteen miles and went into camp, before dark, on the Alexandria Railroad, about seven miles from Manassas. Warm.

May 13, about 1 a.m., rations were issued; moved very early, the Fifth leading the brigade; marched to within five miles of Alexandria and went into camp. All weary; weather fine.

Sunday, May 14, we lay in camp all day, all very weary; hot; fresh beef.

On Monday, 15th, moved to near Fairfax Seminary and went into camp in regulation order. Hot; soft-bread.

On May 16, the parade ground and quarters were put in good order. The writer went to Alexandria and returned.

On the 17th had rations issued of salt-pork and fresh beef. On the 18th drew rations of potatoes, onions and soft-bread; had monthly inspection in the afternoon; very wet. On the 19th, 20th, 21st and 22nd there was no unusual occurrence, but on the 23rd the grand review of troops at Washington began. The Second Corps moved out of camp about 7 a.m.; marched to Washington, took part in the review, and returned to camp about 4 p.m. A half ration of whiskey was issued at night.

On the 24th General Sherman’s army was reviewed. The Fifth had rations of soft-bread and fresh beef.

On the 25th camp was very quiet during the day. At night there was a general illumination. All the troops were on parade; each man had a lighted candle in the muzzle of his musket. As the men marched to and fro, countermarched, formed in squares, massed, deployed and assembled, the effect was beautiful. During the next four days all were resting quietly in camp and talking about going home.
WILLIAM ADAMS MOORE,
CAPT. 5th NH REGT. VOL.
On the 30th the Second Corps was reviewed by Generals Hancock and Humphreys at Bailey's Cross Roads.

On Wednesday, May 31, twelve men, whose time of service had expired, departed for New Hampshire in charge of Lieutenant Theron A. Farr. These men arrived in New York at 4 a.m., June 1; departed for Concord at 8 a.m., where they arrived at 9 p.m. same day.

During the last days of June, the Fifth returned to New Hampshire, and at Concord, on the 28th, turned over its tattered banners to the state officials; the men were paid, mustered out and became again civilians. Thus was disbanded this organization, after a most arduous service of four years and four months.

The following is from "Regimental Losses in the American Civil War, 1861-'65," by William F. Fox, Lt.-Col. U. S. V. Compiled from the official records * * * Washington, D. C.:—

FIFTH NEW HAMPSHIRE INFANTRY.

CROSS' BRIGADE—CALDWELL'S DIVISION—SECOND CORPS.

Col. EDWARD E. CROSS; R. A. (Killed).

Col. CHARLES E. HAPGOOD.

Col. WELCOME A. CRABTS.

<table>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td align="center">Totals</td>
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<tr>
<td align="center">Totals</td>
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<td align="center">277</td>
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Of the original enrollment, 175 were killed = 17.9 per cent. Total of killed and wounded, 1,051; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 8.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BATTLES</th>
<th>KILLED &amp; MOR. WD.</th>
<th>BATTLES</th>
<th>KILLED &amp; MOR. WD.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Fair Oaks, Va.,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Glendale, Va.,</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Petersburg Trenches, Va.,</td>
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<td>Malvern Hill, Va.,</td>
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<td>Jerusalem Road, Va.,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Antietam, Md.,</td>
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<td>Strawberry Plains, Va.,</td>
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<td>Fredericksburg, Va.,</td>
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<td>Deep Bottom, Va.,</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chancellorsville, Va.,</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Reams' Station, Va.,</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gettysburg, Pa.,</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>Sailor's Creek, Va.,</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Picket, Va., June 10, 1862,</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Farmville, Va.,</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Present, also, at Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Totopotomoy, Sutherland Station, Appomattox.

Notes.—Sustained the greatest loss in battle of any infantry or cavalry regiment in the whole Union Army. Known to the corps and division commanders as a reliable regiment, it was the more often called upon to face the enemy's fire, or assigned to the post of danger. The rolls were encumbered in 1864 with the names of conscripts and mercenaries; 420 of them deserted, most of them before joining the command. The regiment was always well handled. Colonel Cross was an experienced officer, who sustained an excellent reputation in the corps; he fell at Gettysburg, while in command of the brigade, having remarked to Hancock as he entered the field, that it would be his last fight. Colonel Crafts, formerly a sergeant in the Second, passed through all the gradations of rank to the colonelcy. The greatest loss, numerically, occurred at Cold Harbor, where the regiment, under Colonel Hapgood, entered the enemy's works, but for a lack of support, was forced to relinquish its position. Hapgood took 577 men into that action, of whom 202 were killed or wounded. At Fredericksburg, under Cross, the regiment lost 20 killed, 154 wounded, and 19 missing; total, 193, out of 303 present. At Gettysburg, Hapgood commanding, it lost 27 killed and 53 wounded, out of the 12 officers and 165 men engaged. The regiment served throughout the war in the First Brigade, First Division, Second Corps.
CHAPTER XXVI.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

COLONEL EDWARD EVERETT CROSS.

Edward Everett Cross was born in Lancaster, N. H., April 22, 1832. His parents were energetic and excellent people, extensively known and highly respected. At fifteen years of age, having been well educated in the public and higher schools, young Cross entered a printing office, where he served two years. He then visited the principal cities in British America. At twenty he was a reporter in Cincinnati, O., for the "Atlas," and then local editor for the "Daily Times," then principal editor of the latter. In the political campaign of 1856 he exhibited marked ability. In the winters of '54 and '55 he was special correspondent for the "Times" and for papers in New York city. He was appointed an adjutant in an Ohio regiment of infantry, raised for service in Utah. These troops were never mustered. In 1857 Cross travelled extensively in the United States and Canada, furnishing letters to the press. Later he explored the far west, even going as a trapper and buffalo hunter, and incidentally fighting Indians. He wrote poems, prose sketches and illustrated articles. In 1858 he started for Arizona with a mining company. The party carried the first steam engine and printing press ever transported across the Rocky Mountains. The distance was 1,700 miles and the time was six months. The party encountered exhausting hardships and great dangers, being often without food and water, upon broad and barren plains, and among hostile and relentless savages. This expedition was a failure, because of the small number of whites in the territory and the frequent disturbances from the neighboring tribes. Not law and order, but lynch law prevailed. At these courts and executions Cross was often called to pre-
side. While residing here he crossed the plains twice into the Atlantic states, and conducted another mining expedition into the territory, from St. Louis, Missouri. Among his friends here were many men who later became celebrated in arms. The Indians were troublesome, and many expeditions were sent against them. In these Cross always had a prominent position. While he was absent on one of these expeditions, the Indians attacked and cruelly murdered every member of the mining company from St. Louis.

While in Arizona he carefully examined the country, and collected full and valuable notes respecting its mineral and other resources. Extended notes upon the character and habits of the roving Indian tribes were carefully prepared, and included five vocabularies. In 1861 he abandoned his mining interests and accepted in Mexico the position of Chef de Bataillon in the ranks of the Liberal party. While in Arizona and Mexico he fought two duels, one with rifles, and one with swords.

When the thunders of Confederate guns sounded over the waters of Charleston harbor he was stationed at El Fuerte in command of a garrison. He at once resigned his position and departed for New York city, where he arrived August 18. He was soon in New Hampshire, where he offered his services to the state, was commissioned colonel by Governor Berry, on the 27th of September, and at once proceeded to enlist men for the Fifth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers. His military career need not again be recounted. It constitutes a large part of this volume. The brave deeds of Cross and his command will ever be prominent history in New Hampshire, and in our country, as they are to-day household words.

Among the superior officers of the army who recognized the distinguished services of Colonel Cross and recommended him for promotion, were McClellan, Burnside, Sumner, Hancock, Casey, Couch, Richardson, Sedgwick, French, Hooker, Howard and Caldwell. Says Hancock in a letter of recommendation: "It is unnecessary for me to speak of the deeds of this regiment. They will be a part of the history of the war."
In another letter he says: "The conduct of this regiment has been heroic; in the most important battles it has been highly distinguished. To Colonel Cross much of the honor is due; he has faithfully disciplined his regiment, given it the highest tone, and always led it in battle." In his report of the battle of Fredericksburg he again says: "The brave officers and men of the Fifth New Hampshire Regiment refused to yield their ground to the enemy, and died where they stood."

Few men of Colonel Cross' age in the late war were actively engaged in so many skirmishes and great battles; few men received so many wounds from balls, shells and arrows; few did more real, useful, effective service; few exhibited more active mental power or more personal bravery; no quicker apprehension, no greater comprehension of the situation, and no greater ability to make full use of the force at his command were ever possessed by any man. Those who served under him constantly testify to his courage, resolution and endurance. He was a strict disciplinarian, yet had the warmest feeling for his men; he demanded exact obedience, yet constantly studied their comfort and welfare; and his great experience enabled him to meet every emergency of a soldier's life.

Says a writer: "Colonel Cross was fitted by nature for a military man. From earliest youth he was a student in the science of war - Firm resolution, indomitable energy, superior bravery under all circumstances, and a quickness of apprehension, which enabled him in the heat of battle to take every advantage of the enemy, all conducted to elevate him to a position of eminent superiority." Colonel Cross was a model of manly energy and strength, and concentrated, effective force. Tall, lithe, without superfluous fat, muscles firm and prominent, in manner alert, nervous, watchful, intense, sometimes hasty, sometimes wrong, but never confused. He was able to endure a great amount of hardship and fatigue. He was descended from a race noted for longevity and great bodily powers. In all respects he was a model leader of men, able to direct organized force effectively.
Colonel Edward E. Cross was a patriot. If a journey across a continent, an offer of personal service to his troubled state, if days and nights of severe labor, of the most intense activity of mind and body; if being always ready to lead on the march, to aid and direct his men at the bivouac, in camp and in action; if eleven wounds received in battle; if death on the battle-field; if the most urgent words to his officers and men to continue in the service until a divided country was reunited, and the supremacy of constitutional authority was fully and permanently reasserted, are proofs of patriotism, then surely was Colonel Cross a patriot.

Colonel Cross was a humane man. His detractors have asserted that he was not. We can not record all the instances of his humanity and kindness to his officers and men. Of themselves they would fill a volume. His accusers were malingerers, cowards, deserters and enemies to good order and strict discipline. Instances of this could be given again and again. That he may have been sometimes, apparently, harsh, unjustly suspicious, or even violent in action, can not be truthfully denied. Yet few men will say that Colonel Cross was not kind, humane, just and in every way a guardian of those in his charge officially, or a friend to those who came in contact with him socially, or honest in the transaction of business, or honorable in all his intercourse with men. If New Hampshire possesses any sense of justice and fair play, she will yet erect a monument over his tomb worthy the man, the soldier, the hero; she will yet erect his statue over against that of Stark. His brief and brilliant career must ever be an example to the brave youth of New Hampshire’s hills and valleys. His deeds must ever stand forth as the legitimate products of New Hampshire’s soil, climate, habit of thought and education.

CAPTAIN THERON A. FARR.

One of the men who well represented the character of the regiment was Theron A. Farr of Littleton. He was strong of physique, cool and intrepid in danger, not seeking hazards,
but manfully meeting his duty, whatever the service to which it called him, quiet and unostentatious in demeanor, without reproach in habit and character, and faithful to the end. It was because the backbone of the organization was made up of such men that the Fifth New Hampshire Infantry was able to make a record in the War of the Rebellion which will give it a rank among the famous fighting regiments of the world. Theron A. Farr was a farmer in Littleton at the breaking out of the war. His parents were Gilman and Philena A. Farr. He was born at that place, Dec. 29, 1839, and there he has always resided. His wife is a daughter of the late Marquis L. Goold, a prominent citizen of Littleton. They have two promising sons, Walter H., and Henry M. Mr. Farr's first enlistment was April 23, 1861, and for three months. Under this enlistment he remained some time at Portsmouth and its vicinity in various lines of duty. Without being sent out of the state, he was discharged with a large number of his comrades, who were not re-enlisted into the Second Regiment. Sept. 30, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the Fifth, and re-enlisted as a veteran March 20, 1864, having then the rank of sergeant. Nov. 4, 1864, he was commissioned lieutenant, and May 1, 1865, was commissioned captain, but was mustered out June 29, as lieutenant. He won his promotion by hard work and faithful service. His abilities were not of the flashy kind but solid, like the granite among which his kindred have for generations dwelt, delved and built that good name which is better than riches. Capt. Farr is a well-preserved man in the prime of a well ordered life, a useful citizen in community, and trusted among men of affairs and in official stations.

ISAAC WARE HAMMOND.

The facility with which hundreds of thousands of untrained men assumed the duties of soldiers from 1861 to 1865, and made themselves perhaps the most perfect army ever organized, is a most remarkable feature of the history of the War of the Rebellion. Not less remarkable was the return of the men,
who made that army what it was, to the industrious pursuits of peace. North and South, in the ranks of labor, trade, skilled employment and professional life, the veterans have, as a rule, easily held place among the best and most useful citizens of the republic. They were men of character, who never ceased to be citizens. They were young, courageous, and devoted. They refused to be corrupted by the demoralizations of war. Not soldiers of fortune, they were the bone and sinew of the land. Such a man, par excellence, was Isaac Ware Hammond, commissary sergeant of this regiment for a full term of three years. Faithful to every duty, honest and efficient in filling the requirements of his position, true to himself, to his comrades and to his country, he was a model officer.

He was born in Gilsum, N. H., July 9, 1831, and was the son of Otis Gardner and Eunice (Ware) Hammond. He was educated at Mount Cæsar Seminary and Marlow Academy. He taught school one year, and then entered the employ of the Cheshire cotton mills at Jaffrey, as paymaster and bookkeeper, where he remained a year and a half. Afterwards he was salesman for the dry goods firm of J. W. Briggs & Co., at Keene, for a year and a half, when he went to Boston and was employed as salesman and bookkeeper for Libby Brothers, and later as an expert bookkeeper on private accounts. On account of poor health he went to northern New York, and kept a general store at Rouse's Point and Fort Collington, which business he relinquished in 1857, when he went to Concord and entered the employ of John P. Johnson, as salesman, and remained until the war broke out in 1861. He enlisted under the first call for three months' troops, but was not mustered into service. He received the appointment of commissary sergeant of the Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers, was mustered in Oct. 26, 1861, and mustered out Oct. 29, 1864. After his return from the war he resided in East Concord for a time, when he moved to Manchester.

He returned to Concord in 1874, where he afterwards resided. He was appointed deputy secretary of state by the late secretary, A. B. Thompson, in 1877, and filled that posi-
tion most acceptably for ten years. He was then elected librarian of the New Hampshire Historical Society, which office he held until he was obliged to relinquish it on account of sickness, and he edited the 9th volume of the Society's collections. He was appointed editor of State Papers in 1881, and edited eight volumes of that series.

He was deputy United States marshal for taking the census in 1870; a member of the New Hampshire constitutional convention in 1876; secretary of the New Hampshire college of electors in 1884; commander of E. E. Sturtevant Post, No. 2, G. A. R.; assistant quartermaster-general, Department of New Hampshire, G. A. R., in 1889-'90; vice-president of the Manufacturers' and Merchants' Insurance Company.

He was a member of the New Hampshire Historical Society and the New England Historic-Genealogical Society; an honorary member of the Maine Historical Society, and was elected a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. The degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by Dartmouth College in 1883.

He married Martha W Kimball, of East Concord, March 16, 1863, who survived him, as also did three sons, Harry P., Otis G., and W Channing, all of Concord. Mr. Hammond was a member of Blazing Star Lodge, F A. A. M., and was marshal of the same for several years. He was buried with Masonic and Grand Army honors.

Mr. Hammond will be known as long as New Hampshire history is studied, as the painstaking and efficient editor of eight volumes of her most important state papers. These were the Town Paper series of three volumes, numbered XI, XII and XIII; the Revolutionary War Rolls, four volumes, numbered XIV, XV, XVI, and XVII, and the miscellaneous state and province papers which occupied the latter part of volume XVII and the whole of XVIII, of the full series. He died at his home in Concord, Sept. 28, 1890, just after the publication of the eighth volume of the work he had so faithfully edited. He has made an enduring impression upon the written history of the state, and his name will be deservedly identified with this monument of accurate learning and authoritative statement.
FIFTH NEW HAMPSHIRE.

COLONEL CHARLES E. HAPGOOD.

Colonel Hapgood was born in Shrewsbury, Mass., Dec. 11, 1830. His parents were Jacob and Elizabeth (Eager) Hapgood. Colonel Hapgood was educated at the high school in his native town, and learned the trade of gunmaker with his father. He was in business in Worcester, Mass., and in Amherst, N. H., before the war. He was married in 1854. In September, 1861, he disposed of his business at Amherst, that he might enter the army. On the 19th of October, 1861, he was commissioned captain of Company I in the Fifth Regiment, and continued with the regiment in all its duties until July 9, 1862, when he was given leave of absence on surgeon's certificate. He was now ordered on recruiting service in New Hampshire. After the battle of Fredericksburg, he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, and joined his regiment in February, 1863.

On the 3rd of July he was made colonel of the Fifth in place of Colonel Cross, killed in battle. He was with the regiment until June 16, 1864, when he was severely wounded at Petersburg. After partial recovery he was ordered to Philadelphia as president of the Board of Inspection of Military Hospitals in the state of Pennsylvania. He remained on this duty for two months, when he was mustered out of service.

Colonel Hapgood entered the service with the most unselfish and patriotic motives and performed every duty faithfully and religiously. As a gentleman he enjoyed the unbounded respect of all under him, and his superior officers. As an officer he was brave, discreet and cautious. He was an excellent judge of men, and fair in his decisions. He was never severe, yet demanded discipline. He was sober, honest, candid and earnest.

MAJOR EDWARD E. STURTEVANT.

In the War of the Rebellion, Edward E. Sturtevant is supposed to have been the first man to enlist from New Hampshire; and he first had authority to recruit under the presi-
Major Edward E. Sturtevant
of the 37th N. H. V.

The first man to enlist from New Hampshire.
dent's call for seventy-five thousand men for three months' service. He was born in Keene, Aug. 7, 1826. He learned the printer's trade in his native town, then removed to Concord and was engaged upon the "New Hampshire Courier." After a time he was engaged upon "The Statesman;" and at other later periods upon the "Washington Union" and "The Richmond Dispatch." He was an excellent practical printer. In 1855 he was appointed upon the police force of Concord. In this service he exhibited shrewdness, fidelity and courage. He held this position at the outbreak of the rebellion. He was appointed recruiting officer and in a few days enlisted two hundred and twenty-five men, and was commissioned as captain in the First Regiment of New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry. After the ending of the bloodless campaign of this regiment he was appointed captain in the Fifth and was placed in command of Company A. He was in every march, skirmish and battle until his death upon the awful field of Fredericksburg, where he fell upholding the flag.

Says a writer: "In point of courage, personal endurance and capacity for securing the obedience and affection of his men, he had no superior in his regiment. He entered the battle of Fredericksburg acting as lieutenant-colonel, with sad pre-sentiments, yet with cheerful alacrity. The event justified his mournful expectations. * * * The manner of his death and place of burial are unknown. We know only that he was seen on that fatal field at dark, wounded severely by a minie-ball; that he was buried where he fell. A braver man or more faithful friend never yielded up his spirit amidst the clangor of arms and the wail of the dying. Peace to his memory."

Major Sturtevant was a brave, true man, an earnest patriot and a gentleman. He was kind, affable and courteous. He had in mind the interests of his men. He was cheerful and ever ready to enliven their drooping spirits. He was a great favorite, and many friends mourned his untimely death. He fell in the full vigor of manhood. He commanded the regiment at White Oak Swamp, Charles City Cross Roads and at
Malvern Hill. He was a true friend, a humane man, and a gallant officer. The writer remembers that on more than one occasion the above statements were demonstrated. His painting hangs in the rotunda of the capitol at Concord. New Hampshire should never forget such men.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. Elijah R. Wilkins' ancestors were among the early settlers of Londonderry, N. H. He received his education in the public schools of Londonderry and Derry. He entered the first printing office established in Manchester, learning all branches of the business and working at the trade until 1850. In this year he was converted and united with the Methodist Episcopal Church. He began studies for the ministry at the Methodist Biblical Institute at Concord, N. H., the same year. In 1853 he joined the New Hampshire Conference of the Methodist Church and has since sustained an active relation in that body. Among the pastorates he has held, are Manchester, Plymouth, Lancaster, Lisbon, Rochester, Nashua, Keene, Newport and Claremont. While stationed at Lisbon in 1861, immediately after the battle of Bull Run, he decided to enter the service. He opened a recruiting office and enlisted many young men from his congregation. The Fifth was then being recruited. Rev. Mr. Wilkins was offered the position of chaplain, which he accepted; joined the regiment at Camp Jackson near Concord, and at once began his duties. He served with the Fifth during the winter of 1861-'62, during the Rappahannock and Peninsula campaigns, and was at Yorktown and Fair Oaks. He resigned June 18, 1862. He was an efficient and faithful officer. He has been chaplain in the state encampment of the G. A. R., and since 1884 has been chaplain of the New Hampshire state prison.

Milo M. Ramson, then of Lisbon, was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Chaplain Wilkins. He soon resigned on account of ill health, and has since died in New York state.
BIOGRAPHICAL.

Silas F. Dean, who was drafted to fill a quota, was appointed from the ranks to succeed Chaplain Ransom. Chaplain Dean was an honest, Christian man, and faithfully served to the end of the war.

CAPTAIN EDMUND W. WEBBER.

Edmund W. Webber, for many years a resident of Somersworth, died in the 71st year of his age. Previous to the war he was a painter. When the war began he enlisted in the Fifth Regiment, and from 1861 to 1864 was quartermaster. His record in that office was excellent. At the close of the war he held an office in the Freedmen's Bureau; later he engaged in the pension business. He was a man of more than ordinary ability.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM ADAMS MOORE.

Captain William Adams Moore was born in Littleton, N.H., March 27, 1842. He was the son of Adams Moore, M.D., and his wife, Anna Mary Little. His paternal grandfather was Deacon William Moore of Bedford, N.H., who was a soldier in the Revolution. On his mother's side, his great-grandfather was Colonel Moses Little of Newbury, Mass., who led a regiment at the battle of Bunker Hill.

William A. Moore fitted for college, with advanced standing, and graduated at Appleton Academy, New Ipswich, N.H., in 1860, the valedictorian of his class. At the outbreak of the Rebellion, he enlisted as a private in Co. K, Fifth New York Regiment, known as Colonel Duryee's Zouaves. This regiment left New York City May 23, 1861, for Fortress Monroe, Va., and he was with his regiment at the battle of Big Bethel, June 10. In July, the Zouaves were ordered to Baltimore, Md., and built Fort Federal Hill, during the hot summer months of 1861.

September 22, 1861, William was commissioned second lieutenant in the Fifth New Hampshire Regiment and assigned to Company C.
He was promoted to first lieutenant of Company E, February 1, 1862; transferred to Company F, May 11; promoted to captain of Company H, Nov 10, 1862, and killed at the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862.

Colonel Cross, in writing to his father, says:

"No act of my life ever pained me more than to inform you, as I did a few days since by telegraph, of the death of your brave son. Aside from the fact that he was one of the most prominent young officers in the service, he was my intimate friend, in whose advancement and welfare I had always felt the greatest interest. I loved him for his brave and faithful spirit, his honorable ambition, his kindness and his gentlemanly deportment. Deeply have I regretted the disastrous day which stripped my gallant regiment of its honest hearts. William was first shot through the arm. He received permission to leave the field, and in doing so received his death wound."

CAPTAIN FRANCIS W BUTLER.

Francis W Butler was born in Greenfield, N H., Dec. 3, 1841, the only son of John D and Mary Colby (Burnham) Butler. He received his education at Milford, Francestown and Meriden, N H. Was fitted for college at Meriden and was on his way to Dartmouth College for examination when he enlisted for three years. He recruited a company of nearly fifty men, which helped to fill the Fifth Regiment, Company K, and was made second lieutenant of that company.

He was mustered into the service October 12, 1861, as second lieutenant of Company K. Appointed first lieutenant Company I, June 10, 1862; captain Company K, December 15, 1862. He was wounded June 30, 1864, in the knee, in front of Petersburg, Va., while acting as aid to General Wm. F Smith, commanding the Eighteenth Army Corps, and died July 30, 1864, at Bennington, N H., after suffering amputation July 20, aged 22 years, 7 months, 17 days.

He also served in the signal corps. Captain Butler was
LATE CAPT. CO. K 5TH REG. N. H. V.
ALSO AN ACTIVE MEMBER OF THE SIGNAL CORPS.
BIOGRAPHICAL.

an excellent officer, a gentleman of finest quality, respected and beloved by all. New Hampshire must cherish the memory of such men.

BREVET BRIGADIER-GENERAL GEORGE WILLIAMSON BALLOCK.

George Williamson Ballock was born in Claremont, Sullivan county, N H., December 3, 1825. He lived in Cornish many years. After leaving the common schools he took two terms at the New England Seminary at Windsor, Vt. In September, 1844, he entered Norwich University under General T B. Ransom. In March, 1847, he joined the engineer corps of the Sullivan Railroad, and was stationed at Charleston during three years. In August, 1850, he entered the service of the Boston & Maine Railroad, filling many positions; then became a partner in the drug business until the spring of 1861. In October, 1861, he joined the Fifth Regiment as first lieutenant of Company D. On the first day of November, 1861, he was detailed by Brigade General O. O. Howard as acting commissary of subsistence of the First Brigade, First Division. He was with this command until July 21, 1862, when he was promoted to captain and civil engineer, United States volunteers and assigned to his old brigade. January 1, 1863, he was assigned assistant commissary of subsistence to the Second Division, Second Corps; April 14, 1863, he was assigned as chief commissary, with rank of lieutenant-colonel of cavalry, of the Eleventh Corps, and there continued until April 14, 1864, when he was assigned to the Twentieth Corps. During the march to the sea he was chief commissary of subsistence of the left wing. He was assigned to important positions in the Feedmen’s Bureau under Howard, here disbursing more than twenty millions of dollars. Later he was appointed superintendent of streets in Washington.

He was brevetted major, lieutenant-colonel and brigadier-general to date from March, 1865, for meritorious services in the subsistence department. He was the last volunteer officer
mustered out of the service. He was republican in politics, congregationalist in religion and a Freemason, having the 33rd degree and the Royal Order of Scotland.

CAPTAIN JOHN MURRAY.

Captain Murray was a native of New York, residing at the opening of the war at Newcastle. He served in the Mexican war, rising from private to orderly. Captain Murray was much loved and respected by his men. His bravery was tested on many bloody fields. He fell at Fredericksburg, upholding the honor of his country.

CAPTAIN JAMES B. PERRY.

Captain Perry went from Hanover and commanded Company C. He was known as a true Christian, a warm-hearted and brave man. His body was recovered from the field at Fredericksburg, where he fell, uplifting the battle-flag of the Fifth, and was buried at Hanover with Masonic honors. At the time of his death he was master of the lodge of Masons connected with the regiment. "The memory of the just is blessed."

SURGEON JOHN W. BUCKNAM.

John W Bucknam was a noble, self-sacrificing, patriotic, genial man. He was born in Lancaster, N H., December 4, 1833, of excellent New England stock. His ancestors served in the Revolution. He was educated in the common schools and the academy in his native town. He was a good scholar, a keen observer of nature, and of men and things. He began the study of medicine and surgery in 1856 and received his diploma at the Dartmouth Medical College in 1859 and at once began practice in his native town. He was called upon the staff of Colonel Cross as assistant-surgeon and was finally promoted to surgeon. He was with the Fifth in every battle while he was in the service, and at Gettysburg saw his be-
loved commander die, and with tender care folded his arms, which should never draw sword again, and closed those eyes which should never again flash in the din of battle. On the 12th of June, 1861, he married Miss Celia A. Buckland of Warehouse Point, Conn.

Soon after his discharge Doctor Bucknam began practice at Great Falls, N H. Here he soon gained a good name, fame, a large practice, a fair income, and made many friends. He died suddenly on the 18th day of December, 1870, mourned by his acquaintances, respected by his professional brethren, loved by his comrades and sadly missed by his family and friends. Only eight days after his death his wife, who had been an object of tender care, followed him to rest. A daughter, Anna Weeks, is the only survivor of the family of that gallant man, devoted friend and worthy citizen.

In the service Doctor Bucknam was a most excellent surgeon, an officer of fine personal bearing; when mounted upon his fine, black horse he attracted much attention. He was modest yet brave, reticent yet affable, unassuming yet earnest and skillful, always at his post of duty and assiduous in his labors.

S URGEON LUTHER M. KNIGHT.

Luther M. Knight, M. D., was born in Franconia, N H., April 11, 1810, the son of Thomas and Abigail (Knapp) Knight. His early education was received in the common schools and at New Hampton Academy. He studied medicine with Dr. Colby, of Franconia, and attended lectures at Dartmouth Medical College, where he graduated in 1834. He first located in Thornton, N H., where he remained ten years, removing to Franklin, N H., in 1845, where, with the exception of the time passed in the army, he remained until his death. He early attained rank in his profession and for fifty years had a large and successful practice. He became an Odd Fellow in 1849 and passed the chairs of that order. Early in life he united with the Congregational church, and through life was an active and useful member of that church.
He was prominent in civil affairs of the community and represented Franklin in the legislature in 1854-5. For many years prior to his death he was a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society, and was at one time its president. He was always an able and valuable contributor to its annual reports.

In September, 1861, he was commissioned surgeon of the Fifth Regiment, and continued in the service until late in 1863, when impaired health compelled his resignation. Surviving veterans of the old Fifth will readily recall to memory his well-known figure mounted on his beautiful white mare, riding from one hospital to another, looking to the welfare of the disabled boys and inspecting the sanitary condition of the camps. He was early promoted to brigade surgeon and subsequently to chief medical officer of the First Division, Second Army Corps, on the staff of Major-General W S. Hancock, and gained an enviable record for skill, bravery and efficiency.

When he first tendered his resignation, his superior officers from regimental to corps head-quarters were reluctant to accept, and endorsed his application advising that "this officer, efficient and faithful, be granted an indefinite leave of absence and his valuable services thereby not lost to the service." But Manassas, Fair Oaks, the Chickahominy swamps, Malvern Hill, Antietam and Fredericksburg had done their work, and his enfeebled system refused to respond to further demands for active service.

For many years after the war he held the position of examining surgeon for the pension bureau. He was a member of the George F Sweatt Post, G. A. R., Franklin, and took great interest in the welfare of that organization. He was proud of his connection with the Fifth, and any comrade, no matter what his rank, was assured of a hearty welcome at his hospitable home in Franklin. To them he never wearied of rehearsing the oft-told tale of the Potomac campaigns, and his hand, purse and influence were always ready to assist a deserving and needy comrade.
Surgeon Knight was married in 1842, to Miss Charlotte C., daughter of James P and Mary G. Tilton, whom he survived scarcely two years. Of his four children the eldest, Edwin A. Knight, entered the service as hospital steward in the same regiment as his father, and served until the end of the war. He succeeded his father as a practitioner of medicine, and resides at Lebanon, N H.

Surgeon Knight died at his home in Franklin, February 3, 1887, at the age of seventy-seven years, the cause of death being biliary calculi. Dr. J J. Berry, of Portsmouth, in a beautiful eulogy of the deceased, delivered before the New Hampshire Medical Society, said:—

"Seldom has this society been called upon to pay tribute to the memories of so many departed ones and to bring hither its willing gifts of rosemary for those who have gone down into the dark valley. Dr. Knight was one of the oldest and best known of the physicians of this society, and one who was held in universal respect. His high professional acquirements and his wealth of experience, which he was enabled to present on all occasions, rendered him a valuable friend and counsellor. He was a man of high moral courage and convictions. He was a friend of the poor and needy, a shining light of a profession for which he made so many personal sacrifices, and an honor to this society which mourns his loss."

Comrade Knight lies still in death by the side of his companion, on the banks of the beautiful Pemigewasset at Franklin, but his precious memory is forever fragrant in the hearts of his children, and his surviving friends and neighbors treasure with affection a remembrance of the kind physician and faithful citizen. Husband, father, friend, patriot, hail and farewell!

**SURGEON WILLIAM CHILD.**

William Child was born February 4, 1834, in Bath, N H. His father was Dwight P Child, a direct descendant of a sister of the Dwights of educational fame, and his mother,
Nancy Morse Child, was a near relative of Morse, the telegraph inventor. The great-grandmother of the doctor and the mother of Morse were sisters. Thus in his veins meet two strains from most excellent families.

William Child was born upon a magnificent farm, from which can be seen Mount Washington, the Presidential, Franconia and Moosilauke ranges, and the beautiful valley of the Connecticut for many miles. The views from the old homestead are the grandest and most beautiful in New England. Amid these surroundings young Child grew to be a lad of fifteen years, rarely leaving the farm for a day. He received the usual education in the modest school near his home. From the age of sixteen to twenty years he attended the Bath Academy, under the instruction of Rev. Edward Cleaveland, Nathan Lord, Jr., and Hon. A. P Carpenter. During all these years he walked six miles each school day. Here he prepared for an advanced standing in college, but he entered the Dartmouth Medical School in 1854, graduating in 1857. During these years he was under the tuition of Professors Peaslee, Phelps, the Crosbys and in the hospitals of Boston and in the Demilt Dispensary of New York. After graduation and riding six months with the celebrated Dr. McNab, of Wells River, Vt., he began practice in his native town, living in the residence of the then well-known Dr. John French, which he bought and now owns. Here he met the most able physicians, as competitors, in northern New Hampshire, such as McNab, Tuttle, Boynton, Spaulding, Leonard, Watkins, Moody and Carbee.

In August, 1862, he was commissioned as second assistant-surgeon of the Fifth Regiment, and was finally promoted to be surgeon of the same regiment. He served almost three years, until the ending of the war. During his service he was often absent on detail. He served in the Antietam hospital, had charge of the hospital in the prisoners-of-war camp at Point Lookout, Md., where he often had the supervision of 1,500 sick, with six to eight Confederate surgeons as assistants; was detailed to examine prisoners of war who enlisted
into the Union army, to fill vacancies in other regiments, and to accompany difficult and dangerous expeditions. He was present at every battle from South Mountain and Antietam to Deep Bottom and Reams' Station. At the close of the war he was division surgeon, and was discharged with the regiment.

After the war, he at once resumed his medical and surgical practice, and entered upon a quiet and uneventful citizenship. He never sought public office, but was twice elected as representative from his native town, and was elected anniversary chairman and president of the New Hampshire State Medical Society. He has the credit of having read more papers before that society than any other member, and of having promulgated more original, and perhaps absurd and untenable ideas, though he has ever been ready to present good, if not sufficient, reasons therefor. He has been married twice; first to Caroline B. Lang, second to Luvia Lang, daughters of Sherburn Lang, Esq., of Bath. He is a Mason, Odd Fellow and Patron of Husbandry. He was Medical Director, Department of New Hampshire, Grand Army of the Republic, in 1870.

The following unsolicited testimonial to Surgeon Child is inserted here by request:—

"In order to illustrate the solicitude Surgeon Wm. Child had for the men in the ranks, I will relate the following incident. I had broken down, from hard service and disease on the Peninsular campaign, and never fully recovered, so that any unusually severe march would use me up. June 18, 1864, found me in very poor health, and to make matters worse, I was poorly mentally, due to despondency. Only the day before we had lost one of our best and truest comrades, Sergeant Billy Woods, killed in going to the rear to make coffee, and I came near sharing the same fate while on a like errand, a few minutes later, and we also lost our orderly, Sergeant Leach, only a few hours later, which reduced our company, present for duty, to one second lieutenant, Daniel Libby, two sergeants, Ramsay and myself, one corporal and
six privates, a sorry remainder of a fine company which started on the charge at Cold Harbor, only fifteen days before. Halt­ing in our advance through the woods, Surgeon Child came along the line, looking after the welfare of the men. Approaching where I stood, he said, 'Sergeant, what is the matter?' To which I replied, 'Nothing, only played out.' He spoke to the lieutenant and then said to me, 'I want you to go with me.' He took six or eight men from the ranks and conducted us a short distance to the rear. I asked him what he was going to do with us, to which he replied, 'Give you a chance to rest; good men are scarce; a few days more of this will do what the rebel bullets have failed to do.' He ordered us to remain quietly in the rear several days, when we rejoined the regiment in the front lines. I was indebted to him, several times afterward, for relief from duty, while nearly prostrated by our marches, and while I live I shall re­member him, as one who, in looking to our general welfare, saved my life.

"S. M. TYRRELL, Sergeant Company G."

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JAMES E. LARKIN.

James E. Larkin was born in Beekmantown, Clinton County, New York, June 5, 1832. He was the son of Hiram Larkin and Mary (Marshall) Larkin. His father was in the battle of Plattsburg, September 11, 1814. His grandfather, Lorin Larkin, was a soldier of the Revolution.

James E. Larkin entered the service as first lieutenant of Company A, October 12, 1861; was promoted to captain July 31, 1862; promoted to major July 3, 1863; promoted to lieutenant-colonel September 3, 1864. He commanded the regiment from June 16, 1864, to October 12, 1864, when he was mustered out by reason of expiration of term of service. He led the regiment during some of its most severe and active service, including actions on the 17th and 18th of June, 1864, on the 27th of July, at Deep Bottom, on the 13th of August, on the field near Charles City Cross Roads, then at Reams'
Station, and during all the most important labors of the siege of Petersburg, until the muster out of the original men.

Lieutenant-Colonel Larkin was elected from a ward in the city of Concord to the New Hampshire legislature in 1867 and in 1868. He was appointed postmaster for the city of Concord, in 1869, by President Grant, and served eight years. He was an internal revenue collector from 1881 to 1886; was one of the Blaine electors for New Hampshire in 1884; was an earnest and active promoter of the interests of the G. A. R. in New Hampshire, being department commander in 1870 and president of the New Hampshire Veterans' Association in 1884. He now resides in Everett, Mass.

Colonel Larkin was for many years a resident of Concord, where he exerted a decided influence in the affairs of the city and the state. He was a painter in the carriage factory of Abbott & Downing, doing the finest work upon their renowned coaches. He is an honest man, an agreeable companion and a true friend.

ASSISTANT-SURGEON CHARLES M. TRASK.

Dr. Trask joined the regiment from Stewartstown, and was hospital steward until promoted to assistant-surgeon, June 1, 1863. He was mustered out December 27, 1864. Dr Trask was a faithful, noble man, who performed every duty without a murmur. Probably no man in the Fifth did his duty more fully without any desire for promotion, notorious attention and display, than did Dr. Trask. He was honest, able, kind, attentive and cheerful under all circumstances. As a physician he possessed all those qualities that commanded the respect and love of officers and men. After the war he practiced his profession at Wells River, Vt. He then, on account of bad health, entered the drug business in Boston, and later followed the same business at White River Junction, Vt. He died in the very prime of life from disease contracted in his army service.
MASONIC LODGE—PETITION GRANTED—FIRST MEETINGS—ORGANIZATION—INCIDENT.

Upon the organization of the Fifth Regiment a movement was made for the organization of an army lodge, to be connected with the regiment. A petition, signed by thirty-one Masons belonging to the regiment, was presented to the Grand Master of the state of New Hampshire, asking that a dispensation be granted them to meet as a lodge and to transact all business as such.

The petition was granted. The lodge was designated as Hughes' Army Lodge, to be attached to the Fifth Regiment while in the service. The following officers were designated: James B. Perry, W. M.; George W. Ballock, S. W.; Ira McL. Barton, J. W.

Hughes' Lodge held its first meeting in an upper room in a house near Bladensburg, Maryland, on the evening of the 22nd day of November, 1861. Present: J. B. Perry, W. M.; George W. Ballock, S. W.; Ira McL. Barton, J. W.; E. R. Wilkins, E. M. Webber, D. G. Reed, J. R. Jackson, M. R. Randlett, I. W. Hammond.

On ballot, Bro. Webber was elected treasurer and I. W. Hammond secretary.

The second meeting was in the same room on the evening of November 25. The third meeting was at Camp California, near Alexandria, Va., in December. The fourth meeting was held at the same place as the third, on December 30. The fifth meeting, special, was on January 2, 1862.

The meetings at Camp California were continued until March, 1862. A full record of these meetings cannot be given. The cash receipts at Camp California amounted to eighty dollars. One meeting was held at Concord, N. H.,
in the autumn of 1863. No other meeting until November 27, 1863, when a special communication was called for reorganization at Point Lookout, Md. At this meeting the following officers were elected: William Child, W M.; James E. Larkin, S. W.; O. N R. Twitchell, J W.; Levi Johnson, S. D.; Charles Champney, J. D.; E. M. Webber, Treas.; I. W. Hammond, Sec.

While at Point Lookout meetings were held until the last week in May, 1864. Twenty-nine applications were favorably acted upon, and the applicants received the various degrees. The cash receipts were four hundred and thirty dollars. The whole number of members added since organizing was thirty-six. Total cash receipts, five hundred and ten dollars.

The lodge-room at Bladensburg was a chamber in a dwelling; that at Camp California was in a large room in a dwelling; that at Point Lookout was a hall constructed of split pine logs, which were cut far up on the shores of the bay, floated to near the camp, split in halves, which halves were placed on end in a ditch dug around the space for the hall. This hall was roofed and floored with material bought in Baltimore, Md. The same hall was used for religious meetings and social entertainments. Before this hall was completed the lodge made use of a hall of the Second Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers.

The following abstract of the records has been kindly furnished by Bro. Cleaves, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of the state of New Hampshire. A few names of persons belonging to the regiment, that are known to have been Masons, do not appear here:

NAMES ON PETITION FOR DISPENSATION.

James B. Perry, D. D. G. M.  Richard Welch.
Chas. Dodd.  J W Keller.
I. W. Hammond.  Edward P. Pike.
James B. Perry was first master; George W. Ballock, first senior warden; Ira McL. Barton, first junior warden.


It appears from record that Cutler Edson, J. B. Davis, and Jos. L. Atwood received the E. A. degree in 1861 and Thos. J. Rice the E. A. and F. C. in 1861-'62.

At the reorganization, Nov. 27, 1863, several names appeared on the record as members that had not been recorded before: Wm. Child, O. N. R. Twitchell, Levi Johnson, J. C. S. Twitchell, Chas. Champney, Andrew Barton, H. D. Bishop, John Wood.

Afterward these names as members (or visitors): Bucknam, Clement, Wood, Sexton, Fernald, Crafts, Fitch, Emery, Townsend.
MASONIC INCIDENT.

The day after the battle of Antietam, the Fifth New Hampshire formed the picket line along the edge of the cornfield, where Richardson's Division fought. The reserve was in one edge of the corn, and the pickets about middle way of the field, concealed in the corn, as the sharpshooters of the enemy fired on all who undertook to walk around on the battle-field at that locality. Early in the morning one of the wounded rebels, who laid just outside the pickets, called one of the New Hampshire men and handed him a little slip of paper, on which he had, evidently with great difficulty, succeeded in making some mystic signs in a circle, with a bit of stick wet in blood. The soldier was begged to hand the paper to some Freemason as soon as possible, and he took it to Colonel E. E. Cross of his regiment. The colonel was a Master Mason, but could not read the mystic token, it belonging to a higher degree. He, therefore, sent for Captain J. B. Perry, of the Fifth, who was a member of the 32nd degree of Freemasonry, and showed him the letter. Captain Perry at once said there was a brother Mason in great peril, and must be rescued. Colonel Cross instantly sent for several brother Masons in the regiment, told the story, and in a few moments four "brothers of the mystic tie" were crawling stealthily through the corn, to find the brother in distress. He was found, placed on a blanket, and at great risk drawn out of range of the rebel rifles, and then carried to the Fifth New Hampshire hospital. He proved to be First Lieutenant Edon of the Alabama volunteers, badly wounded in the thigh and breast. A few hours and he would have perished. Lieutenant Edon informed his brethren of another wounded Mason, who, when brought out, proved to be a lieutenant-colonel of a Georgia regiment. These two wounded rebel officers received the same attention as the wounded officers of the Fifth, and a warm friendship was established between men who, a few hours before, were in mortal combat. This is one of the thousand instances in which the Masonic bond has proved a blessing to mankind.
These Confederate Masons, with some ten Union Masons wounded in the battle, were placed in a barn and for several days were cared for by Assistant-Surgeon William Child and Chaplain Ransom, both Masons.
William Child M.D.
Major and Surgeon.
5th Reg't. N.H. V.
PART II.

COMPLETE ROSTER

OF THE

OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE FIFTH REGIMENT,
NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS.

ALL OFFICERS AND MEN ON THIS ROSTER WERE VOLUNTEERS FOR
THREE YEARS, AND WERE HONORABLY DISCHARGED
FROM U. S. SERVICE UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.
ABBREVIATIONS.

A. C. Army Corps.
Adjt. Adjutant.
A. G. O. Adjutant General's Office.
App. Appointed.
Appreh. Apprehended.
Art. Artillery.
Asst. Assistant.
B. Birthplace.
Battl. Battalion.
Brig. Brigade, Brigadier.
Capd. Captured.
Capt. Captain.
Cav. Cavalry.
Co. Company.
Col. Colonel.
Com. Commissary.
Corp. Corporal.
Cred. Place credited to.
C. S. Commissary of Subsistence.
Dept. Department.
Des. Deserted.
Dis. Disease.
Disab. Disability.
Disch. Discharged.
Dishon. Dishonorably.
Div. Division.
Enl. Enlisted.
Exch. Exchanged.
G. C. M. General Court Martial.
Gd. from mis. Gained from missing.
Gen. General.
Hosp. Hospital.
I. C. Invalid Corps. (Name changed to Veteran Reserve Corps, March 18, 1864.)
Inf. Infantry.
Lt. Lieutenant.
FIFTH NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Maj. Major.  
Mis. Missing.  
Must. Mustered.  
M. o. r. Muster-out roll.  
Musc. Musician.  
N. f. r. A. G. O. No further record in Adjutant General’s Office, Washington, D. C.  
Ord. seaman. Ordinary seaman.  
Par. Paroled.  
P. O. ad. Post-office address.  
Prin. Principal.  
Pvt. Private.  
Q. M. Quartermaster.  
Reed. Received.  
Re-enl. Re-enlisted.  
Regt. Regiment.  
Res. Residence.  
Sergt. Sergeant.  
Sev. Severely.  
Sub. Substitute.  
Tm. ex. Term expired.  
Tr. Transferred.  
Unasd. Unassigned.  
U. S. A. United States Army.  
U. S. S. United States Ship or United States Ships.  
V or Vols. Volunteers.  
V. R. C. Veteran Reserve Corps. (Organized under name of Invalid Corps in pursuance of Gen. Orders No. 105, dated War Dept., A. G. O., Apr. 28, 1863. Name changed to Veteran Reserve Corps Mar. 18, 1864.)  
Wd. Wounded.  
Wds. Wounds.

Note.—When abbreviation of State is not given, place is understood to be in New Hampshire. Unless otherwise stated each man was a volunteer, and enlisted for three years.
COMPLETE ROSTER.


Adams, Charles, Co. H; b. Germany; age 23; res. New York City; cred. Enfield; enl. as sub. Oct. 6, '63; must. in Oct. 6, '63, as pvt.; tr. to U. S. Navy Apr. 23, '64, as ord. seaman, served on U. S. "Commodore Read;" des. July 31, '65, Washington, D. C.


Adams, John, Co. G; b. Boston, Mass.; age 21; res. Salem, Mass.; cred. Gilford; enl. as sub. Sept. 29, '63; must. in Sept. 29, '63, as pvt.; tr. to U. S. Navy Apr. 19, '64, as landsman; served on U. S.


Adams, Placide, Co. I; b. St. Anne, C. E.; age 44; res. Canaan; enl. Sept. 12, '61; must. in Oct. 15, '61, as pvt.; re-enl. and must. in Jan. 1, '64; des. Dec. 6, '64, Washington, D. C.; died Nov. 26, '80, Canaan.


Aldrich, Putnam, Co. B; b. Lisbon; age 28; res. and cred. Franconia;
COMPLETE ROSTER.


Allen, Robert, Co. I; b. Glasgow, Scotland; age 25; cred. Salisbury; enl. as sub. Aug. 20, '63; must. in Aug. 20, '63, as pvt.; tr. to U. S. Navy Apr. 19, '64, as landsman; served on U. S. S. "Matthew Vassar;" des. June 30, '64, from Potomac Flotilla.


Altenburg, Frederick, Co. G; b. Hanover, Germany; age 27; res. and cred. Portsmouth; enl. Dec. 5, '63; must. in Dec. 5, '63, as pvt.; disch. disab. Feb. 18, '64, Point Lookout, Md.

Ames, Horace, Co. A; b. Montreal, Canada; age 40; res. Concord; enl. Sept. 9, '61; must. in Oct. 12, '61, as wагoner; reduced to ranks at his own request, Mar. 18, '62; killed June 1, '62, Fair Oaks, Va.

FIFTH NEW HAMPSHIRE.


Anderson, Andrew, Co. B; b. Denmark; age 22; res. Boston, Mass.; cred. Concord; enl. as sub. Aug. 19, '63; must. in Aug. 19, '63, as pvt.; died Jan. 6, '64, Point Lookout, Md.


Anderson, Osborne, Co. B; b. Chatham; age 22; cred. Peterborough; enl. as sub. Sept. 9, '64; must. in Sept. 9, '64, as pvt.; des. Nov. 14, '64; apprehended May 12, '65; disch. July 7, '65, Concord. P. O. ad., South Chatham.

Anderson, Thomas, unasd.; b. Ireland; age 22; res. and cred. Newport; enl. as sub. Aug. 10, '64; must. in Aug. 10, '64, as pvt.; recd. Aug. 10, '64, at draft rendezvous, Concord; sent to regt. Aug. 27, '64. N. f. r. A. G. O.


Arew, Adrien, Co. B; b. Canada; age 22; cred. Winchester; enl. as sub. Aug. 30, '64; must. in Aug. 30, '64, as pvt.; must. out June 28, '65.

COMPLETE ROSTER.


Armstrong, James, Co. G; b. Ireland; age 23; cred. Dover; enl. as sub. Aug. 18, '64; must. in Aug. 18, '64, as pvt.; des. June 9, '65; apprehended June 14, '65; must. out June 28, '65.


Atherton, Arthur, Co. B; b. Scotland; age 24; cred. Springfield; enl. as sub. Sept. 9, '64; must. in Sept. 9, '64, as pvt.; shot to death Oct. 20, '64, while attempting to desert.


Atwood, Hiram G., Co. K; b. Antrim; age 20; res. Antrim; enl. Sept. 16, '61; must. in Oct. 12, '61, as pvt.; must. out Oct. 29, '64.

Atwood, Jeremiah S., Co. K; b. Antrim; age 55; res. Antrim; enl. Sept. 9, '61; must. in Oct. 12, '61, as pvt.; disch. disab. May 1, '62, Yorktown, Pa.; died Nov 6, '81, Antrim.

Atwood, Joseph L., Co. C; b. Landaff; age 26; res. Lisbon; enl. Sept. 19, '61; must. in Oct. 12, '61, as pvt.; killed June 1, '62, Fair Oaks, Va.


Audroli, Joseph, unasd.; b. Italy; age 23; cred. Acworth; enl. as sub. Aug. 17, '64; must. in Aug. 17, '64, as pvt.; recd. Aug. 17, '64, at draft rendezvous, Concord; sent to regt. Aug. 17, '64. N. f. r. A. G. O.

Augustus, Francis, Co. G; b. France; age 30; cred. Canaan; enl. as sub. Aug. 16, '64; must. in Aug. 16, '64, as pvt.; des. Oct. 12, '64, near Petersburg, Va.

Austin, Edwin, Co. G; b. New Brunswick; age 21; cred. Mont Vernon; enl. as sub. Aug. 10, '64; must. in Aug. 10, '64, as pvt.; app. corp.; wd. Apr. 7, '65, Farmville, Va.; disch. June 20, '65, Annapolis, Md.

Austin, Hiram M., Co. E; b. Newport; age 18; res. Newport; enl. Sept. 12, '61; must. in Oct. 19, '61, as pvt.; wd. June 1, '62, Fair
FIFTH NEW HAMPSHIRE.


Austin, John, Co. G; b. Ireland; age 20; cred. Orford; enl. as sub. Aug. 16, '64; must. in Aug. 16, '64, as pvt.; must. out June 28, '65.

Austin, Kendall, Co. A; b. Surry; res. and cred. Alstead; drafted Sept. 30, '63; must. in Sept. 30, '63, as pvt.; mis. Aug. 25, '64, Ream's Station, Va.; returned; must. out June 28, '65. P. O. ad., East Alstead.

Austin, Richard, Co. G; b. England; age 28; cred. Nashua; enl. as sub. Aug. 24, '64; must. in Aug. 24, '64, as pvt.; must. out June 28, '65.


Avery, Chase E., Co. H; b. Sandwich; age 18; res. Sandwich; enl. Sept. 8, '61; must. in Oct. 19, '61, as pvt.; des. Aug. 18, '62.


Avery, George H., Cos. D and A; b. Strafford; age 19; res. Strafford; cred. Northwood; enl. as sub. Aug. 11, '63; must. in Aug. 11, '63, as pvt., Co. D; tr. to Co. A, Nov. 20, '64; app. corp.; killed Apr. 7, '65, Farmville, Va.


COMPLETE ROSTER.


Bacon, Owen, Co. H; b. Canada; age 19; cred. Canaan; enl. as subj. Aug. 11, '64; must. in Aug. 11, '64, as Pvt.; wd. Apr. 7, '65, Farmville, Va.; must. out June 28, '65.

Baggott, Charles, Co. H; b. New York; age 20; cred. Croydon; enl. as subj. Aug. 11, '64; must. in Aug. 11, '64, as Pvt.; must. out June 28, '65. P. O. ad., Akron, O.

Baggott, John, unasd.; b. New Hampshire; age 20; cred. Fitzwilliam; enl. as subj. Aug. 11, '64; must. in Aug. 11, '64, as Pvt.; recd. Aug. 21, '64, at draft rendezvous, Concord; sent Aug. 26, '64 to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.


Baldwin, Charles (alias Francis Stone), Co. B; b. Canada; age 19; cred. Lyme; enr. as sub. Sept. 7, '64; must. in Sept. 7, '64, as pvt.; died dis. Apr. 18, '65, Burkeville, Va.

Ballard, George, Co. K; b. Canada; age 20; enr. and must. in Dec. 7, 63, as pvt.; mis. June 3, '64, Cold Harbor, Va. N. f. r. A. G. O.


Barnes, Walter, unasd.; b. Ireland; age 20; cred. Manchester; enr. as sub. Aug. 12, '64; must. in Aug. 12, '64, as pvt.; recd. Aug. 12, '64 at draft rendezvous, Concord; sent Aug. 27, '64, to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.


Barrett, Frederick, Co. F; b. Hinsdale; age 19; res. Winchester; enr.
COMPLETE ROSTER.


Barrigan, John, unasd.; b. Ireland; age 21; cred. Fitzwilliam; enl. as sub. Aug. 31, '64; must. in Aug. 31, '64, as pvt.; reed. Aug. 15, '64, at draft rendezvous, Concord; sent Aug. 27, '64, to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.

Barron, Thomas, Co. B. See Terrance McGrath.

Barry, Dennis, Co. H; b. Ireland; age 21; cred. Brookline; enl. as sub. Aug. 18, '64; must. in Aug. 18, '64, as pvt.; des. to the enemy Dec. 1, '64.

Bartlett, Benjamin, Co. G; b. Canada; age 19; cred. Alstead; enl. as sub. Aug. 6, '64; must. in Aug. 6, '64, as pvt.; mis. Apr. 7, '65, Farmville, Va.; returned; must. out June 28, '65.


Barton, Andrew, Co. A. See Thomas Smith.


Barton, Thomas H., Co. E; b. Walpole; age 22; res. Walpole; enl. Sept. 18, '61; must. in Oct. 19, '61, as pvt.; app. corp.; killed June 1, '62, Fair Oaks, Va.; served in Co. D, 1st N. H. V.


Bates, Sidney T., band; b. Essex, Vt.; age 28; res. Hooksett; enl.
Sept. 9, '61; must. in Oct. 26, '61, as 3d class musc.; disch. disab. May 14, '62, near Richmond, Va.; served in 17th Inf. and 1st H. Art., N. H. V.


Bean, David B., Co. H; b. Tuftonborough; age 27; res. Tuftonborough; enl. Sept. 20, '61; must. in Oct. 19, '61, as pvt.; app. corp.; killed June 3, '64, Cold Harbor, Va.

Bean, George J., Co. D; b. Gilmanton; age 36; res. Rochester; enl. Oct. 25, '61; must. in Oct. 26, '61, as pvt.; died Sept. 9, '62, Newark, N. J.


Beardsley, Matthew O., unas'd.; b. Canada; age 19; cred. Bath; enl. as sub. Aug. 17, '64; must. in Aug. 17, '64, as pvt.; reed. Aug. 17, '64 at draft rendezvous, Concord; sent Aug. 27, '64 to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.

Beaton, Charles C., Co. F; b. Lancaster; age 23; res. Lancaster; enl.
COMPLETE ROSTER.


Beck, James, Co. G; b. Liverpool, Eng.; age 21; res. Liverpool, Eng.; cred. Loudon; enl. as sub. Aug. 19, '63; must. in Aug. 19, '63, as pvt.; des. Nov. 25, '53, Point Lookout, Md.


Bell, Frederick, Co. A; b. Germany; age 42; cred. Keene; enl. as sub. Oct. 1, '63; must. in Oct. 1, '63, as pvt.; wd. Aug. 16, '64, Deep Bottom, Va.; must. out June 28, '65.


Bell, James, unsad.; b. Ireland; age 22; cred. Concord; enl. as sub. Sept. 1, '64; must. in Sept. 1, '64, as pvt.; recd. Sept. 1, '64 at draft rendezvous, Concord; sent Sept. 12, '64, to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.


Bemis, Charles R., Co. B; b. New Hampshire; age 30; cred. Temple; enl. as sub. Sept. 5, '64; must. in Sept. 5, '64, as pvt.; wd. Apr. 7,
Bender, George W., unasd.; b. Nova Scotia; age 22; cred. Portsmouth; 
enl. as sub. Sept. 12, '64; must. in Sept. 12, '64, as pvt.; recd. 
Sept. 13, '64, at draft rendezvous, Concord; sent Sept. 23, '64, to 
regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.

Bennet, Byron, Co. I; b. Orange; age 22; res. Dorchester; enl. Sept. 2, 
'61; must. in Oct. 15, '61, as pvt.; killed July 2, '63, Gettysburg, Pa.

Bennett, Daniel, Co. H; b. Exeter; age 18; cred. Exeter; enl. as sub. 
Aug. 10, '64; must. in Aug. 10, '64, as pvt.; must. out June 28, '65.

Bennett, James, Co. B; b. Canada; age 23; cred. Peterborough; enl. 
as sub. Aug. 12, '64; must. in Aug. 12, '64, as pvt.; des. to the 
enemy Oct. 11, '64, Petersburg, Va.

Bennett, John, Co. H; b. Moultonborough; age 35; res. Moulton- 
borough; enl. Sept. 25, '61; must. in Oct. 19, '61, as pvt.; disch. 
disab. Apr. 27, '63.

Bennett, Joseph, unasd.; b. New York; age 21; cred. Sunapee; enl. as 
sub. Sept. 5, '64; must. in Sept. 5, '64, as pvt.; des. to the enemy 
Oct. 11, '64.

Benney, John, Co. A; b. India; age 22; cred. Concord; enl. as sub. Aug 
19, '63; must. in Aug. 19, '63, as pvt.; killed June 3, '64, Cold 
Harbor, Va.

Benney, Robert, Co. E; b. Wales; age 20; res. Portland, Me.; cred. 
Aecworth; enl. Dec. 7, '63; must. in Dec. 7, '63, as pvt.; tr. to U. 
S. Navy Apr. 19, '64, as an ord. seaman; served on U. S. S. "William 
Bacon" and "Don;" disch. Aug. 8, '65.

Benson, John, unasd.; b. Canada; age 25; cred. Rindge; enl. as sub. 
Aug. 6, '64; must. in Aug. 6, '64, as pvt.; tried for desertion at 
City Point, Va., found guilty and shot Jan. 6, '65, by sentence G. 
C. M.

Bent, James W., Co. B; b. Quincy, Mass.; age 26; res. Boscawen; enl. 
Oct. 4, '61; must. in Nov. 26, '61, as pvt. Co. F, 2d U. S. Sharp-
shooters; re-enl. Dec. 21, '63; cred. Boscawen; must. in Dec. 25, 
'63; tr. to 5th N. H. V Jan. 30, '65; assigned to Co. B, June 17, '65; 

Benton, Samuel O., Co. E; b. Keene; age 32; res. Claremont; enl. 
Sept. 29, '61; must. in Oct. 19, '61, as pvt.; wd. May, '63, Chancel-

Bergeron, Francis, Co. B; b. Three Rivers, Can.; age 42; res. and cred. 
Hanover; enl. Dec. 2, '63; must. in Dec. 2, '63, as pvt.; mis. Apr. 
6, '65, Sailor's Creek, Va.; returned; must. out June 28, '65. P 
O. ad., Fall River, Mass.

Bernstein, Solomon, Co. B; b. Warsaw, Poland; age 25; res. Spring-
field, Mass.; cred. Keene; enl. as sub. Sept. 17, '63; must. in Sept. 
17, '63, as pvt.; des. Dec. 19, '63, Point Lookout, Md.

Berry, James, Co. A; b. Loudon; age 23; res. Loudon; enl. Aug. 26,
COMPLETE ROSTER.

Berry, James, Co. H; b. Holland; age 29; res. Boston, Mass.; enr. Sept. 1, '63, as sub.; must. in Sept. 1, '63, as pvt.; tr. to U. S. Navy Apr. 20, '64, as an ord. seaman; served on U. S. S. "Anacostia;" disch. as a seaman, reduction naval force, July 17, '65, from receiving ship, Washington, D. C.


Beyer, John, Co. H; b. Germany; age 23; cred. Nashua; enr. as sub. Aug. 22, '64; must. in Aug. 23, '64, as pvt.; des. Oct. 15, '64.

Bias, James, Co. G; b. Canada; age 19; res. Charlestown; enr. Sept. 27, '61; must. in Oct. 12, '61, as pvt.; re-enl. and must. in from Claremont, Jan. 1, '64; des. Apr. 22, '64, Point Lookout, Md.


Birch, Charles, Co. A; b. Canada; age 21; cred. Hanover; enr. as sub. Sept. 12, '64; must. in Sept. 12, '64, as pvt.; des. to the enemy Dec. 1, '64, near Petersburg, Va.


Black, John, Co. H; b. Ireland; age 22; cred. Nashua; enr. as sub.
Aug. 20, '64; must. in Aug. 20, '64, as pvt.; des. Sept. 10, '64, near Petersburg, Va.

Blair, Charles, Co. A; b. Canada; age 22; cred. Franconia; enl. as sub. Sept. 10, '64; must. in Sept. 10, '64, as pvt.; des. to the enemy Dec. 1, '64, near Petersburg, Va.


Blake, Harry, Co. H; b. New York; age 21; cred. Atkinson; enl. as sub. Aug. 13, '64; must. in Aug. 13, '64, as pvt.; app. corp. Apr. 18, '65; must. out June 28, '65.


Blanding, George, Co. G; b. Canada; age 28; cred. Lisbon; enl. as sub. Aug. 9, '64; must. in Aug. 9, '64, as pvt.; des. Jan. 31, '65, while on
COMPLETE ROSTER.

furlough from Lincoln General Hospital, Washington, D. C.


Blinville, George, Co. B; b. France; age 29; cred. Fitzwilliam; enl. as sub. Sept. 2, '64; must. in Sept. 2, '64; as pvt.; des. to the enemy Oct. 11, '64, near Petersburg, Va.


Bly, Asa, Co. H; b. Epping; age 20; res. and cred. Raymond; enl. as sub. Aug. 11, '63; must. in Aug. 11, '63, as pvt.; killed June 3, '64, Cold Harbor, Va.


Bogan, William, unasd.; b. Ireland; age 22; cred. Dublin; enl. as sub. Aug. 10, '64; must. in Aug. 10, '64, as pvt.; recd. Aug. 10, '64, at draft rendezvous and sent to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.


Boid, Dana, Co. C; b. Hartford, Vt.; age 21; enl. at Concord Sept. 18, '61; must. in Oct. 12, '61, as pvt.; disch. by civil authority Oct. 25, '61.


FIFTH NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Bond, Joseph, Jr., Co. E; b. Gilford; age 27; res. Laconia; enl. Oct. 8, '61; must. in Oct. 19, '61, as pvt.; killed July 2, '63, Gettysburg, Pa.


Booth, Joseph, Co. B; b. England; age 21; cred. Winchester; enl. as sub. Aug. 30, '64; must. in Aug. 30, '64, as pvt.; des. to the enemy Oct. 11, '64, near Petersburg, Va.

Borden, Lyman, Co. H; b. Barnstable, Mass.; age 28; res. Barnstable, Mass.; cred. New Boston; enl. as sub. Oct. 15, '63; must. in Oct. 15, '63, as pvt.; reported on must. out roll, dated June 28, '65, as absent in arrest since May 27, '64, Point Lookout, Md. N. f. r. A. G. O.

Boucher, Bozile, Co. I; b. Acton, Canada; age 20; cred. Alton; enl. as sub. Sept. 20, '64; must. in Sept. 20, '64, as pvt.; des. Nov. 22, '64; appreh.; dishon. disch. June 14, '65, Washington, D. C.


Bouscay, Charles E., Co. B; b. Canada; age 20; cred. Weare; enl. as sub. Aug. 31, '64; must. in Aug. 31, '64, as pvt.; must. out June 28, '65.

Bowers, Joseph, Co. K; b. Scotland; age 21; cred. Monroe; enl. as sub. Aug. 12, '64; must. in Aug. 12, '64, as pvt.; des. to the enemy Oct. 6, '64, near Petersburg, Va.


Boxall, Isaac, Co. C; b. Ireland; age 27; cred. Auburn; enl. as sub. Aug. 11, '63; must. in Aug. 11, '63, as pvt.; des. Nov. 19, '63, Point Lookout, Md.


Boyd, Dana, Co. C. See Dana Boid.

Boyd, Henry, Co. H; b. Ireland; age 32; cred. Bath; enl. as sub. Aug.
COMPLETE ROSTER.

21 '64; must. in Aug. 24, '64, as pvt.; app. corp.; des. while on furlough, Apr. 17, '65.

Boyd, Thomas, unasd.; b. Ireland; age 23; res. and cred. Concord; enl. Aug. 11, '62; must. in Aug. 18, '62, as pvt. N. f. r. A. G. O.

Boyle, Edward, unasd.; b. London, Eng.; age 20; cred. Candia; enl. as sub. Aug. 9, '64; must. in Aug. 9, '64, as pvt.; recd. Aug. 10, '64, at draft rendezvous, Concord; sent Aug. 27, '64, to regt. N. f. r A. G. O.

Boyleau, Pierre, Co. F; b. Belgium; age 20; cred. Amherst; enl. as sub. Sept. 5, '64; must. in Sept. 5, '64, as pvt.; des. Oct. 15, '64, Petersburg, Va.


Bradley, George, Co. H; b. Canada; age 24; cred. Manchester; enl. as sub. Aug. 12, '64; must. in Aug. 12, '64, as pvt.; des. Oct. 15, '64, near Petersburg, Va.; appreh.; executed by sentence G. C. M., Dec. 23, '64.


Branegan, John, Co. H; b. Ireland; age 28; cred. Wilton; enl. as sub. Aug. 13, '64; must. in Aug. 13, '64, as pvt.; app. corp.; des. May 1, '65, Washington, D. C.

Braun, William, unasd.; b. Austria; age 24; cred. Wakefield; enl. as sub. Sept. 16, '64; must. in Sept. 16, '64, as pvt.; des. Oct. 10, '64.

Bream, James, unasd.; b. Ireland; age 20; cred. Newcastle; enl. as sub. Dec. 9, '63; must. in Dec. 9, '63, as pvt.; des. Dec. —. N. f. r A. G. O.

Breck, Daniel, Co. E; b. Naugatuck, Conn.; age 22; res. Waterbury, Conn.; cred. Laconia; enl. as sub. Sept. 29, '63; must. in Sept. 29, '63, as pvt.; killed June 3, '64, Cold Harbor, Va.


Breyer, Henry F., Co. H; b. Michigan; age 19; cred. Keene; enl. as sub. Aug. 15, '64; must. in Aug. 15, '64, as pvt.; must. out June 28, '65. P. O. ad., Detroit, Mich.

Brickett, Edwin, Co. D; b. Hampstead; age 30; res. and cred. Derry; drafted Aug. 11, '63; must. in Aug. 11, '63, as pvt.; died dis. June 2, '64, Cold Harbor, Va.

Bridges, Frank, Co. H; b. St. John, N. B.; age 24; cred. Lee; enl. as sub. Aug. 18, '64; must. in Aug. 18, '64, as pvt.; wd. Apr. 6, '65, Sailor's Creek, Va.; died wds. May 5, '65, Baltimore, Md.


Brier, Baptist, Co. H; b. Canada; age 22; cred. Hanover; enl. as sub. Sept. 9, '64; must. in Sept. 9, '64, as pvt.; des. to the enemy Oct. 15, '64, while on picket near Petersburg, Va.


Brock, Henry (alias George Greenwood), Co. B; b. Canada; age 21; cred. Dorchester; enl. as sub. Sept. 6, '64; must. in Sept. 6, '64, as pvt.; des. Nov. 9, '64.


COMPLETE ROSTER.


Brooks, William, Co. G; b. Canada; age 23; cred. Richmond; enl. as sub. Aug. 5, '64; must. in Aug. 5, '64, as Pvt.; must. out June 28, '65.


Brown, Albert C., unsad.; b. Canada; age 24; cred. Newbury; enl. as sub. Aug. 11, '64; must in Aug. 11, '64, as Pvt.; recd. Aug. 17, '64, at draft rendezvous, Concord; sent Aug. 27, '64, to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.


Brown, Alfred, Co. A; b. Sweden; age 32; cred. Manchester; enl. as sub. Sept. 16, '64; must. in Sept. 16, '64, as Pvt.; des. Nov. 19, '64, near Petersburg, Va.


Brown, Charles, unsad.; see Alphonse Denoyer.


Brown, John, unasd.; b. England; age 22; cred. Fitzwilliam; enl. as sub. Aug. 22, '64; must. in Aug. 22, '64, as pvt. N. f. r. A. G. O.


Brown, Thomas, Co. A; b. Ireland; age 20; cred. Manchester; enl. Nov. 27, '63; must. in Nov. 27, '63, as pvt.; tr. to U. S. Navy Apr. 28, '64, as ord. seaman; served on U. S. S. "Minnesota;" disch. May 27, '65, from receiving ship "Portsmouth."

Brown, Thomas, Cos. K and H; b. New Hampshire; age 20; cred. Fitzwilliam; enl. as sub. Aug. 22, '64; must. in Aug. 22, '64, as pvt.; tr. to Co. H; des. to the enemy, Dec. 1, '64.
COMPLETE ROSTER.


Brown, William, Co. B; b. Canada; age 20; cred. Amherst; enl. as sub. Aug. 10, '64; must. in Aug. 10, '64, as pvt.; des.; returned; must. out June 28, '65.

Brown, William, Co. H; b. Ireland; age 36; cred. Exeter; enl. as sub. Aug. 17, '64; must. in Aug. 17, '64, as pvt.; must. out June 28, '65.

Brown, William, unasd.; See William Braun.


Brownlow, John, Co. B. See Frederick Wright.

Bruce, Charles, Co. F; b. Ireland; age 25; cred. Danville; enl. as sub. Aug. 9, '64; must. in Aug. 9, '64, as pvt.; des. Oct. 12, '94, near Petersburg, Va.


Bryson, John, Co. I; b. England; age 28; cred. Deerfield; enl. as sub. Sept. 16, '64; must. in Sept. 16, '64, as pvt.; died wds. Oct. 31, '64, City Point, Va.


Bunnell, Lucius D., Co. A; b. Claremont; age 35; res. Concord; enl. Sept. 10, '61; must. in Oct. 12, '61, as pvt.; disch. disab. Apr. 8, '63.


Burges, John A., Co. E; b. Belfast, Me.; age 30; res. New York City; cred. Warner; enl. as sub. Aug. 20, '63; must. in Aug. 20, '63, as pvt.; des. Nov. 29, '63, Point Lookout, Md.

Burgess, Joseph W B., Co. II; b. Massachusetts; age 23; cred. Wilton; enl. as sub. Aug. 13, '64; must. in Aug. 13, '64, as pvt.; died dis. Dec. 9, '64, Washington, D. C.

Burke, James, Co. H; b. Ireland; age 32; cred. Portsmouth; enl. as
sub. Aug. 17, '64; must in Aug. 17, '64, as Pvt.; des. to the enemy Dec. 1, '64.


Burmingham, Henry, Co. B; b. Ireland; age 21; cred. Tamworth; enl. as sub. Aug. 29, '64; must. in Aug. 29, '64, as Pvt.; capd. Apr. 7, '65, Farmville, Va.; re-capd. Apr. 10, '65; must. out June 28, '65.


Burnham, Henry A., Co. E; b. New York City; age 29; cred. Keene; enl. as sub. Oct. 3, '63; must. in Oct. 3, '63, as Pvt.; shot to death for desertion, May 9, '64, Point Lookout, Md., by sentence G. C. M.


Burns, Harry, Co. A; b. Pictou, N. S.; age 30; cred. Tuftonborough; enl. as sub. Sept. 13, '64; must. in Sept. 13, '64, as Pvt.; must. out June 28, '65.


Burns, James, Co. A; b. Ireland; age 22; res. Boston, Mass.; cred. Merrimack; enl. as sub. Sept. 2, '63; must. in Sept. 2, '63, as Pvt.; disch. disab. June 13, '64, New York City

COMPLETE ROSTER.


Burns, William, unasd.; b. Ireland; age 21; cred. Newcastle; enl. as sub. Dec. 9, '63; must. in Dec. 9, '63, as pvt.; des. Dec. —. N. f. r. A. G. O.

Burrell, Charles F., Co. G; b. Claremont; age 20; res. Claremont; enl. Sept. 27, '61; must. in Oct. 12, '61, as corp.; killed July 2, '63, Gettysburg, Pa.


Bush, James, Co. H; b. Canada; age 21; res. Canada; cred. Concord; enl. as sub. Aug. 19, '63; must. in Aug. 19, '63, as pvt.; must. out June 28, '65; died July 2, '65, Concord.


Buss, James, unasd.; b. Canada; age 23; cred. Fitzwilliam; enl. as sub. Aug. 9, '61; must. in Aug. 9, '64, as pvt.; recd. Aug. 9, '64, at draft rendezvous, Concord; sent Aug. 27, '64, to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.


K, 9th Vt. Inf., and Co. B, 17th Inf., U. S. A.; killed July 2, '63, Gettysburg, Pa., while a member of the latter organization.


**Butler, Patrick,** Co. H; b. Ireland; age 26; cred. Acworth; enl. as sub. Aug. 15, '64; must. in Aug. 15, '64, as pvt.; must. out June 28, '65.


**Butler, Thomas,** Co. F; b. Canada; age 28; cred. Lyme; enl. as sub. Sept. 7, '64; must. in Sept. 7, '64, as pvt.; des. Camp Distribution, Va.; apprehended; reported on must. out roll, dated June 28, '65, as absent in arrest. N. f. r. A. G. O.


**Butzin, Martin,** Co. C; b. Liebau, Prussia; age 26; res. Boston, Mass.; cred. Farmington; enl. as sub. Aug. 14, '63; must. in Aug. 14, '63, as pvt.; tr. to U. S. Navy Apr. 21, '64, as a landsman; served on U. S. S. "Matthew Vassar;"" killed Nov. 11, '64 by blowing up and sinking of U. S. S. "Tulip."

**Byefield, William,** Co. A; b. New York City; age 22; cred. Nelson; enl. as sub. Sept. 30, '63; must. in Sept. 30, '63, as pvt.; tr. to U. S. Navy Apr. 19, '64, as a landsman; served on U. S. S. "Matthew Vassar," "Fuschia" and "Mercury;" disch. Sept. 14, '65, as Q. M.

**Cahill, Philip,** unasd.; b. Ireland; age 25; cred. Nashua; enl. as sub. Aug. 18, '64; must. in Aug. 18, '64, as pvt.; recd. Aug. 18, '64, at draft rendezvous, Concord; sent Aug. 27, '64, to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.


Callard, C., Co. H; must. in Oct. 11, '63, as Pvt.; des. Apr. 27, '64, Point Lookout, Md.

Cally, John, Co. C; b. New York City; age 21; res. Boston, Mass.; cred. Strafford; enl. Dec. 4, '63; must. in Dec. 4, '63, as Pvt.; tr. to U. S. Navy Apr. 22, '64, as a landsman; served on U. S. S. "Matthew Vassar;" killed Nov 11, '64 by blowing up and sinking of U. S. S. "Tulip."

Cambur, Peter (alias Michael Crombia), Co. H; b. Canada; age 30; cred. Acworth; enl. as sub. Aug. 11, '64; must. in Aug. 11, '64, as Pvt.; des. to the enemy Dec. 18, '64.

Cameron, Abram, Co. H; b. New Brunswick; age 20; cred. Manchester; enl. as sub. Aug. 10, '64; must. in Aug. 10, '64, as Pvt.; must. out June 28, '65.


Campbell, Henry, Co. A; b. Ireland; age 30; res. Portsmouth; cred. Lyndeborough; enl. as sub. Oct. 15, '63; must. in Oct. 15, '63, as Pvt.; mis. June 1, '64, near Old Church, Va.; gd. from mis.; disch. June 9, '65, Annapolis, Md.


Campbell, John A., Co. D; b. Bedford; age 23; res. Bedford; enl. as sub. Aug. 11, '63; must. in Aug. 11, '63, as Pvt.; disch. disab. Feb. 18, '64, Point Lookout, Md.


Canney, Charles W., Co. D; b. Tuftonborough; age 18; res. Rochester; enl. Sept. 17, '61; must. in Oct. 23, '61, as pvt.; app. sergt.; killed June 3, '64, Cold Harbor, Va.


Card, James C., Co. K; b. Woolwich, Me.; age 38; res. Woolwich, Me.; enl. Sept. 28, '61; must. in Oct. 12, '61, as pvt.; must. out Oct. 29, '64.


Carleton, Hiram W., Co. K; b. Plaistow; age 23; res. Plaistow; enl. Sept. 21, '61; must. in Oct. 12, '61, as pvt.; killed June 1, '62, Fair Oaks, Va.


Carlson, John, unasd.; b. Gottenburg, Sweden; age 23; cred. Nashua; enl. as sub. Sept. 8, '64; must. in Sept. 8, '64, as pvt.; disch. Nov. 30, '65, Concord.


Carpenter, Frank, unasd.; b. Liverpool, Eng.; age 21; cred. Sandwich; enl. as sub. Aug. 20, '64; must. in Aug. 20, '64, as pvt.; recd. Aug. 23, '64 at draft rendezvous, Concord; sent Aug. 27, '64 to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.

Carpenter, William R., Co. K; b. Lempster; age 20; res. Hillsborough; enl. Sept. 16, '61; must. in Oct. 12, '61, as pvt.; wd. Dec. 13, '62,

Carr, John, Co. B; b. Halifax, N. S.; age 26; cred. Nottingham; enl. as sub. Aug. 30, '64; must. in Aug. 30, '64, as pvt.; must. out June 28, '65.


Carrick, Patrick, Co. G; b. Ireland; age 23; cred. Belmont; enl. Dec. 5, '63; must. in Dec. 5, '63, as pvt.; tr. to U. S. Navy Apr. 27, '64. N. f. r. A. G. O. or Navy Dept.


Carrigan, Darby, Co. H; b. Ireland; age 20; cred. Canaan; enl. as sub. Aug. 8, '64; must. in Aug. 8, '64, as pvt.; must. out June 28, '65.

Carrigan, Hugh, Co. H; b. Ireland; age 19; cred. Littleton; enl. as sub. Aug. 9, '64; must. in Aug. 9, '64, as pvt.; must. out June 28, '65. P. O. ad., Lancaster.

Carroll, Charles P., unasd.; b. England; age 24; cred. Milford; enl. as sub. Aug. 19, '64; must. in Aug. 19, '64, as pvt.; recd. Aug. 19, '64 at draft rendezvous, New Haven, Conn.; sent Aug. 27, '64, to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.

Carroll, John, Co. B; b. Ireland; age 19; cred. Wentworth; enl. as sub. Sept. 9, '64; must. in Sept. 9, '64, as pvt.; des. to the enemy Dec. 23, '64, near Petersburg, Va.

Carroll Robert, unasd.; b. Stamford, Conn.; cred. Plaistow; enl. Dec. 8, '63; must. in Dec. 8, '63, as pvt.; des. Dec. 25, '63, from draft rendezvous, N. H.


Carter, Herbert, Co. D; b. Bloomfield, Vt.; age 18; res. Lancaster; enl. Dec. 9, '61; must. in Dec. 9, '61, as pvt.; disb. disab. May 1, '62, Alexandria, Va.

FIFTH NEW HAMPSHIRE.


Cartland, Charles, Co. H; b. Mont Vernon, O.; age 22; res. Mont Vernon, O.; cred. Nashua; enl. as sub. Oct. 6, '63; must. in Oct. 6, '63, as pvt.; des., apprehended; reported on must. out roll dated June 28, '63, as absent in arrest, Baltimore, Md. N. f. r. A. G. O.

Cartouche, Marius, Co. A; b. France; age 21; cred. Dublin; enl. Nov. 24, '63; must. in Nov. 24, '63, as pvt.; tr. to U. S. Navy Apr. 19, '64, as landsman; served on U. S. S. "Matthew Vassar" and "Fuschia;" disch. Aug. 5, '65, as wardroom steward.


Casey, William, unasd.; b. Canada; age 18; cred. Grafton; enl. as sub. Aug. 11, '64; must. in Aug. 11, '64, as pvt.; recd. Aug. 11, '64, at draft rendezvous, Concord; sent to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.


Casseneau, Peter, Co. H; b. Canada; age 18; cred. Alexandria; enl. as sub. Aug. 17, '64; must. in Aug. 17, '64, as pvt.; must. out June 28, '65.

Cassidy, James, Co. B. See James Cassady.


Cater, Andrew J., Co. D; b. Farmington; age 20; res Rochester; enl.
COMPLETE ROSTER.


Cates, Schribner, Co. H; b. Berlin; age 21; res. Berlin; enl. Oct. 14, '61; must. in Oct. 19, '61, as pvt.; app. corp. Mar. 7, '63; reduced to ranks Apr. 16, '63; re-enl. and must. in from Gorham, Jan. 1, '64; wd. June 17, '64; app. sergt.; killed Apr. 6, '65, Sailor's Creek, Va.

Cavanah, John C., Co. B; b. Massachusetts; age 23; cred. Hanover; enl. as sub. Sept. 9, '64; must. in Sept. 9, '64, as pvt.; des. to the enemy Oct. 11, '64, near Petersburg, Va.


Chamberlain, Andrew J., Co. I; b. Atkinson; age 22; res. Danbury; enl. Sept. 12, '61; must. in Oct. 15, '61, as corp.; wd. June 1, '62, Fair Oaks, Va.; tr. to 31st Co. 2nd Battl. I. C., Sept. 30, '63; disch. Sept. 11, '64, Bermuda Hundred, Va., tm. ex.; served in Co. D, 1st N. H. V.


Chappell, Charles, Cos. D and A; b. Clarksville; age 21; res. Clarksville; enl. Nov. 28, '61; must. in Nov. 28, '61, as pvt.; wd. May —, '63, Chancellorsville, Va.; tr. to Co. A Nov. 20, '64; disch. to date July 15, '63. P. O. ad., Colebrook.


Chase, Charles H. (alias Charles Joyce), Co. I; b. England; age 32;
Chase, Henry A., unadm.; b. Cuba; age 25; cred. Salem; enl. as sub. Aug. 15, '64; must in Aug. 15, '64, as pvt.; recd. Aug. 16, '64, at draft rendezvous, New Haven, Conn.; sent, Aug. 27, '64, to regt. N. Y. R. A. G. O.


Chase, Mark G., Co. H; b. Tuftonborough; age 33; res. Tuftonborough; enl. Oct. 11, '61; must in Oct. 19, '61, as pvt.; disch. to date Oct. 29, '64, tm. ex.


Chase, William H., Co. B; b. New Brunswick; age 23; cred. Dorchester; enl. as sub. Sept. 5, '64; must in Sept. 5, '64, as pvt.; mis. Apr. 6, '65, Sailor's Creek, Va.; gd. from mis.; disch. June 2, '65, Baltimore, Md.

Chellis, Daniel, Co. I; b. Orange; age 20; res. Orange; enl. Sept. 25, '61; must in Oct. 15, '61, as pvt.; died dis. May 27, '62, Baltimore, Md.


Cheney, William A., Co. A; b. Kingston; age 18; res. and cred. Kings-
COMPLETE ROSTER.


Childs, Frederick, Co. A; b. Canada; age 21; cred. Lisbon; enl. as sub. Sept. 10, '64; must. in Sept. 10, '64, as pvt.; must. out June 28, '65. P. O. ad., Winchester, Mass.

Childs, John, Co. I; b. Ireland; age 29; cred. Gilmanton; enl. as sub. Sept. 20, '64; must. in Sept. 20, '64, as pvt.; des. Oct. 10, '64.

Churcut, Antoine, Co. H; b. Canada; age 20; cred. Alexandria; enl. as sub. Aug. 11, '64; must. in Aug. 11, '64, as pvt.; must. out June 28, '65.


Clancy, Patrick, Co. H; b. Ireland; age 24; cred. South Newmarket; enl. as sub. Aug. 9, '64; must. in Aug. 9, '64, as pvt.; mis. Apr. 6, '65, Sailor's Creek, Va.; returned; must. out June 28, '65.
Clark, Albert, Co. H; b. Canada; age 30; cred. Keene; enl. as sub. Aug. 11, '64; must. in Aug. 11, '64, as pvt.; mis. Mar. 31, '65, Dinwiddie Court House, Va.; gd. from mis.; died May 25, '65, Georgetown, D. C.


Clark, James, unasd.; b. St. John, N. B.; age 28; cred. Nashua; enl. as sub. Aug. 15, '64; must. in Aug. 15, '64, as pvt.; recd. Aug. 15, '64, at draft rendezvous, New Haven, Conn.; sent Aug. 27, '64, to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.

Clark, John, Co. H; b. St. John, N. B.; age 21; cred. Exeter; enl. as sub. Aug. 8, '64; must. in Aug. 8, '64, as pvt.; must. out June 28, '65.


Clark, John B., Co. H; b. Canada; age 26; cred. Wilmot; enl. as sub. Aug. 12, '64; must. in Aug. 12, '64, as pvt.; app. sergt.; must. out June 28, '65.


Clark, Richard, unasd.; b. Ireland; age 21; cred. Dorchester; enl. as sub. Sept. 3, '64; must. in Sept. 3, '64, as pvt.; recd. Sept. 3, '64, at draft rendezvous, Concord; sent Sept. 12, '64, to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.

Clark, Timothy, Co. F; b. Boscawen; age 42; res. and cred. Dunbarton; drafted Aug. 19, '63; must. in Aug. 19, '63, as pvt.; disch. May 29, '65, Washington, D. C.


Clark, William, Co. K; app. 1st lt. Dec. 11, '64; not must. in; declined appointment Jan. 13, '65.

Clark, William, unasd.; b. Pennsylvania; age 19; cred. Wilton; enl. as sub. Aug. 19, '64; must. in Aug. 19, '64, as pvt.; recd. Aug. 19, '64, at draft rendezvous, New Haven, Conn.; sent Aug. 27, '64, to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.

Clay, Jesse H., Co. H; b. Hooksett; age 18; cred. Deerfield; enl. as sub. Aug. 11, '64; must. in Aug. 11, '64, as pvt.; must. out June 28, '65; died May 20, '91, Deerfield.


Clifford, George, unasd.; b. Ireland; age 21; cred. Nashua; enl. as sub. Aug. 19, '64; must. in Aug. 19, '64, as pvt.; recd. Aug. 19, '64, at draft rendezvous, Concord; sent Aug. 27, '64, to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.


Clifford, John C., Co. H; b. Woolwich, Eng.; age 27; res. Canada; cred. Winchester; enl. as sub. Oct. 6, '63; must. in Oct. 6, '63, as pvt.; mis. Jan. 5, '64, Point Lookout, Md. N. f. r. A. G. O.

Clifford, Isaac B., Co. K; b. Danville; age 20; res. Plaistow; enl. Sept. 30, '61; must. in Oct. 12, '61, as pvt.; wd. July 1, '62, Malvern


Clink, Frederick, unasd.; b. Germany; age 21; cred. Alexandria; enl. as sub. Sept. 16, ’64; must. in Sept. 16, ’64, as Pvt.; des. ——; N. F. R. A. G. O.


Cochran, John, Co. B; b. New Brunswick; age 21; cred. Warren; enl. as sub. Sept. 9, ’64; must. in Sept. 9, ’64, as Pvt.; wd. Apr. 6, ’65, Sailor’s Creek, Va.; disch. wds. Oct. 16, ’65, Baltimore, Md.


Colby, James, Co. B; b. New York; age 19; cred. Lancaster; enl. as sub. Aug. 29, ’61; must. in Aug. 29, ’64, as Pvt.; must. out June 28, ’65.


Cole, John, unasd.; b. Ireland; age 22; cred. Fitzwilliam; enl. as sub, Aug. 24, '64; must. in Aug. 24, '64, as pvt.; recd. Aug. 24, '64, at draft rendezvous, Concord; sent lug. 27, '64, to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.


Collins, Joseph, Co. F; b. England; age 25; res. Gilsum; enl. Nov. 12,
Collins, Michael, Co. A; b. St. John, N. B.; age 19; res. New York City; cred. Meredith; enl. Dec. 9, '63; must. in Dec. 9, '63, as pvt.; tr. to U S. Navy Apr. 20, '64, as ord. seaman; served on U S. S. "Anacostia;" disch. July 12, '65, from receiving ship, Boston, Mass.


Collins, Oscar, Co. C; b. Enfield; age 19; res. Enfield; enl. Sept. 4, '61; must. in Oct. 12, '61, as pvt.; must. out Oct. 29, '64. P. O. ad., Enfield.


Colman, Charles, Co. H; b. London, Eng.; age 25; cred. Hinsdale; enl. as sub. Aug. 16, '64; must. in Aug. 16, '64, as pvt.; must. out June 28, '65.


Comstalk, Francis, Co. H; b. Canada; age 23; cred. Chesterfield; enl. as sub. Aug. 17, '64; must. in Aug. 17, '64, as pvt.; must. out June 28, '65.


Conley, William, Co. E; b. Holyoke, Mass.; age 18; res. Claremont; cred. Acworth; enl. as sub. Oct. 3, '63; must. in Oct. 3, '63, as
COMPLETE ROSTER.

pvt.; mis. Apr. 7, '65, Farmville, Va.; returned; must. out June
28, '65. P. O. ad., Claremont.

Connell, Cornelius, Co. H; b. Ireland; age 20; cred. Plaistow; enl. as
sub. Aug. 12, '64; must. in Aug. 12, '64, as pvt.; must. out June
28, '65.

Connell, James, Co. E; b. Longford, Ire.; age 21; res. New York City;
cred. Laconia; enl. as sub. Sept. 29, '63; must. in Sept. 29, '63, as
Apr. 12, '65; must. out June 28, '65.

Conner, Thomas, Co. I; b. Ireland; age 24; res. New York City; cred.
Plaistow; enl. Dec. 7, '63; must. in Dec. 7, '63, as pvt.; wd. June
3, '64, Cold Harbor, Va.; des. Sept. 11, '64, Newark, N. J.

Connor, James, Co. H; b. Ireland; age 28; cred. Wilton; enl. as sub.
Aug. 10, '64; must. in Aug. 10, '64, as pvt.; des. to the enemy
Dec. 1, '64.

Conray, Dudley, Co. F; b. Ireland; age 28; res. Gorham; enl. Oct. 2,
'61; must. in Oct. 26, '61, as pvt.; wd. Dec. 13, '62, Fredericksburg,
Va.; June 3, '64, Cold Harbor, Va.; must. out Oct. 29, '64.

Conway, Charles, Co. B; b. Ireland; age 22; cred. Deerfield; enl. as
sub. Aug. 23, '64; must. in Aug. 23, '64, as pvt.; mis. Apr. 7, '65,
Farmville, Va.; gd. from mis.; must. out June 28, '65.

Conway, Charles, Co. B; b. Woodstock, N. B.; age 23; cred. Raymond;
enl. as sub. Aug. 31, '64; must. in Aug. 31, '64, as pvt.; capd. Apr.
7, '65; re-capd. Apr. 10, '65; app. corp. Apr. 25, '65; must. out
June 28, '65.

Cook, Benjamin, Co. A; b. Wilton, Me.; age 29; res. and cred. Concord;
enl. Aug. 6, '62; must. in Aug. 7, '62, as pvt.; wd. Dec. 13, '62,
Fredericksburg, Va.; tr. to I. C. Nov. 12, '63; disch. June 28,
'65, Washington, D. C.

Cook, Charles, Co. A; b. St. John, N. B.; age 21; cred. Nashua; enl. as
sub. Aug. 22, '64; must. in Aug. 22, '64, as pvt.; died dis. Oct. 28,
'64, City Point, Va.

24, '61; must. in Oct. 23, '61, as pvt.; des. Aug. 16, '62, Harrison's
Landing, Va.

Cook, George S., Co. H; b. Sandwich; age 22; res. Sandwich; enl.
Sept. 12, '61; must. in Oct. 19, '61, as pvt.; wd. June 29, '62, Savage's Station, Va.; disch. disab. Nov. 11, '62, Baltimore, Md.;
served in Co. C, 18th N. H. V

Cook, Henry, Co. H; b. Suffolk, Eng.; age 29; res. New York City;
cred. Seabrook; enl. as sub. Aug. 10, '63; must. in Aug. 10, '63, as
pvt.; disch. disab. Dec. 15, '63, Point Lookout, Md.

Cook, Jacob H., Co. A; b. Wilton, Me.; age 26; res. and cred. Concord;
enl. Aug. 5, '62; must. in Aug. 5, '62, as pvt.; killed Sept. 17, '62,
Antietam, Md.


Coolum, Peter, Co. H; b. Canada; age 40; cred. Dublin; enl. as sub. Aug. 11, '64; must. in Aug. 11, '64, as pvt.; wd. Apr. 7, '65, Farmville, Va.; died wds. Apr. 30, '65, Annapolis, Md.

Coole, Ebenezer, Co. A; b. England; age 20; cred. Bath; enl. as sub. Aug. 23, '64; must. in Aug. 23, '64, as pvt.; des. to the enemy Sept. 30, '64, near Petersburg, Va.


COMPLETE ROSTER.

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Corney, Edward, Co. A; b. Ireland; age 21; cred. Deerfield; enl. as sub. Aug. 20, '64; must in Aug. 20, '64, as pvt.; disch. to date Apr. 7, '65. P. O. ad., Roscoe, N. Y.


Corson, Ira M., Co. A; b. Milton; age 18; cred. Milton; enl. as sub. July 28, '64; must. in July 28, '64, as pvt.; disch. May 24, '65, Philadelphia, Pa. Originally assigned to 11th N. H. V., but failed to join that regt.


Corster, John, Co. A; b. Ireland; age 26; cred. Haverhill; enl. as sub. Sept. 14, '64; must. in Sept. 14, '64, as pvt.; app. corp. May 1, '65; must. out June 28, '65.

Cotillard, Eugene (alias Peter Morran), Co. F; b. France; age 31; cred. Keene; enl. as sub. July 5, '64; must. in July 5, '64, as pvt.; disch. to date Nov. 18, '64.


Cowan, Charles W., Co. B; b. Canada; age 24; cred. Warren; enl. as
sub. Sept. 9, '64; must. in Sept. 9, '64, as pvt.; app. sergt. Apr. 1, '65; must. out June 28, '65.


Crafts, Francis M., Co. F; app. capt. Dec. 11, '64; not must. in; declined appointment.


Cragin, Clark, Cos. D and F; b. New Ipswich; age 18; res. Jaffrey; enl. Oct. 8, '61; must. in Oct. 23, '61, as pvt.; tr. to Co. F Oct. 31, '61; must. out Oct. 29, '64.


Cresley, John, unasd.; b. Ireland; age 18; cred. Rochester; enl. as sub. Aug. 18, '64; must. in Aug. 18, '64, as pvt.; recd. Aug. 20, '64, at draft rendezvous, Concord; sent Aug. 27, '64, to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.

Crimmins, James, Co. H; b. Ireland; age 22; cred. Rindge; enl. as sub. Aug. 6, '64; must. in Aug. 6, '64, as pvt.; des. to the enemy Dec. 1, '64.


Crombia, Michael, Co. H. See Peter Cambur.
COMPLETE ROSTER.


Crosgrain, John, Co. A; b. Canada; age 21; cred. Warner; enl. as sub. Aug. 20, '63; must. in Aug. 20, '63, as pvt.; des. Dec. 9, '63, Point Lookout, Md.


Cummings, Daniel, Co. G; b. Swanzey; age 33; res. Claremont; enl. Sept. 6, '61; must. in Oct. 12, '61, as pvt.; must. out Oct. 29, '64; died Aug. 4, '77, Keene.


Cummings, Greenlief R., Co. K; b. Parkman, Me.; age 26; res. Plaistow; enl. Sept. 18, '61; must. in Oct. 12, '61, as wagoner; must. out Oct. 29, '64; died May 1, '82, Plymouth.


Cummings, John F., Co. A; b. Lebanon, Me.; age 22; res. Lebanon, Me.; enl. Oct. 8, '61; must. in Oct. 12, '61, as pvt.; app. corp. Aug. 29, '63; re-enl. and must. in from Concord, Jan. 1, '64; app. 1st sergt.; must. out June 28, '65.


Cummings, Wellington, Co. B. See Robert Cummings.
COMPLETE ROSTER.

Cummings, William, Co. B; b. Ireland; age 44; cred. Northumberland; enl. Jan. 4, '64; must. in Jan. 4, '64, as pvt.; wd. June 17, '64, Petersburg, Va.; disch. to date July 7, '65. P. O. ad., Grange.


Cutting, Asa D., Cos. D and B; b. Concord; age 27; res. and cred. Concord; drafted Aug. 19, '63; must. in Aug. 19, '63, as pvt.; tr. to Co. B Nov. 20, '64; must. out June 28, '65.


Dailey, Thomas J., unsad.; b. Ireland; age 23; cred. Rochester; enl. as sub. Sept. 1, '64; must. in Sept. 1, '64, as pvt.; recd. Sept. 1, '64, at draft rendezvous, Concord; sent Sept. 12, '64, to regt N. f. r. A. G. O.


Daily, Joseph, Co. A; b. Ireland; age 21; cred. Exeter; enl. as sub. Aug. 16, '64; must. in Aug. 16, '64, as pvt.; mis. Apr. 7, '65, Farmville, Va.; returned; must. out June 28, '65.


Dame, Charles H., Co. H; b. Wakefield; age 20; res. Ossipee; enl. Sept.
FIFTH NEW HAMPSHIRE.


Damzen, William L., Co. A; b. Belgrade, Me.; age 18; cred. Rochester; enl. as sub. Aug. 12, '64; must. in Aug. 12, '64, as pvt.; must. out June 28, '65.


Daniels, James, Co. D; b. Canada; age 29; res. Rollinsford; enl. Oct. 3, '61; must. in Oct. 23, '61, as corp.; app. sergt.; must. out Oct. 29, '64.

Daniels, William O., Co. E; b. Franklin; age 20; res. Franklin; enl. Sept. 25, '61; must. in Oct. 19, '61, as wagoner; must. out Oct. 29, '64. P. O. ad., Franklin Falls.

Danielson, Daniel, Co. A; b. Norway; age 23; cred. Portsmouth; enl. as sub. Aug. 17, '64; must. in Aug. 17, '64, as pvt.; must. out June 28, '65.


Davis, George, Co. K; b. Kingston; age 40; res. Kingston; enl. Sept. 21, '61; must. in Oct. 12, '61, as pvt.; must. out Oct. 29, '64. Died May 17, '66, Kingston.


Davis, John, Co. I; b. Sweden; age 21; res. New York City; cred. Concord; enl. as sub. Aug. 19, '63; must. in Aug. 19, '63, as pvt.; tr. to U. S. Navy Apr. 23, '64, as ord. seaman; des. May 24, '64, from U. S. "Commodore Read."


Day, John, Co. I; b. Scotland; age 21; cred. Gilmanton; enl. as sub. Sept. 19, '64; must. in Sept. 19, '64, as pvt.; reported on must. out roll, dated June 28, '65, as absent in arrest, awaiting sentence, G. C. M.; N. f. r. A. G. O.


Dearborn, David J., Co. A; b. Chester; age 24; res. Chester; enl. Nov. 17, '61; must. in Nov. 21, '61, as pvt.; app. corp.; wd. June 1, '62,
COMPLETE ROSTER.


Dechau, Joseph, Co. F; b. Canada; age 20; cred. Claremont; enl. as sub. July 9, '64; must. in July 9, '64, as pvt.; wd. Oct. 18, '64; des. Dec. 5, '64, from Campbell Gen. Hosp., Washington, D. C.

DeLacy, James H., Co. A; b. Moultonborough; age 22; cred. Moultonborough; enl. as sub. Sept. 15, '64; must. in Sept. 15, '64, as pvt.; app. sergt. June 1, '65; must. out June 28, '65.

Delair, George, unasd.; b. Canada; age 20; cred. Columbia; enl. as sub. Aug. 31, '64; must. in Aug. 31, '64, as pvt.; recd. Aug. 30, '64, at draft rendezvous, Concord; sent Sept. 12, '64, to regt. N. F. R. A. G. O.


Delmage, James, Co. G; b. Champlain, N. Y.; age 26; res. Claremont; enl. Sept. 27, '61; must. in Oct. 12, '61, as pvt.; killed June 1, '62, Fair Oaks, Va.


Denoyer, Alphonse (alias Charles Brown), unasd.; b. France; age 29; cred. Keene; enl. as sub. July 6, '64; must. in July 6, '64, as pvt.; disch. to date Nov. 18, '64.


Derusha, Joseph, Co. A; b. Canada; age 21; cred. Carroll; enl. as sub. Sept. 15, '64; must. in Sept. 15, '64, as pvt.; must. out June 28, '65.

Desell, William, Co. A; b. Canada; age 18; cred. Brentwood; enl. as sub. Aug. 23, '64; must. in Aug. 26, '64, as pvt.; must. out June 28, '65.

Dever, William, Co. A; b. Montreal, Can.; age 22; res. Montreal, Can.;
cred. Hollis; enl. as sub. Sept. 1, '63; must. in Sept. 1, '63, as
pvt.; tr. to U. S. Navy Apr. 20, '64, as landsman; served on U. S.
"Matthew Vassar" and "William Bacon;" disch. as seaman,
July 17, '65, from receiving ship. Washington, D. C.
Devin, James, Co. H; b. Ireland; age 21; cred. Ringe; enl. as sub.
Aug. 6, '64; must. in Aug. 6, '64, as pvt.; app. corp.; reduced to
ranks Apr. 18, '65; must. out June 28, '65.
Hanover; drafted Oct. 27, '63; must. in Oct. 27, '63, as pvt.; capd.
June 3, '64. Cold Harbor, Va.; paroled Aug. 12, '64; must. out
June 28, '65; died Mar. 6, '88, Hanover.
City; cred. Durham; enl. Dec. 4, '63; must. in Dec. 4, '63, as
pvt.; wd. June 17, '64, Petersburg, Va.; must. out June 28, '65.
Dickinson, Ethan A., Co. C; b. Springfield, Vt.; age 43; res. Lebanon;
enl. Sept. 10, '61; must. in Oct. 12, '61, as pvt.; wd. June 1, '62,
Dimass, Joseph, unasd.; b. Spain; age 23; cred. Gilmanton; enl. as
sub. Aug. 31, '64; must. in Aug. 31, '64, as pvt.; recd. Sept. 1, '64,
at draft rendezvous, Concord; sent Sept. 2, '64 to regt. N. f. r. A.
G. O.
Dion, Marshall, Cos. D and F; b. St. Helen, France; age 21; cred.
Portsmouth; enl. as sub. Aug. 10, '63; must. in Aug. 10, '63, as
pvt.; capd. June 22, '64, Petersburg, Va.; paroled Oct. 18, '64; exch.
Nov. 15, '64; tr. to Co. F Nov. 23, '64; disch. to date, Nov. 29, '64.
Distler, John M., Co. C; b. New York City; age 23; res. New York City;
cred. South Newmarket; enl. Dec. 4, '63; must. in Dec. 4, '63, as
pvt.; wd. June 3, '64, Cold Harbor, Va.; sent July 11, '64, to regt.
from hosp., Annapolis, Md. N. f. r. A. G. O.
Dixon, James, unasd.; b. Ireland; age 22; cred. Gilford; enl. as sub.
Aug. 18, '64; must. in Aug. 18, '64, as pvt.; recd. Aug. 20, '64, at
draft rendezvous, Concord, and sent to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.
Dixon, Victor, Co. B; b. St. Croix Isl., West Indies; age 21; cred. Ex­
eter; enl. as sub. Aug. 18, '64; must. in Aug. 18, '64, as pvt.; must.
out June 28, '65.
Mass.; app. adjt. Sept. 24, '61; must. in Oct. 26, '61; wd. Dec. 13,
'62, Fredericksburg, Va.; resigned June 13, '63.
Dodge, Azro B., Co. C; b. Plainfield; age 34; res. Orford; enl. Sept. 6,
'61; must. in Oct. 12, '61, as pvt.; died dis. Sept. 4, '62.
Dodge, Henry, Co. K; b. Newcastle, Eng.; age 22; res. New York City;
cred. East Kingston; enl. Dec. 7, '63; must. in Dec. 7, '63, as pvt.;
mis. June 3, '64, Cold Harbor, Va. N. f. r. A. G. O.
Doe, Charles O., Co. H; b. Wolfeborough; age 21; res. Wolfeborough;
COMPLETE ROSTER.


Doherty, Charles, unasd.; b. Ireland; age 21; cred. Barnstead; enl. as sub. Sept. 2, '64; must. in Sept. 2, '64, as Pvt.; recd. Sept. 5, '64 at draft rendezvous, Concord; sent Sept. 12, '64 to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.


Doherty, James, Co. A; b. Ireland; age 40; cred. Lisbon; enl. as sub. Aug. 19, '64; must. in Aug. 19, '64, as Pvt.; must. out June 28, '65. P. O. ad., Boston, Mass.

Doherty, John, Co. B; b. Ireland; age 34; cred. Epping; enl. as sub. Sept. 1, '64; must. in Sept. 1, '64, as Pvt.; des. Sept. 26, '64, near Petersburg, Va.


Donaldson, Edward, unasd.; b. New York; age 21; cred. Sunapee; enl. as sub. Sept. 5, '64; must. in Sept. 5, '64, as Pvt.; recd. Sept. 5, '64 at draft rendezvous, Concord; sent Sept. 12, '64, to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.

Donaldson, Daniel, Co. C; b. Canada; age 18; res. Orford; enl. Sept. 3, '61; must. in Oct. 12, '61, as Pvt.; re-enl. and must. in from Hanover, Jan. 1, '64; mis. Aug. 25, '64, Ream's Station, Va.; returned; capd. Oct. 5, '64, near Petersburg, Va.; paroled Oct. 8, '64; killed Apr. 7, '65, Farmville, Va.


Donaldson, Samuel, Co. C; b. Canada; age 19; res. Orford; enl. Sept. 3, '61; must. in Oct. 12, '61, as Pvt.; wd. June 1, '62, Fair Oaks,
Donnelly, Peter, Co. C; b. Pittsfield; age 21; res. Pittsfield; cred. Dover; enl. as sub. Aug. 14, '63; must. in Aug. 14, '63, as pvt.; wd. June 3, '64, Cold Harbor, Va.; reported on must. out roll as absent sick. N. f. r. A. G. O.

Donnelly, Daniel, unasd.; b. Ireland; age 28; cred. Bath; enl. as sub. Aug. 11, '64, must. in Aug. 11, '64, as pvt.; recd. Aug. 11, '64, at draft rendezvous, Concord, and sent to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.

Donlen, Michael, Co. I; b. Ireland; age 19; cred. Goffstown; enl. as sub. Aug. 10, '64; must. in Aug. 10, '64, as pvt.; must. out June 28, '65.

Donnell, James, Co. A; b. Ireland; age 25; cred. Strafford; enl. as sub. Sept. 14, '64; must. in Sept. 14, '64, as pvt.; must. out June 28, '65.

Donnelley, Michael, Co. I; b. England age 24; cred. Moultonborough; enl. as sub. Sept. 11, '64; must. in Sept. 11, '64, as pvt.; des. Feb. 12, '65.


Donohoe, Patrick, Co. A; b. Ireland; age 21; cred. Rochester; enl. as sub. Aug. 15, '64; must. in Aug. 15, '64, as pvt.; must. out June 28, '65.


Dow, Jonathan, Co. B; b. Lyman; age 33; res. Whitefield; enl. Oct.
COMPLETE ROSTER.

26, '61; must. in Oct. —, '61, as pvt.; re-enl. and must. in from Lancaster, Feb. 19, '64; disch. disab. Oct. 8, '64. P O. ad., Whitefield.


Downing, Charles, Co. A; b. St. John, N. B.; age 23; cred. Portsmouth; enl. as sub. Sept. 8, '64; must. in Sept. 8, '64, as pvt.; must. out June 28, '65.


Dowst, James, Co. I; b. Epsom; age 30; res. Epsom; enl. Aug. 11, '62; must. in Aug. 11, '62, as pvt.; killed Sept. 11, '62, Antietam, Md.


Dreug, Robert E., Co. A; b. England; age 29; cred. Surry; enl. as sub. Oct. 1, '63; must. in Oct. 1, '63, as pvt.; des. Dec. 9, '63, Point Lookout, Md.


Driscoll, James, Co. A; b. St. John, N. B.; age 21; cred. Merrimack; enl. as sub. Aug. 12, '64; must. in Aug. 12, '64, as pvt.; must. out June 28, '65.

Driscoll, James, Co. B; b. Ireland; age 21; cred. Grafton; enl. as sub. Sept. 9, '64; must. in Sept. 9, '64, as pvt.; must. out June 28, '65.

Ducharme, Joseph, Co. A; b. Canada; age 19; cred. Haverhill; enl. as sub. Aug. 9, '64; must. in Aug. 9, '64, as pvt.; must. out June 28, '65.


Dufert, John, Co. F. See L. Prevost.

Duffey, Allen, unasd; b. Prince Edward Isl.; age 21; cred. Nashua; enl. as sub. Aug. 24, '64; must. in Aug. 24, '64, as pvt.; recd. Aug. 24, '64, at draft rendezvous, Concord; sent Aug. 27, '64, to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.

Duffie, John, Co. K; b. Scotland; age 26; cred. Hampton; enl. Dec. 7, '63; must. in Dec. 7, '63, as pvt.; killed June 3, '64, Cold Harbor, Va.

Dufree, Nelson, Co. I; b. Canada; age 22; cred. Lisbon; enl. as sub. Sept. 20, '64; must. in Sept. 20, '64, as pvt.; reported on must. out roll, dated June 28, '65, as absent in arrest, awaiting sentence G. C. M. N. f. r. A. G. O.
Complete Roster.


Dugan, John, Co. A; b. Ireland; age 26; cred. Acworth; enl. as sub. Aug. 11, '64; must. in Aug. 11, '64, as pvt.; app. corp. May 1, '65; must. out June 28, '65.


Duncan, Eugene, unasd.; b. New York; age 21; cred. Sunapee; enl. as sub. Sept. 5, '64; must. in Sept. 5, '64, as pvt.; recd. Sept. 5, '64, at draft rendezvous, Concord; sent Sept. 12, '64 to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.

Dunham, Thomas, unasd.; b. New Jersey; age 19; cred. Mason; enl. as sub. Sept. 21, '61; must. in Sept. 21, '61, as pvt.; recd. Sept. 22, '61, at draft rendezvous, Concord. N. f. r. A. G. O.

Dunkley, Ebenezer P., Co. A; b. Milford; age 44; cred. Keene; enl. as sub. Sept. 30, '63; must. in Sept. 30, '63, as pvt.; disch. insanity, Feb. 7, '65, Washington, D. C.


Dunn, John, Co. B; b. Ireland; age 22; cred. Portsmouth; enl. as sub. Sept. 7, '64; must. in Sept. 7, '64, as pvt.; must. out June 28, '65. P. O. ad., New York City.

Dunn, Samuel, unasd.; b. Ireland; age 26; cred. Concord; enl. as sub. Aug. 16, '64; must. in Aug. 16, '64, as pvt.; recd. Aug. 20, '64, at draft rendezvous, Concord; sent Aug. 27, '64, to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.

Dunn, William, unasd.; b. Ireland; age 23; cred. Greenfield; enl. as sub. Aug. 9, '64; must. in Aug. 9, '64, as pvt.; recd. Aug. 9, '64, at draft rendezvous, Concord; sent Aug. 27, '64, to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.


Duntley, Joseph H., Co. A; b. Milton; age 18; res. Milton; cred. Warner; enl. as sub. Aug. 20, '63; must. in Aug. 20, '63, as pvt.;
FIFTH NEW HAMPSHIRE.


Dyer, John, Co. A; b. Ireland; age 28; cred. Lempster; enl. as sub. Aug. 6, '64; must. in Aug. 6, '64, as pvt.; des. N. f. r. A. G. O.


Eagan, John, Co. B. See John Egan.

Eagan, Michael, Co. A; b. Ireland; age 27; cred. Bridgewater; enl. as sub. Sept. 16, '64; must. in Sept. 16, '64, as pvt.; must. out June 28, '65.


Eastman, Reuben J., Co. D; b. Concord; age 26; res. and cred. Concord; drafted Aug. 19, '63; must. in Aug. 19, '63, as pvt.; killed June 6, '64, Cold Harbor, Va.

Eastman, Sewall, Cos. D and B; b. Danville; age 34; res. and cred. Danville; drafted Aug. 11, '63; must. in Aug. 11, '63, as pvt.; tr. to Co. B, Nov. 20, '64; capd. Apr. 7, '65, Farmville, Va.; re-capd. Apr. 10, '65; must. out June 28, '65.

Eaton, Charles H., Co. H; b. Sandwich; age 18; res. Sandwich; enl. Sept. 8, '61; must. in Oct. 19, '61, as Pvt.; app. corp.; re-enl. and must. in from Sandwich, Feb. 19, '64; killed June 18, '64, near Petersburg, Va.


Eckert, Jacob, Co. C; b. Nuremberg, Germany; age 25; res. New York City; cred. South Newmarket; enl. Dec. 4, '63; must. in Dec. 4, '63, as Pvt.; des. May 28, '64, Point Lookout, Md.


Edson, Charles G. (alias George Hancock), Co. C; b. Vermont; age 19; cred. Lisbon; enl. as sub. Sept. 15, '64; must. in Sept. 15, '64, as Pvt.; must. out June 28, '65. P. O. ad., Ogden, Utah Ter.


Edwards, Edward, Co. B; b. Halifax, N. S.; age 19; cred. Barnstead; enl. as sub. Sept. 1, '64; must. in Sept. 1, '64, as Pvt.; des. to the enemy Oct. 12, '64, near Petersburg, Va.

Edwards, George, Co. B; b. Canada; age 22; cred. Marlow; enl. as sub. Aug. 31, '64; must. in Aug. 31, '64, as Pvt.; must. out June 28, '65.

Edwards, John, Co. G; b. Massachusetts; age 21; cred. Colebrook;
enl. as sub. Aug. 31, '64; must. in Aug. 31, '64, as pvt.; reported on must. out roll dated June 28, '65, as absent sick. N. f. r. A. G. O.

Edmonds, William, Co. A; b. London, Eng.; age 19; cred. Weare; enl. as sub. Aug. 11, '64; must. in Aug. 11, '64, as pvt.; must. out June 28, '65.

Effinger, Conrad, Co. A; see Anton Greger.

Egan, John, Co. B; b. Ireland; age 37; cred. Hanover; enl. as sub. Aug. 29, '64; must. in Aug. 29, '64, as pvt.; des.; apprehended; must. out June 28, '65.

Egan, Michael, Co. A; see Michael Eagan.

Egan, Michael, Co. B; see Michael Eagan.


Eiginger, Daniel, Co. A; b. Germany; age 24; cred. Nashua; enl. as sub. Aug. 23, '64; must. in Aug. 23, '64, as pvt.; app. corp.; must. out June 28, '65.

Eile, Charles, Co. D; b. Germany; age 34; res. Philadelphia, Pa.; cred. Concord; enl. as sub. Aug. 19, '63; must. in Aug. 19, '63, as pvt.; killed June 6, '64, Cold Harbor, Va.


Emery, Antoine, Co. C; b. Highgate, Vt.; age 18; res. Hanover; enl. Aug. 27, '61; must. in Oct. 12, '61, as pvt.; re-enl. and must. in Jan. 1, '64; killed June 3, '64, Cold Harbor, Va.


Emory, William, unasd.; b. England; age 25; cred. Chesterfield; enl. as sub. Aug. 16, '64; must. in Aug. 16, '64, as pvt.; recd. Aug. 16, '64, at draft rendezvous, Concord; sent Aug. 27, '64, to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.


Erickson, Cail, Co. A; b. Finland; age 20; cred. Bath; enl. as sub. Sept. 10, '64; must. in Sept. 10, '64, as pvt.; disch. June 29, '65, Washington, D. C.

Esbash, Jacob, Co. B; b. Canada; age 30; cred. Hanover; enl. as sub. Sept. 6, '64; must. in Sept. 6, '64, as pvt.; must. out June 28, '65.


Estey, William H., Co. B; b. St. John, N. B.; age 21; cred. Nashua; enl. as sub. Aug. 31, '64; must. in Aug. 31, '64, as pvt.; disch. disab. Apr. 27, '65, Point Lookout, Md.

Eustis, James, unasd.; b. Canada; age 26; cred. Meredith; enl. as sub. Sept. 1, '64; must. in Sept. 1, '64, as pvt.; recd. Sept. 2, '64, at draft rendezvous, N. H.; sent Sept. 12, '64, to regt.

Evans, Henry, Co. I; b. Canada; age 21; res. Canaan; enl. Sept. 27, '61; must. in Oct. 15, '61, as pvt.; disch. disab. Aug. 16, '62, Annapolis, Md.
Evans, John, Co. A; b. Philadelphia, Pa.; age 25; cred. Manchester; enl. Nov. 27, '63; must. in Nov. 27, '63, as pvt.; tr to U. S. Navy Apr. 21, '64, as landsman; served on U. S. S. "Matthew Vassar;" des. July 31, '64.


Farewell, Frederick A., Co. F; b. Washington; age 35; res. and cred. Keene; drafted Oct. 8, '63; must. in Oct. 8, '63, as pvt.; must. out June 28, '65.


Farrell, John, Co. B; b. Ireland; age 22; cred. Peterborough; enl. as sub. Sept. 7, '64; must. in Sept. 7, '64, as pvt.; des. to the enemy Dec. 12, '64, near Petersburg, Va.

Farro, Leo, Co. A; b. Canada; age 23; cred. Langdon; enl. as sub. Aug. 13, '64; must. in Aug. 13, '64, as pvt.; must. out June 28, '65.
**COMPLETE ROSTER.**

**Farry, James,** Co. I; b. Ireland; age 39; cred. Salem; enl. as sub. Sept. 16, '64; must. in Sept. 16, '64, as pvt.; des. Oct. 10, '64, near Petersburg, Va.


**Fay, James,** Co. B; b. Canada; age 20; cred. Sullivan; enl. as sub. Sept. 29, '63; must. in Sept. 29, '63, as pvt.; des. Nov. 28, '63, Point Lookout, Md.

**Fay, John,** Co. I; b. Ireland; age 24; cred. Grafton; enl. as sub. Aug. 10, '64; must. in Aug. 10, '64, as pvt.; app. corp.; sergt., Dec. 12, '64; must. out June 28, '65.


**Feney, Lucius,** Co. A; b. Ireland; age 31; res. Concord; enl. Sept. 9, '61; must. in Oct. 12, '61, as pvt.; killed July 2, '63, Gettysburg, Pa.; served in Co. G, 1st N. H. V.

**Fensten, Peter,** Co. B; b. Genoa, Italy; age 21; cred. Lyme; enl. as sub. Sept. 7, '64; must. in Sept. 7, '64, as pvt.; des. to the enemy Oct. 12, '64, near Petersburg, Va.


**Fifield, George,** Co. C; b. Dorchester; age 18; res. Enfield; enl. Sept. 2, '61; must. in Oct. 12, '61, as pvt.; died dis. Nov. 9, '61, Bladenburg, Md.

**Fifield, George W.,** Co. C; b. Orford; age 20; res. Orford; enl. Sept. 2,
FIFTH NEW HAMPSHIRE.

'61; must. in Oct. 12, '61, as pvt.; wd. June 1, '62, Fair Oaks, Va.;
disch. disab. Dec. 18, '62; served in Co. C, 14th N. H. V

Finn, Daniel, unasd.; b. Ireland; age 19; cred. Mason; enl. as sub.
Sept. 1, '61; must. in Sept. 1, '61, as pvt. N. f. r. A. G. O.

Finnegan, Thomas, unasd.; b. Ireland; age 20; cred. Newcastle; enl.
Dec. 9, '63; must. in Dec. 9, '63, as pvt.; supposed to have des. en
route to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.

Finning, Daniel, Co. B; b. Ireland; age 21; cred. Lyndeborough; enl.
as sub. Sept. 9, '64; must. in Sept. 9, '64, as pvt.; des. to the
enemy Oct. 12, '64.

Fish, James, Co. E; b. New York City; age 22; res. Portsmouth; cred.
Warner; enl. as sub. Aug. 20, '63; must. in Aug. 20, '63, as pvt.;
des. Dec. 1, '63, Point Lookout, Md.

Fisk, Albus R., Co. C; b. Littleton; age 19; res. and cred. Lisbon;
enl. Aug. 13, '62; must. in Aug. 18, '62, as pvt.; wd. May —, '63,
Chancellorsville, Va.; capd. May 30, '54; paroled Nov. 20, '64; disch.
disab. June 8, '65, Concord; died Feb. 2, '78, Lisbon.

Fisk, Sewell A., Co. A; b. Massachusetts; age 33; res. and cred.
Keene; enl. Dec. 26, '63; must. in Dec. 26, '63, as pvt.; wd. June
4, '64, Cold Harbor, Va.; disch. May 11, '65, Washington, D. C.

Fitch, Everett S., Cos. C and D; b. Enfield; age 21; res. Hanover;
enl. Aug. 26, '61; must. in Oct. 12, '61, as sergt.; app. 2nd lt. Oct.
capt. Co. D, July 1, '64; disch. Oct. 12, '64.

Fitch, John, Co. A; b. Ireland; age 24; res. Albany, N. Y.; enl. as sub.
Aug. 20, '63; must. in Aug. 20, '63, as pvt.; tr. to U. S. Navy Apr.
23, '64, as landsman; des. May 26, '64, from U. S. S. "Commodore
Read."

Fitzackley, Edward, Co. A; b. England; age 23; cred. Fitzwilliam;
enl. as sub. Aug. 23, '64; must. in Aug. 23, '64, as pvt.; wd. Mar.

Fitzgerald, Patrick, unasd.; b. Ireland; age 21; cred. Concord; enl. as
sub. Aug. 22, '64; must. in Aug. 22, '64, as pvt.; recd. Aug. 22, '64,
at draft rendezvous, N. H.; sent Aug. 27, '64, to regt. N. f. r. A.
G. O.

Flamm, Charles, Co. E; b. Germany; age 24; res. Hartford, Conn.;
cred. Franklin; enl. as sub. Aug. 19, '63; must. in Aug. 19, '63, as
pvt.; wd. June 3, '64, Cold Harbor, Va.; died wds. June 11, '64,
Washington, D. C.

Flanders, Charles H., Co. D; b. Gilford; age 19; res. Gilford; enl. Oct.
24, '61; must. in Oct. —, '61, as pvt.; disch. disab. Oct. 9, '62.

Flanders, George C., Co. I; b. Danbury; age 24; res. Danbury; enl.
Sept. 14, '61; must. in Oct. 15, '61, as sergt.; app. 2nd lt. Mar. 7,
'63; resigned July 24, '63. P O. ad., Danbury.

Flanders, Hiram F., Co. A; b. Danbury; age 38; res. Loudon; enl. Aug.
COMPLETE ROSTER.


\textbf{Florence, Thomas}, unasd.; b. Canada; age 22; cred. Masou; enl. as sub. Aug. 17, '64; must. in Aug. 17, '64, as Pvt.; recd. Aug. 17, '64, at draft rendezvous, Concord; sent Aug. 27, '64, to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.

Flynn, Michael, Co. C; b. Ireland; age 23; cred. Fremont; enl. as sub.
Sept. 12, '64; must. in Sept. 12, '64, as pvt.; wd. Apr. 7, '65, Farmville, Va.; must. out June 28, '65.

Flynn, Thomas, Co. A; b. Canada; age 19; cred. Holderness; enl. as sub. Aug. 6, '64; must. in Aug. 6, '64, as pvt.; wd. Oct. 16, '64, Petersburg, Va.; died wds. Oct. 27, '64, City Point, Va.


Foley, James, Co. C; b. Ireland; age 25; cred. Moultonborough; enl. as sub. Sept. 14, '64; must. in Sept. 14, '64, as pvt.; must. out June 28, '65.


Foss, Andrew J., Co. H; b. Tuftonborough; age 22; res. Tuftonborough; enl. Sept. 17, '61; must. in Oct. 19, '61, as pvt.; killed July 2, '63, Gettysburg, Pa.
Foss, Benjamin H., Co. F; b. Dorchester; age 21; res. and cred. Keene; drafted Oct. 8, '63; must. in Oct. 8, '63, as pvt.; tr. to U. S. Navy Apr. 26, '64, as landsman; served on U. S. S. "Matthew Vassar" and "Heliotrope"; des. July 6, '65.


Foss, Joseph H., Co. A; b. New Brunswick; age 21; cred. Keene; enl. as sub. Aug. 9, '64; must. in Aug. 9, '64, as pvt.; disch. disab. Nov. 8, '64, near Petersburg, Va.

Foster, Charles H., unasd.; b. Connecticut; age 23; cred. Newbury; enl. as sub. Aug. 6, '64; must. in Aug. 6, '64, as pvt.; recd. Aug. 6, '64, at draft rendezvous, Concord; sent Aug. 27, '64, to regt. N. F. R. O. A.

Fowler, Harvey, unasd.; b. Canada; age 19; cred. Bristol; enl. as sub. Aug. 24, '64; must. in Aug. 24, '64, as pvt.; recd. Aug. 24, '64, at draft rendezvous, N. H.; sent Aug. 27, '64, to regt. N. F. R. A. G. O.


Fox, Julius M., Co. K; b. Canada; age 23; res. Tunbridge, Vt.; cred. Lebanon; enl. as sub. Oct. 12, '63; must. in Oct. 12, '63, as pvt.; disch. disab. Feb. 18, '64, Point Lookout, Md. P. O. ad., Thornton.


Francis, Charles, Co. A; b. Spain; age 23; cred. Alexandria; enl. as sub. Aug. 17, '64; must. in Aug. 17, '64, as pvt.; died dis. Dec. 28, '64, Washington, D. C.


French, Joseph, Co. A; b. Massachusetts; age 24; cred. Mason; enl. as sub. Aug. 19, '64; must. in Aug. 19, '64, as pvt.; des. to the enemy Dec. 1, '64, near Petersburg, Va.

Frier, John, unasd.; b. Ireland; age 21; cred. Nashua; enl. as sub. Aug. 23, '64; must. in Aug. 23, '64, as pvt.; recd. Aug. 23, '64 at draft rendezvous, Concord; sent Aug. 27, '64, to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.

Frink, Hartwell, Co. C; b. Vermont; age 44; cred. Springfield; enl. as sub. Sept. 16, '64; must. in Sept. 16, '64, as pvt.; must. out June 28, '65.

Frizzle, Charles H., Co. I; b. Canaan, Vt.; age 18; res. Lyme; enl. Sept. 23, '61; must. in Oct. 15, '61, as pvt.; re-enl. Feb. 14, '64; must. in Feb. 16, '64; des. Mar. 30, '64, Point Lookout, Md.


Fuller, Charles, Co. C; b. Bermuda Islands; age 30; cred. Candia; enl. as sub. Sept. 12, '64; must. in Sept. 12, '64, as pvt.; des. to the enemy Oct. 14, '64, near Petersburg, Va.


Gage, Thomas W., Co. E; b. Franklin; age 21; res. Franklin; enl. Sept. 25, '61; must. in Oct. 19, '61, as pvt.; must. out Oct. 29, '64.


COMPLETE ROSTER.


Gardner, Charles, unasd.; b. Canada; age 19; cred. Hill; enl. as sub. Sept. 16, '64; must. in Sept. 16, '64, as pvt.; des. Oct. 30, '64.


Garland, James, Co. F; b. Portsmouth; age 22; res. and cred. Portsmouth; drafted Aug. 10, '63; must. in Aug. 10, '63, as pvt.; wd. June 18, '64, near Petersburg, Va.; must. out June 28, '65.


Garnett, George, Co. A. See John C. Hamly


Garvin, Michael, Co. I; b. Canada; age 21; cred. Haverhill; enl. as sub. Sept. 20, '64; must. in Sept. 20, '64, as pvt.; des. Nov 6, '64, Washington, D. C.


FIFTH NEW HAMPSHIRE.


Geebo, Joseph, Co. C; b. Canada; age 19; cred. Brentwood; enl. as sub. Aug. 23, '64; must. in Aug. 23, '64, as pvt.; must. out June 28, '65.


COMPLETE ROSTER.


Gilchrist, Henry, Co. C; b. England; age 20; cred. Hanover; enl. as sub. Sept. 12, '64; must. in Sept. 12, '64, as pvt.; entered 2d A. C. Field Hosp., City Point, Va., Feb. 2, '65; furloughed May 7, '65. N. f. r. A. G. O.


Gilligan, Michael, Co. G, Nov. 20, '64; must. out June 28, '65.


Glidden, Tristram, Co. A; b. Canada; age 24; res. and cred. Center Harbor; drafted Aug. 12, '64; must. in Aug. 12, '64, as pvt.; must. out June 28, '65. P. O. ad., Moultonborough.


Godkin, Charles H., Co. K; b. Plaistow; age 25; res. Plaistow; enl.
COMPLETE ROSTER.


Goodfellow, Charles, Co. A; b. England; age 20; cred. Rindge; enl. as sub. Aug. 9, '64; must. in Aug. 9, '64, as pvt.; must. out June 28, '65.

Goodhue, William, unasd.; b. France; age 20; cred. Haverhill; enl. Apr. 6, '65; must. in Apr. 6, '65, as pvt.; disch. May 6, '65, Boston, Mass.


Goodwin, Franklin B., Co. D; b. Kingston; age 34; res. and cred. Kingston; drafted Aug. 11, '63; must. in Aug. 11, '63, as pvt.; killed June 16, '64, near Petersburg, Va.

— '63, Chancellorsville, Va.; killed June 3, '64, Cold Harbor, Va.

**Goodwin, John A.**, Co. D; b. Lebanon, Me.; age 18; res. Lebanon, Me.;
enl. Oct. 18, '61; must. in Oct. 23, '61, as pvt.; wd. June 30, '62,
White Oak Swamp, Va.; app. corp.; wd. June 3, '64, Cold Harbor,
Va.; must. out Oct. 29, '64. P. O. ad., Dover.

**Goodwin, William**, unasd.; b. Canada; age 21; cred. Wilton; enl. as
sub. Aug. 29, '64; must. in Aug. 29, '64, as pvt.; recd. Aug. 29, '64,
at draft rendezvous, Concord; sent Aug. 31, '64, to regt. N. f. r.
A. G. O.

**Goodwin, John A.**, Co. D; b. Lebanon, Me.; age 18; res. Lebanon, Me.;
enl. Oct. 18, '61; must. in Oct. 23, '61, as pvt.; wd. June 30, '62,
White Oak Swamp, Va.; app. corp.; wd. June 3, '64, Cold Harbor,
Va.; must. out Oct. 29, '64. P. O. ad., Dover.

**Goodwin, William**, unasd.; b. Canada; age 21; cred. Wilton; enl. as
sub. Aug. 29, '64; must. in Aug. 29, '64, as pvt.; recd. Aug. 29, '64,
at draft rendezvous, Concord; sent Aug. 31, '64, to regt. N. f. r.
A. G. O.

**Goodwin, William**, unasd.; b. Canada; age 21; cred. Wilton; enl. as
sub. Aug. 29, '64; must. in Aug. 29, '64, as pvt.; recd. Aug. 29, '64,
at draft rendezvous, Concord; sent Aug. 31, '64, to regt. N. f. r.
A. G. O.
COMPLETE ROSTER.


Graham, David, Co. B; b. Ireland; age 36; cred. Hanover; enl. as sub. Sept. 9, '64; must. in Sept. 9, '64, as pvt.; must out June 28, '65.

Graham, Thomas, Co. C; b. England; age 22; cred. Bridgewater; enl. as sub. Sept. 14, '64; must. in Sept. 14, '64, as pvt.; must out June 28, '65.

Graham, William, Co. C; b. England; age 24; cred. Richmond; enl. as sub. Sept. 14, '64; must. in Sept. 14, '64, as pvt.; app. corp.; wd. Apr. 6, '65, Sailor's Creek, Va.; died wds. Apr. 21, '65, Annapolis, Md.

Grapes, Oliver, Co. C. See Oliver Vine.

Gravelle, Joseph, Co. I; b. Canada; age 21; res. Canaan; enl. Sept. 25, '61; must. in Oct. 15, '61, as pvt.; re-enl. and must. in Jan. 1, '64; des. Mar. 31, '64, Point Lookout, Md.


Graves, Francis, Co. F; b. Canada; age 19; cred. Hanover; enl. as sub. Sept. 9, '64; must. in Sept. 9, '64, as pvt.; reported on must. out roll as absent without leave. N. f. r. A. G. O.


Gray, George, Co. A; b. Liverpool, Eng.; age 23; res. Liverpool, Eng.; cred. Warner; enl. as sub. Aug. 20, '63; must. in Aug. 20, '63, as pvt.; tr. to U. S. Navy Apr. 20, '64, as seaman; served on U. S. S. "Anacostia" and "Don;" disch. Aug. 8, '65, as capt. forecastle.

Gray, George H., Co. C. See George H. Grey.

Gray, Osborn, Co. I; b. Finland; age 24; cred. Haverhill; enl. as sub. Sept. 19, '64; must. in Sept. 19, '64, as pvt.; must. out June 28, '65.

Gray, Thomas, Co. H. See Thomas Grey

Gray, William, Co. E. See William Grey.


Green, Joseph, Co. I; b. Ireland; age 32; res. New York City; cred. Claremont; enl. as sub. Oct. 12, '63; must. in Oct. 12, '63, as pvt.; disch. disab. Apr. 28, '64, Point Lookout, Md.

Green, Joseph, Co. B; b. Ireland; age 21; cred. Lyme; enl. as sub. Sept. 9, '64; must. in Sept. 9, '64, as pvt.; must. out June 28, '65.


Greene, Frank, Co. G; b. England; age 17; res. Canada; cred. Acworth; enl. Dec. 7, '63; must. in Dec. 7, '63, as pvt.; tr. to U. S. Navy, Apr. 21, '64, as landsman; served on U. S. S. "Matthew Vassar" and "Tulip;" drowned Nov. 11, '64, by sinking of U. S. S. "Tulip."


Greenwood, George, Co. B. See Henry Brock.

COMPLETE ROSTER.

Greger, Anton *(alias Conrad Effinger)*, Co. A; b. France; age 31; cred. Rindge; enl. as sub. Oct. 1, '63; must. in Oct. 1, '63, as pvt. Died Jan. 6, '64, Point Lookout, Md.


Grey, George, Co. A. See George Gray.


Grey, Osborn, Co. I. See Osborn Gray.


Grimes, John B., Co. B; b. Ireland; age 23; cred. Landaff; enl. as sub. Sept. 1, '64; must. in Sept. 1, '64, as pvt.; killed Apr. 7, '65, Farmville, Va.

Grisson, Julius L., Cos. A and B; b. Canada; age 32; cred. Goshen; enl. as sub. May 26, '64; must. in May 26, '64, as pvt.; tr. to Co. B May 1, '65; must. out June 28, '65.

Grogan, James, unasd.; b. Ireland; age 18; cred. Dorchester; enl. as sub. Sept. 5, '64; must. in Sept. 5, '64, as pvt.; recd. Sept. 5, '64, at draft rendezvous, Concord, and sent Sept. 12, '64, to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.

Guntner, John H. *(alias Karl Sanivald)*, Co. H; b. Bavaria; age 22; cred. Monroe; enl. as sub. Sept. 16, '64; must. in Sept. 16, '64, as pvt.; wd. Apr. 6, '65, Sailor's Creek, Va.; must. out June 28, '65. P. O. ad., Bristol, Tenn.

Guppy, George F., Cos. D and F; b. Rochester; age 23; res. and cred. Rochester; drafted Aug. 14, '63; must. in Aug. 14, '63, as pvt.,


Hackett, Michael, unasd.; b. Ireland; age 20; cred. Rindge; enl. as sub. Aug. 13, '64; must. in Aug. 13, '64, as pvt.; recd. Aug. 13, '64, at draft rendezvous, Concord; sent Aug. 27, '64, to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.


Hagan, Arthur, unasd.; b. Ireland; age 25; cred. Weare; enl. as sub. Aug. 6, '64; must. in Aug. 6, '64, as pvt.; recd. Aug. 6, '64, at draft rendezvous, Concord; sent Aug. 27, '64, to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.


Hagen, Charles H., Co. A; b. France; age 24; res. Tennessee; enl. as sub. Aug. 19, '63; must. in Aug. 19, '63, as pvt.; killed Feb. 25, '64, Point Lookout, Md., while attempting to desert.

Hagen, James, Co. E; b. Ireland; age 24; cred. Winchester; enl. as sub. Sept. 29, '63; must. in Sept. 29, '63, as pvt.; des. Nov. 26, '63, Point Lookout, Md.


Hagley, Stephen, unasd.; b. Ireland; age 22; cred. Keene; enl. as sub.
COMPLETE ROSTER.

Aug. 16, '64; must, in Aug. 16, '64, as pvt.; recd. Aug. 16, '64, at draft rendezvous, Concord; sent Aug. 27, '64, to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.

Haines, Albyn L., Co. B. See Albyn L. Haynes.

Haines, Ervin W., unasd. See Irvin W. Haynes.


Hale, Daniel, Co. B. See Daniel Leathers.


Haley, James, Co. A; b. Waterford, Ire.; age 22; res. New York City; cred. Somersworth; enl. as sub. Aug. 14, '63; must. in Aug. 14, '63, as pvt.; tr. to U. S. Navy Apr. 25, '64, as ord. seaman; served on U. S. S. "Thomas Freeborn"; disch. as 2nd-class fireman July 17, '65, from receiving ship, Washington, D. C.

Haley, William, Co. I; b. Ireland; age 35; cred. Fitzwilliam; enl. as sub. Aug. 31, '64; must. in Aug. 31, '64, as pvt.; disch. July 10, '65, Washington, D. C.

Hall, Caswell, J., Co. I; b. Richmond; age 20; res. and cred. Winchester; enl. as sub. Oct. 6, '63; must. in Oct. 6, '63, as pvt.; wd. June 3, '64, Cold Harbor, Va.; disch. May 29, '65, Washington, D. C.

Hall, Charles, unasd.; b. Canada; age 20; cred. Washington; enl. as
sub. Sept. 1, '64; must. in Sept. 1, '64, as pvt.; recd. Sept. 12, '64, at draft rendezvous, N. H.; sent Sept. 12, '64, to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.


Hall, Isaac H., Co. K; b. Plaistow; age 18; res. Plaistow; enl. Sept. 23, '61; must. in Oct. 12, '61, as pvt.; killed June 1, '62, Fair Oaks, Va.

Hall, John F., Co. I; b. Exeter; age 30; res. Exeter; cred. Hampton Falls; enl. as sub. Aug. 10, '63; must. in Aug. 10, '63, as pvt.; disch. to date July 8, '65.


Hamblett, Aaron, Co. C; b. Hudson; age 19; cred. Salem; enl. as sub. Aug. 15, '64; must. in Aug. 15, '64, as pvt.; disch. June 9, '65, Washington, D. C. P. O. ad., Derry.


Hamlin, Fred, Co. K; b. Finland; age 24; res. Boston, Mass.; cred. Warner; enl. as sub. Aug. 20, '63; must. in Aug. 20, '63, as pvt.; tr. to U. S. Navy Apr. 19, '64, as landsman; served on U. S. S. "Matthew Vassar"; des. May 23, '64.


Hammond, Isaac Ware, non-commissioned staff; b. Gilsum; age 30; res. Concord; enl. Sept. 25, '61; must. in Oct. 26, '61, as com. sergt.; must. out Oct. 29, '64. Died Sept. 28, '90, Concord.


Hancock, George, Co. C. See Charles G. Edson.


Hans, Nelson, Co. C; b. Sweden; age 24; cred. Peterborough; enl. as sub. Sept. 15, '64; must. in Sept. 15, '64, as pvt.; must. out June 28, '65.

Hanson, Aaron N., Co. H; b. Ossipee; age 21; res. Ossipee; enl. Sept. 26, '61; must. in Oct. 19, '61, as corp.; app. sergt.; must. out Oct. 29, '64. P. O. ad., Lee.

Hanson, Benjamin, Co. D; b. Dover; age 25; res. and cred. Dover; drafted Aug. 14, '63; must. in Aug. 14, '63, as pvt.; wd. sev. June 17, '64, near Petersburg, Va.; died wds. June 27, '64, Annapolis, Md.

Hanson, Charles, Co. B; b. Quebec, Can.; age 21; cred. Hebron; enl.

Hanson, Israel, Co. C; b. Dover; age 18; cred. Dover; enl. as sub. Aug. 15, '64; must. in Aug. 15, '64, as pvt.; must. out June 28, '65. P. O. ad., Dover.

Hanson, Joseph B., Co. B; b. Moscow, Me.; age 25; res. Milan; enl. Oct. 4, '61; must. in Oct. 23, '61, as wagoner; must. out Oct. 29, '64.

Hanson, Julius, Co. B; b. Denmark; age 22; cred. Pittsburgh; enl. as sub. Aug. 29, '64; must. in Aug. 29, '64, as pvt.; des. to the enemy Dec. 25, '64, near Petersburg, Va.


Hardey, Patrick, unasd.; b. Ireland; age 21; cred. Andover; enl. as sub. Sept. 5, '64; must. in Sept. 5, '64, as pvt.; recd. Sept. 5, '64, at draft rendezvous, Concord; sent Sept. 12, '64, to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.

Harding, John, unasd.; b. England; age 23; cred. Claremont; enl. as sub. Aug. 16, '64; must. in Aug. 16, '64, as pvt.; recd. Aug. 16, '64, at draft rendezvous, N. H.; sent Aug. 27, '64, to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.


Harrington, Benjamin, Co. B; b. England; age 21; res. New York City;
COMPLETE ROSTER.

enl. as sub. Aug. 20, '63; must. in as pvt. Aug. 20, '63; des. Nov. 28, '63, Point Lookout, Md.


Harrington, Edward, unasd.; b. Massachusetts; age 22; cred. Dorchester; enl. as sub. Sept. 3, '64; must. in Sept. 3, '64, as pvt.; recd. Sept. 3, '64, at draft rendezvous, Concord; sent Sept. 12, '64, to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.

Harris, Charles, unasd.; b. Manchester, Eng.; age 24; cred. Gilmanton; enl. as sub. Sept. 1, '64; must. in Sept. 1, '64, as pvt.; recd. Sept. 1, '64, at draft rendezvous, Concord; sent Sept. 12, '64, to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.


Harris, Edward, Co. C; b. Manchester, Eng.; age 21; cred. South Newmarket; enl. as sub. Aug. 11, '64; must. in Aug. 11, '64, as pvt.; des. Sept. 6, '64, near Petersburg, Va.


Harris, John, Co. I; b. Ireland; age 29; cred. Amherst; enl. as sub. Aug. 20, '64; must. in Aug. 20, '64, as pvt.; disch. disab. Apr. 25, '65.


Harrison, John, unasd.; b. Liverpool, Eng.; age 21; cred. Portsmouth; enl. as sub. Sept. 7, '64; must. in Sept. 7, '64, as pvt.; recd. Sept. 8, '64, at draft rendezvous, Concord; sent Sept. 12, '64, to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.


Harvey, James, Co. K; b. Fryeburg, Me.; age 26; res. Fryeburg, Me.; cred. Freedom; enl. Dec. 7, '63; must. in Dec. 7, '63, as pvt.; tr to U. S. Navy Apr. 20, '64, as landsman; served on U. S. S. "Wm. Bacon" and "Yankee;" des. July 18, '64.


Hasham, Winfield S., Co. C; b. New Hampshire; age 18; cred. Charlestown; enl. as sub. Aug. 9, '64; must. in Aug. 9, '64, as pvt.; must. out June 28, '65.

Haskell, Daniel W., Co. C; b. Hanover; age 23; res. Hanover; enl. Sept. 9, '61; must. in Oct. 12, '61, as pvt.; wd. June 1, '62, Fair Oaks, Va.; re-enl. and must. in Jan. 1, '64; must. out June 28, '65.


Hassett, James, Co. C; b. Ireland; age 18; cred. Dublin; enl. as sub. Aug. 9, '64; must. in Aug. 9, '64, as pvt.; des. Mar. 18, '65, Beverly, N. J.


Haury, Anthon, Co. E; b. Germany; age 21; res. New York City; cred. Stratham; enl. Dec. 9, '63; must. in Dec. 9, '63, as pvt.; wd. June 18, '64, near Petersburg, Va.; disch. Aug 2, '65.


Hayes, Charles, Co. B; b. Scotland; age 30; res. Scotland; cred Franklin; enl. as sub. Aug. 19, '63; must. in Aug. 19, '63, as pvt.; des. Nov. 28, '63, Point, Lookout, Md.

Hayes, George W., Co. A; b. Dover; age 18; res. Lebanon, Me.; enl. Sept. 30, '61; must. in Oct. 12, '61, as pvt.; killed June 1, '62, Fair Oaks, Va.
COMPLETE ROSTER.


Haynes, Jeremiah, Co. E. See Jeremiah Haines.

Haynes, John, Co. G. See John Haines.

Haynes, Samuel, Co. F. See Samuel Haines.


Hayward, Simeon F., Co. C; b. North Bridgewater, Mass.; age 32; cred. Kingston; enl. as sub. Aug. 9, '64; must. in Aug. 9, '64, as pvt.; app. corp. Oct. 23, '64; must. out June 28, '65.

Haywood, Francis, Co. B. See Francis Heywood.

Hazelton, Joseph W., Co. I; b. Manchester; age 30; res. and cred. Chester; drafted Aug. 11, '63; must. in Aug. 11, '63, as pvt.; died dis. July 11, '64, City Point, Va.

Hazlett, George, Co. I; b. Canada; age 24; cred. Alstead; enl. as sub. Sept. 3, '64; must. in Sept. 3, '64, as pvt.; des. Oct. 5, '64, Washington, D. C.


Healey, Harmon G., Co. I; b. New York; age 28; cred. Nashua; enl. as


Henderson, William M., Co. II; b. Rochester; age 44; enl. as sub. Aug. 10, '63; must. in Aug. 27, '63, as pvt.; tr. to Co. I; disch. disab. Dec. 12, '63, Point Lookout, Md.

Hennessey, John, Co. B; b. Ireland; age 21; cred. Sutton; enl. as sub. Sept. 3, '64; must. in Sept. 3, '64, as pvt.; app. corp. Apr. 25, '65, must. out June 28, '65.
COMPLETE ROSTER.

Henry, James, Co. G; b. Leith, Scotland; age 28; res. New York City; cred. Gilford; enl. as sub. Sept. 29, '63; must. in Sept. 29, '63, as pvt.; des. Mar. 5, '64, Point Lookout, Md.

Henry, John, unasd. See John Theury


Hervean, August, Co. C; b. France; age 25; cred. Dublin; enl. as sub. Aug. 9, '64; must. in Aug. 9, '64, as pvt.; capd. Feb. 7, '65, while on picket. N. f. r. A. G. O.

Heustis, William E., Co. F; b. Quincy, Mass.; age 17; res. Keene; enl. Oct. 23, '61; must. in Oct. 23, '61, as musc.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 19, '64; disch. disab. Sept. 1, '64.

Heyward, Alvin G., Co. H. See Alvin G. Hayward.

Heyward, Junius A., Co. E. See Junius A. Hayward.


Hiam, Daniel, Co. C; b. Ireland; age 21; cred. Hanover; enl. as sub. Sept. 12, '64; must. in Sept. 12, '64, as pvt.; wd. Apr. 7, '65, Farmville, Va.; died wls. May 14, '65, Washington, D. C.


Hibbard, Abel S., Co. C. See Abel S. Hebard.

Hibbard, Robert, Co. C. See Robert Hebert.


Hicks, James, Co. C; b. England; age 21; cred. Piermont; enl. as sub. Sept. 14, '64; must. in Sept. 14, '64, as pvt.; mis. Apr. 7, '65, Farmville, Va.; returned; must. out June 28, '65.

Hicks, John, unasd.; b. Ireland; age 22; cred. Weare; enl. as sub. Aug. 31, '64; must. in Aug. 31, '64, as pvt.; recd. Aug. 31, '64, at draft rendezvous, Concord; sent Sept. 12, '64, to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.

Higby, George, Co. C; b. Scotland; age 22; cred. Bath; enl. as sub. Aug. 11, '64; must. in Aug. 11, '64, as pvt.; des. Sept. 6, '64, near Petersburg, Va.


Higgins, John, Co. A; b. Illinois; age 21; cred. Peterborough; enl. as sub. Aug. 6, '64; must. in Aug. 6, '64, as pvt.; des. June 6, '65, near Alexandria, Va.


Hinkle, John W., Co. C; b. Wakefield; age 18; cred. Rochester; enl. as sub. Aug. 19, '64; must. in Aug. 19, '64, as pvt.; killed Mar. 25, '65, near Petersburg, Va.

Hinks, Thomas, Co. C; b. Canada; age 20; cred. Monroe; enl. as sub. Aug. 12, '64; must. in Aug. 12, '64, as pvt.; des. to the enemy Oct. 14, '64, near Petersburg, Va.

Hoban, John, Co. C; b. Ireland; age 20; cred. Rindge; enl. as sub.


Hogan, James, Co. C; b. Louisiana; age 21; cred. Hanover; enl. as sub. Sept. 14, '64; must. in Sept. 14, '64, as Pvt.; disch. June 2, '65, Washington, D. C.

Hoit, Charles E. P., Co. D. See Charles E. P. Hoyt.

Hoit, Elbridge, Co. D. See Elbridge Hoyt.

Hoit, John W., Co. A. See John W Hoyt.


Holden, Ralph, Co. C; b. England; age 21; cred. Newmarket; enl. as
sub. Aug. 8, '64; must. in Aug. 8, '64, as pvt.; des. to the enemy
Oct. 14, '64, near Petersburg, Va.

Holden, Stephen L., Co. B; b. Charlestown; age 18; res. Charlestown;
enn. Feb. 15, '62; must. in Feb. 28, '62, as pvt.; disch. Feb. 10, '63;

Holding, James, unasd.; b. Birmingham, Eng.; age 21; cred. Danville;
enl. as sub. Aug. 19, '64; must. in Aug. 19, '64, as pvt.; recd. Aug.
20, '64, at draft rendezvous, Concord; sent Aug. 27, '64, to regt.
N. f. r. A. G. O.

Holland, Barnard, Co. B; b. Toronto, Can.; age 23; res. New York City;
cred. Warner; enl. as sub. Aug. 20, '63; must. in Aug. 20, '63, as
pvt.; tr. to Co. I, 12th N. Y Cav. May 1, '64; must. out July 19,
'65, Raleigh, N. C.

Holland, Joseph, unasd.; b. New York City; age 44; res. New York
City; enl. as sub. Aug. 20, '63; must. in Aug. 20, '63, as pvt.; des.
Nov. 20, '63, Point Lookout, Md.


Holman, Jonathan P., band; age 22; res. Raymond; enl. Sept. 16, '61;
must. in Oct. 26, '61, as third-class musc.; died dis. May 3, '62,
near Yorktown, Va.

Holman, Reuben M., Co. C; b. New Brunswick; age 36; cred. Wash­
ington; enl. as sub. Aug. 19, '64; must. in Aug. 19, '64, as pvt.;

Holmes, John S., Co. F; b. Rochester; age 24; res. Rochester; enl.
Mar. 1, '62; must. in Apr. 20, '62, as pvt.; disch. wds. Nov. 20, '62,

Holmes, Nathan H., Co. H; b. Jefferson; age 44; res. Tuftonborough;
enl. Sept. 18, '61; must. in Oct. 19, '61, as pvt.; wd. Dec. 13, '62,

Holt, Albion, Co. F; b. Pembroke; age 35; res. Pembroke; enl. Nov.
1, '61; must. in Dec. 12, '61, as pvt. Co. G, 2nd U. S. Sharpshooters;
re-enl. Feb. 25, '64; tr. to Co. F, 5th N. H. V Jan. 30, '65; app.
musc.; must. out June 28, '65.

5, '61; must. in Oct. 12, '61, as pvt.; disch. disab. June 5, '62,
Washington, D. C.  Died June 4, '90, Nashua.

Holt, Benjamin F., Co. B; b. Manchester; age 18; cred. Epsom; enl.
as sub. Aug. 31, '64; must. in Aug. 31, '64, as pvt.; disch. June 21,

cred. Milton; enl. as sub. Aug. 14, '63; must. in Aug. 14, '63, as
pvt.; app. corp.; mis. June 18, '64, near Petersburg, Va.; returned;

Holt, Stephen H., Co. K; b. Greenfield; age 21; res. Francestown; enl.
Aug. 27, '61; must. in Oct. 12, '61, as pvt.; app. corp. Nov. 1, '63;
COMPLETE ROSTER.


**Hook, William L.** Co. A; b. Concord; age 18; res. Concord; enl. Sept. 10, '61; must. in Oct. 12, '61, as pvt.; app. sergt.; re-enl. and must. in Jan. 1, '64; killed June 3, '64, Cold Harbor, Va.


**Hopkins, Henry J.** Co. B; b. Plainfield, Ct.; age 19; cred. Alstead; enl. as sub. Sept. 30, '63; must. in Sept. 30, '63, as pvt.; tr. to U. S. Navy Apr. 21, '64, as landsman; served on U. S. S. "Thomas Freeborn" and "Yankee;" des. Oct. 8, '64.

**Hopper, George,** Cos. K and G; b. England; age 21; cred. Atkinson; enl. as sub. Aug. 17, '64; must. in Aug. 17, '64, as pvt.; tr. to Co. G, Nov 20, '64; must. out June 28, '65.


**Hornby, George,** Co. F; b. England; age 34; cred. Wentworth; enl. as sub. Sept. 9, '64; must. in Sept. 9, '64, as pvt.; des. Oct. 13, '64, near Petersburg, Va.


Houlehan, John, Cos. D and C; b. Ireland; age 28; res. and cred. Dunbarton; drafted Aug. 19, '63; must. in Aug. 19, '63, as pvt.; tr. to Co. C, Nov 20, '64; must. out June 28, '65.


Howard, Frank, Co. B; b. New Brunswick; age 28; cred. Manchester; enl. Nov. 27, '63; must. in Nov. 27, '63, as pvt.; des. Mar. 18, '64, Point Lookout, Md.

Howard, George, Co. K; b. Gibraltar, Spain; age 25; res. New York City; cred. Pittsfield; enl. as sub. Aug. 20, '63; must. in Aug. 20, '63, as pvt.; tr. to U. S. Navy Apr. 21, '64, as landsman; served on U. S. S. "Matthew Vassar," "Wm. Bacon" and "Wyandank;" disch. July 15, '65, as seaman.


Howe, Edward D., Co. C; b. Lebanon; age 18; res. Lebanon; enl. Sept. 18, '61; must. in Oct. 12, '61, as corp.; killed June 30, '62, White Oak Swamp, Va.

Howe, Henry H., Co. F; b. Stanstead, Can.; age 21; cred. Milford; enl. as sub. Sept. 8, '64; must. in Sept. 8, '64, as pvt.; app. sergt.; des. June 8, '65, near Alexandria, Va.

Howe, John S., Co. F; b. New Boston; age 18; res. Franklin; enl. Sept. 16, '61; must. in Oct. 19, '61, as pvt.; killed June 1, '62, Fair Oaks, Va.

Howe, Joshua H., Co. E; b. Canada; age 20; res. Acworth; enl. Sept. 1, '61; must. in Oct. 19, '61, as pvt.; re-enl. and must. in from Claremont Jan. 1, '64; tr. to U. S. Navy Apr. 27, '64, as ord. seaman; served on U. S. S. "Thomas Freeborn"; disch. July 17, '65, from receiving ship, Washington, D. C.

Howick, James, Co. F; age 24; enl. as sub. Aug. 28, '64; must. in Aug. 28, '64, as pvt.; must. out June 28, '65.

Hoyt, Augustus J., Co. A. See Augustus J. Hoitt.


Hoyt, Elbridge, Co. D; b. Kingston; age 32; res. and cred. Newton; drafted Aug. 11, '63; must. in Aug. 11, '63, as pvt.; killed June 6, '64, Cold Harbor, Va.

Hoyt, John W., Co. A; b. Kingston; age 18; cred. Kingston; enl. Feb. 9, '65, 1 yr.; must. in Feb. 9, '65, as pvt.; mis. Apr. 7, '65, Farmville, Va.; returned; must. out June 28, '65.

Hoyt, Thomas L., band. See Thomas L. Hoitt.


Hubbard, James, Co. E; b. Milton; age 22; res. Dover; cred. Meredith; enl. as sub. Sept. 29, '63; must. in Sept. 29, '63, as pvt.; killed June 3, '64, Cold Harbor, Va.


Hunter, James, Co. C; b. St. John, N. B; age 40; cred. Strafford; enl. as sub. Sept. 14, '64; must. in Sept. 14, '64, as Pvt.; must. out June 28, '65.


Hurd, Charles T., Co. K; b. Somersworth; age 21; cred. Portsmouth; enl. as sub. Aug. 10, '63; must. in Aug. 25, '63, as Pvt.; tr. to U. S. Navy Apr. 21, '64, as landsman; served on U. S. S. "Commodore Read" and "Don;" des. Mar. 31, '65. P O. ad., Biddeford, Me.


COMPLETE ROSTER.


Huse, William, Co. C; b. Little Rock, Ark.; age 23; cred. Portsmouth; enl. as sub. Sept. 15, '64; must. in Sept. 15, '64, as pvt.; des. to the enemy Feb. 7, '65, near Fort Welch, Va.


Hyatt, George, unasd.; b. Canada; age 21; cred. Peterborough; enl. as sub. Aug. 15, '64; must. in Aug. 15, '64, as pvt.; recd. Aug. 15, '64, at draft rendezvous, Concord; sent Aug. 27, '64, to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.

Hyde, William, Co. I; b. Dover; age 43; cred. Somersworth; enl. Nov. 3, '62; must. in Nov. 18, '62, as pvt.; desch. disab. May 1, '65.

Infant, James, Co. G; b. Canada; age 24; cred. Marlow; enl. as sub. Sept. 19, '64; must. in Sept. 19, '64, as pvt.; wd. Apr. 7, '65, Farmville, Va.; died wds. Apr. 18, '65.

Infant, Judson, Cos. K and F; b. Canada; age 21; cred. Alstead; enl. as sub. Sept. 3, '64; must. in Sept. 3, '64, as pvt.; tr. to Co. F, Nov. 20, '64; must. out June 28, '65.


Ingalls, Melvin L., Co. C; b. Hanover; age 25; res. Hanover; enl. Sept. 6, '61; must. in Oct. 12, '61, as musc.; app. prin. musc. Oct. — '61;


**Jackman, George, unasd.;** b. New York; age 23; cred. Brookline; enl. as sub. Aug. 16, '64; must. in Aug. 16, '64, as pvt.; des. Sept. 16, '64.

**Jackson, George H., Co. F;** age 18; enl. and must. in Oct. 23, '61, as pvt.; died dis. N. f. r. A. G. O.

**Jackson, Henry, Co. H;** b. Ireland; age 22; res. Wisconsin; cred. Bennington; enl. as sub. Sept. 1, '63; must. in Sept. 1, '63, as pvt.; des. Feb. 5, '64, Point Lookout, Md.


**Jackson, Robert, unasd.;** b. Ireland; age 22; cred. Exeter; enl. as sub. Oct. 22, '64; must. in Aug. 22, '64, as pvt.; recd. Aug. 23, '64, at draft rendezvous, N. H.; sent Aug. 27, '64, to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.


**Jagers, S. J., Co. I;** b. Germany; age 30; cred. Deerfield; enl. as sub.
COMPLETE ROSTER.

Aug. 19, '64; must, in Aug. 19, '64, as Pvt.; must, out June 28, '65.


Jean, Clouin, unasd.; b. Havre, France; age 20; cred. Lee; enl. as sub. Aug. 17, '64; must, in Aug. 17, '64, as Pvt.; des. Sept. 10, '64.


Jenkins, Thomas, unasd.; b. England; age 36; cred. Lempster; enl. as sub. Aug, 12, '64; must. in Aug. 12, '64, as Pvt.; recd. Aug. 12, '64, at draft rendezvous; sent Aug. 27, '64, to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.

Jenks, George E., Co. I; b. Lyme; age 21; res. Lyme; enl. Sept. 18, '61; must. in Oct. 15, '61, as Pvt.; must. out Oct. 29, '64. P. O. ad., Manchester.

Jenness, George B., Co. F; b. Rochester; age 39; cred Manchester; enl. as representative recruit, Sept. 6, '64; must. in Sept. 6, '64, as Pvt.; must. out June 28, '65. P. O. ad., Centre Barnstead.

Jenness, George H., Co. I; b. Dover; age 26; cred. Portsmouth; enl. as sub. Aug. 10, '63; must. in Aug. 10, '63, as Pvt.; tr. to U. S. Navy Apr. 19, '64, as landsman; des. Nov. 30, '64, from U. S. S. "Matthew Vassar."


Jennings, Canfield, Co. I; b. Canada; age 22; cred. Holderness; enl. as sub. Aug. 6, '64; must. in Aug. 6, '64, as Pvt.; must. out June 28, '65.


Johnson, Calvin, unasd.; b. Massachusetts; age 39; cred. Lebanon; enl. Nov. 21, '63; must. in Nov. 21, '63, as pvt.; supposed to have des. en route to regt. N. f. r A. G. O.

Johnson, Charles, Co. F; b. Sweden; age 22; cred. Weare; enl. as sub. Sept. 8, '64; must. in Sept. 8, '64, as pvt.; disch. June 14, '65, Philadelphia, Pa.


COMPLETE ROSTER.


Johnson, James, Co. I; b. Canada; age 18; cred. Alexandria; enl. as sub. Aug. 17, '64; must. in Aug. 17, '64, as pvt.; des. to the enemy Oct. 10, '64, near Petersburg, Va.


Johnson, Michael, unasd.; b. Ireland; age 29; cred. Nashua; enl. as sub. Aug. 23, '64; must. in Aug. 23, '64, as pvt.; des. Sept. 6, '64.


Johnson, Peter, Co. B; b. Germany; age 24; res. Boston, Mass.; cred. Hollis; enl. as sub. Sept. 1, '63; must. in Sept. 1, '63, as pvt.; tr. to U. S. Navy Apr. 19, '64, as landsman; served on U. S. S. "Matthew Vassar" and "Tulip;" disch. July 31, '65, as a seaman.


Johnson, Warren D., Co. I; b. Danbury; age 19; res. Danbury; enl. Oct. 4, '61; must. in Oct. 15, '61, as pvt.; re-enl. and must. in Jan. 1, '64; must. out June 28, '65. P. O. ad., Mont Vernon.

Johnson, William, unasd.; b. Canada; age 19; cred. Brookline; enl. as sub. Aug. 20, '64; must. in Aug. 20, '64, as pvt.; recd. Aug. 20, '64, at draft rendezvous, New Hampshire; sent Aug. 27, '64, to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.

Johnson, William W., unasd.; b. Ireland; age 22; cred. Hampton; enl. Dec. 9, '63; must. in Dec. 9, '63, as pvt.; des. Dec. —, '— N. f. r. A. G. O.

Jones, Albert, Co. I; b. Germany; age 22; res. New York City; cred. Warner; enl. as sub. Aug. 20, '63; must. in Aug. 20, '63, as pvt.; tr. to U. S. Navy Apr. 23, '64, as ord. seaman; des. May 26, '64, from U. S. S. "Commodore Read."


Jones, Charles, unasd.; b. Platte City, Mo.; age 21; cred. Rindge; enl. as sub. Aug. 13, '64; must. in Aug. 13, '64, as pvt.; recd. Aug. 15, '64, at draft rendezvous, New Hampshire; sent Aug. 27, '64, to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.


Jones, Frank, Co. F; b. Vermont; cred. Dorchester; enl. as sub. Sept. 5, '64; must. in Sept. 5, '64, as pvt.; killed Mar. 25, '65, near Petersburg, Va.


Jones, Walter, Co. C; b. New York; age 19; cred. Mason; enl. as sub.
COMPLETE ROSTER.

Sept. 13, '64; must in Sept. 13, '64, as pvt.; must out June 28, '65.


Jones, Willis, Co. D; b. Livingston, Ky.; age 35; res. Boston, Mass.; cred. Newmarket; enl. as sub. Aug. 11, '63; must in Aug. 11, '63, as pvt.; tr. to U S. Colored Troops, Nov 6, '63. N. f. r. A. G. O.


Jordan, James, Co. I; b. Ireland; age 25; cred. Deerfield; enl. as sub. Aug. 9, '64; must in Aug. 9, '64, as pvt.; des. to the enemy Oct. 10, '64, near Petersburg, Va.


Joseph, Andrew, Co. G; age 23; enl. as sub. Aug. 17, '64; must in as pvt. Aug. 17, '64, at West Lebanon; reported on roll of Apr. 30, '65, as absent in arrest awaiting sentence G. C. M. N. f. r. A. G. O.

Joslyn, Luther, Co. I; b. Maine; age 41; cred. Westmoreland; enl. as sub. Aug. 17, '64; must. in Aug. 17, '64, as pvt.; died dis. Feb. 8, '65, Washington, D. C.


Keating, Thomas, Co. F; b. Ireland; age 35; cred. Wentworth; enl. as sub. Sept. 9, '64; must. in Sept. 9, '64, as pvt.; disch. May 29, '65, Washington, D. C.


Kelley, Andrew J., Co. E; b. Webster; age 25; res. Webster; enl. Aug. 8, '61; must. in Sept. 9, '61, as pvt. Co. E, 1st U. S. Sharpshooters; re-enl. Jan. 2, '64; app. corp. Mar. 1, '64; sergt. July 1, '64; tr. to
COMPLETE ROSTER.


Kelley, James H., Co. G; b. Lowell, Vt.; age 20; res. Claremont; enl. Sept. 16, '61; must. in Oct. 12, '61, as pvt.; des. Mar. 3, '64, Point Lookout, Md.


Kelley, John, unasd.; b. Ireland; age 22; cred. Brookline; enl. as sub. Aug. 20, '64; must. in Aug. 20, '64, as pvt.; recd. Aug. 20, '64, at draft rendezvous, Concord; sent Aug. 27, '64, to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.

Kelley, John, Co. E; b. Canada; age 27; res. Canada; cred. Lebanon; enl. as sub. Oct. 23, '63; must. in Oct. 23, '63, as pvt.; des. Nov. 17, '63, Point Lookout, Md.


Kelley, Patrick, Cos. D and C; b. Waterford, Ire.; age 34; cred. Exeter; drafted Aug. 11, '63; must. in Aug. 11, '63, as pvt.; tr. to Co. C. Nov. 20, '64; must. out June 28, '65.

Kelley, Timothy, Co. F; b. Ireland; age 39; cred. Barnstead; enl. as sub. Sept. 3, '64; must. in Sept. 3, '64, as pvt.; des. Oct. 11, '64, near Petersburg, Va.


Kelsea, Henry C., Co. I; b. Landaff; age 19; cred. Gilford; enl. as sub. Aug. 20, '64; must. in Aug. 20, '64, as pvt.; must. out June 28, '65. P. O. ad., Los Angeles, Cal.


Kendall, John L., Co. I; b. Mont Vernon; age 37; res. Amherst; enl.
I04

FIFTH NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Sept. 14, '61; must. in Oct. 15, '61, as Pvt.; drowned Feb. 24, '64, Fort Monroe, Va.


Kenniston, Benjamin S., Co. E. See Benjamin S. Kinerson.

Kennedy, John, Co. F; b. Ireland; age 34; cred. Barnstead; enl. as sub. Sept. 3, '64; must. in Sept. 3, '64, as Pvt.; mis. Apr. 7, '65, Farmville, Va.; returned; must. out June 28, '65.


Kereser, Edward, Co. I; b. Germany; age 19; cred. Merrimack; enl. as sub. Aug. 10, '64; must. in Aug. 10, '64, as Pvt.; must. out June 28, '65.

Kern, John, Co. B; b. France; age 21; cred. Alstead; enl. as sub. Oct. 1, '63; must. in Oct. 1, '63, as Pvt.; killed June 3, '64, Cold Harbor, Va.

Kerner, William, Co. C; b. Hamburg, Germany; age 33; res. Boston, Mass.; cred. Londonderry; enl. Dec. 4, '63; must. in Dec. 4, '63,
COMPLETE ROSTER.


Kidder, Henry, Co. F; b. Fletcher, Vt.; age 34; res. and cred. Keene;
drafted Oct. 9, '63; must. in Oct. 9, '63, as pvt.; disch. May 20, '65, Concord. P. O. ad., East Jaffrey.

Kimball, Charles, Co. I; b. Wilmot; age 32; res. Wilmot; enl. Sept.

Kimball, Daniel, Co. H; b. Effingham; age 44; res. Wolfeborough;

Kimball, Daniel W., Cos. K and G; b. Canaan; age 37; cred. Hanover;
enl. Nov 24, '63; must. in Nov. 24, '63, as pvt.; tr. to Co. G; to

Kimball, George W., Co. I; b. Canaan; age 26; res. Canaan; enl. Sept.
16, '61; must. in Oct. 15, '61, as pvt.; wd. May —, '63, Chancellors­ville, Va.; killed July 2, '63, Gettysburg, Pa.


Kimball, William F., Co. K; b. Plaistow; age 18; res. Plaistow; enl.

Aug. 29, '61; must. in Oct. 12, '61, as pvt.; wd. sev. June 1, '62, Fair Oaks, Va.; disch. disab. Jan. 7, '63; re-enl. and must. in from
Jackson, Jan. 5, '64; capd. June 3, '64, Cold Harbor, Va.; died dis. June 20, '64, Richmond, Va.

Kimpel, Martin, Co. B; b. Germany; age 22; res. New York City;

Kinerson, Benjamin S., Co. E; b. Goshen; age 26; res. Grantham; enl.
Sept. 11, '61; must. in Oct. 19, '61, as pvt.; re-enl. and must. in Jan. 1, '64; app. sergt.; wd. June 3, '64, Cold Harbor, Va.; tr. to

as sub. Aug. 12, '64; must. in Aug. 12, '64, as pvt.; sent to regt.
from New Hampshire. N. f. r. A. G. O.

King, Charles, Cos. D and C; b. Bloomfield, Can.; age 20; cred. Brook-
field; enl. as sub. Sept. 13, '64; must. in Sept. 13, '64, as pvt.; app. corp.; tr. to Co. C, Nov. 20, '64; reported on must. out roll
as pvt. absent without leave since Nov. 19, '64. N. f. r. A. G. O.

King, Harvey, Cos. K and F; b. Canada; age 21; cred. Alexandria; enl. as sub. Aug. 10, '64; must. in Aug. 10, '64, as pvt.; des.; appreh.; returned to duty Jan. 21, '65; assigned to Co. F, June 17, '65; must. out June 28, '65.

King, William H., unasd.; b. Canada; age 28; cred. Brookline; enl. as sub. Aug. 20, '64; must. in Aug. 20, '64, as pvt.; recd. Aug. 20, '64, at draft rendezvous, Concord; sent Aug. 27, '64, to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.

Kingsley, John, Co. I; b. Ireland; age 22; cred. Newmarket; enl. as sub. Aug. 9, '64; must. in Aug. 9, '64, as pvt.; must. out June 28, '65.

Kinland, Owen, Co. I; b. Ireland; age 22; cred. Barrington; enl. as sub. Aug. 16, '64; must. in Aug. 16, '64, as pvt.; must. out June 28, '65.


Kishot, Louis, Co. A; b. France; age 21; cred. Lebanon; enl. Nov. 24, '63; must. in Nov. 24, '63, as pvt.; tr. to U. S. Navy, May 8, '64, as landsman; served on U. S. S. "Matthew Vassar," "Eureka" and "Heliotrope;" des. July 6, '65.

Kline, Augustus, Co. G; b. Hamburg, Germany; age 25; res. New York City; cred. Lyme; enl. as sub. Oct. 13, '63; must. in Oct. 13, '63, as pvt.; killed June 16, '64, near Petersburg, Va.

Klock, Marvin H., Co. H. See Joseph House.

Knight, Edwin A., non-commissioned staff and Co. F; b. Thornton; age 19; res. Franklin; enl. Sept. 17, '61; must. in Dec. 18, '61, as hosp. steward; disch. disab. Feb. 7, '63, Falmouth, Va.; drafted and must. in to date Aug. 19, '63; assigned to Co. F; app. hosp. steward Nov. 18, '63; must. out June 28, '65. P. O. ad., Lebanon.


Knight, Thomas, Co. B; b. England; age 28; cred. Manchester; enl. Nov. 27, '63; must. in Nov. 27, '63, as pvt.; des. Mar. 18, '64, Point Lookout, Md.


Kraft, Charles, Co. C; b. England; age 21; cred. Jefferson; enl. as sub. Aug. 9, '64; must. in Aug. 9, '64, as pvt.; must. out June 28, '65.

Kuhlman, F., (alias Jacob Miller), Co. K; b. Germany; age 21; cred. Milton; enl. as sub. Aug. 19, '64; must. in Aug. 19, '64, as pvt.; des. to the enemy Oct. 6, '64. P. O. ad., Vacaville, Cal.

Kundson, Andrew, Co. I; b. Norway; age 28; cred. Groton; enl. as sub. Aug. 15, '64; must. in Aug. 15, '64, as pvt.; des. to the enemy Oct. 10, '64, near Petersburg, Va.


Labouke, George, Co. B; b. France; age 21; res. Windsor, Can.; cred. Canterbury; enl. as sub. Aug. 19, '63; must. in Aug. 19, '63, as pvt.; des. Nov. 28, '63, Point Lookout, Md.


Lafergee, Theodore, unasd.; b. France; age 27; cred. Lisbon; enl. as sub. Sept. 14, '64; must. in Sept. 14, '64, as pvt.; recd. Sept. 14, '64, at draft rendezvous, Concord; sent Sept. 23, '64, to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.


Lalley, James, Cos. D and C; b. Canada; age 20; cred. Lisbon; enl. as sub. Sept. 16, '64; must. in Sept. 16, '64, as pvt.; tr. to Co. C, Nov. 20, '64; disch. June 27, '65, Philadelphia, Pa.

Lambert, Augustus, Cos. D and E; b. France; age 18; cred. Alexan-
dria; enl. as sub. Sept. 16, '64; must. in Sept. 16, '64, as pvt.; tr.
to Co. E, Nov. 20, '64; des. to the enemy Jan. 11, '65, near Peters-
burg, Va.

Lambert, Louis, unasd.; b. France; age 26; cred. Bethlehem; enl. as sub.
Sept. 16, '64; must. in Sept. 16, '64, as pvt.; des. en route to regt.


Lang, Francis M., Co. B; b. Limerick, Me.; age 37; res. Milan; enl.
Dec. 5, '61; must. in Jan. 11, '62, as pvt.; wd. June 1, '62, Fair

Langley, George A., Co. H; b. Rochester; age 18; res. Tamworth; enl.
Dec. 9, '61; must. in Dec. 12, '61, as Pvt. Co. G, 2nd U. S. Sharp-
shooters; app. corp.; re-enl. Dec. 21, '63; tr. to 5th N. H. V., Jan.
30, '65; assigned to Co. H, June 17, '65; app. 1st sergt.; must. out

Langley, Samuel G., F. and S.; b. Nottingham; age 36; res. Manchester;
app. and must. in as lt.-col. Oct. 26, '61; resigned Dec. 1, '62; serv-

Langley, Thomas B., Co. G; b. Swansea, Wales; age 19; cred. Man-
chester; enl. Sept. 12, '62; must. in Sept. 12, '62, as pvt.; disch.

age 27; cred. Epping; enl. as sub. Aug. 11, '63; must. in Aug. 11,
'63, as pvt.; wd. June 3, '64, Cold Harbor, Va.; tr. to U. S. Navy,
Sept. 19, '64. N. f. r. A. G. O. or Navy Dept.

La Point, Lewis, Co. B; b. Canada; age 19; res. Lancaster; enl. Sept.
16, '61; must. in Oct. 23, '61, as pvt.; killed June 1, '62, Fair Oaks,
Va.

Larkin, Albert M., band; b. Beekmantown, N. Y.; age 18; res. Concord;
enl. Sept. 13, '61; must. in Oct. 26, '61, as 3rd class musc.; died dis.

Larkin, Elkanah A., Co. F; b. Beekmantown, N. Y.; age 38; res. New
York; cred. Concord; enl. as sub. Aug. 20, '63; must. in Aug. 20,
'63, as pvt.; disch. disab. Feb. 25, '65, Troy, N. Y P. O. ad., East
Dickenson, N. Y.

Larkin, James E., Co. A, and F and S.; b. Beekmantown, N. Y.; age 29;
res. Concord; app. 1st lt. Co. A, Oct. 12, '61; must. in Oct. 12,
'61; app. capt. July 31, '62; maj. July 3, '63; lt.-col. Sept. 6, '64;

Lary, Edgar, Co. B; b. Canada; age 20; res. Canada; cred. Newport;
enl. as sub. Oct. 3, '63; must. in Oct. 3, '63, as pvt.; wd. June 3,
'64, Cold Harbor, Va.; disch. to date July 24, '64. P. O. ad., Wil-
limantic, Conn.

Lasher, Benjamin, Co. B; b. Canada; age 30; res. Canada; cred. Lou-
don; enl. as sub. Aug. 20, '63; must. in Aug. 20, '63, as pvt.; des.
Nov. 30, '63, Point Lookout, Md.

LatermouUe, David, Co. H; b. Canada; age 21; res. and cred. Clare-
COMPLETE ROSTER.

Mont; enl. Jan. 4, '64; must. in Jan. 4, '64, as pvt.; wd. June 3, '64, Cold Harbor, Va.; tr. to Co. B, 16th V. R. C., Jan. 24, '65; disch. to date June 26, '65. P. O. ad., Claremont.


Lawrence, Amos, Co. F; b. Winchester; age 22; res. Winchester; enl. Oct. 2, '61; must. in Oct. 23, '61, as sergt.; app. 1st sergt. May 6, '64; capd. Aug. 16, '64, Deep Bottom, Va.; released; disch. to date Oct. 29, '64, tm. ex. P. O. ad., Winchester.


Lawrence, Harry, Co. I. See Charles Stockwin.


Lawson, Peter L., Cos. D and C; b. Sweden; age 20; cred. Wentworth; enl. as sub. Sept. 10, '64; must. in Sept. 10, '64, as pvt.; tr. to Co. C, Nov. 20, '64; mis. Apr. 7, '65, Farmville, Va.; returned; must. out June 28, '65.

Leach, Charles W., Co. G; b. Methuen, Mass.; age 20; res. Claremont; enl. Sept. 27, '61; must. in Oct. 12, '61, as pvt.; wd. Sept. 17, '62, Antietam, Md.; re-enl. and must. in Jan. 1, '64; app. 1st sergt.; killed June 17, '64, near Petersburg, Va.

Learned, William S., Co. C; b. Orford; age 19; res. Orford; enl. Sept.
FIFTH NEW HAMPSHIRE.

3, '61; must. in Oct. 12, '61, as pvt.; re-enl. and must. in Mar. 29, '64; disch. July 8, '65, Concord, to date June 28, '65. P. O. ad., Rumney Depot.

Leary, Edgar, Co. B. See Edgar Lary.


LeBlance, John, Co. A; b. New York; age 21; cred. Mason; enl. as sub. Sept. 13, '64; must. in Sept. 13, '64, as pvt.; must. out June 28, '65.


Lehman, Thomas H., Co. I. See R. G. Lanman.


Lenn, Henry, Co. D; b. Germany; age 21; cred. New London; enl. as sub. Sept. 15, '64; must. in Sept. 15, '64, as pvt.; des. Oct. 10, '64, near Petersburg, Va.

Leonard, Michael, Co. F; b. Ireland; age 24; cred. Rochester; enl. as sub. Sept. 1, '64; must. in Sept. 1, '64, as pvt.; must. out June 28, '65.

Lesar, Emile, Co. G; b. Posen, Prussia; age 35; cred. Keene; enl. as sub. Sept. 30, '63; must. in Sept. 30, '63, as pvt.; killed June 3, '64, Cold Harbor, Va.

Leshure, Samuel, Co. B; b. Massachusetts; age 34; cred. Keene; enl. as sub. Sept. 29, '63; must. in Sept. 29, '63, as pvt.; wd. June 16, '64, near Petersburg, Va.; disch. disab. June 5, '65, Concord.


Lewis, Henry, Co. A; b. Liverpool, Eng.; age 21; res. Boston, Mass.; Cred. Bow; enl. as sub. Aug. 19, '63; must. in Aug. 19, '63, as pvt.; tr. to U. S. Navy Apr. 23, '64, as landsman; des. May 26, '64, from U. S. S. "Commodore Read."


Lichey, John, Co. E; b. Canada; age 24; cred. Littleton; enl. as sub. Oct. 22, '63; must. in Oct. 22, '63, as pvt.; disch. disab. Apr. 22, '64, Point Lookout, Md.

Ligere, Damian, Cos. D and I; b. New York; age 28; cred. Warner; enl. as sub. Sept. 13, '64; must. in Sept. 13, '64, as pvt.; tr. to Co. I; reported on must. out roll, dated June 28, '65, as absent in arrest, City Point, Va. N. f. r. A. G. O.


Liscup, Jacques, Co. A; b. France; age 26; cred. Nelson; enl. Nov. 24, '63; must. in Nov. 24, '63, as pvt.; tr. to U. S. Navy Apr. 19, '64, as landsman; served on U. S. S. “Matthew Vassar” and “Tulip”; des. July 31, '65, Washington, D. C.

Little, Archibald, Co. F; b. Ireland; age 32; cred. Rochester; enl. as sub. Aug. 30, '64; must. in Aug. 30, '64, as pvt.; des. Oct. 11, '64, Petersburg, Va.


Livear, John, Co. I; b. Liverpool, Eng.; age 25; cred. Farmington; enl. as sub. Aug. 15, '64; must. in Aug. 15, '64, as pvt.; disch. disab. Nov. 3, '64.


Loane, John, Cos. D and E; b. Ireland; age 20; cred. Fremont; enl. as sub. Sept. 12, '64; must. in Sept. 12, '64, as pvt.; tr. to Co. E, Nov. 20, '64; des. Dec. 11, '64.


Lodge, Thomas, unasd.; b. Canada; age 20; cred. Bristol; enl. as sub. Aug. 24, '64; must. in Aug. 24, '64, as pvt.; recd. Aug. 24, '64, at draft rendezvous, Concord; sent Aug. 27, '64, to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.


Lolley, George W., Co. C; b. Portsmouth; age 34; res. and cred. Ports-
mouth; drafted Aug. 10, '63; must. in Aug. 10, '63, as pvt.; capd. June 18, '64; died dis. Oct. 15, '64, Millen, Ga.


Long, Charles, Co. I; b. Bavaria; age 32; cred. Chesterfield; enl. as sub. Aug. 6, '64; must. in Aug. 6, '64, as pvt.; furloughed from 1st div., 2nd A. C., gen. field hosp., City Point, Va., Mar. 7, '65. N. i. r. A. G. O.


Lord, Charles, Co. I; b. Levant, Me.; age 22; res. Levant, Me.; cred. Hampstead; enl. as sub. Aug. 11, '63; must. in Aug. 11, '63, as pvt.; app. corp. Sept. 22, '64; must. out June 28, '65.


Loring, Peter, Co. C; b. Canada; age 25; cred. Lyman; enl. as sub. Sept. 10, '64; must. in Sept. 10, '64, as pvt.; des. to the enemy Feb. 7, '65, near Fort Welch, Va.


COMPLETE ROSTER.


Lovejoy, John, Co. I; b. Bangor, Me.; age 21; res. Lisbon; enl. Nov. 29, '61; must. in Dec. 12, '61, as pvt. Co. G, 2nd U. S. Sharpshooters; re-enl. from Nashua, Dec. 21, '63; app. wagoner; tr. to 5th N. H. V., Jan. 30, '65; assigned to Co. I. June 17, '65; must. out June 28, '65.


Lusher, Barnard, Co. E; b. England; age 18; cred. Haverhill; enl. as sub. Sept. 15, ’64; must. in Sept. 15, ’64, as pvt.; must. out June 28, ’65.


Lynch, Charles, Co. G; b. Ireland; age 27; cred. Rochester; enl. as sub. Aug. 15, ’64; must. in Aug. 15, ’64, as pvt.; des. Sept. 8, ’64, near Petersburg, Va.

Lynch, Henry, unasd.; b. Massachusetts; age 21; cred. Hanover; enl. as sub. Sept. 6, ’64; must. in Sept. 6, ’64, as pvt.; recd. Sept. 5, ’64, at draft rendezvous, Concord; sent Sept. 12, ’64, to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.


Lynch, John, Co. F; b. St. John, N. B.; age 21; cred. Sanbornton; enl. as sub. Aug. 29, ’64; must. in Aug. 29, ’64, as pvt.; des. Oct. 11, ’64, near Petersburgh, Va.


Lynns, George, Co. F; b. Nova Scotia; age 27; cred. Portsmouth; enl. as sub. Sept. 3, ’64; must. in Sept. 3, ’64, as pvt.; des. to the enemy Oct. 15, ’64, while on picket near Petersburgh, Va.

Lynn, John, Co. E; b. Salem, Mass.; age 19; res. Bradford; enl. Aug. 23, ’61; must. in Oct. 19, ’61, as pvt.; re-enl. and must. in from Dover, Jan. 1, ’64; killed June 3, ’64, Cold Harbor, Va. Served in Co. D, 1st N. H. V.


Mack, Benjamin, Co. G; b. Longford, Ire., age 34; res. Valley Falls, R. I.; cred. Laconia; enl. as sub. Sept. 29, '63; must. in Sept. 29, '63, as pvt.; des. Nov. 14, '63, Point Lookout, Md.


Mack, Thomas, Co. H; b. Ireland; age 22; res. Ireland; cred. Springfield; enl. as sub. Oct. 5, '63; must. in Oct. 5, '63, as pvt.; des. Apr. 27, '64, Point Lookout, Md.


Mahoney, John, Co. F; b. Ireland; age 21; cred. Mason; enl. as sub. Sept. 3, '64; must. in Sept. 3, '64, as pvt.; must. out June 28, '65.

Mahoney, William, Co. I; b. at sea; age 28; cred. Peterborough; enl. as sub. Aug. 6, '64; must. in Aug. 6, '64, as pvt.; mis. Apr. 7, '65, Farmville, Va.; returned; must. out June 28, '65.

Major, William, Co. G; b. Queen Anne, Md.; age 25; res. Queen Anne, Md.; cred. Laconia; enl. as sub. Sept. 29, '63; must. in Sept. 29, '63, as pvt.; des. Apr. 22, '64, Point Lookout, Md.


Malenburg, John, Co. I; b. Germany; age 32; cred. Richmond; enl. Aug. 6, '64; must. in Aug. 6, '64, as pvt.; tr. to Co. D, 11th V R. C., Apr. 17, '65; disch. July 29, '65, Providence, R. I. P. O. ad., Brooklyn, N. Y.


Maley, Patrick, Cos. B and F; b. Ireland; age 23; res. Northumber-
FIFTH NEW HAMPSHIRE.


Malmberg, John, Co. I; b. Sweden; age 23; cred. Goffstown; enl. as sub. Sept. 8, '64; must. in Sept. 8, '64, as pvt.; must. out June 28, '65.

Manchester, John A., Co. B; b. Concord; age 18; cred. Colebrook; enl. and must. in Jan. 19, '64, as pvt., Co. F, 2nd U. S. Sharpshooters; tr. to 5th N. H. V., Jan. 30, '65; assigned to Co. B, June 17, '65; app. musc.; must. out June 28, '65.


Manning, John, Co. B; b. Ireland; age 23; res. New York City; cred. Loudon; enl. as sub. Aug. 19, '63; must. in Aug. 19, '63, as pvt.; des. May 6, '64, Point Lookout, Md.


Manuel, Victor, Co. A; b. France; age 21; cred. Lebanon; enl. Nov. 24, '63; must. in Nov. 24, '63, as pvt.; tr. to U. S. Navy Apr. 17, '64, as landsman; served on U. S. "Matthew Vassar" and "Primrose;" des. June 7, '65.

Marcheso, Isaac, Co. F. See John B. Quintal, Jr.


COMPLETE ROSTER.


Marsh, Charles T., Co. A; b. Loudon; age 31; res. Concord; enl. Sept. 5, '61; must. in Oct. 12, '61, as pvt.; app. wagoner Mar. 18, '62; must. out Oct. 29, '64.


Marshall, Joseph, Cos. K and H; b. St. John, C. E.; age 19; cred. Mason; enl. as sub. Aug. 18, '64; must. in Aug. 18, '64, as pvt.; tr. to Co. H, Nov 23, '64; to 12th N. J. V., Dec. 4, '64. N. f. r. A. G. O.


Martel, Felix, Co. I. See Willie Martin.


Martin, Patrick, Co. E; b. Canada; age 21; cred. Lebanon; enl. as sub. Oct. 22, '63; must. in Oct. 22, '63, as pvt.; tr. to U. S. Navy, Apr. 21, '64, as landsman; served on U. S. S. "Thomas Freeborn" and "Yankee;" des. July 18, '64.


Maruize, Lindor, Co. K; b. France; age 30; cred. Canaan; enl. as sub. Aug. 16, '64; must. in Aug. 16, '64, as pvt.; des. to the enemy Oct. 28, '64, near Petersburg, Va.; appreh.; sentenced by G. C. M. to be hanged; sentence commuted to dishon. disch. and confinement for 5 yrs. N. f. r. A. G. O.


Mason, Andrew, Co. F; age 18; enl. and must. in Oct. 23, '61, as pvt.; des. Nov. 29, '62, near Alexandria, Va.


Maxfield, Stephen, Co. F; b. Loudon; age 27; res. Loudon; enl. Oct. 10, '61; must. in Oct. 23, '61, as pvt.; des. Nov. 27, '63, Point Lookout, Md.

Maxwell, William H., Co. K; b. Portsmouth; age 23; res. and cred. Portsmouth; drafted Aug. 10, '63; must. in Aug. 10, '63, as pvt.; app. corp.; killed Apr. 6, '65, Sailor's Creek, Va.

Maxwell, Robert, unasd.; b. Georgia; age 21; cred. Sunapee; enl. as sub. Sept. 5, '64; must. in Sept. 5, '64, as pvt.; recd. Sept. 5, '64, at draft rendezvous, Concord; sent Sept. 12, '64, to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.

May, Isaac A., Cos. D and C; b. New Hampshire; age 25; res. New Hampshire; cred. Concord; enl. as sub. Aug. 20, '63; must. in Aug. 20, '63, as pvt.; tr. to Co. C, Nov. 20, '64; reported on must. out roll as absent sick. N. f. r. A. G. O.

Mazetti, Joseph, Co. E. See Joseph Mitt.

McAllister, Miron B., Co. A; b. Bedford; age 18; cred. Lee; enl. Feb. 4, '65; must. in Feb. 4, '65, as pvt.; disch. June 2, '65, Baltimore, Md.

McCabe, John, Co. H. See Joseph Somers.

McCabe, Patrick, Co. G; b. Ireland; age 34; res. Providence, R. I.; cred. Gilford; enl. as sub. Sept. 29, '63; must. in Sept. 29, '63, as pvt.; must. out June 28, '65.

McCabe, Peter, Cos. K and I; b. Ireland; age 21; cred. Wakefield; enl. as sub. Sept. 16, '64; must. in Sept. 16, '64, as pvt.; tr. to Co. I; must. out June 28, '65.

McCarthy, Daniel, Co. E; b. Ireland; age 30; cred. Hanover; enl. as sub. Sept. 12, '64; must. in Sept. 12, '64, as pvt.; des. to the enemy Dec. 9, '64.

McCarthy, John, Co. F; b. England; age 19; cred. Warren; enl. as sub. Sept. 9, '64; must. in Sept. 9, '64, as pvt.; mis. Mar. 31, '65; returned; must. out June 28, '65.

McCarthy, Michael, Cos. K and H; b. Ireland; age 25; cred. Newmarket; enl. as sub. Aug. 8, '64; must. in Aug. 8, '64, as pvt.; tr. to Co. H; wd. Apr. 6, '65, Sailor's Creek, Va.; disch. May 30, '65, Washington, D. C. P. O. ad., Togus, Me.

McCarthy, Patriek, Co. H; b. Ireland; age 37; res. and cred. Hanover; enl. Jan. 1, '64; must. in Jan. 1, '64, as pvt.; died dis. Nov. 9, '64, Willet's Point, N. Y.

McCarty, Thomas, Co. G; b. Calcutta, India; age 35; res. New York City; cred. Claremont; enl. as sub. Oct. 3, '63; must. in Oct. 3, '63, as pvt.; tr. to U. S. Navy Apr. 20, '64, as landsman; des. July 2, '64, from U. S. S. "Anacostia."

McCauley, John, unasd.; b. Canada; age 22; cred. Marlow; enl. as sub. Aug. 22, '64; must. in Aug. 22, '64, as pvt.; recd. Aug. 22, '64, at draft rendezvous, N. H.; sent Aug. 27, '64, to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.


McCormick, Martin, Co. F; b. Ireland; age 41; cred. Lancaster; enl. as sub. Aug. 30, '64; must. in Aug. 30, '64, as pvt.; must. out June 28, '65. P. O. ad., Lisbon.

McCoy, John, Cos. D and E; b. Ireland; age 24; cred. Richmond; enl. as sub. Aug. 6, '64; must. in Aug. 6, '64, as pvt.; tr. to Co. E, Nov. 20, '64; mis. Apr. 7, '65, Farmville, Va.; returned; must. out June 28, '65.


McCrillis, Philander, unasd.; b. Palmyra, Me.; age 18; cred. Danbury; enl. as sub. Aug. 19, '64; must. in Aug. 19, '64, as pvt.; recd. Aug. 20, '64, at draft rendezvous, Concord; sent Aug. 27, '64, to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.


McDonald, Edward, Co. E; b. Ireland; age 24; cred. Tuftonborough; enl. as sub. Sept. 13, '64; must. in Sept. 13, '64, as pvt.; app. corp. Apr. 12, '65; must out June 28, '65.


McDonald, James, Co. B; b. Ireland; age 27; cred. Keene; enl. as sub. Oct. 1, '63; must. in Oct. 1, '63, as pvt.; disch. June 2, '65, Washington, D. C.

McDonald, John, Co. F; b. Glasgow, Scotland; age 20; cred. Gilford; enl. as sub. Aug. 20, '64; must. in Aug. 20, '64, as pvt.; des. Dec. 30, '64, while on furlough.

McDonald, John, Co. E; b. St. John, N. B.; age 24; cred. Salem; enl. as sub. Sept. 15, '64; must. in Sept. 15, '64, as pvt.; des. Apr. 18, '65, near Burkeville, Va.

McDonald, Peter, Co. B; b. Scotland; age 24; cred. Rindge; enl. as sub. Oct. 1, '63; must. in Oct. 1, '63, as pvt.; tr. to U. S. Navy Apr. 20, '64, as ord. seaman; des. Oct. 10, '64, from U. S. S. "Anacostia."


McGee, Frank, unasd.; b. Massachusetts; age 21; cred. Concord; enl. as sub. Aug. 20, '64; must. in Aug. 20, '64, as pvt.; recd. Aug. 20, '64, at draft rendezvous, Concord; sent Aug. 27, '64, to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.

McGee, James, unasd.; b. England; age 28; cred. Canaan; enl. as sub. Aug. 8, '64; must. in Aug. 8, '64, as pvt.; recd. Aug. 8, '64, at draft rendezvous, N. H.; sent Aug. 27, '64, to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.

FIFTH NEW HAMPSHIRE.

I, '63; must. in May 13, '63; app. 1st lt. Co. H, Nov. 16, '63; must. out Dec. 22, '64.

McGinigan, Hugh, unasd.; b. Ireland; age 24; cred. Dunbarton; enl. as sub. Aug. 22, '64; must. in Aug. 22, '64, as pvt.; recd. Aug. 22, '64, at draft rendezvous, Concord; sent Aug. 27, '64, to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.

McGlennan, James, unasd.; b. Ireland; age 21; cred. Nashua; enl. as sub. Aug. 22, '64; must. in Aug. 22, '64, as pvt.; recd. Aug. 22, '64, at draft rendezvous, Concord; sent Aug. 27, '64, to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.


McGrath, Terrance (alias Thomas Barron), Co. B; b. Ireland; age 25; cred. Andover; enl. as sub. Sept. 6, '64; must. in Sept. 6, '64, as pvt.; capd. Mar. 25, '65; par. Apr. 1, '65; must. out June 28, '65.

P. O. ad., Portsmouth.

McGregor, William, Co. I; b. Ireland; age 21; cred. Hill; enl. as sub. Sept. 9, '64; must. in Sept. 9, '64, as pvt.; des. Nov. 30, '64, from Harewood Gen. Hosp., Washington, D. C.


McGuire, John, Cos. K and G; b. Cape Breton, N. S.; age 21; cred. Concord; enl. as sub. Aug. 8, '64; must. in Aug. 8, '64, as pvt.; tr. to Co. G, Nov. 20, '64; must. out June 28, '65.


McGuire, Philip, Cos. K and G; b. Ireland; age 35; cred. Rindge; enl. as sub. Aug. 10, '64; must. in Aug. 10, '64, as pvt.; tr. to Co. G, Nov. 23, '64; reported on must. out roll, dated June 28, '65, as absent without leave since Mar. 4, '65. N. f. r. A. G. O.

McGuire, Thomas, unasd.; b. Ireland; age 23; cred. Mason; enl. as sub. Sept. 2, '64; must. in Sept. 2, '64, as pvt.; recd. Sept. 2, '64, at draft rendezvous, N. H.; sent Sept. 12, '64, to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.


McKee, Frank, Co. F; b. Canada; age 20; cred. Fitzwilliam; enl. as sub. Sept. 2, '64; must. in Sept. 2, '64, as pvt.; must. out June 28, '65. P. O. ad., Whitehall, N. Y.
COMPLETE ROSTER.

McKee, George, Co. I; b. New York; age 40; cred. Langdon; enl. as sub. Aug. 6, '64; must. in Aug. 6, '64, as Pvt.; must. out June 28, '65.


McKenney, Martin, Co. F; b. Ireland; age 36; cred. Freedom; enl. as sub. Sept. 2, '64; must. in Sept. 2, '64, as Pvt.; killed Apr. 6, '65, Sailor's Creek, Va.

McLeod, Allan, Co. I; b. Germany; age 21; cred. Troy; enl. as sub. Aug. 24, '64; must. in Aug. 24, '64, as Pvt.; disch. to date Dec. 14, '64.


McMillan, James, Co. H; b. Scotland; age 29; res. Scotland; cred. Keene; enl. as sub. Oct. 5, '63; must. in Oct. 5, '63, as Pvt.; killed June 18, '64, near Petersburg, Va.

McMillan, James, Co. K; b. Ireland; age 25; cred. Franconia; enl. as sub. Aug. 19, '64; must. in Aug. 19, '64, as Pvt.; des. to the enemy Oct. 6, '64, near Petersburg, Va.

McMullen, Patrick, unasd.; b. Ireland; age 23; cred. Exeter; enl. as sub. Aug. 16, '64; must. in Aug. 16, '64, as Pvt.; recd. Aug. 17, '64, at draft rendezvous, Concord; sent Aug. 27, '64, to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.


McNally, Henry, Co. F; b. Ireland; age 18; cred. Grafton; enl. as sub. Sept. 9, '64; must. in Sept. 9, '64, as Pvt.; must. out June 28, '65.


McNaughten, Donald (alias John Palmer), Cos. K and I; b. England; age 21; cred. Gilmanton; enl. as sub. Sept. 19, '64; must. in Sept. 19, '64, as Pvt.; tr. to Co. I; app. corp. Apr. 9, '65; must. out June 28, '65.

McPherson, James, unasd.; b. Ireland; age 24; cred. New Hampton; enl. as sub. Aug. 17, '64; must. in Aug. 17, '64, as Pvt.; recd. Aug.
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18, '64, at draft rendezvous, N. H.; sent Aug. 27, '64, to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.


Mead, Benjamin, Co. D; b. Deerfield; age 37; res. and cred. Deerfield; drafted Aug. 11, '63; must. in Aug. 11, '63, as pvt.; died dis. July 4, '64.


Melcher, Charles G., Co. F; b. Lancaster; age 20; res. Concord; enl. Sept. 23, '61; must. in Oct. 23, '61, as wagoner; must. out Oct. 29, '64. P O. ad., Elkhart, Ind.


Mellan, George W., Co. D; b. Lebanon; age 19; res. Rochester; enl. Sept. 18, '61; must. in Oct. 23, '61, as pvt.; app. sergt.; wd. June 6, '64, Cold Harbor, Va.; must. out Oct. 29, '64. P. O. ad., Great Falls.


Melliot, Peter, Co. I; b. Montpeiller, France; age 39; res. New York; cred. Seabrook; enl. as sub. Aug. 12, '63; must. in Aug. 12, '63, as pvt.; capd. June 3, '64, Cold Harbor, Va.; died dis. Aug. 29, '64, Andersonville, Ga.


Mergan, John, unasd.; b. Ireland; age 23; cred. Nashua; enl. as sub. Aug. 18, '64; must. in Aug. 18, '64, as pvt.; recd. Aug. 18, '64, at
COMPLETE ROSTER.

draft rendezvous, N. H.; sent Aug. 27, '64, to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.

Merlenchon, Antoine, unasd.; b. France; age 26; cred. Lisbon; enl. as sub. Sept. 14, '64; must. in Sept. 14, '64, as pvt.; recd. Sept. —, '64, at draft rendezvous, N. H.; sent Sept. 23, '64, to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.


Merrill, Samuel F., baud; b. Barnstead; age 24; res. Concord; enl. Sept. 9, '61; must. in Oct. 26, '61, as 2nd class muse; must. out Aug. 8, '62, Harrison's Landing, Va. P. O. ad., 1127 14th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.


Miles, Dudley W., Co. H; b. Epping; age 40; cred. Epping; enl. as sub. Aug. 11, '63; must. in Aug. 11, '63, as pvt.; disch. disab. Apr. 21, '64, Point Lookout, Md.


Miller, Augustus, Co. A; b. Germany; age 26; res. New York City; enl. as sub. Aug. 19, '63; must. in Aug. 19, '63, as pvt.; des. Dec. 9, '63, Point Lookout, Md.


Miller, Frederick T., Co. G; b. Norway; age 22; res. New York City;
FIFTH NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Miller, Jacob, Co. K. See F Kuhlman.

Miller, Paul, Co. F; b. Germany; age 19; cred. Plainfield; enl. as sub. Sept. 7, '64; must. in Sept. 7, '64, as pvt.; des. Oct. 10, '64, near Petersburg, Va.

Miller, Robert, Co. H; b. New York City; age 21; res. New York City; enl. as sub. Sept. 1, '63; must. in Sept. 1, '63, as pvt.; tr. to U. S. Navy Apr. 19, '64, as landsman; served on U. S. S. "Matthew Vassar" and "Primrose;" app. mate May 22, '65; served at naval academy and on U. S. S. "Nina;" died Aug. 21, '76, Newport, R. I.


Miner, Ezra L., Co. E; b. Lempster; age 18; res. Marlow; enl. Sept. 9, '61; must. in Oct. 19, '61, as pvt.; killed June 1, '62, Fair Oaks, Va.


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Mitchell, Henry, Cos. K and G; b. Ireland; age 26; cred. Bristol; enl. as sub. Aug. 16, '64; must. in Aug. 16, '64, as pvt.; tr. to Co. G, Nov. 20, '64; killed Apr. 7, '65, Farmville, Va.


Mitt, Joseph, Co. E; b. New York; age 30; cred. Alstead; enl. as sub. Sept. 13, '64; must. in Sept. 13, '64, as pvt.; wd. Apr. 6, '65, Sailor's Creek, Va.; disch. to date June 28, '65.


Monroe, Jesse, Co. I. See Jesse Munroe.

Monroe, Sydney, Co. I. See Sydney Munroe.


Moody, J. Horace, Co. F; b. Enfield; age 18; res. and cred. Enfield; enl. as sub. Sept. 24, '63; must. in Sept. 24, '63, as pvt.; died dis. Aug. 21, '64, Washington, D. C.


Moore, Jacob W., Co. I. See Jacob W. Moore.

Moore, James, Co. I; b. Scotland; age 23; cred. Andover; enl. as sub. Sept. 3, '64; must. in Sept. 3, '64, as pvt.; reported on must. out roll as absent in arrest, City Point, Va. N. f. r. A. G. O.


Moreau, Jules, Co. K; b. Nancy, France; age 24; cred. Portsmouth; enl. Aug. 10, '63; must. in Aug. 25, '63, as pvt.; wd. June 17, '64, Petersburg, Va.; tr. to Co. F, 19th V. R. C., Aug. 9, '64; des. Nov. 1, '64.


Morran, Peter, Co. F. See Eugene Cotillard.


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Morrisey, James, Co. F; b. Ireland; age 18; cred. Deerfield; enl. as sub. Aug. 31, '64; must. in Aug. 31, '64, as pvt.; app. corp.; wd. Apr. 7, '65, Farmville, Va.; died wds. May 10, '65, Annapolis, Md.


Morrison, Thomas, Co. F; b. Ireland; age 20; cred. Raymond; enl. as sub. Aug. 31, '64; must. in Aug. 31, '64, as pvt.; must. out June 28, '65.

Morrison, Thomas, Co. E; b. New Brunswick; age 26; cred. Bethlehem; enl. as sub. Sept. 14, '64; must. in Sept. 14, '64, as pvt.; must. out June 28, '65. P. O. ad., Pemberton, N. J.

Morrity, Emil, Cos. D and E; b. Athens, Greece; age 37; res. New York City; cred. Salem; enl. as sub. Aug. 11, '63; must. in Aug. 11, '63, as pvt.; tr. to Co. E; to 16th Co., 2nd Battl. V. R. C., Aug. —, '64; disch. disab. June 19, '65, Washington, D. C.


Morse, Nelson, Co. H.; b. Canada; age 28; cred. Lisbon; enl. as sub. Aug. 23, '64; must. in Aug. 23, '64, as pvt.; disch. disab. Nov 19, '64.


Mott, Perkins F., Cos. K and H; b. England; age 28; cred. Warren; enl. as sub. Aug. 24, '64; must. in Aug. 24, '64, as pvt.; tr. to Co. H; app. corp.; disch. to date June 8, '65.


Mountain, John, Cos. K and G; b. England; age 20; cred. Mason; enl. as sub. Sept. 19, '64; must. in Sept. 19, '64, as pvt.; tr. to Co. G; must. out June 28, '65.

Mudoan, Martin, Co. K; b. Ireland; age 25; cred. Brookline; enl. as sub. Aug. 20, '64; must. in Aug. 20, '64, as pvt.; des. to the enemy Oct. 6, '64, near Petersburg, Va.

Muggett, John, Co. F; b. New Hampshire; age 20; cred. Fitzwilliam; enl. as sub. Aug. 11, '64; must. in Aug. 11, '64, as pvt.; wd. Mar. 7, '65, Farmville, Va.; disch. to date June 28, '65.

Muir, Richard, Co. C; b. Germany; age 29; res. N. Y. City; cred. Franklin; enl. as sub. Aug. 19, '63; must. in Aug. 19, '63, as pvt.; des. Dec. 5, '63, Point Lookout, Md.


Mullen, Francis, Cos. D and C; b. Monaghan, Ire.; age 32; res. and cred. Exeter; drafted Aug. 11, '63; must. in Aug. 11, '63, as pvt.; wd. June 3, '64, Cold Harbor, Va.; tr. to Co. C, Nov. 20, '64; must. out June 28, '65.

as sub. Aug. 29, '64; must. in Aug. 29, '64, as pvt.; rec'd. Aug. 31, '64, at draft rendezvous, N. H.; sent Sept. 12, '64, to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.


Murphy, Henry, Cos. K and G; b. Ireland; age 28; cred. Lisbon; enl. as sub. Aug. 13, '64; must. in Aug. 13, '64, as pvt.; tr. to Co. G, Nov. 20, '64; killed Apr. 7, '65, Farmville, Va.


Murphy, James, Co. C; b. Massachusetts; age 20; cred. Brookline; enl. as sub. Aug. 20, '64; must. in Aug. 20, '64, as pvt.; entered gen. hosp. Beverly, N. J., Oct. 7, '64; tr. to White Hall, Pa., May 12, '65. N. f. r. A. G. O.

Murphy, John, Co. I; b. Ireland; age 22; cred. Concord; enl. as sub. Aug. 20, '64; must. in Aug. 20, '64, as pvt.; des. Sept. 15, '64.

Murphy, John, unasd.; b. Ireland; age 21; cred. Winchester; enl. as sub. Aug. 31, '64; must. in Aug. 31, '64, as pvt.; sent to regt. from N. H. N. f. r. A. G. O.

Murphy, John, Cos. K and G; b. Nova Scotia; age 19; cred. Barnstead; enl. as sub. Sept. 16, '64; must. in Sept. 16, '64, as pvt.; tr. to Co. G, Nov. 20, '64; must. out June 28, '65.


Murphy, Maurice, Cos. K and G; b. Ireland; age 22; cred. Kensington; enl. as sub. Aug. 11, '64; must. in Aug. 11, '64, as pvt.; tr. to Co. G, Nov. 20, '64; must. out June 28, '65.


Murphy, William, Co. K. See George H. Garnett.


Murry, James, unasd.; b. Montreal, Can.; age 21; cred. Sutton; enl. as sub. Sept. 2, '64; must. in Sept. 2, '64, as pvt.; recd. Sept. 2, '64, at draft rendezvous, Concord; sent Sept. 12, '64, to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.

Myers, John, Co. B; b. Valparaiso, Chili; age 22; cred. Manchester; enl. as sub. Sept. 9, '64; must. in Sept. 9, '64 as pvt.; des. to the enemy Oct. 13, '64, near Petersburg, Va.


Myers, Charles, Co. F; b. England; age 24; cred. Fitzwilliam; enl. as sub. Sept. 1, '64; must. in Sept. 1, '64 as pvt.; reported on must. out roll dated June 28, '65, as absent sick. N. f. r. A. G. O.


Myour, Levi, Cos. K and I; b. Canada; age 19; cred. Goffstown; enl. as sub. Aug. 8, '64; must. in Aug. 8, '64, as pvt.; tr. to Co. I; des. June 30, '65 while on furlough from Emory Gen. Hosp., Washington, D. C.


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'64; returned under President's proclamation, May 17, '65; assigned to Co. F; must, out June 28, '65.


Nash, John W., Co. G; b. Chesterfield; age 32; res. Charlestown; enl. Oct. 9, '61; must. in Oct. 12, '61, as pvt.; killed June 1, '62, Fair Oaks, Va.


Neal, William, Co. B; b. Ireland; age 18; cred. Lyman; enl. as sub. Sept. 9, '64; must. in Sept. 9, '64, as pvt.; des. to the enemy Oct. 20, '64, near Petersburg, Va.


Nicholanvich, Peter, Co. C; b. Russia; age 25; res. New York City; enl. as sub. Aug. 19, '63; must. in Aug. 19, '63, as pvt.; mis. June 3, '64, Cold Harbor, Va. N. f. r. A. G. O.


Nichols, William H., Co. C; b. Orford; age 20; res Orford; enl. Sept. 25, '61; must. in Oct. 12, '61, as pvt.; des. Oct. 9, '62, Bolivar Heights, Md.


Nims, Theodore S., Cos. D and E; b. New York; age 32; cred. Hampton; enl. as sub. Aug. 10, '63; must. in Aug. 10, '63, as pvt.; mis. June 3, '64, Cold Harbor, Va.; gd. from mis.; tr. to Co. E, Nov 20, '64; reported on must. out roll as absent sick. N. f. r. A. G. O.

Nolan, Andy, Co. E; b. Liverpool, Eng.; age 20; cred. Epping; enl. as sub. Sept. 10, '64; must. in Sept. 10, '64, as pvt.; des. to the enemy Feb. 1, '65, near Petersburg, Va.

Nolan, James, Co. K; b. England; age 20; cred. Lempster; enl. as sub. Aug. 24, '64; must. in Aug. 24, '64, as pvt.; des. to the enemy Oct. 6, '64; gd. from des.; des. from hosp. Jan. 11, '65, near Petersburg, Va.

Noonan, David, Cos. K and F; b. Canada; age 19; cred. Richmond;
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enl. as sub. Aug. 6, '64; must. in Aug. 6, '64, as pvt.; tr. to Co. F; disch. July 3, '65. Washington, D. C.

Norcutt, Winslow, Co. E; b. Red Hook, N. Y.; age 17; cred. Wakefield; enl. as sub. Sept. 14, '64; must. in Sept. 14, '64, as pvt.; des. to the enemy, Dec. 22, '64.


Nourse, Ezra S., Co. F See Ezra S. Nurse.

Nourse, Jesse B., Co. C. See Jesse B. Nurse.


Nugent, Francis, unasd.; b. Ireland; age 23; cred. Hampton; enl. as sub. Dec. 9, '63; must. in Dec. 9, '63, as pvt.; des. Dec. — N. f. r. A. G. O.


Nutt, William H., Co. G; b. Claremont; age 18; res. Claremont; enl. Sept. 27, '61; must. in Oct. 12, '61, as pvt; tr to Co. G, 5th Art. U.


Oatwell, Charles, Co. E; b. Canada; age 22; cred. Hanover; enl. as sub. Sept. 15, '64; must. in Sept. 15, '64, as pvt.; des. May 1, '65.

O'Brien, John, Co. K and I; b. Ireland; age 36; cred. Alexandria; enl. as sub. Aug. 11, '64; must. in Aug. 11, '64, as pvt.; tr. to Co. I; mis. Apr. 7, '65, Farmville, Va.; returned; must. out June 28, '65.


O'Brien, Robert, Co. K; b. Canada; age 26; cred. Rindge; enl. as sub. Aug. 9, '64; must. in Aug. 9, '64, as pvt.; des. to the enemy Oct. 6, '64, near Petersburg, Va.

O'Conner, James, Co. B; b. New York City; age 21; cred. Manchester; enl. Nov. 27, '63; must. in Nov. 27, '63, as pvt.; tr. to U. S. Navy Apr. 25, '64, as ord. seaman; served on U. S. S. "Thomas Freeborn;" disch. July 17, '65 from receiving-ship, Washington, D. C.

O'Connell, John, unasd.; b. Ireland; age 37; res. Hinsdale; enl. as sub. Aug. 13, '64; must. in Aug. 13, '64, as pvt.; des. to the enemy Oct. 6, '64, Petersburgh, Va.


Oliver, Harry, Cos. D and E; b. Hamburg, Germany; age 28; cred. Portsmouth; enl. as sub. Aug. 17, '64; must. in Aug. 17, '64, as pvt.; tr. to Co. E, Nov. 20, '64; mis. Apr. 7, '65, Farmville, Va.; returned; must. out June 28, '65.

O'Neil, Daniel, unasd.; b. Ireland; age 25; cred. Amherst; enl. as sub. Aug. 18, '64; must. in Aug. 18, '64, as pvt.; recd. Aug. 18, '64, at draft rendezvous, Concord; sent Aug. 29, '64, to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.


Orr, John, unad.; b. Halifax, N. S.; age 19; cred. Raymond; enl. as sub. Aug. 29, '64; must. in Aug. 29, '64, as Pvt.; recd. Aug. 30, '64, at draft rendezvous, Concord; sent Sept. 12, '64, to regt. N. H. A. G. O.


Osgood, Joseph B., Co. A; b. Raymond; age 27; res. Deerfield; enl. Sept. 9, '61; must. in Oct. 12, '61, as Pvt.; killed June 1, '62, Fair Oaks, Va.


Otto, John, Cos. K and I; b. Baden, Germany; age 40; cred. Derry; enl. as sub. Aug. 8, '64; must. in Aug. 8, '64, as pvt.; tr. to Co. I, Nov. 20, '64; must. out June 28, '65.


Palin, Charles, unasd.; b. France; age 42; cred. Weare; enl. as sub. Sept. 14, '64; must. in Sept. 14, '64, as pvt.; sent Sept. 23, '64, from draft rendezvous, Concord, to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.


Palmer, John, Co. K. See Donald McNaughten.


Parker, Albert, unasd.; b. Canada; age 25; res. Claremont; enl. Dec. 29, '63; must. in Dec. 29, '63, as pvt. N. f. r. A. G. O.


Parker, Byron H., Co. C; b. Lisbon; age 27; res. Lisbon; enl. Sept. 21, '61; must. in Oct. 12, '61, as corp.; killed June 1, '62, Fair Oaks, Va.


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Parker, Samuel, Cos. D and E; b. Canada; age 19; cred. Lisbon; enl. as sub. Aug. 13, '61; must. in Aug. 13, '61, as pvt.; tr. to Co. E, Nov 20, '64; wd. Apr. 6, '65, Sailor's Creek, Va.; must. out June 28, '65.


Parody, Frederick, Co. A; b. Quebec, Can.; age 42; cred. Nashua; enl. as sub. Oct. 6, '63; must. in Oct. 6, '63, as pvt.; tr. to V. R. C., Apr. 15, '64, and assigned to 30th Co., 2nd Battl.; disch. Nov. 28, '65.


Parsons, James, Co. C. See James Persons.


Patterson, James W., unasd.; b. Canada; age 24; cred. Grafton; enr. as sub. Sept. 9, '64; must. in Sept. 9, '64, as pvt.; recd. Sept. 9, '64, at draft rendezvous, Concord; sent Sept. 12, '64, to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.

Paul, John, Co. C; b. Tyrone, Ire.; age 20; cred. Concord; enr. as sub. Aug. 19, '63; must. in Aug. 19, '63, as pvt.; confined at hard labor at Norfolk, Va., by sentence G. C. M. N. f. r. A. G. O.


Peabody, Miles T., Co. K; b. Antrim; age 21; res. Antrim; enr. Aug. 29, '61; must. in Oct. 12, '61, as pvt.; app. corp. Jan. —, '63; re-enl. and must. in Jan. 1, '64; died Nov. 8, '64, Alexandria, Va.


Peaslee, Edwin J., Co. I; b. Wilmot; age 18; res. Washington; enr. Sept. 2, '61; must. in Sept. 9, '61, as pvt. Co. E, 1st U. S. Sharp-

Peck, Cephas, Co. H; B. Lemington, VT.; Age 33; Res. Lemington, VT.; Cred. Hampstead; Enl. Dec. 5, '63; Must. In Dec. 5, '63, As Pvt.; Disch. Disab. Feb. 18, '64, Point Lookout, MD.


Penman, Samuel, Co. F; B. England; Age 21; Cred. Springfield; Enl. As Sub. Sept. 3, '64; Must. In Sept. 3, '64, As Pvt.; Des. Sept. 28, '64, Near Petersburg, Va.

Pepper, Thomas, Co. E; B. Ireland; Age 22; Cred. New Durham; Enl. As Sub. Sept. 14, '64; Must. In Sept. 14, '64, As Pvt.; Must. Out June 28, '65.


Pervere, Benjamin, Co. F; B. New Hampshire; Age 32; Res. Vermont;
cred. Concord; enl. as sub. Aug. 19, '63; must. in Aug. 20, '63, as pvt.; killed June 3, '64, Cold Harbor, Va.

Peters, John, Co. G; b. Italy; age 25; res. Italy; cred. Dunbarton; enl. as sub. Aug. 20, '63; must. in Aug. 20, '63, as pvt.; tr. to U. S. Navy Apr. 23, '64, as ord. seaman; des. May 26, '64, from U. S. S. "Commodore Read."

Peters, John, Co. E. See John Pedro.


Peterson, John, Co. E; b. New York; age 20; cred. Newport; enl. as sub. Aug. 10, '64; must. in Aug. 10, '64, as pvt.; must. out June 28, '65.


Phillips, Barney, Co. E; b. New York; age 19; cred. Monroe; enl. as sub. Aug. 12, '64; must. in Aug. 12, '64, as pvt.; des. Apr. 17, '65.


COMPLETE ROSTER.


Pinkham, John P., Co. A; b. Milton; age 21; res. Milton; enl. Sept. 4, '61; must. in Oct. 12, '61, as corp.; must. out Oct. 29, '64, as Pvt. Died Nov. 27, '86, Berkeley, Cal.

Pitchenger, Henry, Cos. K and I; b. Montreal, Can.; age 22; cred. Rochester; enl. as sub. Sept. 17, '64; must. in Sept. 17, '64, as Pvt.; tr. to Co. I, Nov. 20, '64; reported on must. out roll dated June 28, '65, as absent in arrest. N. f. r. A. G. O.

Pitsley, William, Co. E; b. Canada; age 29; cred. Groton; enl. as sub. Aug. 12, '64; must. in Aug. 12, '64, as Pvt.; disch. disab. May 25, '65, Washington, D. C.


Pollatscheck, Jacob, Co. H; b. Bohemia; age 24; res. New York City;
cred. Chester; enl. Dec. 5, '63; must. in Dec. 5, '63, as pvt.; mis. Apr. 7, '65; returned; must. out June 28, '65.

**Pontin, Paul**, Cos. K and I; b. Nantes, France; age 29; cred. Portsmouth; enl. as sub. Aug. 10, '63; must. in Aug. 25, '63, as pvt.; tr. to Co. I, Nov. 20, '64; des. Dec. 6, '64, Washington, D. C.


**Porter, James**, Co. A; b. Halifax, N. S.; age 28; res. New York; cred. Mason; enl. as sub. Sept. 2, '63; must. in Sept. 2, '63, as pvt.; tr. to U. S. Navy Apr. 1, '64, as landsman; served on U. S. S. "Matthew Vassar" and "Tulip;" lost Nov —, '64, by blowing up of the "Tulip."


**Pratt, Eugene L.**, Co. F; b. Winchester; age 21; res. and cred. Winchester; drafted Oct. 6, '63; must. in Oct. 6, '63, as pvt.; killed June 3, '64, Cold Harbor, Va.

**Pratt, John**, Co. B; b. Moscow, Russia; age 21; res. Moscow, Russia; cred. Bedford; enl. as sub Aug. 20, '63; must. in Aug. 20, '63, as pvt.; killed Dec. 14, '64, near Petersburg, Va.


**Prendible, Thomas**, Co. E; b. Montreal, Can.; age 21; cred. Moultonborough; enl. as sub. Sept. 12, '64; must. in Sept. 12, '64, as pvt.; disch. June 6, '65, Washington, D. C.

**Prentiss, John J., Jr.**, Co. G; b. Claremont; age 18; res. Claremont; enl. Sept. 27, '61; must. in Oct. 12, '61, as pvt.; discharged to accept promotion as 2nd lt., Nov. 29, '62, Washington, D. C.; commission found to be bogus. P. O. ad., Chicago, Ill.

**Prescott, George B.**, Cos. D and E; b. Rumney; age 30; res. and cred. Deerfield; drafted Aug. 12, '63; must. in Aug. 12, '63, as pvt.; tr. to Co. E, Nov. 20, '64; must. out June 28, '65. P. O. ad., Deerfield.

**Prescott, Sewall**, Co. A; b. Grafton; age 34; res. Concord; enl. Sept.
COMPLETE ROSTER.


Preston, Harry, unasd.; b. Pennsylvania; age 19; cred. Nashua; enl. as sub. Aug. 24, '61; must. in Aug. 24, '61, as pvt.; recd. Aug. 24, '64, at draft rendezvous, Concord; sent Aug. 27, '64, to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.

Prevo, Alfred, Cos. D and E; b. Canada; age 22; cred. Holderness; enl. as sub. Aug. 10, '64; must. in Aug. 10, '64, as pvt.; tr. to Co. E, Nov. 20, '64; mis. Apr. 7, '65, Farmville, Va.; returned; must. out June 28, '65.

Prevost, L. (alias John Dufert), Co. F; b. France; age 40; cred. Keene; enl. as sub. July 5, '64; must. in July 5, '64, as pvt.; disch. to date Nov. 18, '64.

Prew, Joseph, Co. D; b. Canada; age 19; cred. Keene; enl. as sub. Aug. 19, '64; must. in Aug. 19, '64, as pvt.; des. from picket line Oct. 13, '64, Petersburg, Va.

Price, James, Co. A; b. Newburyport, Mass.; age 27; res. and cred. Concord; enl. Aug. 11, '62; must. in Aug. 11, '62, as pvt.; des. from draft rendezvous Concord; sent Aug. 27, '64, to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.

Putnam, George H., Co. G; b. Claremont; age 21; res. Claremont; enl. Oct. 9, '61; must. in Oct. 12, '61, as pvt.; app. corp.; killed June 3, '64, Cold Harbor, Va.


Putney, William W., Co. I; b. Wilmot; age 21; res. and cred. Wil-


Quinn, Peter, Co. F; b. Ireland; age 26; res. and cred. Concord; enl. as sub. Aug. 20, '63; must. in Aug. 20, '63, as pvt.; capd. June 3, '64, Cold Harbor, Va.; par. Dec. —, '64; returned to duty Mar. 12, '65; must. out June 28, '65.


Rand, William H., unasd.; b. Pennsylvania; age 23; cred. Mason; enl. as sub. Aug. 25, '64; must. in Aug. 25, '64, as pvt.; recd. Aug. 25, '64, at draft rendezvous; sent Sept. 12, '64, to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.


Randall, John A., Co. A; b. Lee; age 18; cred. Lee; enl. Feb. 6, '65; must. in Feb. 6, '65, as pvt.; mis. Apr. 7, '65, Farmville, Va.; returned; must. out June 28, '65.


Rawson, Isaac P., Co. E; b. Croydon; age 18; res. Croydon; enl. Sept. 18, '61; must. in Oct. 19, '61, as pvt.; re-enl. and must. in from Claremont. Jan. 1, '64; tr. to U. S. Navy Apr. 27, '64, as ord. seaman; served on U. S. S. "Thomas Freeborn;" disch. as seaman July 17, '65, from receiving ship, Washington, D. C.


Ready, John, Co. E; b. Canada; age 21; cred. Sunapee; enl. as sub. Sept. 2, '64; must. in Sept. 2, '64, as pvt.; mis. Apr. 6, '65, Sailor's
FIFTH NEW HAMPSHIRE.


Redmond, Thomas, Co. I; b. Liverpool, Eng.; age 23; res. New York City; cred. Brookline; enl. as sub. Sept. 1, '63; must. in Sept. 1, '63, as pvt.; tr. to U. S. Navy Apr. 20, '64, as seaman; served on U. S. "Anacostia" and "Don;" des. Sept. 20, '64.


Reed, George, Co. G; b. Claremont; age 18; res. Claremont; enl. Sept. 27, '61; must. in Oct. 12, '61, as pvt.; died dis. Sept. 9, '62, Newark, N. J.

Reed, Henry, Co. E. See Henry Wrede.


Reid, William, Co. E; b. Canada; age 25; cred. Acworth; enl. as sub. Aug. 15, '64; must. in Aug. 15, '64, as pvt.; des. Aug. 25, '64, near Petersburg, Va.


Remington, Allen, Co. K; b. Glenn's Falls, N. Y.; enl. as sub. Aug. 11, '64; must. in Aug. 11, '64, as pvt., West Lebanon; tr. to Co. I; died dis. Feb. 8, '65, City Point, Va.


Reynolds, Charles, Co. E; b. Ireland; age 23; cred. Gilford; enl. as sub. Aug. 16, '64; must. in Aug. 16, '64, as pvt.; must. out June 28, '65.


Rich, John, unasd.; b. Canada; age 20; cred. Concord; enl. as sub. Aug. 20, '64; must. in Aug. 20, '64, as pvt.; recd. Aug. 20, '64, at draft rendezvous, Concord; sent Aug. 27, '64, to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.

Rich, Rienzi 0., Co. F; b. New Hampshire; res. and cred. Winchester; enl. Jan. 5, '64; must. in Jan. 5, '64, as pvt.; killed June 17, '64, near Petersburg, Va.

Richards, Abraham H., Cos. D and E; b. Rindge; age 28; res. and cred. Fitzwilliam; drafted Oct. 3, '63; must. in Oct. 3, '63, as pvt.;
capd. Aug. 16, '64, Deep Bottom, Va.; released Sept. 1, '64; tr. to Co. E, Nov. 20, '64; disch. June 8, '65, Annapolis, Md.


**Richards, George A., Co. F;** b. Canada; age 18; cred. Colebrook; enl. as sub. Aug. 29, '64; must. in Aug. 29, '64, as pvt.; returned to 4th Vt. Inf. as a deserter from that regt. Dec. 31, '64. N. F. R. A. G. O.


**Rideour, Frank W., unasd;** b. New Brunswick; age 23; cred. Lisbon; enl. as sub. Aug. 13, '64; must. in Aug. 13, '64, as pvt.; recd. Aug. 13, '64, at draft rendezvous, Concord; sent Aug. 27, '64, to regt. N. F. R. A. G. O.


**Riley, Charles, Co. A.** See Charles Reilly.

**Riley, James, Co. G;** b. Ireland; age 22; cred. Swanzey; enl. as sub. Sept. 29, '63; must. in Sept. 29, '63, as pvt.; des. Nov. 25, '63, Point Lookout, Md.

**Riley, James, Co. E;** b. Ireland; age 19; cred Newmarket; enl. as sub. Aug. 8, '64; must. in Aug. 8, '64, as pvt.; must. out June 28, '65.

**Riley, James, unasd;** b. Canada; age 21; cred. Weare; enl. as sub.
COMPLETE ROSTER

Sept. 2, '64, must, in Sept. 2, '64, as pvt.; recd. Sept. 2, '64, at draft rendezvous, Concord; sent Sept. 12, '64, to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.

Riley, James, Co. E; b. Ireland; age 18; cred. Hill; enl. as sub. Sept. 13, '64; must, in Sept. 13, '64, as pvt.; des. Apr. 17, '65.


Riley, Richard, Co. E; b. Ireland; age 21; cred. Hinsdale; enl. as sub. Aug. 10, '64; must, in Aug. 10, '64, as pvt.; reported on must. out roll as absent in arrest since Mar. 29, '65, City Point, Va. N. f. r. A. G. O.

Riley, Thomas, Co. F; b. England; age 25; cred. Winchester; enl. as sub. Aug. 31, '64; must, in Aug. 31, '64, as pvt.; must, out June 28, '65.

Roarke, John, unasd; b. Ireland; age 19; cred Danville; enl. as sub. Aug. 18, '64; must, in Aug. 18, '64, as pvt.; recd. Aug. 19, '64, at draft rendezvous, Concord; sent Aug. 27, '64, to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.

Robba, Antoni, unasd; b. France; age 23; cred. Warren; enl. as sub. Sept. 14, '64; must, in Sept. 14, '64, as pvt.; recd. Sept. 14, '64, at draft rendezvous, Concord; sent Sept. 23, '64, to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.


Roberts, Walter, Co. E; b. England; age 21; cred. Nashua; enl. as sub. Aug. 24, '64; must. in Aug. 24, '64, as pvt.; must. out June 28, '65. P. O. ad., Port Chester, N. Y.

Robertson, Richard R., Co. G; b. Charlestown; age 22; res. Charles-


Robie, Charles, Co. F. See Charles Roby.


Robson, Henry, unasd.; b. Canada; age 25; cred. Brookline; enl. as sub. Aug. 15, '64; must. in Aug. 15, '64, as pvt.; sent Aug. 27, '64, from Concord, to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.

Roby, Charles, Co. I. See Charles Robie.

Roby, Charles, Co. F; b. Corinth, Vt.; age 31; res. and cred. Keene; drafted Oct. 9, '63; must. in Oct. 9, '63, as pvt.; died dis. June 24, '64, Washington, D. C.

Roda, George, unasd.; b. Canada; age 21; cred. Brookline; enl. as sub. Aug. 15, '64; must. in Aug. 15, '64, as pvt.; recd. Aug. 15, '64, at draft rendezvous, Concord; sent Aug. 27, '64, to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.


Rogers, Frank, Co. E; b. Spain; age 26; cred. Candia; enl. as sub. Sept. 6, '64; must. in Sept. 6, '64, as pvt.; mis. Apr. 7, '65, Farmville, Va.; returned; must. out June 28, '65. P. O. ad., Santa Cruz, Cal.


Ross, Alexander, Co. B; b. England; age 22; cred. Manchester; enl. Nov. 27, '63; must. in Nov. 27, '63, as pvt.; tr. to U. S. Navy Apr. 23, '64, as landsman; des. May 26, '64, from U. S. S. "Commodore Read."


Rouerke, John, Co. A; b. England; age 21; cred. Wilton; enl. as sub. Aug. 19, '64; must. in Aug. 19, '64, as pvt.; must. out June 28, '65.

Rourke, John, unasd. See John Roarke.

Rourke, Peter, unasd.; b. Ireland; age 21; cred. Acworth; enl. as sub. Aug. 11, '64; must. in Aug. 11, '64, as pvt.; resd. Aug. 11, '64, at draft rendezvous, Concord; sent Aug. 27, '64, to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.

Rouse, Owen L., unasd.; b. New York; age 21; cred. Amherst; enl. as sub. Aug. 9, '64; must. in Aug. 9, '64, as pvt.; resd. Aug. 9, '64, at draft rendezvous, Concord; sent Aug. 27, '64, to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.
Rowan, Patrick, Co. E. See Patrick Rowen.


Rowe, John W., Co. A; b. Andover; age 44; res. Franklin; enl. Oct. 11, '61; must. in Oct. 12, '61, as pvt.; disch. disab. Jan. 12, '62.


Roy, Gilbert, Co. A; b. Canada; age 31; cred. Lisbon; enl. Nov. 24, '63; must. in Nov. 24, '63, as pvt.; killed June 3, '64, Cold Harbor, Va.


Runkel, John, Co. I; b. Germany; age 23; res. Chicago, Ill.; cred. Claremont; enl. as sub. Oct. 6, '63; must. in Oct. 6, '63, as pvt.; killed June 3, '64, Cold Harbor, Va.


Russell, Francis A., Co. B; b. Milan; age 25; res. Milan; enl. Oct. 5,
COMPLETE ROSTER.


Ryan, John, Co. E; b. Ireland; age 20; cred. Nashua; enl. as sub. Aug. 18, '64; must. in Aug. 18, '64, as pvt.; dropped as a deserter, Apr. 17, '65.

Ryan, John, Co. E; b. Ireland; age 21; cred. Concord; enl. as sub. Aug. 18, '64; must. in Aug. 18, '64, as pvt.; app. sergt.; des. Mar. 28, '65.


Ryan, Michael, Co. I. See Michael Hefferman.

Ryan, Michael, Cos. D and E; b. Ireland; age 22; cred. Groton; enl. as sub. Aug. 6, '64; must. in Aug. 6, '64, as pvt.; tr. to Co. E, Nov. 20, '64; must. out June 28, '65.

Ryan, Patrick, Co. E; b. Ireland; age 40; cred. Nottingham; enl. as sub. Aug. 22, '64; must. in Aug. 22, '64, as pvt.; mis. Apr. 6, '65, Sailor's Creek, Va.; returned; must. out June 28, '65.


Sampson, Charles H., Co. K; b. Rhode Island; age 35; enl. as sub. Sept. 2, '63; must. in Sept. 2, '63, as pvt.; wd. June 16, '64, near Petersburg, Va.; assigned to Co. I, June 17, '65; reported on must. out roll as absent sick. N. f. r. A. G. O.

Sanagan, Stephen, Cos. K and I; b. New York City; age 23; res. New


Sanborn, William, Co. K. See Woodbury Smith.


Sanders, Alvin, Co. G. See Alvin Saunders.

Sanders, Daniel J., Co. A. See Daniel J. Saunders.

Sanivald, Karl. See John H. Guntner.


Sargent, George P., Co. K; b. Raymond; age 43; res. Raymond; enl.
COMPLETE ROSTER.


Satler, Frank, Co. E; b. Germany; age 21; cred. Groton; enl. as sub. Aug. 11, '64; must in Aug. 11, '64, as pvt.; des. to the enemy Oct. 10, '64, near Petersburg, Va.

Saulpaugh, George, Co. G; b. Dublin, Ire.; age 32; cred. South Newmarket; enl. as sub. Aug. 29, '64; must in Aug. 29, '64, as pvt.; app. sergt.; must out June 28, '65.

Saunders, Albert, Co. C. See Albert Sanders.

Saunders, Alvin, Co. G; b. Canada; age 22; cred. Colebrook; enl. as sub. Aug. 29, '64; must in Aug. 29, '64, as pvt.; reported on must. out roll dated June 28, '65, as absent without leave since Dec. 6, '64. N. f. r. A. G. O.


Scanlon, John, Co. E; b. Ireland; age 22; res. and cred. Exeter; enl. as sub. Aug. 16, '64; must in Aug. 16, '64, as pvt.; app. corp. Jan. 11, '65; must out June 28, '65.


Schmidt, Henry, Co. H; b. Hanover, Germany; age 18; res. New York City; cred. Upper Gilmanton; enl. Dec. 5, '63; must. in Dec. 5, '63, as pvt.; disch. disab. Feb. 18, '64, Point Lookout, Md.

Schmidt, Oscar, Co. G. See Oscar Schneider.

Schmidt, William, Co. E; b. Germany; age 30; cred. Rindge; enl. as sub. Aug. 10, '64; must. in Aug. 10, '64, as pvt.; des. Sept. 16, '64, near Petersburg, Va.

Schneider, Frank, Co. E; b. Germany; age 20; cred. Chesterfield; enl. as sub. Aug. 12, '64; must. in Aug. 12, '64, as pvt.; des. to the enemy Oct. 10, '64, near Petersburg, Va.; returned June 1, '65; must. out June 28, '65.


Schneider, August, Co. E; b. Germany; age 22; cred. Rindge; enl. as sub. Aug. 10, '64; must. in Aug. 10, '64, as pvt.; des. Sept. 16, '64, near Petersburg, Va.

Schofield, William, Co. G; b. Cumberland, N. S.; age 25; cred. Farmington; enl. as sub. Aug. 15, '64; must. in Aug. 15, '64, as pvt.; must. out June 28, '65.

Schoppmeyer, Edward, Co. H; b. Germany; age 34; cred. Manchester; enl. as sub. Aug. 10, '64; must. in Aug. 10, '64, as pvt.; must. out June 28, '65.


Scott, James, Co. B; b. Lexington, Ky.; age 23; res. Cincinnati, O.; cred. Concord; enl. as sub. Aug. 20, '63; must. in Aug. 20, '63, as pvt.; tr. to U. S. Navy, Apr. 21, '64, as landsman; served on U. S. S. "Thomas Freeborn" and "Yankee;" des. Aug. 21, '64.


Scott, Michael, Co. G; b. Ireland; age 21; cred. Roxbury; enl. as sub. Sept. 7, '64; must. in Sept. 7, '64, as pvt.; must. out June 28, '65.


Seleiner, William, Co. I; b. New York City; age 22; res. New York City; cred. Walpole; enl. as sub. Oct. 6, '63; must. in Oct. 6, '63, as pvt.; des. May 30, '64, Front Royal, Va.

Selvoir, Michael, Co. E; b. Venice; age 26; cred. Rindge; enl. as sub. Aug. 6, '64; must. in Aug. 6, '64, as pvt.; wd. Apr. 7, '65, Farmville, Va.; disch. Sept. 1, '65, Concord.


Sharp, John, Co. G; b. Canada; age 23; cred. Roxbury; enl. as sub.


Sheehan, Cornelius, Co. G; b. Canada; age 25; cred. Chesterfield; enl. as sub. Sept. 9, '64; must. in Sept. 9, '64, as pvt.; mis. Apr. 7, '65, Farmville, Va.; returned; must. out June 28, '65.
COMPLETE ROSTER.


Shepard, Stephen, Co. C; b. Canada; age 44; res. Canaan; enl. Sept. 12, '61; must. in Oct. 12, '61, as pvt.; killed June 1, '62, Fair Oaks, Va.


Short, John S., Co. C; b. Plainfield; age 18; res. Plainfield; enl. Sept. 18, '61; must. in Oct. 12, '61, as pvt.; re-enl. and must. in from Lebanon, Jan. 1, '64; wd. June 3, '64, Cold Harbor, Va.; must. out June 28, '65. P. O. ad., Unity.


Silloway, James W., Co. A; b. Kingston; age 24; cred. Kingston; enl. Feb. 9, '65; must. in Feb. 9, '65, as pvt.; disch. June 6, '65, Washington, D. C.


Silver, David, unasd.; b. England; age 25; cred. Goffstown; enl. as sub. Aug. 10, '64; must. in Aug. 10, '64, as pvt.; recd. Aug. 10, '64, at draft rendezvous, Concord; sent Aug. 27, '64, to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.

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Simmons, James, Co. B; b. Alexandria; age 18; cred. Hill; enl. and must. in Jan. 18, '64, as pvt. Co. F. 2nd U. S. Sharpshooters; tr. to 5th N. H. V., Jan. 30, '65; assigned to Co. B June 17, '65; must. out June 28, '65.


Simon, Henry, Co. G; b. Canada; age 21; cred. Sunapee; enl. as sub. Sept. 1, '64; must. in Sept. 1, '64, as pvt.; des. Dec. —, '64, near Petersburg, Va.


Simons, James M., Co. I; b. Alexandria; age 18; res. Alexandria; enl. Sept. 20, '61; must. in Oct. 15, '61, as pvt.; re-enl. and must. in Jan. 1, '64; app. sergt. Dec. 12, '64; must. out June 28, '65. P O. ad., Meredith.

Simpson, Frank, Co. I. See James Burnett.

Simpson, James, Co. G; b. Ireland; age 21; cred. Grafton; enl. as sub. Sept. 9, '64; must. in Sept. 9, '64, as pvt.; must. out June 28, '65.


COMPLETE ROSTER.


Smith, Charles, Co. E; b. Canada; age 27; cred. Lempster; enl. as sub. Aug. 12, '64; must. in Aug. 12, '64, as pvt.; mis. Apr. 7, '65, Farmville, Va.; returned; must. out June 28, '65.


Smith, Chester, Co. I; b. Canada; age 20; res. Canada; cred. Piermont; enl. as sub. Oct. 6, '63; must. in Oct. 6, '63, as pvt.; wd. June 3, '64, Cold Harbor, Va.; disch. to date Aug. 1, '64. P. O. ad., Cherry River, P Q.


Smith, Edward, Co. G; b. Ireland; age 21; cred. North Hampton; enl. as sub. Sept. 7, '61; must. in Sept. 7, '64, as pvt.; returned to duty Nov. 22, '64, from Post Hosp., City Point, Va. N. f. r. A. G. O.

Smith, Edward P., Co. E; b. Nova Scotia; age 24; cred. Concord; enl. as sub. Aug. 8, '64; must. in Aug. 8, '64, as pvt.; des. to the enemy Sept. 25, '64, near Petersburg, Va.


Smith, Frank W., Co. A; b. Hanover; age 21; res. Hanover; cred.

Smith, George, Co. H; b. Ireland; age 22; cred. Epping; enl. as sub. Sept. 12, '64; must. in Sept. 12, '64, as pvt.; must. out June 28, '65.

Smith, George T., Co. H; b. St. John, N. B.; age 26; cred. Strafford; enl. as sub. Sept. 13, '64; must. in Sept. 13, '64, as pvt.; app. sergt. May 1, '65; must. out June 28, '65.

Smith, George W., Cos. I and H; b. Bath; age 27; res. Plymouth; enl. Oct. 3, '61; must. in Oct. 15, '61, as pvt.; re-enl. and must. in Jan. 1, '64; tr. to Co. H, Jan. 18, '64; app. wagoner; must. out June 28, '65.


Smith, Henry, Co. B; b. Canada; age 19; cred. Surry; enl. as sub. Sept. 29, '63; must. in Sept. 29, '63, as pvt.; des. Nov. 28, '63, Point Lookout, Md.


Smith, Henry J., Co. G; b. Canada; age 32; cred. Fitzwilliam; enl. as sub. Aug. 31, '64; must. in Aug. 31, '64, as pvt.; must. out June 28, '65.


Smith, James, Co. H; b. London, Eng.; age 38; cred. Fremont; enl. as sub. Sept. 12, '64; must. in Sept. 12, '64, as pvt.; wd. Apr. 6, '65, Sailor's Creek, Va.; disch. July 17, '65, Washington, D. C.

Smith, James E., Co. G; b. New Hampshire; age 33; cred. Nelson; enl. Aug. 11, '64; must. in Aug. 11, '64, as pvt.; must. out June 28, '65.


Smith, John, Co. I; b. Maine; age 27; res. Franklin; enl. Oct. 3, '61; must. in Oct. 15, '61, as pvt.; killed June 29, '62, Peach Orchard, Va.


Smith, John, unasd.; b. Ireland; age 23; cred. Lempster; enl. as sub. Aug. 6, '64; must. in Aug. 6, '64, as pvt.; recd. Aug. 6, '64, at draft rendezvous, Concord; sent Aug. 27, '64, to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.


Smith, John, Co. H; b. Prince Edward's Island; age 19; cred. Portsmouth; enl. as sub. Sept. 12, '64; must. in Sept. 12, '64, as pvt.; app. corp.; must. out June 28, '65.


Smith, John S., Co. A; b. Jackson; age 29; cred. Bath; enl. Nov. 25, '63; must. in Nov. 25, '63, as pvt.; wd. June 17, '64, near Petersburg, Va.; app. corp. May 1, '65; must. out June 28, '65. P. O. ad., Effingham.

Smith, Luther, Co. C; b. Wentworth; age 21; res. Orford; enl. Sept. 9, '61; must. in Oct. 12, '61, as pvt.; wd. June 29, '62, Peach Orchard, Va.; May —, '63, Chancellorsville, Va.; June 3, '64, Cold Harbor, Va.; must. out Oct. 29, '64. P. O. ad., Orford.

Smith, Michael, unasd.; b. Ireland; age 23; cred. Langdon; enl. as sub. Aug. 6, '64; must. in Aug. 6, '64, as pvt.; recd. Aug. 6, '64, at draft rendezvous, Concord; sent Aug. 27, '64, to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.


Smith, Oscar, Co. G. See Oscar Schneider.

Smith, Patrick, Co. I; b. Ireland; age 20; cred. Richmond; enl. as sub. Aug. 10, '64; must. in Aug. 10, '64, as pvt.; disch. June 21, '65, Philadelphia, Pa.

Smith, Robert, Co. I; b. Scotland; age 26; res. New York City; cred. Canaan; enl. as sub. Oct. 6, '63; must. in Oct. 6, '63, as pvt.; died July 17, '64, David's Island, N. Y. Harbor.

Smith, Robert J., unasd.; b. Canada; age 19; cred. Concord; enl. as sub. Aug. 13, '64; must. in Aug. 13, '64, as pvt.; recd. Aug. 13, '64, at draft rendezvous, Concord; sent Aug. 27, '64, to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.


**Smith, William**, unusd.; b. Ireland; age 23; cred. Newmarket; enl. as sub. Aug. 15, '64; must. in Aug. 15, '64, as pvt.; recd. Aug. 16, '64, at draft rendezvous, Concord; sent Aug. 27, '64, to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.


**Smith, William**, Co. H; b. England; age 27; cred. Lyme; enl. as sub. Sept. 14, '64; must. in Sept. 14, '64, as pvt.; des. to the enemy Feb. 6, '65.

**Smith, William**, Co. E. See William Schmidt.


**Snow, William**, unusd.; b. England; age 22; cred. Newport; enl. as sub. Aug. 17, '64; must. in Aug. 17, '64, as pvt.; recd. Aug. 17, '64,
at draft rendezvous, Concord; sent Aug. 27, '64, to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.

Snyder, Frank, Co. E. See Frank Schneider.
Snyder, Oscar, Co. G. See Oscar Schneider.


Spaulding, Charles, Co. H; b. Canada; age 22; cred. Lyme; enl. as sub. Sept. 9, '64; must. in Sept. 9, '64, as pvt.; wd. Mar. 25, '65, Petersburg, Va.; disch. disab. July 29, '65, Washington, D. C.


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Spencer, William, Co. E; b. Canada; age 21; cred. Newbury; enl. as sub. Aug. 15, '64; must. in Aug. 15, '64, as pvt.; must. out June 28, '65.

Spering, Henry, Co. E; b. Germany; age 27; cred. Weare; enl. as sub. Aug. 10, '64; must. in Aug. 10, '64, as pvt.; app. corp. Jan. 11, '65; reduced to ranks May 24, '65; must. out June 28, '65.

Spofoff, John P., Co. K; b. Danville; age 42; res. Danville; enl. Sept. 17, '61; must. in Oct. 12, '61, as pvt.; died July 13, '62, Savage's Station, Va.


Sprigge, Oliver, Co. E; b. England; age 18; cred. Goffstown; enl. as sub. Aug. 11, '64; must. in Aug. 11, '64, as pvt.; must. out June 28, '65.

Springer, Albert, Co. G; b. Germany; age 24; cred. Marlow; enl. as sub. Aug. 31, '64; must. in Aug. 31, '64, as pvt.; des.; apprehended; must. out June 28, '65.


Steffens, Louis, Co. E; b. Germany; age 21; cred. South Newmarket; enl. as sub. Aug. 11, '64; must. in Aug. 11, '64, as pvt.; wd. Apr. 7, '65, Farmville, Va.; disch. disab. June 14, '65, Washington, D.C.

Steno, Victor, Cos. D and E; b. France; age 34; cred. Concord; enl. as sub. Aug. 20, '63; must. in Aug. 20, '63, as pvt.; tr. to Co. E; reported on must. out roll as absent sick since May 26, '64, Point Lookout, Md. N. f. r. A. G. O.


Stetson, James, Co. H; b. St. Johns, N. F.; age 23; cred. Manchester; enl. as sub. Oct. 6, '63; must. in Oct. 6, '63, as pvt.; died in a fit Jan. 4, '64, Point Lookout, Md.

Stevedore, Enos, Cos. K and F; b. Maine; age 20; cred. Conway; enl. as sub. Sept. 19, '64; must. in Sept. 19, '64, as pvt.; tr. to Co. F; must. out June 28, '65.


Stevens, Charles D., Co. A; b. Vermont; age 20; res. East Corinth, Vt.; cred. Haverhill; enl. as sub. Oct. 27, '63; must. in Oct. 27, '63, as pvt.; killed June 3, '64, Cold Harbor, Va.


Stevens, Henry, Co. C; b. England; age 22; cred. Jaffrey; enl. as sub. Aug. 10, '64; must. in Aug. 10, '64, as pvt.; must. out June 28, '65.

Stevens, Horatio, Co. C; b. Corinth, Vt.; age 42; cred. Enfield; enl. as sub. Sept. 30, '63; must. in Sept. 30, '63, as pvt.; died dis. July 12, '64, Washington, D. C.


Stevens, Joshua, Co. C; b. Enfield; age 44; res. Thetford, Vt.; enl. Sept. 9, '61; must. in Oct. 12, '61, as pvt.; disch. disab. Sept. 3, '62, Newark, N. J.

Stevens, Louis, Co. E. See Louis Steffens.


Stevens, Samuel, Co. H. See Samuel Stephens.

Stevens, William, unasd.; b. Canada; age 19; cred. Nashua; enl. as sub. Aug. 20, '64; must. in Aug. 20, '64, as pvt.; recd. Aug. 20, '64, at draft rendezvous, Concord; sent Aug. 27, '64, to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.

Stewart, James, Co. G. See James Stuart.


Stillwell, Robert H., Co. F; age 20; enl. as sub. Sept. —, '64; must. in Sept. —, '64, as pvt.; des. June 23, '65, from div. provost guard.


Stockwell, Henry H., Co. E; b. Croydon; age 21; res. Croydon; enl.
FIFTH NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Sept. 12, '61; must. in Oct. 19, '61, as pvt.; wd. June 1, '62, and

Stockwell, John G., Co. E; b. Croydon; age 21; res. Croydon; enl.
Aug. 19, '61; must. in Oct. 19, '61, as pvt.; died dis. Oct. 26, '62,
Bolivar Heights, Md. Served in Co. D, 1st N. H. V.

Stockwell, John G., Co. E; b. Croydon; age 21; res. Croydon; enl.
Aug. 19, '61; must. in Oct. 19, '61, as pvt.; died dis. Oct. 26, '62,
Bolivar Heights, Md. Served in Co. D, 1st N. H. V.

Stockwell, John G., Co. E; b. Croydon; age 21; res. Croydon; enl.
Aug. 19, '61; must. in Oct. 19, '61, as pvt.; died dis. Oct. 26, '62,
Bolivar Heights, Md. Served in Co. D, 1st N. H. V.

Stockwell, John G., Co. E; b. Croydon; age 21; res. Croydon; enl.
Aug. 19, '61; must. in Oct. 19, '61, as pvt.; died dis. Oct. 26, '62,
Bolivar Heights, Md. Served in Co. D, 1st N. H. V.

Stockwell, John G., Co. E; b. Croydon; age 21; res. Croydon; enl.
Aug. 19, '61; must. in Oct. 19, '61, as pvt.; died dis. Oct. 26, '62,
Bolivar Heights, Md. Served in Co. D, 1st N. H. V.

Stockwell, John G., Co. E; b. Croydon; age 21; res. Croydon; enl.
Aug. 19, '61; must. in Oct. 19, '61, as pvt.; died dis. Oct. 26, '62,
Bolivar Heights, Md. Served in Co. D, 1st N. H. V.

Stockwell, John G., Co. E; b. Croydon; age 21; res. Croydon; enl.
Aug. 19, '61; must. in Oct. 19, '61, as pvt.; died dis. Oct. 26, '62,
Bolivar Heights, Md. Served in Co. D, 1st N. H. V.

Stockwell, John G., Co. E; b. Croydon; age 21; res. Croydon; enl.
Aug. 19, '61; must. in Oct. 19, '61, as pvt.; died dis. Oct. 26, '62,
Bolivar Heights, Md. Served in Co. D, 1st N. H. V.

Stockwell, John G., Co. E; b. Croydon; age 21; res. Croydon; enl.
Aug. 19, '61; must. in Oct. 19, '61, as pvt.; died dis. Oct. 26, '62,
Bolivar Heights, Md. Served in Co. D, 1st N. H. V.

Stockwell, John G., Co. E; b. Croydon; age 21; res. Croydon; enl.
Aug. 19, '61; must. in Oct. 19, '61, as pvt.; died dis. Oct. 26, '62,
Bolivar Heights, Md. Served in Co. D, 1st N. H. V.

Stockwell, John G., Co. E; b. Croydon; age 21; res. Croydon; enl.
Aug. 19, '61; must. in Oct. 19, '61, as pvt.; died dis. Oct. 26, '62,
Bolivar Heights, Md. Served in Co. D, 1st N. H. V.


Straw, Lorenzo D., Co. G; b. Canada; age 19; cred. Sutton; enl. as sub. Sept. 3, '64; must. in Sept. 3, '64, as Pvt.; must. out June 28, '65. Died Apr. 25, '85, Chihuahua, Mexico.

Streeter, Charles H., Co. G; b. Canada; age 19; cred. Sutton; enl. as sub. Sept. 3, '64; must. in Sept. 3, '64, as Pvt.; must. out June 28, '65. Died Apr. 25, '85, Chihuahua, Mexico.


Sturtevant, William, Co. F; b. Cornish; age 36; res. and cred. Clare-
Sudelot, Henry, Co. G; b. Canada; age 27; cred. Bristol; enl. as sub. Aug. 9, '64; must. in Aug. 9, '64, as pvt.; app. corp. June 28, '65.


Sullivan, Daniel, Co. G; b. Ireland; age 23; cred. Windham; enl. as sub. Aug. 29, '64; must. in Aug. 29, '64, as pvt.; capd. Apr. 7, '65; re-capd. Apr. 9, '65; app. sergt.; must. out June 28, '65.


Sullivan, James, Co. G; b. Ireland; age 21; cred. Winchester; enl. as sub. Aug. 31, '64; must. in Aug. 31, '64, as pvt.; must. out June 28, '65.

Sullivan, James, Co. H; b. New Brunswick; age 20; cred. Unity; enl. as sub. Sept. 13, '64; must. in Sept. 13, '64, as pvt.; must. out June 28, '65.


Sullivan, John, Co. G; b. Ireland; age 23; cred. Colebrook; enl. as sub. Aug. 31, '64; must. in Aug. 31, '64, as pvt.; des. Mar. 1, '65, City Point, Va.


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cred. Loudon; enl. as sub. Aug. 19, '63; must. in Aug. 19, '63, as pvt.; tr. to U. S. Navy Apr. 27, '64, as ord. seaman; des. Dec. 20, '64, from U. S. S. "Thomas Freeborn."


Sullivan, Morty, Co. E; b. Ireland; age 21; cred. Auburn; enl. as sub. Aug. 11, '64; must. in Aug. 11, '64, as pvt.; app. corp. Apr. 12, '65; must. out June 28, '65.

Sullivan, Samuel, Co. C; b. Camden, N. J.; age 23; res. New York City; enl. as sub. Sept. 1, '63; must. in Sept. 1, '63, as pvt.; des. Nov. 28, '63, Point Lookout, Md.

Sullivan, William, Co. E; b. Ireland; age 35; cred. Epping; enl. as sub. Aug. 8, '64; must. in Aug. 8, '64, as pvt.; des. to the enemy Oct. 6, '64, near Petersburg, Va.

Summerfield, Walter, Co. E; b. Canada; age 21; cred. Manchester; enl. as sub. Aug. 12, '64; must. in Aug. 12, '64, as pvt.; des. to the enemy Oct. 6, '64, near Petersburg, Va.


Sweat, George E., Co. G. See George E. Sweet.


Sweeney, James, Co. G; b. Ireland; age 39; cred. Portsmouth; enl. as sub. Sept. 6, '64; must. in Sept. 6, '64, as pvt.; disch. July 15, '65, Washington, D. C.

Sweeney, John, Co. G. See John Sweeney.
Sweeney, Patrick, Co. G; b. Ireland; age 22; cred. Nashua; enl. as sub. Aug. 17, '64; must. in Aug. 17, '64, as pvt.; des. Sept. 25, '64, near Petersburg, Va.

Sweeney, William, Co. E; b. Newfoundland; age 23; cred. Rindge; enl. as sub. Aug. 6, '64; must. in Aug. 6, '64, as pvt.; des. to the enemy Oct. 6, '64, near Petersburg, Va.

Sweet, George E., Co. G; b. Conway; age 18; cred. Conway; enl. as sub. Aug. 29, '64; must. in Aug. 29, '64, as pvt.; must. out June 28, '65.


Sweney, John, Co. G; b. St. John, N. B.; age 21; cred. Mason; enl. as sub. Aug. 31, '64; must. in Aug. 31, '64, as pvt.; must. out June 28, '65.


Swift, Joseph, unasd.; b. Ireland; age 21; cred. Bristol; enl. as sub. Aug. 11, '64; must. in Aug. 11, '64, as pvt.; reed. Aug. 11, '64, at draft rendezvous, Concord; sent Aug. 27, '64, to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.

Sykes, Arthur, Co. C; b. England; age 21; cred. Newport; enl. as sub. Aug. 16, '64; must. in Aug. 16, '64, as pvt.; died Dec. 2, '64.


Tarbox, Frederick, Co. C; b. Massachusetts; age 20; cred. Rindge; enl. as sub. Oct. 1, '63; must. in Oct. 1, '63, as pvt.; des. Oct. 18, '63, Concord.
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Taylor, Thomas, Co. C; b. Ireland; age 40; cred. Keene; enl. as sub. Oct. 1, '63; must. in Oct. 1, '63, as pvt.; must. out June 28, '65.


Tebbetts, Ezra, Co. H. See Ezra Tibbetts.


Tenney, Carlos, Co. A; b. Toronto, Can.; age 21; res. Royalton, Vt.;

Terrence, Garrett, Co. G; b. Germany; age 37; cred. Dalton; enl. as sub. Aug. 6, '64; must. in Aug. 6, '64, as pvt.; must. out June 28, '65.


Thebeaux, Peter, Co. C; b. France; age 20; res. Littleton; enl. Sept. 26, '61; must. in Oct. 12, '61, as pvt.; wd. June 1, '62, Fair Oaks, Va.; re-enl. and must. in Jan. 1, '64; wd. sev. June 6, '64. Cold Harbor, Va.; died wds. June 18, '64, Washington, D. C.

Thenry, John, unasd.; b. Montreal, Can.; age 22; cred. Atkinson; enl. Dec. 9, '63; must. in Dec. 9, '63, as pvt.; supposed to have deserted en route to regt. Dec. N. f. r. A. G. O.


Thomas, James, Co. H; b. England; age 25; res. England; enl. as sub. Sept. 1, '63; must. in as pvt. Sept. 1, '63; tr. to U. S. Navy Apr. 21, '64, as landsman; served on U. S. S. "Wm. Bacon" and "Yankee;" des. from "Yankee" Oct. 8, '64.


Thompson, Charles, Co. H; b. Canada; age 20; res. Canada; enl. as sub. Sept. 2, '63; must. in Sept. 2, '63 as pvt.; must. out June 28, '65.

Thompson, George, Co. G; b. England; age 21; cred. Brookline; enl. as sub. Aug. 19, '64; must. in Aug. 19, '64, as pvt.; des. Oct. 12, '64, near Petersburg, Va.


Thompson, James, unasd.; b. St. Johns, N. F.; age 20; cred. Hancock; enl. as sub. Sept. 14, '64; must. in Sept. 14, '64, as pvt.; sent Sept. 23, '64, to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.

Thompson, John, Co. B; b. Ireland; age 22; res. Salem, Mass.; cred.
Manchester; enl. as sub. Aug. 19, '63; must. in Aug. 19, '63, as pvt.; wd. June 17, '64, Petersburg, Va.; des. Jan. 6, '65, from Mower Gen. Hosp., Philadelphia, Pa.; originally assigned to 4th N. H. V., but failed to join that regt. and was assigned to 5th N. H. V.


Thompson, John, Co. H; b. Ireland; age 21; cred. Hinsdale; enl. as sub. Sept. 9, '64; must. in Sept. 9, '64, as pvt.; executed by sentence G. C. M., Dec. 16, '64.

Thompson, John, Co. G; b. England; age 19; cred. Grafton; enl. as sub. Sept. 9, '64; must. in Sept. 9, '64, as pvt.; disch. June 6, '65, Washington, D. C.

Thompson, John, Co. H; b. New York; age 18; cred. Nashua; enl. as sub. Aug. 24, '64; must. in Aug. 24, '64, as pvt.; des. Oct. 15, '64, near Petersburg, Va.


Thompson, Otis, Co. G; b. Hiram, Me.; age 34; res. Charlestown; enl. Oct. 9, '61; must. in Oct. 12, '61, as pvt.; killed July 2, '63, Gettysburg, Pa.

Thompson, Thomas H., Co. H; b. Ireland; age 20; cred. Hill; enl. as sub. Sept. 9, '64; must. in Sept. 9, '64, as pvt.; app. corp. Apr. 18, '65; must. out June 28, '65. P O. ad., 262 Shawmut Ave., Boston, Mass.


Thompson, William S., Co. H; b. England; age 33; cred. Deerfield; enl. as sub. Aug. 31, '64; must. in Aug. 31, '64, as pvt.; wd. Apr. 7, '65, Farmville, Va.; must. out June 28, '65.

Thorne, James B., Co. I; b. Franklin; age 18; res. Franklin; enl. Sept.
2, '61; must in Oct. 15, '61, as pvt.; re-enl. and must in Jan. 1, '64; des. Mar. 31, '64, Point Lookout, Md.


Tibbetts, Charles H., Co. G; b. Ossipee; age 18; cred. Wolfeborough; enl. as sub. Aug. 12, '64; must in Aug. 12, '64, as pvt.; must out June 28, '65. P O. ad., Wolfeborough.


Tibbetts, George B., Co. I. See George B. Tebbetts.

Tibbetts, George S., Co. K. See George S. Tebbetts.

Tibbetts, Noah, Co. I. See Noah Tebbetts.


Tighe, James, unasd.; b. Ireland; age 23; cred. Monroe; enl. as sub. Aug. 12, '64; must in Aug. 12, '64, as pvt.; sent Aug. 27, '64, from Concord to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.

Tilton, John S., Co. A; b. Germany; age 22; cred. Holderness; enl. as sub. Aug. 6, '64; must. in Aug. 6, '64, as pvt.; disch. June 28, '65, Washington, D. C.


Tirrell, Sylvanus M., Co. G. See Sylvanus M. Tyrrell.

Tison, William, Co. C. See William Tyson.


Toben, James, Co. G; b. Ireland; age 32; cred. Bristol; enl. as sub. Aug. 6, '64; must. in Aug. 6, '64, as pvt.; disch. disab. Dec. 2, '64.

Toben, James, Co. H; b. Ireland; age 35; cred. Pembroke; enl. as sub. Sept. 2, '64; must. in Sept. 2, '64, as pvt.; must. out June 28, '65.


Torsey, Timothy, Co. A; b. Maine; age 38; cred. Lisbon; enl. Nov. 24, '63; must. in Nov. 24, '63, as pvt.; mis. June 1, '64, near Old Church, Va.; returned; mis. Apr. 7, '65, Farmville, Va.; returned; must. out June 28, '65.

Tovey, Walter H., unasd.; b. Wales; age 22; cred. Lisbon; enl. as sub.
Sept. 13, '64; must. in Sept. 13, '64, as pt.; sent Sept. 23, '64, to regt.; des. en route.


**Trainer, Joseph**, Co. H; b. New Brunswick; age 23; cred. Bridgewater; enl. as sub. Sept. 14, '64; must. in Sept. 14, '64, as pt.; reported on must. out roll dated June 28, '65, as absent in arrest, City Point, Va. N. f. r. A. G. O.


**Travers, Frank**, Co. G; b. Scotland; age 40; cred. Bristol; enl. as sub. Aug. 17, '64; must. in Aug. 17, '64, as pt.; app. sergt.; mis. Apr. 7, '65, Farmville, Va.; gd. from mis.; reduced to ranks May 23, '65; reported on must. out roll as absent without leave since June 12, '65. N. f. r. A. G. O.


**Trickey, Joseph**, Co. C; b. Canada; age 21; res. Canada; cred. Chester; enl. Dec. 3, '63; must. in Dec. 3, '63, as pt.; wd. June 17,
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Trocha, Delphus, Co. G; b. France; age 19; cred. Bristol; enl. as sub. Aug. 12, '64; must. in Aug. 12, '64, as Pvt.; des. Sept. 16, '64.

Troper, Garibaldi, Co. A; b. France; age 22; cred. Nelson; enl. Nov. 24, '63; must. in Nov. 24, '63, as Pvt.; tr. to U. S. Navy Apr. 19, '64, as landsman; served on U. S. S. "Matthew Vassar," "Cœur de Lion," "Macedonian" and "Stonewall;" disch. Nov. 30, '65, as ord. seaman.


Trudell, Peter, Co. H; b. Canada; age 20; cred. Lyman; enl. as sub. Aug. 30, '64; must. in Aug. 30, '64, as Pvt.; wd. Apr. 6, '65, Sailor's Creek, Va.; disch. June 2, '65, Washington, D. C.


Tucker, Edwin, Co. I; b. Enfield; age 39; res. Lyme; enl. Sept. 12, '61; must. in Oct. 15, '61, as musc.; re-enl. Feb. 14, '64; must. in Feb. 16, '64; wd. June 17, '64, near Petersburg, Va.; must. out June 28, '65.


Tully, Lawrence, Co. G; b. Ireland; age 19; cred. Fitzwilliam; enl. as sub. Aug. 9, '64; must. in Aug. 9, '64, as Pvt.; capd. Apr. 7, '65, Farmville, Va.; re-capd. Apr. 9, '65; must. out June 28, '65.

Turkey, Allen, Co. H; b. Canada; age 19; cred. Brentwood; enl. as sub. Sept. 7, '64; must. in Sept. 7, '64, as Pvt.; must. out June 28, '65.

Turner, Stephen, Co. C; b. Canada; age 23; cred. Rindge; enl. as sub.


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Varney, Benjamin, Co. I; b. Canada; age 18; cred. Warren; enl. as sub. Sept. 7, '64; must. in Sept. 7, '64, as pvt.; wd. Apr. 6, '65, Sailor's Creek, Va.; disch. to date June 28, '65.


Velie, Edgar B., Co. F; app. 2nd lt. Dec. 11, '64; not must.; declined appointment Mar. 5, '65.

Velon, John, Co. G; b. Prussia; age 20; cred. Sandwich; enl. as sub. Aug. 16, '64; must. in Aug. 16, '64, as pvt.; shot for des. Oct. 24, '64, near Petersburg, Va., by sentence G. C. M.


Victor, Marquis, Co. H; b. Canada; age 26; cred. Sullivan; enl. as sub. Sept. 5, '64; must. in Sept. 5, '64, as pvt.; must. out June 28, '65.

Vincent, John, Co. G; b. Canada; age 30; cred. Newport; enl. as sub. Aug. 19, '64; must. in Aug. 19, '64, as pvt.; killed Apr. 7, '65, Farmville, Va.


Vogle, Jacob, Co. H; b. Switzerland; age 23; res. New York; cred. Fremont; enl. as sub. Aug. 11, '63; must. in Aug. 11, '63, as pvt.; disch. disab. Dec. 15, '63, Point Lookout, Md.

Volkmann, Henry, Co. G; b. Bavaria; age 35; cred. Lempster; enl. as sub. Aug. 6, '64; must. in Aug. 6, '64, as pvt.; killed Apr. 7, '65, Farmville, Va.

Von Eik, Max, Co. C; b. Holland; age 30; res. Philadelphia, Pa.; enl. as sub. Aug. 20, '63; must. in Aug. 20, '63, as pvt.; app. sergt.; wd. June 16, '64, near Petersburg, Va.; disch. to date Sept. 5, '64.


Vose, Franklin, Cos. F and G; b. Canada; age 37; cred. Westmoreland; enl. as sub. Aug. 18, '64; must. in Aug. 18, '64, as pvt.; app. 1st sergt. Oct. 23, '64; reduced to ranks and tr. to Co. G Mar. 19, '65; must. out June 28, '65.


Wade, Orin, Co. I; b. Canada; age 35; cred. Canaan; enl. as sub. Aug. 9, '64; must. in Aug. 9, '64, as pvt.; disch. imbecility, Dec. 23, '64.

Wadleigh, Frank, Co. G; b. Kingston; age 18; cred. Exeter; enl. as sub. Aug. 17, '64; must. in Aug. 17, '64, as pvt.; died wds. Oct. 5, '64, near Petersburg, Va.


Waite, Charles, Cos. D and F; b. Germany; age 19; cred. Bristol; enl. as sub. Aug. 11, '64; must. in Aug. 11, '64, as pvt.; tr. to Co. F Nov. 20, '64; disch. June 9, '65, Washington, D. C.

Waite, George W., Co. F; b. Dublin; age 23; res. and cred. Keene; drafted Oct. 9, '63; must. in Oct. 9, '63, as pvt.; wd. Aug. 25, '64, Reams' Station, Va.; disch. disab. May 31, '65, Manchester.


Walker, Charles, Co. C; b. Ireland; age 21; cred. Springfield; enl. as
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sub. Oct. 2, '63; must. in Oct. 2, '63, as pvt.; wd. June 3, '64, Cold Harbor, Va.; reported on must. out roll as absent without leave since Apr. 2, '65. N. f. r. A. G. O.


Wallace, Alexander, Cos. K and I; b. Ireland; age 41; cred. Lisbon; enl. as sub. Aug. 13, '64; must. in Aug. 13, '64, as pvt.; tr. to Co. I; mis. Apr. 7, '65, Farmville, Va.; returned; must. out June 28, '65.

Wallace, George, Co. E; b. Canada; age 20; cred. Troy; enl. as sub. Aug. 6, '64; must. in Aug. 7, '64, as pvt.; must. out June 28, '65.


Ware, Joseph H., Co. F See Joseph H. Weare.


Waters, William, Co. F; b. England; age 26; cred. Fitzwilliam; enl. as sub. Aug. 30, '64; must. in Aug. 30, '64, as pvt.; des. Oct. 11, '64, near Petersburg, Va.

Watkins, James, Co. I; b. Ireland; age 20; cred. Hill; enl. as sub. Sept. 9, '64; must. in Sept. 9, '64, as pvt.; must. out June 28, '65.


Watson, Charles, Cos. K and I; b. England; age 20; cred. Wentworth; enl. as sub. Sept. 13, '64; must. in Sept. 13, '64, as pvt.; tr. to Co. I; must. out June 28, '65.

Watson, John, Cos. K and I; b. New Brunswick; age 21; cred. Lisbon; enl. as sub. Sept. 21, '64; must. in Sept. 21, '64, as pvt.; tr. to Co. I; wd. Mar. 31, '65, Dinwiddie Court House, Va.; died wds. May 30, '65, Washington, D. C.

Watson, Ora D., Co. F; b. Quebec, Can.; age 28; cred. Meredith; enl. as sub. Aug. 31, '64; must. in Aug. 31, '64, as pvt.; died dis. Dec. 10, '64, City Point, Va.


Webb, James, Co. C; b. New Brunswick; age 26; cred. Candia; enl.
as sub. Sept. 10, '64; must. in Sept. 10, '64, as pvt.; must. out June 28, '65. P. O. ad., National Soldiers' Home, Va.


Webber, Jacob, Co. E; b. Germany; age 30; res. New York City; cred. Hinsdale; enl. Oct. 2, '61; must. in Oct. 2, '63, as pvt.; disch. July 24, '64, Point Lookout, Md.


Weir, Thomas, Co. C. See Thomas Wier.


Welch, Alonzo G., Co. F; b. Canada; age 22; cred. Swanzey; enl. as sub. Aug. 30, '64; must. in Aug. 30, '64, as pvt.; died dis. Dec. 5, '64, City Point, Va.

Welch, David W., Co. F; b. Ireland; age 22; cred. Wilton; enl. as sub. Sept. 3, '64; must. in Sept. 3, '64, as pvt.; app. sergt. Oct. 23, '64; reduced to ranks Apr. 2, '65; disch. Aug. 17, '65, Concord.

Welch, George G., Co. F. See Alonzo G. Welch.

Welch, Hiram, Co. I; b. Thornton; age 40; res. and cred. Newton; enrol. as sub. Aug. 11, '63; must. in Aug. 11, '63, as pvt.; must. out June 28, '65.


Welch, John, Co. I; b. St. John, N. B.; age 22; cred. Peterborough; enrol. as sub. Aug. 10, '64; must. in Aug. 10, '64, as pvt.; des. Dec. 6, '64.

Welch, Michael, Co. C; b. Ireland; age 29; cred. Sutton; enrol. as sub. Sept. 12, '64; must. in Sept. 12, '64, as pvt.; des. Mar. 7, '65, near Petersburg, Va.

Welch, Nathaniel, Co. F See Nathaniel Walsh.

Welch, Patrick, Co. I; b. Ireland; age 40; cred. Bristol; enrol. as sub. Aug. 10, '64; must. in Aug. 10, '64, as pvt.; des. to the enemy Oct. 10, '64, near Petersburg, Va.

Welch, Patrick, Co. H. See Patrick Shea.

Welch, Thomas, Co. I; b. Ireland; age 23; cred. Andover; enrol. as sub. Sept. 6, '64; must. in Sept. 6, '64, as pvt.; des. to the enemy Feb. 6, '65, near Petersburg, Va.

Welch, William, Co. I; b. Canada; age 25; cred. Landaff; enrol. as sub. Sept. 10, '64; must. in Sept. 10, '64, as pvt.; must. out June 28, '65.


Wentworth, George G., Co. D; b. Alton; age 21; res. Dover; enrol. Sept. 21, '61; must. in Oct. 21, '61, as pvt.; died July 14, '62.

Wentworth, William H., b. Milton; age 19; cred. Barnstead; enrol. Jan. 21, '64; must. in Jan. 21, '64, as pvt.; mis. June 3, '64, Cold Har-
COMPLETE ROSTER. 193

bor, Va.; gd. from mis.; died dis. Aug. 19, '64, Washington, D. C.


Westgate, John, Jr., Co. C; b. Plainfield; age 26; res. Orford; enl. Sept. 9, '61; must. in Oct. 12, '61, as pvt.; wd. Aug. 25, '64, Reams' Station, Va.; must. out Oct. 29, '64.


Weymouth, Calvin H., Cos. D and E; b. Clinton, Me.; age 32; cred. Newmarket; enl. Mar. 30, '64; must. in Mar. 30, '64, as pvt.; tr. to Co. E Nov. 20, '64; disch. disab. June 7, '65, Concord.


Whitcomb, Oliver P., Co. F; b. Canada; age 18; cred. Groton; enl. as sub. Aug. 11, '64; must. in Aug. 11, '64, as Pvt.; must. out June 28, '65.

White, James, Co. C. See James Sullivan.


White, John, Co. F; b. St. John, N. B.; age 27; cred. Amherst; enl. as sub. Aug. 31, '64; must. in Aug. 31, '64, as Pvt.; des. Oct. 11, '64, near Petersburg, Va.

White, John, Co. K; b. York, Pa.; age 19; cred. North Hampton; enl. as sub. Sept. 7, '64; must. in Sept. 7, '64, as Pvt.; des. Nov. 30, '64, Point Lookout, Md.

White, Patrick, Co. C; age 23; cred. Rochester; enl. as sub. Aug. 15, '64; must. in Aug. 15, '64, as Pvt.; app. corp. Oct. 23, '64; must. out June 28, '65.

White, Peter, Co. B; b. France; age 22; res. France; cred. Chichester; enl. as sub. Aug. 19, '63; must. in Aug. 19, '63, as Pvt.; tr. to U. S. Navy Apr. 24, '64, as landsman; served on U. S. S. "Matthew Vassar," "Eureka" and "Ella;" des. Apr. 15, '65.


Willand, Herbert J., Co. D; b. Lynn, Mass.; age 23; res. Somersworth;


Willey, John, Co. H. See John Wyllie.

Willey, Moses J., Co. C. See Moses Wiley, Jr.


Williams, Charles, Co. F; b. New Brunswick; age 38; cred. Gilman-ton; enl. as sub. Aug. 29, '64; must. in Aug. 29, '64, as Pvt.; must. out June 28, '65.


Williams, George, Co. I; b. England; age 18; cred. Piermont; enl. as sub. Sept. 14, '64; must. in Sept. 14, '64, as Pvt.; des. to the enemy Dec. 2, '64.


Williams, Hans C., Co. I; b. Denmark; age 23; cred. Haverhill; enl. as sub. Sept. 10, '64; must. in Sept. 10, '64, as Pvt.; des. to the enemy Dec. 23, '64.


Williams, James, unasd.; b. Ireland; age 21; cred. Sullivan; enl. as sub. Sept. 3, '64; must. in Sept. 3, '64, as Pvt.; recd. Sept. 3, '64, at draft rendezvous, Concord; sent Sept. 12, '64, to regt. N. f. r A. G. O.

Williams, John, Cos. D and F; b. Ireland; age 29; cred. New Hampton; enl. as sub. Aug. 10, '64; must. in Aug. 10, '64, as pvt.; tr. to Co. F Nov. 20, '64; wd. Apr. 7, '65, Farmville, Va.; disch. June 16, '65, Baltimore, Md.

Williams, John, Co. I; b. Liverpool, Eng.; age 23; cred. Wilton; enl. as sub. Aug. 12, '64; must. in Aug. 12, '64, as pvt.; wd. Apr. 7, '65; disch. disab. June 28, '65, Concord.


Williams, Simeon H., Co. I; b. Grafton; age 23; res. Grafton; enl. Sept. 23, '61; must. in Oct. 15, '61, as pvt.; died dis. Sept. 8, '62, Newark, N. J.

Williams, William, Co. K; b. Ireland; age 22; res. New York; cred. Salisbury; enl. as sub. Aug. 20, '63; must. in Aug. 20, '63, as pvt.; des. Nov. 28, '63, Point Lookout, Md.


Wilson, Charles, Cos. K and I; b. Montreal, Can.; age 23; cred. Barnstead; enl. as sub. Sept. 16, '64; must. in Sept. 16, '64, as pvt.; tr. to Co. I; must. out June 28, '65.


Wilson, Charles B., Co. F; b. Upsala, Sweden; age 28; res. Boston,
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Wilson, Henry, Co. K and I; b. New Brunswick; age 27; cred. Keene; enl. as sub. Aug. 12, '64; must. in Aug. 12, '64, as pvt.; wd. June 22, '64; tr. to Co. I Nov. 20, '61; must. out June 28, '65.


Wilson, John, Co. G; b. Liverpool, Eng.; age 24; res. New Hampton; enl. as sub. Sept. 29, '63; must. in Sept. 29, '63, as pvt.; reported on must. out roll dated June 28, '65, as absent sick. N. f. r. A. G. O.


Wilson, John, Co. H; b. Dublin, Ireland; age 25; res. Pattertown; cred. Nashua; enl. as sub. Oct. 6, '63; must. in Oct. 6, '63, as pvt. Died Jan. 7, '64, Point Lookout, Md.

Wilson, John, Co. E; b. Canada; age 18; cred. Monroe; enl. as sub. Aug. 12, '64; must. in Aug. 12, '64, as pvt.; des. Sept. 6, '64, Petersburg, Va.; gd. from des.; mis. Apr. 7, '65, Farmville, Va.; gd. from mis.; reported on must. out roll as absent without leave since June 17, '65. N. f. r. A. G. O.

Wilson, Joseph, unasd.; b. England; age 22; cred. Claremont; enl. as sub. Aug. 16, '64; must. in Aug. 16, '64, as pvt.; recd. Aug. 16, '64, at draft rendezvous, Concord; sent Aug. 27, '64, to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.


Winch, John L., Co. F; b. Hancock; age 18; cred. Winchester; enl. as sub. Sept. 9, '63; must. in Sept. 29, '63, as pvt.; disch. May 12, '65, Baltimore, Md. P O. ad., Swanzey.

Windham, James, Co. I. See James Wyudham.


Winters, George, Co. G; b. Chicago, Ill.; age 21; cred. Lebanon; enl. Nov. 19, '63; must. in Nov. 19, '63, as pvt.; des. Dec. 2, '63, Point Lookout, Md.


Wolcott, Luther, Co. E. See Luther Walcott.


Woodard, Joseph, Co. E; b. Vermont; age 21; cred. Winchester; enl. as sub. Oct. 1, '63; must. in Oct. 1, '63, as pvt.; wd. June 3, '64, Cold Harbor, Va.; died wds. June 12, '64, en route from City Point, Va., to Alexandria, Va.


Woodford, Charles E., Co. A; b. Westbrook, Me.; age 19; res. and cred. Franklin; enl. Aug. 8, '62; must. in Aug. 9, '62, as pvt.; killed Sept. 17, '62, Antietam, Md.


Woods, John, Co. I; b. Ireland; age 22; cred. Bath; enl. as sub. Sept. 13, '64; must. in Sept. 13, '64, as pvt.; des. Nov. 6, '64.


Woolsey, John, Co. C; b. England; age 24; res. New York City; enl. as sub. Aug. 20, '63; must. in Aug. 20, '63, as pvt.; des. Nov. 19, '63, Point Lookout, Md.


Wrede, Henry, Co. E; b. Germany; age 22; cred. Surry; enl. as sub. Sept. 25, '63; must. in Sept. 25, '63, as pvt.; des. Nov. 27, '63, Point Lookout, Md.
Wright, Frederick (alias John Brownlow), Co. B; b. Canada; age 20; cred. Dorchester; enl. as sub. Sept. 6, '64; must. in Sept. 6, '64, as pvt.; des. Nov. 9, '64, en route north from hosp., City Point, Va.


Wright, John, Co. G; b. Ireland; age 29; cred. Somersworth; enl. as sub. Aug. 11, '64; must. in Aug. 11, '64, as pvt.; des. Dec. —, '64, near Petersburg, Va.


Wyllie, John, Co. H; b. Scotland; age 31; res. Port Robinson, Scot.; cred. Swanzey; enl. as sub. Oct. 3, '63; must. in Oct. 5, '63, as pvt.; app. corp.; wd. June 16, '64, Petersburg, Va.; reported on must. out roll as absent wd. since June 16, '64. N. f. r. A. G. O.


Wyndham, James, Co. I; b. England; age 20; cred. Piermont; enl. as sub. Sept. 14, '64; must. in Sept. 14, '64, as pvt.; must. out June 28, '65.

Yagier, George, Co. C; app. 2nd Lt. Mar. 2, '63; not must. in; appointment revoked June 2, '63.


Young, David, Jr., Cos. D and E; b. Deerfield; age 33; res. and cred. Deerfield; drafted Aug. 12, '63; must. in Aug. 12, '63, as pvt.; wd. June 3, '64, Cold Harbor, Va.; tr. to Co. E, Nov. 20, '64; disch. May 30, '65. P. O. ad., Deerfield.

Young, E. Woodbury, Co. E; b. Lisbon; age 21; res. Lisbon; enl. Oct. 18, '61; must. in Oct. 19, '61, as musc.; must. out Oct. 29, '64. P. O. ad., Springfield, Mass.


Young, Jeremiah, Co. H; b. Alton; age 44; res. Wolfeborough; enl. Sept. 9, '61; must. in Oct. 19, '61, as pvt.; wd. June 1, '62, Fair Oaks, Va.; committed suicide Sept. 26, '62, Wolfeboro'


Young, Lampton, Co. G; b. England; age 24; res. Montreal, Canada; cred. Upper Gilmanton (now Belmont); enl. as sub. Sept. 29, '63; must in Sept. 29, '63, as pvt.; des. June 1, '64, Cold Harbor, Va.


Zeh, John, Co. I; b. Germany; age 24; cred. Windham; enl. as sub. Aug. 31, '64; must. in Aug. 31, '64, as pvt.; claimed as a deserter Jan. 11, '65, by 52nd N. Y Vols. N. f. r. A. G. O.
COMPLETE LIST OF OFFICERS.

The following is a complete list of all the commissioned officers and non-commissioned staff of the Fifth Regiment:

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

COLONELS.

Edward E. Cross, Lancaster; Charles E. Hapgood, Amherst; Richard E. Cross, Lancaster.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.

Samuel G. Langley, Manchester; Charles E. Hapgood, Amherst; Richard E. Cross, Lancaster; James E. Larkin, Concord; Welcome A. Crafts, Milan.

MAJORS.

William W. Cook, Derry; James E. Larkin, Concord; Welcome A. Crafts, Milan; Thomas L. Livermore, Milford.

ADJUTANTS.

Charles Dodd, Boston, Mass.; Elias H. Marston, North Hampton; James W. Flood.

QUARTERMASTERS.

Edward M. Webber, Somersworth; Owen T. Cummings, Enfield.
FIFTH NEW HAMPSHIRE.

SURGEONS.

Luther M. Knight, Franklin; John W Bucknam, Lancaster; William Child, Bath.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

John W Bucknam, Lancaster; William Child, Bath; Charles M. Trask, Stewartstown; D A. Robinson, Milan.

CHAPLAINS.

Elijah R. Wilkins, Lisbon; Milo M. Ransom, Lisbon, Silas F. Dean, Manchester.

SERGEANT-MAJORS.

Non-commissioned Staff.

Daniel K. Cross, Hanover; George A. Gay, Newmarket; Charles F Liscomb, Lebanon; Lee C. Sears, New York City; Charles A. Hale; Elias H. Marston, North Hampton; Mason W Humphrey, Waterbury, Vt.; Benjamin S. Wilson, Hillsborough; Edward Lussoy; Rufus K. Pearl.

QUARTERMASTER SERGEANTS.

John A. Duren, Keene; Owen T Cummings, Enfield; Albert Gill.

COMMISSARY SERGEANTS.

I. W Hammond, Concord; Levi Johnson, Claremont; Jonas Adams.

HOSPITAL STEWARDS.

Charles M. Trask, Stewartstown; Edwin A. Knight, Franklin.

PRINCIPAL MUSICIANS.


LEADER OF BAND.

Addison Adams, Concord.
COMPANY OFFICERS.

COMPANY A.

Captains—Edward E. Sturtevant, Concord; James E. Larkin, Concord; O'Neil R. Twitchell, Dummer.

First Lieutenants—James E. Larkin, Concord; John W Bean, Danbury; Charles E. Liscomb, Lebanon; John W Crosby, Milford; Warren Ryder.

Second Lieutenants—Albert G. Cummings, Enfield; William O. Lyford, Laconia; Ruel G. Austin, Claremont; George L. Hersom, Milton.

COMPANY B.


First Lieutenants—Welcome A. Crafts, Milan; John S. Ricker, Milton; Augustus D. Sanborn, Franklin; George R. Shapleigh, Rollinsford; Charles Jenkins; John G. Simonds.

Second Lieutenants—R. R. Somes, Laconia; James W Parks, New York City; O'Neil R. Twitchell, Dummer; Robert S. Dame, Concord; John A. Duren, Keene; Henry S. Hilliard, Stewartstown; Elijah F. Marden.

COMPANY C.

Captains—James B. Perry, Lebanon; John S. Ricker, Milton.

First Lieutenants—Nathan H. Randlett, Lebanon; James W Parks, New York City; Everett S. Fitch, Lebanon; George S. Gove, Raymond; Ira T. Bronson, Bath.

Second Lieutenants—William A. Moore, Littleton; John W Lawrence, Claremont; Everett S. Fitch, Lebanon; Mason W Humphrey, Waterbury, Vt.; John W Spaulding, Claremont; George Yagier.

COMPANY D.

Captains—John Murray, Newcastle; Samuel S. Quinn,
Keene; George F. Goodwin, Lebanon, Me.; Everett S. Fitch, Lebanon.

First Lieutenants—George W. Balloch, Great Falls; Daniel K. Cross, Hanover; Samuel S. Quinn, Keene; Nathaniel F. Lowe, Randolph; Thomas Warburton.

Second Lieutenants—Samuel F. Varney, Rochester; John S. Ricker, Milton; George A. Gay, Newmarket; Charles F. Liscomb, Lebanon; Nathaniel F. Lowe, Randolph; George R. Shapleigh, Rollinsford; William Whittaker, Stoddard.

COMPANY E.

Captains—Ira McL. Barton, Newport; Nathan H. Randall, Lebanon; Thomas L. Livermore, Milford; John R. McCrillis.

First Lieutenants—Thomas J. Rice, Boston, Mass.; William A. Moore, Littleton; Dexter G. Reed, Newport; Sumner F. Hurd, Newport; Charles A. Hale, Lebanon; Charles E. Ellerback.

Second Lieutenants—Dexter G. Reed, Newport; Sumner F. Hurd, Newport; George Nettleton, Claremont; William McGee, Philadelphia, Pa.; Sampson W. Townsend, Wakefield.

COMPANY F

Captains—Horace T. H. Pierce, Keene; Albert G. Cummings, Enfield; Charles A. Hale, Lebanon.

First Lieutenants—Moses W. Rand, Gorham; William A. Moore, Littleton; Albert G. Cummings, Enfield; Joseph B. Fay, Amherst; George F. Guppy, Rochester.

Second Lieutenants—Samuel S. Quinn, Keene; George F. Goodwin, Lebanon, Me.; Lee C. Sears; Joseph B. Fay, Amherst; George Vose, Amherst.

COMPANY G

Captains—Charles H. Long, Claremont; Jacob W. Keeler, Claremont; Augustus D. Sanborn, Franklin; William Collins.

First Lieutenants—Jacob W. Keeler, Claremont; Samuel
COMPLETE LIST OF OFFICERS.

S. Quinn, Keene; Daniel K. Cross, Hanover; Mason W Humphrey, Waterbury, Vt.; Rodney H. Ramsey, Charlestown.

Second Lieutenants—Charles O. Ballou, Claremont; Daniel K. Cross, Hanover; Samuel B. Little, Claremont; John W Crosby, Milford; Daniel Libby, Tuftonborough; Isacher W Smith.

COMPANY H.


Second Lieutenants—J W Graves, Tuftonborough; Henry B. Randall, Wolfeborough; Charles W Bean, Northwood; Augustus D. Sanborn, Franklin; Charles A. Hale, Lebanon; Wendell R. Cook, Claremont; Benjamin Howe.

COMPANY I.

Captains—Charles E. Hapgood, Amherst; John W Bean, Danbury; Augustus J Hoitt, Northwood.

First Lieutenants—Elijah W Johnson, Canaan; Rinaldo R. Somes, Laconia; Francis W Butler, Bennington; O’Neil R. Twitchell, Dummer; John A. Duren, Keene.

Second Lieutenants—John W Bean, Danbury; George W George, Amherst; George C. Flanders, Danbury; Arthur H. Perkins, Danbury; Isaac L. Gardiner.

COMPANY K.

Captains—Richard Welch, Plaistow; Richard E. Cross, Lancaster; Francis W Butler, Bennington; Asel B. Griggs.

First Lieutenants—James B. David, Amherst; Charles O. Ballou, Claremont; Thomas L. Livermore, Milford; Robert S. Dame, Concord; James E. Follansbee.
Second Lieutenants—F. W. Butler, Bennington; Thomas L. Livermore, Milford; Thomas H. Walker, Durham; Geo. S. Gove, Raymond; Robert H. Chase, Claremont; Warren H. Fletcher, Claremont.

For a more complete military record of these officers see preceding Roster
SUMMARY

ACCESSIONS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Officers</th>
<th>Enl. Men.</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Original members</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>940</td>
<td>978</td>
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<tr>
<td>Original members, band</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>24</td>
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<tr>
<td>Recruits</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1495</td>
<td>1507</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gained by tr. from 2nd U. S. S.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>53</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total strength</strong></td>
<td><strong>978</strong></td>
<td><strong>24</strong></td>
<td><strong>1507</strong></td>
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</table>

HOW ACCOUNTED FOR.

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<th></th>
<th>Officers</th>
<th>Enl. Men.</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Killed or died of wounds, original members</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>175</td>
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<tr>
<td>Killed or died of wounds, recruits</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>108</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total number of deaths</strong></td>
<td><strong>283</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Died of disease, original members</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>88</td>
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<tr>
<td>Died of disease, original members, band</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Died of disease, recruits</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>46</td>
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<tr>
<td>Drowned, original members</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Committed suicide, original members</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Executed for desertion, recruits</td>
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<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Killed while attempting to desert, recruits</td>
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<tr>
<td>Died of unknown causes, original members</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
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<tr>
<td>Died of unknown causes, recruits</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
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<td><strong>Total number of deaths</strong></td>
<td><strong>175</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mustered out or discharged to date Oct. 29, '64, original members</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>87</td>
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<td>Mustered out or discharged to date June 28, '65, original members</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>41</td>
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<td>Mustered out or discharged to date June 28, '65, recruits</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>361</td>
<td>374</td>
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<td>Mustered out or discharged to date Aug. 8, '62, original members, band</td>
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<tr>
<td>Discharged on other dates, original members</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>462</td>
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</table>

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SUMMARY

Discharged on other dates, original members, 2 0 2
Discharged on other dates, recruits, 12 331 343
Dishonorably discharged, original members, 1 3 4
Dishonorably discharged, recruits, 1 5 6
Lost by transfer, original members, 0 41 41
Lost by transfer, recruits, 0 156 156
Deserted, original members, 0 63 63
Deserted, recruits, 0 314 314
Captured and not finally accounted for, recruits, 0 4 4
Others not finally accounted for, original members, 0 1 1
Others not finally accounted for, recruits, 0 185 185

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2562

Died in Confederate prisons, previously included, original members, 6; recruits, 13; total, 19. Officers appointed but not mustered in, 8. Of the recruits 10 had previously served as original members. Of the original members 82 re-enlisted; of the recruits 4 re-enlisted.

KILLED AND MORTALLY WOUNDED.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Officers</th>
<th>Enl. Men</th>
<th>Officers</th>
<th>Enl. Men</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Alexandria, Va.,</td>
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<td>Fair Oaks, Va.,</td>
<td>June 1, '62</td>
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<td>Fair Oaks, Va.,</td>
<td>June 10, '62</td>
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APPENDIX.

BATTLE OF FREDERICKSBURG.

A writer in the "Cosmopolitan Magazine" relates the following incident of the battle of Fredericksburg when half the brigades of Meagher and Caldwell lay on the bloody slope leading up to the Confederate intrenchments:—

"Among the assaulting regiments was the Fifth New Hampshire, and it lost one hundred and eighty-six out of the three hundred men who made the charge. The survivors fell back behind a fence within easy reach of the Confederate rifle-pits. Just before reaching it the last of the color guard was shot, and the flag fell in the open.

"A Captain, Perry, instantly ran out to rescue it, and as he reached it was shot through the heart; another captain, Murray, made the same attempt, and was also killed, and so was a third, Moore. Several private soldiers met a like fate. They were all killed close to the flag and their dead bodies fell across one another.

"Taking advantage of this breastwork, Lieutenant Nettleton crawled from behind the fence to the colors, seized them, and bore back the blood-won trophy."

In "Walker's History of the Second Army Corps," he says, page 187:—

"The dead of Fredericksburg were buried on the following Saturday, by a detachment under the command of Colonel John R. Brooke, who was accompanied by Captain Morgan, inspector-general of the Second Corps. Both these officers have testified in the most precise manner that the bodies found nearest the stonewall were those of men of the Sixty-ninth New York, Fifth New Hampshire and the Fifty-third
Pennsylvania. Evidence like this is beyond dispute * * * the point is one respecting which it is a sacred duty to the dead not to keep silence."

FOX'S ESTIMATE OF THE FIFTH REGIMENT.

The following compilation is from "Fox's Regimental Losses:"—

The original enrollment of the Fifth New Hampshire Infantry aggregated, officers and enlisted men, 967.

One hundred and seventy-five were killed in action—17.9 per cent.

There were 1,520 recruits during the service.

One hundred and twenty were killed in action, 11.1 per cent.

The following is the per centage of killed in some of the three hundred fighting regiments:—

4th Maine, 14. per cent.; 2nd New Hampshire, 10.6 per cent.; 6th New Hampshire, 11.7 per cent.; 7th New Hampshire, 10.7 per cent.; 9th New Hampshire, 11.5 per cent.; 13th New Hampshire, 13.9 per cent.; 2nd Massachusetts, 13. per cent.; 12th Massachusetts, 14. per cent.

A comparison of the above percentages shows that even with the great number of recruits, the percentage of loss was fully as great as some of the crack regiments in their original enrollment.

In the Fifth New Hampshire the percentage of the killed of the original enrollment was 17.9; the percentage of killed of the recruit enrollment was 11.1; the percentage of killed of the old and new enrollment was 11.8.

So the new Fifth New Hampshire, commanded by the old and tried officers, was kept fully up to the standard in fighting.

Now, these high percentages occurred in a smaller number of engagements than in other regiments of the same command.

The Fifth New Hampshire was away from the army from August, 1863, to June, 1864, a period of ten months.
In that time the Second Corps fought at Mine Run, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania and Totopotomoy.

The 81st Pennsylvania lost men in twenty-two engagements; the 61st New York lost men in twenty-two engagements; the 64th New York lost men in twenty-three engagements; the 69th New York lost men in twenty-one engagements. The Fifth New Hampshire suffered a greater loss in only seventeen engagements.

**THE FIFTH NEW HAMPSHIRE MONUMENT AT GETTYSBURG.**

The Fifth New Hampshire Regiment Volunteers’ monument is a plinth resting upon four boulders, surmounted by another boulder. Upon the topmost boulder is cut the Second Corps badge, a trefoil, and the letters “1st B. 1st D.” The plinth is octagonal. Upon the front face is a monogram, “5 N. H.” To the right of this are the following:

*HERE JULY 2, 1863, FROM 5 P. M. TILL 7,*

**KILLED AND MORTALLY WOUNDED,** 36

**WOUNDED,** 50

**TOTAL ENGAGED,** 182

**CASUALTIES,** 80

**The State of New Hampshire Erected this Monument July 2, 1886, to Commemorate the Valor of Her Sons.**

Upon the third face to the right is the following:

**MORTALLY WOUNDED.**

**Colonel Edward E. Cross.**

**Lieutenant Ruel G. Austin.**

**Corporal George H. Hackett.**

**Private Daniel C. Eaton.**

**Private Samuel R. Green.**

**Private John W Shaw**

**Private E. G. F. Stimpson.**

**Private Richard Taylor.**
APPENDIX.

KILLED.

Sergeant Oscar D. Allen.
Sergeant Samuel Dolbear.
Sergeant Charles H. Phelps.
Sergeant Wm. B. Welch.
Corporal Charles F. Burrill.
Corporal Edwin B. Gilley.
Corporal Warren M. Parker.
Corporal Geo. W Sylvester.

Upon the fourth face:—

Private Byron Bennett.
Private Horace Bolio.
Private Joseph Bond, Jr.
Private Thomas Boyd.
Private Geo. H. Bucknam.
Private James Burns.
Private Joseph Craig.
Private Charles A. Damon.
Private Lucius Tenney.
Private Andrew J Foss.
Private Charles Kimball.
Private Geo. W Kimball.
Private Charles A. Lovejoy.
Private Fred. S. Manning.
Private Nathan B. Osmer.
Private Charles E. Sargent.
Private E. B. W Stevens.
Private Nathaniel B. Thompson.
Private Otis Thompson.
Private Joseph Trickey.

Upon the fifth face is the following:—

On this spot fell mortally wounded
Edward E. Cross, Colonel 5th N. H.
Vol., commanding 1st Brigade, 1st
Division, 2nd Corps, July 2, 1863.
LETTER FROM COLONEL CROSS TO CHAPLAIN WILKINS.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH N. H. VOLUNTEERS.
CAMP NEAR WARRENTON, NOV. 10, 1862.

REV E. R. WILKINS:

Dear Friend: Your kind letter reached me yesterday. We were all glad to hear from you, officers and men, and there is no one in the state from whom we should be more pleased to receive a visit. If we should happen to go into winter quarters you must come and spend a week with us. You would miss many familiar faces. The hard labors of the past year have told heavily on us, and we have received only 127 recruits. Yet no regiment from the state holds its own better. For example, we went into Antietam with 300 rifles, lost 107 killed and wounded. Two months have passed, months of hard labor, skirmishing, picketing, guards, and long marches, and to-day we have again just 300 rifles for duty! All the gain since Antietam is from old soldiers returned. I tell the boys we have just space on our colors for the name of one more big battle and just men enough to fight one.

The regiment is very healthy, though we need clothes and shoes very much. The shoes and clothing, as a general thing, are very poor. The shoes do not wear over twenty days and the clothing is not half sewed. As for pay, it is now going on five months since the men have had a cent. It is so all through the army. Be assured, my dear friend, I do not write you these things in a complaining spirit, but only to let you know how the old regiment gets along, while the new ones seem to have everything. If there is a dangerous post, an important picket or a place of responsibility, an old regiment is sent. This is very natural, but at the same time rather hard, under the circumstances.

A year has passed. The Fifth has fought in eight battles, half a dozen skirmishes, six times advanced in front of the enemy. First at Antietam and Fair Oaks, last to leave
the bloody field of Malvern Hill; rear guard on the retreat from Centreville; first to drive the enemy through Snicker's Gap a few days since—bronzed, scarred, ragged, diminished, but not dismayed. Our work, too, has been heavy—roads, bridges, facines and gabions used at Yorktown, the big observatory of the Signal Corps; the great bridge over the Chickahominy, built in water and mud from two to six feet deep and seventy rods long; the rifle-pits at Fair Oaks, and the redoubts at Harrison's Landing; New Hampshire muscle, you know, many a hard day's labor. When I think of our work, our fights and our marches, our days and nights in mud and rain without tents and on short allowance, I feel that what is left of us have verily "Come up out of great tribulations."

In all the year past many, very many times, have I admired the courage, patience and fortitude of my officers and men; for new troops—citizens turned suddenly into soldiers—these qualities were exemplified in an extraordinary degree. I feel proud of the regiment, of its good name and high standing in the army, for we all know it does stand high, and for its noble and steady bravery under fire. You know "Old Richardson," as we called him, styled us the "Fire Proofs," and the boys have earned the title.

Come and see us if you can. You will find lots of changes, some promotions, but only two deaths of commissioned officers, Lieutenants Bean and Gay. Both received their mortal wound at Antietam—fine young men both of them, promoted the same day from sergeants. You remember George Gay, tall, straight, fine looking young man, a perfect young soldier. At Antietam he was first to discover the flank movement of the enemy. We were in the tall corn firing to the front, when suddenly Gay came running up, seized me by the arm and shouted in my ear "Colonel, the enemy are trying to outflank us!" I ran with him and being pretty tall I saw more than he did—I saw five battle-flags of the enemy waving in the corn on our left, and in an instant the gray-backs raised their well-known battle yell and came on. I tell you, brother Wilkins, it was a big moment just then. We changed front
"double quick" and met them full in the centre, bang! at thirty paces. It was beautiful to see how the devils piled up, and when we raised the war-whoop and tumbled them back over the rail-fence they had not a single color left! But poor Gay was struck down—a piece of shell right in the top of the head, paralyzing the brain in an instant. We buried him near the battle-field, but his body has since been carried to Boston and buried with his father.

Yours ever,

E. E. CROSS, Col. 5th.

---

THE FIFTH NEW HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT VETERANS' ASSOCIATION.

On the 6th day of January, 1870, some twenty survivors of the "Old Fighting Fifth," proud of the imperishable record of noble deeds which will ever be associated with its name, met at Phenix hotel parlor in Concord, and perfected an organization as follows:

PREAMBLE.

In order to perpetuate the memories and prolong the associations of other days, we veteran soldiers of the Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers, do form ourselves into an association and ordain and establish the following constitution:

ARTICLE I. This organization shall be know as the Fifth New Hampshire Veteran Association.

ARTICLE II. Any honorably discharged soldier of the New Hampshire Volunteers may become a member of this association by signing the constitution, or notifying the secretary of his desire to join.

ARTICLE III. The officers of this association shall be a president and an executive committee of three, one of whom shall act as secretary, and one as treasurer.

ARTICLE IV Meetings of the association shall be held annually at such time and place as the executive committee shall provide.
ARTICLE V  This constitution may be amended at any regular meeting of the association by a two thirds vote of the members present.

The following named officers were then elected for the ensuing year:

President, Colonel Charles E. Hapgood, Boston.
Secretary, Lieutenant-Colonel James E. Larkin, Concord.
Treasurer, Colonel Thomas L. Livermore, Boston.

The secretary and treasurer, together with O. I. Godfrey, of Concord, constituted the executive committee.

The occasion was very pleasant to all concerned, and at adjournment three hearty cheers were given to the memory of the "Old Fighting Fifth."

The meetings have been held since as follows:
June 1, 1871, at Eagle hall, Concord; June 11, 1872, at same place; September 17, 1873, at Penacook Lake, Concord; September 17, 1874, at Claremont; October 15, 1875, Manchester. In 1876 and each year since the meetings have been at Weirs. In 1882 voted to build at Weirs permanent quarters.

For several years the reunions have been held in the last full week in August. Four hundred and fifty different veterans have been registered in all the meetings.

The number of deaths reported from 1881 to 1893 is eighty-seven. In 1893 were reported seven deaths.

At the meeting held in August, 1893, the following officers were elected:

President, Surgeon William Child, Milford.
First Vice-President, James Cummings, Lancaster.
Second Vice-President, John A. Goodwin, Dover.
Secretary, Lewis C. Fernald, Melrose, Mass.
Quartermaster, O. I. Godfrey, Concord.
Chaplain, E. R. Wilkins, Concord.
Member of the general executive committee, Lewis C. Fernald.

Surgeon William Child is the permanent historian of the association.
ERRATA.

PART I.


Page 15. Read Alfred Balch for “Alford Balch.”

Page 53. Read Thomas L. Livermore for “Thomas T Livermore.”

Page 94. Read Maguder for “McGruder.”

Page 151 Read Dexter Chase for “Dexter L. Chase.”

Page 127 Read parked for “packed.”

Page 292. Read United States Sharpshooters for “New Hampshire Sharpshooters.”

Read G. W Ballock always for “G. W Ballock.”

PART II.

Page 146. Read Peavey, John L., for “Pravey, John L.”

Page 156. Under Roys, David R., read P O. address Claremont instead of “West Rutland, Vt.”

The following is a general index of this volume.
As the names contained in the roster are in alphabetical order, they are not repeated here.

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<td>Zook, Gen.</td>
<td>155, 159</td>
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