

[Scan of front cover]

Number of Men mustered into the United States Service toward the Quota of New-Hampshire under the two last calls for Vol-

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NINTH REGIMENT. Co. A, 101 men; B, 92; C, 97; D, 101; E, 103; F, 101; G, 89; H, 89; I, 95; K, 91; Field and Staff Officers, 16. Total,

Tenth. Co. A, 101; B, 98; C, 82; D, 80; E, 100; F, 99: G, 101; H, 99; I, 87; K, 69; Field and Staff 12. Total, 928.

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ELEVENTH. Co. A, 101; B, 100; C, 101; D, 101; E, 90; F, 101; G, 99; H, 101; I, 99; K, 91; Field and Staff, 13. Total, 997.

TWELFTH. Co. A, 98; B, 101; C, 101; D, 101; E, 101; F, 100; G, 101; H, 101; I, 101; K, 101; Field and Staff, 11. Total, 1017.

THREENTH. Co. A, 97; B, 101; C, 101; D, 101; E, 101; F, 101; G, 101; H, 101; I, 98; K, 101; Field and Staff, 13. Total, 1016.

FOURTEENTH. Co. A, 101; B, 101; C, 101; D, 100; E, 101; F, 91; G, 97; H, 96; I, 86; K, 99; Field and Staff, 13. Total, 966.

FIFTEENTH. Co. A, 97; B, 100; C, 88; D, 98; E, 88; F, 85; G, 88; H, 84; I, 90; K, 87; Field and Staff, 12. Total, 917.

SIXTEENTH. Co. A, 86; B, 94; C, 91; D, 91; E, 87; F, 89; G, 90; H, 87; I, 88; K, 100; Field and Staff, 9. Total, 892.

SEVENTEENTH. Co. A, 97; B, 97; Field and Staff, 5. Total, 199.

Total in new regiments, 7,907.

RECRUITS FOR OLD REGIMENTS. Second Regiment, 85; Third, 111; Fourth; 69; Fifth, 165; Sixth, 60; Seventh, 79; Eighth, 11; Light Battery, 7; Sharpshooters, 18; Cavalry, 60. Total Recruits, 665.

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Another case was that of Lieut. GEORGE NETTLEton, formerly of Co. G, Claremont. He entered the service as private; was soon placed in the pioneer corps, afterwards in the color guard. At the battle of Antictam, although wounded he brought off the colors of the Fourth North-Carolina Volumeers. For this act, and his general good behavior, he was made Second Lieutenant of Co. E, which he commanded at Fredericksburg. His cool and fearless nature was well known in the regiment. While holding the State colors he received a severe wound, which caused his death. The body of Lieut. Little and that of Licut. Nettleton was sent to New-Hampshire. The Fifth lost seven officers in the late battle.

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UNITED STATES GENERAL HOSPITAL, PHILADELPHIA, June 12, 1862.

In your paper of to-day appears a detailed account of the battles lately feught near Richmond, including that of Sunday, June 1. I beg your permission to correct several grave errors of your correspondent, who doubtless supposed he was writing facts. In one place he says:

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"Soon Col Cross was wounded in the thigh, and Gol Parker, of the 64th, conducted the regiments alroads the remainder of the fight."

This is not correct; as I will soon show. Farther down, under the title "frish Brigade," the 59th has the epoil of driving back the enemy. This, also, is not correct; nor do I believe the gallant officers and men of that regiment will thank any letter-writer for placing them in such a false position. The facts are as follows:

My regiment, the 5th New Hampshire, was detached from Howard's brigade on Saturday evening, and on Sunday morning occupied the extreme right of the line formed by Gen. French, where we skirmished with the enemy and took quits a number of prisoners. The battle had raged some time, when orders came for me to go to the relief of a pertion of French's brigade. I moved quieldown the railroad track, face to the enemy, in rear of the position just occupied by Howard's two regiments, the 61st and 64th New York. Being in command of the brigade, I sent an order by Adjutant Gregory, of the 61st, for the two regiments, the 61st and 64th New York. Being and, while the movement was going on, the Irish Brigade did come up in my rear. The 68th formed on the right of my line, and the 8sth on my left, but in rear of my line, and the 8sth on my left, but in rear of my line, and the 8sth on my left, but in rear of my line, and the 8sth on my left, but in rear of my line, and the fath and a few yards further we met the enemy. Twice we drove back their line and it railied, the third time it broke. Most of the firing took place at Iwenty yards range. While advancing the second time on the cenemy's line, the 66th fired a volley—one of the father when the colone, while advancing the second time on the cenemy's line, the 66th fired a volley—one of the father will be substance to the right, to prevent being flanked. That volley mortally wounded some of my best men; fortunately, being on the vailroad track,

Colonel Fifth New Hampshire regiment

twenty-seven wounded. The Fifth New Hampshire regiment lost within a frection of two bundred killed and vounded, among the latter the Colonel, Major and several other officers—yet the regiment has scarcely been mentioned as present, and even then grossly misrepresented

[Column A]

Number of Men mustered into the United States Service toward the Quota of New-Hampshire under the two last calls for Volunteers.

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NINTH REGIMENT. Co. A 101 men; B,92; C,97; D,101; E,103; F, 101; G 89; H, 89; I, 95; K,91; Field and Staff officers, 16. Total, 975

TENTH. Co. A, 101; B, 98; C, 82; D, 80; E, 100; F, 99; G, 101; H, 99; I, 87; K,69; Field and Staff 12. Total, 928.

ELEVENTH. Co. A, 101; B, 100; C, 101; D, 101; E, 90; F, 101; H,101; I,99; K, 91; Field and Staff, 13. Total, 997.

TWELFTH. Co. A, 98; B, 101; C, 101; D, 101; E, 101; F, 100; G, 101; H, 101; I, 101; K, 101; Field and Staff, 11. Total, 1017.

THIRTEENTH. Co. A, 97; B, 101; C, 101, D, 101; E, 101; F, 101; G, 101; H, 101; I, 98; K, 101; Field and Staff, 13. Total, 1016

FOURTHEENTH. Co. A, 101; B, 101; C, 101; D, 100; E, 101; F, 91; G, 97; H,96; I,86; K, 99; Field and Staff, 13. Total, 996.

FIFTEENTH. Co. A, 97; B, 100; C, 88; D, 98; E, 88; F, 85; G, 88; H, 84; I, 90; K, 87; Field and staff, 12. Total, 917.

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Total in new regiments, 7,907.

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[Column B]

Incorrect Accounts of Battles- Correcttion in regard to the battle of fair oaks.

We have been disagreeably conscious of the imperfect manner in which the mass of army movements ar [spot on page] ported; but we are obliged to put up with such accounts as we get. The following letter from a deserving officer presents a case where an attempt to rectify the blunders of correspondents seems desirable:

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My regiment, the 5th New Hampshire, was detached from Howard's brigade on Saturday evening, and on Sunday morning occupied the extreme right of the line formed by Gen. French, where we skirmished with the enemy and took quite a number of prisoners. The battle had raged some time, when orders came from me to go to the relief of a portion of French's brigade. I moved quickly down the railroad track, passed general French. and halted on the track, face to the enemy, in rear of the position just occupied by Howard's two regiments, the 61st and 64th New York. Being in command of the brigade, I sent an order by Adjutant Gregory of the 61st, for the two regiments to clear my front as soon as possible and I would take their place. This was done at once; and, while the movement was going on, the Irish Brigade did come up in my rear. The 69th formed On the right of my line, and the 88th on my left, But in rear of my line, and there they remained. The 5th New Hampshire then entered the woods, solitary and alone, the regiments on the right and left remaining in their places. About two hundred yards from the track we came upon the dead and wounded of the 61st and 64th, and a few yards further we met the enemy. Twice we drove back their line and it rallied; the third time it broke. Most of the firing took place at twenty yards' range. While advancing the second time on the enemy's line, the 69th fired a volley- one of the "terrific volleys" mentioned by your correspondent-right into the backs of my men, for I had obliqued my line to the right, the prevent being flanked. That volley mortally wounded some of the my best men; fortunately, being on the railroad track, the aim was high. I expected the two regiments on my flanks would enter the woods with me; but they did not. Why, I have never learned.

When the enemy ceased firing, my regiment broke by the right of companies to the rear, and filed out to the railroad. Being shot through the thigh, I was carried to the track in front of the regiment. On the track we found the two regiments, and some soldiers of the Sixty-Ninth kindly relieved my men and carried me to the rear. The Irish Brigade on the track lost four men killed and twenty-seven wounded. The Fifth New Hampshire regiment lost within a fraction of two hundred killed and wounded, among the latter the Colonel, Major and several other officers- yet the regiment has scarcely been mentioned as present, and even then grossly misrepresented.

No other regiment was sent into the woods. The battle of Sunday was ended. The Fifth played its humble part in the closing scene. Then, and not till then, did I turn over the command of the First brigade to Colonel Parker, of the Sixtyfourth new York. All this statement I made in substance to a reporter for some Boston paper, the evening after the battle, at his request; and I would never have troubled you, sir, had not the very incorrect report of your correspondent appeared. It is a fact that the brigade of the lamented and gallant Howard bore the brunt of Sunday's battle, and the official reports will certainly do tardy justice to the brave Sixty-first and Sixty-fourth regiments, which left so many men on the battle-field and faced the enemy with such stubborn bravery. All we ask is simple justice; no fulsome flattery, no distorted praise. The facts will suffice for Howard's brigade.

Edward E. Cross Colonel Fifth New Hampshire regiment Trivate Janual
of the
Congunization, Frank and IN New Hampshire Regiment Cealand Edward E. Cornes. About the siddle of august, 1861, the Tevernen and Couriel to raise and cyrif the Jith Regiment of volunteens for the Existing man len die Id of august I arrived in New York from Somera in Mexico, via fun Francisco of Pannona Punama. Al-Concerd, on the gith I had an interiew with Hon st. Burg Twerner of Mitt, at which time he informed me cep the mannen in which the sun Hamp. Thise morps were received and prit into the fill. I had the honer of appearing some suggestund. The intubien sorded and I proceeded to my home in Cancusta, I received a letter / from seen Allen Tenny Sical State for New Hampshire, inviting me to visit lement the governon & tenemial unsline to connect prit into the full. I had the

Private Journal
of the
Organization, March, and
Services
of the
5th New Hampshire Regiment;
Colonel Edward E. Cross

About the first middle of August, 1861, the Governor and Council¹ of New Hampshire voted to raise and equip the 5th Regiment of volunteers for the existing war. On the 3^d of August I arrived in New York from Sonora in Mexico, ² <u>via</u> San Francisco & Pannama Panama. At Concord, on the 5th, I had an interview with Hon N. S. Berry,³ Governor of N.H., at which time he informed me of the manner in which the New Hampshire troops were raised and put into the field. I had the honor of offering some suggestions. The interview ended and I proceeded to my home in Lancaster.

On the 17th of Aug.

I received a letter from Hon

Allen Tenney, ⁴ Sec. of State for

New Hampshire, inviting me to

visit Concord, the Governor

& Council "wishing to consult with me upon military affairs."

 $^{^{1}}$ Beginning with the Constitution of 1792, the State of New Hampshire elected five executive councilors "for advising the governor in the executive part of government." State of New Hampshire. *Manual for the General Court* (Concord: State of New Hampshire, 1999): 78.

 $^{^2}$ The Mexican state of Sonora is located on Arizona's southern border. During the months before the Civil War, Cross sided with Benito Juarez in the Mexican civil war and commanded a garrison of troops in Sonora. Pride, *Brave Boys*, 19, 22.

³Nathaniel S. Berry (1796-1894), was elected governor of New Hampshire in 1861 and 1862. During his two terms in office, Berry raised and equipped over 15,000 troops. Although a Democrat for 22 years, Berry left the party over the issue of slavery. He ran for governor five times on the Free Soil Party ticket prior to joining the Republican Party. *Granite State Monthly* 16 (May 1894): 382.

 $^{^4}$ Allen Tenney, spelled variously as Tenny, served as secretary of state for New Hampshire from 1861-1865. See: G. Parker Lyon, *New-Hampshire Annual Register* (Concord: G. Parker Lyon) for New Hampshire government officials during the war years.

Cen the son I received lement On the 2 + d in the lecrencel Chamber, for Beny offered me the Command of the 3th Regiment. It was previously internated to me the I could have the dient Colonely of the 4th Regiment which por I determined to accept I stulied to the governor and leverice there if I could onment to suit myself and affine all the affine mund. The times new agneral to I I cheerfully bear listenery to the fair & honorcible steple in which the authentier Kept then fuith. Just so fan ak mus pristle, under the cie-Cumillances I had my own way in Everything I at once Entered when my duty- my Commission being deted leng 27, 1861. Con the I fth of Liplanter les A Enterel being man leinund, & hus com followed by other Companies lend delactments making in a fen dags over leven hundred men. The Cunif was named lamp Jacksen" in honor of the illustriand saldie & Statisman who me occupied the Presidential chains Shirt discipline was no one Established, On the pet of orders I Martich ter hastington to proceed leaned, man lemand, & mus com

On the 20th I reached Concord.

On the 22^d in the Council chamber, Gov Berry offered me the command of the 5th Regiment.

It was previously intimated to me that I could have the Lieut Colonelcy of the 4th Regiment, which post I determined to accept.

I stated to the Governor and Council that if I could organize and fit out the Regiment to suit myself, and appoint all the officers, I would take Command. The terms were agreed to, & I cheerfully bear testimony to the fair & honorable style in which the authorities kept their faith. Just so far as was possible under the circumstances I had my own way in everything

I at once entered upon my duty - my commission being dated Aug. 27, 1861. On the 26th of September, Co A entered Camp near Concord, & was soon followed by other companies and detachments making in a few days over seven hundred men. The Camp was named "Camp Jackson"⁵ in honor of the illustrious soldier & statesman who once occupied the Presidential chair Strict discipline was at once established. On the 1st of October I started for Washington to procure arms, & transact business for the

⁵Camp Jackson, named after President Andrew Jackson, was located on Glover's Hill across the lower bridge from Concord, N. H. *History of Concord New Hampshire*, vol. II, James O. Lyford, ed. Concord: Rumford Press, 1903) 1175.

Regiment. In the matter of arms I met with good success, but did not make ont to procue bowe of absence of whenever in for the bout of the port of Visit lead of the Regiment Com term of service in the current of organization wees spent in drilling, whenever the weather permitted, but me had a great deal of econ cont the men not accidenced to carry life, were tomewheat discontented The frist month of organization Every Contracte for clothing or Equipmeils required constant superis-Received adort to start with my Tregiment for week singles. Not being ready on Many respect, her having my full complament of mon remarkated, backed up by all my Regiment and declared that I should never in such a heery. This morement societ a riprice of of days Turing the line we Here in camp Juckloss, I have but like house with the man and their quit soben enderly behavior Elicatrice prairie from Everytody who tomen adapted dimuselves in such a heery. This movement societ a reprine of of day

Regiment. In the matter of arms I met with good success, but did not make out to procure leave of absence for Lieut Edward J. Conner⁶ in order that he might take the post of Lieut Col of the Regiment.

Our term of service in the camp of organization was spent in drilling, whenever the weather permitted, but we had a great deal of rain and the men, not accustomed to camp life, were somewhat discontented. The first month of organization I had no one to assist me, and every contract for clothing or equipments required constant supervision.

Received orders to start with my Regiment for Washington. Not being ready in many respects, nor having my full complement of men I remonstrated, backed up by all my Regiment, and declared that I should resign if pushed away in such a hurry. This movement secured a reprieve of 4 days.

During the time we were in camp Jackson I had but little trouble with the men, and their quiet, sober, orderly behavior elicited praise from everybody in the city. I never saw men who sooner adapted themselves to military law. But the advantages of strict discipline

⁶Edward J. Conner, of Exeter, N. H., never served in the Fifth N.H. He remained in the U. S. Army, rising to the rank of Captain prior to his retirement in December 1863. New Hampshire. Adjutant-General's Office. Revised Register of the Soldiers and Sailors of New Hampshire in the War of the Rebellion, 1861-1866. (Concord: I. C. Evans, 1895), 1039.

the men found out that they must obey or happen the secrete Consequences, One slight meeting occurred away Lence men from Parenment, which resulted in their Intice depend and humiliation before the entire Regi-

On elleunday, the 28 the in the ferenown, the Regiment mes paraded, and the Regimental Colors Jucented. The Reg Colors by Eur Berry and the ralience by Ten leadly: Spercher mere made, and I did my best est a reply New lame Evening at fine or clock me streck our tues, packed up, and muched to legicine, where we there the night quartered in variant halls and public buildings, lov. engling nees quiet. At day break Trendery murning the line formbith court plying and our left behind me" ne muchet to the depot a Endurked Many a prove lad who that day forlorned his Colors so gaily brice never press his native healt again. For myself, I never file better. Hut murnthithe court plying and our

at the outset were very apparent. The men found out that they must obey, or suffer the severest consequences. One slight mutiny occurred among some men from Portsmouth, which resulted in their entire defeat and humiliation before the entire Regiment

On Monday, the 28th in the forenoon, the Regiment was paraded, and the Regimental colors presented – the Reg colors by Gov Berry and the National by Gen Colby. Speeches were made, and I did my best at a reply The same evening, at five o'clock we struck our tents, packed up and marched to Concord, where we spent the night, quartered in various halls and public buildings. Everything was quiet. At daybreak Tuesday morning, the line formed, & at seven half past six with colors flying and our band playing "The Girl I left behind me," we marched to the depot & embarked. Many a brave lad who that day followed his colors so gaily will never press his native heath again. For myself, I never felt better. That morning I bid farewell to my mother, & having been inured

⁷Anthony Colby (1792-1873), of New London, N.H., was New Hampshire's only Whig governor (1846-47). A brigadier general in the militia, he served as state adjutant general from 1861 until his resignation in early 1863. Biographical Dictionary of the Governors of the United States, Reprint edition, Robert Sobel and John Raimo, eds. (Westport, CT: Meckler, 1988), 956-57.

to padings, felt calm and happy My face might have shown mecesimest but not sorrow The left leanant with 1012 offi-Cert and men. At Muich Embarked on board a stramers for Jerrey City, which place me reached the next morning. It drawy lity work card for wushington. here heapitably Interlectured at Thilu delphia Abullement. an the boat from much to jurgelily the officer of the day discenered a man selling liquer to the books At now at once put in hims and when in the most disolute part of Now Jersey lit loose with the About one mile from the tille village at Bladenstrop, on the Evening of the BIST of actobers over Regiment pres set off, at the Camp of the Rhode Telund Regimene, without times on Entions & some of the Companies withere blanker. The Rhode Islanders, honeven Kindly Rent ut. hot Coxper, & Fread, which king issued, me burnached in the open air & sperit a Cimpulate but rather wed night. arrived, & me had searerly petthed them when a slosm of rain let in which continues no days residering the soft sail on which landers homenen Kindly Sent ut. hat coxper, & Fread which king

to partings, felt calm and happy. My face might have shown weariness but not sorrow.

We left Concord with 1012 officers and men. At Norwich⁸ embarked on a steamer for Jersey City, which place we reached the next morning. At Jersey City, took cars for Washington. Were hospitably entertained at Philadelphia & Baltimore. On the boat from Norwich to Jersey City the officer of the day discerned a man selling liquor to the troops He was at once put in irons and when in the most desolate part of New Jersey, let loose with the irons on.

About one mile from the little village of Bladensburg, 9 on the evening of the 31st of October, our Regiment was set off, at the camp of the 4th Rhode Island Regiment, without tents or rations & some of the Companies without blankets. The Rhode Islanders, however kindly sent us hot coffee, & bread, which being issued, we bivouacked in the open air, & spent a comfortable, but rather cold night.

Next day our tents arrived, & we had scarcely pitched them when a storm of rain set in which continued two days rendering the soft soil on which we were encamped, a perfect bed of sticky mortar. On the

⁸Norwich, Connecticut.

⁹Bladensburg is located east of Washington, D.C. in Prince George's County, Maryland.

Evening of the Second day in the middel of the storm, me received orders to pupace for a forced mench to Lever ellectorage Each men with I deep worked rections in his hoversuch, and 40 Event of ball Carliedye. All night long no the Cold ruin & mud ande deep, me were getting recedy, cooking, packing & chaning arms, he mere to take the tends & only three magand to a Regiment, 9 o clock in morning de different Regiments marched out of camp pt the 45Th Cerm, 2d the 4th Rhole Island Id the Hist Rem, and and Lyncotron of Cavaly, The roads were in a writched Condition Every creek bunk full of water + no Bridges. The make very low progress the men being in full marching order, and renaccus-Tomal to the unite slep, nevertheless me diel meel & had but few Straggless. It thelve a clock Stopped for dimen, me how in an all field, the afternoon't march weed harder yet and me did not reach Comp rentil & o'clock in the Evening, Competitif tired out wat in a second growth forest & there after willied supper ne lay down like tired Stopped for dimen, me hom in an ald field. The after-

Evening of the second day, in the middle of the storm, we received orders to prepare for a forced march to Lower Marlborough¹⁰ each man with 2 days cooked rations in his haversack, and 40 rounds of ball cartridge. All night long in the cold rain & mud ancle deep, we were getting ready, cooking, packing & cleaning arms. We were to take no tents, & only three wagons to a Regiment. At 9 o'clock in morning the different Regiments marched out of camp. 1st the 45th Penn., 2^d the 4th Rhode Island, 3^d the 41st Penn, and one squadron of cavalry. The roads were in a wretched condition, every creek bank full of water & no bridges. We made very slow progress, the men being in full marching order, and unaccustomed to the route step; nevertheless we did well & had but few stragglers. At twelve o'clock stopped for dinner, one hour in an old field. The afternoon's march was harder yet, and we did not reach camp until 8 o'clock in the evening, completely tired out.

Our camp
was in a second growth forest
& there afte without supper
we lay down like tired
dogs, every man glad to
close his eyes.

 $^{^{10}\}mbox{Lower}$ Marlborough lies along the Patuxent River in Calvert County, Maryland.

monday how del. he were up and had coppe before any other Hege'ment, & led off on the march. Come Route trees cherryle a good agricultural country producing chiefly corn and tobacco. The low of reper Mearlbourgh which he Enleved about now dis day wer a de lahidaleel feluce, although the shirl town of Prince Langis County. Our nom Cang me mude at Bulli terry over the Toulevere river I over men mere celement beaten out. The Sta, however, appeared to strend the falique as hell as the Regnesquencers and belle Nean the Khole Islant Tegiment du agernanis monde has in the cerenty up Anounded I the great farms showed health & compost. This afterhow the much duegged budly money of the men being ferri sore, and all Extremely lived The mon would beg down at the road Lide at Every half it was hard work to Stare theme up I pelied the son fellows very much, & often trulked Carrying a mestret, to let some poon tired saldien ride About will a clock though the trees, the band at road Lide at Every half to I was hard work a stare there

Monday Nov 3d. We were up and had coffee before any other Regiment, & led off on the march. Our route was through a good agricultural country, producing chiefly corn and tobacco. The town of Upper Marlborough which we entered about noon this day was a dilapidated place, although the shire town of Prince George's County. 11 Our noon camp we made at Ball's Ferry¹² over the Pautuxent river & our men were almost beaten out. The 5th, however, appeared to stand the fatigue as well as the Pennsylvanians and better than the Rhode Island Regiment.

The afternoon's march

was in the county of Anarundel¹³ & the great farms showed wealth & comfort. This afternoon the march dragged badly, many of the men being foot sore, and all extremely tired. The men would lay down at the road-side at every halt, & it was hard work to start them up. I pitied the poor fellows very much, & often walked, carrying a musket, to let some poor tired soldier ride

About nine o clock, we saw the camp fires of the advanced guard, glimmering through the trees. The band at once struck up a lively time and we marched into camp

¹¹Upper Marlborough is the county seat of Prince Georges County, Maryland.

 $^{^{12}}$ Not to be confused with Ball's Bluff or Balls' Crossroads in Virginia.

¹³Anne Arundel County, Maryland.

of men to muchel have seen hard to find. Town me lug, Ceptu Kendling a few fires, with not a moultiful to Eat, lend but little male. Henever me got along some how without much grundling the next day our rections did not arrive in camp and the men ment half famithed, but me made it up in the Evening by a glerices trepper of slewed Cem mission mes to disperse all armed bands of secultarists, and, prevent any distribune of the Election The Rhode Island Regiment turn of Loner hundoningh I the Ith Slaged behind in Camp ready of Called upon The first night we had rain I showed the men how to · make small shillen tents with Their blankels, for Two men. The Id day me drilled six the manual of worms, & fille Ta vacanto places in our stencels with plenty of fresh keep and coppee The mere having rested 24 hours he marched home in prilly good slight. All along the line the niew behaved with Their blankers, for Two men. The Id day me drilled sin doe

and
a more wretchedly fatigued set
of men it would have been
hard to find. Down we lay,
after kindling a few fires, with
not a mouthful to eat, and
but little water. However
we got along somehow without
much grumbling. The next day
our rations did not arrive
in camp and the men were
half famished; but we made
it up in the evening by a
glorious supper of stewed
beans

Our mission was to disperse all armed bands of secessionists, and prevent any disturbance of the Election. 14 The Rhode Island Regiment was sent to & occupy the town of Lower Marlborough & the 5th stayed behind in camp, ready if called upon. The first night we had rain & I showed the men how to make small shelter tents with their blankets, for two men. The 2d day we drilled in the manual of arms, & filled the vacant places in our stomachs with plenty of fresh beef and coffee

The men having rested 24 hours we marched home in pretty good style. All along the line the men behaved with the utmost order, & we received the written thanks of the General 15 in

¹⁴Some thought that Confederate sympathizers in southern Maryland would attempt to disrupt the November election. The election went on without incident. Pride, *Brave Boys*, 47-48.

¹⁵Oliver Otis "O. O." Howard (1830-1909) graduated from West Point in 1854. He led a brigade of New England troops at First Manassas. He received his commission as brigadier general, United States Volunteers on September 3, 1862 as was assigned a brigade under General Silas Casey. This brigade consisted of the Fourth Rhode Island and the 45th and 81st Pennsylvania. Ezra J. Warner, Generals in Blue: Lives of the Union Commanders (Baton Rouge: LSU Press, 1964), 237; John A. Carpenter, Sword and Olive Branch: Oliver Otis Howard (Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh Press, 1964), 29 and Thomas L. Livermore, Days and Events, 1860-1866 (Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin, 1920), 29.

Comment for our good conduct. Nov 6. To-day me commenced to removate & clean our camp and make Everything Comfortable, Oren regular calls and drills were also mistituled. The mon toon recoverel from their hang, & ils meidents & little spirotes of from and handship furnished mulical for money a comp fice gordif. On the 12 the held our find Regimental court martial I Tried two privales for small affernel On the 16th the Brigade has reviewed by this Een leavey. my look plant under anesting Cen the 22d Class Long joine This day had our first Regimen. Tul firing, and Lieut hages left on recuiling lewice, by orders from heavywasters. Visited The Camp of the Lary Island Legiment, Lant Cal lover Ing brother River by Erri Nonard. 8th Con Refinant annived 2.4 Th Frank Suggroud died. He was an steelleve young man, and a great favorite of mine. I closed his Eyel. the Camp of the Lary Weens Regiment, Lant Cal lover

command for our good conduct.

Nov 6. Today we commenced to renovate & clean our camp and make everything comfortable. Our regular calls and drills were also instituted. The men soon recovered from their tramp & its incidents & little episodes of fun and hardship furnished material for many a camp fire gossip.

On the 12th held our first Regimental court martial & tried two privates for small offenses

On the 16th the Brigade was reviewed by Brig Gen Casey. ¹⁶ Maj Cook ¹⁷ placed under arrest.

On the 19th Brigade drill.

On the 22d, Capt Long ¹⁸ joined This day had our first Regimental firing; and Lieut. Crafts ¹⁹ left on recruiting service, by orders from headquarters. Visited the camp of the Long Island Regiment, Lieut Col Cross, ²⁰ my brother.

23d, Review by Gen Howard ²¹. 81st Penn Regiment

24th Frank
Heywood²² died. He was an excellent young man, and a great favorite of mine. I closed his eyes.
He died just at reveille — the last bugle notes ushered his soul into the land of spirits.

¹⁶Silas Casey (1807-1882), best known for his *System of Infantry Tactics*, graduated from West Point in 1826. He received his commission as brigadier general, United States Volunteers in August 1861. Soon thereafter, he commanded the Third Division of Erasmus D. Keyes' Corps Fourth Corps). Warner, *Generals in Blue*, 75.

¹⁷William W. Cook, of Derry, N.H., was appointed major September 24, 1861. He was likely placed under arrest for appearing drunk at the review. Wounded at Fair Oaks, he resigned on July 17, 1862. Pride, *Brave Boys*, 50 and William Child, "Complete Roster," from *A History of Fifth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers, In the American Civil War*, 1861-1865 (Bristol, N.H.: R.W. Musgrove, 1893), 42. Child's history forms the first part of this book. A "Complete Roster" of the Fifth New Hampshire makes up the bulk of part II and is numbered separately. Hereinafter, information from the first part will be cited as *Fifth New Hampshire*; from the second, "Complete Roster."

 $^{18}\text{Charles H.}$ Long, a 28 year-old resident of Claremont, N.H., was appointed captain of Company G. Wounded at Antietam on September 17, 1862, Long resigned his commission in November 1862. Child, "Complete Roster," 114.

¹⁹Welcome A. Crafts lived in Milan, N.H. and was first lieutenant in Company B. He would later serve as captain, major and lieutenant colonel of the Fifth. He mustered out on June 28, 1865 as a brevet colonel. Crafts brought Cross' body back to Lancaster after the Battle of Gettysburg. Child," *Complete Roster*," 44 and Child, *Fifth New Hampshire*, 212.

²⁰Nelson Cross (1824-1897), was Edward Cross's half brother. He served in the Mexican War and later enlisted in the 67th New York, the "e;Long Island Regiment"e He became its colonel and later was promoted to brevet brigadier general and brevet major general for distinguished service. Roger D. Hunt and Jack R. Brown, *Brevet Brigadier Generals in Blue* (Gaithersburg, Md.: Olde Soldier Books, 1990), 137.

²¹General O. O. Howard.

 $^{22}\!Francis$ (Frank) Heywood was from Lancaster, N.H., Cross's hometown. He mustered in as a 22 year-old private in Company B. Child, "Complete Roster," 87.

Nov 2 6 The Allented a grund Review of regular hooks, by Ein Hode ceround the lines in close by Een allo Chilland, while the hoops murched bust. They looked well, and were synip. ped in good etyle. Nor 27, This agternoon, while me mere musking prepurations to celebrate the New Hampshire dunksgrowy, orders came trunt-Jening us to the trisies of seen Frenner & instantly ageir orders To puch my Cook the day's rections Cent a ready to march at duplight the west worming across the botomae, hedwerly all mes hurry + herle. It was had to been over Camp, I all the nice fixtures me had accomballed, test Every Lody was Elated at the thought of gelling into the Evenings Country, o ne soon forfal about crev thanksquing preparations in the joy of hiering the heled locality of Beadensbury Nov If Revieles at 12 part 3 this morning & Everybody on the alent leappee was low Served & there at Ir part of the Towned" branded, our ants fell x Soon after me morehed quity off the ground with much Colori neaving & pot sand of hiering the heled locality of Beadensburg

Nov 26th Attended a grand review of regular troops, by Gen M'Clelland,²³ near Washington Rode around the lines in the staff escort of Gen Casey. Stood close by Gen. McClelland, while the troops marched past. They looked well, and were equipped in good style.

Nov 27. This afternoon, while we were making preparations to celebrate the New Hampshire Thanksgiving, 24 orders came transferring us to the Division of Gen Sumner, 25 & instantly after orders to pack up, cook two day's rations and be ready to march at daylight the next morning across the Potomac. Instantly all was hurry & bustle. It was hard to leave our camp, & all the nice fixtures we had accumulated, but every body was elated at the thought of getting into the enemy's country, & we soon forgot about our Thanksgiving preparations in the joy of leaving the hated locality of Bladensburg.

Nov 28 Reveille at 1/2 past 3 this morning, & everybody on the alert. Coffee was soon served & then at 1/2 past 4 the "General" sounded, our tents fell & soon after we marched gaily off the ground with much colors waving & pa band playing.

²³George Brinton McClellan (1826-1885) ranked second in the West Point class of 1846. Lincoln chose him to command the Army of the Potomac after the Battle of First Manassas and he soon became the favorite of his men. A staunch Democrat, he feuded with members of the administration, but he brought order to and inspired the Army of the Potomac. His failure to seize the initiative, particularly following a Union victory, led to his removal as commander of the Army of the Potomac in August 1862. He was returned to command after the Union defeat at the Battle of Second Manassas, but his dawdling after the Battle of Antietam proved the end of his military career. He ran for U.S. President as a Democrat in 1864 and served one term as the governor of New Jersey (1878-81). Historical Times Illustrated Encyclopedia of the Civil War, Patricia L. Faust, ed. (New York: Harper and Row, 1986), 456.

²⁴The men of the Fifth planned to celebrate Thanksgiving with a large feast with food sent from their homes in New Hampshire. The expected food did not arrive until December 1861. Pride, *Brave Boys*, 50-51, 58.

²⁵Edwin Voss Sumner (1797-1863), who had come to the Army of the Potomac from his command in California, commanded a division within the Second Corps of the Army of the Potomac. In March 1862, he became commander of Second Corps and Israel B. Richardson took over command of the First Division. Howard replaced Richardson as commander of the First Brigade. The First Brigade included the Fifth New Hampshire, the 61st NewYork, the 64th New York and the 81st Pennsylvania. Warner, *Generals in Blue*, 237, 403, 489-490.

Our coule led at thereofe heest. mylen City & as the passed along Rumplecenia Avenue the Cegiment received many Encommences from hundreds of Spectators, & the Band played Splendidly. About noon me Crossed The Long Bridge and Intered the preciones of hingmia In Every direction could be seen the white tents of our corney, I Micercy of the hills mene owned with froming salleries and shary forts. Our write led set through the ancient City of Alexandria. Nece me mude a shirt halt and our band interlained the good perple of the with several fine pieces of music. Just at dark we encumped on an old clamp green lately occupied by a New York Regiment. Stering dee night we had wein & a cold wind I look where with Teneral fremmen bality from leveligernice, an old and distinguished officer of the Regular Army he the Theet night, sleeping one with few blanker, and quite Exposed, I took a violent cold I of course had one of my old Lever and ague allecks, to scoone that I was not able to murch with the Regiment next day, much to my regret, and I remained at the hense of some very 12 ind people on the road. How Soth frincel Army he the Theet night, sleeping one with few blunkels, and quile

Our route led us through Washington City & as we passed along Pennsylvania Avenue the Regiment received many encomiums from hundreds of spectators, & the Band played splendidly. About noon we crossed the Long Bridge and entered the precincts of Virginia. In every direction could be seen the white tents of our army, & many of the hills were crowned with frowning batteries and strong forts. Our route led us through the ancient city of Alexandria. Here we made a short halt and our band entertained the good people of the with several fine pieces of music. Just at dark we encamped on an old camp ground lately occupied by a New York Regiment. During the night we had rain & a cold wind. I took supper with General Sumner, lately from California, an old and distinguished officer of the Regular Army. In the That night, sleeping out with a few blankets, and quite exposed, I took a violent cold & of course had one of my old fever and ague attacks, so severe that I was not able to march with the Regiment next day, much to my regret, and I remained at the house of some very kind people on the road. Nov 30th Joined the Regiment this morning at the new camp near Fort Worth.

Dec: 1 A Ouid ogo, me minihi pay, refe to Oct 31de Doc & The May Marked one on picket duty to the advanced lines, distance about four miles. Regimental line formed at I in the morning - 816 rank and file, he received soreling cheer from the Thode Islander the Tenn & Myck troops. Gens Lumen French and Nowand accompanied us. At hoon me reached Edeele's Will, and took possession, Thuring out our pich ets to fill up a gap selvern the brigades of law. Ledgwich Cend Blenken I rode avound pen-Smally and ported the entire hicket line, and rach day of the fine me med out I mas at Each post alleade a reform in the fact system, and when me famshed our term of duty mined the Compliments of Lens Hinard and See 12. Last night about I or clock the Rhude Falund hubiled aff, some said to to hiel Or to Camp Lummers as I named the Camp on Edsele's Nill, Toon offer, fire as I mas going to ted bed, weders came to form the Compliments of dens Kinard and Lumen 850 12 / x 2 1 1T

Dec. 1st Paid off one month's pay, up to Oct 31st

Dec 6 This day started out on picket duty, to the advanced lines, distance about four miles. Regimental line formed at 9 in the morning — 816 rank and file. We received rousing cheers from the Rhode Islanders the Penn & N. York troops. Gens Sumner, French²⁶, and Howard accompanied us. At noon we reached Edsall's Hill,²⁷ and took possession, throwing out our pickets to fill up a gap between the brigades of Gens. Sedgwick²⁸ and Blenker.²⁹

I rode around personally, and posted the entire picket line, and each day of the five we were out, I was at each post.

Made a reform in the "pass" system, and when we finished our tour of duty received the compliments of Gens Howard and Sumner.

Dec 12. Last night about 9 o'clock the Rhode Island Regiment got under arms and marched off, some said to the hill or to Camp Sumner, as I named the camp on Edsall's Hill. Soon after, just as I was going to bed bed, orders came to form the Regiment as soon as possible, without noise.

 $^{^{26}}$ William H. French (1815-1881) received his appointment as brigadier general in September 1861. He commanded the Third Brigade, First Division of Sumner's Second Corps. Warner, *Generals in Blue*, 161-162.

²⁷The Fifth was encamped at Camp California, named in honor of Sumner, who had previously commanded U.S. troops in that state. This camp was located three miles west of Alexandria. Edsall's Hill, a picket outpost which the Fifth frequented, lay southwest of Camp California near Springfield, Virginia. Pride, *Brave Boys*, 52, 62.

 ²⁸John Sedgwick (1813-1864), graduated from West Point in 1837.
 He became brigadier general, United States Volunteers in August 31, 1861.
 He commanded the Second Division of Sumner's Second Corps. Warner, Generals in Blue, 430-431.

²⁹Brigadier General Louis Blenker (1812-1863) initially commanded a division in the Army of the Potomac, but later helped organize the defenses of Washington, D.C. Warner, *Generals in Blue*, 37.

len human ordered me to report. to how & while Col Jungley toal forming the Regiment I reputed to the ald lear, when I found frest muching his horse " He g Amuel's Brigade ?" " am" Then take Command. Moreh on writer Edsell's Nill, as Som as posital" I formed the Brigate, marched off, and mus som priced by the ken-Iral. Arriving in the Kiel he wooh rep positions, & with the Urlillery which had also treak, I got an hours sleep on the grand mean a small At daylight me morehed back, & mere half hay home when orders came to face obent and march kack again! This was rathen hard tut I back we went without me menetiful, to Ear and the men very thirty. It noon coun hogens came up with bread and Coffer. All day me remained under cerus & when night came muched buck. Therespent to whole the men behaved with great brosery, Carliness and discution menether to Ear ain the mon

very thaily. It noon our

General Sumner ordered me to report to him, & while Col Langley³⁰ was forming the Regiment I reported to the old Gen., whom I found just mounting his horse. He said, "Are you senior Colonel of Howard's Brigade?" "I am." "Then take command. March on towards Edsall's Hill, as soon as possible."

I formed the Brigade, marched off, and was soon joined by the General. Arriving on the Hill we took up positions, & with the Artillery which had also come up, waited until daybreak. I got an hour's sleep on the ground near a small fire

At daylight we marched back, & were half way home when orders came to face about and march back again! This was rather hard, but back we went, without one mouthful to eat and the men very thirsty. At noon our wagons came up with bread and coffee. All day we remained under arms, & when night came marched back. Throughout the whole the men behaved with great bravery, coolness, and discretion.

Dec 15. Had a visit from Mr. Grant & Dr Irwin. 31

 $^{^{30}}$ Samuel G. Langley, of Manchester, N.H., was appointed lieutenant colonel on October 26, 1861. He later resigned on December 1, 1862. Child, "Complete Roster," 108.

³¹Both unidentified.

December 22, Spent all the part neck at Brigade Drill render Growel Heround. December 25 the To-day Celebraha Christman with rarions garres 26th learnend der our vinte all day on our tents. haid off. Total amount paid \$36,000. Sent to not over \$ 23,000 jan 14 Regiment manhed on picked duty under Line leal Langly at Edsill's Hill. Being afuthed an Ioneral Court meetice I did how for at first, & wet Tode out to can't Elech day and vitiled the picket, carpe Bailon & forty men, my bother Richard Lety wan proced with a part of the company Scriled borounds the energy lines I fromplet in one prisoner or in Cowl he compled no the moor the snow a much lein ande deip cedley the 2 10-day lov Leny - How Allen Jenny 18crelience of frate visited come Mayice all day, the Enluces much Ushere Huell. received adons to be the to · Julersh for the front with The Regimenters duy retin deep Fish 2 10-day lov Muchaley

December 22. Spent all the past week at Brigade Drill under General Howard.

December 25th To-day celebrated Christmas with various games 26th Commenced on our winter quarters.

Jan 1, 1862 Worked all day on our tents.

Jan 13. Regiment paid off. Total amount paid \$36,000. Sent to NH over \$23,000

Jan 14 Regiment marched on picket duty under Lieut Col Langley, at Edsall's Hill. Being detailed on General Court Martial I did not go at first, but rode out to camp each day, and visited the pickets. Capt Barton³² & forty men, my brother Richard³³ being rear guard with a part of the company, scouted towards the enemy's lines & brought in one prisoner & ten cows. We encamped in the woods the snow & mud being ancle deep.

Tuesday, Feb 2 To-day Gov Berry & Hon. Allen Tenney, Secretary of State visited camp & stayed all day. The Governor made a short speech.

Feb 3 [4 written over], Last evening received orders to be ready to march for the front with the Regiment – 2 day's rations & 40 rounds ammunition. Proved to be a false alarm.

³²Ira Barton, a resident of Newport, N.H., was the son of a Republican politician, Levi Barton. Although appointed captain of Company E in October 1862, Cross did not have faith in his abilities as an officer and Barton eventually resigned on September 6, 1862. Child, "Complete Roster," 13 and Travis and Pride, Brave Boys, 158.

³³Cross's bother, Richard E. "Dick" Cross (1834-1894), was appointed first lieutenant of Company H on October 12, 1861. He later served as captain of Company K, major, and lieutenant colonel but left the regiment on August 4, 1864 as a result of a court-martial verdict. The disability "resulting from dismissal" was removed January 16, 1865 and he returned to service. Child, "Complete Roster," 45 and Pride, Brave Boys, 264.

Heb 22 Celebrated the Day by listening to the Firence Address of
Sen Harhington. In the afternoon
Arieled with the NH Buttery,
which came to visit us.
Heb 23d. Read the order for
promotions and appointments
on parade.

Lt look Leengly now present, sich March 1. / Leavy enow storm all day and cet night a terriple rain. Morch 3. feet as me now packed up to go home received orders to moule to Apring field micel blution two miles distant and support Een dervand. Amived at fuigfilel & severacked near the Melin Merch le Recionnel orden to move up to Borner Molian near the humy. Reached Burke's put define North, after a hand mank and camped in a pine of woods. Much & About Il o'clock at night was ordered to form the Regiment weed heaten + the Regiment render mo miles, one mile at double quick'- formed in a fried and waited for the evening but they did not love up. Muchel home Regiment delianed nobly-officers to men cool and Collected. It form the Kegirnent and well heaten + who Regiment render

Feb 22 Celebrated the day by listening to the Farewell Address of Gen Washington. In the afternoon drilled with the NH Battery,³⁴ which came to visit us.

Feb 23d. Read the order for promotions and appointments on parade.

March Feb 28. Marched on picket Lt Col Langley not present, sick

March 1. Heavy snow storm all day and at night a terrible rain. March 3. Just as we were packed up to go home received orders to march to Springfield³⁵ mail station two miles distant, and support Gen Howard. Arrived at Springfield & bivouacked near the station. March 6 Received orders to move up to Burke's Station³⁶ near the enemy. Reached Burke's just before dark, after a hard march and camped in a piece of woods. March 8 About 11 o'clock at night was ordered to form the Regiment and march to the front. Long roll beaten & the Regiment under arms in five minutes. Marched two miles, one mile at "doublequick" - formed in a field and waited for the enemy, but they did not come up. Marched home. Regiment behaved nobly – officers & men cool and collected. March 9 Marched home on the RR track 15 miles.

³⁴This was likely the First New Hampshire Light Artillery. This regiment was organized in Manchester in 1862. The regiment saw mostly action in northern Virginia and was later assigned to the Third Corps, Army of the Potomac in the summer of 1862. It was later reassigned to the First Corps after Antietam and was mustered out in June 1865 as part of the Second Corps. Frederick H. Dyer, *Compendium of the War of the Rebellion* (New York: T. Yoseloff, 1959), vol. 3, 1346-1347.

³⁵Springfield is in Fairfax County, Virginia.

³⁶Located in Fauquier County, Virginia.

Meande 19. Liest night from after 12 villam order come to prepare to munde as day light next morning, with three days eatiens. Heade Every preparation and foun after daylight Sunner Onsin moved forming a portion of the green advance of the Cenny of the Polonice. I Communitat the advanced grand the complenees of the Regiment under might leach leading ogg. After the site came a balley of utilley, then are sepulation of dragoon, Them the Brightes of Horner French & Meagles. Sirilly agter the tedruneed queted curve him himsen, in Command of the Division. It reined well day and the roads were unde deep with mud, one the hoops muched will. Welended the pit aley to Phinestern Hill, & husted for the night 11th Meanle of he the morning the here shows bright & plear - The whole devine meet Encomped amend forming a punt and meetical light. It Eleven i clock Madeil again and marked to Sungs is Melin, in the average & alex RR, where me compet for the night. lepter dushnew set in the scene mes grand Drunge and pictureryre. Munant of curry fines burning brightly showed the lines of buttle, and the mummer of the lerned host sounded like the sea should. 12th 18th Mented Eurly and marked along the received hack to remin me clemped for the night. lefter dusknew set in the scene men ground

March 10th 49. Last night soon after 12 o'clock orders came to prepare to march at daylight next morning, with three days rations. 37 Made every preparation and soon after daylight Sumner's division moved, forming a portion of the grand advance of the Army of the Potomac. I commanded the advanced guard – two companies of the Regiment under Major Cook leading off. After the 5th came a battery of artillery, then one squadron of dragoons, then the Brigades of Howard, French 38, & Meagher 39. Directly after the advanced guard came Gen Sumner, in command of the Division.

It rained all day and the roads were ancle deep with mud, but the troops marched well. Marched the 1st day to Brimstone Hill, & waited for the night.

March 11th ¹⁷ In the morning the sun shone bright & clear. The whole division was encamped around, forming a grand and martial sight. At eleven o'clock started again and marched to Sangster's Station, in the Orange & Alex RR, where we camped for the night. After darkness set in the scene was grand, strange, and picturesque. Thousands of camp fires burning brightly, showed the line of battle, and the murmurs of the armed host sounded like the murmuring of waves upon the distant

12th 18th Started early and marched along the railroad track to Union Mills, where we came to the first fortifications of the enemy, very

 $^{^{37}}$ The Fifth New Hampshire would be involved in a series of skirmishes along the Orange and Alexandria Railroad during March 1862. The places mentioned in Cross' journal are located along this railroad, which ran from Alexandria to Culpeper, Virginia. Pride, *Brave Boys*, 68.

³⁸Brigadier General William H. French.

³⁹Thomas Francis Meagher (1823-1867) organized the "Irish Brigade" in New York City after serving as major of the 69th New York Militia. He was appointed brigadier general on February 6, 1862 and commanded the Second "Irish" Brigade of Howard's Division. Warner, *Generals in Blue*, 317-318.

redicioney lacuted in a range of high breatures, & some factions or rather works for backines. bisited the works lend camps, finding much property o abandoned Stores 19th 13th Rude to Conhecies with Coptain Imall, a a few und Exconers to name. They were thingly located on a long ridge, nine strong rederetts parced for from to to 12 quens, very shong and to located as to Commend the Entire County, for miles account. Fine leags or timber love open & some Coursed, new from reducto to reducte, in sound cases also fine right pits, and aballis in aboutone. Behind the first nes a Band line of defence of the Rome Character hidran neve abundant how more thether so cal men had see in the maining all winder The guardens were of the hour notitientical and comfortable character, & from the apprenences this hoops had an abrendance of Every thing Many dead home lay annud, I Curitud over 30 in one loi Rode down among the campe on the left of the horns where we found abrend cent bisone of large menbest of men, with plantes of horses & military Egripments In the night me had a rident form It Marched to Is confur Court Home and Camped Heel in seen in curry more than one hour poring muched ? willer in I Curitud over 30 in one los Rode down among the campe on the

judiciously located on a range of high hills. They consisted of rifle pits, ditches, breastworks, & some batteries or rather works for batteries. Visited the works and camps, finding much property & abandoned stores.

19th 13th Rode to Centreville⁴⁰ with

Captain Sewall, a a gen⁴¹ and examined the works. They were chiefly located on a long ridge, nine strong redoubts pierced for from 6 to 12 guns, very strong and so located as to command the entire country for miles around. Fine "[illegible]" of timber some open & some covered, ran from redoubt to redoubt, in several cases also fine rifle pits, and abattis in abundance. Behind the first, was a second line of defence of the same character

Evidences were abundant that more than 50,000 men had been in the vicinity all winter. The quarters were of the most substantial and comfortable character, & from the appearances, the troops had an abundance of everything Many dead horses lay around, I counted over 30 in one lot Rode down among the camps on the left of the works, where we found abundant evidence of large numbers of men, with plenty of horses & military equipments. In the night we had a violent storm. 15th [9 written over] Marched to Fairfax County House⁴² and camped Had not been in camp more than one hour, having marched 9 miles in

the rain, when orders came to break up and march to the front. We were off in

⁴⁰Located in western Fairfax County, Virginia.

 $^{^{41}}$ Frederick D. Sewall was acting adjutant general, and later adjutant general, on Howard's staff. Carpenter, Sword and Olive Branch, 32.

⁴²The county seat of Fairfax County, Virginia.

les han 1st minules and muches until me o: clock in the morning biroucking on a hiel Lede in a Cold hind, not mont heur one mile from where we less in the Muning. Heth Musted verly Crossed the Celebrale therein of "Trull Run" and marched to an old read Clerch formed, occupied by Ten Earlier Prigade, he the ofternow rode to the few late hearqueatiers of rew Phinregued and to Municipalion Meloniences pentin is licated on as plain, & not fortified to any qual Etterit. Here might be seen the Evidinces of the refiel and deringunged reheat of the Redel army. The left of men a men of smorning viens, as mer the case with many orters thereteners, while the sauch aund nes covered with promises und willing Equipments. # 18th heret out Juaging with a small pling, & brought in A least of com. In The afternew mit aut I confecciones This morning I spent time times leapeun Eenrel, of the Wha min of my ald frutter ficered. I also writed the quality of sent finith a laylor and brought ancy time of their lines und fix trues. All unund me forest first will Cumps with Endrees of Every Congre, also, some show fully cultures Jule - Mun all day, Provence with mu Kichund my who a few duys The relieved an home no com. mund of the Shiring, to Extensive The ald fruster ficered. I also writed the quality of Elect firsts & Taylor and brught

less than 15 minutes and marched until one o'clock in the morning, bivouacking on a hill side in a cold wind, not more than one mile from where we left in the morning. 16th Started early, crossed the celebrated stream of "Bull Run" and marched to an old rebel camp formerly occupied by Gen Earle's Brigade. ⁴³ In the afternoon rode to the pa late headquarters of Gen Beauregard ⁴⁴ and to Manassas Junction Manassas Junction is located on a plain, & not fortified to any great extent. Here might be seen the evidences of the rapid and disorganized retreat of the Rebel Army. The depot was a mass of smoking ruins, as was the case with many other storehouses, while the earth around was covered with provisions and military equipments.

17 18th Went out foraging with a small party, & brought in 4 loads of corn. In the afternoon sent out 4 companies
This morning I spent much time in the quarters of Gen Ewell, formerly
Captain Ewell, of the U S A one of my old frontier friends. ⁴⁵ I also visited the quarters of Gens Smith ⁴⁶ & Taylor ⁴⁷ and brought away some of their tents and fixtures. All around we found first rate camps with evidences of every comfort. Also, some strong fortifications

20th Rained all day. Rode out with Gen Richardson, ⁴⁸ who a few days since relieved Gen Sumner in command of the Division, to examine the country.

⁴³Jubal Early (1816-1894), Confederate brigadier general and 1837 graduate of West Point, commanded a brigade under D.H. Hill in the Army of Northern Virginia at Yorktown. He was eventually assigned to a command under General Stonewall Jackson. Stephen H. Boatner, *The Civil War Dictionary*, revised edition (New York: McKay, 1987), 254-255 and Stephen W. Sears, *To the Gates of Richmond: The Peninsula Campaign* (New York: Ticknor & Fields, 1992),364, 385.

⁴⁴Pierre Gustave Toutant Beauregard (1818-1893), a Louisiana native and West Point graduate, resigned as commandant at West Point in 1861 to accept a commission as brigadier general in the Confederate Army. He commanded the bombardment of Fort Sumter and was second in command at the Battle of First Manassas. *Encyclopedia of the Civil War*, 51-52.

⁴⁵Cross had met Richard Ewell in Arizona when Ewell was the commandant at Fort Buchanan. Ewell (1817-1872) was now a major general in the Army of Northern Virginia and commanded a division under Stonewall Jackson. Pride, *Brave Boys*, 19 and Boatner, *Civil War Dictionary*, 268-269.

⁴⁶Gustavus W. Smith (1822-1896), graduated from West Point in 1842. A major general in the Confederate Army, he commanded the reserve wing of the Army of Northern Virginia at Yorktown.

He later commanded the left wing at Fair Oaks and temporarily led the Army until Robert E. Lee took over for the wounded Joseph Johnston. Boatner, *Civil War Dictionary*, 771-772 and Sears, *To the Gates of Richmond*, 366, 374, 386.

⁴⁷Richard Taylor (1826-1879), son of President Zachary Taylor, commanded a brigade in Ewell's Division in Stonewall Jackson's Command. Boatner, *Civil War Dictionary*, 827.

⁴⁸Israel Bush. Richardson (1815-1862) graduated from West Point in the Class of 1841. A veteran of the Mexican War, he was appointed brigadier general on August 9, 1861. Richardson was assigned command of the First Division of Sumner's Corps on March 13, 1862. Warner, *Generals in Blue*, 402-403 and Boatner, *Civil War Dictionary*, 697.

Manger pluced agained me by alepo E & Meterane, and 254h This moning, in the abrence of Em Honal I took comwent of the Migade. The Entire during mond; we much do over two wishes begand have never have tien & Cumped, Blanker Deienie prined Ith Stated for humention Junilian himmeled the many love 2 a closer, & drew in his number pickels 28th Howard, Brigade. was tent to make a recommissione to the Rappalamock River, I com! munded the advanced queen, as fol-Coarley Scenels To liched Sharpelovers I lemplanie je the mian 2 10 pr Pairout guns The Here and & May 6/ El my V lot home F18 Fin Got Miller 69th lat megent Sto de de cale

Charges placed against me by Capt E E Sturtevant⁴⁹ and returned by Gen. Howard.

25th This morning, in the absence of Gen Howard I took command of the Brigade. The entire division moved. We marched about two miles beyond Manassas Junction & camped. Blenker's Division joined.

27th Started for Warrenton Junction. Encountered the enemy about 2 o clock, & drove in his mounted pickets.

28th Howard's Brigade was sent to make a reconnaissance to the Rappahannock River. I commanded the advance guard as follows

[Cross diagram one]

 $^{^{49}}$ Edward E. Sturtevant, of Concord, N.H., was the first volunteer of the First New Hampshire regiment. He was appointed captain of Company A on October 12, 1861 and major in July 1862. The nature of charges mentioned is not known. Child, "Complete Roster," 175.

The much totals of the silvery were discoursed & the internety Commenced finney on our scores & thatehooter, who relieved the fire whenever offerhendly offered In this way we muchal for form hours, The enemy selling fice to heeg & Godden Hochs Com & sterns free of grain, at the same lime. allengthing to drine of the Caule & outer block. Our cardley homever Captured a great diel. Towal times I brought the two grows to the from & threw thell at the money but do and know with wheat Effect About of Phe our scerel, came when a large dolly of the enemy in the railroad near the Roppulanced Helien. They were widently louding Cary and prepluing to hear. me the how grown at work on their I have word to the uneral, who enduced up. Hazurds Bulley & formet lives of lealth. This need the mittent when me Thould have purked in of me had done to and made a rigories actack we might, with mucel loss were cut of a hair of can and five or six mended of the Enemy, when we did more it was too late. For therment lens thankhoven had a brish offin with the rear great of the Energy as they reliented across the large Ruilroad brilling as the Rospelsenwork As we neured cents. Then more Theres The role blow up their bridge and might with much low have out of a hair of can and five or six

The mounted pickets of the enemy were discovered, & the[y] instantly commenced firing on our scouts & sharpshooters, who returned the fire whenever opportunity offered In this way we marched for four hours, the enemy setting fire to hay & fodder stacks, corn, & barns full of grain, at the same time attempting to drive off the cattle & other stock. Our cavalry, however, captured a great deal. Several times I brought the two guns to the front & threw shell at the enemy, but do not know with what effect. About 4 PM our scouts came upon a large body of the enemy on the railroad near the Rappahannock Station. They were evidently loading cars and preparing to leave. I set the two guns at work on them & sent word to the General, who ordered up Hazard's Battery⁵⁰ & formed lines of battle. 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 lines & sharpshooters had a brisk affair with the rear guard of the enemy as they retreated across the large Railroad bridge on the Rappahannock As we neared and threw more shells the rebels blew up their bridge and set the fragments on fire, and instantly opened on us from a battery on the

⁵⁰George W. Hazzard was Captain of 4th US Artillery, the artillery unit of Howard's Brigade. Hazzard would later be killed in the action at Glendale, Virginia. Sears, *To the Gates of Richmond*, 276, 289.

west being of the river. The fire bull a while 12 hr thor fill iet innide om kirmente line the orker intende for lowed - one slicking selven the two led horses of one of the our gues & the other piet paring over coneflery B. bor grans motered limbered and moved to a hill close at hand where doller reence of fend, my leg ment referting there. It this minent The there we store of the det woul Mismuling with the meny alrow the river, the while thou wed thell from the sullevier of the Evening coming very thier and as our frens clemed short range beent never the brenning trident. Asturing he der may to their point no hen tien is come bulle o The shell thick close to us -out Mulleving the dist over me and my horse, yet no me now infined. The men west cool muched Headily refit well clered of mor did the levible occeaning of the to frighten them The Emercel une world og me og his died to donalequick " until me mere once of runge but I did not de to, not willing to encurrye the men in much ideal as we nearly the bridge and farmis on the Stank ed Headily refer well clered of mor did the levieble ocreaming of the

South bank of the river. The first ball, a solid 12 pn shot, fell just inside our skirmish line – two others instantly followed – one striking between the two lead horses of the our guns, & the other just passing over company B. Our guns instantly limbered and moved to a hill close at hand where better range offered, my Regiment supporting them. At this moment the sharpshooters of the 5th were skirmishing with the enemy across the river. The solid shot and shell from the batteries of the enemy coming very thick, and as our guns seems short range we were moved up to the river's bank, near the burning bridge. Arriving On our way to that point no less than 15 cannon balls & three shells struck close to us one spattering the dirt over me and my horse, yet no one was injured. The men were cool, marched steadily, kept well closed up, nor did the terrible screaming of the balls & the bursting of the shells seem to frighten them. The General sent word by one of his aids to "doublequick" until we were out of range but I did not do so, not willing to encourage the men in such ideas.

As we reached the bridge and formed on the bank we saw the lines of the enemy about three-quarters of a mile off appearably about five thereward men-The afternas hand from a prisioner theo Twee's Surking mer thene) but · Their went concelled in the hords Agunos backery having how come up it was renlimbered deredly in from of my Kez innour, and Comment a ropid fire of 12 pm shells, which made a grotes tallering in the meny rounds, the Caraly moring of cit a galloh, & the scene was now trunge lend Exciling. The Hozing bridge the trenting tombe The let rugs of newset falling on The varieting lines of the meny made a sichue lory to se forgollow remenibul. The Enery moring to The right a there distance into me of the nings the balling moved dorum offorite and legalin opened fire, respected by my Regiment. The Every, som replied, but their thor flow high & no one was injured. The remained at our port until again death then witheren and murled two miles Jack to Brough a camp in the most - all hunds trul, lilerally morn out, without waiting for hipper laid down in the lesens cond Journaly Slight. 29th This day musica sach to manution Juntin, Comme in the hour Low head of cieteto. for to mention this in our Thermich the The day we captured two sociles dack to come a camp in the most - all hands truck, lilerally

off — apparently five thousand men— (we afterwards heard from a prisoner that Ewell's Division was there) but others were concealed in the woods

Hazard's battery having now come up, it was unlimbered directly in front of my Regiment, and commenced a rapid fire of 12 pn shells, which made a great scattering in the enemy's ranks, the cavalry moving off at a gallop, & the infantry at double-quick. The scene was now strange and exciting. The blazing bridge — the bursting bombs The last rays of sunset falling on the vanishing lines of the enemy, made a picture long to be forgotten remembered. The enemy moving to the right a short distance, with one of their wings. The battery moved down opposite and again opened fire, supported by my Regiment. The enemy soon replied, but their shot flew high & no one was injured. We remained at our post until after dark, then withdrew and marched two miles back to camp a camp in the woods – all hands tired, literally worn out, without waiting for supper, laid down in leaves and soundly slept. 29th This day marched back to Warrenton Junction, capturing on the way 400 head of cattle. I forgot to mention that in our skirmish the other day we captured a Lieutenant of the Black Horse

Cavalry and five privates⁵¹

⁵¹The Black Horse Troop was the nickname of Company H of the 4th Virginia Cavalry. During the last half of March, the Black Horse Troop was serving General Joseph E. Johnston as guides and scouts and was harassing the Union scouting parties along the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.
Kenneth L. Stiles, 4th Virginia Cavalry (Lynchburg, Va.: H.E. Howard, 1985), 1, 9.

Josh 13/4 hete in Cany- neather Cold and nee. And a food deep- There rations uns a large humber of Lich men. lepid 1 Muched 14 miles to It a carry new Menanal neutien - forded the sheems I camped without a month ful afine 2d muchet to the periti-I Cumped 3d Robe in the carr to alexandia, unived about Eight I clock in the troning, & Cumped in an old field, Major

Cook, Col Rungley and the Adjuteent all assent in lower, Hat commend of the Prighte, and had a hard line getting the men comportable, prinding heart all with

hearly all night

lefiel 4th. Mare my cencengements and at 9 0' clock Embarked on doard the Heaven Denceldun, mit lex amplenies & the build. The other of Companies went on the Conton with It led Langley. Beth - In own way to Hengen or Frem Menoe beletter cold and dismal

with Kulled Firmers Mannoes They the Colebrated Minitors & The Forhers Tailed Same Eminy for the Bine Ith Rushed that Points -dearts . 0 Companies went on the Conton west It look Sundle

30th & 31st Back in camp — weather cold and wet. Mud a foot deep — short rations and a large number of sick men.

April 1 Marched 14 miles to M a camp near Manassas Junction — forded three streams, & camped without a mouthful to eat.

April 2d Marched to the Junction & camped. 3d Rode in the cars to Alexandria, arrived about eight o'clock in the evening, & camped in an old field. Major Cook, ^{Lt} Col Langley and the Adjutant ⁵² all absent in town. Had command of the Brigade, and had a hard time getting the men comfortable, providing them wood and water. On my feet nearly all night.

April 4th. Made my arrangements and at 9 o' clock embarked on board the steamer Donaldson, with six companies & the band. The other 4 companies went on the Croton with Lt Col Langley.

April 5th On our way to Hampton, or Fortress Monroe Weather cold and dismal

6th Reached Fortress Monroe saw the celebrated Monitor & the Fortress. Sailed same evening for Ship Point. 53

7th Reached Ship Point — deserted works of the rebels. Rough

 $^{^{52}}$ Charles Dodd, of Boston, Massachusetts, was 25 years-old when appointed adjutant on September 24, 1861. He resigned June 13, 1863. Child, "Complete Roster," 52.

⁵³Ship Point was located 12 miles up river from the mouth of the York River in Virginia.

heater horked all day lunding the Regiment. Her men huded others The works at this point were quite thong. It thucked blending the Hores & heres he luy at this fine for for or fine days. Suring this time the Regiment furnished from 400 to soo men Euch day to work in the reads. The Men moved up to the would the point and centre of the live & formed the other devition of our army looper under her furmer let this point lunge munden of horps were uncentraled. Effect to Kuny and Cool, on the 18th we had our first Durlin Still under ancel Kieharden. Offil Isthe Received orders deterching is from Honords Brigade cont plucing the Regiment temporarily in the ingineer Prizade of Ru Worldwy, of not he here lent int to make Gabions and Jacmes While in this work I opten willed the hendres and butteries of our lines and of len it billiend me funished a delicel of Yn men to build a Legnal wiver near que Headquealen The heavy bombaromene show the worth near us, and the bushing Thells here Continually remembing, While nicking the works several large shell bust man me - one Killed a mule near Where I was stunding Sitting on my horse Shorters of the great horter ballery. Amil 1 the o'clock in the morning of May 1st 2 not men to build a Leignal wiver near an Heldereling The heavy bunbaromene

weather. Worked all day landing the Regiment. The men waded ashore The works at this point were quite strong. 8th Finished landing the stores & horses. We lay at Ship Point for four or five days. During this time the Regiment furnished 400 to 500 men each day to work on the roads.

We then moved up to H ward the front and centre of the line & joined the other Divisions of our Army Corps under Gen Sumner At this point large numbers of troops were concentrated.

April 20. Rainy and cold. On the 18th we had our first Division drill under General Richardson. 54 April 25th Received orders detaching us from Howard's Brigade and placing the Regiment temporarily in the Engineers Brigade of Gen Woodbury, 55 of NH. We were sent out to make gabions and facines. 56 While on this work I often visited the trenches and batteries of our line and saw the vast labors of our troops. By order of Gen M'Clelland⁵⁷ we furnished a detail of 75 men to build a signal tower near Gen Headquarters. The heavy bombardment shook the earth near us, and the bursting shells were continually resounding. While visiting the works several large shells burst near me - one killed a mule near where I was standing sitting on my horse Scenes and incidents of the siege - the sharpshooters & the great mortar battery. About 1 12 o'clock in the morning of May 1st I was awakened & had orders to march to the Brigade quarters 3 miles distant.

⁵⁴Brigadier General Israel Bush Richardson.

⁵⁵Daniel Woodbury (1812-1864) was a native of New London, New Hampshire.
He graduated from West Point in 1836, and served in the engineer corps, rising to the rank of captain of the pre-war Army. Despite immense pressure from his wife's family to join the Confederate Army, he remained loyal to the Union. He was promoted to brigadier general, United States Volunteers, March 19, 1862 and commanded the Volunteer Engineers Brigade under McClellan. He died of yellow fever in August 1864, after being assigned to command of the District of Key West and Tortugas. Warner, *Generals in Blue*, 570-571.

⁵⁶Gabions are open-ended baskets, made of wood or metal and fascines are bundles of brush or stakes. They are used in building retaining walls in field fortifications. Boatner, *Civil War Dictionary*, 276, 320, 693.

⁵⁷Major General George B. McClellan, commander of the Army of the Potomac.

The night mer dush & the read in a very bad andition, nevertheless me mude the march in good leasen. Arriving in Camp I just getting omselves amfertable me received enders to march buch instanten and resterne our old lakert at the ald place. The did to atamal going over our ground the second time Me Continued on labor of making goluns with Sunday morning, May 4. The night previous there mas a very heavy bombardment, Which ceased about 2 o'clock in the morning. Turkley min my som after breekquat I received thank from one of my Lundenant, in The Lignal berge that the meny had woon would forklown, I at once Hurlest for Seu Ad gris of ment the rumor fully Confirmed forming a party of officers I jude mite forklown huar a dig Shary well on the road to the hinis Enhance to the forlifications the meny has bried longe shell with percussion fuses Which Explodedon being hod upon, one of these ment of not fur from me tilling the men and mounding Several others I found more their a dozen of there dangerous higher of nar, an marked their loculity with rea plugs. The forligeculions af yorklen nore very formideble and houlignely constructed, In their heale The Eveny lest many guns and a well for them that they relucated, or they and not have withshood the fice of our hemendous batteries for half a day I found more them a dozen of these

The night was dark & the road in very bad condition, nevertheless we made the march in good season. Arriving in camp & just getting ourselves comfortable, we received order to march back instanter, and resume our old labors at the old place. We did so, as usual going over our ground a second time We continued our labor of making gabions until Sunday morning May 4. The night previous there was a very heavy bombardment, which ceased about 2 o'clock in the morning. Sunday morning, soon after breakfast I received word from one of my Lieutenants in the Signal Corps that the enemy had evacuated Yorktown. I at once started for Gen Hdqr's & found the rumor fully confirmed. Joining a party of officers I rode into Yorktown Near a big shady tree on the road to the main entrance to the fortifications, the enemy had buried large shell with percussion fuses⁵⁸ which exploded on being trod upon. One of these went off not far from me, killing two men and wounding several others. I found more than a dozen of these dangerous engines of war and marked their locality with red flags. The fortifications of Yorktown were very 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 Monday the 5th we marched, in the midst of a rain storm, to Yorktown

⁵⁸These percussion fuses, called torpedoes by Civil War soldiers, were rudimentary land mines devised by Confederate General Gabriel Rains to slow down the Federal Army advance. McClellan estimated that four or five men were killed and about a dozen wounded by these shells when the Federal soldiers moved into Yorktown. Sears, *To the Gates of Richmond*, pp. 66-67.

and brionwoked war the hulls. About nine a clock the borning of camen mus heard fiving vialeculin of it butter in our front The tounds incurred at times & their died anny writed about so o clock as the oplemen when, the connonading wees very heavy. Tom exter This we received orders to much It rained heavily - a cold toaking lain and dankness set in before me were part Jorklene, My Key ment led the Sirrian, & we bleendeed on, the mud perfectly awful, & niexed up white don't tree tops logs, brush wood nich now and then a deep hole frele of wale. Thereof this State of Minys we willed along, officeran men concerd with dire and wet to the Kun. about two o'clock in the morning me received notice that we were how needed, so hurning off into an old Comfild, we lay down the more lived & milerable of men. Howard's Brigale was the only me of the Scirties in any Love of shape the two others, thenthe and Maragher's here greetly demoralized. In the morning he got of Joan agen day brecek and marched about there miles. The main road deing impaessable, I cut a new road for a long distance checuft the now! Colement about I miles in reas of the bull fild of Williamsburg May sit Muchad buck to fordhom & climbed in a high bleef overlown ing the yerk river, Nece we remained well hundry the the 1/th. I had just he got of soon agen day brecek and manhed about there miles. The main

and bivouacked near the walls. About nine o'clock the booming of cannon was heard giving indication of all battle in our front The sounds increased at times & then died away, until about 5 o'clock in the afternoon when, the cannonading was very heavy. Soon after this we received orders to march. It rained heavily — a cold soaking rain, and darkness set in before we were past Yorktown My Regiment led the Division, & we blundered on, the mud perfectly awful, & mixed up with dirt tree tops, logs, brushwood, with now and then a deep hole full of water. Through this state of things we toiled along, officers and men covered with dirt and wet to the skin. About two o'clock in the morning we received notice that we were not needed, so turning off into an old cornfield, we lay down, the most tired & miserable of men. Howard's Brigade was the only one of the Division in any sort of shape. The two others, French's and Meagher's, were greatly demoralized. In the morning we got off soon after day break, and marched about three miles. The main road being impassable, I cut a new road for a long distance through the woods Camped about 5 miles in the rear of the battle field of Williamsburg.

May 8th Marched back to Yorktown & camped on a high bluff overlook ing the York river. Here we remained until Sunday 10t the 11th. I had just paraded the Regiment for inspection about 9 o'clock, when orders came to

poch up for Envlowed in the did 20 % about dach the Same Evening Recolect to locality tonome as Ethicai from miles about hert finel, and not over 25 miles from Ridement. Our the 12th we moved note careh in the 12th we moved note careh he had things to Ridemend. On the 18th he had things Friel, methodion of received andre to cook these days which.

On the 1 set me much to a point new brambartant vanting, where me were would into a Small Spece in the noods - the neather 20 my & warm, Will in this camp itor discomb the late Agent, came & brought the com-I missions or the opicers of my Regit who had keen appointed by me, from this points we were muched over a beautiful town Pelen's Cheek. Here me carryin a lovely and picture gree spor -our Diersion lying all overed on the crest & Lide, of the sloping liels, with the hiers pured in a vont a Siceretizal amphabled below. The old church and rean-a venevable and lingulous stifice Lita At night the scare was lovely cent sharyer a thousand glicening Carefi - fins - the low how of therewards of how. of the sloping liee, with the hieurs planted in a vout &

pack up for embarkation. We did so & about dark the same evening reached a locality known as "Eltham" four miles above West Point, ⁵⁹ and not over 25 miles from Richmond. On the 12th we moved into camp on the road to Richmond. On the 13th we had Brigade Drill, inspection & received orders to cook three days rations.

On the 15th we marched to a point near Cumberland Landing,⁶⁰ where we were crowded into a small space in the woods — the weather rainy & warm. While in this camp, Mr Liscomb, 61 the State Agent, came and brought the Commissions of the officers of my Reg't who had been appointed by me. From this point we were marched over a beautiful country, to a locality known as St. Peter's Church. Here we campin a lovely and picturesque spot – our Division lying all around on the crest & sides of the sloping hills, with the trains parked in a vast & beautiful amphitheatre below. The old church was near — a venerable and singular edifice situated in a grove of fine trees. At night the scene was lovely and strange - a thousand gleaming camp - fires - the low hum of thousands of brave men, and at 8 o'clock the clear sweet notes of the bugler &

⁵⁹Eltham's Landing was located near the junction of the York and Pamunkey Rivers. West Point was on the York River downstream from Eltham and was the terminus of the Richmond and York River Railroad.

 $^{^{60}}$ Cumberland Landing was located further up the Pamunkey River from Eltham's Landing.

⁶¹Unidentified.

aron the rolling drums, added inspiration to the same. At Evening parade the view was one to warn a voldiers heant. On the for here of the highest range of hills, mas Compet the "red attillery their puedo Colond quidons Efluctering in the treeze - the grin Camon froming over the host beneath. On Each hill the diggerent they. iments under corner, mucie playing colors wearing of the deling resteams to me a protuce of the Romance of 2 pt muched to and warm to Richmand & Took Rail Road, and Soon after moved up very near the Chick cheming River, The country have though low, possessed many beauties besides a rich wil, free from stones & very produces. Many Endownes of anciento fellements Exist - the remains of house, old gardan, fruit has now blooming in forest, and the almost obliberated Boul. On the 26 th into received orders to report to ken hemmen for duly, with my Ry't for Juliyal presposes. Munhed at day break I next morning. Found thut me were ordered to build a bridge passable for arlielen nows he Mickahiming riven and swampnow blooming in forest, and the

anon the rolling drums, added inspiration to the scene. At evening parade the view was one to warm a soldier's heart. On the far crest of the highest range of hills was camped the "red artillery,"62 their parti colored guidons fluttering in the breeze — the grim cannon frowning on the host beneath. On each hill the different Regiments under arms, music playing, colors waving, & the bright arms glittering in the declining sunbeams. It was a picture of the "Romance of War."

21st Marched to and across the Richmond & York Rail Road, and soon after moved up very near the Chickahominy River. The country here though low, possessed many beauties besides a rich soil, free from stones & very productive. Many evidences of ancient settlements exist — the remains of houses, old gardens, fruit trees now blooming in forests and the almost obliterated roads.

On the 26th inst received orders to report to Gen Sumner, for duty, with my Rg't for fatigue purposes. Marched at daybreak next morning. Found that we were ordered to build a bridge passable for artillery, across the Chickahominy river and swamp. At first f view the job seemed impossible. The 1st Minnesota

 $^{^{62}}$ Quote from poem, *Hohenlinden*, by Thomas Campbell (1777-1844), a Scottish poet known for his patriotic poems. Robertson, *The Complete Poetical Works of Thomas Campbell*, iii, xix-xx, 196-197.

Rgit had commenced and made main shearn, but he appreache to their north men as deep morass noto which they had theorem a fen logs. I rade into the Swerich incorrepreniel by Lient. Cha Howard, at cet the Eminene risk of our horses lives und our our, me selected a route for the bridge. The channel of the Sheen, proper, was endy wout 40 yards will but wel therent the Swany, the dark, almose thick, nate, ner from mo to Lix feet in depth. The Enaugh itself hus a mids of rang veg-Mulian huge heer, Saplings busher große vines & crefing plants, Boneath the water lay a ked of rich, tops Earth about the conseilence, of morlan. Inche mer the scarce of con lubery. Here we nove to build a heavy bridge happiceent to hopfat field great in mo days. It ceeshed imperible. The Ry's Stucked lerned and the men were Jone to chop, home to carry timber and some to place the bridge. afficers were placed over Each party and the north began to cet Each sut of the bridge und at its contre I will into the Incerney on The Ky is stacked arnes and the men were in the all in a pit to a

Rg't had commenced, and made a temporary bridge over the main stream, but the approach to their work was a deep morass into which they had thrown a few logs. I rode into the swamp accompanied by Lieut.

Chas Howard, ⁶³ at the imminent risk of our horses' lives and our own, we selected a route for the bridge. The channel of the stream, proper, was only about 40 yards wide, but all through the swamp, the dark, almost thick, water, was from two to six feet in depth. The swamp itself was a mass of sorry vegetation, huge trees, saplings, bushes, grape vines & creeping plants. Beneath the water lay a thick bed of rich, soft earth, about the consistency of mortar. Such was the scene of our labors. Here we were to build a heavy bridge sufficient to support field guns, in two days. It seemed impossible.

The Rg't stacked arms and the men were quickly divided into gangs, some to chop, some to carry timber, and some to place the bridge. Officers were placed over each party and the work began. w At each end of the bridge and at its centre I rode into the swamp on my horse "Jack" & personally directed the labors of my men

 $^{^{63}}$ Lieutenant Charles Howard, General Oliver Otis Howard's youngest brother, served on his staff. Carpenter, Sword and Olive Branch, 2, 23.

Cubs of havy limber here constructed from to to 25 feet apart and sunt in the nation on these "crisi" were placed large thetinger the whole being fin logo trone laid crosswise instead of plunk he some few cases the stringers buil on the top of the growing. Where the meles must very deep-tay dix feel me trill tru large orifs and placed stringers across To do all ties mork the men were obliged to later in the walls - Lamlines up to the arms pils Many large logs viene floated to the bridge from the dishence of half to mite or a mile. On the I went day my delact of hoberen med incurred by 250 men of two let the new york and ise of the Frish Thryale. The trade use during night So at to impede our optalions to a great Ethent, but me personed, of all the farty I almet knew of the critical ne-" cellity of having the bridge done and surly at possible About som the second day Sen Tremmen sent nel a band of whichy which was at once devied to my wet and with revened vigor until at surdown I had the happiness of sending mord to for Honard that the bridge mus redy for inepedien. Morenting my horse I jullapped across first, & grown the job talist and well done May 30 to Lunt might the came a heavy rain. It I lug ut might con hard the water splushing down in timenes, I thought of my tridge of its vast in -. with revened vigor until at surdown I had the happiness of sending mord to

Cribs of heavy timber were constructed from 20 to 25 feet apart, and sunk in the water—on these "cribs" were placed large "stringers" & the whole being firm, logs were laid crosswise instead of plank. In some few cases the stringers laid on top of the ground. Where the water was very deep — say six feet we built two large cribs and placed stringers across. To do all this work the men were obliged to labor in the water sometimes up to their arm pits. Many large logs were floated to the bridge from a distance of half a mile or a mile. On the second day my detail of laborers was increased by 250 men of the 64th New York and 150 of the Irish Brigade. The water rose during the night so as to impede our operations to a great extent, but we persevered. Of all the party I alone knew of the critical necessity of having the bridge done as early as possible. About noon the second day, Gen Sumner sent me a barrel of whisky which was at once issued to my wet and tired men, and the labor pushed on with renewed vigor until at sundown I had the happiness of sending word to Gen Howard that the bridge was ready for inspection. Mounting my horse I gallopped across first, & found the job solid and well done.

May 30th. Last night there came a heavy rain. As I lay at night and heard the water splashing down in torrents, I thought of my bridge — of its vast importance, & wondered if it would stand the pressure. Breakfast over off I

note accompanied by Apulant Double Frend the Pringe all vake, and do refertiel to see tromes Talueday May 31st The duadquel hour of batte die nean dilently the length of death honered onen our camps ? The lines of thousands drew near die End, But all uncendious were the Williams. The langue the Long, the saldiers story all mere perwhat in our camp, when from flow acrows the river came the room of buttle, this west about Elenen o'clock, Fortunalel my men had other dirmes ready and plenty of prince in the havestacks. At fine me heard only the callely - but soon the vollier of muskely & de rulete of the small arms could be distinctly heard. For one I file was me mere mantil, and without weiting for orders directed the men to vole die blankels and prepare for marching. Com preparations were fuse? Compeled when ordere came to be ruly to march at 10 minutes movice. I instancy formed my Ryimental line and u-And General "the set it always first!" Thunk for beneal" I anshing us I rute to my post. Guelotting along the live I wed my men that it was own march to the butile full & Every men must kup in his poor folia The brane toy ontwend with a cheen, and off we stanted. Sedgnick's Sintim of Sumneit looks led off over our tridye. and Richardan's Sinsien morched to Millery Bridge, which was built by Thunk you beneal" I anshind us I note to my post. Guelotting along the

rode accompanied by Adjutant Dodd Found the Bridge all safe, and so reported to Gen Sumner.

Saturday, May 31st The dreadful hour of battle drew near. Silently the angel of death hovered over our camps. The lives of thousands drew near 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 eleven o'clock. Fortunately my men had their dinners ready and plenty of provisions in their haversacks. At first we heard only the artillery — but soon the vollies of musketry & the rattle of the small arms could be distinctly heard. For once I felt that we were wanted, and without waiting of 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 10 minutes notice. I instantly formed my Regimental line and reported the 5th "ready." "As usual" said the General⁶⁴ "the 5th is always first!" "Thank you, General" I answered as I rode to my post. Gallopping along the line I told my men that it was our march to the battle field & every man must keep in his pos place. The brave boys answered with a cheer, and off we started. Sedgwick's Division of Sumner's Corps led off over our bridge, and Richardson's Division marched to Miller's Bridge, which was built by the 81st Penn Vols, Col Miller. 65 The 2d Brigade, Gen French, had the

⁶⁴General Oliver Otis Howard.

⁶⁵Colonel James Miller, commander of the 81st Pennsylvania Infantry. Francis Amasa Walker, *History of the Second Army Corps in the Army of the Potomac* (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1886), 4.

advance, and succeeded in passing over the bridge, but the fast riving values fore rented the other brigades from Crossing, to we had to morch rep the stream theo miles until we came to the Bridge britt by my Rey's Tedowich meanwhile pushed on It reached the battle filed in lime to assist in cheeking the omen't lide of the repels. With the roan of butter in our East we prished on coron the bridge over the muddly & brumpled fields beyond unte me gained the high growns, and hasters for a few minents in a broad and bown. liful file of wheat which was almore ready for the sickle. Here the dirtion desel up. The refuid vollies of morkely & booming of cannon hus now incernent, & the Charge of Sound indicaled to a soldiers Ean the advance on relicate of the offormy hors. The ofternoon was sork and rainy When the Column again moved Evening has done at hand An hourt rapid month, thurugh mud and water, brought ut close to the batter field - but for some Cime the dir of the fight had state ened, and only a few seathers dropfing show were heard. In which darkness our column formed, and the whole Dirting Justing Jedgnick's tied and battle field to take position in front of the heavy ready for next marning. mud and water, brought ut close to the batter field - but for some

advance, and succeeded in passing over the bridge, but the fast rising waters prevented the other brigades from crossing, so we had to march up the stream two miles until we came to the Bridge built by my Reg't. Sedgwick meanwhile pushed on & reached the battle field in time to assist checking the onward tide of the rebels.

With the roar of battle in our ears we pushed on across the bridge over the muddy & trampled fields beyond until we gained the high ground, and halted for a few moments in a broad and beautiful field of wheat which was almost ready for the sickle. Here the division closed up. The rapid vollies of musketry & booming of cannon was now incessant, & the change of sound indicated to a soldier's ear the advance or retreat of the opposing hosts. The afternoon was dark and rainy. When the column again moved evening was close at hand. An hour's rapid march, through mud and water, brought us close to the battle field — but for some time the din of the fight had slackened, and only a few scattered dropping shots were heard. In thick darkness our columns formed, and the whole Division, passing Sedgwick's tired and blood-stained force, marched across the battle field to take position in front of the enemy ready for the next morning. nine o'clock It was now after nine o'clock - very dark, and nothing

and be hand but the ground of the mounded, I Amothered words of Command at he mind into position. The filet that covered with mundel men. Some begged for make some that their mounds might be dressed and some for blanket as the night air of the nightoring swamps chilled Their meakened bories. Is I note along one from fellow Said - Son's head on me sin - I am budly munded and Tous sake give me a little trate I'm a Musissippion, show theingh both legs" Another - "Gentlemen, for Heaven't vake help ret to the hospital- we are pregging here," And so it was, from all sides. - Enough to more the most hardoned haat to sympathy, he halled. Where's Col hois" asked Ein Honard. "Here In " said the Col riding fireand into the darkness towards the voice, Hink your reg'e formand and report to sen Richardon," was the orden. The Ply's has in Close Column of densions right in from St Col Langley brught formed the who said "Col brown I'm going to que you dit advanced quark. Holds your position until you are whiffeel on relievel." De ken gare me som gancral directions about the lines of batters I life me wiete one of his slaft who Was the to show me die ground I ad Fancel some Too pades beyned the Tiste line of saller and deplined who said tol 6000, on going to que you die advanced quark. Holde your position until you are whiffeel

could be heard but the groans of the wounded & smothered words of command, as we moved into position. The field was covered with wounded men. Some begged for water, some that their wounds might be dressed, and some for blankets as the night air of the neighboring swamps chilled their wounded bodies. As I rode along one poor fellow said — "Don't tread on me, sir — I am badly wounded and very cold!" Another — "Stranger, for God's sake give me a little water — I'm a Mississippian, shot through both legs" Another — "Gentlemen, for Heaven's sake help us to the hospital — we are freezing here" And so it was, from all sides. - enough to move the most hardened heart to sympathy. We halted. "Where's Col Cross" asked Gen Howard. "Here, sir" said the Col riding forward into the darkness towards the voice. "March your reg't forward and report to Gen Richardson," was the order. The Reg't was in close columns of divisions right in front. Lt Col Langley brought forward the men, while I reported to the General, who said "Col Cross, I'm going to give you the advanced guard. Hold your position until you are whipped or relieved." He then gave me some general directions & information about the lines of battle, & left me with one of his staff, who was to show me the ground. I ad vanced some 200 paces beyond the first line of battle and deployed column — then moved forward until I was about 300 paces from the first line. I then detached two

companies, namely It & be at skirmithers I portile them myself. The order of balle mes then as follows forest Line of Eleirminken brut forest Jonese Rail roat The Ry's in line of butter Ein French Frigade 3 Ryier of House It Phyade + + + + + + Balling Em Meagher's Phijave Balling

companies, namely, A & C as skirmishers, & posted them myself. The order of battle was then as follows

[Cross diagram two]

Such was the onlar of baller on Salurday night May 31 ofter one day of bloody shipe during which her Confederates har driven cases? Dinsien from its camp and captured a large amount of pupuly. The arrival of Ledjuick's Direlia aline somed the army from a disestion defeat, and he it remember I Ledymiki Dinding oroused the Mick whoming swenty on the bridge of lugs To not long, built by the tifth New Humpshire Regiment > / Let the impartial historian remember. This. My men buil down is line of balle their arms loaded and by their side. I requested all the afficien that Could do so to Keep anake and walkful. Sentinels were perless in from of Each Company. The horses shoul Close by ready Suddled. It was al-Eleven o'clock defore see the accerements new made - the night very durk and cloudy. leal Lungley and major Cook land down to sleep, and I spread my clock on the ground and laid down, but not to close my Eyes My Regiment was the aleesne clock of the army, and with the responsibility upon my mind of that position I had no desire to deep. One fact I have disere to note, namely the Her Thor & Mucher of the nich Prigade mad much in the march to the buttle field and while the army but leing posled Schanded in a very digreeful Style Thereting and reding about he a My Regiment was the aleesne clock of the army, and with the

Such was the order of battle on Saturday night May 31 after one day of bloody strife during which the Confederates had driven Casey's Division⁶⁶ from its camp and captured a large amount of property. The arrival of Sedgwick's Division alone saved the army from disastrous defeat, and be it remembered Sedgwick's Division crossed the Chickahominy swamp on the bridge of logs 70 rods long, built by the Fifth New Hampshire Regiment! Let the impartial historian remember this. My men laid down in line of battle their arms loaded and by their sides I requested all the officers that could do so, to keep awake and watchful. Sentinels were posted in front of each company. The horses stood close by ready saddled. It was at eleven o'clock before all the arrangements were made - the night very dark and cloudy Col Langley and Major Cook laid down to sleep, and I spread my cloak on the ground and laid down, but not to close my eyes My Regiment was the alarm clock of the army, and with the responsibility upon my mind of that position I had no desire to sleep. One fact I here desire to note, namely, that Gen Thos F. Meagher of the Irish Brigade was drunk on the march to the battle field, and while the army was being posted behaved in a very disgraceful style, shouting and riding about in a manner highly unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, especially

⁶⁶Casey was now commanding the Third Division of Keyes' Corps (Fourth Corps). He received a commission as major general, United States Volunteers, and a brevet commission for brigadier general in the Regular Army for his action at Fair Oaks. Warner, *Generals in Blue*, 75.

in such an occasion. In Lill Knoght, surger of my Regionant Sat up with me, and in a low love me welled of the impending buttle, while the men slike the deep slup of norn and tired men. For fellows! To many it has the last of carely showhen - Their last sweet dream as home o friends for the End of their days has at hand - for hundredray others du next night nas to de out of munds and Suffering - cond yet they slipe! Hours one o'clock in the morning I resulued to ascerdain to meaning of many lights which for some tind had seen moving about in the worts on on right flank. In corning on the file I had been told that they belonget to our mon-a part of sen Couchs Firsting but it did not deen possible. There are the information came from a staff officer I orffored it to he conect. Torcher were moving around in the words, wind non & this voices Could be hund. There lights were now more than 300 years from my line, & a singular tuspician owned my mind that they treve consider rebel hands, Ac-Cordingly I make up Mupor Cook, and Lout him with Company to to recenortne the form returned with the informalien that in the woods. In order to be sure I detal formand about, picking my way among de than For yours from my line, I a singuler suspicion oversed my mind that they were corried in rebile hands. He-

on such an occasion.

Dr. L. M. Knight, ⁶⁷ surgeon of my Regiment sat up with me, and in a low tone we talked of the impending battle, while the men slept the deep sleep of worn and tired men. Poor fellows! To many it was the last of earthly slumber — their last sweet dream of home & friends — for the end of their days was at hand — for hundreds of others the next night was to be one of wounds and suffering — and yet they slept!

About one o'clock in the morning I resolved to ascertain the meaning of many lights which for some time had been moving about in the woods on our right flank. On coming on the field I had been told that they belonged to our men — a part of Gen Couchs Division, ⁶⁸ but it did not seem possible. Still, as the information came

possible. Still, as the information came from a staff officer I supposed it to be correct. Torches were moving around in the woods, and now & then voices could be heard. These lights were not more than 300 yards from my line, & singular suspicion crossed my mind that they were carried in rebel hands. Accordingly I woke up Major Cook, and sent him with Company B to reconnoitre. He soon returned with the information that to the best of his belief the enemy were in the woods. In order to be sure I scouted forward alone, picking my way among the stumps & over the bodies of the killed & wounded. I crossed a road which ran to the left toward the railroad

 $^{^{67}}$ Dr. Luther M. Knight came from Franklin, N.H. He was appointed regimental surgeon on September 13, 1861 and resigned May 28, 1863. Child, "Complete Roster," 106.

⁶⁸Darius Couch (1822-1897), a 1846 graduate of West Point, was then commanding the First Division of Keyes' Corps (Fourth Corps). An impatient but effective commander, he led the Second Corps at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. Following the Battle of Chancellorsville, he requested a transfer from the Army of the Potomac so that he would no longer have to serve under Joseph Hooker. Warner, *Generals in Blue*, 95-96.

deput, When tuddenly I head the sharp click of a rifle lock, & a Sharp rose Said the Cornel then? The accent was remnistakably man of the Site Dexas" who are you? Fickets of the 2d Alakama," was the reply I mant to get in your fines, suit "I. "Pack around by the depart with answerd the voice & you will find the Dosler" I backed off into the durkness, & formed my Ry'v. So being don't asculained that the Enemy were in our flunk, a charage of front became necessary. While propering to Etecute this Leveral prismers were ornight in the stilled had the pickets of the menny west close when us, but no aware that me were on the filet. One of the feritimens not captured by Link Looking of les A. The man Cume out of the words into the open field to kick up some thicks to make a fire. All at once he. therebed on my line. The men being in the grown & all qual Live & Said what de you went " heffereny to fellow to be one of our boys "I want a fine made, " said Larkin, reserp up "hely Cal Terry of the Ach Rexul," The words were no soonen out of his mouth him dorkin hat him by the thront & a pictol at his Ean. From this pursuin we bearing that the Enemy were in large force in funito of us, with shorp bickets on our right flanks. Other prisiness tompto in about this time constructed to Statements of the first. Besides This a fine made, laid Larkin, resery up hay Time as die Act Rexist To make

depot, when suddenly I heard the sharp click of a rifle lock, & a sharp voice said." Who comes there?" The accent was unmistakably Southern, so I promptly answered" Wounded man of the 5th Texas" - who are you? "Pickets of the 2d Alabama," was the reply. "I want to get to your fires, said" I. "Pass around by the depot," said answered the voice," & you will find the Doctor." I backed off into the darkness & joined my Reg't. It being thus ascertained that the enemy were on our flank, a change of front became necessary. While preparing to execute this several prisoners were brought in, who stated that the pickets of the enemy were close upon us, but not aware that we were in the field. One of the prisoners was captured by Lieut Larkin⁶⁹ of Co. A. The man came out the woods into the open fields to pick up some sticks to make a fire. All at once he stumbled on my line. The men being on the ground & all quiet. Lieut L said "What do you want?" supposing the fellow to be one of our boys. "I want some wood to make a fire." "Who ordered a fire made," said Larkin, rising up. "Why, Col Terry, of the 5th Texas."⁷⁰ The words were no sooner out of his mouth than Larkin had him by the throat & a pistol at his ear. From this prisoner we learned that the enemy were in large force in front of us, with strong pickets on our right flank. Other prisoners brought in about this time confirmed the statements of the first. Besides this the Confederate troops could be heard forming their lines in the woods - even

 $^{^{69}\}mathrm{James}$ E. Larkin, of Concord, N.H., was 29 years-old when he became first lieutenant of Company A on October 12, 1861. He went on to serve as captain of Company A, major and lieutenant colonel and was discharged October 12, 1864. Child, "Complete Roster," 108.

⁷⁰The Fifth Texas was part of John Bell Hood's Texas Brigade, which was part of Gustavus W. Smith's command. James Archer was the colonel of the Fifth Texas; Colonel Terry is unidentified since there were no officers of that name in the regiment at the time. Boatner, Civil War Dictionary, 23 and Sears, To the Gates of Richmond, 85.

the row of Command it have be to Colonel here distinct in the stielness of the night My Ry't now Execulis a partiet chury of front, & Frenchi Prigade did the same Also Aviands. By the line there more. ments here Executed day not breaking the morning wet and misty. Then was to time my My's should have been preshed into the woods on our fleent to allow to Cut off the picket, of the Energy, but allhough I'asked leave of Gen Richardon to advance he would not allow me kirmisking the many seeing on hiceny lines of baleto fill buck at tubli grick. I primply - Killed tially a dozen & mounded when - capland I or & prisoners, he this affair I lost two men badly mounted. The first man hit was Stephen Avery of land - show through the body by a riple ball, To the surprise of Every one he lived & after he had teen left for dead, arose & malket into Carrie When the baller kyan the line and Rivered Brown STR (T) The standard of hadre horts. Rivered.

the words of command used by the Colonel were distinct in the stillness of the night My Reg't now executed a partial change of front, & French's Brigade did the same Also Howard's. By the time these movements were executed day was breaking – the morning wet and misty. Then was the time my Reg't should have been pushed into the woods on our flank to attack & cut off the pickets of the enemy, but although I asked leave of Gen Richardson to advance he would not allow me permission & the enemy seeing our heavy line of battle fled back at double-quick. I promptly threw out skirmishers to pursue them

- killed half a dozen & wounded others
- captured 7 or 8 prisoners. In this affair I lost two men badly wounded. The first man hit was Stephen Avery⁷¹ of Co D shot through the body by a rifle ball. To the surprise of everyone he lived, & after he had been left for dead, arose & walked into camp. When the battle began, the line was as below

[Cross diagram 3]

 $^{^{71}}$ Stephen Avery was a 28 year-old private from Rochester, N.H. He was discharged as disabled in October 1862. Child, "Complete Roster," 10.

I'm withe frest before the bulle commend on our life wing a horsernan rode out of the mont from the direction of the Confederates, and come slowly honourds our lines. I San he ras den mas at the time laying down & the colors were now displayed. He did now theyers se deut me mere federals. I dit moreulal and paring my line nather up to him. Pulling up his home a few puer the man asked is Where's Ein Tryon Home he is said I clear by - have you despellety!" "Ter- from Ein Pryor to Sen Andular," Steed I, "give there to me." As he put his hand in the breust porket of his jacket to get the papers, I slepped formend grickly Juning- you are a prisoner " What you do you mean" " mean shat you are in the fideral lines, and a witness of heen" Then I turenden and I led his horse quiety a the recen, This despatches proved very valuable, & mene at once cent to Lin Railunden Fremmen From this man me lucined the locality of the meny I found dut Huyer's Firein mus in front of us. I took pushestion of the priseness more a securiful aninal, which afterwards should very valuable. Som upli this the kable commende he on left, with Some skirmishing along the front of Ribindre fremmen From this man me becomed the decate of the large

The battle Just before the battle commenced on our left wing a horseman rode out of the woods from the direction of the confederates, and came slowly towards our line. I saw he was an orderly belonging to the enemy. My Reg't was at that time laying down & the colors were not displayed. He did not therefore see that we were federals. I dismounted and passing my line walked up to him. Pulling up his horse a few paces the man asked - "Where is Gen Pryor?" "Here he is" said I "close by" - have you dispatches?" "Yes - from Gen Pryor to Gen Anderson." 72 Said I, "give them to me." As he put his hand in the breast pocket of his jacket to get the papers, I stepped forward quickly & grasped his horse by the bit saying - "You are a prisoner!" "What you do you mean?" "I mean that you are in the federal lines, and a prisoner of war." "Then I surrender" and I led his horse quietly to the rear. His dispatches proved very valuable, & were at once sent to Gen Richardson Sumner From this man we learned the locality of the enemy & found that Huger's Division⁷³ was in front of us. I took possession of the prisoner's mare a beautiful animal, which afterwards proved very valuable.⁷⁴

Soon after this the battle commenced on our left, with some skirmishing along the front of my line, & on my left. The sharpshooters of the enemy came very near

⁷²Roger Pryor (1828-1919) had been appointed brigadier general, Confederate Army in April 1862. He commanded a brigade under James Longstreet. Richard Anderson (1821-1879), graduated from West Point in 1842, was a brigadier general, also commanded a brigade under Longstreet. Boatner, Civil War Dictionary, 14, 674.

 ⁷³Benjamin Huger (1805-1877) graduated from West Point in 1825.
 He was appointed brigadier general in June 1861 and major general in October.
 He commanded a division under James Longstreet. Boatner, Civil War Dictionary, 416 and Sears, To the Gates of Richmond, 119.

 $^{^{74}{\}rm This}$ was the black "rebel" mare that Cross had sent back to Lancaster, N.H. Child, Fifth New Hampshire, 90.

Killing me + thooling are ball therego my Coat & another michin an inch of my nows me unained in the nords nearthe sailway hack some time. I Ryiment og die While let vinginia, advanced in us clowly though the wood. Then near us me poured in a rolley while broke their line of the men strangling in we look many prilment. The butte mean-While incurred, & Housed's Propale west sent in. The 6/12 Peron hols ap this kylo broke at the first five on the field. Cal Millers mes a good Soldien, & the only fall officer who Gold Could hold his Regiment, which failly hish & part American, The Prijute of her Franch med predded very hand I die 132 Ry's gove any in distriben. The Honord, with the GIET News Get 4 6 4th sulend the month she his Ry'is angester did not muster over hos fighting men, but they engaged the snewy with great fung. Honord led his men with the grabet, Jullavily close my to the Energy & he heavy fining tald that the slowing balete was at its height. The Emeal bort his horses. Killed & a thirt hounded - a ball struck him is the right arm below hi albert but he Continued to theer on his men until hit by amaden ball in the same are while shallind the bone in a shorking manum from has at heavy fining told that the stormay ballet was at its height The amount

killing me - shooting one ball through my coat & another within an inch of my nose We remained in the woods near the railroad track some time. A Regiment of the rebels, 6th Virginia, advanced on us slowly through the woods. When near us we poured in a volley which broke their line & the men straggling in, we took many prisoners. The battle meanwhile increased, & Howard's Brigade was sent in. The 81st Penn Vols of this Reg't broke at the first fire and and ran, leaving their Colonel dead on the field. Colonel Miller 75 was a good soldier, & the only field officer who cold could hold his Regiment, which partly Irish &, part American. The Brigade of Gen French was pressed very hard & the 53d Reg't⁷⁶ gave way in disorder. Gen Howard, with the 61st New York & the 64th entered the woods – his two Reg'ts together did not muster over 800 fighting men, but they engaged the enemy with great fury. Howard led his men with the greatest gallantry close up to the enemy & the heavy firing told the storm of the battle was at its height. The General lost two horses killed & a third wounded – a ball struck him in the right arm below his elbow but he continued to cheer on his men, until hit by another ball in the same arm, which shattered the bone in a shocking manner. Word was at once sent to me that the General was disabled, & at the same time I received orders to move my Reg't

⁷⁶Colonel James Miller.

 $^{^{77} \}rm{The}~53rd~Pennsylvania~was~part~of~French's~Brigade,~First~Division,~First~Corps.~Sears,~To~the~Gates~of~Richmond,~359.$

into the fight. Being Comon Lencon Col. of the Prijude the Comment devalued Then me. I left the most & mined down the wilroad deather- quick writed I came offosile du foint where Honards Pris are neve Engaged. By Adjulant mycry of the 61st I cent covers for the remainden of the Brigade to claring front, & form as the rean. Mile this must derry done the Frish Pring ade came ref yeling & charging the Every at beest too yands off no in right. The 69th formed on my right & the forthe thoughing ray en ay lego in a perfect mon began to five. This whole meremit mai a force - but it was sometime before they were got into any Sort of shape The bullet of du meny now Came quite thick, t finding Honard Brigale out of the month I krepand to advance & Then fire. At this moment me new posted as follows menny's lines from fulle noon Ruilroad wit 21/40 nich

into the fight. Being lead senior Col of the Brigade the command devolved upon me. I left the woods & moved down the railroad double-quick, until I came opposite the point where Howard's Brigade were engaged. By Adjutant Gregory⁷⁷ of the 61st I sent orders for the remainder of the Brigade to clear my front, & form in the rear. While this was being done the Irish Brigade came up yelling & charging the enemy at least 200 yards off not in sight. The 69th formed on my right & the 88th⁷⁸ surging up on my left in a perfect mob, began to fire. This whole movement was a farce — but & it was some time before they were got into any sort of shape. The bullets of the enemy now came quite thick, & finding Howard's Brigade out of the woods I prepared to advance & open fire. At this moment we were posted as follows

[Cross diagram four]

General Meagher not being present

⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻

⁷⁶Unidentified.

 $^{^{78}69^{}th}$ New York and 88^{th} New York of Meagher's Irish Brigade. Sears, To the Gates of Richmond, 359.

nor any other sound officer to be frund quide Centre 1" & my Ryit Stephed of in noble style. The hist Regels homenen slood still greatly to my surprise. The Het Kepo on - look colors fluttering the men study. I gave orders for none to fac michient the word, & Much the bullets flew thick & Thuck down many a brown fellow on we pressed, rentil in plain view of the mening line among the heer- That day the ampedorates more white bands account this half - To that the this wen Early distinguished from our men. I we will have from the Energ I ordered a hall, "Intel dern'to be founted - + a fair by Balluttim to the clear range me went at offert was augul. I could han to fall strike mich a tearing sound into the close runche of the rebils line gone may o me mantel anline rus his 2d Ala. Again me moned up close & freight at there verige - my men hitraring nobly orly to in the showing the white frether Ao this instant the Trick Brigade fined a bolly right into the backs of my men - Kieling and mounding serenal. There was no Excuse for this modernes act only Stupidity by the growent Kind. Fisherally the air mus high or ning Ryer would have moned up close & purple at there render my near litering notel.

nor any other general officers to be found I ordered an advance — "Forward in line, guide centre!" & my Reg't stepped off in noble style. The "Irish" Reg'ts however stood still, greatly to my surprise. The 5th kept on — both colors fluttering the men steady. I gave orders for none to fire without the word, & though the bullets flew thick & struck down many a brave fellow on we pressed until in plain view of the enemy's line among the trees. That day the confederates wore white bands around their hats — so that their they were easily distinguished from our own men.

When about 30 rods paces from the enemy I ordered a halt, "Kneel down" to be sounded — & a fire by Battalions. At the close range we were the effect was awful. I could hear the balls strike with a tearing sound into the close ranks of the rebels Instantly moving forward — the 1st rebel line gave way & we encountered another — the 6th Alabama — the first line was the 2d Ala. Again we moved up close & fought at short range – my men behaving nobly – only two or three showing the white feather. At this instant the Irish Brigade fired a volley into the backs of my men — killing and wounding several. There was no excuse for this murderous act only stupidity of the grossest kind. Fortunately the aim was high or my Reg't would have been annihilated. This act and the charge up to the rear of my Reg't

mus all that the high Brigade did at the balle of fair ochs. Een Mayer nas not present to command, nor did I see any mounted officers.

. Finding many of my men ment being mounded by the back show of the Energy I while in the act of shouting "Finance in line," received a Minie tall in my left thigh, which made a very sevene mound. Homeven I kept in my fut for a few moments, I Even after I file nose wh + faul orders, our taining myself by a her. While in this position street buck shot struck me on du light temple - a & ball passed though my hut, and one thereigh the sleave of my blower - in all seven balls Shuck my person. Teneral oppieon & Tolchers carne to me, but I sent thin lency at first rentil the fire stackens aplie which Lunt Torks & Corporal Torme, askisted by some others carried me to the reciles and track here me found the fich Brigade pint Whene we light them, & Lunt lule Kelly lent some men to curry me to the ream. I The file of the Energy Love sluckered & Luit lat Langly took but the Rey's in food order - the men bringing most of their hounded Commades, who were not able to walk, Thur Ended the balle of Lair coaks the fight firing to where we like them, & Luit wie Killy Sent Lome men to comy me to

was all that the Irish Brigade did at the Battle of Fair Oaks. Gen Meagher was not present to command, nor did I see any mounted officers.

Finding that many of my men were being wounded by the buck shot of the enemy, I ordered another advance, and while in the act of shouting "Forward in line," received a Minie ball in the left thigh, which made a very severe wound. However, I kept on my feet for a few moments, & even after I fell rose up & gave orders, sustaining myself by a tree. While in this position three buck shot struck me on the left temple - a p ball passed through my hat, and one through the sleeve of my blouse - in all seven balls struck my person. Several officers & soldiers came to me, but I sent them away at first⁷⁹ until the fire slackened, after which Lieut Parks⁸⁰ & Corporal Towne, ⁸¹ assisted by some others carried me to the railroad track. Here we found the Irish Brigade just where we left them, & Lieut Col Kelly⁸² sent some men to carry me to the rear. The fire of the enemy soon slackened & Lieut Col Langley took out the Reg't in good order - the men bringing most of their wounded comrades, who were not able to walk. Thus ended the Battle of Fair Oaks - the Fifth firing the first and last shots.

In this battle the Generalship on the part of the fed-

⁷⁹According to Captain John W. Bean, Cross received a severe wound to the upper thigh. He was struck just behind Bean's Company I. Two of Bean's men rushed to aid the colonel, but Cross reportedly raised himself on his elbow and ordered: "Never mind me, men, whip the enemy first, and take care of me afterwards." Child, Fifth New Hampshire, 89.

 $^{^{80} \}rm James~W.~Parks~came~from~New~York~City.~He~enlisted~as~a~sergeant~in~Company~D~and~became~second~lieutenant~of~Company~B~on~February~18, 1862.~He~later~became~first~lieutenant~in~Company~C,~but~resigned~in~January~1863.~Child,~"Complete~Roster,"~141.$

 $^{^{81}\}mathrm{Matthew}$ T. Towne, of Claremont, N.H., enlisted as a 36 year-old corporal in Company E. He was later discharged as disabled on December 24, 1862. Child, "Complete Roster," 184.

 $^{^{82}}$ Likely Lieutenant Colonel Patrick Kelly of the 88th New York Infantry. Walker, Second Corps, 50.

exals was hulched. Instead of shelling the woods with to primes of artilly as me could readily have done - me allowed the rebels to choose him own ground - ambush thenerelues and neil for our allack - nothing but the indomitable branery of bon acuke & fil and line officers, saved us from defeat Early in the morning I sent word to Ein Michaedon that the articley Could be Employed to great advantage in shelling the woods. Ite sent for me I desend me to point out the I went beautif of the Energy. I did so out northing was done our lines of many bright, also to have been from such from the nows in order to draw the meny me. As it was me suled a regular hap Let for un the night before. I where an afache narrion Warled have arranged on men beller he had no advantages - Everything was on the side of the Enery - position munhers - and knowledge of the ground. It may was a nonder that we were not defeuled Hunards Prijude did nothy The Thread was the buly Bryadie's that I Some in the field who led his men into

Some in the field who led his men into balle to hand when there I the action mich a brancy bordering on rushness, with a brown of Efficient officer much in a brown of Efficient officer much in a brown of Efficient officer must injuste was done him by somebody, in detacting his two longest Rights on the day of hulto strongest of the the last mostly the Essent was the tryade did notally the Essent was the tryade did notally the Essent was the triple which is men into ball to the his men into ball to the his men into

erals was wretched. Instead of shelling the woods with 30 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 rank & file and line officers, saved us from defeat Early in the morning I sent word to Gen Richardson that the artillery could be employed to great advantage in shelling the woods. He sent for me & 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 We had no advantages — everything was on the side of the enemy — position numbers — and knowledge of the ground. It may was a wonder that we were not defeated.

Howard's Brigade did nobly. The General was the only Brigadier that I saw on the field who led his men into battle & handled them there — He acted with a bravery bordering on rashness & nobly sustained his reputation as a brave & efficient officer. Great injustice was done to him by somebody, in detaching his two largest Reg'ts on the day of battle & leaving him only two. His Brigade went into battle with less than two thousand men, & had 713 killed wounded

and missing - double the loss of any Fed. gill officers to there was Killed, al Miller, & Lint Col Maskett, mounted Lan Honard, Col hon, Lant Cal Tringham, Major Cook, Linds Nowand & Miles of the Economali State in my own Regiment I have so willed dead in he fill 1 170 mounded - 11 prisoners. My Sest men mene laken - also my dest how com oppieons, hi this When the Regionant entrus the most it mus an anxious moment for me. I did not sonow whether they would stand in now. Bue they did stand in the mere house she never julbring & firing with a respected while asterialed the whole to to make due fine ways Being carried to a farm house in the near whome the Doctors were at work my munds were dressed, and I lay under a tree until morning. on Tuesday, the 3d I was mones to Tonge. Motion flowed on die Card & sent to White House Vanding-placed in the Memen thursday cent curind to Philadelphia. so the Wasken Hospital comen oth & Bulliment, I lay for how mecks - Theme to Sun york w the Lunis Home for worended tolders where I received the kindrel treatment. June to Concurd, INV, where I arrived on the Notion / to do on die card & sent to White House Vanding - placed in the

and missing — double the loss of any Federal Brigade on that day. Of the field officers ea there was killed, Col Miller & Lieut Col Massett; 83 wounded Gen Howard, Col Cross, Lieut Col Bingham, 84 Major Cook, 85 Lieuts Howard 86 & Miles 87 of the General's Staff.

In my own Regiment
I lost 30 killed dead on the field & 170 wounded — 11 prisoners. My best men were taken — also my best non-com 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, & firing with a rapidity which astonished the rebels, & to wh made them give way.

Being carried to a farm house in the rear where the Doctors were at work my wounds were dressed, and I lay under a tree until morning. On Tuesday, the 3d I was moved to Savage Station placed on the cars & sent to White House Landing⁸⁸ – placed on the steamer Spaulding and carried to Philadelphia⁸⁹. At the US Gen Hospital, corner 5th & Baltimore, I lay for two weeks - thence to New York to the Ladies Home for wounded soldiers where I received the kindest treatment. Thence to Concord, NH, where I arrived on the 4th of July

83Lieutenant Colonel W. C. Massett of the 61st New York Infantry. Walker, Second Corps, 49, 52.

⁸⁴ Lieutenant Colonel D. G. Bingham of the 64th New York. Ibid.

⁸⁵Major William W. Cook.

⁸⁶Lieutenant Charles Howard.

⁸⁷Originally from the 61st New York, Nelson Miles (1839-1925), was serving on Howard's staff. He won the Medal of Honor for service at Chancellorsville and later commanded the Second Corps. Boatner, *Civil War Dictionary*, 550.

⁸⁸Cross refers to Savage's Station on the Richmond and York River Railroad, site of the battle on June 29, 1862. White House Landing, site of a plantation owned by William "Rooney" Lee, son of Robert E. Lee, was located where the Richmond and York River Railroad crossed the Pamunkey. Sears, *To the Gates of Richmond*, 103-104, 273.

⁸⁹In all, fifteen hundred wounded made the six day voyage to Philadelphia. Cross was joined on the Spaulding by his brigade commander, General Oliver Otis Howard, and his major, William Cook. Howard would recuperate in Maine and return to action minus his right arm. Cook, with a Minie ball lodged near his sciatic nerve, would return to New Hampshire for the duration of the war. Child, *Fifth New Hampshire*, 89 and Pride, *My Brave Boys*, 90-91.

After I lift my Regit it with part in the labore and battles in fronts of rian quant at the white of the right ling. Storing all this time it behand with the greaters judantly umaning in Lunauli a their time I came a Concert & commend Enlesting new for my Kyse, and in the 10th of august Steeled once more to the rand, with Lorne paintel and haiblesome, our I revolved to beer it, therego my inderence mus severily laned. I work this with my party at Ism fich & landed at Fortier Menroe. Here I barnedog the Ereculiar of the Temmera, which in my ofinin mes a but more, The parice to allade Ridemend Expedically is in the famed theres and from Letterstry hede is my ofinion On the 23 d nece 2 fined my Mey's with received a heaving heleane. I found transling in a very disagranged how desceptime broken, and a genoue compelier. Ten minutes after my arrival I had ammonced reformed and in the theeps Things were in much beller Condition. he foun Embarked and after a very lections voyage hended at Acquia lonen, with orders To mouth of join Bromiste at thed hick . Non withers the uncultainty of military afficiers. The had morried in the deet and heat about two broken, and a general compession. Fen minutes after my arival I had ammoney notorny read and the deer their

After I left my Reg't it took part in the labors and battles in front of Richmond, & acted as a portion of the rear guard at 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 came to Concord & commenced enlisting men for my Reg't, and on the 10th of August started once more to the wars, with some thirty recruits for the 5th. 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 & landed at Fortress Monroe. Here I learned of the evacuation of the Peninsula, which in my opinion was a bad move. The point to attack Richmond effectively is on the James River and from Petersburg side is my opinion.

On the 23d inst I joined my Regt 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 much better condition. We soon embarked and after a very tedious voyage landed at Acquia Creek 90 with orders to march & join Burnside at Frederick. 91 Now witness the uncertainty of military affairs. We had marched in the dust and heat about two miles, when orders came to go back and get on board the transports. We

 $^{90}\mathrm{Aquia}$ is located on the Potomac River above Fredericksburg.

⁹¹Cross probably means Fredericksburg here. Ambrose Burnside (1824-1881) had now joined the Army of the Potomac after his expedition in North Carolina and promotion to major general, United States Volunteers. He commanded the Ninth Corps. Reinforcements for Pope from the Army of the Potomac were expected to arrive at Aquia and Fredericksburg at this time. Burnside had arrived there in early August. Boatner, Civil War Dictionary, 23; Warner, Generals in Blue, 57-58 and John J. Hennessey, Return to Bull Run: The Campaign and Battle of Second Manassas (New York: Simon & Schuster, 1993), 27, 60.

did to and were landed at Hexunthice. There we muched to our old camp where we spent the winter. Things more quality changed, but me received a marm wilcome from on old friend, MorRichards. Here me remained we drey, when orders came to much to the whief of Em Paper Army. As new siderilly deing budly hundled, as the wad new crowd by shay. glest speeding abound shories & long trains of weeyens welling in torner trachingler. It was a shameful Light The first mached To Felington Reighter, where we found the The 11 A Rejo. Its long line reminded un of the day then our runas mere one thousand strong. The had scarely formed in creme when when come to much with all possible butte, & the deep tooming of great tomus lesseleinell Talle has a bulle was veging. In me. puched all the afternoon - The hen scircling hor consider wats deedly. The men grelety morn by long houdshift in the Pennitula had not the though for head Effect. We muched writed sout midnight, where we lay down in the rook, without blanker, and a me started on, and marched centre million Sight of Conscience when we helled & love 3 hours in a hory vuin. Ivery indication of a great butte, but me mue in late, me freed honeventher Tope had deen turibly whipped, & his Army budly midnight, where we lay down in the

did so, and landed at Alexandria. Thence we marched to our old camp where we spent the winter. Things were greatly changed, but we received a warm welcome from our old friend, Mr Richards. ⁹² Here we remained one day, when orders came to march to the relief of Gen Pope's Army. ⁹³ He was evidently being badly handled, as the road was crowded by stragglers, spreading absurd stories & long trains of wagons rolling in towards Washington. It was a shameful sight

We first marched to Arlington Heights, where we found the 9th NH Reg't. Its long line reminded us of the day when our ranks were one thousand strong. We had scarcely formed our camp when orders came to march with all possible haste, & the deep booming of guns towards Centreville told that a battle was raging. On we pushed, all the afternoon — the sun scorching hot and the road dusty. The men, greatly worn by long hardships on the Peninsula, had not the strength for such efforts. We marched until about midnight, when we lay down in the road, without blankets, and a sharp rain falling. In the morning we started on, and marched until within sight of Centreville when we halted, & stood 3 hours in a heavy rain. Every indication of a great battle, but we were too late. We found, however that Pope had been terribly whipped, & his Army badly scared. Sumner's Corps was sent to the front and a large detachment,

⁹²Unidentified.

 $^{^{93}}$ John Pope (1822-1892) was about to confront Confederate forces near the old Manassas battlefield. Pope's Army of Virginia, with limited support from McClellan, would lose the battle and be forced back towards Washington, D.C. Warner, *Generals in Blue*, 376-377.

proluding my Ry't placed in kicket Dece me remained all are dig and night the neft day. From the moment me arrived Pope's Army Commend a relucal, which continued motioned intermillien, The survey of the Ist day a funcions storm of name came on thick not us to she skin. In their time the larger feeting of the whole Army had left - Michaelenis Sindien Jerning the han quant. I mes placed in lovemand of the 64th Now York Plyto and my One and in the duckness of night lene but to pichet in a love of Swamp or filled fied a kerfut jungle I had order to connect with the pichde of Trindules Prijude, but in the duknes it was imperiale to 8 mm they sody. More there there hard were spent themothing avoient among Jallen timber & breakwood; at length I forest upily near home hours. He furt, I wook there for rebels & mes on the price of fine, when the hame of the light of the limiting offer cen nere amount. The night mes biller Cold, & as the men had no blankely non overcouls, they hoppend severly besides they were much Esticulted by the march from Alwighen to Mentreille he remiered Expeding relief until almost duylighe. The sickets of two rests Could be heard in front, & me Expedied a Thony allack on on rean every mement, At The Entire Army had now The night mes biller

Cold & an de men hat was blocked

including my Regt placed on picket Here we remained all one day and night & the next day. From the moment we arrived Pope's Army commenced a retreat, which continued without intermission. The evening of the 2d day a furious storm of rain came on which wet us to the skin. By this time the larger portion of the whole Army had left — Richardson's Division forming the rear guard. I was placed in command of the 64th New York Regt and my own, and in the darkness of the night sent out to picket in a sort of swamp or "filled piece" - a perfect jungle I had orders to connect with pickets of Kimball's Brigade, 94 but in the darkness it was impossible to find anybody. More than three hours were spent stumbling about among fallen timber & brushwood; at length I found myself near some troops. At first, I took them for rebels, & was on the point of firing, when the name of the Regt & its commanding officer were announced.

The night was bitter cold, & as the men had no blankets nor overcoats, 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 rebels could be heard in front, & we expected a strong attack on our rear, every moment. At The entire Army had now gone except the three Reg'ts on picket which were — 14th Ind., 5th N H & 64th N.Y.

⁹⁴Nathan Kimball (1822-1898) served in the Mexican War and received his commission for brigadier general on April 18, 1862. He commanded the First Brigade of French's Division (Third) of Sumner's Second Corps. After recovering from wounds received at the Battle of Fredericksburg, he commanded a division in the Sixteenth Corps taking part in the Vicksburg campaign. Warner, Generals in Blue, 267-268.

The Kimball Came & adul is to morchat once. By the time me had dising gred methers from the shump it was bust day. Thursands of Thaygles un foot and hasboen, none scattered about, many men were stretched in the ground fact aslup. Tent, bope, broken majores, and files of temmunition were scallend award in Every dividin My Ky it never pleased a morse mythe in pichet, non dich me suer see a temos peake make of mulicial, or worse most rapidle rate expecting way moment to be cellected by the Caraly of the Enry be Shelled. I carrow imagice may the Energ did war actuel red. They, actually mished me of the lest chance of the non The reached Flierfat leave Auche and fruit a scene of nieghicuble Outpersen. The Sheets were blocked by magnes & lectility - the fiels so full of hefacily that it mes alment impuriole to fore a pleasure - Ameoring Shereling a family in svery direction sen Vagain mat a splendid offertuniely for an attack. The rested are heren and I diegel some provideires from a pasting hair to supply hey men The then moved on some two miles from the village & halled, the online coope in crolenof ballet, Here me remained vailed about two welook in the opternoon When me moved on the meny at the fleme time communey to sheel or near grand. one three bocker by Ven J. a house Less trymen houghan allick. The resert are heren weed

Gen Kimball came & advised us to march at once. By the time we had disengaged ourselves from the swamp it was broad day. Thousands of stragglers on foot and horseback, were scattered about, many were stretched on the ground fast asleep. Tents, boxes, broken wagons, and piles of ammunition were scattered around in every direction My Regt never passed a worse night on picket, nor did we ever see a scene greater waste of material, or worse straggling. We pushed on at our most rapid rate expecting every moment to be attacked by the cavalry of the enemy or shelled. I cannot imagine why the enemy did not attack us. They certainly missed one of the best chances of the war

We reached Fairfax Court House and found a scene of inextricable confusion. The streets were blocked by wagons & artillery — the fields so full of infantry that it was almost impossible to force a passage — swearing, shouting & jamming every direction. Here again was a splendid opportunity for an attack. We rested one hour and I seized some provisions from a passing train to supply my men We then moved on some two miles from the village & halted; the entire corps in order of battle. Here we remained until about two o'clock in the afternoon when we moved on, the enemy at the same time commencing to shell our rear guard. One shell burst a few feet from Gen Sumner's headquarters, but without damage.

his med unoster hard murch - boy after Alleforers had set in me proshed one of after me mere degend the reach of the muy Artiely the struggling became for ful Phole Complences of Tigel's men were to be found compet by the like of the read or lound asher. Luckily the moun There bright to hat me had no diggicutty in finding on way, The Troops markal in three times - are colour in the road & one such Tide. He have obliged to make obtain bridge hat wening. I was to nown with maleting & anguity, I my lines pained me to that I could not ride, to I hied tracking bey love I became sleepy and altotalet free asless and transles down several times, flat in my face. Tracul of my officees and mon did the Same. It lingto me halled I wel like It heid down howing muched 26 miles theas day withbut me mick of sleep the night define! hede mas les relieux pom Conteniere, after corrary to mit-Browal of hat kembry Ten Pope vanse. Alla blellan mes sono for to Save der Army, he their desastrons Campaign the Tope lost Even he's our headquachers & private Effect, to say nosting of millions of private property He privat himercy nocupable of Contracting a greet comy med disgraced hausely before the Country " Tope Tald a flattering The"

who came near rioning the geteral

This was another hard march — long after

darkness had set in, we pushed on & after we were beyond the reach of the enemy's Artillery the straggling became fearful Whole companies of Sigel's men⁹⁵ were to be found camped by the side of the road or sound asleep. Luckily the moon shone bright so that we had no difficulty in finding our way. The troops marched in three lines — one column in the road & one each side. We were obliged to make chain bridge that evening. I was so worn with watching & anxiety, & my limb pained me so 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 & all hands laid down, having marched 26 miles that day, without one wink of sleep the night before! Such was our retreat from Centreville, after covering the withdrawal of that humbug, Gen Pope who came near ruining the federal cause. McClellan was sent for to save the Army. In this disastrous campaign Gen Pope lost even his own headquarters & private effects to say nothing of millions of private property He proved himself incapable of conducting a great army, and disgraced himself before the country "Pope told a flattering tale"

⁹⁵Franz Sigel (1824-1902) was commissioned brigadier general in August 7, 1861 and to major general in March, 1862. He replaced John C. Frémont as commander of the First Corps of John Pope's Army of Virginia. Warner, *Generals in Blue*, 447-448 and Boatner, *Civil War Dictionary*, 761.

In the day of Toplentier, me morsed Chain Bridge, Erocuching Virginia in a more inghieres manner for Luis Array of whole was now thuchening to make Manyfund. The Jederal army had heen compelled of marlington. de bleum mes shipped of his Commund. The prospect has dark indeed. But the Emerging of the Close wested the tresident to act up his own responsibility. He sent for ken Mc blellen & tentied han Connectof the Army for the dispure of the bapilol Tope par sent off to the frontiers. This were was received by the drug with unduended subtestion. All had Compilence in the elle-colorys had Housing his places whenever Thronts When by the hipfulers of the Administral. tion. In the days there mas a change The mimediale necessities of the man were hipplied & full of hope & cirefidence we set but 75000 of the rebrain of the Canoplique to diene Lee out of Muyland, Me Int in the army doubled the renelli On new secured days morch we forest that the meny had horsed the Potomiae I here at Frederick hi though forer, & Timed this waring City me manded, and about from came in fuce view of the Decelipse stelly in which Freduch I localed. The Booming of Chamen int in the army done to the remets Ou her secured duys morch we. Jones that the freeze and horse the

On the [3d] day of September we crossed Chain Bridge, evacuating Virginia in a most inglorious manner!

Gen 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 stripped of his command. The prospect was dark indeed. But the emergency of the case caused the President to act upon his own responsibility. He sent for Gen McClellan & tendered him command of the Army for the defense of the Capitol Pope was sent off to the frontiers. This move was received by the Army with unbounded enthusiasm. All had confidence in Gen Mc — always had knowing his plans, whenever thwarted, were by the buffeteers of the Administration. In three days there was a change. The immediate necessities of the men were supplied, & full of hope & confidence we set out, 75000 of the veterans of the campaign to drive Lee out of Maryland. No one in the Army doubted the result.

On our second days march we found that the enemy had crossed the Potomac & were at Frederick in strong force. F Toward this ancient city we marched, and about noon came in full view of the beautiful valley in which Frederick is located. The booming of cannon & puffs of smoke from the far off hill side showed where the rear of the enemy was covering the

retreate the pessed thereigh Frederich in fine Myle- He ha fight with bugles blowing drund beating & our goded and talled colors flownling bronely. As the seel writer Strick "raily it was a Habity and gallant light. The next day- left 15 he followed the meny to Middleton Hyster Whene they heade a strend, & a loner butter ras fugle. Con cups mus held in reserve Taking no aclive fact. Towards Evening cased, me were adverd up to the night. 16th Early in the morning me formed in live of butter and Muchiel over the moreclain where the rests had been Stationed the deep defend The plessed ones this dead, & some hounded I liv Severelen dead in me angul group-all from an Ababiena Ky T The whele had a very strong prilice in the slopes of a werry model munition Commeding the genges & hollows in Every divition. The shringle appeared to se Jincelly chone to rebit our trave that I down the lill-giving there a hemendenes depent. The road was them rich their clothing & Experients to this trumbels. Expedicy a fight Every instant, & full of Compidence, has huried along, Kirture Faris Diridien in the alexand - The SITO Jincelly home to reby oner the But I down the lill-giving there a Tre-

retreat. We passed through Frederick in fine style The — the fifth with bugles blowing drums beating, & our faded and tattered colors flaunting bravely. As the old writer said, "verily it was a stately and gallant sight."

The next day — Sept 15 we followed the enemy to Middleton Heights where they made a stand, & a severe battle was fought. 96 Our Corps was held in reserve, taking no active part. Towards evening after the firing had pretty much ceased, we were ordered up to the Battle field & lay on our arms all night. 16th Early in the morning we formed in line of battle and started over the mountain where the rebels had been stationed the day before We passed over their dead, & some wounded I saw seventeen dead in awful group - all from an Alabama Regt The rebels had a very strong position, in the slopes of a rocky, wooded mountain, commanding the gorges and hollows in every direction. The struggle appeared to be fierce & bloody, but our brave troops finally drove the rebels over the crest & down the hill – giving them a tremendous defeat. The road was strewn with their clothing & equipments & their wounded.

Expecting a fight every instant, & full of confidence, we hurried along, Richardson's Division in the advance — the 5th forming rear guard. About half a mile from the little village of Boonsboro, ⁹⁷ the Division suddenly

 $^{^{96}}$ The Battle of South Mountain had been fought the day before. Middleton, Maryland is to the south of Catoctin Mountains and four miles east of South Mountain. Sears, Landscape Turned Red, 117, 127.

 $^{^{97}\}mbox{Boonsboro},$ Maryland is located on the western side of Turner's Gap in South Mountian. Sears, Landscape Turned Red, 127.

halled and an over came for the The My to to git to the front dereble- grick. With a other the Day Havered off- all the other hoofs breaking to the type to as to bet at pust. "There fees the fighting tight" Time in hele trys" Hunch for Rich bedrai's Cloraley" has thereed to les on all dides by the German & Frish hoops of the Direction. As I note up a zen hickurden to referre he kied. lead The house no Caraly non Adilly your My't must all at both. Defily o smeet the Lides of the roud" he a few minerely I ked four Companies diplayed on Each liell the road in this manner

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he smept queekly thereigh the time &

halted, and an order came for the 5th Rg't to get to the front double-quick. With a cheer the boys started off — all the other troops breaking to the right so as to let us pass. "There goes the fighting fifth" "Give 'em hell, boys" "Hurrah for Richardson's Cavalry" was shouted to us on all sides by the German & Irish troops of the Division. As I rode up to Gen Richardson to report he said, "Col we have no cavalry nor Artillery your Rg't must act as both. Deploy & sweep the sides of the road."

In a few moments I had four companies deployed on each side of the road, in this manner

[Cross diagram five]

We swept quickly through the town & captured several prisoners, & the 8th 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 smoking & in flames but we put out the fire. The wounded of the enemy came out of the fields to meet us, & from the houses.

The main tacky of the any fellendon Constituy tolly of Richardonis Jacken nithered Coraly or betilly. This has a freat overright, as the zear of the miney might have been greatly ameged. The Refet on for a comper of miles, parked the lette vicege of Redgiville, my Skisminh live constantly to changing that with the corcely of the eveny, whom we drown Elesty Legere us. The of the dales passed though the Notional Coloniof my Myir. About noon my picket live came in full tien of the newy drown up in order of salete- Their line Ephetering lebent one mile long with plenty of Welieley. They did new Keep ut long in hurpouse, but opened with sheel & Social show, That ophihoon was when the Enoug Mendel have been allacked. My skirmichers drove die rekels coron the In-Kelam River & a trick free Commerced worm that Shewen. This Comment, which was repring will dark. Firing the Externoon my men kieled and munded not less their 12 of the Energy look led prisoners, me miste huice taken home but I had not not beforas me manhed + how her In cloudly Cu the morning of the He to a salling of 16 20 th guns Camero + look pontion, &

until late Drive the Externoon.

The main body of the Army followed on consisting solely of Richardson's Division without cavalry or artillery. This was a great oversight, as the rear of the enemy might have been greatly annoyed. We kept on for a couple of miles, passed the village of Keedysville, my skirmish line constantly exchanging shots with the cavalry of the enemy, whom we drove easily before us. One of their balls passed through the National Colors of my Rg't. About noon my picket line came in full view of the enemy drawn up in order of battle — their line appearing about one mile long with plenty of Artillery. They did not keep us long in suspense, but opened with shell & solid shot. That afternoon was when the enemy should have been attacked. My skirmishers drove the rebels across the Antietam River & a brisk fire commenced across that stream. This was the 16th 15. Our artillery now came up & soon a fierce cannonading commenced, which was kept up until dark. During the afternoon my men killed and wounded not less than 12 of the enemy & took 60 prisoners. We might have taken more but I had not sufficient force to scout my flanks as we marched & there was no cavalry.

On the morning of the 16th a battery of 16 20 lb guns came up & took position, & all day we had a fierce Artillery duck which resulted in an tomice loving about 12 & men killed and munded. On themage to the many muit home bear quater as me used heaviers frank & pired at lingen range. The day before I had one officer + 2 mon munded, & for my own part a sall cut my bluse near the life thoulden that My mon command in duly write 9 b'clock cet night. The neft day I mos colered to send for companies of my Myst to proverte the many from burning a truck budge non the river met to drive of the Thachiloobers. This me Effected Ino complenies whe calle sent to deshoy the deen over the Auchielan Heiner but did not succeed for mont of hals. The firing pen the adelly Continued rentil lute at night first at dark Hookers Curps which had crossed the Never Connecció acu acted on the Every. The flesher of the camer cared he seen removing me of the lines in Kahufbuller abbulled poem Fan flashed the red artille," I never rentit that moment rul. aged the truck & ponor of there Lit of packy POESY !!!! rounds of amountain med ittued to Ecech men, Neary Wingine. merits had come up & me all an Komplicate of cele tracel poem Fan fleshed the red artille," I never rentit that moment wal-

duel, which resulted in our Division losing about 125 men killed and wounded. Our damage to the enemy must have been greater as we used heavier guns, & fired at longer range. The day before I had one officer & 2 men wounded, & for my own part a ball cut my blouse near the left should strap My men remained on duty until 9 o'clock at night. The next day I was ordered to send four companies of my Reg't to prevent the enemy from burning a small bridge over the river, and to drive off the sharpshooters. This we effected Two companies were also sent to destroy the dam over the Antietam River but did not succeed for want of tools. The firing from the artillery continued until late at night. Just at dark Hooker's Corps 98 which had crossed the river commenced an attack on the enemy. The flashes of the cannon could be seen reminding me of the lines in Campbell's celebrated poem, "Far flashed the red artillery⁹⁹" I never until that moment realized the truth & power of that bit of poesy

Just at evening 80 rounds of ammunition was issued to each man. Heavy reinforcements had come up & we all expected a great battle on the morrow In the night our brigade was awakened and marched to Gen McClellan's Head-

⁹⁸Joseph Hooker (1814-1879), a graduate of West Point, had been commander of the Second Division of Samuel Heintzelman's Corps (Third Corps). He was then promoted to major general in May 1862 and commanded the First Corps of the Army of the Potomac at the time of South Mountain and Antietam. Warner, *Generals in Blue*, 233-234 and Boatner, *Civil War Dictionary*, 409.

⁹⁹Quote from poem, Hohenlinden, by Thomas Campbell. Stanza reads: "Then shook the hills with thunder riven,/Then rushed the steed to battle driven,/And louder than the bolts of heaven/Far flashed the red artillery." Robertson, Poetical Works of Thomas Campbell, 196-197.

Milies. I grundled a great deal at us of on shore in the balle) The morning of the fact struggle downed pleasant and alene. Home forlock & went up to the Aneis occupied by Eur Me Chellien, & while there had an inhore The to the Tennue. He seemed in good spirits though thin and cal worn I messeyer carrie from the Lignal Malien with despelder from tooker, The preced read, hereed to the group of officers and said. "Hel gals med. Hooken is driving them" I soon life and on going to the hier top, altricted by the deers of the men, found have ne could se the Energ returning with Noothers men in fact pursiet. Theretands of lecelled while were been breaking from the mont and Scredding arrow the plomed field now & the turning to fire. Pressing after the come the long dark lines of Hookers fulliers Corps, Sometime there mer a bring hall & a struggle but the rebot alice of bld. All This time homeis backs not an the march ordering the river Tedguick's Corfer in Sinsion in the advance, him French then Richardson, Ledgmich don was over the river Frunch was also Engaged. At the sind Round the Antiction the rear of battle mas the there of the comballents and This time homewir lands nor en

quarters. I grumbled a great deal at this order for I feared it would deprive us of our share in the battle.

Sept 17

The morning of the great struggle dawned pleasant and clear. About 8 o'clock I went up to the House occupied by Gen McClellan, & while there had an introduction to the General. He seemed in good spirits though thin and care - worn. A messenger came from the signal station with dispatches from Hooker. The General read, turned to the group of officers and said, "All goes well. Hooker is driving them." I soon left, and on going to the hill top, attracted by the cheers of the men, found that we could see the enemy retreating with Hookers men in fast pursuit. Thousands of scattered rebels were seen breaking from the woods and scudding across the plowed fields now & then turning to fire. Pressing after them came the long dark lines of Hookers gallant corps. Sometimes there was a brief halt & a struggle but the rebels always fled. All this time Sumner's Corps was on the march, crossing the river. Sedgwick's Corps in Division in the advance, then French, then Richardson. Sedgwick had got into action & by the time we French was over the river French was also engaged. As the 5th crossed the Antietam the roar of the battle was awful 30 cannon on each side were booming at once, while the shouts of the combatants could be heard above the continous vollys

from the small arms. Temmin coops fund the Contie of the line Howan the right Bremed the Extreme life Tolers Coops about 16 our men was the sole reserve. Richarden Division Gover the river in the following adors for her hich thisule, about 2000 men, Id the migue of lot mous The the Triple of Las Couldwell. My Myst marke Exhance byt & of Course lest. At love as the Brigade mas overthe river it bullet. I ordend du roels to de called in nom to Lee Exacely who mes present. They Cull shower 801 frequely, and 180 Commelliant offices, not arending The dispense The roll being called I ordered whenhim wit shoke to the mon as follows. "Offices and Soldiers, the menny are in front and the Potimac liver is in Their rears. he muse Conquen This day or we are digreed and Eunied. I Expect scook me will de his duty like a boldier and a brown nine. Let no never leave the rente on any fulance. If I fall book me undie the back it wow. Marid firm un fue low. Spulle ames, former worth on the may to the fifth about half a mile I mounget the Just all I could, Willing Mous me had a jain field und brone near det no neu bane the north on any fulonce. If

from the small arms. Sumner's corps formed the center of the line, Hooker on the right, Burnside the extreme left Porter's corps ¹⁰⁰, about 16000 men was the sole reserve.

Richardson's Division crossed the river in the following order 1st the Irish Brigade, about 2000 men, 2d the Brigade of Col Brooke 101, 3d the Brigade of Gen Caldwell 102. My Regt was the extreme left & of course last. As soon as the Brigade was over the river it halted; I ordered the rolls to be called in order to see exactly who was present. This call showed 301 bayonets, and 18 commissioned officers, not counting the surgeons. The roll being called I ordered attention and spoke to the men as follows. "Officers and soldiers, 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 about half a mile I encouraged the boys all I could, telling them we had a fair field and ought to whip the enemy - they all seemed in good spirits, and I never felt better in my life.

¹⁰⁰Fitz John Porter (1822-1901) was born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and graduated from West Point in 1845. Appointed brigadier general, United States Volunteers in August 1861, he commanded a division in the Third Corps and then the Fifth Corps during the Peninsula Campaign. He became a major general for his service at Malvern Hill. When his corps left the Peninsula, he was attached to the Army of Virginia. His corps was reunited with the Army of the Potomac after Second Manassas. Warner, *Generals in Blue*, 378-379.

¹⁰²John Caldwell (1833-1912) was appointed brigadier general in April 1862 after serving as colonel of the 11th Maine. He took command of the First Brigade, First Division of the Second Corps on June 4, 1862, briefly commanding the First Division at Gettysburg, and would remain with the Second Corps until March 25, 1864. Warner, *Generals in Blue*, 63-64; Boatner, *Civil War Dictionary*, 112.

 $^{^{101}}$ John R. Brooke (1838-1926) was appointed colonel of the 53rd Pennsylvania in November 1861. He was commanding Third Brigade, First Division, Second Corps during the Battle of Antietam. Boatner, Civil War Dictionary, 88 and Sears, Landscape Turned Red, 361.

he now began to meie the mounded limps or husting from the field, the fullets whisting oner the hill in front of und Much cornered on ful snothing up the duris in fice sleple. The Prejade formet in live of balle, under the brow of a hill and mailed for a few moments! learning down the Stope which us Ionard men men hie- to fine one a private of Cenepary U. Jone where come forus to more by the right flerch. The did line of buttle. We then marked by the lift flerek which brought us face to face hist her eveny. he had marched only a few paces when the delle dyou to go a sound net like hail Aseverus men were hil. I prinkly Celvane to the front At this moment Major ben Richorden came hedderely amend my life flank. I halled for an mistance and street of the others for further they were given The tap tedded their more for the led. Meit Im M. Where's Lewend leadarel? I consumed "in the ruen" Some forly culted out this behand the hay Stacks" The Emucel then called in a land wice un Caldwel, Come représent les After added to he lot de all mu eun - Tiliene Mont Julliel astur " my neve given

We now began to meet the wounded, limping or crawling from the field, & the bullets whistling over the field in front of us struck around our feet, knocking up the dust in fine style. The Brigade formed in line of battle, under the brow of a hill and waited for a few moments. Coming down the slope behind us several men were hit — the first one a private of Company A.

Some orders came for us to move by the right flank. We did so, until we came very near the line of battle. We then marched by the left flank which brought us face to face with the enemy. We had marched only a few paces when the balls began to fly around us like hail & several men were hit. I quickly advanced to the front & centre of the Rg't to lead it on At this moment Major Gen Richardson came suddenly around my left flank. 103 I halted for an instant and ordered "Three cheers for Gen Richardson." They were given & the boys added three more for the Col. Said Gen R. "Where's General Caldwell?" I answered "In the rear." Some body called out "He's behind the hay stacks." The General then called in a loud voice "Gen Caldwell, come up here, sir & take command of your Brigade" & then added "Go on Col & do all you can - relieve that Reg't." All the time previous

¹⁰³"right – T.L.L." (correction in journal by Thomas Livermore who served as an officer in the Fifth New Hampshire and wrote one of the best histories of the Fifth New Hampshire, *Days and Events*. He and Child both made use of Cross's diary). It is more likely that Richardson approached on the left, in accordance with Cross' account. The First Brigade consisted of the Fifth New Hampshire, 7th New York, 61st New York, 64th New York, and the 81st Pennsylvania. Pride, *Brave Boys*, 132-133 and Sears, *Landscape Turned Red*, 360.

to this I had seen me leadensel only They where for in the mon of he's displace. He's conduct mor very simples. It the momente mittichadem lest me I was hit by a Comple of prices of shell , one Sheech me in the left theek and another oner the reight Ene making slight, but parieful morenot My het mis also knowner offingly Regio morded browly up to the line of falle under a heavy fix without follering in the last. As we marched by the right of lank to on us with shrofivel cent consister that at that range. One dicharge of Cunwithe Richel and trouded Eight mon in one Company (4.) & love the Meter Colers of my Ryit in two fices, I has also hit on the right corne. Then book post of opened fue our pereline must as dilon; Compiled & an freed suite not Post of Ruberevini Dinkin mad 24 Line Figen Filel Two 2. d Line Proche Brigare the me wed only her foring the or there minutes where Lane Langer & Jay Come to me & Catching me of the leve into flunking red. "Impersible"

Suit I They are - come & very grick," Post of Rebutanis Dinkin

to this I had seen Gen Caldwell only once, & then far in the rear of his Brigade. His conduct was very singular. If At the moment Gen Richardson left me I was hit by a couple of pieces of shell. One struck me in the left cheek and another over the right eye making slight, but painful wounds My hat was also knocked off. My Reg't marched bravely up to the line of battle under a heavy fire without faltering in the least. As we marched by the right flank to gain proper distance the enemy opened on us with shrapnel and cannister shot at short range. One discharge of cannister killed and wounded eight men in one company (G) & tore the state colors of my Reg't in two pieces. I was also hit on the right arm. When [I] took post and opened fire our position was as below:

[Cross diagram six]

Whe We had only been firing for two or three minutes when Lieut George A. Gay ¹⁰⁴ came to me & catching me by the arm Said said, "Col, the enemy are out - flanking us." "Impossible," said I "They are — come & see, quick." I ran with him to the left of the Reg't and sure enough the enemy were

 $^{^{104}\}mbox{George}$ A. Gay was a resident of Newmarket, N.H. He enlisted in Company K, was appointed sergeant in April 1862, and then promoted to sergeant-major. He was promoted to second lieutenant of Company D on September 11, 1862. Child, "Complete Roster," 70.

Coming-a whole Brigade. I covered five Their movement nos as below finit mirement of 15 Line Sith charts of pool L'intercely changed pour formand The on the for timpeny, by filing plant of the want with line. The moulment has much pist in line to love the Entire Dividen from being only auked. Hen Contre (meny) Carrie dinelly office to us, & at not over for quits dirtunt as they were advancing in line of sulte, the yelling himibly, we mil There with ten anful volley, which Imashed the Rot in front of us, (runc) ale to latters. The thy more allered con Confree a teinble howling & fressed forment at the same insteent som I sent for revigorements, & also Sent two Sorgics to find In leadance, but he was not to be seen. The fixe Rem wes The The New York Came to my aid while the Id Line moved up & town their pluces he now had should work for about ten minules, both Lides fering & cheering, but at length the meny broken by the close Shooling of the federal hoops havered & fel fack in deserdes In our frist rush wices the Enlangue Sent two Sorgics to find In Caldone, but he was non to be Rean The file Rem wes

coming — a whole Brigade. I counted five battle flags & one large stand of colors Their movement was as below

[Cross diagram seven]

I instantly changed front forward on the 1st Company, ¹⁰⁵ by filing part of the Reg't & bringing the remainder for now into line. The movement was made just in time to save the entire Division from being outflanked. Their centre (enemys) came directly opposite us, & at not over 100 yards distant as they were advancing in line of battle, we yelling horribly, we met them with an awful volley, which smashed the Reg't in front of us, (4th NC) all to tatters. The My men raised an awful a terrible howling & pressed forward; at the same instant sent I sent for reinforcements, & also sent two Serg'ts to find Gen Caldwell, but he was not to be seen. The 81st Penn vols & the 7th New York came to my aid while the 2d Line moved up & took their places We now had sharp work for about ten minutes, both sides firing & cheering, but at length the enemy, broken by the close shooting of the federal troops, wavered & fell back in disorder In our first rush towards the enemy Corporal George Nettleton¹⁰⁶ was injured by a piece of shell, but he gallantly

 $^{^{105} \}mbox{\sc "}10^{th} - \mbox{T.L.L."}$ (correction in journal by Thomas Livermore.)

 $^{^{106}\}mathrm{From}$ Claremont, N.H., George Nettleton mustered in as a sergeant of Company G. He was promoted to second lieutenant of Company E November 10, 1862. December 23, 1862. Child, "Complete Roster," 135.

remained on the field, & hought off the State Colons of the Lith horth borolina Ry'T Thou in great bravery & snownance. When the injurity of the meny fell back then actively instantly opened with runs That & thee, knocking onen lange nomben of our men until our own whilling came into play, they kept nimed Slightly bock to as to have a little Shelter bekind the rising ground. I then had the roles Culled & forend 125 mon & showing afficers mesking form of the men Soon come up - To have our blue lon mad I richal 106 manded of the Enliched men and of office, me Killed & ten mounded, Toor Jay - well & days a L'entenant - a yerrey quelleman of oxpoordonery whent, hearful, déligent beloved by his sulice Cevele of acquaintrace - has thuch is the of of the heed by a pragment of Shell: His breen wes meterally poralgaed - thereof his body centered the vilal princeple for home hourt the Before his tody audel be rescued pour the field it had been worked of sword malità y order actiete, og some of the Lederal hoofed. When the Lody was brought out I sat for a long time I held the hand of my young pund - hoping that he might yel some hout Conscioulness. That in van. The hight mened, I he thee they in the stopen of death. After life's fitful fever he slift well all his young hopes & the bright dreames of his agent had walte & van actides, of Some of the federal proper then to looky was

remained on the field, & brought off the State Colors of the 4th North Carolina Reg't, showing great bravery & endurance. When the infantry of the enemy fell back their artillery instantly opened with round shot & shell, knocking over large numbers of our men, until our own artillery came into play. My Regt moved slightly back so as to have a little shelter behind the rising ground. I then had the roll called & found 125 men and eleven ten officers missing. Some of the men soon came up - so that our total loss was 7 killed 106 wounded of the enlisted men, and of officers one killed & ten wounded. Poor Gay — only 4 days a Lieutenant — a young gentleman of extraordinary talent, cheerful, diligent - beloved by his entire circle of acquaintance - was struck in the top of his head by a fragment of shell. His brain was instantly paralyzed - though his body continued the vital principle for some hours Before his body could be rescued from the field it had been robbed of sword watch & other articles, by some of the federal troops. When the body was brought out, I sat for a long time & held the hand of my young friend - hoping that he might yet evince some consciousness. But in vain. The night waned, & he still lay in the stupor of death. "After life's fitful fevers he slept well." 107 All his young hopes &the bright dreams of his youth had bad been scattered by the ruthless hand of the Angel of Death. Long shall

¹⁰⁷From Shakespeare's Macbeth, Act 3, scene 2: "After life's fitful fever he sleeps well." *Oxford Dictionary of Quotations*. 3rd edition (New York: Oxford University Press, 1979), 461.

his memory be cherished! About & o clock in In the left of our centre & me sont thismishest forward to meet him. The riples of my men were very diety, in some Closes to remner Could Coverly be forced home - Thee we were not aliened for the readon that there were no push hoops to spare. For the next there hurs there wer a livele noor of Certilly or line working from fo to 100 pieces ale de time victie dash. Theres were flying & breisting all arriens res - while Long now then riple falls come Wheatting over on heads or thinking Close at hand, Illady diel me see the sun Is down repen the field of bulle, & the dull derede of wer roll ancy to the Mise, Finny Ceased. he place of the dai of armes we now heard a perpet Chonos of poons and tries of place and distress from the thereward of wounded that Cinered the prient in print of our lines. It mes impossible to go on the ; filel on account of the shorten of the Enemy; coo the Jame time on thackorders Kept the rebell from venturing on the falle princed At night part of my ky't mes sent out at far as possible to prihit speeden beforese, white the remainder land In their asnes. Sho 18 Early the Meming me Sur pesh hoofs purney hours the field he Every develing actively lead on shackodown kept the world

his memory be cherished!

About 4 o'clock in the afternoon the enemy commenced an attack on the left of our centre & we sent skirmishers forward to meet him. The rifles of my men were very dirty, in some cases the rammers could scarcely be forced home – still we were 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 our line working from 80 to 100 pieces all the time until dark. Shells were flying & bursting all around us — while every now & then rifle balls came whistling over our heads or striking close at hand. Gladly did we see the sun go down upon the field of battle, & 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; at the same time our sharpshooters kept the rebels from venturing on the battle ground At night part of my Reg't was sent out as far as possible to picket & prevent surprise, while the remainder laid on their arms.

Sept 18 Early this morning we saw fresh troops pressing towards the field in every direction — artillery and cavalry. The Division of General Couch formed in the rear of Richard-

Sind Sindin. Coverybook Expediel an instance allachthe Mismishers were firing constantly to large force of the Enery Circle he seen - non my dust, indicating reinforcements. A few of the monded that could be reached without great danger, were carried off. The reble work many of their diabled men under cover of the duriness, and also carined and a few of work ine Caplain of an allabana By's some our a mosinie letter. It come to me. for company with some other free mudens of my Rgit I crowled into the Come file whore he have - son our wounded brother & brought him. of the field. He med thos things the thigh. The Scones or the Browne field were ontal segent any pour of more to describe them. The robel dead key in long lines, & belonally, in Some cares, in piles. To the best of my judyment we killed 3 or I rebell to Every one of over more dead. We lied more more mondet dian the considerates, owny to the face there they weed trang morat our grand- the contribuses horny a bull & thee beak shor. Its usual in this balle the Caraly did northing degent driving in a Len Sheegglers. The Articly, in the Contrary mis Splindide morked, Expecially that portion of the four thitimed on the opposite dunk ofthe Autition - The Shell from these grows done aged the whils very much. To-day me were hudly able to renew die balle for want of proh horing a bull & there beach short Its usual in this balle the

son's Division Everybody expected an instant attack the skirmishers were firing constantly No large force of the enemy could be seen — nor any dust, indicating reinforcements. A few of the wounded that could be reached without great danger were carried off. The rebels took many of their disabled men under cover of the darkness, and also carried away a few of ours. One Captain of an Alabama Reg't sent out a Masonic letter. It came to me. In company with some other free Masons of my Reg't I crossed into the corn field where he lay — saw our wounded brother & brought him off the field. He was shot through the thigh. The scenes on the Battle field were awful beyond any power of mine to describe them. The rebel dead lay in long lines, & literally, in some cases, in piles. To the best of my judgement we killed 3 or 4 rebels to every <u>one</u>, of our men dead. We had more men wounded than the confederates, owing to the fact that they used many smooth bore guns — the cartridges having a ball & three buck shot. As usual, in this battle the cavalry did nothing beyond driving in a few stragglers. The Artillery, on the contrary was splendidly worked, especially that portion of the force stationed on the opposite bank of the Antietam — the shells from these guns damaged the rebels very much.

To-day we were hardly able to renew the battle for want of fresh troops — & the rebels were withdrawing This we did not know certain at the

time but Everybody Stperted it. The artilly Muclice was not as good as our but him injusting Josephe splendidy. Many of the hoops monked derible-grick for Deneral miles in order to get will the balter. My Reget was nor withdreeun from the field, but from the to Ricket & a large delicit to Fry the della. I party of recruits joined me on the lecella field the Evening after the oction I had them morrhed to the fiel and Equipped from the bodies of the Steam I Im the halle field, or there Sertien of to where me were sucamped me marched to the from occupied by a funt of Adoport Column where me remained me day. Defere having the helpel of the called of Antilum I must Christer my opinion of Some of the ching actors in the Eventful Scene, Me Medicadown debaned Gallenely - badning & ordening his men Tentit he mes Shouth by a piece of Shell in the heuse. In Mayher mis drunk It whall Her bullwall did now then himde Confidence og his Soldiers. Col Browns aple of the him por well diel norly - in Commund of the ald Brigade of Ken French My our Ryet - & in face the Entire Phyast did nobly - worthy of a killer Elmend over Me high muched to thurseis play a long dusty much - & campel me could block mening on Bolivin Wrights. The me remaind donny pecker duty to the front until the day of the remnorsame metaken Buneauk John the olthe parmed a pertion of the Kirmish mund of the ald Brigade of den French My our Kyst - & in Jaco du Entire Phyade

time but everybody expected it. Their artillery practice was not as good as ours but their infantry fought splendidly. Many of their troops marched double-quick for several miles in order to get into battle. My Reg't was not withdrawn from the field, but furnished the picket & a large detail to bury the dead. A party of recruits joined me on the battle field, the evening after the action I had them marched to the field and equipped from the bodies of the slain

From the battle field, in that portion of it where were encamped we marched to the ground occupied by a part of Hooker's column where we remained one day. Before leaving the subject of the Battle of Antietam I must chronicle my opinion of some of the chief actors in the eventful scene. Gen Richardson behaved gallantly — leading & ordering his men until he was struck by a piece of shell in the breast. Gen Meagher was drunk as usual. Gen Caldwell did not show himself either brave or skillful; & he lost the confidence of his soldiers. Col Brooke of the 57th New York Vols, ¹⁰⁸ did nobly – in command of the old brigade of Gen French My own Regt — & in fact the entire Brigade did nobly — worthy of a better General over them

We next marched to Harper's Ferry A long dusty march — & camped one cold bleak evening on Bolivar Heights. Here we remained doing picket duty to the front, until the day of the reconniorsance under Gen Hancock¹⁰⁹ when the 5th formed a portion of the skirmish line. We remained out all night

 $^{^{108}}$ "53 Pa. – T.L.L." (correction in journal by Thomas Livermore.) Cross may have confused Brooke with Philip S. Parisen, lieutenant colonel of the Fifty-Seventh New York Infantry.

¹⁰⁹Winfield Scott Hancock (1824-1886) graduated from West Point in 1844. He originally commanded the First Brigade, Second Division of Keyes' Corps (Fourth Corps) during the Peninsula Campaign, but was transferred to the First Division, Second Corps on September 17, 1862. Warner, Generals in Blue, 202-204 and Boatner, Civil War Dictionary, 372.

bet 26 the year ago to-day, at & o closele in the honing I wes musheed into the Service of the United States, and the out became a My v. It her hew an ardrews year for me hardship The malerial for the Regit was good, but very row. Nearly all my Commissioned offices were thoughts to me - and rentried implianced men from fint to Mest I had the Rymene to make - appeces and men and I forent I far mere dispecule to make appears hun falcliers. Valuenten oppecies de noi have that leux of milling responsibility. felt by regulars, and they require constant matching to remind there of their deely to the Ry's " the government. I had the advantiget of henry a struger in the state, which ai-Constence aided me greatly I made up & sent my youly what to the transferdmence, also a longthing report to the Tor of the Ou 28 Munding orders carne about Sundown to deck me left puse as we had made our camp Constituted, he had a large bruck oven all done big Errough to bake for the whole ky'r, Marchel about fine miles & compet on the It of how how I commended the advances great of the Sintim my skirmich live under major Shirtowert drove in the Energy at Smick-Do's John My how horing any coodly was a great annuyonce, & prevented the Constituted, he had a large bisch over all done by Errough to bake

Oct 26 One year ago to-day, at 9 oclock in the evening I was mustered into the service of the United States, and the 5th became a Reg't. It has been an arduous year for me much hard labor – much anxiety – much hardship. The <u>material</u> for the Reg't was good, but very raw. Nearly all my commissioned officers were strangers to me – and untried, inexperienced men. From first to last I had the Regiment to make – officers and men, and 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 Reg't and the government. I had the advantage of being a stranger in the State, which circumstances aided me greatly.

I made up & sent my yearly report to the War Department, also a lengthy report to the Gov of the State.

Oct 28 Marching orders came about sundown. At dark we left just as we had made our camp comfortable. We had a large brick oven all done, big enough to bake for the whole Reg't. Marched about five miles & camped. On the 2d of Nov we I commanded the advanced guard of the Division & my skirmish line under Major Sturtevant drove in the enemy at Snicker's Gap. My not having any cavalry was a great annoyance, & prevented the capture of the only gun the enemy had in the Gap. We then moved

along the buse of the mountains to Arhoys Jup: + to on to werenton. Here we heard of the removal of Mc Chlan from commend of du Army - at this time an ill direct operation. We were going on well & his day more much have brught we to the Every The herops turned out I did his a glorines farewell. It mes a friend light. All dany his hath the way was lived with serviced & runks ality porter in the internet. The Jeneral rode along the line with a shade of datries of on his noble Jace, he curid the heere of the any with hir. From humerolin we muched to Frederichteg. Ton Bremside's quet unon

was in now crossing the revers and tuking possession of the City all once, he had abrendante gorie. If me had Even Crossed any time within the negl three deept it month have sinded well encrepte but the meny toon appeared in very thing force, commenced theiring up Etick works, which. Each morning Jan more formidable wed weel musiled with articley Cour own army mean while madel ildelf confortable in the nell Wooled and watered country Offerile & advinctioning und per-Je ched its oyear gation & squipment by memorine inspections in On the occasion Each morning ten more furniduble wed well munded with artilley

Over oum lister mean while, milele

along the base of the mountains to Ashby's Gap, & so on to Warrenton. Here we heard of the removal of McClellan from command of the Army — at this time an ill advised operation We were going well, & two days more would have brought us to the enemy The troops turned out & bid him a glorious farewell. It was a grand sight. All along his path the way was lined with serried ranks of bay bayonets glistening in the sun artillery posted in the intervals. The General rode along the line with a shade of sadness of on his noble face. He carried the heart of the Army with him.

From Warrenton we marched to Fredericksburg. Gen 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 even crossed any time within the next three days it would have ended well enough; but the enemy soon appeared in strong force, commenced throwing up earthworks, which each morning saw more formidable and well mounted with artillery Our own army, meanwhile made itself comfortable in the well wooded and watered country opposite Frederickburg, and perfected its organization & equipment by numerous inspections. In

On the occasion of Gen Sumner's reviewing Couch's Army Corps, ¹¹⁰ when the old General came to my Reg't he paused with

 $^{^{110}\}mathrm{Couch}$ had been promoted to command of the Second Corps after Antietam. Warner, Generals in Blue, 95-96.

his Enlice Scert, & looked shearily along the north . He then rade thice Up land down my front or greatly Complanierited to the this infertant services, for after this Some after this here came con inspection and review by The Alucock, in which the side crevied off the palme for taldiery affectioners. I was me of those who did " not believe that The Burnside intended to love the revers off will Fredericks breng, and Horn the heights in rown cer the City. After compelly Externing the ground several times, such a plan Seemed to me blully impracticable, and allended with great resk to the whole array. It beened belle to him the rever 10 on 12 miles Justice down Where we could have the aid of the grew bouts, and the level netwee chance with the Enemy. In additime to these adventeges, or somerful artilley could be brought? hito action Effectually. Most of us were inclined to believe that if any allack were made on the morks in near of the City it would only be a flint to coner the real movehere that Sight forces much tion to these adventeges, or formerful artilley could be brought?

his entire escort, & looked steadily along the ranks. He then rode twice up and down my front & greatly complimented the Reg't for its fine appearance and its important services.

Soon after this there came an inspection and review by Gen Hancock, in which the 5th carried off the palm for soldierly appearance.

I was one of those who did not believe that Gen Burnside intended to cross the river opposite Fredericksburg, and storm the heights in the 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 10 or 12 miles further down where we could have the aid of the gun boats, 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 were was made on the works in the rear of the city it would only be a feint to cover the real movement. We also had reason to believe that Sigel's forces would cross the river some miles above Fredericksburg, and attack the enemy's left flank. We were

Study billerly disoffembel. On the 10th of Die it became Evidevice the hour of butte drew nean. That day Cooked valions and sthin ammuentien was ordered, and I carefully inspected the Regit finding Everything in goods order. Theel Evening their mes a convivial quelering at my cary, Time of the oppieers who had leelely leave Commissioned Controliched the meansury malerials for drick and at the greculers of leapt lown thew wal Expedid batte mile me knew that some much fall, but all formed guily in truy and churs & the joine repuele of camp life Me of the Editors of the Concennue Com mercial was present. All the Colones I mest of the municipal officers of the old st Prigade were there. Vin Shack of the 1th ny Brown of the I see Tream of the Sist Pa. leaper ellane mes meede of Ceremenies, Many a west we drank - many a Kindly sontement we pledged Each other. The Carried au meminul vito da late hard. I had barely fine to led when an aden cume to repair to the headqueacher of the Elevent. It mas caple Come from En hommain head greanellome med medles of Ceremenies, Many to livest we drank - many a Kindly sin-

sadly, bitterly disappointed.

On the 10th of Dec, it became evident that the hour of battle drew near. That day cooked rations and extra ammunition was ordered, and I carefully inspected the Reg't — finding everything in good order.

That evening there was a convivial gathering at my camp. Some of the officers who had lately been commissioned contributed the necessary "materials" for drink, and at the quarters of Capt Cross there was assembled a merry party. We all expected battle — well we knew that some must fall, but all joined gaily in song and cheer & the jovial repartee of camp life One of the editors of the Cincinnati Commercial 111 was present.

All the colonels & most of the mounted officers of the old 1st Brigade were there. Von Schack of the 7th NY, 112 Brown of the 145th Pa_{1}^{113} Miles of the 61^{st} NY^{114} & McKean of the 81st Pa¹¹⁵. Capt Moore 116 was master of ceremonies. Many a toast we drank - many a kindly sentiment we pledged each other. We carried our merriment into the late hours. I had barely gone to bed when an order came to repair to the headquarters of the General. It was after midnight. Gen Caldwell had just come from Gen Sumner's headquarters, where he had been to receive instructions about the battle. All the Colonels were present. Gen Caldwell

¹¹¹Cross had met Murat Halstead in Cincinnati when Cross worked for the Cincinnati Times as printer, reporter and then editor from 1850 to 1857. Pride, *Brave Boys*, 8, 13, 165.

¹¹²George W. Von Schack (died 1887), from Prussia, became Major of the Seventh New York in July 1861 and Colonel in February 1862. He left the regiment in May 1863 but returned as Lieutenant Colonel in July 1864 and was appointed colonel in November 1864. He received a brevet appointment to brigadier general. Boatner, *Civil War Dictionary*, 881.

¹¹³Brown is likely Hiram Loomis Brown, (died 1880), who originally served in the 83rd Pennsylvania. Brown was promoted to colonel of 145th Pennsylvania in September 1864 and received a brevet appointment to brigadier general that September. Boatner, *Civil War Dictionary*, 90-91.

¹¹⁴Lieutenant Colonel Nelson Miles.

¹¹⁵Henry Boyd McKeen had just been appointed colonel of the 81st Pennsylvania. Sumner commanded the Right Grand Division of the Army of the Potomac; Darius Couch commanded the Second Corps and Winfield Scott Hancock the First Division. The First Brigade now contained the Fifth New Hampshire, Seventh New York, 61st New York, 64th New York, 81st Pennsylvania, and 145th Pennsylvania. Walker, *History of the Second Corps*, 144, 172.

¹¹⁶William A. Moore, from Littleton, N.H., mustered in as second lieutenant of Company C and later received an appointment as first lieutenant of Company E in February 1862. He was promoted to captain of Company H in November 1862 but died at Fredericksburg. Child, "Complete Roster," 130.

then Stated the pleen of the battle. Lo'x fuller hedges nece to be fat down, that night. Franklin mes to from three miles below and Endeaver to luxue the right wing of the Enemy. homer nut to accept the courte and left. Hooken wer to be held ready to slicke There occation offered, he had 140 precies of actilley in position we die revers bank & So piace, lecty to cross. huch mas the place. At End is my withers it hands to my heart that it mer a failure By this time my leaplainer nece all in hed and ashep. I went to their permany total them be ready to march at duybreak.
The sto Brigale marched from comp toon after day treat a little oven sove thong doug in the morning I was up - overlooked Every conaugement, and hier to sal breakfus Being quite lick however the itea was a failure, Time how I had len impression that I was to be Killed or badly wounded, to I made my will, and an inventory of my property packed everything in my brunk, and fant the Ky to the chaptain. I also said my day like, Every necessary direction about my horses Although greatly promotel y Mysical blokness and my mino overshoterned by the Isuse that me were moreling to disaster, I believe I honer had ben impression that I was to be It isled or badly morended, to I made my

then stated plan of the battle. Six pontoon bridges were to be put down that night. Franklin¹¹⁷ was to cross three miles below and endeavor to turn the right wing of the enemy. Sumner was to attack the centre and left. Hooker was to be held ready to strike where occasion offered. We had 140 pieces of artillery in position on the river's bank & 180 pieces ready to cross. Such was the plan. As God is my witness it seemed to my heart that it was a failure.

By this time my Captains were all in bed and asleep. I went to them personally — told them to prepare their troops for battle & be ready to march at daybreak.

Dec 12th

The 1st Brigade marched from camp soon after daybreak a little over 2000 strong. Early in the morning I was up - overlooked every arrangement, and tried to eat breakfast. Being quite sick, however, the idea was a failure. Some how 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 my key to the chaplain. I also gave my boy Mike, every necessary direction about my horses. Although greatly prostrated by physical weakness, and my mind overshadowed by the sense that we were marching to disaster, I believe I never performed my duty with more exactness, and the Reg't marched off in

¹¹⁷William B. Franklin (1823-1903), a 1843 graduate of West Point, had commanded the Sixth Corps since the Peninsula Campaign. During the Battle of Fredericksburg, Burnside named him commander of the Left Grand Division, which included the John Reynolds' First Corps and the Sixth Corps. Warner, *Generals in Blue*, 159-160.

Time orden though on members mene Small, an Brigade headed the Firstson, und me muchet to the general. futhering place of the Corps - near the head qualter of Sen Frances Heavy Jany Commend on on lite sarly in the morning and me money to the frome to the deep tooming of our balloices. Farning vito Oliver Colones, one of range of the shell by the meny, we lat down to rest. Siveral hund plested levery. A terrible Commonading mes opened in the City of Fredbricketrey, in order to drive out the Machshoolers of the Energy to that the Vinten Midges and be beech, but withnie Expert. Again, belie smoother fur-reins bembackment took place to while the Energ made no reply. Their Continued believe mes by some interpreted theet they had fullen back - others West they were there of ammunition but the latte reason did not seem to prevail after they mer got port range on own buch mes made by a party of own hoops in hoals a landing expedid the bridges haid down & in a few moment on men were poinmy across Howard; Sinkion thorny the had, Hencocks de' Vision went vito Sivonace for the higher String the day me Experied brane of pious & not less how 40 hoops in toals a heading syfuled the bridges buil denn in a

fine order, though our numbers were small. Our Brigade headed the Division, and we marched to the general gathering place of the corps — near the headquarters of Gen Sumner. Heavy firing commenced on our side early in the morning, and we moved to the front to the deep booming of our batteries. Forming into closed columns out of range of the shells of the enemy, we sat down to rest. Several hours passed away. A terrible cannonading was opened on the City of Fredericksburg, in order to drive out the sharpshooters of the enemy so that the Pontoon Bridges could be laid, but without effect. Again, later another furious bombardment took place, to which the enemy made no reply. Their continued silence was by some interpreted that they had fallen back — others that they were short of ammunition, but the latter reason did not seem to prevail after they once got good range on our columns. Toward evening a bold push was made by a party of our troops in boats, a landing effected the bridges laid down & in a few moments our men were pouring across — Howards's Division having the lead. Hancock's Division went into bivouack for the night. During the day we expended tons of ammunition to no purpose, while we lost several brave officers & not less than 40 or 50 men.

Dec 14 12 The describeres they hound bright lend marn. He muched Early from our briouse. On all lides & pour all derections. hoofer nece pouring would the bridges four of which were across near the city. he marked over tund down the rivers a short disturne and their formed in cline Columns nearthe Welle's Edge, Itere me remained rentil Evening the men corrusing thenewhal, by fishing up totacco which had been there into the rivers in doxes by the rebels. The town was plandered carpet, tooks formilier x de las avours in Every direction - a kenful Rene of havve & desolution, & liller uf from the rever lay the dead bodies of Ime compederale toldiers, who had been kitled in the assauce upon the That might the Ry't biring chin in the street. Tring very rounce the Might appelient, und myself slept hi a linese, pe Expedid ande-Thech Bring the night but with the Exception of some little Richel Juny all mas quiel in the strute the soldiers violed in all sorts of plunder and alchengh on the Ene of a bloody contest list nothing of their scrity or from Every body Is sued observed Mujer Stevenence shift with me 1 hat might - the next, the stars looked down repor with the Estephien of Some little Richel Jinny all was quiet To the

Dec 12 12

The disastrous day dawned bright and warm. We marched early from our bivouac. On all sides, & from all directions troops were pouring towards the bridges — four of which were across near the city. We marched over, turned down the river a short distance, and then formed in close columns near the water's edge. Here we remained until evening — the men amusing themselves by fishing up tobacco which had been thrown into the river in boxes by the rebels. The town was plundered — carpets, books, furniture, & all lay around in every direction — a perfect sense of havoc & desolation. A little up from the river lay the dead bodies of some confederate soldiers, who had been killed in the assault upon the city.

That night the Reg't bivouacked in the street. Being very unwell, the Major, Adjutant, and myself slept in a house. We expected an attack during the night, but with the exception of some little picket firing all was quiet In the streets the soldiers rioted in all sorts of plunder and although on the eve of a bloody contest lost nothing of their gaiety or fun. Every body seemed cheerful. Major Sturtevant slept with me that night — the next, the stars looked down upon his bloody corpse! Such is what men call the "fortunes of War!"

DEC 13. Early in the morning I nut among my brove buy. I found them theorful I fuce of hope Harry able to lit in horsethet I kept as brown a front as my physical condition admitted - thank Jol my lovel was thong and bright. The balle opened by Frank lin on own left His green thandered I the rabite of meskely Could amore be fairet distinguished. On myude former clong the sheet in its projected order of balle. The forenoon none ancey but loon of her for the alliech. Ten Huncock accord Companies by me meagher role along the reacher of the hich Phyale & the latter addressed his hoops me of these frodly meaningless a speeches peculiar to the man. And here let me recent the opinion for med after more decon one years observation in the field - there is now in the United States, Cultivily her he the army of the Iterrice, another high a Contienate hundry chanlatorn, infectors, an futending to be a totalien as This Francis Meaghen, Nor I too de I leliebe him to de a brone mase Times in Every butto fired he has been drunk west now with his Prijude. * * * * I remine enners & in compalance of Ten high a Contiemate hundry chanlatoin, infectors, an futending

Dec 13 Early in the morning I was among my brave boys. I found them cheerful & full of hope. Hardly able to sit on horseback — dizzy, weak, suffering acute pain — still I kept as brave a front as my physical condition admitted — Thank God my soul was strong and bright.

The battle opened by Franklin on our left. His guns thundered & the rattle of musketry could anon be faintly distinguished. Our Brigade formed along the street in its projected order of battle. The forenoon wore away, but soon after 12 we received notice to prepare for the attack. Gen Hancock, accompanied by Gen Meagher rode along the ranks of the Irish Brigade & the latter addressed his troops one of those frothy, meaningless a speeches peculiar to the man. And here let me record the opinion formed after more than one year's observation in the field — that there is not in the United States, certainly not in the Army of the Potomac, another such a consummate humbug, charlatan, imposters, an pretending to be a soldier as This Francis Meagher! Nor I do b do I believe him to be a brave man, since in every battle field he has been <u>drunk</u> and not with his Brigade. x x x I venture the prediction that the drunkenness & incompetence of Gen Meagher will sooner or later be exposed.

The At Brigade, and explained to their the plan of which which was to form Column of Brigades and mideovor to Novem the live. I ment to my 16,5 Corenled my files, found I had I 49 riples, with mindeen offi. Cors-line & field & Mayb. 2 passed Clong the nanks and spoke to the men officers und mon while then it weer to be a bloody thinge - to Mont firm & fair love to close on their colors - he steady - to the officers I only third that they were Expected to de their dety I the took my felice at the head of my men & we Muled - following the trish Brigare. As me niceoled up the steels tonands du laceleicer of the Energ-Muy opened an us with toled that and Shell, and before we had received the open field several men ver direble However my Rott Kefet les ne sail style & me formet line of ballo fire of shell, grape and carristers ken lealdwill and slapp, then Huncock and state were present, the latter in horselich - cool I trave us a Lion. Thile tuking if bur position it lecame mustary to som a Canal on dup ditete filled with mother This leadered the men some but me Came foruced into line in fine style. Micantine the nich Brigade has formed and moved forescend, but necteat of fine of thell grape and cumisters for lealdwill and staff, then Huncock and staff

Gen Hancock sent for the Colonels of the 1st Brigade, and explained to them the plan of attack, which was to form columns of Brigades and endeavor to storm the hill.

I went to my Reg't counted my files, found that I had 249 rifles, and nineteen officers – line, & field, & staff. I passed along the ranks and spoke to the men officers and men — told them it was to be a bloody strife — to stand firm & fire low — to close on their colors — 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 & we started — following the Irish Brigade. As we marched up the streets towards the batteries of the enemy — they opened on us with solid shot and shell, and before we had reached the open fields several men were disabled. However, my Reg't kept up in fine style, & we formed line of battle on the ground selected, under heavy fire of shell, grape, and cannisters. Gen Caldwell and staff, & Gen Hancock and staff were present, the latter on horseback — cool & brave as a Lion. While taking up our position, it became necessary to cross a canal or deep ditch filled with water. This scattered the men some, but we came "forward into line" in fine style. Meantime the Irish Brigade had formed and moved forward, but instead of charging the works of the enemy, faltered, commenced firing, & finally

laid down. It love come our turn to mone forward. The Ry'T rost up at one man cent Morted former a little whend of the line, in complete order. We were thus advancing when a shell Exploded in the cin directly in funt of me and about the highet of my head, A longe fragment hit me on the breast a mæller priere knowled aut hid of my tecto - & filled my mouth with Sand; conother bit struck me on the fachead making a Hight mound Conother bit over the Ege cont still another along the back of my hand. I was knocked alean off my fact, & buy neven lible until Acresed by a notent flow on the left beg - made by a piece of chell which hit me due Alling in my hours & knees & Spilling the Sient stones I blood out of my month of looked award. The lattered Coler of my My't thunk Josh were in the row! I hied t get on my fue, but could nor Mand. I there hier to froml but the bulls came to thick & line up the growind la skilefully the I could not go it - beside, he ball struck my to late scalbard knorking me over. Aple that worning I concluded to lie still. placing myself mi my back fret to the fite, I hewanted death. The fleiture of the war line, to come ry & Their firing at long range on the meny placed me she the the I could not go it - beside, he feele shuck me to later Sout -

laid down. It soon became our turn to move forward. The Reg't 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 the height of my head. A large fragment hit me on the breast, a smaller piece knocked out two of my teeth — & 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 clean off my feet, & 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 & knees, & spitting the sand, stones & blood out of my mouth, I looked around. The tattered colors of my Reg't 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 & tore up the ground so spitefully that I could not go it — besides a ball struck my scr sabre 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 & their firing at long range on the enemy – placed me between the two fires, not only of musketry, but of shell, and for more than an

hour I fee in Expedation q'interest death or a mortal mount. I suplayed mont of my Marghes oberit my Ry't. Some times where the stick come my force & countered napridly From one to one hundred. Thus, Jone of the troops-new Rgics) misrched over me in the atrance & ranoven me a few moments often in their reheat. Some of the new Ryite behaved scultured, find wild & broke. The rebels managed their plut of the ballt with quat skill- Their riple pits were well, field mich men, but not tor much find with great rapidity. Officiale Where my Ryic Stout on the side hiel running for several hundred; yards was a shore much above 4 Jest high, with a riple pit at the dave. Behind the mule mak another fil - thus forming a double line of intranchment. Con Column of allert mus nor long munch instead of Phyade front to should have keen of duisien my fall Majors Mulevand look community & led my ty to up to the meng. My hove Just never jullered, I had they been supported would have carried the first rifle Rit and walle of Colcern of allect, mus not long succeepty instead of Brigade front to Should

hour I lay in expectation of instant death or a mortal wound. I employed most of my thoughts about my Reg't. Some times when the shot came particularly strong & thick I covered my face & counted rapidly from one to one hundred! Thus I lay while the awful battle raged. Some of the troops — new Regt's <u>marched</u> over me on the advance & ran over me a few moments after in their retreat. Some of the new Reg'ts behaved well, but the majority of them, wavered, scattered, fired wild, & 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, & fired with great rapidity. Opposite where my Reg't stood — on the side hill, running for several hundred yards was a stone wall about 4 feet high, with a rifle pit at the base. Behind the wall was another pit — thus forming a double line of intrenchment. Our column of attack was not long enough, instead of Brigade front it should have by division.

After my fall Major
Sturtevant took command, & led
my Reg't up to the enemy. My brave
boys never faltered, & had they
been supported would have carried
the first rifle pit and wall. Of
this there is no doubt. Not being
supported the 5th held its ground
until nearly destroyed. Six times

the becomen of the Colors were show down, Most of my officer fell. The boul Major was the deed, begit Muncy was pieres through the brain and dropped instrently. The gallout leaplain Lerry was the mortally with the national aters m his hand. On all sides men fell like grass refore de Doythe, out Expecially we the remove the rebrans of Frie Cakes Malvern Nice and Untietan. most of the new Rylls verel very concerty-strengted maulso very wild. I lay on the ground for nearly three hurst - paid of the time betien his fires - momen-Tarily Expeding beeth, When I was discovered by Lieut San to Bon of my Ry t - then on In Caldwell's Staff who bringing home of my brone days they carried me from the field. While lying there on the grand I saw many belt of Coward-ice & brower, Many office, and men van hamefully from the field without a torolite - others arenterfiled wounds - others chalked behind I lay down. It was a Tood coul shameful sight! Celeft Luckin hungho aff all that remained of the Ry's s there neight. I was ecented to the hours of the mayor of the city which was used as a hospital. New I remained all night & in the without a torolite - other Counter filed wounds - others chulked

the bearers of the colors were shot down. Most of my officers fell. The brave Major was shot dead. Capt Murray¹¹⁸ was pierced through the brain and dropped instantly. The gallant Captain Perry¹¹⁹ was shot mortally with the National Colors in his hand. On all sides men fell like grass before the scythe, but especially in the old new Reg'ts — the veterans of Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill and Antietam. Most of the new Reg'ts acted very cowardly — straggled, wavered & ran away. Their fire was also very wild.

I lay on the ground for nearly three hours - part of the time between two fires - momentarily expecting death, when I was discovered by Lieut Dan K Cross, 120 of my Reg't - then on Gen Caldwell's staff, who bringing some of my brave boys - they carried me from the field. While lying there on the ground I saw many acts of cowardice & bravery. Many officers and men ran shamefully from the field without a scratch - others counterfeited wounds - other skulked behind & lay down. It was a sad and shameful sight!

Capt Larkin brought off all that remained of the Reg't 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 & in the morning was carried to m my old camp. On the 16th inst., I

 $^{118} John$ Murray, a resident of Newcastle, N.H., mustered in as captain of Company D October 12, 1861. Child, "Complete Roster," 134.

¹¹⁹James B. Perry, of Lebanon, N.H., was captain of Company C. Perry and James Larkin had just been found innocent of Cross' charges against them stemming from events during the march to Warrenton in November. Child, "Complete Roster," 192 and Pride, Brave Boys, 159-162.

¹²⁰Daniel K. Cross, a resident of Hanover, N.H., was a cousin of Edward Cross's. At the time he was serving on General Caldwell's staff. Cross enlisted as a sergeant major of Company G and was later promoted to second lieutenant of Company G, later becoming first lieutenant. He was discharged on November 14, 1863. Child, "Complete Roster," 45 and Pride, Brave Boys, 175.

Muiled for Westington on beans of absence the 19th I reached hushayen. Here I remained wintil able to honel; then Muted for Concerd n 14 which City I reached on the Evening of Heerther 31, 1662 On four 1st 1863 2 mus muted to allied the lemention which aldembled on Lehalf of the Republican purity to numicale a condidate for promen The Shite Phulienus Colors of my My to the Colors of the Ath north leccestine With were loken into the Comention render I then made may he found in this books Sound the south I hornited to die Finences Vlermil the menus of the offices & Sengentes that I deserted promoted, & sverything has ancenged to my Idention. To maple Lunt lot Aupyood Sheeled for the Ryet. I blustiel for my Ry't but nes renceble to proceed for-Ash of my mound for nearly his to travel rode to meshington & remeined there until Much 16 when 2 ceftein James my Ryio, I found only 100 men you duty. of my mound for nearly his

started for Washington on leave of absence taking the colors of my Reg't. On the 17th I reached Washington. Here I remained until able to travel; then started for Concord, NH which city I reached on the evening of Dececember 31, 1862.

On Jan 1st 1863 I was invited to attend the Convention which assembled on behalf of the Republican party to nominate a candidate for Governor The State & National Colors of my Reg't & the Colors of the 4th North Carolina Vols were taken in the Convention amidst great enthusiasm. The remarks I then made may be found in this book.

About the 25th I submitted to the Governor & Council the names of officers & sergeants that I desired promoted, & everything was arranged to my satisfaction. Soon after Lieut Col Hapgood¹²¹ started for the Reg't.

On the 5th of March
Feb. I started for my Reg't but
was unable to proceed farther than Boston, on account
of my wounds — for nearly two
weeks. When I did feel able
to travel rode to Washington
& remained there until March
16, when I again joined my
Reg't, I found only 150
men for duty.

¹²¹ Charles E. Hapgood, a 30 year-old resident of Amherst, N. H. He served as captain of Company I. He was appointed lieutenant-colonel on December 14, 1862 and assumed command of the regiment on July 3, 1863, the day after Cross died. He was wounded at the Battle of Cold Harbor in June 1864 and discharged the following October. Child, "Complete Roster," 82 and Daniel F. Secomb, History of the Town of Amherst, Hillsborough County, New Hampshire (Concord: Evans, Sleeper & Woodbury, 1883): 889.

The Fifth Regiment.

This regiment is composed of one company from each county in the State, which will tend to ensure a spirit of friendly rivalry between the companies of the different counties in the matter of good behavior and discipline. The Governor and Council have not interfered in the selection of officers, and Col. Cross has spared no efforts to select the best men possible. It is generally thought that none of the New-Hampshire regiments have been so well organized or officered, and the men so far colisted are generally from the country-in lligent, sober, hardy soldiers. Nearly seven hundred men are enlisted for the 5th, and the camp will be opened at Concord in a few days.

The Lieut. Colonel of the 5th is Edward J. Conner, of Exeter, in this State, a graduate of West Point, four years in active service, a gallant and accomplished young officer. He is lately from Washington Territory, where he has been stationed. Major, William W. Cook, of Derry. Maj. Cook was for seven years a commissioned officer in the Boston Light Infantry, has been a Lieut. Colonel in the Volunteers, and has the reputation of being one of the best military men in the State. The Adjutant is not yet detailed, but will probably be Lieut. Richard E. Cross, brother of the Colonel, who is now in the U.S. Engineers, at Fort Pickens. The Quartermaster is Lieut. Webber, late of Fort Constitution. Surgeon, Dr. Luther M. Knight, of Franklin. Assistant Surgeon, John Buckman of Lancaster. Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Wilkins, of Lisbon. Mr. Wilkins has served in the U. S. Army, and is admirably fitted for Chap-

The Captains are mostly of considerable military experience, as follows:

Rockingham County—Richard Welch, of Plaistow.

Strafford—John Murray, of Great Falls. Belknap—E. W. Johnson.

Carroll-Richard R. Davis, of Wolfborough.

Merrimack — Edward E. Sturtevant, of Concord.

Hillsborough — Charles E. Hapgood, of Amherst.

Cheshire—H. T. H. Pierce, of Keene.
Sullivan—Charles H. Long, of Claremont.

Grafton-Jas. B. Perry, of Hanover. Coos-Edmund Brown. of Lancaster.

The uniforms, blankets and equipments of the 5th will soon be ready, and all of the best quality possible to procure. Col. Cross is personally looking after all the details of the entire regimental outfit, and sparing no effort to obtain everything necessary for the comfort and health of his men. Nearly all the Lieutenants are selected, but we are not able to give their mannes that went.

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Sept. 19, '61.

REGIMENTAL REPORT.

The following report, made up at its date, and sent to New-Hampshire, but failed to seasonably reach its intended destination:

HOSPITAL NEAR FREDERICKSBURG,

HEADQUARTERS 5th N. H. Vols., Jan. 18, 1863.

Colonel:—I have the honor, in accordance with your request, to forward a copy of the morning report for to-day. Capt. Pierce being sick, Capt. Cross now commands the Regiment.

Tield, Staff and Line Officers for duty, 9; culisted men, 152. On extra or daily duty: officers, 1; culisted men, 25. Sick: officers, 8; men, 19. On detached service: officers, 5; men, 19. Absent, sick: officers, 11; men, 203. Without leave: officers, 2; men, 5. Total present: 13 officers; 196 men. Total present and absent: 31 officers; 516 men; making an aggregate of 547 officers and men.

Very respectfully, E. H. MARSTON, Reg. Clerk.

REGIMENTAL REPORT.

The following report, made up at its date, and sent to New-Hampshire, but failed to seasonably reach its intended destination:

Hospital Near Fredericksburg, Dec. 15, 1862.

Captain: In reference to the part taken by my regiment in the battle of Fredericksburg on the 13th inst., I have the honor to report that my regiment formed the extreme right of Caldwell's brigade, in the third line. It marched to its place in the order of battle, under a severe fire of round shot and shell; remained in line some moments, when orders came to move forward to the attack. My regiment started slightly in advance of the rest of the brigade, and almost instantly encountered a storm of shell, canister and rifle balls. No man faltered or straggled. We were moving rapidly and steadily on, when I was unfortunately disabled by the explosion of a shell directly in front of me.

Major Sturtevant immediately took command, but soon fell, and is supposed to be killed. By this time the regiment had reached a position as near the rifle pits of the enemy as it was possible to get, owing to the squads and groups of troops, (mostly new regiments), in very disorderly condition, who were firing wildly at the enemy. My officers endeavored to form a line of battle in such a manner as to move forward and carry the enemy's rifle pits-the rest of the brigade endeavoring to accomplish the same result, but were unable to do so, owing to the confusion and terrible fire of the enemy. My regiment advanced farther than any other of the division, and held its place as long as there was any organization left. When all my officers were disabled but three, not more than thirty men for duty, and they completely out of ammunition, orders came to withdraw. Capt. Jas. E. Larkin brought off all that were left who were able to walk. The regiment went into action with 247 bayonets and 19 commissioned officers. Its loss was as follows: Commissioned officers killed, four; wounded, twelve; missing, one (Maj. E. E. Sturtevant). Enlisted men killed, 15; wounded, 142; missing, 12; making a total of 186 men killed, wounded and missing.

Allow me to state here, that the reason why the loss of my regiment was so heavy was, the men held their ground and endeavored to whip the enemy, instead of skulking or shamefully leaving the field, as many of the new regiments did. In regard to Maj. Sturtevant, he was seen badly wounded; his body can not, be found. It is supposed that he died on the field. He was a brave and faithful officer, and his loss is greatly regretted by the regiment. Captains Murray, Perry, Moore, and Lieut. Ballou, who were killed while bravely encouraging their men, were among the best officers in the service. Capt. Perry was shot with the colors of the regiment in his hand; Capt. Murray fell dead in the front rank; Capt. Moore was first shot in the arm, and soon after received a mortal wound. The other officers present were Capts. Pierce, Larkin, Keller and Crafts; 1st Lieuts. Graves, Cummings, Bean; 2d Lieuts. Goodwin, Liscomb, Sanborn and Nettleton. All were wounded except Capts. Pierce and Larkin, and Lieut. Sanborn, and all behaved with prudence and bravery. Justice to the dead, the wounded, and the few unscathed of my regiment, constrains me to express the opinion that no soldiers on any battle-field ever exhibited greater bravery or devotion. At the time of writing this report I have three officers and sixty-three enlisted men fit for duty. They are in their places in line of battle, and I greatly regret that I am not able to be with them.

I herewith inclose a list of the killed, wounded and missing of my regiment. Very respectfully, (Signed) E. E. Cross, Col. 5th N.H.V. Capt. Caldwell, A.A.G.

HEADQUARTERS 5th N. H. Vols., Jan. 18, 1863.

Colonel: -I have the honor, in accordance with your request, to forward a copy of the morning report for to-day. Capt. Pierce being sick, Capt. Cross now commands the Reviment.

Field, Staff and Line Officers for duty, 9; enlisted men, 152. On extra or daily duty: officers, 1; enlisted men, 25. Sick: officers, 8; men, 19. On detached service: officers, 5; men, 12. Absent, sick: officers, 11; men, 303. Without leave: officers, 2; men, 5. Total present: 13 officers; 196 men. Total present and absent: 31 officers; 516 men; making an aggregate of 547 officers and men. Very respectfully, E. H. Marston, Reg. Clerk. Col. E. E. Cross, 5th N.H.V.

in Liane & farlingh 1 Bund muster Adams 14 days See 24, 1861 Patronel 2 pt Lieut France, DEC 26, 10 days This J. Rive Left from pten days. Returned Luit hages returned for 9 1842. Lune Varry Jan 20 - 20 ten Melyellen hicking FER 1 20 Days Scint Killer in Days Fee Luist Rund mesch land

Names of Officers and Soldiers on Leave & Furlough

THE GRAPE-VINE BRIDGE.

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This bridge, upon which so much depended, was constructed by the 5th New Hampshire Volunteers, commanded by Colonel EDWARD E. CROSS, one of the best practical engineers in the Army. General SUMNER sent for Colonel Cross, told him the vital importance of having the bridge made, and told him it must be done the next evening. At the same time he gave Colonel C. a carte blanche for all the tools, teams, &c., &c., that were needed. The job was at first pronounced impracticable. The swamp was full of trees and underbrush, and flowed with mud and water from 2 to 6 feet deep. There was no path, no sign to establish the site of the bridge. Colonel Cross and his mounted officers rode into the swamp, and at the risk of their lives, on account of the deep water and concealed holes, marked out the route. The men, divided into gangs, under their own officers, then entered the swamp, and commenced work. It was found necessary to build cribs or piers every few feet, place "stringers" thereon, and then cover with round logs. The labor of cutting all this timber, dragging it through the tangled swamp, waist-deep in mud and water, was excessive. The men worked in relief-two hours on and one off-all day. The next day the Colonel called for more men, and received small detachments from the 64th and 69th New York Volunteers, and at noon General Sux-NER sent, with "his compliments," a welcome reinforcement to the wet and exhausted laborers, of a barrel of whiskey. The work went on with renewed vigor, and by sundown was completed, to the great pride and satisfaction of the 5th regiment, and gratification of General SUMNER. The bridge proper was seventy rods long, with approaches of corduroy. It was pronounced by all a model of solidity and strength. An officer of the 64th New York, who labored on the bridge, has given us these facts.

A regular officer constructing such an important work, which "saved the army," would no doubt have been promoted (ville Colonel INGALLS, made a Brigadier-General for saving the stores at White House); but this brave Colonel of volunteers, distinguished on the field of battle for skillful and intrepid conduct, yet remains at the head of his regiment. We deem it but justice that the facts of the case should go before the people. We are told that some of the largest timbers were dragged and floated over half a mile, and that on one occasion a detachment of nearly two hundred men labored for two hours in water up to their arm-pits! General SUMERE called the work "Grape-Vine Bridge," on account of its crooked course, rendered so by obstacles that could not be removed.

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OFFICIAL REPORT OF COL. CROSS.

Headquarters Fifth N. H. Volunteers, On the Pattle-Field, Sept. 18, 1862.

Captain: In reference to the part taken by my regiment in the battle of the 17th inst., I have the regiment in the battle of the 17th inst., I have the honor to report that on arriving at the scene of action, I was ordered forward to relieve one of the regiments of the Irish Brigade, which was done under fire. We then advanced in line of battle several bundred yards, and entered a cornfield. While marching by the right flank to gain our position in line of battle, we received a heavy fire of shot and shall, which killed and wounded quite a number of cuitiers and men—a single shell wounding eight men and passing through the State wounding eight men and passing through the State

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Tam proof that that promise has been fulfilled—all that is left of these hanners is here. (The colors were wated over his head, amid great enthusiasm.) I propose that they shall be turned over again to the State of New Hampshire, to be kept as takens of the valor and particular of her sons.

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[Clippings pasted over handwritten notes - illegilble]

[Column 1, Clipping 1]

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The Fifth Regiment was in the battles of both the 16th and 17th inst. On the latter day they were opposed by a whole rebel brigade. Lt. Col. Langley was sick. Major Sturtevant was in charge of the skirmishers of the Fifth all the way from Frederick to the battle-field, 10 miles, and took sixty prisoners. The Brigade (Caldwell's), captured four hundred prisoners and eight stand of colors. Several Concord boys are reported killed, but their names are not yet published. The correspondent of the Tribune, A. D. Richardson, says Col. Cross was struck in the head by a piece of shell early in the day, butt with face crimsoned and eyes dimmed with blood, He led his men till the battle closed.

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I had scarcely reached position on the left of the first line of battle, and opened fire, when it was reported that the enemy were cautiously attempting to outflank the entire division with a strong force. Concealed behind a ridge, and in the same cornfield in which I was posted, they had in fact advanced within two hundred yards of the left of our lines, and were preparing to charge. I instanty ordered a change of front to the rear, which I was executed in time to confront the advancing line of the enemy, in their center, with a volley at very short range, which staggered and hurled them back. They rallied and attempted to gain my left, but were again confronted and held until, assistance being received, they were driven back with dreadful loss.

In this severe conflict my regiment captured the State colors of the Fourth North-Carolina Regt., corporal George, Nettleton, of Co. G, although wounded, bringing them off the field, displaying great bravery and endurance.

My regiment remained on the battle-field all the day, under fire of shot and shell, and picketed the field at night. Throughout the whole my officers and men exhibited all the qualities of good soldiers, steady, brave and prompt in action, although the enemy were more than three to our one. Major Sturtevant, Adjutant Dodd, Capts. Pierce, Long, Murray, Cross, Perry, Ranlett and Crafts deserve especial mention for gallant conduct, also Lieuts. Graves and George-each commanding companies and Lieuts. Livermore, Ricker and Goodwin. The following officers were wounded: Col. Cross, slightly, Capts. Long and Ranlett, 1st Lieuts. Graves and Parks, 2d Lieuts. Bean, George, Twitchell, Little and Hurd. Lieut. George A. Gay, a gallant young officer, was killed. Sergeant Major Liscomb was also wounded. Of enlisted men, so far as can be ascertained, one hundred and seven were killed and wounded. Our wounded are attended by Drs. Knight, Davis and Childs, as rapidly and as well as possible, and are all made very comfortable.

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[Column 2, Clipping 1 continued]

We have compiled the following list of casualties we have compined the following list of casualities in this regiment from various sources: Killed-Lieut. Geo. A. Gay.

Mortally wounded-Lieut. C.W. Bean.

Wounded-Col. E. E. Cross, slightly in leg;
Capt. Chas. H. Long, N.H. Ranlett, Lieut. J.W.
Parks, Lieut. J.W. Graves, Lieut. H.R. Twitchell,
Lieut. Joseph R. George, Lieut. S. F. Hurd, Lieut.
S. B. Little, Sergeant Major C.S. Liscomb, Sergeant David O. Clark, Co. K, leg; F.W. Smith,
Co. A, face; C.C. Frost, A, legs; W.W. Putney,
I, groin; James A. Harriman, B, arm; Israel
Griffin, H, breast; Lieut. O'Neil Furchell, B, two
wounds in leg; C. A. Quin, F, side; Sergeant Dan
Gibson, A, body; Joseph Atkinson. F, hip; Sewell
R. Aldrich, F, leg; Serg. S. W. Townsend, H,
arm, slight; Serg. Gilman Green, do., wounded;
Corp. D.E. Eaton, do., do.; C. S. Sanborn, H, do.;
P. Lougee, I, do.; Corp. George Vose, do. do.;
John Avery, D, do.; Ira Shaw, H, do.; Edgar
Avery, do. do.; James Garfield, I, neck; Serg.
F. H. Law, K, foot; Corp. John Pierce, D, leg,
slight; J. G. Love, G, back; W. R. Horn, D, shot
through the bridge of the nose; Peter Bush, B,
leg; O.D. Allen, E, hand and shoulder; George
H. Stevens, G, hand; Gilbert Briggs, I, knee;
Corp. Chas. Bliss, D, leg; John McCoon, D head;
J.C. Pearce, D, leg; Serg. F. A. Rhodes, B,
wounded; C.S. Sanborn, H, finger; Wm. R.
Yates, B, thigh; Lewis T. Johnson, A, thigh and
wrist; Corp. C. L. Severns, G, thigh, slight; James
W. Canfield, I, neck; M.P. Heard K, breast;
Peter Murphy, D, foot; A. Gilman, H, leg; C.H
Stevens, G, leg. in this regiment from various sources: Killed-Lieut. Geo. A. Gay.

[CONTINUED NEXT PAGE]

New-Hampshire at the Battle of Ane tiefam.

The FIFTH REGIMENT was in the battles of both the 16th and 17th inst. On the latter day they were opposed han whole rebel brigade. Lt. Col. Langley was sick. Major Sturtevant was in charge of the skirmishers of the Fifth all the way from Frederick to the battle-field, 10 miles, and took sixty prisoners. The Brigade (Caldwell's), captured four hundred prisoners and eight stand of colors. Several Concord boys are reported killed, but their names are not yet published. The correspondent of the Tribune, A. D. Richardson, says Col. Cross was struck in the head by a piece of shell early in the day, but with face crimsoned and eyes dimmed with blood, he led his men till the battle closed.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF COL. CROSS.

Headquarters Fifth N. H. Volunteers, On the Pattle-Field, Sept. 18, 1862.

Captain: In reference to the part taken by my regiment in the battle of the 17th inst., I have the regiment in the battle of the 17th inst., I have the honor to report that on arriving at the scene of action, I was ordered forward to relieve one of the regiments of the Irish Brigade, which was done under fire. We then advanced in line of battle several bundred yards, and entered a cornfield. While marching by the right flank to gain our position in line of battle, we received a heavy fire of shot and shall, which killed and wounded quite a number of cuitiers and men—a single shell wounding eight men and passing through the State wounding eight men and passing through the State

colors of my regiment.

I bad scarcely reached position on the left of the first line of battle, and opened fire, when it was reported that the enemy were cautiously attempt-ing to outflank the entire division with a strong force. Concealed behind a ridge, and in the same cornfield in which I was posted, they had in fact advanced within two hundred yards of the left of our lines, and were preparing to charge. I instant-y ordered a change of front to the rear, which lwas executed in time to confront the advancing line of the enemy, in their center, with a volley at very short range, which stargered and burled them back. They raifed and attempted to gain my left, but were again convented and held until, assistance being received, they were driven back with dreadful loss.

being reserved, the were Groven back with dreadful loss.

In this severe conflict my regiment captured the
State colors of the Fourth North-Carolina Regt.,
corporal George Nettleton, of Co. G, although
wounded, bringing them off the field, displaying
great bravery and endurance.

My regiment revained on the battle-field all the
day, under fire of shot and shell, and picketed the
field at night. Throughout the whole my officers
and men exhibited all the qualities of good soldiers,
steady, brave and prompt in action, although the
enemy were more than three to our one. Major
Sturtevant, Adjutant Dodd, Capts. Pierce, Long,
Marray, Cross, Perry, Ranlett and Crafts deserve
especial mention for gallant conduct, also Licuts.
Graves and George—each commanding companies
—and Licuts. Livermore, Ricker and Goodwin.
The following officers were wounded: Col. Cross,
slightly; Capts. Long and Ranlett, 1st Lients.
Graves and Parks, 2d Licuts. Bean, George,
Twitchell, Little and Hurd. Licut. George A.
Gay, a galfant young officer, was killed. Sergeant I. Sergeant Of enlisted Gay, a gallant young officer, was killed. Major Lisecomb was also wounded. Of enlisted men, so far as can be ascertained, one handred and seven were killed and wounded. Our wounded are attended by Drs. Knight, Davis and Chikis, as rapidly and as well as possible, and are all made core comfortable.

cory comfortable.

Very truly,

EDWARD K. CROSS, Col. Fifth N. H. V.

To Capt. Caldwell, Assistant Adjustant General.

We have compiled the following list of casualties in this regiment from various sources:

We have compiled the following list of casualties in this regiment from various sources:

Killed—Lient. Geo. A. Gav. Mortally wounded**—Lient. C. W. Bean. Wounded**—Col. E. E. Cross, slightly in leg; Capt Chas. H. Long, N. H. Ranleit. Lient. J. W. Parks, Lient. J. W. Graves Lieut. H. R. Twitchell, Lieut. Joseph R. George, Lieut. S. F. Hurd. Lieut. S. B. Little, Sergeant Major C. S. Liscomb, Sergeant David O. Clark, Co. K, leg; F. W. Smith, Co. A, face; C. C. Frost, A, legs; W. W. Putney, I, groin; James A. Harriman, B. arm; Israel Griffin, H. breast; Lieut. O'Neil Furchell, B, two wounds in leg. C. A. Quin, F, side; Sergeant Dan Gibson, A, body; Joseph Atkinson, f, hip; Sewell R. Aldrich, F, leg; Serg. S. W. Townsend, H, arm, slight; Serg. Gilman Green do, wounded; Corp. D. E. Eaton, do. do.; C. S. Sanborn, H, do.; P. Lougee, I, do.; Corp. George Vose, do. do.; John Avery, D, do.; Ira Shaw, H, do.; Edgar Avery, do. do.; James Garfield, I, neck; Serg. F. H. Law, K, foot; Corp. John Pierce, D, leg, slight; J. G. Love, G, back; W. R. Horn, D, shot through the bridge of the nose; Peter Bush, B, leg; O. D. Allen, E, hand and shoulder; George H. Stevens, G, hand; Gilbert Briggs, I, knee; Corp. Chas Bliss, D leg; John McCoon, D, head; J. C. Penroe, D, leg; Serg. F. A. Rhodes, B, wounded; G. S. Sanborn, H, finger; Wm. R. Yates, B. thigh Lewis T. Johnson, A. thigh and wrist; Corp. C. L. Severns, G, thigh, slight; James W. Caulield, I, neck; M. P. Heard, K, breast; Peter Murphy, D, foot; A. Gilman, H, leg; C. He Stevens, G, leg. Stevens, G, leg.

Roperte States

While the votes were in course of being collected several flags were brought in and placed behind the several flags were brought in and placed behind the President's chair, and Hon. Amos Tuck of Excise moved that Col. Cross of the 5th New Hampshire region meat be invited to take a sent on the platforn. Inc. meating the purpose brought him into the hall—the convention cheering him loudly as he proceeded to the platforn. The President said: Gentlemen, I have the platsur of presenting to you Col. Cross of the hable little Netherlands and bears the marks of contact now, and he is ready to go back to defend the liberty and the platsur of the country, the moment his health will per mit. (Loud cheers.)

every point and bears the mark of contact now, and he is ready to go back to defend the intert and the rights of his country, the moment his health will per mit. (Lond cheers.)

Gol. Core then came forward and spoke as follows stream one con. It. h. Chose or the first.

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It hank you must cordinly for the honor that you have done on regarded to the regiment of the mea when it has no honor to command; that is, to the shattered remouse of that regiment of mus who wore left after the blood buttles, who represent what was nine buased and fift, men. Those man have carried the dage you see there is the front of almost overy fight. They have never, or any field, moved, except toward the chemy, and those flags have never been trailed in dishonor. (Cheers.)

When I accepted them from the State of New Hampshire. I promised the Covernor and the Council and the gentlemen that entrasted me with that command, that I would spinin those flags had that my head should surrout them, and that we would colour them is honor to the State which give them. (Cheers.)

Tam proof that that promise has been fulfilled—all that is left of these hanners is here. (The colors were wated over his head, amid great enthusiasm.) I propose that they shall be turned over again to the State of New Hampshire, to be kept as takens of the valor and particular of her sons.

The Colomb passed a moment, saying it was with great difficult her spice on account of the nound in his breat. He command:

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[Clipping 2]

Repub State Convention Jan 1 863

While the votes Were in course of being collected several flags were brought in and placed behind the President's chair, and Hon. Amos Tuck of Exeter moved that Col. Cross of the 5th New Hampshire regiment be invited to take a seat on the platform. The motion was adopted, and a committee appointed fo[r] the purpose brought him into the hall - the conventio[n] cheering him loudly as he proceeded to the platfor[m] The President said: Gentlemen, I have the pleasu[re] of presenting to you Col. Cross of the noble Fifth Ne[w] Hampshire Regiment. He has met the enemy a[t] every point and bears the marks of contact now, an[d] he is ready to go back to defend the librerty and th[e] rights of his country, the moment his health will per mit. (Loud cheers.)

Col. Cross then came forward and spoke as follows SPEECH OF COL. E. E. CROSS OF THE FIFTH REGIMENT

I thank you most cordially for the honor that you have done my regiment, and the honor that you have done me today. I take these kind manifestations of applause as accorded to the regiment and to the men whome I have the honor to command; that is, to the shattered remnants of that regiment of men who were left after ten bloody battles, who represent what was nine hundred and fifty men. Those men have carried the flags you see there in the front of almost every fight. They have never, on any field, moved, except toward the enemy, and those flags have never been trailed in dishonor. (Cheers.)

When I accepted them from the State of New Hampshire, I promised to the Governor and the Council, and the gentlemen that entrusted me with that command, that I would sustain those flags, and that my men should sustain them, and that we would return them in honor to the State which gave them. (Cheers.)

I am proud that that promise has been fulfilled-all that is left of those banners is here. (The colors were waved over his head, amid great enthusiasm.) I propose that they shall be turned over again to the State of New Hampshire, to be kept as tokens of the valor and patriotism of her sons.

The colonel paused a moment, saying it was with great difficulty he spoke on account of the wound in his breast. He continued:

I will tell you of those flags. Six times they changed hands on the battlefield. Four privates and two offcers were shot down under the State flag at the battle of Fredericksburg. Capt. John Murray was shot through the head, and Capt. James B. Perry through the heart, while carrying this national flag. Lieut. Graves of Amherst then took the flag and was wounded, and then Lieut. Nettleton of Claremont, who received a mortal wound.

The colors were at that time about six rods in front of the rifle pits of the enemy, the regiment being a hundred yards in advance of any regiment in the army of the Potomac, (tumultuous applause), and we left our dead nearer the enemy's works than any other troops on that field that day. They went forward, expecting to be sustained, but the terrible fire of the enemy drove the others away, and our regiment, what was left of it, was obliged to remained there till after dark.

The other colors (unfolding a standard) are rebel colors of the Fourth North Carolina Regiment, captured at the battle of Antietam. They were brought from the field by Lieut. Nettleton, that flag which has the blood of the color bearer upon the corner. The regiment was within forty yards of us before discovered. We broke the regiment to pieces.

Gentlemen, I can only thank you for your kindness, and hope that whatever candidates are elected may prove an honor to the State and to the government.

Three cheers were then given for Col. Cross and three for the noble men who were with him in battle, followed by three times three for the other New Hampshire regiments.

CAMP JACKSON.

Bead Quarters Fifth New-Bampshire Regiment,

CONCORD, October 28, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 6.

This Regiment is known as the Fifth New-Hampshire Regiment. The Field Officers are

> Colonel. Lieutenant Colonel,

Major,

The Commissioned Staff are

Adjutant, Quartermaster, Surgeon, Assistant Surgeon, Chaplain,

The Non-Commissioned Staff are

Sergeant-Major, Commissary-Sergeant, Quartermaster-Sergeant, Hospital Steward,

Principal Musicians,

EDWARD E. CROSS. SAMUEL G. LANGLEY. WILLIAM W. COOK.

CHARLES DODD. EDMUND M. WEBBER. LUTHER M. KNIGHT. JOHN W. BUCKNAM. ELIJAH R. WILKINS.

DANIEL K. CROSS.
ISAAC W. HAMMOND,
JOHN A. DUREN.
EDWIN A. KNIGHT.
MELVIN L. KNIGHT. EPHRAIM McDANIELL.

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 Long shall be known as Company H.

The Company now commanded by Captain Hargood shall be known as Company I.

The Company now commanded by Captain Hargood shall be known as Company I.

The Company now commanded by Captain Welch shall be known as Company I.

The Commissioned Officers of Company A are

First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant,

The Commissioned Officers of Company B are

Captain, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant,

The Commissioned Officers of Company C are

Captain, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant,

The Commissioned Officers of Company D are

Captain, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant,

The Commissioned Officers of Company E are

Captain, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant,

The Commissioned Officers of Company F are

Captain, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant,

The Commissioned Officers of Company G are

First Lieutenant. Second Lieutenant,

The Commissioned Officers of Company H are

Captain, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant, C. O. BALLOU.

The Commissioned Officers of Company D are

Captain, First Lieutenant,

EDWARD E. STURTEVANT. JAMES E. LARKIN. STEPHEN E. TWOMBLY.

EDMUND BROWN. The f. Rice WELCOME A. CRAFTS. RINALDO R. SOMES.

Jamene.

JAMES B. PERRY. N. H. RANDLETT. WILLIAM A. MOORE.

JOHN MURRAY. G. W. BALLOCH. SAMUEL F. VARNEY.

IRA McL. BARTON. T. J. RICE. DEXTER G. REED.

H. T. H. PIERCE. MOSES W. RAND. S. S. QUINN.

CHARLES H. LONG. JACOB W. KELLER.

RICHARD R. DAVIS. RICHARD E. CROSS. JANVRIN W. GRAVES.

JOHN MURRAY. G. W. BALLOCH.

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 McDANIELL.

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 I.

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, D- EDMUND BROWN. Thos. J. Rice First Lieutenant, WELCOME A. CRAFTS. Second Lieutenant, P- RINALDO R. SOMES. C.W Parks

The Commissioned Officers of Company C are

Captain, JAMES B. PERRY. First Lieutenant, N.H. RANDLETT. Second Lieutenant, P. WILLIAM A. MOORE. Lawrence

The Commissioned Officers of Company D are

Captain, John MURRAY. First Lieutenant, G.W. BALLOCH. Second Lieutenant, SAMEUL F. VARNEY.

The Commissioned Officers of Company E are

Captain, IRA McL. BARTON. First Lieutenant, P.- T.J. RICE. Wm Moore 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, P.- C.O. BALLOU. DK Gross

The Commissioned Officers of Company H are

Captain, RICAHRD R. DAVIS. First Lieutenant, P.-RICHARD E. CROSS. Second Lieutenant, JANVRIN W. GRAVES. HB Randall

The Commissioned Officers of Company I are CHARLES E. HAPGOOD. Captain, E. W. JOHNSON. First Lieutenant, J. W. BEAN. Second Lieutenant, The Commissioned Officers of Company K are D. RICHARD WELCH. A Captain, J. B. DAVID. F. W. BUTLER. First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant, The rank of Captains in this Regiment is as follows: Senior Captain, Edward E. Sturtevant. Second Captain, Richard Welch. Ira McL. Barton. Horace T. H. Pierce. Third Captain, Fourth Captain, Fifth Captain, Sixth Captain, Seventh Captain, John Murray. Charles H. Long. James B. Perry. Edmund Brown Eighth Captain, Ninth Captain, Richard R. Davis. Junior Captain, Charles E. Hapgood. The rank of First Lieutenants in this Regiment is as follows: - Mich Thomas J. Rice. Senior First Lieutenant, Richard E. Cross. Second First Lieutenant, Welcome A. Crafts. Jacob W. Keller. George W. Balloch. Third First Lieutenant, Fourth First Lieutenant, Fifth First Lieutenant, James B. David. Sixth First Lieutenant, Seventh First Lieutenant, James E. Larkin, Eighth First Lieutenant, Nathan H. Randlett. Elijah W. Johnson, Moses W. Rand. Ninth First Lieutenant, Junior First Lieutenant, The rank of Second Lieutenants in this Regiment is as follows: forner William A. Moore. Senior Second Lieutenant, money Rinaldo R. Somes.

Janvrin W. Graves.

Charles O. Ballou. Second Second Lieutenant, Third Second Lieutenant, Fourth Second Lieutenant, Fifth Second Lieutenant, Stephen E. Twombly. Dexter G. Reed.
Francis W. Butler.
Samuel S. Quinn.
Samuel F. Varney.
John W. Bean. Sixth Second Lieutenant, Seventh Second Lieutenant, Eighth Second Lieutenant, Ninth Second Lieutenant, Junior Second Lieutenant The Non-Commissioned Officers in the several Companies in this Regiment are as follows: Walter S. Drew. Charles W. Bean. Samuel S. Lovejoy. First Sergeant, Albert G. Cummings. First Corporal, Daniel Gibson. Second Corporal, Second Sergeant, Third Corporal, Third Sergeant, Charles H. Smart. William W. Eastman. Harrison F. Mann. Fourth Sergeant, William C. Silver. Fourth Corporal, Fifth Corporal, Sixth Corporal, Fifth Sergeant, Edmund Aiken, George L. Hersom. Seventh Corporal, George W. Sylvester. Eighth Corporal, Robert S. Dame. willing COMPANY В. John H. Locke. Mason W. Humphrey. / Frank C. Sweetser. First Corporal, Second Corporal, William J. Hargrave. Nathaniel F. Lowe. First Sergeant, Second Sergeant, Third Sergeant, Third Corporal, Cyrus Harden. O'Neil R. Twitchell. William O. Lyford. Fourth Corporal, Freeman Lindsey. Fourth Sergeant, Alford Balch. Fifth Sergeant, Fifth Corporal, Sixth Corporal, Joseph Call. Seventh Corporal, John G. Sutton. Reduced to the runks by Eighth Corporal, William G. Ellis. C. First Sergeant, J. H. Harris. First Corporal, E. B. Cilley. Second Corporal, Philip Wilkins.
Third Corporal, J. H. Wyman.
Fourth Corporal, Edward D. Howe.
Fifth Corporal, C. F. Liscomb. Second Sergeant, E. S. Fitch. Third Sergeant, Jarvis Jordan. Fourth Sergeant, George Currier. Fifth Sergeant, Levi A. Leighton. Thomas Wier. Sixth Corporal, Seventh Corporal, C. A. Hale. Eighth Corporal, Byron H. Parker. no f Evithin COMPANY D. First Corporal, George W. Downing. First Sergeant, John S. Ricker. Second Corporal, James Daniels. Second Sergeant, George F. Goodwin. Third Sergeant, George R. Shapleigh. Fourth Sergeant, Charles F. Rogers. Third Corporal, Fourth Corporal, Lewis C. Fernald. Winslow O. Garland. William H. Upton. Fifth Sergeant, James W. Parks. Fifth Corporal, Sixth Corporal, John C. Pierce. Seventh Corporal, Randall F. Cass. John C. Pierce. Nathaniel F. Lowe. Second Corporal, Second Sergeant, Mason W. Humphrey. Third Corporal, Third Sergeant, Frank C. Sweetser. Cyrus Harden. Fourth Sergeant, O'Neil R. Twitchell. Fourth Corporal, Freeman Lindsey.

The Commissioned Officers of Company I are

Captain, Charles E. Hapgood First Lieutenant, DE.W.Johnson R.R. Somes Second Lieutenant, J.W. Bean

The Commissioned Officer of Company K are

Captain, D. Richard Welch. R.E. Cross First Lieutenant, D. 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, D. 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, D. Edmund Brown.

Ninth Captain, Richard R. Davis.

William Captain, Richard R. Davis.

Junior Captain, Charles E. Hapgood.

[written in]Thos J Rice, RE Cross

The rank of First Lieutenants in this Regiment is as follows:

Senior First Lieutenant, P. Thomas J. Rice.

Second First Lieutenant, P. Richard E. Cross.

Third First Lieutenant, Welcome A. Crafts.

Fourth First Lieutenant, Jacob W. Keller.

Fifth First Lieutenant, George W. Balloch.

Sixth First Lieutenant, D. James B. David.

Seventh First Lieutenant, James E. Larkin.

Eighth First Lieutenant, Nathan H. Randlett.

Ninth First Lieutenant, D Elijah W. Johnson. (R?) Jan. 28, 1862

Junior First Lieutenant, Moses W. Rand.

[written in] Moore

Somes

Graves

Ballou

The rank of Second Lieutenants in this Regiment is as follows:

Senior Second Lieutenant, P William A. Moore.

Second Second Lieutenant, PRinaldo R. Somes.

Third Second Lieutenant, P Janvrin W. Graves.

Fourth Second Lieutenant, P 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 E. Varney [written in] D. K. Cross

Lawrence

Randall

John L. Ricker

[CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE]

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Samuel S. Quinn.
Samuel F. Varney.
John W. Bean. Sixth Second Lieutenant, Seventh Second Lieutenant, Eighth Second Lieutenant, Ninth Second Lieutenant, Junior Second Lieutenant The Non-Commissioned Officers in the several Companies in this Regiment are as follows: Walter S. Drew. Charles W. Bean. Samuel S. Lovejoy. First Sergeant, Albert G. Cummings. First Corporal, Daniel Gibson. Second Corporal, Second Sergeant, Third Corporal, Third Sergeant, Charles H. Smart. William W. Eastman. Harrison F. Mann. Fourth Sergeant, William C. Silver. Fourth Corporal, Fifth Corporal, Sixth Corporal, Fifth Sergeant, Edmund Aiken, George L. Hersom. Seventh Corporal, George W. Sylvester. Eighth Corporal, Robert S. Dame. willing COMPANY В. John H. Locke. Mason W. Humphrey. / Frank C. Sweetser. First Corporal, Second Corporal, William J. Hargrave. Nathaniel F. Lowe. First Sergeant, Second Sergeant, Third Sergeant, Third Corporal, Cyrus Harden. O'Neil R. Twitchell. William O. Lyford. Fourth Corporal, Freeman Lindsey. Fourth Sergeant, Alford Balch. Fifth Sergeant, Fifth Corporal, Sixth Corporal, Joseph Call. Seventh Corporal, John G. Sutton. Reduced to the runks by Eighth Corporal, William G. Ellis. C. First Sergeant, J. H. Harris. First Corporal, E. B. Cilley. Second Corporal, Philip Wilkins.
Third Corporal, J. H. Wyman.
Fourth Corporal, Edward D. Howe.
Fifth Corporal, C. F. Liscomb. Second Sergeant, E. S. Fitch. Third Sergeant, Jarvis Jordan. Fourth Sergeant, George Currier. Fifth Sergeant, Levi A. Leighton. Thomas Wier. Sixth Corporal, Seventh Corporal, C. A. Hale. Eighth Corporal, Byron H. Parker. no f Evithin COMPANY D. First Corporal, George W. Downing. First Sergeant, John S. Ricker. Second Corporal, James Daniels. Second Sergeant, George F. Goodwin. Third Sergeant, George R. Shapleigh. Fourth Sergeant, Charles F. Rogers. Third Corporal, Fourth Corporal, Lewis C. Fernald. Winslow O. Garland. William H. Upton. Fifth Sergeant, James W. Parks. Fifth Corporal, Sixth Corporal, John C. Pierce. Seventh Corporal, Randall F. Cass. John C. Pierce. Nathaniel F. Lowe. Second Corporal, Second Sergeant, Mason W. Humphrey. Third Corporal, Third Sergeant, Frank C. Sweetser. Cyrus Harden. Fourth Sergeant, O'Neil R. Twitchell. Fourth Corporal, Freeman Lindsey.

The Non-Commissioned Officers in the several Companies in this Regiment are as follows: Company $\mathbf{A}.$

[Column 1] First Sergeant, Albert G. Cummings. Second Sergeant, Daniel Gibson. Third Sergeant, Charles H. Smart. Fourth Sergeant, William C. Silver. Fifth Sergeant, Edmund Aiken.

[Column 2]
First Corporal, Walter S. Drew.
Second Corporal, Charles W. Bean.
Third Corporal, Samuel S. Lovejoy,
Fourth Corporal, William W. Eastman.
Fifth Corporal, Harrison F. Mann.
Sixth Corporal, George L. Hersom.
Seventh Corporal, George W. Sylvester.
Eighth Corporal, Robert S. Dame.

COMPANY B

[Column 1] R-First Sergeant, John H. Locke. Twitchell R R-Second Sergeant, Mason W. Humphrey. R Third Sergeant, Frank C. Sweetser. Fourth Sergeant, O'Neil R. Twitchell. Fifth Sergeant, William O. Lyford.

Reduced to the ranks by court martial

[Column 2]
First Corporal, William J. Hargrave.
Second Corporal, Nathaniel F. Love.
Third Corporal, Cyrus Harden.
Fourth Corporal, Freeman Lindsey.
Fifth Corporal, Alford Balch.
Sixth Corporal, Joseph Call.
Seventh Corporal, John G. Sutton.
Eighth Corporal, William G. Ellis.

COMPANY C.

[Column 1] First Sergeant, J. H. Harris. Second Sergeant, E. S. Fitch. Third Sergeant, Jarvis Jordan. R-Fourth Sergeant, George Currier. Fifth Sergeant, Levi A. Leighton.

[Column 2]
First Corporal, E. B. Cilley.
Second Corporal, Philip Wilkins.
Third Corporal, J. H. Wyman.
Fourth Corporal, Edward D. Howe.
Fifth Corporal, C. F. Liscomb.
Sixth Corporal, Thomas Wier.
Seventh Corporal, C. A. Hale.
Eighth Corporal, Byron H. Parker.

COMPANY D

[Column 1]
First Sergeant, John S. Ricker Geo F. Goodwin(?)
Second Sergeant, George F. Goodwin.
Third Sergeant, George R. Shapleigh.
Fourth Sergeant, Charles F. Rogers.
Fifth Sergeant, James W. Parks.

[Column 2]
First Corporal, George W. Downing.
Second Corporal, James Daniels.
Third Corporal, Lewis C. Fernald.
Fourth Corporal, Winslow O. Garland.
Fifth Corporal, William H. Lipton.
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. John S. Hebbard. Fifth Sergeant,

Oscar D. Allen. Matthew T. Town. First Corporal, Second Corporal, Third Corporal, Fourth Corporal, Charles M. Gould. 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, Emery S. Gould. Third Sergeant, Fourth Sergeant, Robert S. Goodall. Fifth Sergeant, George M. Snow.

Corliss C. Wheeler. First Corporal, 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

First Sergeant, Samuel B. Little. Second Sergeant, Charles C. Shattuck.
Third Sergeant, Charles W. Wetherbee.
Fourth Sergeant, William E. Parrish. Fifth Sergeant, R. G. Austin.

G. First Corporal, Wendell R. Cook. Second Corporal, George E. Brown. Third Corporal, Charles F. Burrell. Third Corporal, Fourth Corporal, S. A. Hambin, Fifth Corporal, Luther A. Chase, Sixth Corporal, Lucius Veasey. Sixth Corporal, Seventh Corporal, John Young. Eighth Corporal, Edward P. Pike.

COMPANY H

Henry B. Randall. First Sergeant, Second Sergeant, Charles W. Gilman. Third Sergeant, John W. Fogg. Fourth Sergeant, John H. Graves. Stephen D. Smith. Fifth Sergeant,

First Corporal, Benjamin H. Rogers. Second Corporal, John W. Berry. Third Corporal, Daniel Libbey. Fourth Corporal, Jacob C. Clough. Lewis A. Chesley. Fifth Corporal, Sixth Corporal, Morrill Nute.
Seventh Corporal, Aaron N. Hanson.
Eighth Corporal, Sampson W. Townsend.

COMPANY I

First Sergeant, George W. George. Albert A. Wells. George C. Flanders. Second Sergeant, Third Sergeant, Charles H. Phelps. Fourth Sergeant, Joseph B. Fay. Fifth Sergeant,

George P. Titcomb. Richard K. Martin. First Corporal, Second Corporal, Third Corporal, Fourth Corporal, Franklin Loverin.
Daniel A. Peabody.
Andrew J. Chamberlain.
James Gould. Fifth Corporal, Sixth Corporal, Seventh Corporal, Henry A. Nichols. Eighth Corporal, George Vose.

COMPANY K.

First Sergeant, Second Sergeant, Thomas L. Livermore. Thomas H. Walker. David O. Clark. Third Sergeant, Fourth Sergeant, George S. Gove. Fifth Sergeant, German N. Breed.

George M. Wilson. George S. Fletcher. John M. Davis. First Corporal, Second Corporal, Third Corporal, Samuel Dolbear. George W. Bailey. John C. Ryan. Fourth Corporal, Fifth Corporal, Sixth Corporal, 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 minth Company. Company K—the tenth Company.

The several Companies, posted as above, will be designated from right to left in the manœuvers,

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.

Company B-the second Company. Company C-the third Company. Company D-the fourth Company. Company E-the fifth Company.

Company E.

[Column 1]
First Sergeant, Jesse T. Cobb.
Second Sergeant, Barron S. Noyes.
Third Sergeant, John W. Lawrence.
Fourth Sergeant, Luther Walcott.
Fifth Sergeant, John S. Hebbard.

[Column 2]
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. [Column 1] First Sergeant, Joshua R. Bromly. Second Sergeant, Amos Lawrence. Third Sergeant, Emerly S. Gould. Fourth Sergeant, Robert S. Goodall. Fifth Sergeant, George M. Snow.

[Column 2]
First Corporal, Corliss C. Wheeler.
Second Corporal, William Whittier.
Third Corporal, John H. Wait.
Fourth Corporal, L.O. Lincoln.
Fifth Corporal, Samuel E. Gross.
Sixth Corporal, Albert A. Fassett.
Seventh Corporal, George E. Houghton.
Eighth Corporal, Frederick Barrett.

Company G.

[Column 1]
First Sergeant, Samuel B. Little.
Second Sergeant, Charles C. Shattuck.
Third Sergeant, Charles W. Wetherbee.
Fourth Sergeant, William E. Parrish.
Fifth Sergeant, R.G. Austin.

[Column 2]
First Corporal, Wendell R. Cook.
Second Corporal, George E. Brown.
Third Corporal, Charles F. Burrell.
Fourth Corporal, S.A. Hamlin.
Fifth Corporal, Luther A. Chase.
Sixth Corporal, Lucius Veasy.
Seventh Corporal, John Young.
Eighth Corporal, Edward P. Pike

Company H.

[Column 1]
First Sergeant, Henry B. Randall.
Second Sergeant, Charles W. Gilman
Third Sergeant, John W. Fogg
Fourth Sergeant, John H. Graves
Fifth Sergeant, Stephen D. Smith

[Column 2] First Corporal, Benjamin H. Rogers. Second Corporal, John W. Berry. Third Corporal, Daniel Libbey. Fourth Corporal, Jacob C. Clough. Fifth Corporal, Lewis A. Chesley. Sixth Corporal, Morill Nute. Seventh Corporal, Aaron N. Hanson. Eighth Corporal, Sampson W. Townsend.

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COMPANY E.

First Sergeant, Jesse T. Cobb. Second Sergeant, Barron S. Noyes.
Third Sergeant, John W. Lawrence.
Fourth Sergeant, Luther Walcott. John S. Hebbard. Fifth Sergeant,

Oscar D. Allen. Matthew T. Town. First Corporal, Second Corporal, Third Corporal, Fourth Corporal, Charles M. Gould. 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, Emery S. Gould. Third Sergeant, Fourth Sergeant, Robert S. Goodall. Fifth Sergeant, George M. Snow.

Corliss C. Wheeler. First Corporal, 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

First Sergeant, Samuel B. Little. Second Sergeant, Charles C. Shattuck.
Third Sergeant, Charles W. Wetherbee.
Fourth Sergeant, William E. Parrish. Fifth Sergeant, R. G. Austin.

G. First Corporal, Wendell R. Cook. Second Corporal, George E. Brown. Third Corporal, Charles F. Burrell. Third Corporal, Fourth Corporal, S. A. Hambin, Fifth Corporal, Luther A. Chase, Sixth Corporal, Lucius Veasey. Sixth Corporal, Seventh Corporal, John Young. Eighth Corporal, Edward P. Pike.

COMPANY H

Henry B. Randall. First Sergeant, Second Sergeant, Charles W. Gilman. Third Sergeant, John W. Fogg. Fourth Sergeant, John H. Graves. Stephen D. Smith. Fifth Sergeant,

First Corporal, Benjamin H. Rogers. Second Corporal, John W. Berry. Third Corporal, Daniel Libbey. Fourth Corporal, Jacob C. Clough. Lewis A. Chesley. Fifth Corporal, Sixth Corporal, Morrill Nute.
Seventh Corporal, Aaron N. Hanson.
Eighth Corporal, Sampson W. Townsend.

COMPANY I

First Sergeant, George W. George. Albert A. Wells. George C. Flanders. Second Sergeant, Third Sergeant, Charles H. Phelps. Fourth Sergeant, Joseph B. Fay. Fifth Sergeant,

George P. Titcomb. Richard K. Martin. First Corporal, Second Corporal, Third Corporal, Fourth Corporal, Franklin Loverin.
Daniel A. Peabody.
Andrew J. Chamberlain.
James Gould. Fifth Corporal, Sixth Corporal, Seventh Corporal, Henry A. Nichols. Eighth Corporal, George Vose.

COMPANY K.

First Sergeant, Second Sergeant, Thomas L. Livermore. Thomas H. Walker. David O. Clark. Third Sergeant, Fourth Sergeant, George S. Gove. Fifth Sergeant, German N. Breed.

George M. Wilson. George S. Fletcher. John M. Davis. First Corporal, Second Corporal, Third Corporal, Samuel Dolbear. George W. Bailey. John C. Ryan. Fourth Corporal, Fifth Corporal, Sixth Corporal, 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 minth Company. Company K—the tenth Company.

The several Companies, posted as above, will be designated from right to left in the manœuvers,

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.

Company B-the second Company. Company C-the third Company. Company D-the fourth Company. Company E-the fifth Company.

Company I.

[Column 1]

First Sergeant, George W. George. Second Sergeant, Albert A. Wells. Third Sergeant, George C. Flanders. Fourth Sergeant, Charles H. Phelps. Fifth Sergeant, Joseph B. Fay.

[Column 2]

First Corporal, George P. Titcomb. Second Corporal, Richard K. Martin. Third Corporal, Franklin Loverin. Fourth Corporal, Daniel A. Peabody. Fifth Corporal, Andrew J. Chamberlain. Sixth Corporal, James Gould. Seventh Corporal, Henry A. Nichols. Eighth Corporal, George Vose.

Company K.

[Column 1]

First Sergeant, Thomas L. Livermore. Second Sergeant, Thomas H. Walker. Third Sergeant, David O. Clark. Fourth Sergeant, George S. Gove. Fifth Sergeant, German N. Breed.

[Column 2]

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 ninth Company.

Company K- the tenth Company.

The several Companies posted, as above, will be designated from the right to the 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.

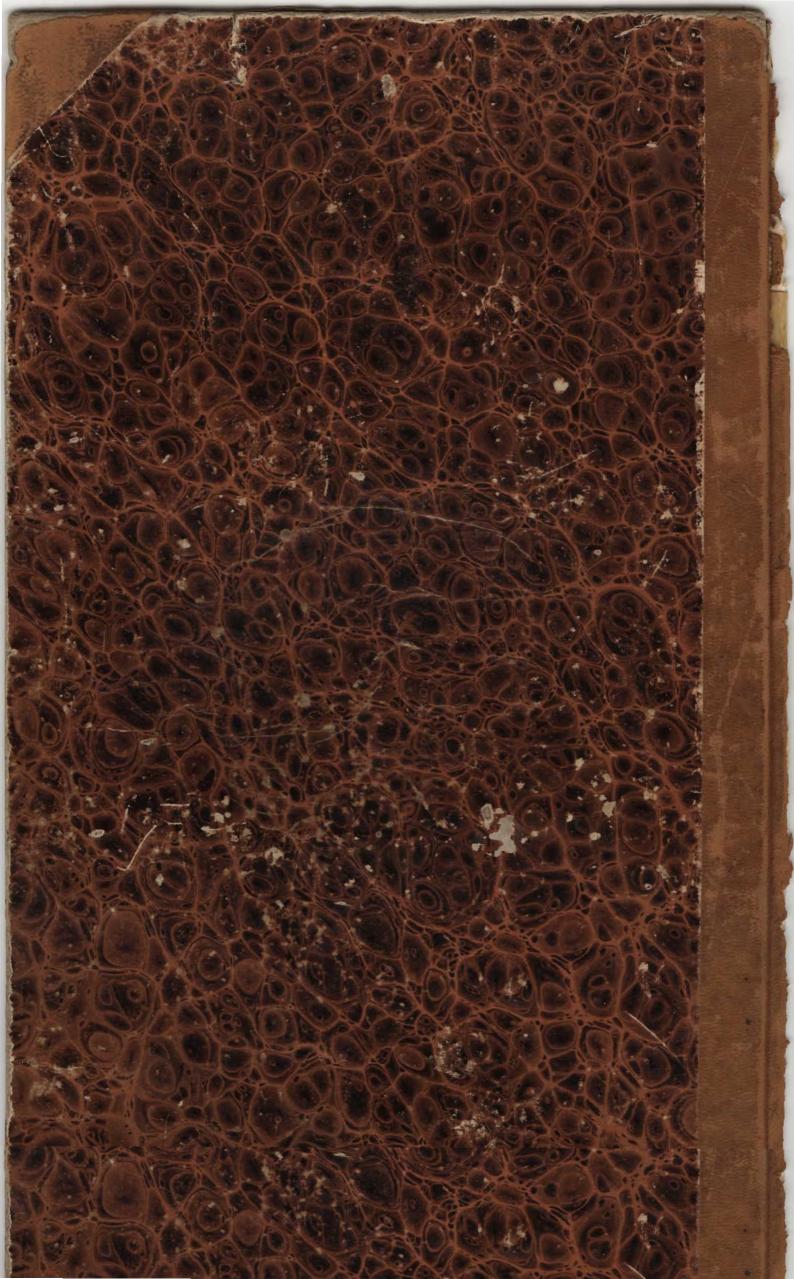
The morning reports of Companies, signed by the Captains and First Sergeants, will be handed to the Acting Adjutant, before 8 o'clock in the morning.

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.



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