

Transcription:

[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 Volunteers.

We are indebted to Messrs. Eastman and McCarter, Assistants of Col. Seth Eastman, Superintendent of the Recruiting Service in New-Hampshire, for the following perfectly accurate statement of the number of men mustered into service from this State under the calls for 600,000 men. It will be observed that the statement includes all the regiments since the Eighth; also a considerable number of recruits for the old regiments.

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; 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.

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.

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.

Total number mustered in both new and old regiments, battery, cavalry and sharpshooters, under the last calls, 8,572.

DEATH OF TWO BRAVE SOLDIERS OF THE FIFTH

Lieut. SAMUEL B. LITTLE, of Claremont, late of Co. G, Fifth N. H. V., died at the camp of the Army of the Potomac last week, of wounds received at the battle of Fredericksburg. Lieut. Little was promoted from sergeant of Co. G. He was badly wounded at Antietam, went home, recovered, and reported for duty to the regiment on the morning of the battle of Fredericksburg, while the troops were forming for the assault. After shaking hands, and welcoming him back, Col. Cross said: "Little, you better not go on duty this morning. You look pale and weak. We have plenty of officers." He however insisted on going with the company, and received his mortal wounds.

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To the Editor of the Herald.

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

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

This is not correct, as I will soon show. Farther down, under the title "Irish Brigade," the 68th has the credit 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 quite a number of prisoners. The battle had raged some time, when orders came for 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 68th 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, to prevent being flanked. That volley mortally wounded some of 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 men 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 Sixty-fourth 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.

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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

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, 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- Correction in regard to the battle of fair oaks.

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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 Sixty-fourth 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 H. CROSS, JR.,
Colonel Fifth New Hampshire Regiment.

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Edward E. Cross
Colonel Fifth New Hampshire regiment

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

About the ^{first} middle of August, 1861, the Governor and Council of New Hampshire voted to raise and equip the 5th Regiment of volunteers for the existing war. On the 3d of August I arrived in New York from Sonora in Mexico, via San Francisco & Panama Panama. At Concord, on the 5th, I had an interview with Hon. W. B. Ferry, 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. Wm. Ferry, Sec. of State for New Hampshire, inviting me to visit Concord, the Governor & Council, "in order to consult with them as to the manner of putting into the field. I had the honor of attending to the same on the 19th of Aug.

Transcription:

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 via San Francisco & ~~Panama~~ 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."

¹Beginning 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.

²The 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.

⁴Allen 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.

On the 20th I received orders
On the 21st in the Council
Chamber, Gov Berry offered me the
Command of the 3th Regiment.
It was previously intimated to
me that I could have the Lieut
Colonely of the 4th Regiment, which
post I determined to accept
I stated to the Governor
and Council that if I could or-
ganize and fit out the Regi-
ment to suit myself, and appoint
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their faith. Just so far as
was possible, under the cir-
cumstances I had my own
way in everything

I at once entered upon
my duty - my Commission being
dated Aug 27, 1801. On the
26th of September, 1801 A small
camp near Leonard, & was soon
followed by other companies
and detachments making in a
few days over seven hundred
men. The camp was named "Camp
Jackson" in honor of the illustri-
ous soldier & statesman who now
occupies the Presidential Chair
Strict discipline was at once
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I started for ~~Washington~~ to proceed
camp near Leonard, & was soon

Transcription:

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On the 22^d in the Council chamber, Gov Berry offered me the

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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 out to procure leave of absence for Lieut Edward J. Horner, 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 skin 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 in such a hurry. This movement secured a reprieve of 4 days.

Transcription:

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.

at the outset were very apparent. The men found out that they must obey, or suffer the severe consequences. One slight meeting occurred among some men from Parliament, 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 Colours presented. The Reg Colours by Gen 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 Leeward, 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 colours flying and our band playing "The Fare I left behind me" we marched to the depot & embarked. Many a brave lad who that day followed his Colours so gaily will never press his native heath again. For myself, I never felt better. That morn- ed, & at seven half past six with colours flying and our

Transcription:

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.⁷ 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 paintings, feet calm and happy.
My face might have shown
sorrow but not sorrow

We left Newark with 1012 offi-
cers and men. At Newark embarked
on board a steamer for Jersey City,
which place we reached the next
morning. At Jersey City took
cars for Washington. Here

hospitably entertained at Philadelphia & Baltimore. On the boat
from Newark to Jersey City the
officers of the day discovered 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 Beadensbury, 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
kitchens & some of the Companies
without blankets. The Rhode Is-
landers, 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
bivouacked, however kindly sent us
hot coffee, & bread, which being

Transcription:

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
middle of the storm, we received
orders to prepare for a forced
march to Lower Marlborough
Each man with 2 days cooked
rations in his haversack, and
40 rounds of ball cartridge. All
night long in the cold rain &
mud ankle deep, we were getting
ready, cooking, packing &
cleaning arms. We were to
take ~~the~~ tents & only three
wagons to a Regiment. At
9 o'clock in morning the different
Regiments marched out of camp
for the 45th Penn, 2d the 4th Rhode
Island, 3d the 4th 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 unaccus-
tomed to the route step, neverthe-
less we did well & had but
few stragglers. At twelve o'clock
stopped for dinner, one hour
in an old field. The after-
noon's march was harder yet,
and we did not reach camp
until 2 o'clock in the evening,
Completely tired out.

Our camp
was in a second growth forest
& there ~~after~~ without supper
we lay down like tired
'stopped for dinner, one hour
in an old field. The after-

Transcription:

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 ankle 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.

¹⁰Lower Marlborough lies along the Patuxent River in Calvert County, Maryland.

Monday Nov 3^d. 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. Our noon camp we made at Ball's Ferry over the Potomac 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 Annapolis & the great farms showed wealth & comfort. This afternoon the march dragged badly, many of the men being feet 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 mule, to let some poor tired soldier ride.

About nine o'clock we saw the camp fire of the advanced guard, glimmering through the trees. The band at road-side at every halt & it was hard work to start them

Transcription:

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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.

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

¹³Anne Arundel County, Maryland.

and
a more wretchedly fatigued set
of men it would have been
hard to find. I saw me 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 starved; 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.
The Rhode Island Regiment
was sent to occupy the
town of Lanes Newborough
& 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 showed with
their blankets, for two men. The
2d day we drilled in the

Transcription:

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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
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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 General¹⁵ 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.

commend for our good conduct.

Nov 6. To-day we commenced to renovate & clean our camp and make everything comfortable. Even 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. Maj Cook placed under arrest.

On the 19th Brigade drill

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

23d, Review by Gen Howard. 8th Power Regiment arrived.

24th Frank Myrood died. He was an excellent young man, and a great favorite of mine. I closed his eyes. Visited the camp of the Long Island Regiment, Lieut Col Ross,

Transcription:

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.

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On the 16th the Brigade was reviewed by Brig Gen Casey.¹⁶ Maj Cook¹⁷ placed under arrest.

On the 19th Brigade drill.

On the 22d, Capt Long¹⁸ joined This day had our first Regimental firing; and Lieut. Crafts¹⁹ 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 Howard²¹. 81st Penn Regiment arrived

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."

¹⁸Charles 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 "Long Island Regiment" 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.

²²Francis (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 26th Attended a grand review of regular troops, by Gen M. Chittend, near Washington. Rode around the lines in the ~~front~~^{stath} of Gen Casey. stood close by Gen McC Chittend, while the troops marched past. They looked well, and were equipped in good style.

Nov 27th This afternoon, while we were making preparations to celebrate the New Hampshire Thanksgiving, orders came transferring us to the Division of Gen Sherman & instantly orders to pack up, cook two days 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 Beadensburg.

Nov 28th Retailed at 42 past 3 this morning, & everybody on the alert. Coffee was soon served & then at 42 past 4 the "General" sounded, our tents fell & soon after we marched quietly off the ground with ~~band~~ ^{band} Colours waving & ~~the~~ band of leaving the hated locality of Beadensburg.

Transcription:

Nov 26th Attended a grand review of regular troops, by Gen McClelland,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 New York, the 64th New York and the 81st Pennsylvania. Warner, *Generals in Blue*, 237, 403, 489-490.

Our route led us through Wash-
ington 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 peo-
ple ~~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 Hemmer,
 lately from California, an old and
distinguished officer of the Regular
Army ~~in the~~ That night, sleeping
out with 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. Now both Joined
Army ~~in the~~ That night, sleeping
out with few blankets, and quite

Transcription:

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 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 bowling chest from the Rhode Island, the Penn & N. York troops. Genl Sumner, French, and Howard accompanied us. At noon we reached Edsall's Hill, and took possession, throwing out our pickets to fill up a gap between the brigades of Genl. Sedgwick and Blenker.

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 term of duty received the compliments of Genl 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 compliments of Genl Howard and Sumner.

Dec 12. Last night

Transcription:

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.

²⁶William 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.

Gen Sumner ordered me to report
to him, & while Col Sengley 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 Gen-
eral. Arriving on the Hill
we took up positions, & with
the Artillery which had also
come up, waited until day-
break. 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,
calmness, and discretion.

Dec 15. Had a
mouthful to eat and the men
very thirsty. At noon our

Transcription:

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 day-break. 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

³⁰Samuel 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
past week at Brigade Drill
under General Howard.

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

Jan 1, 1862. Worked
all day on our tents.

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

Jan 14 Regiment marched
on picket duty under Lieut Col
Langley, at Edsall's Hill. Being
absent on General Court martial

I did not go at first, but
went out to camp each day
and visited the pickets. Capt
Barton & forty men, my brother
Richard being near guard
with a part of the company
scouted towards the enemy's lines
& brought in one prisoner &
ten cows. He occupied in the
wood the snow & mud being each
deep.

Tuesday Feb 2 To-day Gov
Berry & Hon Allen Perry, Sec-
retary of State visited camp &
stayed all day. The General will
be here fresh.

Feb 3 Last evening
received orders to be ready to
march for the front with
the Regiment. The days being
deep.

Tuesday Feb 2 To-day Gov

Transcription:

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 ankle 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.

Feb 22 Celebrated the Day by listening to the Florence Address of Gen Washington. In the afternoon drilled with the 1st Battalion, which came to visit us.

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

~~March~~ Feb 25 Marched on picket to Col Lengly 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 Springfield Mill Station two miles distant and support Gen Howard. Arrived at Springfield & bivouacked near the Station. March 6 Received orders to move up to Porter's Station near the enemy. Reached Porter's just before dark, after a hard march and camped in a piece of wood. March 8 About 11 o'clock at night was ordered to form the Regiment and march to the front. Long roll beaten & the Regiment rendered arms in five minutes. Marched two miles, one mile at "double-quick" - formed in a field and waited for the enemy but they did not come up. Checked how Regiment behaved nobly - officers & men cool and collected. to form the Regiment and march to the front. Long roll beaten & the Regiment rendered

Transcription:

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 "double-quick" — 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 R R 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.

10th

March 10th. Last night soon after 12 o'clock orders came to prepare to march at daylight next morning, with three days rations. 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 3rd came a battery of artillery, then one squadron of dragoons, then the Brigades of Powell, French & Meagher. Finally after the advanced guard came Gen. Sumner, in command of the Division.

It rained all day and the roads were under deep with mud, but the troops marched well. Reached the Pt. Alley to Manassas Hill, & halted for the night.

11th

March 11th 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 Longstein Station, on 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 lines of battle, and the murmur of the armed host sounded like the murmuring of waves upon the distant sea shore.

12th

12th Both started early and marched along the railroad track to Union we camped for the night. After darkness set in the scene was grand,

Transcription:

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, French³⁸, & Meagher³⁹. Directly after the advanced guard came Gen Sumner, in command of the Division.

It rained all day and the roads were ankle 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 sea shore.

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

³⁷The 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.

positions 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.

At the 13th rode to Cantonese with Captain Russell, a gun and examined the works. They were chiefly located on a long ridge, some strong redoubts joined for from 6 to 12 guns, very strong, and so located as to command the entire country for miles around. Fine "logs" of timber some open & some covered, were from redoubts to redoubts, in several cases also fine rifle pits, and abatis in abundance. Behind the first, was a second line of defense of the same character.

Evidence were abundant that more than 30,000 men had been in the vicinity all winter. The quarters were of the most substantial and comfortable character, & from the appearance, 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. 18th Marched to Hsin-fu Court House and camped. Had not been in camp more than one hour, having marched 9 miles in. I counted over 30 in one lot. Rode down among the camps on the

Transcription:

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.

⁴¹Frederick 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.

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. Both Musters early, crossed the cele-
brated stream of "Puell River" and marched to
an old rebel camp formerly occupied by
Gen Earle's Brigade. In the afternoon rode
to the ~~two~~ late headquarters of Gen Sum-
ner and to Almonester plantation.
Almonester plantation is located on a
plain, & not fortified to any great
extent. Here might be seen the evidences
of the rapid and desultory retreat
of the Rebel Army. The depot was a mass
of smoking ruins, as was the case with
many ~~other~~ structures, while the ground
around was covered with provisions
and military equipments.

#7 18th went out
foraging with a small party, &
brought in a load of corn. In the
afternoon went out to compare

This morning I spent most time
in the quarters of Gen Ervell, formerly
Captain Ervell of the "4th Va" of my
old frontier friends. I also visited the
quarters of Gen Smith & Taylor and brought
away some of their tools and fixtures. All
around me passed first into Camp
with evidences of every campaign.

Also saw many fortifications
of the River all day. Proceeded
with Gen Richardson, who a few days
since relieved Gen Sumner in com-
mand of the Division, to examine the
old frontier friends. I also visited the
quarters of Gen Smith & Taylor and brought

Transcription:

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 Beauregard⁴⁴ 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 Smith⁴⁶ & Taylor⁴⁷ 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.

Major placed against me
by Capt E E M... and
returned by Gen Howard.

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

26th Moved for M...
junction. Encountered the enemy
about 2 o'clock, & drove in his
mounted pickets.

27th Howard's Brigade
was sent to make a reconnaissance
to the Rappahannock River. I com-
manded the advanced guard, as fol-
lows

Cavalry Scouts

30 picked Sharpshooters
to a skirmish

7 Companies 5th US Cavalry
2 Co's 8th US Cavalry



2 10 pr Parisot guns

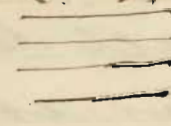
Gen Howard & Staff

61st Reg V Col Stone

51st Penn Col Miller

69th Cal Regent

8th US Cavalry



col...
col...
col...

col...
col...
col...

col...
col...
col...

Transcription:

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 com-
mand of the Brigade. The entire
division moved. We marched about
two miles beyond Manassas Junc-
tion & 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 com-
manded the advance guard as fol-
lows

[Cross diagram one]

⁴⁹Edward 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 mounted pickets of the ~~enemy~~
were discovered, & the intensity
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 shells at the enemy
but do not know with what effect.
About 4 P.M. 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 Artillery batteries & 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
line & sharpshooters had a brisk affair
with the rear guard of the enemy as
they retreated across the large Rail-
road bridge at the Rappahannock
As we neared and threw more shells
the rebels blew up their bridge and
might, with small loss have cut
off a train of cars and five or six

Transcription:

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 bank of the river. The first
ball a solid 12 lb shot fell
just inside our skirmish
line. The other instantly fol-
lowed - one striking between the two
lead horses of one of the our
guns, & the other just passing
over consequently 13. Our guns
instantly limbered and moved
to a hill close at hand where
I then gave orders, my Regiment
supporting them. At this moment
the Musketeers of the 20th 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 seemed short range
we were moved up to the river's
bank, near the burning bridge. Ac-
cording to our way to that point
no less than 15 cannon balls &
three shells struck close to us
- one spluttering the dirt over me
and my horse, yet no one was in-
jured. The men were cool march-
ed steadily kept well closed up, nor
did the terrible screaming of the
balls & bursting of shells seem
to frighten them. The General was
wounded by one of his aids, to double-
quick" until we were out of range
but I did not do so, nor willing
to encourage the men in such ideas.

As we neared the bridge,
and ~~forward~~ on the bank
I led steadily kept well closed up, nor
did the terrible screaming of the

Transcription:

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 "double-quick" 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 - apparently about 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 di-
rectly in front of my Regiment, and
commenced a rapid fire of 12 pr
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
slaying bridge - the bursting bombs

The last rays of sunset falling on
the vanishing lines of the enemy, made
a picture long to be forgotten re-
membered. 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 ~~cross~~ a camp
in the woods - all hands tired, literally
worn out, without writing for sup-
per laid down in the leaves and
soundly slept.

29th This day moved
back to Warrenton Junction, capturing
in the way 400 head of cattle. I
forgot to mention that in our
skirmish the other day we captured
two miles back to ~~cross~~ a camp
in the woods - all hands tired, literally

Transcription:

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 di-
rectly 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~~ re-
membered. 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 sup-
per, 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.

30th & 31st kept in camp - weather
cold and wet. Made a good
deep - short ration, and a large
number of sick men.

April 1 Marched 14 miles
to a camp near Menassa
junction - forded the stream,
& camped without a mouthful
to eat.

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

April 4th. Made
my arrangements and at 9 o'
clock embarked on board the
Steamer Donceleson, with six com-
panies & the band. The other 4
companies went on the boat
with Col Lengley.

April 5th - On our
way to Hampton, or Frying Shoals
weather cold and dismal

6th Reached Frying Shoals
Saw the celebrated Wrecker &
the Forbes tried some sailing
for Ship Point

7th Reached Ship Point - about 9
companies went on the boat
with Col Lengley.

Transcription:

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 Adjutant⁵² 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

⁵²Charles 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.

Headquarters worked all day landing
the Regiment. The men worked there
The works at this point were quite strong,
8th Finckel landing the stores &
horses he lay at Ship Point for four
or five days. During this time the Regi-
ment furnished from 400 to 500
men each day to work on the roads.

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

April 20. Rainy and
cool. On the 18th we had our
first Division since, under General
Richardson. April 20th Received orders
detaching us from Howard's Brigade and
placing the Regiment temporarily in the
Engineer Brigade of Gen Woodbury, of N.H. We
were sent out to make gabions and fascines.
While on this work I often visited the
trenches and batteries of our lines and
saw the vast labors of our troops. By order
of Gen M. B. Hilliard 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 reverberating. While
visiting the works several large shells
burst near me - one killed a mule near
where I was standing sitting on my horse.
Scows & mudsills of the siege - the sharp-
shooters & the great mortar battery. About
1 1/2 o'clock on the morning of May 1st I
ordered 100 men to build a signal tower near Gen
Headquarters. The heavy bombardment

Transcription:

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 fascines.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 was dark & the road in a very bad condition, nevertheless we made the march in good season. Arriving in camp & just getting ourselves comfortable, we received orders to march back instantly, and resume our old labor at the old place. We did so, as usual going over our ground the 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 McDoug's & found the rumor fully confirmed. Forming a party of officers I rode into Yorktown over a big shady tree on the road to the main entrance to the fortifications, the enemy had buried large shells with percussion fuses 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 mines 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 moved in the I found more than a dozen of these dangerous mines of war and marked their

Transcription:

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 bivouacked near the mills. About nine
o'clock the booming of cannon was heard
giving indication of hot battle in our front.
The sounds increased at times & then
died away until about 5 o'clock
in the afternoon when, the cannon-
ading 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 blended in, the
mud perfectly awful, & mixed
up with dirt tree tops, logs, brush-
wood, with now and then a deep hole
full of water. Through this state of
things we trilled 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 Moryson'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 3 miles in rear of the
battle field of Middleburg.

May 8th I marched back to York-
town & camped on a high bluff over-
looking the York river. Here we remained
until Sunday, the 11th. I had just
been ordered to march to the river in the
morning we got off soon after day break, and
marched about three miles. The main

Transcription:

and bivouacked near the walls. About nine o'clock the booming of cannon was heard giving indication of a 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 overlooking the York river. Here we remained until Sunday ~~10th~~ the 11th. I had just paraded the Regiment for inspection about 9 o'clock, when orders came to

pack up for embarkation. We did so & about dark the same evening reached a locality known as "Elders" four miles above West Point, 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 Crossbarland Landing, where we were crowded into a small space in the woods - the weather being rainy & warm. While in this camp Mr. Lincoln, the State Agent, came & brought the commissions of the officers of my Regt 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 camped in a lovely and picturesque spot - our division lying all around on the crest & sides of the sloping hills, with the trees parked in a row & beautiful landscape 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 voices of the sloping hills, with the trees parked in a row &

Transcription:

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 camped in 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.

⁶⁰Cumberland Landing was located further up the Pamunkey River from Eltham's Landing.

⁶¹Unidentified.

around the rolling drums, added
inspiration to the same. 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" their
purple colored guidons fluttering
in the breeze - the gun cannon
frowning over the host beneath.
On each hill the different Reg-
iments 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
scarcities 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 Hemmer for
duty, with my Reg'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 I view the job seem'd
now blooming in forests and the
almost obliterated roads.

Transcription:

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 Reg-
iments under arms, music
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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

⁶²Quote 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.

Ry's had commenced, and made
of a temporary bridge over the
main stream, but the approaches
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, at 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 well through
the swamp, the dark, almost
thick, water, was from two
to six feet in depth. The swamp
itself was a mass of varying veg-
etation, huge trees, saplings, bushes,
grape vines & creeping plants. Beneath
the water lay a 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 Ry's stacked
arms and the men were
quickly divided into groups,
some to chop, some to carry
timber, and some to place
the bridge. Officers were placed
over each party and the
work began. At each end
of the bridge and at its center
I rode into the swamp on

"The Ry's stacked
arms and the men were

Transcription:

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. ✞ 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

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

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 planks. In some few cases the stringers laid on the 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 arms pits. Many large logs were floated to the bridge from the 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 night so as to impede our operations to a great extent, but we persevered. Of all the party I alone knew of the vital necessity of having the bridge done as early as possible. About noon the second day Gen Sumner sent me a barrel of whiskey 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 galloped across first, & found the job solid and well done.

May 30th. Last night there came a heavy rain. At 1 o'clock at night and heard the water splashing down in torrents. I thought of my bridge - of its vast im-
with renewed vigor until at sundown I had the happiness of sending word to

Transcription:

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 galloped 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

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

Saturday May 31st The
deadly hour of battle drew near. Silently
the angel of death hovered over our camp.
The lines of thousands drew near their end. But
all unconscious were the victims. The laugh,
the song, the soldier's story all were pre-
valent 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 dinner ready, and plenty of
provisions in their haversacks. At first
we heard only the artillery - but soon the
rattles of musketry & the rattle of the small
arms could be distinctly heard. For one
I felt sure we were wanted, and with-
out waiting for orders directed the men
to roll their blankets and prepare for
marching. Our preparations were just
completed when orders came to be ready
to march at 10 minutes notice. I instantly
formed my Regimental line and re-
ported the 8th "ready". "At usual" said
the General "the 8th is always first!"
"Thank you, General" I answered as I
rode to my post. Following along the
line I told my men that it was our
march to the battle field & every man
must keep in his proper place the brave
boys advanced with a cheer, and off
we started. Sedgwick's Division of Sum-
ner's Corps led off over our bridge,
and Richardson's Division marched to
Miller's Bridge, which was built by
"Thank you, General" I answered as I
rode to my post. Following along the

Transcription:

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 prev-
alent 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 with-
out 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 re-
ported the 5th "ready." "As usual" said
the General⁶⁴ "the 5th is always first!"
"Thank you, General" I answered as I
rode to my post. Galloping 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 Sum-
ner'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 rising water 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 Regt. Sedgwick, meanwhile pushed on & reached the battle field in time to assist in 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 direction closed up. The rapid volleys 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 trench, ready for next morning. Mud and water, brought us close to the battle field - but for some

Transcription:

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 volleys 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

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 weakened 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. "Whose
Col. Cross" asked Gen. Howard. "Here,
sir" said the Col. riding forward into
the darkness towards the voice. "Halt
your reg't forward and report to Gen
Richardson," was the order. The Reg't was
in close column 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 gen-
eral 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
who said "Col. Cross, I'm going to
give you the advanced guard. Hold
your position until you are whipped

Transcription:

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 advanced 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, A & B as skirmishers
& posted them myself. The order of battle
was then as follows

Forest

Forest

Line of skirmishers forest

Forest

Rail road

Station

The Rye in line of battle

Gen French's Brigade
4 Ry's

3 Ry's of Howland's Brigade

+++++
Bally

+++++
Bally

Gen Meagher's Brigade

/////
Bally

+++++

+++++
Bally

Transcription:

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

[Cross diagram two]

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
Division from its camp and captured a
large amount of property. The arrival
of Sedgwick's Division alone saved the army
from a disastrous defeat, and be it
remembered Sedgwick's Division crossed
the Chickahominy Swamp on the bridge of
logs 70 rods long, built by the Fifth
New Hampshire Regiment. Let
the impartial historian remember.

Then 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 watch-
ful. Sentinels were posted in front
of each company. The horses stood
close by ready saddled. It was ab-
out 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. Sully 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
My Regiment was the alarm
clock of the army, and with the

Transcription:

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.

Transcription:

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 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.

⁶⁸ Darius 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.

depart, 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 "round man of the 30th Texas" - who are you? Pickets of the 2d Alabama," was the reply. "I want to get to your fire, said" I. "Pack around by the depart 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 on the field. One of the prisoners not captured by Lieut Larkin of Co. A. The man came out of the woods into the open field 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." The order a fire made," said Larkin, rising up "Why Col Terry of the 30th Texas," 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 a front of us, with sharp pickets on our right flank. Other prisoners brought in about this time corroborated the statements of the first. Besides this

a fire made," said Larkin, rising up "Why Col Terry of the 30th Texas," The words were

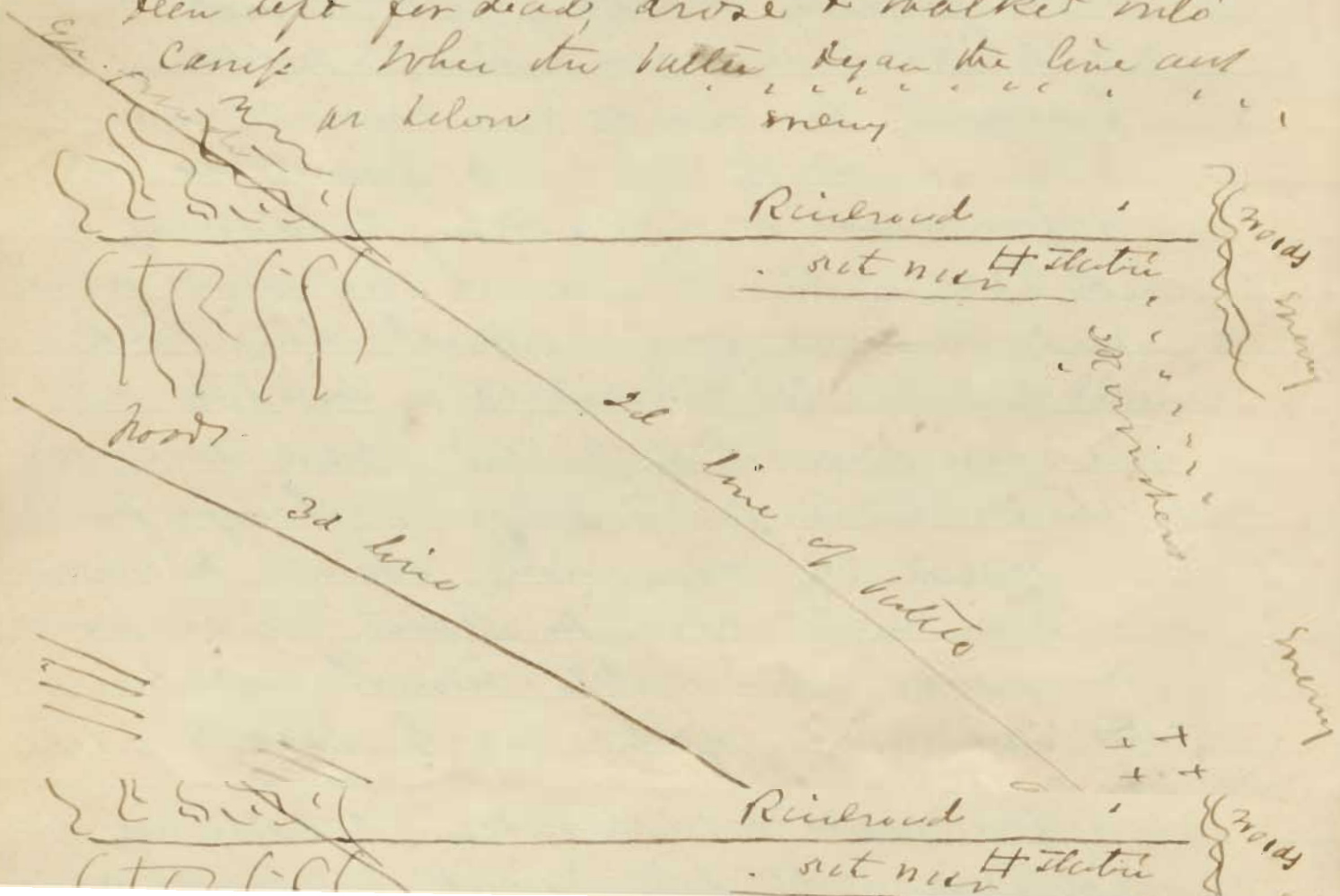
Transcription:

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

⁶⁹James 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 words of Command issued by the Colonel
 were distinct in the stillness of the night.
 My Regt now executed a partial change
 of front, & French's Brigade did the same
 Also forward. By the time these move-
 ments were executed day was breaking -
 the morning was cold & misty. There was
 no time my Regt 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 lines of battle fell
 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 Avery of Lond-shire through
 the body by a rifle ball. To the surprise
 of every one he lived, & after he had
 been left for dead, arose & walked into
 camp. When the battle began the line and
 as below enemy



Transcription:

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]

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

The battle first 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 lines. I saw he was an orderly belonging to the enemy. My Regt was at the time laying down & the colors were now 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's Gen Pryor?" "Here he is" said I "close by" - have you despatches?" "Yes - from Gen Pryor to Gen Sheridan," 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 do you mean?" "I mean that you are in the Federal lines, and a prisoner of war." Then I dismounted and I led his horse quietly to the rear. His despatches proved very valuable, & were at once sent to Gen Richardson Sherman. From this man we learned the locality of the enemy & found that Huger's Division was in front of us. I took possession of the prisoner's mare a beautiful animal, which afterwards proved very valuable.

Soon after this the battle commenced on our left, with some skirmishing along the front of

Richardson Sherman. From this man we learned the locality of the enemy.

Transcription:

~~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.

⁷⁴This was the black "rebel" mare that Cross had sent back to Lancaster, N.H. Child, *Fifth New Hampshire*, 90.

falling 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, 4th Virginia, advanced on us slowly
through the woods. When near us we
poured in a volley which broke their
line & the men struggling in, we
took many prisoners. The battle mean-
while increased, & Howard's Brigade
was sent in. The 6th Penn was up
the Regt broke at the first fire
and were leaving their Colonel dead
on the field. Col Miller was a good
soldier, & the only field officer who
could hold his Regiment, which
partly Irish & part American. The
Brigade of Gen French was pressed
very hard & the 83d Regt gone away in
disorder. Gen Howard, with the 6th New
York & 64th entered the woods - the
two Regts together did not muster
over 800 fighting men, but they
engaged the enemy with great fury.
Howard led his men into the combat
justly close up to the enemy & the
heavy firing told that the storm of
balls was at its height. The General
lost his horses, killed & a third
wounded - a ball struck him in the
right arm below the 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. How was at
once sent to me that the General

heavy firing told that the storm of
balls was at its height. The General

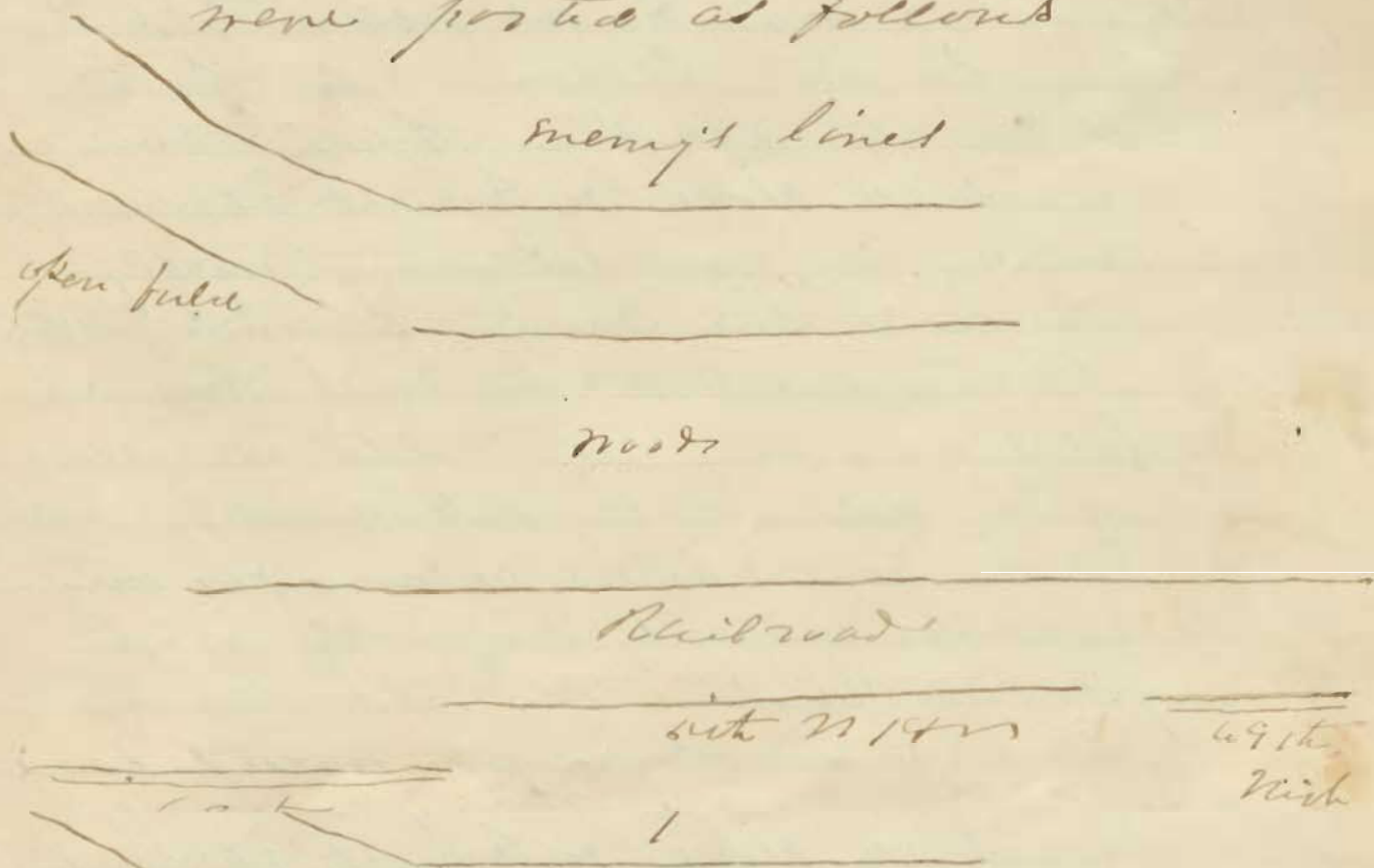
Transcription:

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 ran, leaving their Colonel dead on the field. Colonel Miller⁷⁵ was a good soldier, & the only field officer who ~~could~~ 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.

⁷⁷The 53rd Pennsylvania was part of French's Brigade, First Division, First Corps. Sears, *To the Gates of Richmond*, 359.

into the fight. Being senior 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 McCary 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 and in sight. The 69th formed on my right & the 88th surging up on my left in a perfect mob, began to fire. This whole movement was a fiasco - 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



Transcription:

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.

⁷⁸⁶⁹th New York and ⁸⁸th New York of Meagher's Irish Brigade. Sears, *To the Gates of Richmond*, 359.

nor any other General officers to be found
I ordered an advance - "Forward in line
guide Center!" & my Regt stepped off
in noble style. The Irish Regt however
stood still, greatly to my surprise. The
Sate 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 the hats - so that they were
easily distinguished from our men. 14

When about 20 rods from
from the enemy I ordered a halt. "kneel
down" to be sounded - & a fire by
Ballottin to 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
hastily moving forward - the ^{1st} rebel
line gave way & we mounted an-
other - 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 right into the backs
of my men - killing and wounding sev-
eral. There was no excuse for this
madness but only stupidity of the
grossest kind. Fortunately the air
was high so my Regt would have
moved up close & fought at short
range - my men behaving nobly -

Transcription:

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 an-
other — 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 sev-
eral. 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

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

Finding many of
my men were being wounded by the back
shot of the enemy, I ordered another
advance, and while in the act of
shouting "Forward in line," received a
Minie ball in my left thigh, which
made a very severe wound. However,
I kept on my feet for a few mo-
ments, & even after I fell rose up
& gave orders, sustaining myself by
a tree. While in this position three
back shot struck me on the left
temple - a 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 first until the fire slackened,
after which Lieut Parks & Corporal
Poune, assisted by some others
carried me to the railroad track.
Here we found the Irish Brigade just
where we left them, & Lieut Col
Kelly sent some men to carry me to
the rear. The fire of the enemy soon
slackened & Lieut Col Langly 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 fifteenth firing the
first and last shot
where we left them, & Lieut Col
Kelly sent some men to carry me to
the rear. The fire of the enemy

Transcription:

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.

⁸⁰James 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.

⁸¹Matthew 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.

⁸²Likely Lieutenant Colonel Patrick Kelly of the 88th New York Infantry. Walker, *Second Corps*, 50.

balls was withheld. Instead of shelling the woods with 20 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 was a wonder that we were not defeated.

Stonard'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 him by somebody, in detaching his two best Regts on the day of battle.

Stonard'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

Transcription:

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 Federal Brigade on that day. Of the field officers ~~so~~ three was killed, Col Miller, & Lieut Col Mallett; wounded Gen Howard, Col Iron, Lieut Col Bingham, Major Cook, Lieut Howard & Miles of the General's Staff.

In my own Regiment I lost 30 killed dead in 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 enemy & to ~~the~~ made him find 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 Long's Station placed on the cart & sent to White Horse Landing - placed on the Steamer Spaulding and carried to Philadelphia. At the U.S. Hospital, corner 5th & Bullion, 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, N.H. where I arrived on the

1st, at N.H.
Station placed on the cart & sent to White Horse Landing - placed on the

Transcription:

and missing — double the loss of any Federal Brigade on that day. ~~Of~~ 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 Howard⁸⁶ & Miles⁸⁷ of the General's Staff.

In my own Regiment
I lost 30 killed dead on the field
& 170 wounded — 11 prisoners. My
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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.

⁸⁴Lieutenant 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 left my Regt 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 a
Concord & commenced recruiting men
for my Regt, and on the 10th of August
started once more to the front, with some
thirty recruits for the sick. My march was
painful and troublesome, but I resolved
to bear it, though my endurance was se-
verely taxed. I took ship with my party
at New York & landed at Fort Mifflin
Pa. Here I learned of the evacuation
of the Peninsula, which in my opin-
ion was a bad move. The plan to
attack Richmond effectually is on
the James River and from Petersburg
held it my opinion.

On the 13th inst I
joined my Regt and received a
hearty welcome. I found everything
in a very disorganized state - discipline
broken, and a general impatience. Ten
minutes after my arrival I had com-
menced reforms and in ten days things
were in much better condition. We soon
embarked and after a very tedious voyage
landed at Aquia Creek, with orders
to march & join Burnside at Fred-
erick. Now witness the uncertainty of
military affairs. We had marched in
the dust and heat about two
broken, and a general impatience. Ten
minutes after my arrival I had com-
menced reforms and in ten days things

Transcription:

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 Aquia Creek⁹⁰ with orders to march & join Burnside at Frederick⁹¹. 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

⁹⁰Aquia 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 so, and were 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. Here we remained one day, when orders came to march to the relief of Gen Pope's Army. As 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 N.Y. It's 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 Centerville told that a battle was being fought. We pushed all the afternoon - the men scorching hot and the roads dusty. The men, greatly worn by long hardships on the Peninsula, had not the strength for such efforts. We marched until about midnight, where 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 Centerville 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

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Transcription:

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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.

⁹³John 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.

including my Reg't placed on picket
Here we remained all one day and
night & the next day. From the morning
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 com-
mand of the 64th New York Reg't and my
Company in the darkness of night sent
out to picket in a sort of swamp
or "felled piece" - a perfect jungle
I had orders to connect with the pick-
ets of Kimball's Brigade, but in the
darkness it was impossible to find
anybody. More than three hours
were spent stumbling around 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 Reg't & its commanding offi-
cer were ascertained.

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 Selwyn to Centerville.
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 mo-
ment. At the entire Army had now

The night was bitter
cold & as the men had no blankets

Transcription:

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Here we remained all one day and
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name of the Regt & its commanding offi-
cer 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 mo-
ment. ~~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.

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 shagles on foot and horseback, were scattered about, many men were stretched on the ground just asleep. Poles, ropes, broken ropes, and piles of ammunition were scattered around in every direction. My Reg't never passed a horse right in picket, nor did we ever see a horse's 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 Hairfat Lacort House and found a scene of ineffectible confusion. The streets were blocked by wagons & artillery - the fields so full of humanity that it was almost impossible to force a passage - swearing, shouting & jimmieing in every direction. Gen Sigbee was a splendid opportunity for an attack. We used our horses 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 by Gen Sigbee's horse General Sigbee's horse on attack. We used our horses and

Transcription:

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.

This was another hard march - long after
darkness had set in, we pushed on &
after we were beyond the reach of the sun's
Arctic the struggling became fearful
Whole companies of Sigel's men were to be
found cramped by the side of the
road or found asleep. Luckily the moon
shone bright so that we had no diffi-
culty 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 even-
ing. I was to march with marching &
"company, & my limb pained me so that
I could not ride, so I tried walking.
Very soon I became sleepy and ab-
solutely 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, with-
out one wink of sleep the night
before! Hook was arrested from
Cantonville, after covering the with-
drawal of that Remond, Gen Pope
who came near winning the federal
cause. McClellan met and got 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 di-
graced himself before the country.
"Pope told a flattering tale"

who came near winning the federal

Transcription:

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.

Transcription:

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

retreat. We passed through Frederick in fine style - ~~the~~ - the fifth with bugles blowing drum 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. 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 the dead, & some wounded I saw seventeen dead in one awful group - all from an Alabama Regt. The rebels had a very strong position on the slopes of a rocky, wooded mountain, commanding the gorges & hollows in every direction. The struggle appeared to be fierce & bloody, but our brave troops finally threw the rebels over the crest & down the hill - giving them a tremendous defeat. The road was strewn with their clothing & equipments & the wounded.

Expecting a fight every instant, & full of confidence, we hurried along, Richard Davis's Division in the column - the 5th forming rear guard. About half finally threw the rebels over the crest & down the hill - giving them a ter-

Transcription:

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."

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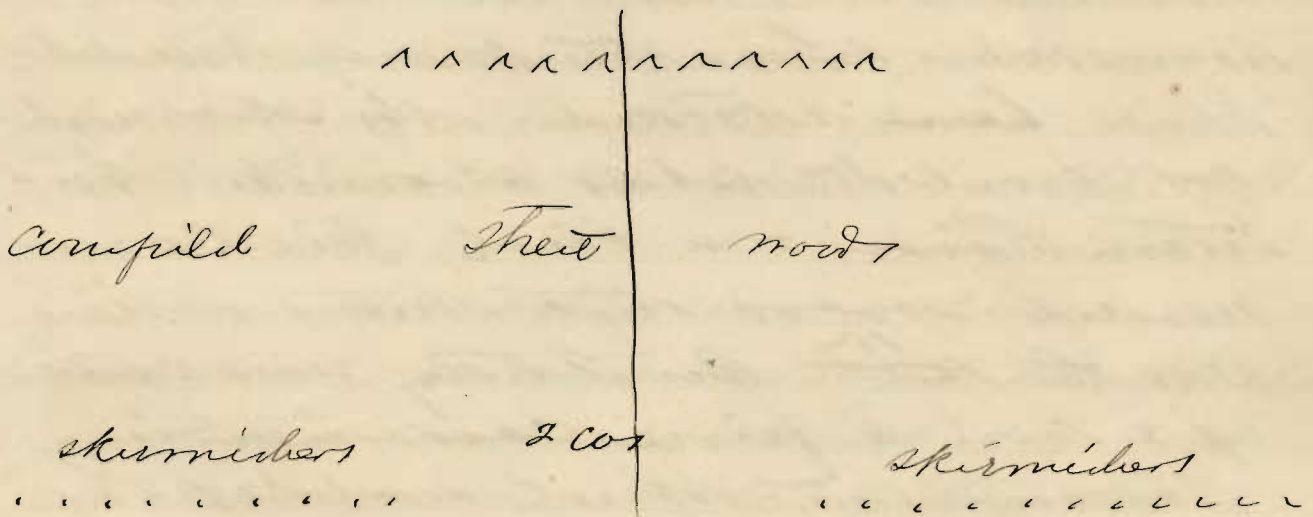
Expecting a fight every instant, & full of confidence, we hurried along, Richardson's Division in the advance — the 5th forming rear guard. About half a mile from the little village of Boonsboro,⁹⁷ the Division suddenly

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

⁹⁷Boonsboro, Maryland is located on the western side of Turner's Gap in South Mountain. Sears, *Landscape Turned Red*, 127.

halted, and an order came for the
 2nd Reg'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 be at
 post. "There goes the fighting fifth"
 "Give 'em hell boys" Hurrah for Rich-
 ardson's "Cavalry" was started to us on
 all sides by the Germans & Irish troops
 of the ^{DIVISION} Division. As I rode up to Gen
 Richardson to report he said, "Well
 we have no Cavalry nor Artillery your
 Reg't must act as both. Deploy &
 sweep the sides of the road"

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



We swept quickly through the town &
 captured several prisoners, the 8th
 Illinois Cavalry coming up ^P ^{HIED} pushed
 the enemy on the ^{DIVISION} Williamsport road while
 Richardson's Division took the sharp-
 bent tannery. The Cavalry of the
 enemy had just left. One little
 bridge was smoking & in flames
 but we put out the fire. The

We swept quickly through the town &

Transcription:

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 body of the Army followed on
constantly 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
little village of Redsville, my skirmish
line constantly exchanging shots with the
cavalry of the enemy, whom we drove
easily before us. One of their balls pass-
ed through the National Colors of
my Regt. 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 after-
noon was when the enemy should
have been attacked. My skirmish-
ers drove the rebels across the Au-
tletan River & a brisk fire com-
menced across that stream. This
was the 15th th Cav 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 suffi-
cient 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, &
during the afternoon

Transcription:

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

and, 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
 ranges. The day before I had one
 officer & 2 men wounded, & for
 my own part a ball cut my
 blouse near the left shoulder strap.
 My men remained on duty until 9
 o'clock at night. The next day I
 was ordered to send four companies
 of my Regt 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 de-
 stroy 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 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 Coleridge's celebrated poem
 "Fors' flashed the red artillery"

I never recall that moment real-
 ized the truth & power of that
 bit of poetry POESY !!!

Just at evening 80
 rounds of ammunition was dis-
 tributed to each man. Heavy rain
 clouds had come up & we all
 in Coleridge's celebrated poem
 "Fors' flashed the red artillery"

I never recall that moment real-

Transcription:

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 des-
troy 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 Corps⁹⁸ 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 artillery"⁹⁹
I never until that moment real-
ized the truth & power of that
bit of poesy

Just at evening 80
rounds of ammunition was is-
sued to each man. Heavy reinforce-
ments 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.

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 calm. 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 was left, and on going to the hill top, attracted by the cheer of the men, found that we could see the enemy retreating with Hooker's men in fast pursuit. Thousands of ^{SCATTERED} shells were seen breaking from the woods and ^{SCUDDING} scudding across the plowed fields now & then turning to fire. Passing after them came the long dark lines of Hooker's gallant corps. Sometimes there was a brief halt & a struggle but the rebels always fled. All this time ^{SUMMERS} Hancock's Corps was on the march, crossing the river Sedgwick's Corps in Division in the advance, then French then Richardson. Sedgwick soon got into action, & by the time ^{the} French was over the ^{RIVER} river French was also engaged. At the 3rd ^{CROSSED} point the Antietam the ^{ROAD} roar of battle was ^{AWFUL} awful so common on each side none soorning at me, while the ^{COMBATANTS} shouts of the combatants ^{SUMMERS} and this time Hancock's Corps was on

Transcription:

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 Hooker's 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 Hooker's 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 continuous volleys

from the small arm. Thomas's Corp
formed the Center of the line Hooker
the right Brigade the Extreme left
Porter's Corps about 16000 men was
the sole ^{RESERVE} reserve.

^{SOLE} Richard's Division
crossed the river in the following order
1st the Irish Brigade, about 2000
men, 2d the Brigade of Col Brooks,
3d the Brigade of Col Caldwell. My
flank was the extreme left & of
course best. 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 801 Sergeants, and 15
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} 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 have
the rank on any pretence. If
I fall leave me until the battle
is over. Stand firm and fire
low. Shoulders arms! Forward
March on the way to the fight
about half a mile I encour-
ged the boys all I could, telling
them we had a fair field and
ought to whip the enemy. They
brave men. Let no man have
the rank on any pretence. If

RUIED

Transcription:

from the small arms. Sumner's corps formed the center of the line, Hooker on the right, Burnside the extreme left Porter's corps¹⁰⁰, 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 Brooke¹⁰¹, 3d the Brigade of Gen Caldwell¹⁰². 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.

¹⁰¹John 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.

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.

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

Some orders ^{CAME} 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} shells began to fly around us like
 hail & several men were hit.
 I quickly advanced to the front &
 center of the Regt to lead it ^{ON} on.
 At this moment Major Gen. Rich-
 ardson came suddenly around my left
 flank. I halted for an instant ^{INSTANT} and
 ordered ^{ORDERED} "three men 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
^{VAN} van". ^{SOMEBODY} Somebody called out "He's
 behind the hay stacks" The General
 then called in a loud voice
 "Gen Caldwell, come up here let
 me take command of your Brigade"
 & then called to me Col. &
 all the other officers - "Where's
 Gen Richardson" they were given

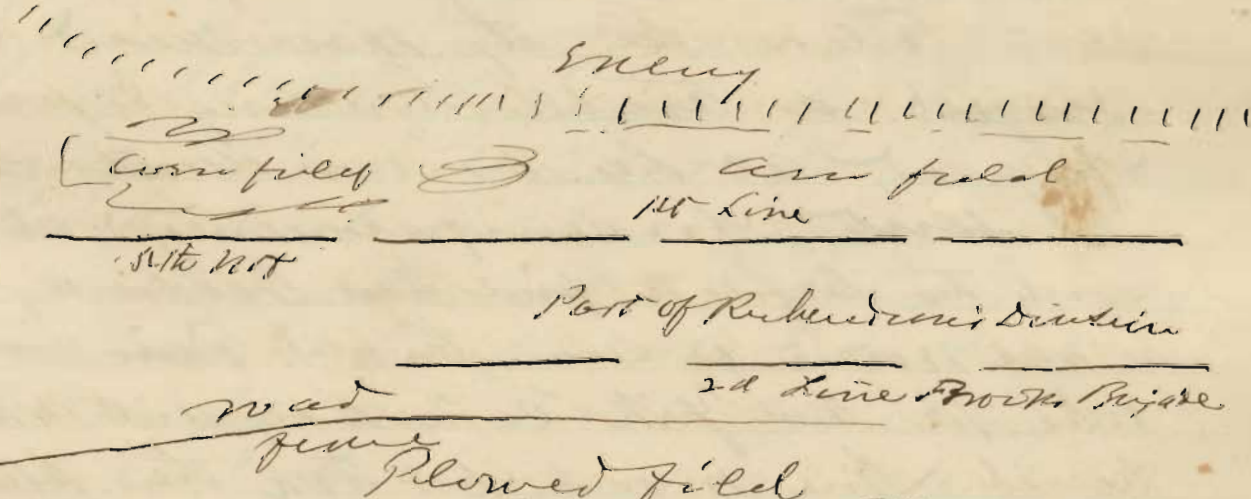
Transcription:

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 Reg'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 Gen. Bullard only
 me & there for in the war of his
 Brigade. His ^{CONDUCT} ~~conduct~~ was very
^{SINGULAR} singular. At the moment
 Gurkha had me I was hit
 by a couple of pieces of shell. One
 struck me on the left cheek and
 another on the right eye making
 slight, but painful wounds.
 My hat was also knocked off. My
 Regt. 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} shrapnel and ^{CANNISTER} canister shot
 at short range. One discharge of can-
^{CANNISTER} nister ^{KILLED} killed eight
 men in one company (G.) & tore the
^{STATE} State Colors of my Regt. in two pieces. I
 was also hit on the right arm. When
 "back port" & opened fire on position was
 as follows:



After we had only been firing two or three
 minutes when Lance Corporal & Gay
 came to me & catching me by the
 arm ^{SAID} said "look, the enemy
^{OUT-FLANKING} are out-flanking us. "Impossible,"
 said I. "They are - come & see quick,"
 I said.

Part of Richardson's Division

Transcription:

to this I had seen Gen Caldwell only once, & then far in the rear of his Brigade. His conduct was very singular. † 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]

~~When~~ We had only been firing for two or three minutes when Lieut George A. Gay¹⁰⁴ 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

¹⁰⁴George 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.

Transcription:

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"10th – T.L.L." (correction in journal by Thomas Livermore.)

¹⁰⁶From 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, & brought off the
State colors of the 4th North Carolina Regt
showing great bravery & endurance.

When the infantry of the enemy fell back
then actively instantly opened with round
shot & shell, knocking over large num-
bers of our men, until our own artillery came
into play. The Regt ^{MOVED} moved slightly back
^{SO AS} so as to have a little shelter behind the
rising ground. I then had the roll ^{ten} called & found 125 men & ~~several~~

officers ^{MISSING} missing. ^{SO} Some of the men
^{SOON} soon came up - so that our total
loss was I killed 106 wounded
of the enlisted men, and of officers
we killed 8 & ten wounded. Poor
Gay - only 4 days a Lieutenant - a young
gentleman of extraordinary talents, cheer-
ful, diligent - beloved by his entire
circle of acquaintance - was struck
in the top of the head by a fragment
of shell. His brain was instantly
paralyzed - though his body contained
the vital principle for some hours

~~Before~~ Before his body could be rescued from
the field it had been robbed of sword
knives & 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 recover some
consciousness. But in vain. The night
passed, & he still lay ^{LAY} in the agonies
of death. After his fitful fever
he slept well. All his young hopes &
the bright dreams of his spirit had
knives & other articles, by some of the
Federal troops. When the body was

WANTED

Transcription:

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 ~~had~~ 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 4 o'clock in the afternoon the enemy commenced an attack on the left of ^{OUR CENTRE} our center & we sent skirmishers forward to meet him. The rifles of my men were very dirty, in some cases the skirmishers could scarcely be forced home - ^{RELIEVED} then we were ^{not} alone 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 paces all the time in the 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} upon the field of battle, & the dull clouds of war roll away to the ^{WEST} west. Firing ceased. In place of the din of arms we now heard a perfect ^{CHORUS} chorus of groans and cries of pain and distress from the ^{WOUNDED} thousands of wounded that ^{COVERED} 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} our sharpshooters kept the rebels from venturing on the ^{GROUND} battle ground. At night part of my Reg't was sent out as far as possible to picket & prevent ^{SURPRISE} surprise, while the remainder laid in their arms.

Sept 18 Early this morning we saw fresh troops pouring around the field in every direction - artillery and ^{OF THE ENEMY} of the enemy; at the same time ^{OUR} our sharpshooters kept the rebels

Transcription:

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-

Transcription:

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 one, 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 expected it. Their artillery prac-
tice was not as good as ours, but their infantry
fought splendidly. Many of the troops marched
double-quick for several miles in order to
get into the battle. My Regt was not
withdrawn from the field, but furnished
the picket & a large detail to bury ^{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, or that
portion of it where we were encamped we
marched to the ground occupied by a part
of Adams' Column, where we remained
one day. Before leaving the field 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} breast. Gen. Harpes was struck
at Antietam. Gen. Caldwell did not show him-
self either brave or skillful; & he lost
the confidence of his soldiers. Col. Proctor
of the 1st of the New York Vols did nobly - in Com-
mand 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
& camped on Bolivar Wharves. Here we remained
during picket duty to the front until the
day of the memorable murder of Hancock
when we did perform a portion of the skirmish
command of the old Brigade of Gen. French

My own Regt - & in fact the entire Brigade

Transcription:

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 we 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 reconnoissance 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.

Oct 26 One year ago to-day, at 9 o'clock in the evening I was mustered into the service of the United States, and the next became a Reg't. It has been an arduous year for me - much hard labor - much anxiety - much hardship. The material for the Reg't was good, but very raw. Nearly all my commissioned officers were strangers to me - and untried, unexperienced 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. Talented officers do not have that sense of military responsibility felt by untried, and they require constant watching to remind them of their duty to the Reg't & the government. I had the advantage of being a stranger in the State, which circumstance 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 Monday orders came about sundown. At dusk we left just as we had made our camp comfortable. We had a long ^{BRICK} march over all done, big enough to take for the whole Reg't. Marched about five miles & camped. On the 29 of Nov we commenced the advanced part of the Division & my skirmish line under Major Sturtevant drove in the enemy at Snickers Gap. My not having any cavalry was a great ^{ANNOYANCE} annoyance, & prevented the comfortable. We had a long ^{BRICK} march over all done, big enough to take

Transcription:

Oct 26 One year ago to-day, at 9 o'clock 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 material 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 base of the mountains to Abbi'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 on 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 bayonets glistening in the sun & glittering points in the intervals. The General rode along the line with a shade of sadness on his noble face. He carried the heart of the Army with him.

WARRENTON

From Warrenton we marched to Fredricksburg. Gen. Burnside's great error was in not crossing the river and taking possession of the city at once. He had ^{ABUNDANT} force. If we had ever crossed any time within the next three days it would have succeeded well enough, but the enemy soon appeared in very strong force, commenced throwing up earthworks, which each morning ^{SAW} more formidable and well ^{MOUNTED} mounted with artillery. Our own army meanwhile made itself comfortable in the well wooded and fertile country opposite Fredricksburg and perfected its organization & equipment by numerous inspections.

On the occasion

of the summary reviewing ^{SAW} each morning ^{SAW} more formidable and well ^{MOUNTED} mounted with artillery. Our own army meanwhile made

Transcription:

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. ~~fr~~

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

¹¹⁰Couch had been promoted to command of the Second Corps after Antietam. Warner, *Generals in Blue*, 95-96.

his entire heart, & looked steadily
along the ranks. He then rode
twice up and down my front &
greatly complimented the Regiment
for its fine appearance and its
important services.

Soon after this
there came an inspection and re-
view by Gen Hancock, in which
the 3rd received off the palm
for soldierly appearance.

I was one of those who did
not believe that Gen Burnside intended
to cross the river opposite Fredericks-
burg, and storm the heights in rear
of the City. After carefully examining
the ground several times, such a plan
seemed to me totally impracticable, and
attended with great risk to the whole
Army. It seemed better to cross the
river 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 addi-
tion to these advantages, our power-
ful artillery could be brought
into action effectually. Most of us
were inclined to believe that if any
attack were ^{were} made on the works in
rear of the City it would only be
a feint to cover the real move-
ment. We also had reason to be-
lieve that Sigel's forces would
cross the river some miles above
them to these advantages, our power-
ful artillery could be brought

Transcription:

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

10 Dec.
Steadily, 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 Regt - 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} contributed the necessary "materials" for drink, and at the quarters of Capt Brown there was assembled a merry party. We all expected battle - well we knew that some must fall, but all joined freely in song and cheer & the jovial repasts of camp life. One of the editors of the Cincinnati Commercial was present.

All the colonels & most of the mounted officers of the old 1st Brigade were there. Von Shuck, of the 1th N.Y. Brown of the 145th Pa, Collier of the 68th N.Y. & McKeen of the 81st Pa. Capt Allome mes Maitre 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 quite midnight. Mr Caldwell had just come from Gen Hancock's headquarters. He had been to receive Allome mes Maitre of Ceremonies. Many a toast we drank - many a kindly sentiment we pledged each other. We

Transcription:

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 Commercial¹¹¹ 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,¹¹³ Miles of the 61st NY¹¹⁴ & McKean of the 81st Pa¹¹⁵. Capt Moore¹¹⁶ 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 McKean 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 plan of the battle. Six
ponton bridges were to be put down, that
night. Franklin was to cross three miles
below and endeavor to turn the
right wing of the enemy. Hammer was
to attack the center and left. Hook-
er was to be held ready to strike
when occasion offered. We had 140
pairs of artillery in position on the
river's bank & 80 pieces ready
to cross. ^{SUCH} Such was the plan. As God
is my witness it sank to my heart
that it was a failure.

By this time
my captives were all in bed and asleep.
I went to them personally - told them
to prepare the troops for battle &
be ready to march at daybreak,
Dec 12th

The 1st Brigade
marched from camp soon after daybreak
a little over four hours. 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
the key to the Chaplain. I also gave my
boy Mike, every necessary direction about
my horses. Although greatly troubled
by physical weakness, and my mind
overshadowed by the sense that we were
marching to disaster, I believe I never
had an impression that I was to be
killed or badly wounded, so I made my

Transcription:

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.

fine order, though our numbers were
small. Our Brigade headed the Divi-
sion, 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 ^{doormine} ~~doormine~~ 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 cannon-
ading was opened in the City of Fred-
erickburg, in order to drive out the
sharpshooters of the enemy, so that the
Porter Bridges could be laid, but with-
out effect. Again, later another ju-
rified bombardment took place, to
which the enemy made no reply. Their
continued silence was by some interpret-
ed 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 into range on our
columns. Towards 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 form-
ing across - Howard's Division
having the lead. Newcomb's Di-
vision went into bivouac for
the night. During the day we expended
tons of ammunition to no
purpose, while we lost several
brave officers & now has had 40
troops in boats, a landing effected
- the bridges laid down & in a

Transcription:

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 12

The directions they showed bright and clear. We marched early from our bivouac. On all sides, & from all directions troops were pouring toward 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} & we lay around in every direction - a perfect scene 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 Regt bivouacked in the street. Among very small the Major Adjutant, and myself, slept in a house. We expected an attack during the night but with the exception of some small picket firing all was quiet. In the streets the soldiers noted in all sorts of plunder and although in the eye of a bloody contest lost nothing of their gait or form. Every body seemed cheerful. Major Sherman slept with me that night - the next day stars looked down upon his bloody banner. I think in what with the exception of some small picket firing all was quiet. In the streets the soldiers noted in all sorts

Transcription:

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!"

AMONG

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

The battle opened by Frank-
lin on our left. His guns thundered
& the rattle of musketry could soon
be faintly distinguished. Our Brigade
formed along the street in its
projected order of battle. The fore-
noon ^{work} more away, but soon after
12 we received notice to prepare
for the attack. Gen Hancock was
accompanied by Gen Meagher rode
along the ranks of the 8th Brigade
& he latter addressed his troops
one of those frothy, meaningless &
speeches, peculiar to the man. And
here let me record the opinion for-
med 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 Continental humbug, char-
latan, impostor, ~~or~~ pretending
to be a soldier as this Francis
Meagher! Nor I to do I be-
lieve him to be a brave man.

Since on every battle field he
has been down, and now with
his Brigade. x x x I venture
the prediction that the drunk-
enness & incoherence of Gen
such a Continental humbug, char-
latan, impostor, ~~or~~ pretending

Transcription:

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 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~~ do I believe him to be a brave man, since in every battle field he has been drunk 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.

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

I went to my Regt created my files, found I had 249 rifles, and nineteen officers - line, & file, & staff. I passed along the ranks and spoke to the mess officers and men - told them it was to be a bloody strife - to stand firm & give 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 approached up the slope 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 Regt kept up in fine style, & we formed line of battle on the ground selected, under heavy fire of shell, grape and canisters. Gen Caldwell and staff, then 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 halted the men some, but we came "forward into line" in fine style. At the same time the Irish Brigade had formed and moved forward, but instead of fire of shell, grape and canisters, Gen Caldwell and staff, then Hancock and staff

Transcription:

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 soon came our turn to move forward. The Regt 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 head. I was knocked clean off my feet, & lay insensible until rescued by a violent blow on the left leg - made by a piece of shell which hit me there, hitting in my hands & knees, & spitting the sand, stones & blood out of my mouth I looked around. Theattered colors of my Regt struck just more in the view! I tried to get on my feet, but could not stand. I then tried to crawl but the shells came so thick & tore up the ground so spitefully that I could not go it - besides a ball struck my ~~two~~ ^{left} side - hard, knocking me over. After that morning I concluded to lie still, so placing myself on my back feet to the foe, I awaited death. The picture of the war line, to come up & then firing at long range on the enemies - pleased me better than tore up the ground so spitefully that I could not go it - besides a ball struck my ~~two~~ ^{left} side -

Transcription:

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 ~~ser~~ 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 lay in expectation of instant death or a mortal wound. I employed most of my thoughts about my Rifle. 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 Rifles) marched over me in the advance & ran over me a few moments after in their retreat. Some of the new Rifles behaved well, but a majority of them, moved 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 Rifle 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 been 1/2 division.

After my fall Major Sullivan took command, & led my Rifle up to the enemy. My brave boys never faltered, & had they been supported would have carried the first rifle pit and wall of

the first rifle pit and wall of
Column of attack was not long enough, instead of Brigade front it should

Transcription:

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 marched 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 banners of the Colors were shot down,
Most of my officers fell. The brave
Major was shot dead. Capt Murray was
pierced through the brain and dropped
instantly. The gallant Captain Perry
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't - the veterans
of Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill and
Antietam. Most of the new Reg't
acted very cowardly - struggled, wa-
vered & ran away. Their fire was
also very wild.

I lay on the ground
for nearly three hours - part of the
time between two fires - momen-
tarily expecting death, when I
was discovered by Lieut Sanborn
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 cowardi-
ce & bravery. Many officers and
men ran shamefully from the field
without a scratch - others cruentu-
fied wounds - others skulked
behind & lay down. It was a
sad and shameful sight!

Capt Tucker 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. Now
I remained all night & in the
without a scratch - others cruentu-
fied wounds - others skulked

Transcription:

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, wa-
vered & ran away. Their fire was
also very wild.

I lay on the ground
for nearly three hours — part of the
time between two fires — momen-
tarily 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 coward-
ice & bravery. Many officers and
men ran shamefully from the field
without a scratch — others counter-
feited 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 ~~my~~ my
old camp. On the 16th inst., I

¹¹⁸John 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.

Started for Washington on leave of absence
taking the colors of my Reg't. On
the 19th I reached Washington. Here I
remained until able to travel; then
started for Concord N.H. which city
I reached on the evening of December
21, 1862.

On Jan 1st 1863 I was invited
to attend the Convention which assem-
bled 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
Wls. were taken into the Convention
amidst great enthusiasm. The
remarks I then made may be
found in this book.

Spent the 15th
I submitted to the Governor & Council
the names of the officers & Sergeants that
I desired promoted, & everything was
arranged to my satisfaction. Soon after
Lieut Col. Hayswood started for the Reg't.

On the 5th of ~~March~~
Feb. I started for my Reg't but
was unable to proceed fur-
ther than New Boston, on account
of my wounds. For nearly two
weeks. When I did feel able
to travel rode to Washington
& remained here until March
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men for duty.

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Transcription:

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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.

¹²¹Charles 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 enlisted are generally from the country—intelligent, 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 Chaplain.

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 names this week.

Ind. Sec. Sept. 15, '61.

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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, }
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, causter 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 Regiment.

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.

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Col. E. E. Cross, 5th N.H.V.

Names of officers and Soldiers
on Leave & furlough

1 Band Master Adams - 14 days

Dec 24, 1861 Returned

2 Lt Lieut Evans, Dec 26, 10 days

Returned in good time

Thos J. Rice Sept Jan &
ten days. Returned

Serge Major returned Jan
9 1862.

Serge Vandy Jan 20 - 20
days. To my Recruits & ten

Captain Wilkins Feb 1 20 days
sick

Lieut Keller 20 days Feb
3 20 days sick

Lieut Rand on sick leave
in N 140 to 20 days

Transcription:

Names of Officers and Soldiers on Leave & Furlough

THE GRAPE-VINE BRIDGE.

In the celebrated article of Prince DE JOINVILLE on McCLELLAN'S campaign in the Peninsula, he refers to the bridge built by General SUMNER across the Chickahominy swamp, using the following language:

"It was to connect both arms in the space between them, that the construction of three or four bridges had been undertaken, only one of which was serviceable on the 31st of May. It had been built by General SUMNER, nearly half way between Bottom Bridge and the most advanced point of the Federal lines. It saved the army that day from disaster. The other bridges were ready, but could not be thrown across at the decisive moment, and that saved the Confederates."

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 SUMNER 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 (vide 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 SUMNER 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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New-Hampshire at the Battle of Antietam.

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, 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 Battle-Field, Sept. 18, 1862. }

Captain: In reference to the part taken by my 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 hundred 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 shell, which killed and wounded quite a number of officers and men—a single shell wounding eight men and passing through the State colors of my regiment.

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. Instantly ordered a change of front to the rear, which 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.

Very truly,
EDWARD E. CROSS, Col. Fifth N. H. V.
To Capt. Caldwell, Assistant Adjutant General.

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We have compiled the following list of casualties 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 Fureh, 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. Caulfield, I, neck; M. P. Heard, K, breast; Peter Murphy, D, foot; A. Gilman, H, leg; C. H. Stevens, G, leg.

Report of the State Convention

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 Essex moved that Col. Cross of the 5th New Hampshire Regt. be invited to take a seat on the platform. The motion was adopted, and a committee appointed for the purpose brought him into the hall—the convention cheering him loudly as he proceeded to the platform.

The President said: Gentlemen, I have the pleasure of presenting to you Col. Cross of the noble Fifth New Hampshire Regiment. He has met the enemy at every point and bears the marks of contact now, and he is ready to go back to defend the liberty and the rights of his country, the moment his health will permit. (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 whom I have the honor to command; and it is, to the shattered remnants of that regiment of men who were left after ten bloody battles, who represent what was left of the flag 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 the Governor and the Council, and the gentleman 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 as 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.

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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. (Munificent applause, and we left our dead nearer the enemy's works than any other troops on the field on that day. They went forward, expecting to be assaulted, but the terrible fire of the enemy drove the others away, and our regiment, what was left of it, was obliged to remain there till after dark.

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1863

Transcription:

[Clippings pasted over handwritten notes - illegible]

[Column 1, Clipping 1]

New-Hampshire at the Battle of Antietam.

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, 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 Battle-field, Sept. 18, 1862.

Captain: In reference to the part taken by my 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 hundred 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 shell, which killed and wounded quite a number of officers and men—a single shell wounding eight men and passing through the State colors of my regiment.

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 instantly 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.

Very truly,
Edward E. Cross, Col. Fifth N. H. V.
To Capt. Caldwell, Assistant Adjutant General.

[CONTINUED NEXT PAGE]

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Report of the State Convention

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 Essex moved that Col. Cross of the 5th New Hampshire Regt. be invited to take a seat on the platform. The motion was adopted, and a committee appointed for the purpose brought him into the hall—the convention cheering him loudly as he proceeded to the platform.

The President said: Gentlemen, I have the pleasure of presenting to you Col. Cross of the noble Fifth New Hampshire Regiment. He has met the enemy at every point and bears the marks of contact now, and he is ready to go back to defend the liberty and the rights of his country, the moment his health will permit. (Loud cheers.)

Col. Cross then came forward and spoke as follows:
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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 whom I have the honor to command; and it is to the shattered remnants of that regiment of men who were left after ten bloody battles, who represent what was left of the flag 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.)

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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. (Munificent applause, and we left our dead nearer the enemy's works than any other troops on the field on that day. They went forward, expecting to be assaulted, but the terrible fire of the enemy drove the others away, and our regiment, what was left of it, was obliged to remain there till after dark.

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The President said: Gentlemen, I have the pleasure of presenting to you Col. Cross of the noble Fifth New Hampshire Regiment. He has met the enemy at every point and bears the marks of contact now, and he is ready to go back to defend the liberty and the rights of his country, the moment his health will permit. (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 whom I have the honor to command; and it is to the shattered remnants of that regiment of men who were left after ten bloody battles, who represent what was left of the flag 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 received them from the State of New Hampshire, I promised the Governor and the Council, and the gentleman 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 battle-field. Four privates and two officers were shot down under the State flag at the battle of Frederickburg. Capt. John Murray was shot through the head, and Capt. James B. Perry through the heart, while carrying this national flag. Lieut. Graves of Andover 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. (Munificent applause,) and we left our dead nearer the enemy's works than any other troops on the field on 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 remain there till after dark.

The other colors (including 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.

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Transcription:

[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 for the purpose brought him into the hall - the convention cheering him loudly as he proceeded to the platform. The President said: Gentlemen, I have the pleasure of presenting to you Col. Cross of the noble Fifth New Hampshire Regiment. He has met the enemy at every point and bears the marks of contact now, and he is ready to go back to defend the liberty and the rights of his country, the moment his health will permit. (Loud cheers.)

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I will tell you of those flags. Six times they changed hands on the battlefield. Four privates and two officers 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 remain 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.

BALLOT FOR RAILROAD COMMISSIONER

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 HARGOOD shall be known as Company I.

The Company now commanded by Captain WELCH shall be known as Company K.

The Commissioned Officers of Company A are

Captain,	EDWARD E. STURTEVANT.
First Lieutenant,	JAMES E. LARKIN.
Second Lieutenant,	STEPHEN E. TWOMBLY.

The Commissioned Officers of Company B are

Captain,	EDMUND BROWN. <i>Thos J Rice</i>
First Lieutenant,	WELCOME A. CRAFTS.
Second Lieutenant,	RINALDO R. SOMES. <i>C. W Parks</i>

The Commissioned Officers of Company C are

Captain,	JAMES B. PERRY.
First Lieutenant,	N. H. RANDLETT.
Second Lieutenant,	WILLIAM A. MOORE. <i>Samuel</i>

The Commissioned Officers of Company D are

Captain,	JOHN MURRAY.
First Lieutenant,	G. W. BALLOCH.
Second Lieutenant,	SAMUEL F. VARNEY.

The Commissioned Officers of Company E are

Captain,	IRA McL. BARTON. <i>Wm Moore</i>
First Lieutenant,	T. J. RICE.
Second Lieutenant,	DEXTER G. REED.

The Commissioned Officers of Company F are

Captain,	H. T. H. PIERCE.
First Lieutenant,	MOSES W. RAND.
Second Lieutenant,	S. S. QUINN.

The Commissioned Officers of Company G are

Captain,	CHARLES H. LONG.
First Lieutenant,	JACOB W. KELLER.
Second Lieutenant,	C. O. BALLOU. <i>D K Cross</i>

The Commissioned Officers of Company H are

Captain,	RICHARD R. DAVIS.
First Lieutenant,	RICHARD E. CROSS.
Second Lieutenant,	JANVRIN W. GRAVES.

The Commissioned Officers of Company I are

Captain,	JOHN MURRAY.
First Lieutenant,	G. W. BALLOCH.
Second Lieutenant,	SAMUEL F. VARNEY.

Transcription:

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 K.

The Commissioned Officers of Company A are

Captain, EDWARD E. STURTEVANT.
First Lieutenant, JAMES E. LARKIN.
Second Lieutenant, STEPHEN E. TWOMBLY.

The Commissioned Officers of Company B are

Captain, 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

Captain,
First Lieutenant,
Second Lieutenant,

CHARLES E. HAPGOOD.
E. W. JOHNSON. *R R Lories*
J. W. BEAN.

The Commissioned Officers of Company K are

Captain,
First Lieutenant,
Second Lieutenant,

D RICHARD WELCH. *R E Ross*
D J. B. DAVID.
F. W. BUTLER.

The rank of Captains in this Regiment is as follows:

Senior Captain,
Second Captain,
Third Captain,
Fourth Captain,
Fifth Captain,
Sixth Captain,
Seventh Captain,
Eighth Captain,
Ninth Captain,
Junior Captain,

D Edward E. Sturtevant.
Richard Welch.
Ira McL. Barton.
Horace T. H. Pierce.
John Murray.
Charles H. Long.
James B. Perry.
D Edmund Brown.
Richard R. Davis.
Charles E. Hapgood.

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

Senior First Lieutenant,
Second First Lieutenant,
Third First Lieutenant,
Fourth First Lieutenant,
Fifth First Lieutenant,
Sixth First Lieutenant,
Seventh First Lieutenant,
Eighth First Lieutenant,
Ninth First Lieutenant,
Junior First Lieutenant,

P Thomas J. Rice. *100 Nov*
P Richard E. Cross.
Welcome A. Crafts.
Jacob W. Keller.
George W. Balloch.
D James B. David.
James E. Larkin.
Nathan H. Randlett.
D Elijah W. Johnson. *Resigned*
Moses W. Rand.

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

Senior Second Lieutenant,
Second Second Lieutenant,
Third Second Lieutenant,
Fourth Second Lieutenant,
Fifth Second Lieutenant,
Sixth Second Lieutenant,
Seventh Second Lieutenant,
Eighth Second Lieutenant,
Ninth Second Lieutenant,
Junior Second Lieutenant,

P William A. Moore. *Moore*
P Rinaldo R. Somes. *Somes*
P Janvriin W. Graves. *Ballou*
P Charles O. Ballou.
Stephen E. Twombly.
Dexter G. Reed.
Francis W. Butler.
Samuel S. Quinn. *S. K. Lion*
~~Samuel E. Varney.~~ *Lawrence*
John W. Bean. *Randall*

The Non-Commissioned Officers in the several Companies in this Regiment are as follows:

COMPANY A.

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

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.

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

First Corporal, William J. Hargrave.
Second Corporal, Nathaniel F. Lowe.
Third Corporal, Cyrus Harden.
Fourth Corporal, Freeman Lindsey.
Fifth Corporal, Alfred Balch.
Sixth Corporal, Joseph Call.
~~Seventh Corporal, John G. Sutton.~~
Eighth Corporal, William G. Ellis.

COMPANY C.

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

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.

First Sergeant, John S. Ricker.
Second Sergeant, George F. Goodwin.
Third Sergeant, George R. Shapleigh.
Fourth Sergeant, Charles F. Rogers.
Fifth Sergeant, James W. Parks.

First Corporal, George W. Downing.
Second Corporal, James Daniels.
Third Corporal, Lewis C. Fernald.
Fourth Corporal, Winslow O. Garland.
Fifth Corporal, William H. Upton.
Sixth Corporal, John C. Pierce.
Seventh Corporal, Randall F. Cass.

R - Second Sergeant, Mason W. Humphrey. *R*

Third Sergeant, Frank C. Sweetser.
Fourth Sergeant, O'Neil R. Twitchell.
Fifth Sergeant, William O. Lyford.

Second Corporal, Nathaniel F. Lowe.
Third Corporal, Cyrus Harden.
Fourth Corporal, Freeman Lindsey.
Fifth Corporal, Alfred Balch.

Transcription:

The Commissioned Officers of Company I are

Captain, Charles E. Hapgood
First Lieutenant, ~~D.E.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.
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, P. ~~Rinaldo 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]

The Commissioned Officers of Company I are

Captain,
First Lieutenant,
Second Lieutenant,

CHARLES E. HAPGOOD.
E. W. JOHNSON. *R R Lories*
J. W. BEAN.

The Commissioned Officers of Company K are

Captain,
First Lieutenant,
Second Lieutenant,

D RICHARD WELCH. *R E Ross*
D J. B. DAVID.
F. W. BUTLER.

The rank of Captains in this Regiment is as follows:

Senior Captain,
Second Captain,
Third Captain,
Fourth Captain,
Fifth Captain,
Sixth Captain,
Seventh Captain,
Eighth Captain,
Ninth Captain,
Junior Captain,

D Edward E. Sturtevant.
D Richard Welch.
Ira McL. Barton.
Horace T. H. Pierce.
John Murray.
Charles H. Long.
James B. Perry.
D Edmund Brown.
Richard R. Davis.
Charles E. Hapgood.

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

Senior First Lieutenant,
Second First Lieutenant,
Third First Lieutenant,
Fourth First Lieutenant,
Fifth First Lieutenant,
Sixth First Lieutenant,
Seventh First Lieutenant,
Eighth First Lieutenant,
Ninth First Lieutenant,
Junior First Lieutenant,

P Thomas J. Rice. *10011011*
P Richard E. Cross.
Welcome A. Crafts.
Jacob W. Keller.
George W. Balloch.
D James B. David.
James E. Larkin.
Nathan H. Randlett.
D Elijah W. Johnson. *Resigned*
Moses W. Rand.

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

Senior Second Lieutenant,
Second Second Lieutenant,
Third Second Lieutenant,
Fourth Second Lieutenant,
Fifth Second Lieutenant,
Sixth Second Lieutenant,
Seventh Second Lieutenant,
Eighth Second Lieutenant,
Ninth Second Lieutenant,
Junior Second Lieutenant,

P William A. Moore. *Moore*
P Rinaldo R. Somes. *Somes*
P Janvriin W. Graves. *Ballou*
P Charles O. Ballou.
Stephen E. Twombly.
Dexter G. Reed.
Francis W. Butler.
Samuel S. Quinn. *S. K. Lion*
~~Samuel E. Varney.~~ *Lawrence*
John W. Bean. *Randall*

The Non-Commissioned Officers in the several Companies in this Regiment are as follows:

COMPANY A.

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

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.

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

First Corporal, William J. Hargrave.
Second Corporal, Nathaniel F. Lowe.
Third Corporal, Cyrus Harden.
Fourth Corporal, Freeman Lindsey.
Fifth Corporal, Alfred Balch.
Sixth Corporal, Joseph Call.
~~Seventh Corporal, John G. Sutton.~~
Eighth Corporal, William G. Ellis.

COMPANY C.

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

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.

First Sergeant, John S. Ricker.
Second Sergeant, George F. Goodwin.
Third Sergeant, George R. Shapleigh.
Fourth Sergeant, Charles F. Rogers.
Fifth Sergeant, James W. Parks.

First Corporal, George W. Downing.
Second Corporal, James Daniels.
Third Corporal, Lewis C. Fernald.
Fourth Corporal, Winslow O. Garland.
Fifth Corporal, William H. Upton.
Sixth Corporal, John C. Pierce.
Seventh Corporal, Randall F. Cass.

R - Second Sergeant, Mason W. Humphrey. *R*

Third Sergeant, Frank C. Sweetser.
Fourth Sergeant, O'Neil R. Twitchell.
Fifth Sergeant, William O. Lyford.

Second Corporal, Nathaniel F. Lowe.
Third Corporal, Cyrus Harden.
Fourth Corporal, Freeman Lindsey.
Fifth Corporal, Alfred Balch.

Transcription:

The Non-Commissioned Officers in the several Companies in this Regiment are as follows:
Company 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.
 Fifth Sergeant, John S. Hebbard.

First Corporal, Oscar D. Allen.
 Second Corporal, Matthew T. Town.
 Third Corporal, Charles M. Gould.
 Fourth Corporal, Stephen M. Thornton.
 Fifth Corporal, Augustus D. Sanborn.
 Sixth Corporal, George E. Frye.
 Seventh Corporal, Jared M. Davis.
 Eighth Corporal, Benjamin F. Chase.

COMPANY F.

First Sergeant, Joshua R. Bromly.
 Second Sergeant, Amos Lawrence,
 Third Sergeant, Emery S. Gould.
 Fourth Sergeant, Robert S. Goodall.
 Fifth Sergeant, George M. Snow.

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

COMPANY G.

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

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 Veasey.
 Seventh Corporal, John Young.
 Eighth Corporal, Edward P. Pike.

COMPANY H.

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

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, Morrill Nute.
 Seventh Corporal, Aaron N. Hanson.
 Eighth Corporal, Sampson W. Townsend.

COMPANY I.

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.

First Corporal, George P. Titcomb.
 Second Corporal, Richard K. Martin.
 Third Corporal, Franklin Loxerin.
 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.

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.

First Corporal, George M. Wilson.
 Second Corporal, George S. Fletcher.
 Third Corporal, John M. Davis.
 Fourth Corporal, Samuel Dolbear.
 Fifth Corporal, George W. Bailey.
 Sixth Corporal, John C. Ryan.
 Seventh Corporal, James Stearns.
 Eighth Corporal, Joseph H. Sanborn.

The position of the several Companies in this Regiment, in Order of Battle, will be according to the rank of the Captains, as follows:

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

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

Transcription:

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.

[CONTINUED NEXT PAGE]

COMPANY E.

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

First Corporal, Oscar D. Allen.
 Second Corporal, Matthew T. Town.
 Third Corporal, Charles M. Gould.
 Fourth Corporal, Stephen M. Thornton.
 Fifth Corporal, Augustus D. Sanborn.
 Sixth Corporal, George E. Frye.
 Seventh Corporal, Jared M. Davis.
 Eighth Corporal, Benjamin F. Chase.

COMPANY F.

First Sergeant, Joshua R. Bromly.
 Second Sergeant, Amos Lawrence,
 Third Sergeant, Emery S. Gould.
 Fourth Sergeant, Robert S. Goodall.
 Fifth Sergeant, George M. Snow.

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

COMPANY G.

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

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 Veasey.
 Seventh Corporal, John Young.
 Eighth Corporal, Edward P. Pike.

COMPANY H.

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

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, Morrill Nute.
 Seventh Corporal, Aaron N. Hanson.
 Eighth Corporal, Sampson W. Townsend.

COMPANY I.

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.

First Corporal, George P. Titcomb.
 Second Corporal, Richard K. Martin.
 Third Corporal, Franklin Loxerin.
 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.

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.

First Corporal, George M. Wilson.
 Second Corporal, George S. Fletcher.
 Third Corporal, John M. Davis.
 Fourth Corporal, Samuel Dolbear.
 Fifth Corporal, George W. Bailey.
 Sixth Corporal, John C. Ryan.
 Seventh Corporal, James Stearns.
 Eighth Corporal, Joseph H. Sanborn.

The position of the several Companies in this Regiment, in Order of Battle, will be according to the rank of the Captains, as follows:

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

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

Transcription:

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:

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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.



Transcription:

[Scan of back cover]