

## REPORT BY COL. CROSS.

HEAD QUARTERS FIFTH N. H. V.,  
CAMP ON BOLIVAR HEIGHTS, OCT. 31, 1862.

*Governor Berry:*—The Fifth Regiment New-Hampshire Volunteers has now been in service one year, and it seems proper that I should present you a statement of the services of the regiment and its present condition.

The regiment completed its muster on the evening of Oct. 26, 1861, and left Concord on the 28th, numbering 1010 officers and men. On the 31st we reached Bladensburg, where we encamped. On the 3d of November, in the midst of a rain, and the roads in very bad condition, we formed a portion of Howard's Brigade, ordered to Lower Marlborough, Md. The distance—about 50 miles—was made in two days. We marched back in two days, after remaining one. No more severe march has been made by any regiment of the Army of the Potomac. On the 27th of November the regiment marched across Long Bridge, in Virginia, and was assigned, with the remainder of Howard's Brigade, to the Division of Gen. Sumner. A great deal of hard labor was here expended in rendering habitable a bad location for a camp; but we afterward had the satisfaction of having the most neat and comfortable quarters in the Division. The regiment soon commenced doing picket and outpost duty at the front, and established the first line of pickets on the line fronting the enemy at Fairfax Court House. In the intervals of picketing and scouting, wherever the weather would allow the men were thoroughly drilled, not only in regimental but brigade drill, also in the bayonet exercise. The commissioned officers were also drilled in the practical part of this duty. Schools were established by the Colonel and Lieut. Colonel, for the instruction of officers and sergeants during the winter evenings. A "common school," for such of the boys in the regiment as needed instruction in elementary branches, was also put in operation—the necessary books being donated by the Sanitary Commission.

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

Measles and mumps prevailed in my regiment to an extraordinary extent, but at no time up to the battle of Fair Oaks did the regiment fail to turn out more men for duty than any other in the entire division. All through the winter we averaged from 650 to 800 men for duty daily. Several times while the regiment was out on duty at the front, it was exposed to severe storms of rain and snow, without tents, for five or six days at a time. On the 1st day of March, while on picket, received orders to move up and join the remainder of Howard's Brigade, then on a scout to the front. While on this expedition the regiment was called out in the night to meet the enemy. In less than seven minutes from the time the "long roll" commenced while on this expedition the regiment was called out in the night to meet the enemy. In less than seven minutes from the time the "long roll" commenced beating, the whole regiment was on the march.

On the 10th of March my regiment, under its commanding officer, formed the advanced guard of Sumner's Division, when it marched from "Camp California" on Manassas—Major Cook commanding my skirmish line. On the march to Warrenton Junction the entire force were obliged to ford creeks and rivers—some waist deep—five of these fords in one day. Guard and picket duty was severe; the weather cold and rainy; the roads almost impassable; often the men could not build fires; often the ground was so wet and muddy that they could not lie down; no tents; no cooking utensils but tin cups, and no wagons; in this state for thirty-one days. Yet the men were cheerful, and we averaged 700 for duty, daily.

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

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[Column 1]

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THE FUNERAL OF CAPTAIN PERRY was attended at the Universalist Church on Friday last. A very large concourse of citizens assembled, hundreds of whom could not gain admission to the house. The sermon preached on the occasion will be found on our first page. The exercises were deeply impressive. The following letter from Colonel Cross will be read with interest:

WASHINGTON, D. C.,  
Dec. 20, 1862. }

MRS. JAMES B. PERRY — *Dear Madam*: — I take the first opportunity afforded me by the state of my wounds, since the disastrous battle of Fredericksburg, to address you a few words in relation to your lamented husband, the brave, faithful and accomplished soldier, so long a Captain in my regiment.

He fell in front of the enemy with the colors of the regiment in his hand. He was not instantly killed, but to those around spoke of his family — of his regret that he could not see them — that he was not afraid to die, and hoped to meet all his friends and comrades in the spirit world. His last act was to press the colors to his lips, and the brave soul passed calmly to its Maker.

Captain Perry was greatly esteemed for his soldierly and manly qualities, by the whole regiment, and his country has lost a faithful and fearless defender.

I believe that he has only "gone before" — a little sooner than the rest he is permitted to view the glories of the better world, which are secure to the true patriot, the good citizen and one who fills in his country's cause.

Accept, Madam, my cordial sympathy for yourself and little one, and if I can ever be of any service to the family of my brave comrade, do not fail to write me.

Very truly, &c.,

EDWARD E. CROSS,  
Col. 5th. Reg't N. H. V.

We have also a letter from the Chaplain of the regiment to the bereaved wife of Captain Perry, in which he says:

"He fell with the Regimental colors in his hand. The color-bearer was wounded and was taking the colors off from the field, when Capt. John Murray caught them and bore them in front of the regiment, saying 'these colors never shall be disgraced.' In a few moments he fell, shot through the head. Capt. Perry then obtained them, and cheering on his men to the charge, was shot through the heart. Lieut. Greaves finally brought them off, though wounded severely.

Your husband was robbed of everything he had on his person of any value."

Col. Cross, the brave and gallant commander of the 5th N. H. Regiment, wounded and shattered in a cruel manner at the massacre at Fredericksburg, was a guest of Col. T. J. Whipple of this place a few days last week, where he was visited by a large number of our citizens. He is suffering severely from his wounds, the most troublesome of which is in his breast and left leg below the knee. A broken shell struck him sidewise in the breast, literally tearing the flesh from the bones; the wound in the leg was caused by a ball passing through it about half way from the knee to the foot. We had the pleasure of having quite a long conversation with him. Among the many scenes which he and his command have witnessed and taken part in are some which make the heart ache. One of them we will give. At the battle of Antietam there was nearly two acres so thickly covered with the dead that when his men, tired and weary by fighting through the day, laid down upon the ground to sleep and rest at night, they were obliged to push the dead bodies aside that they might have sufficient room to lay themselves; and when they were thus "packed" for the night he could not, in walking over the field, not designate the living from the dead. A braver and truer soldier than Col. Cross never drew the sword. Gen Caldwell, who commands the brigade in which is the 5th N. H., says:

"The 5th N. H. Volunteers, commanded by Col. Cross, formed the extreme left of my line, and behaved with the greatest gallantry. Col. Cross, ever on the alert, detected a strong force of the enemy concealed behind a ridge in the cornfield, endeavoring to turn our left. He instantly changed front, formed and received the advancing enemy with a volley which checked and drove him back. He soon, however, rallied, and, moving by the flank, endeavored to turn our left. He was again confronted by Col. Cross, who with the assistance of the 81st Penn. Vols., which had moved to his support, drove back the enemy with great loss. In this conflict the 5th N. H. V. captured the State colors of the fourth North Carolina Regiment. \* \* \* Col. Cross handled his regiment in the most admirable manner, and is entitled to the credit of detecting and frustrating the attempt of the enemy to turn our flank. He displayed to a high degree all the qualities of a good commander — bravery, readiness, coolness and skill."

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He fell in the front rank of battle—killed instantly—probably suffering no pain.— Accept, Madame, for yourself and children, my kindest sympathy, and if ever I can be of service to the family of my beloved comrade, do not fail to call on me.

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Dec. 20, 1862.)

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He fell in front of the enemy with the col- ors of the regiment in his hand. He was not instantly killed, but to those around spoke of his family- of his regret that he could not see them- that he was not afraid to die, and hoped to meet all his friends and com- rades in the spirit world. His last act was to press the colors to his lips, and the brave soul passed calmly to its Maker.

Captain Perry was greatly esteemed for his soldierly and manly qualities, by the whole regiment. And his country has lost a faithful and fearless defender.

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Ob't serv't

Edmund E. Cross  
Col. 5th N.H. Regt.

## The Gallant "Fifth" and Its Commanders.

[For The Independent Democrat.]

Messrs. Editors.—The telegraph and other sources of information has brought us the detailed account of the attack on the heights of Fredericksburg, in the rear of the city, of the same name, and with it comes the list of the killed and wounded. We propose to speak simply of the "Fighting Fifth," as we served something over a year in that Regiment, and, consequently, had become well acquainted not only with the field and staff, but also with the company officers.

We see that our brave Colonel, EDWARD E. CROSS, is again (for the tenth time) wounded. His first wounds were received at Fair Oaks, June 1st, just as he had ordered the Regiment to charge the enemy who were in our front in strong force; but before the command had passed his lips, he received a wound in the head and thigh which disabled him. He was not with us on the Retreat, his injuries compelling him to be absent, and the command, during that trying period, devolved alternately upon Lieut. Col. S. G. Langley and Capt. (late Major) Edward E. Sturtevant. At the battle of Antietam Col. Cross commanded in person, and while charging thro' a corn field where was concealed a large force of rebels, he was struck by four minie balls, one of which raked him across the forehead. Unable to wear his hat, he threw it away, and knotted a handkerchief around his head and continued to lead his miniature column until the enemy were forced to retire. During the action the 5th captured the colors of the 4th North Carolina Volunteers, which are preserved at the State House, where they can be seen at any time. And again, at Fredericksburg, while leading on his decimated command of two hundred and fifty against the works of the enemy, he was once more the recipient of rebel compliments, having been struck by several pieces of shell, one piece striking him on the right side, inflicting a ghastly wound; one piece taking effect on the right leg, and another fragment striking him in the mouth, knocking out several teeth. He lay on the battle-field three hours, between two fires, after being wounded. But we are happy to add that the Colonel is on his way home with a fair prospect of recovery.

In action Col. Cross has ever been distinguished for intrepidity, celerity of movement, coolness under the most trying circumstances, and also for indomitable bravery. Whatever charges his enemies may bring against him they cannot bring that of cowardice. It is said that his discipline was harsh and uncalled for. Not so. A better man to look after the welfare of his men never wore the eagles.—Every man under him was expected to perform the full duties of a soldier. If they did this nothing more was required of them. The man who performed his duties the most faithfully was sure to receive the next promotion. ~~was nothing more~~ was required of them. The man who performed his duties the most faithfully was sure to receive the next promotion. We have known the Colonel to carry articles in his saddle bags for the comfort of the sick men of his command, when there was no other mode of conveyance. Were we to enlist for a score of times we should go under Col. Cross each time.

We next propose to speak of Major EDWARD E. STURTEVANT, of this city. A braver man never lived, a truer man never drew blade for his imperilled country. He was kind-hearted, affable, courteous, and ever took a deep interest in the welfare of his company. Many is the time he has shared his blanket with his men, and the contents of his haversack also.— Oft times, when we were on picket in face of the enemy, he would visit the several posts and enliven and cheer up the drooping spirits of the men with some anecdote of by-gone days. Major Sturtevant was always a great favorite of the Regiment. His rank never placed him above the reach of his men. On a certain occasion Gen. Howard reprimanded the Major for being too free with his men and for associating with them too much. He replied:—"General, I consider I have got men in my company whose social position is as good if not superior to mine, and so long as I have such men I shall deem it my right to mingle

But he has fallen, and leaves an unusually large circle of friends to mourn his early death. He was in the full vigor of manhood, being only 36 years of age. But—

"He sleeps his last sleep, he has fought his last battle,  
No sound shall awake him to glory again."

He commanded the Fifth at White Oak Swamp, Charles City Cross Roads, and at Malvern Hills, and in each of these actions exhibited a reckless regard for his own life, yet he carefully looked out for the lives of his men. He was a true friend, a humane man, and a gallant officer.

Capt. MURRAY, who also fell at the storming of the Fredericksburg heights, was a native of New-York, though a resident of New-castle, this State. He served with distinction in Mexico, rising from the position of a private to that of Orderly. Capt. Murray was greatly beloved by his men and on several occasions showed them he appreciated and was well worthy of their regard. While on the Peninsula the men became entirely destitute of tobacco, and, not having been paid for some months, were without the requisite funds wherewith to purchase any. At this juncture the Captain "drew his roll," and purchased a piece for each man. His bravery has been tested on more than one bloody field.

Capt. JAMES B. PERRY, who also fell at Fredericksburg, was from Hanover. He was the fifth ranking Captain, but at the time of his death had risen to first ranking. We were not so intimately acquainted with him as with some of the other officers. However, we knew him to be a true Christian, a warm-hearted and brave man. He was commander of Co. C, one of the best companies in the 5th. His body has been recovered, and last week he was interred at Hanover, with Masonic honors. "The memory of" the just is blessed."

The 5th has been engaged in more actions than any other regiment in this State. It participated at Fair Oaks, Savage's Station, White Oak Swamp, Peach Orchard, Charles City Cross Roads, Malvern Hills, Antietam, and Fredericksburg. It performed the duty of skirmishers at Fair Oaks and Antietam, and was one of the chosen regiments to cover the retreat on the Peninsula. Scarcely a Corporal's Guard remains. We trust that the renown of the 5th will ever be green in the memory of the people of New Hampshire.— They have fought eight bloody battles, besides doing an endless amount of road-building, guard and picket duty. The celebrated Grape Vine Bridge, which Prince de Joinville says saved the Army at Fair Oaks, was built by the 5th and a small detachment from the New-York 61st, across the Chickahominy. It took two days to complete it, and during the time the men stood up to their arm-pits in the chilling water and slept in the same clothes at night. This is no exaggeration.—Let any one look into the history of the 5th, and they will exclaim, "The hall has not been told."

We remain most respectfully,

Your obedient servants,

CHARLES H. SMART,  
WILLIAM C. SILVER,  
WALTER S. DREW,

Ex-Non-Com. Officers, Co. A, 5th N. H. V.

# Transcription:

[Column 1]

The Gallant "Fifth" and Its Commanders.  
[For the Independent Democrat.]

Messrs. Editors: - The telegraph and other sources of information has brought us the detailed account of the attack on the heights of Fredericksburg, in the rear of the city of the same name, and with it comes the list of the killed and wounded . We propose to speak simply of the "Fighting Fifth" as we served something over a year in that Regiment, and, consequently, had become will acquainted not only with the field and staff, but also with the company officers.

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We see that our brave Colonel, EDWARD E. CROSS, is again (for the tenth time) wounded. His first wounds were received at Fair Oaks, June 1st, just as he had ordered the Regiment to charge the enemy who were in our front in strong force; but before the command had passed his lips, he received a wound in the head and thigh which disabled him. He was not with us on the Retreat, his injuries compelling him to be absent, and the command, during that trying period, devolved alternately upon Lieut. Col. S. G. Langley and Capt. (late Major) Edward E. Sturtevant. At the battle of Antietam Col. Cross commanded in person, and while charging thro' a corn field where was concealed a large force of rebels, he was struck by four minie balls, one of which raked him across the forehead. Unable to wear his hat, he threw it away, and knotted a handkerchief around his head and continued to lead his miniature column until the enemy were forced to retire. During the action the 5th captured the colors of the 4th North Carolina Volunteers, which are preserved at the State House, where they can be seen at any time. And again, at Fredericksburg, while leading on his decimated command of two hundred and fifty against the works of the enemy, he was once more the recipient of rebel compliments, having been struck by several pieces of shell, one piece striking him on the right side, inflicting a ghastly wound; one piece taking effect on the right leg, and another fragment striking him in the mouth, knocking out several teeth. He lay on the battle-field three hours, between two fires, after being wounded. But we are happy to add that the Colonel is on his way home with a fair prospect of recovery.

In action Col. Cross has ever been distinguished for inirpidity, celerity of movement, coolness under the most trying circumstances, and also for indomitable bravery. Whatever charges his enemies may bring against him they cannot bring that of cowardice. It is said that his discipline was harsh and uncalled for. Not so. A better man to look after the welfare of his men never wore the eagles.—Every man under him was expected to perform the full duties of a soldier. If they did this nothing more was required of them. The man who performed his duties the most faithfully was sure to receive the next promotion. ~~was nothing more~~ was required of them. The man who performed his duties the most faithfully was sure to receive the next promotion. We have known the Colonel to carry articles in his saddle bags for the comfort of the sick men of his command, when there was no other mode of conveyance. Were we to enlist for a score of times we should go under Col. Cross each time.

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But he has fallen, and leaves an unusually large circle of friends to mourn his early death. He was in the full vigor of manhood, being only 36 years of age. But—

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Capt. MURRAY, who also fell at the storming of the Fredericksburg heights, was a native of New-York, though a resident of New-castle, this State. He served with distinction in Mexico, rising from the position of a private to that of Orderly. Capt. Murray was greatly beloved by his men and on several occasions showed them he appreciated and was well worthy of their regard. While on the Peninsula the men became entirely destitute of tobacco, and, not having been paid for some months, were without the requisite funds wherewith to purchase any. At this juncture the Captain "drew his roll," and purchased a piece for each man. His bravery has been tested on more than one bloody field.

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We remain most respectfully,

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CHARLES H. SMART,  
WILLIAM C. SILVER,  
WALTER S. DREW,

Ex-Non-Com. Officers, Co. A, 5th N. H. V.

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[Column 2]

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[CONTINUED NEXT PAGE]

## The Gallant "Fifth" and Its Commanders.

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From Harrison's Landing the regiment marched to Newport News, where I again assumed command, and we soon after sailed to Alexandria, landed, and marched to our old locality—Camp California.

Nearly one year's active service—battles, sickness, hardship, and the various incidents of warlike life, had now reduced the regiment to about 350 men fit for duty, and these were weary, ragged, many of them barefooted, and without overcoats or blankets—only the tattered remains of their shelter tents. With only one day allowed for rest, we marched to Arlington Heights, and the next day about 2 o'clock received orders to march, without shelter tents or blankets, as rapidly as possible, to the front, to reinforce Gen. Pope. We marched 23 miles without halting but once, and then laid down in a rain, on wet ground, to rest. More than 20 of the men had no shoes, and their feet were blistered and bleeding. The next day we were marched to the front, and formed the skirmish line in front of the enemy, which position we held without relief until the entire army moved away, when we fell back and joined the main body at Fairfax Court House, being the last regiment that left Centerville; from which place we marched the same day to within a short distance of Chain Bridge—6 miles—without a single straggler, even among the bare-footed! This was a hard march. Many officers and men fell asleep as they walked along, and tumbled down. All were exhausted. The next day we marched across the Potomac and camped at Tenallytown, where we hoped for a few days rest, but in vain!

By dint of hard efforts, a few shoes and some clothing were here obtained, and on the 4th of September we marched for Frederick, Md. The weather was very hot and the roads dusty. After passing through Frederick we camped near the battle-ground of South Mountain, but were held in reserve during the battle. On the 15th of September Richardson's Division crossed South Mountain in pursuit of the enemy. The 5th N. H. was ordered to the front and deployed as skirmishers. In this position we drove in the cavalry and light troops of the enemy, and discerned the rebel line or battle, beyond Antietam river. In the pursuit the regiment captured over sixty prisoners. We might have taken more, but I could not spare men to pursue them. All the remainder of the day, and until late at night, the Fifth engaged the enemy's sharpshooters—driving them from a strong position. We were not relieved until nearly exhausted. The next day four companies were sent to fight the enemy's riflemen, and prevent their burning an important bridge over the Antietam. Other companies were sent to destroy obstructions in the river. On the 17th—the day of the great battle—the Fifth went into the fight with 300 rifles and 19 commissioned officers. The regiment behaved nobly: in the language of the official report, "was entitled to the sole credit of discovering and defeating the attempt of the enemy to turn the left flank of Richardson's Division. The large State colors of the 4th North-

Carolina regiment which we captured, are now in the War Department. We remained on the field where we fought; assisted to carry off the wounded and bury the dead; gathered up over 400 rifles from the field; had no stragglers, nor did we leave behind a man able to march! Arriving at Harper's Ferry we forded the Potomac, and went into camp at Bolivar Heights. My men fought in the battle of Antietam very ragged—more than 40 of them without shoes; and I was compelled to equip thirty recruits from the bodies of the slain! On reaching Bolivar Heights the regiment was at once placed on active duty, and we formed a portion of the advance on Hancock's reconnoissance. Great trouble has been experienced in obtaining supplies.—My men have been sent out, even within the past ten days, on picket without overcoats, coats or blankets. So it has been with half the army. At the time this report is written the regiment has just received a portion of its winter clothing, but is ready for march or battle. Men have come in from hospital and from detached service, until 300 can again be taken into the field. I now invite your attention to a few figures in reference to the regiment.

Original Strength of the Regiment.

Officers and men,	1010
Recruits during the year,	146
Total,	1156

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Losses during the Year.

	Officers.	Enlisted men.
Killed in battle,	1	40
Died of wounds received in battle,	1	20
Wounded in battle,	17	240
Missing,	—	16
Total,	19	316
		19

Total casualties of battle, 335

Deaths.

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

Total deaths from disease during the year, 69

Dismissed the service.

Capt. Edmund Brown, Co. B; Capt. Richard Welch, Co. K; Lieut. E. W. Johnson, Co. I; Lieut. J. B. David, Co. K. Total, 4.

Resigned.—Major Wm. W. Cook, Capt. R. R. Davis, Chaplain E. R. Wilkins, Lieut. P. E. Twombly, Lieut. H. P. Rendall, Lieut. R. R. Somes, Capt. Thos. J. Rice, Capt. Ira McL. Barton, Lieut. D. G. Reed, Lieut. S. F. Varnev, Lieut. M. W. Rand, Capt. Charles H. Long. Total, 12.

Promoted during the Year.—Capt. E. E. Sturtevant to be Major; 1st Lieut. T. J. Rice to be Captain; 1st Lieut. R. E. Cross to be Captain; 1st Lieut. J. W. Keller to be Captain; 1st Lieut. Jas. E. Larkin to be Captain; 1st Lieut. N. H. Rundlett to be Captain; 1st Lieut. W. A. Crafts to be Captain; 1st Lieut. W. A. Moore to be Captain; 1st Lieut. Ballock to be Captain in the U. S. Com. Department.

To be First Lieutenants.—Second Lieutenants J. W. Graves, C. O. Ballou, D. G. Reed, F. W. Butler, J. W. Bean, S. S. Quinn, D. K. Cross, Jas. W. Parks, J. Graves, C. W. Dalton, U. S. Army, &c. &c. W. A. Moore, W. Bean, S. S. Quinn, D. K. Cross, Jas. W. Parks, J. S. Ricker, W. A. Moore.—10.

Sergeants promoted to be Lieutenants.—J. W. Lawrence, A. G. Cummings, Sumner T. Hard, Thos. L. Livermore, George W. George, George F. Goodwin, Samuel B. Little, O'Neil R. Twitchell, Chas. W. Bean, Chas. F. Liscomb, Geo. A. Gay, — Rendall.—12.

Year, officers and men, 1156. Total losses by death, discharged, dismissed, desertion, &c. &c., including the Band (21) mustered out, during the year ending Oct. 26, 1862, 449.

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

I am, very truly, EDWARD E. CROSS,  
To Hon. N. S. BERRY, Col. 5th N. H. V.

Co. Commissioned officers absent, wounded, sick, and on detached service, 18. Enlisted men absent, wounded, sick, &c., and on detached service, 307; total, 325. Discharged for various causes during the year, 133. Dropped from the rolls by order of the War Department, for absence without leave, 51. Present for duty: Officers, 21; enlisted men, 323. Total, present and absent, 344. Officers, 89; enlisted men, 653. Total strength on the 26th 26th of October, 1862, 707. Total strength during the year, 1156.

# Transcription:

[Column 3]

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*Original Strength of the Regiment.*

Officers and men,	1010
Recruits during the year,	146
<b>Total,</b>	<b>1156</b>

*Losses during the Year.*

	Officers.	Enlisted men.
Killed in battle,	1	40
Died of wounds received in battle,	1	20
Wounded in battle,	17	240
Missing,	—	16
	19	316
		19

Total casualties of battle, 335

*Deaths.*

In the hospitals of the regiment during the year,	23
In other hospitals,	46
<b>Total deaths from disease during the year,</b>	<b>69</b>

*Dismissed the service.*

Capt. Edmund Brown, Co. B; Capt. Richard Welch, Co. K; Lieut. E. W. Johnson, Co. I; Lieut. J. B. David, Co. K. Total, 4.

*Resigned.*—Major Wm. W. Cook, Capt. R. R. Davis, Chaplain E. R. Wilkins, Lieut. P. E. Twombly, Lieut. H. P. Rendall, Lieut. R. R. Somes, Capt. Thos. J. Rice, Capt. Ira McL. Barton, Lieut. D. G. Reed, Lieut. S. F. Varnev, Lieut. M. W. Rand, Capt. Charles H. Long. Total, 12.

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I am, very truly,  
EDWARD E. CROSS,  
To Hon. N. S. BERRY, Col. 5th N. H. V.

Co. Commissioned officers absent, wounded, sick, and on detached service, 18. Enlisted men absent, wounded, sick, &c., and on detached service, 307; total, 325. Discharged for various causes during the year, 133. Dropped from the rolls by order of the War Department, for absence without leave, 51. Present for duty: Officers, 21; enlisted men, 323. Total, present and absent, 344. Office Officers, 89; enlisted men, 653. Total strength on the 26th 26th of October, 1862, 707. Total strength during the

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[Column 4]

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Recruits during the year, 146  
Total, 1156

#### Losses during the Year

Killed in battle, Officers, 1; Enlisted men, 40  
Died of wounds received in  
Battle, Officers, 1; Enlisted men, 20  
Wounded in battle, Officers, 17; Enlisted men, 240  
Missing, Officers, 0; Enlisted men, 16  
[Total officers, 19; Total Enlisted men, 316]  
Total casualties of battle, 335

[CONTINUED NEXT PAGE]

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Total casualties of battle, 335

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In the hospitals of the regiment during the year,	23
In other hospitals,	46
<b>Total deaths from disease during the year,</b>	<b>69</b>

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Capt. Edmund Brown, Co. B; Capt. Richard Welch, Co. K; Lieut. E. W. Johnson, Co. I; Lieut. J. B. David, Co. K. Total, 4.

*Resigned.*—Major Wm. W. Cook, Capt. R. R. Davis, Chaplain E. R. Wilkins, Lieut. P. E. Twombly, Lieut. H. P. Rendall, Lieut. R. R. Somes, Capt. Thos. J. Rice, Capt. Ira McL. Barton, Lieut. D. G. Reed, Lieut. S. F. Varnev, Lieut. M. W. Rand, Capt. Charles H. Long. Total, 12.

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*To be First Lieutenants.*—Second Lieutenants J. W. Graves, C. O. Ballou, D. G. Reed, F. W. Butler, J. W. Bean, S. S. Quinn, D. K. Cross, Jas. W. Parks, J. Graves, C. W. Dalton, U. S. Army, &c. &c. &c. W. Bean, S. S. Quinn, D. K. Cross, Jas. W. Parks, J. S. Ricker, W. A. Moore.—10.

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year, officers and men, 1156. Total losses by death, discharged, dismissed, desertion, &c. &c., including the Band (21) mustered out, during the year ending Oct. 26, 1862, 449.

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I am, very truly,  
EDWARD E. CROSS,  
To Hon. N. S. BERRY, Col. 5th N. H. V.

Co. Commissioned officers absent, wounded, sick, and on detached service, 18. Enlisted men absent, wounded, sick, &c., and on detached service, 307; total, 325. Discharged for various causes during the year, 133. Dropped from the rolls by order of the War Department, for absence without leave, 51. Present for duty: Officers, 21; enlisted men, 323. Total, present and absent, 344. Office Officers, 89; enlisted men, 653. Total strength on the 26th 26th of October, 1862, 707. Total strength during the year, 1156.

# Transcription:

## Deaths

In the hospitals of the regiment during the year, 23

In other hospitals, 46

Total deaths from disease during the year, 69

Dismissed the service

Capt. Edmund Brown, Co. B; Capt. Richard Welch,

Co. K; Lieut. E. W. Johnson, Co. I; Lieut. J.B. Da-

Vid, Co. K. Total, 4.

Resigned- Major Wm. W. Cook, Capt. R.R. Davis,  
Chaplain E.R. Wilkins, Lieut. P.E. Twombly, Lieut.  
H.P. Rendall, Lieut. R.R. Somes, Capt. Thos. J.  
Rice. Capt. Ira McL. Barton, Lieut. D.G. Reed, Lieut.  
S.F. Varney, Lieut M.W. Rand, Capt. Charles H.  
Long. Total, 12.

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S. Ricker, W.A. Moore.-10.

Sergeants promoted to be Lieutenants- J.W. Law-  
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Livermore, George W. George, George F. Goodwin,  
Samuel B. Little, O'Neil R. Twitchell, Chas. W. Bean,  
Chas. F. Liscomb, Geo. A. Gay- Rendall.-12.  
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so nobly sustained and brightened her military renown.

I am, very truly,  
Edward E. Cross  
Col. 5th N.H.V

To. Hon. N.S. Berry,  
Gov. of N.H.

When the "raiding ball" fell on Fort Sumner he was stationed at El Puerto in command of a large garrison. He at once resigned his position, proceeded to San Francisco, took passage by a steamer and arrived in New York on the 18th of August. Hastening to Concord, New Hampshire, he offered his services to Gov. Berry, and on the 27th of September was commissioned Colonel of the 5th regiment of volunteers. When this announcement was made hundreds of brave men from lake and mountain homes rallied under his banner, and on the twenty-eighth of October he bid adieu to his New Hampshire friends, and amid the greatest enthusiasm departed with his command for the seat of war. The heroic and self-sacrificing deeds performed by Col. Cross and his gallant command in many of the contests of the present war we need not recount at length. His fame as a commander and the glory which has gathered about his brave regiment have made his name a household word in every hamlet in the Granite State, while thousands in every portion of the land have read with patriotic pride of the noble deeds of heroic men who have served faithfully their common country and honored the home of Stark and Sullivan.

Among the superior officers of the army who placed on record their testimony to the distinguished services of Col. Cross and recommended him for promotion were McClellan, Burnside, Sumner, Casey, Couch, Richardson, Sedgwick, French, Hancock, Hooker, Howard and Caldwell. Gen. Hancock, in a letter to Senator Clark, dated Falmouth, Va., Dec. 29, 1862, recommending that Col. Cross be promoted to a Brigadier Generalship, said: "It is unnecessary for me to speak of the deeds of this regiment; they will form a part of the history of the war." In a communication to Senator Hale of the same date he remarked: "The conduct of this regiment has been heroic; in the most important battles it has been highly distinguished. To Col. Cross much of the honor is due; he has faithfully disciplined his regiment, given it the highest tone and always led it in battle. Being senior Colonel of the 1st brigade of Sumner's Division he was often called upon to take command of the corps in the absence of the leading officer. He commanded the advance at Manassas and at the battle of the Rappahannock. At the conflict of 'Fair Oaks,' his regiment opened the battle, and, unaided, drove a portion of the enemy from the woods. His command also constructed the celebrated bridge over the Chickahominy river, which, in the language of the Prince de Joinville, 'saved the Federal army from destruction.' The regiment was one of those that covered the retreat of our army from Savage's Station to Malvern Hill, and was the last body of men to march from that bloody field. At Antietam Col. Cross' command saved Richardson's Division from being outflanked, and breaking through the ranks of the 'Fourth North Carolina Volunteers,' took many prisoners and captured and bore away their colors. It formed the advance at Snicker's Gap, and at Fredericksburg its dead were nearer the enemy's works than those of any other regiment. General Hancock, in his official report of this battle, remarked that 'the brave officers and men of the Fifth New Hampshire regiment refused to yield their ground to the enemy, and died where they stood.' Few men in the army of Col. Cross' age have participated in the number of skirmishes and battles that have marked his brilliant career, or bear so many honorable scars from ball, shell and arrow. Those who have served under him affirm that he shrank from no duty, nor hardship or dangers in any form, and that he was in his highest element when amid the clash and storm of battle. His soldiers abound in stories and anecdotes illustrating the courage, resolution and endurance of their colonel. A strict and thorough disciplinarian, he had the warmest feelings for his men, and constantly studied their comfort and welfare. His long experience in campaigning enabled him to meet every emergency of a soldier's life.

Col. Cross was fitted by nature for a military man. From earliest youth he was a student in the science of warfare. Firm resolution, indomitable energy, superior bravery under all circumstances, and a quickness of apprehension which enabled him in the heat of battle to take every advantage of the enemy—all conduced to elevate him to a position of eminent superiority.

In physique Col. Cross was a model of manly and developed strength. He was capable of enduring a great amount of hardship and fatigue. While in the city of Hermisillo, the Mexican authorities wished to forward important dispatches to Guaymas. The route was infested by guerrillas, but this did not deter Colonel Cross from volunteering his services. He set out at daybreak on horseback and reached Guaymas at eight in the evening, making four short halts on the journey. The distance was one hundred and thirteen miles. Tarrying twenty-four hours, he commenced the return trip, and again made the distance in about the same time. Col. Cross descended from a family noted for longevity and great bodily powers. His paternal grandfather, Joseph Cross, Esq., a soldier of the revolution, died at the advanced age of one hundred and three years. The decided military talent of the Cross family is shown in the fact that it has furnished thirteen commissioned officers for the arms of the United States. In the bloody conflict of Fair Oaks, four brothers and three cousins fought bravely in the defense of the national banner. Of this number Nelson Cross, Colonel of the 1st Long Island Volunteers, and Richard E. Cross, Major of the 6th New Hampshire Regiment.

During most of the past year, Col. Cross had been an acting brigadier general, and a commission of that rank would in all probability have been soon given him. By his death the Union army loses one of its bravest and best commanders. May the turf rest lightly upon his grave and his name be sorely linked with those of the dead of the present conflict and of the

A new stand of colors has been presented to the regiment, and the old banners, dyed with blood and pierced with balls, are on exhibition at the Capitol in Concord. The following are the inscriptions: "Yorktown," "Fair Oaks," "Savage's Station," "Peach Orchard," "White Oak Swamp," "Charles City," "Malvern Hill," "Antietam," and "Fredericksburg."

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