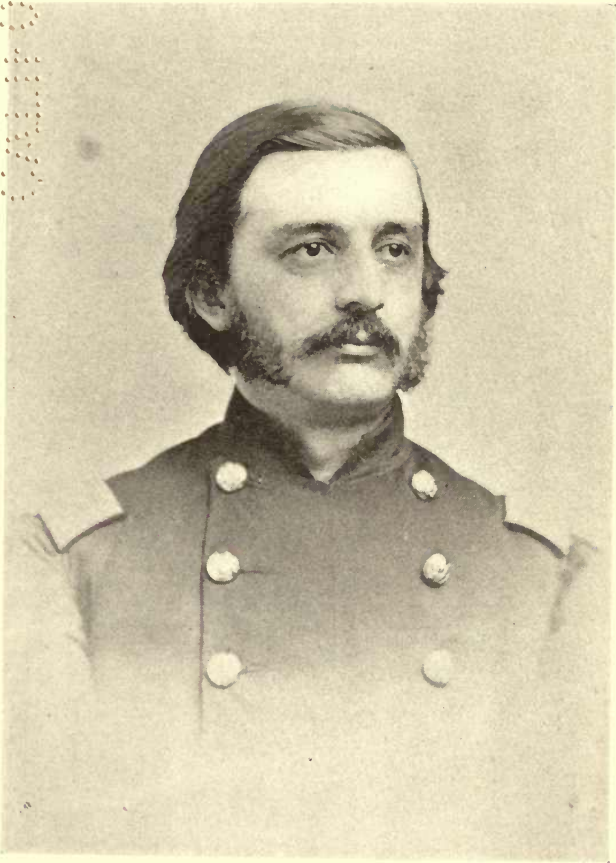


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1862



COL. HENRY O. KENT.
Colonel 17th New Hampshire Infantry.

HISTORY

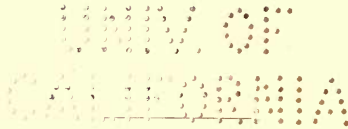
OF THE

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT,

NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

1862-1863.

BY LIEUT. CHARLES N. KENT.



"Our country is a whole
Of which we all are parts, nor should a citizen
Regard his interests as distinct from hers ;
No hopes or fears should touch his patriot soul
But what affect her honor or her shame."

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE
SEVENTEENTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VETERAN ASSOCIATION.
CONCORD, N. H.
1898.

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PRINTED BY

The Rumford Press

CONCORD, N. H.

ALBANY, N. Y.

To the Brave and True Men
OF THE
Seventeenth New Hampshire Infantry,
WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES FOR THE DEFENCE OF THEIR
COUNTRY, AND TO PERPETUATE WHOSE MEM-
ORY THE FOLLOWING PAGES HAVE BEEN
WRITTEN, THIS VOLUME IS HUM-
BLY DEDICATED
BY THE AUTHOR.

1875



HON. WILLIAM E. CHANDLER.



INTRODUCTION.

The history of the Seventeenth Regiment of New Hampshire Volunteers in the War of 1862, waged to maintain the union of the United States, has been duly written by competent hands and is now presented to the public in this volume.

It is true that circumstances prevented the regiment, as a formal military body under Colonel Henry O. Kent, its organizer and commander, from leaving the state and entering the great conflict of arms.

But the actual service and proven valor of the volunteers for the Seventeenth Regiment performed in other organizations on many of the famous battlefields of the war, and the ardent aspirations, untiring labors, and patriotic patience of Colonel Kent could not be justly left without commemoration, by a faithful special narration, to take its place in the line of those histories of New Hampshire's military organizations which are now approaching completion. The briefest possible statement concerning the Seventeenth Regiment may lead those who glance at this introduction to look at the whole narrative.

When President Lincoln on August 4, 1862, called for 300,000 additional volunteers, New Hampshire's quota required three regiments, and it was determined, as was then thought, wisely, to raise one regiment in each of the three congressional districts. Field officers were accordingly appointed, HENRY O. KENT of Lancaster being selected to aid in raising the Seventeenth within the Third District and to be its commander, and he was commissioned as colonel of the regiment on October 23, 1862.

Naturally enough, as soon appeared, volunteering proceeded unequally in the three districts and when it came to be understood by the state authorities that haste was desired by the president, it was decided to disregard the original plan and to

complete the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Regiments by transferring to them men and companies from the Third District, and these two regiments left the state, the Fifteenth, November 13, and the Sixteenth, November 23, 1862, carrying with them the larger portion of the volunteers from the Third District, notably six companies from Bath, Canaan, Fitzwilliam, Lebanon, Plymouth, and Swanzey, and their vicinities.

This radical change of plan was a grievous disappointment to Colonel Kent and to the people of the Third District, but it was by no means intended to be a permanent blow and as it finally proved to be the destruction of the Seventeenth Regiment as an organization. Every possible effort was therefore made to complete it by securing volunteers from all parts of the state. The regiment with its depleted numbers went into camp at Concord on November 19, 1862, and remained there until April 16, 1863, while untiring exertions were made to fill its ranks. But events, military and political, now well known and not necessary to be here recited, had happened which had made the raising of more troops by volunteering exceedingly difficult and at last impossible; although one company and part of another, making 125 men, were added to the regiment from the two other districts towards the success of whose regiments the Third District had contributed so much, bringing the total number of volunteers whose history connects itself with the Seventeenth up to 916—more than the number required to authorize the mustering by the United States of a colonel. Therefore, at last the earnest struggle to actually fill up the the regiment, secure the mustering of its colonel by the United States, and to send it to the front was reluctantly abandoned; and on the date last named Colonel Kent for the last time paraded his command, transferred its volunteers to the Second New Hampshire Regiment then at Concord to receive them, and the Seventeenth Regiment no longer existed as a formal organization.

The facts thus concisely stated are graphically narrated in a remarkable paper prepared by direction of Governor Nathaniel S. Berry and signed by him on the 16th day of February, 1892, when he was ninety-five years of age, which was the foundation

INTRODUCTION.

of the report made on April 7th, 1892, from the military committee by Senator Redfield Proctor, which caused the passage of the special act of congress of July 21, 1892, providing for the formal recognition of Colonel Kent as the colonel of the regiment.

In view of these facts so authenticated, it will be universally agreed by the people of New Hampshire that his excellency, Governor Ramsdell, acted justly and wisely in approving under the statute of the state giving to him due authority, the publication as a distinct volume of the history of the Seventeenth Regiment. The interesting struggle not to allow the regiment to be given up as one of New Hampshire's volunteer organizations, carried on when the cause of the Union was growing precarious, when northern hearts were failing from fear, and when the dreaded forcible draft was approaching, could not properly be omitted as a formal history in the archives of the state;—even if its earnest volunteers had been discharged and had never gone to the front.

“They also serve who only stand and wait.” In the just narratives of the achievements of armies and navies those who strove to reach the forefront of battle but through circumstances beyond their control did not actually receive the baptism of fire are as much entitled to have their zeal and their merits formally recorded as are those who were the most conspicuous heroes under the storm of shot and shell. The same qualities which prevail in those who do not happen to come under fire make up the mettle and inspire the irresistible rush of the warriors whose actual combats secure fame to the army and navy, or give victory to the nation for which all have offered to suffer and die if need thus be.

But the record of the Seventeenth Regiment is not one of good will without brave deeds. The men who enlisted for that organization went to the war under other commands and their good service reflects credit upon the original organization and the final organizations with which they were connected. In this volume told by faithful eye witnesses may be found the stories which show how they conducted themselves as members of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Regiments and in the ranks of the

famous Second Regiment of New Hampshire Volunteers. No higher encomium could be pronounced upon new recruits than that contained in the General Order, No. 14, of September 22, 1863, issued by Col. E. L. Bailey of the Second Regiment to the "Soldiers of the Seventeen New Hampshire Volunteers" on their discharge from service which in the face of the whole army declared to them that in their "occupancy of the most exposed positions during that terrible contest" [Gettysburg] they "stood firmly shoulder to shoulder with the familiars of fifteen battles fighting as valiantly."

Thus it appears that like most of New Hampshire's 33,000 soldiers whose labors, sufferings, perils or deaths, through the greatest war of modern times, helped to preserve the national union and to free a race from chattel slavery, the men of the Seventeenth New Hampshire Regiment proved themselves worthy of their birthright as American citizens and earned for themselves the tender remembrance and eternal gratitude of their fellow countrymen and of their descendants to the latest generation.

My personal relations to Col. Henry O. Kent, never broken or strained by any vicissitudes of politics, have led me to write this introduction to the history of the regiment of which he was the principal promoter, and of which he was the actual commander, appointed by Governor Berry, recognized by the national government, and in due time, to resolve a doubt, declared to have been its colonel in the military service of the United States, by a special act of congress which it was impossible to refuse to pass after an examination of the statement of Governor Berry, before mentioned.

In the legislature of 1862 Mr. Kent and I became exceedingly intimate. I witnessed his patriotism, his industry and his youthful zeal, as chairman of the house committee on military affairs, for the prosecution of the war for the Union and for every measure intended to promote the efficiency of the New Hampshire troops. He had from boyhood tended towards a military life, doubtless from his early connection with the noted

INTRODUCTION.

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Norwich Military University, and when upon the adjournment of the legislature, he decided to enter the army I anticipated for him success and renown; and as his constant friend I fully joined in feeling the disappointment which came to him from the abandonment in the spring of 1863 of the regimental organization in which all his hopes and aspirations had centered; after which abandonment, however, I concluded and so advised him that under all the circumstances he ought not further to pursue his determination to enter the military service.

On the whole Colonel Kent's retrospect of life may be without serious regrets. His military aspirations and efforts were creditable. His civil career has been upright and honorable. He has been self-denying in every relation of life. It came to my knowledge that President Cleveland and Secretary Lamont desired to have him accept the post of assistant secretary of war but he made the sacrifice of declining on account of the immediate pressure of imperative family duties which he was determined to fulfill in the completest measure. Of such self-denial as this he has always been capable, and those who know his whole life and we, his nearest friends, feel that not the least of the reasons why he should be held in high regard by the people of New Hampshire is his unselfish and self-sacrificing devotion to the duties which he undertook in connection with the Seventeenth Regiment, whose unpretentious history is now submitted to the public judgment.

It remains to speak briefly of the responsible author of this history who has given so much time and effort to its preparation and publication. CHARLES NELSON KENT was a student of Harvard Law school, admitted to the bar in Boston, and later in 1868 in New York city, where he went to lead a busy life as a member of the advertising and publishing firm of George P. Rowell & Company, until at the end of about thirty years, in December, 1897, he retired from active business. When the war of 1861 broke out he was a cadet at Norwich University, but gave up his studies in order to become first lieutenant of Company C of the Seventeenth Regiment. After its

consolidation with the Second Regiment he returned to his university and graduated in 1864, also becoming an instructor therein and the commander of the Cadet Corps when it was ordered to the Canadian border in connection with the St. Albans raid. No more appropriate historian of the Seventeenth Regiment could have been selected than Lieut. Charles N. Kent, and he has made his service not a work of duty alone but a labor also of mingled pleasure and affection.

WILLIAM E. CHANDLER.

AUGUST 1st, 1898.

At a meeting of the Veteran Association of the Seventeenth New Hampshire Infantry, May 17th, 1898, the following resolution was adopted :

Resolved, That Lieutenant Charles N. Kent of Company C be, and hereby is, appointed editor to compile and publish the Regimental History, under the supervision of the Executive Committee, and that said committee has full power to make all contracts for the work, publication and sale of said history, save to bind the association to the payment of any indebtedness incurred.

A true copy,

LIEUTENANT JAMES S. BRACKETT,

Secretary 17th N. H. Vet. Ass'n.

Lancaster, N. H., May 17th, 1898.

SEVENTEENTH NEW HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT
VETERAN ASSOCIATION.

AUGUST 25TH, 1898.

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Vice-Presidents.

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Charles N. Kent, Merrick, N. Y.

PREFACE.

“History,” said Gallatin, at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce in New York city, when troops were pressing to the front in response to President Lincoln’s first call for volunteers: “History will make a faithful record of our proceedings, and that record will be consulted by future generations for encouragement, for instruction, and for warning throughout all time.” The gallant and accomplished Theodore Winthrop, who was killed at Great Bethel, with his last breath expressed the hope that some of his countrymen “would keep careful record of passing events, as we are making history hand over hand.” By the wise and judicious enactment of New Hampshire’s legislature, and the approval of His Excellency, the Governor, it has been made possible to record and preserve in permanent form the history of each regiment, organized within the state, which did its part for the preservation of the nation, in the great War of the Rebellion.

The state archives are replete with information concerning those eventful years; and the more recent War Register compiled by Adjutant-General Augustus D. Ayling, is a marvellous record of painstaking care, intelligent arrangement, and accurate statistics. In the State library may be found a large number of volumes devoted to regimental history and further records of the war. Of this library it would be difficult to express a too great appreciation. The arrangement of books is admirable, the selection comprehensive upon subjects included, and the reading-room an object lesson of comfort and convenience—due largely to the intelligent care and supervision of the present librarian, Maj. Arthur H. Chase, and his able assistants.

From these sources, and from the written and personal recollections of its officers and men has been derived the material used in the compilation of this history.

The Editor acknowledges with many thanks his obligations to the writers whose valuable contributions appear in the pages which follow, and records his further indebtedness for information and courtesy to Hon. A. S. Batchellor, state historian, and to Maj. William J. Carlton, Forty-eighth New York Volunteers, and librarian of the Loyal Legion, New York city.

In preparing this work for publication the following books have been freely consulted: General Ayling's N. H. Register; Captain Phisterer's Statistical Record; N. H. Regimental Histories; Sanborn's History of N. H.; Waite's N. H. in the Rebellion; Rebellion Record; Official Record, War of the Rebellion; Successful Men of New Hampshire; History of Coös County; Adjutant General's Reports; Fisk's Beginnings of New England; Buckingham's Reminiscences; Bancroft's History of U. S. and McMaster's History of the People.

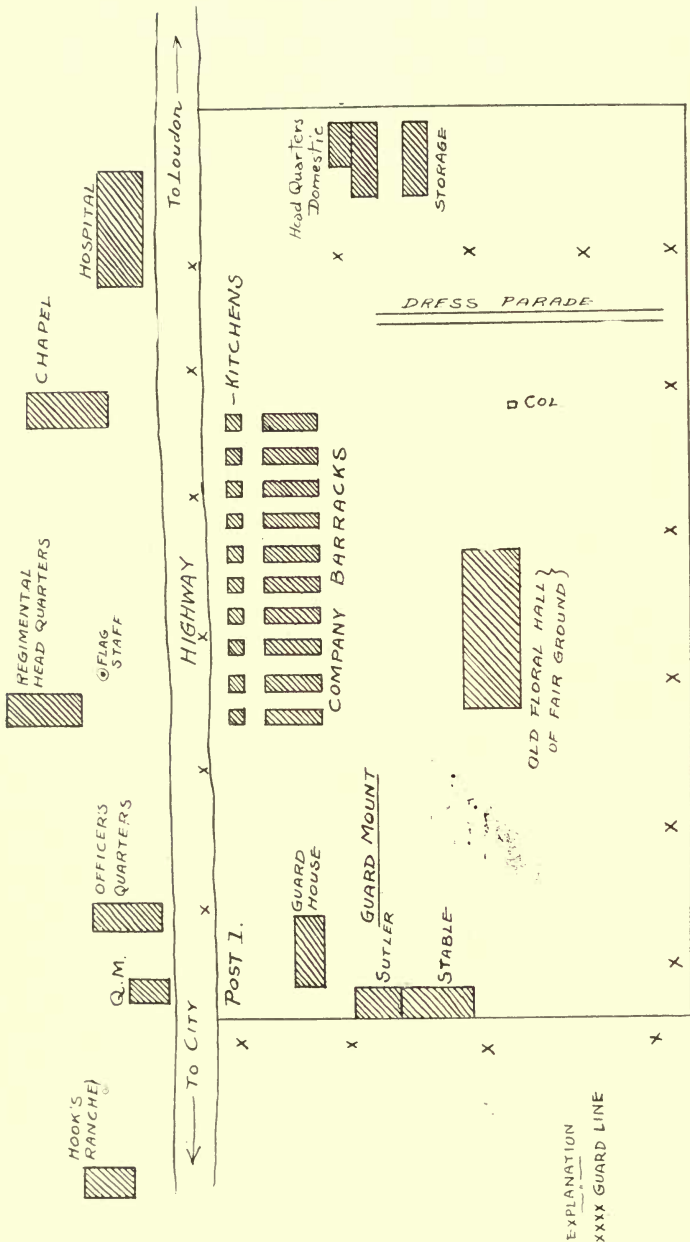
As this is perhaps the last, certainly nearly the last, regimental history of the great Civil War to be issued in New Hampshire, it is thought that the tables of statistics and other matter appearing in the appendix, will be regarded by the reader with more than ordinary interest.

C. N. K.

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CAMP ETHAN COLBY.
Winter '62-3.

EXPLANATION
XXXX GUARD LINE

HISTORY OF THE SEVENTEENTH NEW HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT.

CHAPTER I.

NEW HAMPSHIRE'S RECORD.

Why turn we to our mountain homes,
 With more than filial feeling?
 'Tis here that Freedom's altars burn
 And Freedom's sons are kneeling.

Farmer's Museum, Walpole. (Colonial.)

From earliest colonial days, New Hampshire has ever maintained an enviable position in the front rank of civilization, patriotism, true manhood, and educational progress. "God sifted a whole nation," said Stoughton, "that He might send choice grain over into this wilderness."

"The militia, the town, the school, and the church are the corner-stones of the temple of liberty," writes Sanborn, and here from the beginning, they were all to be found, actively organized in a form nowhere else so complete, nowhere else so effective for the purposes they were instituted to maintain.

New Hampshire was the first royal government in New England, and its people, so long as justice was meted out to them, were faithful subjects to their sovereign Lord and King; but immediately upon the establishment of this government, and as a safeguard against future tyranny or oppression, the assembly proceeded to assert its rights in its first code of laws to the effect that, "No act, imposition, law, or ordinance shall be valid, unless made by the assembly and approved by the people." "Thus, at the earliest

moment," Bancroft adds, "she expressed the great and living principle of self-government." And when, shortly after this, the people affirmed their right in public convocation to choose their own representatives, without let or hindrance from either crown or royal governor, there arose, perhaps, the first prelude to the American Revolution. The people were determined, the governor was equally so, and told them this claim on their part was a privilege only, which the crown might allow them, but which he for his part did not believe in, and which he certainly should not grant. "But," writes the historian Fiske, "the resistance of the people to this piece of tyranny was so determined, that the Lords of Trade thought it best to yield!" And so the governor gave way, and the principle of a free ballot-box and free representation was thus early established. Other acts of oppression and denial of rights so wrought upon the minds of the people, and their resistance to unjust royal decrees was so determined, the last of the royal governors came to the wise conclusion, that it would possibly be conducive to his longevity, to transfer his residence to the other side of the Atlantic, and that in as quiet a manner as possible. The transfer was accordingly made and so another long stride towards independence was registered to the credit of the sturdy sons of the Granite State.

While in close touch with all the colonies; ever ready to yield any but vital principles for the benefit of the whole, when occasion required, New Hampshire declined being forced into a ratification of the constitution until ample time had been granted her citizens for its careful consideration. In her usual cautious manner when dealing with matters of the greatest import, her assembly devoted five full days to the deliberate consideration of this historic document; but, after that, there was no delay. The Constitution was then ratified at once and by a handsome majority. "Make

haste slowly" was a pronounced axiom of our Puritan ancestors, and upon it as a corner-stone has been built the success and reputation of innumerable descendants, in every avocation, and in every part of both hemispheres.

New Hampshire has ever been a state of practical people, and practical ideas. The idea of duty was to do in the most thorough manner the thing that was next to be done. The story of the capture of Louisburg was the wonder of two continents; the stand at Bunker Hill was the admiration of the world. Our pioneers were prepared for their work by the conditions under which they were reared, and they almost, if not wholly, dominated their associates.

They anticipated the coming revolution, and it was long before the Battle of Lexington even, that word was brought to the people of Portsmouth by Paul Revere, months before the lanterns glowed from Christ Church tower, of the British order that thereafter no military stores should be sent to the colonies. Thus forewarned, they at once proceeded to elude the order and prepare for active work.

It was John Sullivan of Durham, a gentleman of wide culture and ability, afterwards a member of the first Continental Congress, commander of the New Hampshire forces, and then major general, who, with a gallant band of followers, seized the stronghold of Fort William and Mary, imprisoned the garrison and carried away one hundred barrels of powder, all the small arms, a quantity of shot, and sixteen pieces of artillery. This was the first result of the British order prohibiting the delivery of military stores, and shows the alertness of the Puritan Yankee. The powder thus obtained, went far to make possible the results afterwards secured in the Battle of Bunker Hill.

Sullivan fought in the Battles of Long Island, Trenton, Princeton, Monmouth, Brandywine, and Germantown. In 1779, he commanded an expedition to break the power of

the Six Nations and their Tory allies, and performed with "drastic thoroughness" this delicate and important work. Sanborn says of him: "He is one of the great men of our state, whose worthy deeds posterity should not willingly let die."

Ten minutes after receiving news of the Battle of Lexington, John Stark shut down his sawmill, and two hours thereafter, according to Fiske, had mustered thirteen full companies, and started for the front leaving two hundred additional men behind as the nucleus for a second organization. Six days later, two thousand New Hampshire men confronted General Gage. The left wing of the army stationed near Medford was composed of two New Hampshire regiments, commanded by two Londonderry colonels—Stark and Reed.

When the advance of Burgoyne's Hessians towards Bennington was made in August, 1777, the whole country was alarmingly short of supplies, and destitute of organized troops in sufficient number to offer effective resistance. It was then that John Langdon of Portsmouth, at the time speaker of the House, cut the Gordian knot by saying:

"Gentlemen, I have three thousand dollars in hard money, thirty hogsheads of Tobago rum, worth as much; I can pledge my plate for as much more; these are at the service of the state. With this money we can raise and provision troops. Our friend, John Stark, will lead them. If we check Burgoyne, the state can repay me; if we do not, the money will be of no use to me."

Advancing the money, he enlisted his own company and followed on to Bennington and Saratoga.

"And the boon we gained through the noble lender
Was the Bennington day and Burgoyne's surrender."

Stark was at home again, but at once responded to the call of Langdon and his countrymen. Ill usage in official

quarters could never dampen his courage or his patriotism. An acknowledged leader, among the ablest of all the officers who served in the Revolution, he at once forgot his wrongs and gathered his troops for the destruction of Baum and his army.

Volunteers came in so rapidly to join his standard that the Indians whom Baum brought with him began to desert in large numbers, saying, "The woods were full of Yankees!" Stark's famous traditional speech before the Battle of Bennington is thus paraphrased by the poet, Fitz-Greene Halleck:

When on that field, his band the Hessians fought,
 Briefly he spoke before the fight began :
 " Soldiers ! those German gentlemen were bought
 For four pounds eight and seven pence per man
 By England's King : A bargain, it is thought.
 Are we worth more ? Let 's prove it while we can ;
 For we must beat them, boys, ere set of sun,
 Or my wife sleeps a widow." It was done.

Yes, beat them he did, and the destruction of Burgoyne's army followed as a consequence. Every valley and hillside sent its men to reinforce Stark's army, until at Saratoga, October 17, 1777, the British power was broken by this independent action of New Hampshire, for it was a state campaign and its general reported only to the legislature.

What wonder, that with these and other kindred representative men in both the forum, the mart, and the camp, New Hampshire became a sturdy, self-reliant commonwealth, dowered with such an heritage.

And as she always has been, so doubtless will she ever remain. Men are raised up to meet the hour, and when the cry goes forth, "We want men," either by state or nation, New Hampshire's quota will always be forthcoming. Her record during the Civil War compares honorably with that of the Revolutionary period; and in the struggle for

the freedom of Cuba she again placed herself where she will ever be found—in the very front ranks of the nation.

“ Our fathers' hero deeds are known and loved,
As the recurring years their measure fill.
Their names are graven on Fame's sounding shield,
From Yorktown's triumph back to Bunker Hill.”

CHAPTER II.

THE MILITIA THE SAFEGUARD OF THE STATE.

“What constitutes a state ?

Not high raised battlements, or labored mound,
Thick wall, or moated gate ;

Not cities fair, with spires and turrets crowned ;
No ; men, high-minded men.”

It is essential to the stability of every form and denomination of government, that a well-organized military body be provided, both to maintain order within and to repel aggression from without. In a republic like our own, this body is composed chiefly of the militia of the states, which constitutes its armies in time of war and upholds its integrity in time of peace. Recognizing this principle, our forefathers early decreed that “A well organized militia is the sure and natural defence of the state,” and guaranteed to the people the right to bear arms. The wisdom of this decree has ever been verified when occasion required and the guarantee thus given has never been abused.

When Napoleon, defeated and a captive, was restricted to the scant limits of Elba, the veterans of the peninsular campaigns—his conquerors—landed on our shores, anticipating from the nature and habits of our people an easy victory. But, met by men warlike as themselves, they retired after a brief contest, bearing with them as their only trophies the plunder of some few villages, and recollections of Queenstown and Lundy’s Lane, of Forts Stephenson and Erie, of Baltimore and New Orleans.

The first gun fired on Sumter awoke the loyal states as if by magic. The president’s memorable call for troops

was followed by an uprising of the people that would at once have filled the army it was then supposed would be required, ten times over. "Have we a country to save, and shall we save it?" he asked, and not only thousands, but hundreds of thousands, responded quickly to his summons. "Surely," says Townsend, in his "Honors of the Empire State," "surely, if the voice of the people can ever be accounted as the inspiration of God, that which came to us in the united tones of the great mass of statesmen and jurists, historians and scholars, philosophers and poets, warriors and spiritual guides, must be so accepted. By the side of the Union stood Bancroft and Motley, Sparks and Palfrey, who had made the history of its free institutions their peculiar study. The harps of Bryant and Longfellow, Whittier, Holmes, and Lowell, were strung to the music of the Union, to inspire the hearts of the people, and nerve their arms." But more significant than all else, more indicative of that love for the flag, which inspires every American citizen, most conclusive of the wisdom of our forefathers, when they decreed the militia to be the sure and natural defence of the state, was that uprising of the sturdy yeomanry of the nation in answer to the calls of the president for troops—more troops, until an army of two millions and a half, from first to last, and with apparent ease, was sent to the front. The total enrolled militia, North and South, at the breaking out of the war was more than three and one-half millions, while the total quotas furnished on both sides were over three millions. That war involved the loss of over five hundred thousand lives, the wounding and premature death of probably as many more, and cost the government over eight billion dollars. But it settled for all time the position of the citizen militia and the impregnable position of the army, so organized, as the natural and effective safeguard of the state. It was not as major-generals, or even as colonels,

THE MILITIA THE SAFEGUARD OF THE STATE. 25

captains, or lieutenants, that these men volunteered. It was better still, they did it as men—men who loved their country, and were willing, in the ranks, to show their loyalty, and, if necessary, give their lives for its maintenance. All honor to the privates who did the fighting, as well as to the officers who led them into battle. Their patriotism was as great, perhaps in many cases greater: their lives were as dear to them and their services, under more trying circumstances, were as cheerfully given. “The Privates’ Song,” as printed in a Southern newspaper, tells the pathetic story:

It’s nothin’ more or less than the old, old story—
The private does the fightin’ an’ the general gets the glory!

But away
To the fray

For we’re in it to obey—
The private does the fightin’ an’ the general draws the pay!

It’s nothin’ more or less than the old, old story—
The private makes the harvest an’ the general reaps the glory!

But I say,
Boys, away!

For we’re in it to obey,
And we’ll climb through twenty battles to the epaulettes some day!

Nothin’ more or less than the old, old story—
The cap’ns an’ the colonels an’ the generals gets the glory!

But we’ll fight
All in sight;

For we’re in it for the right;
God keep the generals hearty till the bugles blow “Good-night!”

It is a significant fact, that search history as we may, the standing army is never to be found fighting for liberty’s sake. The Swiss at Mogarten and Sempach; the Scots, under Bruce and Wallace; the English under Cromwell and Hampden; the French in the Revolution; the Hungarians and Italians under Kossuth and Garibaldi, the great army

which swept Napoleon from Germany in 1813; our own honored forefathers in the War of the Revolution, and the Cubans in their struggle for life and liberty, these, all these, were nothing but militia. Who dares say the militia has not accomplished great results? Let standing armies show their record and a righteous judge award the palm.

While we, as a republic, rely upon our militia, and while a large standing army would be the sure forerunner of despotism, an adequate regular force should, nevertheless, be always ready for emergencies. And so with us, the two systems of militia and regular troops are judiciously combined. The regulars, comparatively few in number, are yet sufficient for the duties imposed upon them in times of peace; and when danger comes, or the war cloud settles over the country, they form a nucleus around which an army, drawn from the militia of the states, quickly gathers, being rendered doubly effective by the combination. The militia is always ready. As quickly as the army of Cadmus sprang from the teeth of the slaughtered dragon, so quickly our countrymen, with sharp bayonets and resolute hearts, rush to the conflict when the call is sounded, eager to serve that country, whose laws they make as well as enforce.

They have proved beyond dispute, the strength of the foundation upon which our institutions rest, and the fitness and will of the American people as a reliable and successful soldiery. In their ready patriotism we can always trust, firm in the belief that the genius of our institutions has indicated the true line of military policy, and that we may safely rely, under God, for the protection of the best and wisest government ever devised by man, upon the loyal devotion of the American Militia.

CHAPTER III.

NEW HAMPSHIRE TO THE FRONT.

'Tis ours, undaunted, to defend
 The dear-bought rich inheritance,
 And spite of every hostile hand,
 We'll fight, bleed, die in its defence;
 Pursue our fathers' path to fame,
 And emulate their glorious name.

Sewall.

The War of the Rebellion began when Major Anderson refused to surrender Fort Sumter, April 11th, 1861. The fort was taken by the Confederates, after a bloodless conflict on the 13th of April, and on the 15th of April, President Lincoln issued his proclamation calling upon the states to furnish their quotas for an army of seventy-five thousand men.

Within twenty-four hours after the president's call was issued in Washington, the proclamation of Governor Ichabod Goodwin had been formulated, and sent forward to every part of the state, calling the loyal sons of New Hampshire to immediate action, and for a speedy enlistment of the necessary regimental organizations.

As indicative of the possible difficulties in the way of a prompt response to the governor's call, and as an example of how little either possible or actual difficulties can for a moment restrain or impede the prompt exhibition of the loyal and patriotic spirit which has ever been a strong characteristic of our people, it is well that the exact condition of the state at that time, from a military standpoint, should be thoroughly understood.

At the breaking out of the war, there was not a single

organized regiment within the state. The old "general trainings" or "annual musters," with all their tinsel, color, glitter, and noise, which we, who must now consent to be called the "old boys," still remember with mingled feelings of awe and pleasure, were held for the last time in the early fifties. The then military organizations of the state, divided into forty-two regiments, and comprising all able-bodied male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, ceased to be operative. The regiments were disbanded or went to pieces in the natural way. An occasional leather hat with its brass mountings, including the American eagle, or some other part of a uniform in the home of a former officer; the regulation powder-house upon a hill, the gun-house in the village, and the arsenal stored with flint-lock muskets, alone remained to be the wonder of the young, and the souvenirs of departed greatness. In place of the old militia, there existed what one writer has termed "the paper system," which was made up of three major generals and six brigadier generals, with their respective staffs. We may be sure these were all in commission, but their forces were entirely unorganized and existed only in that condition. There were, however, two "military and social commands"—the Governor's Horse Guards, a battalion of mounted horsemen intended chiefly for escort duty, and the still older organization known as the Amoskeag Veterans. It was at the annual dinner which followed the parade of one of these bodies—the reason is obvious for not being more explicit as to which one—that a prominent son of New Hampshire gave the celebrated toast: "The ———: Invincible in peace; invisible in war."

There was, besides, a company known as the Lyndeborough Artillery, and all told there may have been a possible half dozen other volunteer companies scattered throughout the state. This force was invited rather than ordered to hold a three days' "muster" in Nashua during

the autumn of 1860, but it was not much of a success, and no further attempt in this line was ever made. And so it was, that when the governor issued his call for troops we were wholly unprepared for immediate action. There was no organized force that could be sent to the front, there was no nucleus upon which to build up volunteer regiments.

Adjutant-General Abbott, says a writer most familiar with the events of that period, and whose record we are permitted to freely use, found himself without arms or equipments and confronted by an almost appalling emergency. He was zealous, and entitled to commendation for his labors in fitting out the earlier regiments which went to the front exceptionally well provided.

General Abbott resigned in the summer of 1861, and upon application made by him to the war department direct, was authorized to recruit in New Hampshire a full regiment of volunteers. It was made a distinct understanding, however, at his request, that the Government might revoke the commission of any officer who was found for any reason to be incompetent or unfit for the highest line of field service; and it was also a condition precedent that the regiment should be mustered and ready to march not later than thirty days from the 9th of September, 1861. The regiment, however, was not ordered to the front until January 14, 1862.

General Abbott waived his right to command as colonel upon condition that the position should be filled by a West Point graduate of acknowledged ability, and under this agreement a colonel's commission was issued to Haldiman S. Putnam, a New Hampshire boy from Cornish in Sullivan county, and Abbott was made lieutenant-colonel. The regiment became the Seventh New Hampshire. Colonel Putnam was killed at Fort Wagner July 18, 1863, and Abbott was promoted to command. He served with the regiment and made a part of its ever brilliant record

until the summer of '64, when he was promoted to a brigade, and afterwards brevetted for gallant service at Fort Fisher, North Carolina. After the close of the war, he represented that commonwealth in the United States Senate.

But notwithstanding we had no military organization save that of "major and brigadier generals with their staffs;" notwithstanding the love for home and the peaceful avocations of a contented people, the governor's proclamation kindled an enthusiasm and engendered a patriotic spirit as lofty and intense as that called forth by the famous ride of Paul Revere which roused the people who fought so bravely at Bunker Hill. It occupied General Stark for ten minutes only to make all necessary arrangements for his first Revolutionary campaign; it required but two hours to call in his thirteen full companies and start them onward towards Charlestown. The same spirit which animated Stark, Sullivan, and Langdon was again equally manifest in the spring of sixty-one, nor did it ever again slumber so long as men were wanted to uphold our flag and preserve in its entirety the national government.

In answer to the governor's call for troops, recruiting offices were at once opened in all parts of the state; and volunteers came forward so fast that within two weeks, more than the number required for the full quota of the state had either been enlisted or had offered their services for enrollment in the very first regiments to be thereafter organized, and to fill any vacancies in the regiments then going to the front.

Regimental organization was at once commenced and pushed forward with the greatest celerity. The First Infantry, under Col. Mason W. Tappan, was drilled and equipped in Concord, and started for the front on the morning of Saturday, June 1st, the earliest moment possible after perfecting its efficiency and supplying necessary arms and equipments. No one in Concord at the time

needs to be reminded of the ovation the regiment received on its march to the depot.

Meantime the drill and organization of the Second Infantry, under able and experienced officers, was going on at Portsmouth. Its men were all anxious to be at the front when word came from the war department that no more three months men could be accepted from New Hampshire, the full number required having already been mustered in! But under the second call from the president for three years men, issued May 3d, the governor was instructed to enroll one regiment of 1,046 officers and men. The regiment was at once reorganized under the call for three years, and soon had in camp its full complement of men. Under the gallant colonel, Gilman Marston, it left the state June 20th, and was ever the pride and honor of our people. The history of our own Seventeenth Infantry was in after time so wrought in and bound up with that of the Second, the writer may be pardoned for quoting the following brief summary of its subsequent career:

“To give the record of this famous regiment would be to write the history of the Army of the Potomac, in which it served throughout the war, reënlisting at the expiration of its three years of duty. It was a nursery from which came many accomplished officers for other regiments; it received and assimilated the Seventeenth Regiment in 1863, and a great number of recruits; and during its entire service was conspicuous for bravery, soldierly behavior, and untiring devotion to the cause. Its record was always right, and its well-earned fame is beyond praise.”

Thus it was demonstrated how, even under adverse circumstances, New Hampshire was early at the front; but while all honor is due to the noble sons and true patriots who so quickly came forward at their country's call, equal honor at least is due to the energy, activity, and zeal of the worthy chief magistrate at that time, Governor Ichabod Goodwin of Portsmouth.

CHAPTER IV.

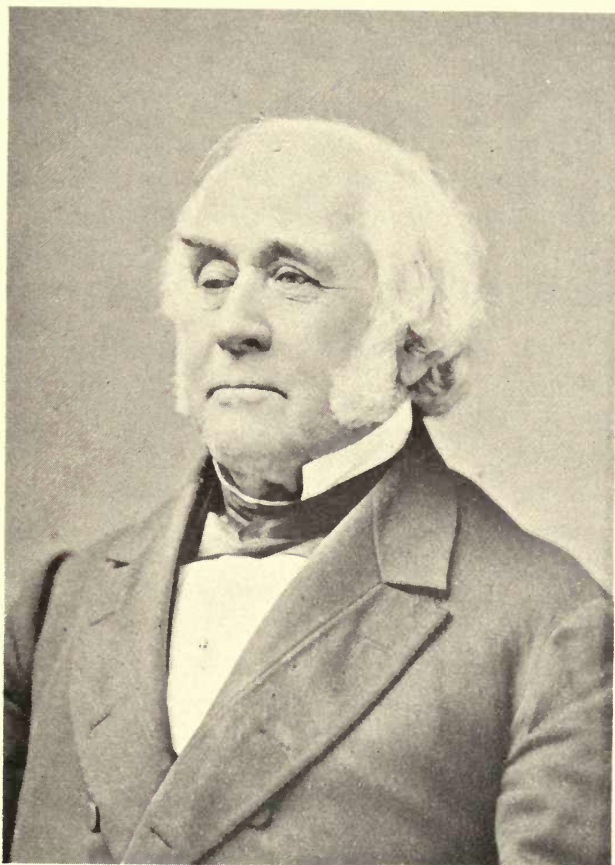
GOVERNOR ICHABOD GOODWIN.

His life was gentle; and the elements
So mixed in him, that nature might stand up
And say to all the world, "This was a man."

Shakespeare.

The student in American history will not fail to note that in times of greatest peril when dangers threaten and disaster is made possible, a kind Providence has ever raised up the right men to guide the ship of state, take command of our armies in the field, and mould public opinion in the forum. Thus has it ever been from the days of the immortal Washington to those of the Martyr Lincoln, and thus it remains to-day, when as these pages are written the whole world rings with praise for our brave officers and men in the war waged against Spanish intolerance and cruelty.

Much has been written and more has been said concerning the governors of the different states in office, when Civil War was declared. Governor Andrew of Massachusetts, by his noble deeds and energetic example, inspired his whole state and in a measure the entire North. Governor Morgan of New York made possible the speedy forwarding of troops which, with those of Massachusetts, helped save the national capital from capture, and formed the nucleus for the ever increasing army. But side by side with Andrew and Morgan, and as well deserving of the admiration and esteem of a grateful country, stands Governor Ichabod Goodwin, the honored chief magistrate of our own New Hampshire. Quiet and unassuming in disposition, loved most by those who knew him best, Governor Goodwin was first of all a man of peace. Known as an



GOVERNOR ICHABOD GOODWIN.

eminently successful merchant, with a reputation of the most unsullied character, an energy which knew how to overcome obstacles, and a noted capacity for affairs of import, he was elected to fill the gubernatorial chair in the year 1859, and as a result of his excellent administration, was re-elected in the following year.

But it was the crisis of '61 that brought to light his real merit and showed of what metal he was made. While peace and peaceful pursuits were his natural attributes, he loved his country first of all, and when its entirety was menaced, gave himself wholly to the task of defending its honor and preserving its boundaries. He found the state without an organized militia, without a dollar in the treasury which could be used for war purposes, and without arms or equipments of a proper kind. But he was fully equal to the emergency. Troops were raised, and, on the strength of Governor Goodwin's personal repute as the only security, the banking institutions and citizens of the state offered him as a loan \$680,000, to be used for military purposes. The offer was accepted, but with his usual business sagacity and that of his immediate staff, the disbursements were so managed that less than one sixth of the amount tendered was actually expended. For this sum he was afterwards reimbursed by the legislature. "But," says one of his biographers, "the fact remains, that to his patriotism, firmness, responsibility, and executive energy, New Hampshire is indebted, both for her prompt and creditable response to the call of the president, and the inauguration of the system which raised, equipped, and forwarded the succeeding commands, all of which earned the gratitude of the state and reflected honor upon it."

With the expiration of his second term in office, Governor Goodwin retired to private life, and was succeeded by Nathaniel S. Berry, a devoted public servant and a faithful administrator of public affairs.

CHAPTER V.

GOVERNOR BERRY AND THE SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY.

“ We are coming, we are coming,
Our Union to restore.
We are coming, Father Abraham,
Three hundred thousand more.”

In July, 1862, President Lincoln issued a proclamation for 300,000 volunteers. Up to this time New Hampshire had raised, equipped, and sent to the front fourteen full regiments of infantry, a battery of light artillery, and four companies of cavalry. The state had so far exceeded its quota that but three regiments were now required. It was deemed advisable that these should be raised with as little delay as possible. Upon the governor and his council devolved the task of accomplishing this work in a way that should be most creditable to the state, and helpful at the earliest moment to our armies in the field. The percentage of the enrolled militia already under arms was so large that some difficulty was feared in filling the quota.

Nathaniel S. Berry then occupied the chair of state. He had been elected governor in March, 1861, and was re-elected for another year in March, 1862. Under his administration all regiments from the Third to the Eighteenth inclusive were enlisted; and but two, the First and Second, were organized before his accession to office. Governor Berry was a man whose experience might well have prepared him for the emergency which now existed. He was well acquainted with the still remaining resources of the state; knew the will and disposition of the people, and the faith they placed in him as a sturdy, honored, and



GOVERNOR NATHANIEL S. BERRY.

W. W. & C. H. WOOD
NEW YORK

upright chief magistrate. His previous calls had ever been responded to cheerfully, and his care and consideration of the regiments from the time of recruiting to the end of his official career showed him ever to have been the soldiers' friend, anxious so far as possible to alleviate their hardships, and supply existing needs. He was a conscientious administrator of public affairs; in thorough accord with the government at Washington, a zealous defender of his country's rights, and hesitated at no personal sacrifice in the painstaking discharge of the onerous duties imposed upon him. He had at this time as members of his executive council, Richard P. J. Tenney of Pittsfield, Oliver Wyatt of Dover, Oliver Pillsbury of Henniker, Ethan Colby of Colebrook, and C. F. Brooks of Westmoreland, all good men of sound judgment, business experience, and wise determination.

In deciding upon the best and surest manner for the early enlistment of the three regiments required to fill the state's quota, the governor and council called in consultation such of the prominent public and military men of the state as could then be reached, and asked for their opinions. "Among these," says Governor Berry, in one of his official documents, "from his familiarity with the state, his prior connections with the service, and his position in the legislature, was Colonel Henry O. Kent."

After a full knowledge of all the facts as presented to him, and an exhaustive review of the state's resources, Colonel Kent "suggested that the three regiments called for be assigned respectively to the three congressional districts of the state, as then constituted."

We quote again from Governor Berry's official utterance :

"This plan was adopted; and it was decided to organize the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Infantry Regiments in the First, Second, and Third Congressional Districts; to appoint their field officers, and authorize them to recruit for their respective commands.

John W. Kingman was appointed colonel of the Fifteenth Regiment; James Pike, of the Sixteenth Regiment; and Henry O. Kent, of the Seventeenth Regiment, and said regiments were ordered into camp consecutively."

Doubtless the adoption of this plan for the organization of the three regiments was wise and judicious. Each congressional district was accorded the honor of raising its own regiment. In each of these districts the governor, with advice of council, appointed as colonel of the congressional regiment the man in that district most calculated in their opinion to inspire confidence among his constituents, and best fitted by education and experience for command in the field; one whose personal popularity and magnetism would rally to his standard a sufficient number of men in his own district to fill the regiment in the shortest possible time; for time had become an important factor in all the plans and operations of the government. The "sixty days" of Seward's prophecy had long since passed away; the outlook was not as encouraging as the people had anticipated; there was a manifest discontent, however well concealed, in many quarters, and more soldiers for a speedy termination of the war was then the policy pursued.

Moreover, it was thought that the plan adopted would cause emulation between the districts, and that each one would strive to be first in making up its quota and reporting for duty. But besides all this, the fact that each regiment was to be officered by men who were well known throughout the counties from which the volunteers were to be called, would, it was rightly argued, result in the largest number of volunteers and be productive of the least delay. We can all remember how easy it was to form a whole company in comparatively small towns, when all could go under officers selected from among their own townsmen. Perhaps it may have been a knowledge of this which sug-

gested the congressional division as the best arrangement possible.

The congressional districts, as they existed at that time, and the assignments for the raising of a full regiment in each, under Governor Berry's order as already given, were as follows :

First Congressional District: Counties of Rockingham, Strafford, Belknap, and Carroll: Fifteenth Regiment, John W. Kingman, colonel.

Second Congressional District: Counties of Merrimack and Hillsborough: Sixteenth Regiment, James Pike, colonel.

Third Congressional District: Counties of Cheshire, Sullivan, Grafton, and Coös: Seventeenth Regiment, Henry O. Kent, colonel.

All preliminaries having been thus settled, additional field officers were appointed by the governor and council, and the work of recruiting commenced in earnest.

CHAPTER VI.

GEORGE A. RAMSDELL, GOVERNOR 1897-1898.

BY HENRY O. KENT.

As this is perhaps the last regimental history of the days of the war for the Union; recognizing the significant fact, that at this writing, a generation later than the close of that conflict, we are again under arms, this time, thank God, a *united* people, either section of the country vying with the other in noble emulation for the honor of the flag, and when a New Hampshire regiment is again in the field, it seems peculiarly fitting that this volume be the connecting link between the military record of the glorious past and the story that shall be told in like manner of the deeds of her sons in this conflict.

To that end it also seems fitting that we present a brief narrative of the personality and career of the present chief executive of the state and commander-in-chief of its military power—the honored citizen who, by the choice of its people, enjoys the high distinction of being a *War Governor*, and merits by his wise and vigorous action, a place among the trio thus formed—Ichabod Goodwin, Nathaniel S. Berry, and George A. Ramsdell.

The writer has known Governor Ramsdell through the vicissitudes of an active life, with respect for his sterling qualities and absolute integrity as a citizen.

George Allen Ramsdell, born in Milford, March 11, 1834, is of English stock and from one of the early families of New England. He took a preparatory academic course at the well known McCollom Institute at Mont



GOVERNOR GEORGE A. RAMSDELL.

Vernon, was an undergraduate at Dartmouth, from which he later received the degree of A. M., was admitted to the Bar, and was for a long time clerk of the courts for Hillsborough county. After his retirement from this responsible position in which he often acted with great approval as a trier of cases, he was tendered a seat upon the Supreme Bench by Governor John B. Smith.

He has for years been identified with the development and progress of Nashua, his adopted city, being prominent in all good works; serving upon the board of education, as trustee of the public library, member of the legislature, of the constitutional convention of 1876, as president of the trustees of the State Industrial school, and as a member of the Executive Council of the Governor. He has long been a director in railroads, manufacturing enterprises, and bank president and treasurer.

His position and influence in moral affairs has always been potential on the right side; as a consistent member of the Congregational church, a practical and pronounced temperance man, a just and worthy Mason, having attained to the Thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. In his pleasant home on Concord street he enjoys the just reward and rest of an honorable and busy life. Thus equipped, he was in November, 1896, elected Governor of his state, serving with conscientious singleness of purpose and excellent results.

Governor Ramsdell is careful, considerate, conservative, and yet a quick observer of public events, ready to meet the exigencies of state as they arise with wise deliberation.

It must stand as a great credit to the state and its chief magistrate, that in the spring of the present year he raised so speedily and equipped so thoroughly, the admirable regiment now sustaining the honor of New Hampshire in the field, a regiment that we of the "old regime" gladly

welcome to comradeship, and the New Hampshire roll of honor begun at Louisburg and Bunker Hill and lengthened in every recurring war.

The expedition, wise forethought, and experienced care exercised by Governor Ramsdell in organizing and forwarding the First New Hampshire Infantry in May, 1898, is well set forth in the following telegram sent the governor and given to the press, by Senator Chandler:

“ WASHINGTON, May 23, 1898.

The president, secretary of war, and adjutant-general express themselves as highly gratified that the New Hampshire regiment—250 more than our quota—has come so promptly into the field, completely equipped in all particulars for immediate service.

“ The people of New Hampshire may well be proud of the good and quick work done by their governor and council, adjutant-general, and other military authorities, and may feel sure that their first Cuban regiment will continue to do honor to the state. . . .

“ Accept my personal thanks and gratitude for the good judgment, rapidity, and success with which you have in behalf of the state met the first demands of the war for Cuban freedom.”

CHAPTER VII.

FIELD AND STAFF OF THE SEVENTEENTH.

The riches of the Commonwealth
Are free, strong minds, and hearts of health :
And more to her than gold or grain,
The cunning hand and cultured brain.

Whittier.

The field and staff officers of the Seventeenth New Hampshire Infantry were: Colonel, Henry O. Kent of Lancaster; lieutenant-colonel, Charles H. Long of Claremont; major, George H. Bellows of Walpole; adjutant, George A. Wainwright of Hanover; quartermaster, Edward N. Cummings of Colebrook; surgeon, James D. Folsom, M. D., of Lancaster; assistant surgeons, Luther C. Bean, M. D., of Lebanon, and Horatio N. Small, M. D., of Lancaster; chaplain, Rev. George S. Barnes of Seabrook. All were selected upon the plan that had been agreed to for recruiting the regimental quota in the third congressional district, save the chaplain, who was appointed as a personal selection of the governor's. It is noticeable, also, that the four counties in this district were represented by the four officers first named: Colonel Kent was from Coös; Lieutenant-Colonel Long from Sullivan; Major Bellows from Cheshire, and Adjutant Wainwright from Grafton.

Colonel Kent's appointment as commander of the regiment to be raised in the Third Congressional District, was preëminently wise, judicious, and deserving. It elicited unexpected enthusiasm throughout the district, and resulted in more speedy and general enlistments than had been thought possible. Although a comparatively young man,

at the time but twenty-eight years of age, he had acquired a large and valuable experience as assistant adjutant-general of New Hampshire under Governor Ichabod Goodwin. At a still earlier period, in 1852, he was prepared for and entered upon a full collegiate and military course, in that nursery of warlike heroes and commanders, whose record stands only second to that of West Point, the famous Norwich University of Vermont. From this institution he graduated with commendable honors in 1854, and shortly after, the faculty as a recognition of his worth and their own appreciation of his ability, elected him a member of its board of trustees. This position he has ever since held, and for many years was president of the Alumni association. As early as 1851, as shown by the records in the adjutant-general's office, he was an active member of New Hampshire's organized militia and had risen to be a corporal of artillery in the Forty-Second Regiment. From this as a starting point, his military career appears to have been ever advancing until he was commissioned colonel of the famous Governor's Horse Guards, organized for special duty as a body-guard to his excellency the governor, composed of leading men throughout the state. He was also acting as chief of staff to the major-general commanding one of the state divisions.

On the day Governor Goodwin issued his first proclamation, April 16, 1861, he ordered Colonel Kent to report in Concord, and upon his arrival assigned him to duty as aide-de-camp in the organization and equipment of the First New Hampshire Regiment. It should here be recorded that on that eventful 16th of April, 1861, Colonel Kent opened one of the first recruiting offices in the state, in his native town of Lancaster, and there within a few days an entire company had been raised and made ready for muster. But immediate supervision of the recruiting ser-

vice was abandoned in response to the governor's more imperative orders, and after completing his duties connected with the formation and equipment of the First Regiment, on the 29th day of April he was commissioned assistant adjutant-general of New Hampshire, with the rank of colonel, and ordered to repair to Portsmouth and there assist in the organization and equipment of the Second New Hampshire Infantry, to rendezvous at that point. Colonel Martin A. Haynes, in his excellent history of the heroic Second, says :

“ The state equipped the Second Regiment (as it also had the First) in the most thorough and comprehensive manner, according to the military standard of the day, and the completeness of its outfit attracted the admiring attention of old army officers.”

Although these two regiments were the first to leave the state, and their hurried departure was forced in every way to meet the existing demands of the government, every detail in their organization had been so carefully provided for, and all requirements, for every department, had been so faithfully and fully met, they were honestly entitled to the “ admiring attention ” bestowed upon them by “ old army officers ; ” and they became the models for the formation of future regiments in New Hampshire. To Colonel Kent was due credit for the thorough organization and equipment of these troops. Strict attention to the minutest detail was ever a strong point in his character. He took nothing for granted, but ever observed the Puritan maxim, to “ do in the most thorough manner the thing that was next to be done.” It is a circumstance to be remembered, that with this Second Regiment, to which Colonel Kent was so devoted, and in whose organization he bore so conspicuous a part, the Seventeenth, his own command, was consolidated, when consolidation became a necessity later on in the progress of the war.

After completing his duties in connection with the Second Regiment, and until appointed colonel of the Seventeenth, he was actively employed in the editorial supervision of his newspaper, the *Coös Republican*; in the enlistment of additional troops, and as a representative from Lancaster to the general court. From his knowledge and experience he was made chairman of the committee on military affairs, a most important and exacting position, which required the closest and most careful attention. The old militia laws were at this session repealed, and an entirely new military system, drawn up and revised by the chairman of the military committee, was adopted.

Commanding in appearance, possessing a thorough military education gained through exacting study, close observation, and long experience; with an untarnished reputation for strict honesty, integrity, and patriotism, reaching backwards in an unbroken line, through generations of honored ancestors, Colonel Kent was in every way fitted for the position to which Governor Berry assigned him; and his labors and persistency in working for his regiment, and obtaining for it at last that recognition from the general government which the patriotism and devotion of its men and officers so fully merited, is but another exhibition of the man, and an exemplification of there being "the right man in the right place."

In later years Colonel Kent has been much in public life. He was an alternate delegate to the National Convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln in 1860, and in 1864 a member of the New Hampshire Electoral College, voting for Lincoln and Johnson. Again, twenty years later, in 1884, he was a delegate-at-large to the National Convention which nominated Grover Cleveland, moving his nomination in a remembered speech and voting for him. For one term he was postmaster of the United States senate, afterwards naval officer in the Port of

Boston, and has been repeatedly in the legislature, both senate and house. He has always occupied a prominent position in the banking circles of the state, and to the banking business he now chiefly devotes his time. On the incoming of the second Cleveland administration he was invited to the position of assistant secretary of war.

CHAPTER VIII.

FIELD AND STAFF.—*Continued.*

I venerate the man whose heart is warm,
Whose hands are pure, whose doctrine and whose life
Coincident, exhibit lucid proof
That he is honest in the sacred cause.

Cowper.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles H. Long was also a graduate of the famous Norwich University, and received therein the military education and drill which fitted him so well for the stern duties of after life. When Colonel Cross organized the "Fighting Fifth" in October, 1861, Colonel Long was commissioned captain of Company G, and went to the front with that regiment. Its after deeds are matters of history. Says an able commentator:

"As with the Second, so with the Fifth, the limits of a chapter would utterly fail to give its history. It furnished gallant officers for later regiments, received many recruits, and was always conspicuous for its bravery and heroic work. It was in the Peninsular, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia Campaigns; and its colonel made the proud boast to the writer, that in the disastrous charge at Fredericksburg, his dead lay nearer the enemy's rifle-pits than those of any other regiment in the Army of the Potomac. While a veteran of the Fifth remains, its deeds of daring, its amateur engineering, its marches, and its conflicts will be as fresh in their memories as the rollicking strains of 'One-Eyed Riley!' and their services will have the appreciation that follows honest endeavor."

It is a part of the record in the War department that the maximum loss in killed was greater in the Fifth New Hampshire than in any other regiment in the army.

While leading his company at the Battle of Antietam,

Captain Long was severely wounded and in consequence resigned his command; but he took service again as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Seventeenth, and was esteemed and respected, both as a soldier and a genial, good-hearted gentleman. He afterwards commanded the heavy artillery; was ordered into the defenses around Washington, and remained in service until the close of the war. Colonel Kent says of him:

“I could have had no one in his position more gratifying to my feelings, or who on every occasion demeaned himself with more scrupulous kindness and ability.”

The major, George H. Bellows, came from Walpole. He had already served as a lieutenant in the three months' campaign of the Eighth New York Volunteers, and as an aide to acting Brigadier-General Miles at Harper's Ferry. After leaving the Seventeenth, he was commissioned major of a battalion of infantry raised for service in that section of Virginia near Washington, under control of the Union forces, wherein the state government exercised authority.

Adjutant George A. Wainwright was first of all a soldier; he was every inch inclined that way, from the crown of his head to the sole of his foot. No adjutant ever understood his duties better and none ever performed them more punctiliously or with a stricter regard for duty. Everything that the adjutant had to do was well done and done in a soldierly manner. When off duty he was ever a delightful companion and a sympathetic friend, but in his “official capacity” he was pre-eminently a soldier. He had already served in two campaigns and afterwards joined Colonel Long's heavy artillery as lieutenant and was speedily promoted to major.

“I was particularly fortunate,” writes Colonel Kent in one of his sketches made twenty years ago, “in the organization of the staff. Doctor James D. Folsom, the surgeon,

was a gentleman of agreeable address, great experience, and sound information." "Of agreeable address," not only to the colonel and his officers, but equally so to the poorest private or the most pitiable invalid of any sort that required his attention, or was met with in his visitations. His cheerful manner and pleasant words appeared to be as efficacious as his medicines, and the boys liked them ever so much better. "Experience," too, he had in a large degree; and this, coupled with his "sound information," led every one from colonel down to feel that they were in the best of hands when sickness or bodily injury came, if only Folsom was there to look after them. The doctor is still in active practice in St. Johnsbury, Vermont. May he live long and prosper!

Doctor Luther C. Bean of Lebanon left a lucrative practice which fully occupied his experienced attention to accept the staff position of first assistant surgeon, and all who came to know him well, were glad that he accepted, and felt the safer because "Bean was in camp." He was a thoroughly good man, an honor to his profession, and a most acceptable and valuable addition to the medical staff of the regiment.

Doctor Horatio N. Small, second assistant surgeon, had but recently graduated from the Medical School of Dartmouth College, and brought with him a warm commendation for the position from the faculty. He was a faithful and conscientious worker and gained the good will and esteem of all with whom he came in contact. After the consolidation of the Seventeenth, Doctor Small served as assistant surgeon of the Thirteenth New Hampshire Infantry, and was thence promoted to be surgeon of the Tenth. When the war closed he settled in Portland, Maine, and became one of the most successful practitioners of that city. His death was widely lamented and he left behind a large circle of appreciative friends.

“Chaplain Barnes,” as he was known throughout the camp, was an earnest and zealous friend and an estimable man. Conscious of the heavy responsibilities involved in the sacred office allotted him he was most faithful in the discharge of every duty and proved himself on all occasions to be indeed the “soldier’s friend.”

Quartermaster Edward N. Cummings was a typical New Englander, from under the shadow of old Monadnock. He never flinched in the performance of a duty; he never left a duty undone; and neither fear nor favor could swerve him one iota from that course which, his mind once made up, he decided was the right one to pursue. As is generally the case with men of strong wills, he was universally esteemed in the regiment and was a most efficient quartermaster. He now resides in Lynn, Mass.

We again quote from an old manuscript of Colonel Kent’s in writing of his staff:

“Never was a colonel better supported, and no incident ever occurred during our prolonged and uncertain stay in camp to mar the warm attachment that subsisted between us.”

CHAPTER IX.

ENLISTMENTS.

Our hardy sons who till the earth,
Undaunted still, will danger face ;
The land that gave our fathers birth,
Will never bear a coward race.

Haven.

Senator Proctor of Vermont from the Committee on Military Affairs in his report to the senate, concerning the status of the Seventeenth New Hampshire Infantry, says :

“ The field officers were appointed by the governor of the state for each regiment, with the understanding that the recruits enlisted in the three districts were to belong to the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth regiments of New Hampshire Volunteers, respectively. Under this arrangement there were enlisted, as shown by the report of the adjutant-general of the state, seven hundred and ninety-one men from the third district who belonged by the assignment referred to in Colonel Kent's command.”

Governor Berry in an official report already quoted from, fully corroborates the statement of Senator Proctor.

To understand the further history of this regiment, the fact that the enlistments in the Third Congressional District were to be exclusively for the Seventeenth Regiment must be carefully borne in mind. There was never any doubt about it. With all the papers before him, Senator Proctor so stated in congress; Governor Berry so ordered the organization of the regiment at the outset, and afterwards confirmed this understanding in a written statement made to congress. It was also distinctly understood throughout the district by the recruiting officers who enlisted the men, and by the men who were enlisted. They were enlisted to join the Seventeenth Regiment.

Immediately upon the appointment of field officers, recruiting stations were opened in various towns of the Third Congressional District and every exertion made to fill the ranks as speedily as possible. The following is a copy of the poster sent out by the Lancaster agency, and similar ones were used at other stations :

“HIGHLANDERS SHOULDER TO SHOULDER.”

17TH REGIMENT.

NINE MONTHS' SERVICE.

The undersigned are authorized to raise a company of Volunteers in the County of Coös for Nine Months' Service in the 17th Regiment—Colonel Henry O. Kent.

TOWN BOUNTIES \$50, \$75, and \$100 are paid to the Recruit upon being mustered into service.

STATE AID TO FAMILIES is also guaranteed.

By special authority Recruits will be enlisted in the town of Lancaster and the surrounding towns, for a limited time.

COME IN OUT OF THE DRAFT,

which will *not* be postponed if the town quotas are not filled.

The 17th will soon go into camp at Concord and be fitted out in complete style, as in the regular service.

Office in Lancaster at the counting-room of J. I. Williams.

DRAFTING WILL COMMENCE THE 27TH INST.

JARED I. WILLIAMS,

JAMES S. BRACKETT.

LANCASTER, October 18, 1862.

The general outlook at this time was far from reassuring. Volunteering had nearly ceased; the events of '62 were not encouraging—Malvern Hill, Fair Oaks, and the advance on Richmond; the administration was being severely criticised, and the fall elections were not favorable. People were feeling the burden and pressure of the war. A draft in our own state, it was thought, would be necessary to fill its quota, and the governor had even gone so far as to arrange for its being made in October. No other regi-

ments were called into camp under such depressing circumstances. But the honor and patriotic spirit of the old Third district were at stake. It had been asked to raise a regiment—all its own. Field officers from its own territory had been assigned, and they were men in whom the people had confidence and who they knew would prove worthy leaders of a brave and gallant regiment. It was determined that the regiment should be raised! For these men, who thus volunteered, there was no “come in out of the draft” argument needed; “town bounties” had but little influence with them. There was at once manifested an *esprit du corps* that nowhere else existed. Officers and men were knitted together in a common bond. They were all neighbors and friends in a united band to uphold the honor of the Granite State and do manfully its part for the preservation of government.

Recruiting progressed rapidly. A full company was raised in Lancaster, although the quota of the town was much more than full, and the most encouraging reports were received from other stations in the district. The adjutant-general in his report says:

“The officers and men enlisted in the full expectation of immediate service, and evinced their patriotism by responding to the call for volunteers. The records of this office show that after its officers were commissioned there were enlisted for it seven hundred and ninety-one men.”

It was the decision of the governor that the regiments should be called in numerical order. Under this order the Fifteenth and Sixteenth went into camp at Concord in October. Meanwhile the officers of the Seventeenth were waiting impatiently the governor's call for them, but it did not come until November 19th, when immediate orders were issued to rendezvous at Concord without delay. The field and staff were early on the ground. Company A of Lancaster with full ranks, under Captain Jared I. Wil-

liams, reported next day. Company B, Captain Isaac F. Jenness, from Portsmouth, came in next morning. This company while outside the district, by the special request of the people of Portsmouth, had been raised for, and was permitted to join, the Seventeenth. Company C, Captain Calvin S. Brown, came next with partially filled ranks.

There were then in camp two hundred and twenty-six men and it became evident that the efforts of the officers and men of the Seventeenth Infantry to be first in the field were likely to result from circumstances over which they had no control, to their very serious disadvantage, and in possible disaster to the regimental organization.

CHAPTER X.

THE SITUATION REVIEWED.

The flesh may fail, the heart may faint,
But who are we to make complaint?

Whittier.

While from first to last the adjutant-general's record credits 791 men enlisted for the Seventeenth Infantry, there were actually enrolled and ready for service the moment the organization should be completed over 900 men. It was stated in the last chapter that the regiment went into camp with 226 men. Where were the more than 600 other volunteers from the Third District, who had so early enlisted under the expressed condition that they should be incorporated in this command? We again quote from Senator Proctor's report as chairman of the committee on military affairs :

“The Fifteenth and Sixteenth regiments assigned to the First and Second districts, not being filled, by reason of the failure of some of the towns to raise their quotas, and there being great pressure for troops in the field, made by the War Department upon the state authorities, it was determined by the latter to transfer the men raised in the Third district for Colonel Kent's regiment, to the Fifteenth and Sixteenth, thereby completing those regiments and hurrying them to the front. This was accordingly done, leaving Colonel Kent with but a small portion of his men,”

Governor Berry's statement of this transfer of the Seventeenth's volunteers is as follows :

“The Fifteenth and Sixteenth regiments being in camp, but not full, by reason of the failures of some towns in the First and Second Congressional districts to fill their quotas, and the War Department

urging haste in forwarding regiments, men and companies from the Third Congressional District were ordered into these regiments, the intention being to supply their places in the Seventeenth by filling these quotas for that regiment at a later day. As a result of this policy the Fifteenth and Sixteenth regiments were sent to the front early in November, 1862. The Seventeenth regiment was ordered into the barracks vacated by them during the same month."

Of course this action taken by Governor Berry under the extreme pressure brought to bear upon him from the War Department, had been anticipated by the officers of the Seventeenth, and vigorous protests had been made, but they were met with the reply that the Fifteenth and Sixteenth regiments being already in camp, and the demand for troops so urgent, it was absolutely necessary to fill these two regiments at once and get them off to the front; that it was impossible to do this unless men who had volunteered from the Third district were impressed, and that the end justified the means. And so, irrespective of location, the companies first raised were ordered into camp, and mustered at once into the Fifteenth and Sixteenth regiments, until over 600 men from the Third District who belonged to and were enlisted for the Seventeenth had been thus taken from that command to fill the ranks of other regiments!

Had the governor ordered the assembling at Concord of the three nine months' regiments at one and the same time, it is evident that the Seventeenth would have been first filled to the maximum, and first sent to the front, since under such an order the men enlisted for it would have been properly assigned, and the energy and patriotism of officers and privates would have brooked no delay. But, owing to his decision to despatch the Fifteenth and Sixteenth before the Seventeenth was called, the results already chronicled were a necessary consequence.

Governor Berry was a patriotic, diligent, and faithful executive. His chief desire was to subserve the public

good. It is not for a moment to be supposed that in his disposition of the nine months troops he was guided by other than the best of motives. He acted from a sense of duty; and it is in evidence that he deeply regretted that apparent exigency of the times, which compelled him to deplete the ranks of the Seventeenth to fill up those of the other commands, and, by so doing, to contribute more immediately to the support of the government in its hour of need.

But while feeling most keenly the disappointment and delay thus engendered, there was found no place for complaint and no halting in the patriotic endeavor to get to the front. It was a matter for congratulation that the Seventeenth had contributed so largely to the early exodus of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth. They were both good regiments, and both did good service. The Seventeenth had ever a more than brotherly interest in their action, and should receive proper credit for the men it furnished to fill their ranks. And all honor to the brave men who were thus, without consent, but impelled by a military necessity, transferred from the regiment of their own district, for which they had been enlisted. They proved themselves, as was to be expected, good and true soldiers, sinking their own disappointments, and cheerfully submitting to the inevitable, in the patriotic endeavor to give their best services, wherever needed most, to the defence and welfare of their country.

Six full companies were formed of men enlisted in the Third district, and assigned to other commands, as follows:

TO THE FIFTEENTH REGIMENT.

Company B.—Plymouth and vicinity, in Grafton county, John W. Ela, captain. Recruited by Major Henry W. Blair.

Company C.—Bath and vicinity, in Grafton county. Moses H. Long, captain.

Company F.—Canaan and vicinity, in Grafton county, William Gordon, captain.

TO THE SIXTEENTH REGIMENT.

Company A.—Lebanon and vicinity, in Grafton county, Elias F. Smith, captain.

Company F.—Fitzwilliam and vicinity, in Cheshire county, Charles H. Woods, captain.

Company I.—Swanzy and vicinity, in Cheshire county, David Buffum, 2d, captain.

Thus matters rested when the Seventeenth was called into camp on the 19th day of November, 1862, but thus the officers had no intention matters should remain, if within their power to still bring about, under proper action, a complete organization with a full complement of men. The regiment of the Third District had been made an impossibility, but the Seventeenth New Hampshire Infantry was an undoubted, phœnix-like reality, and the strongest assurances came from the executive chamber that the quotas still due from the Second and Third districts should be immediately filled, and the men thus obtained transferred to the Seventeenth.

CHAPTER XI.

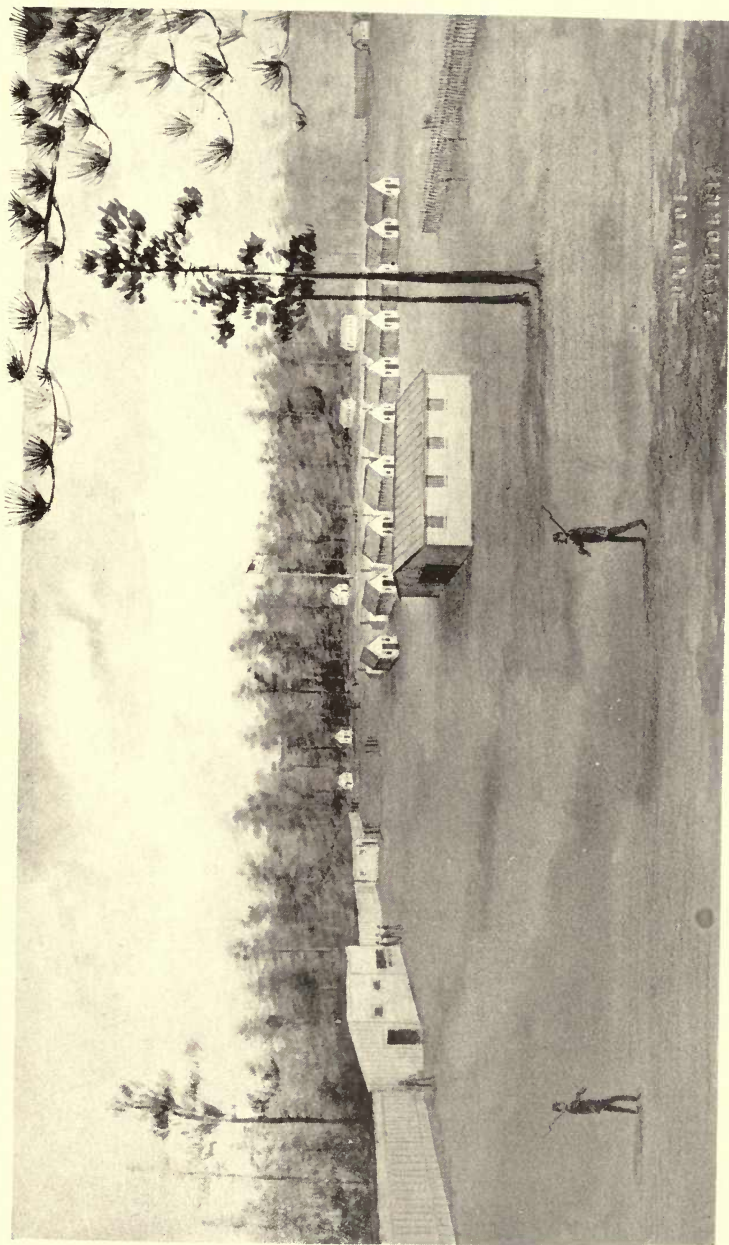
CAMP ETHAN COLBY.

"Americans all, to the end of time,
And the old flag waves on high
'Till the world stands back with bated breath
While the stars and stripes go by."

If all the men enlisted in the Third Congressional District for the Seventeenth Infantry had been permitted to join that command, as was promised them, and as it was clearly supposed they would do when their enrollment took place, it would have numbered at this time 916 men, or more than enough to authorize an immediate muster of the field officers and ensure the early dispatch of the regiment.

But in spite of the loss of nearly seven hundred men transferred to other organizations, the Seventeenth with a strong nucleus to center upon, preserved an undaunted determination to surmount every obstacle, and with the promised assistance from the state department refill its ranks and earn a deserved success in the service for which it had faithfully volunteered.

Orders were at once issued, and drill and military discipline enforced. The American flag was hoisted with proper honors and the rendezvous named "Camp Ethan Colby," by order of the colonel and to the gratification of the men assembled. Ethan Colby was an honored citizen of Colebrook in the northernmost county of the Third Congressional District; at the time a most useful and energetic member of the Governor's Council and ever a good and true friend of the regiment—its officers and men. It was a pleasure to all concerned thus to associate his name



CAMP ETHAN COLBY.

Concord, N. H.

with the organization in which his personal interest was so great, and it can be truthfully said that no state camp was ever formed which better sustained a proud record for discipline, general good order and military strictness.

Company A was commanded by Capt. Jared I. Williams of Lancaster, a gentleman of high social position, an earnest patriot and a painstaking officer. He was the youngest son of Jared W. Williams, a former honored governor of the state. He graduated from Brown University in the class of 1854, was a member of the Coös county bar, at one time editor of the *Coös County Democrat*, and at present a civil engineer of marked ability. No man ever enjoyed a better and more deserved reputation among his fellow-citizens for strict integrity, impartial justice and strong adhesion to honest convictions. When Company A arrived in Concord, its formation and march through the city to the campgrounds were watched and followed by an old army officer who remarked to its commander, "that is the best drilled company that has ever gone in camp in New Hampshire."

First Lieut. James S. Brackett, also from Lancaster, was a descendant in a long line of Revolutionary heroes and patriots, a man of extended literary research, of more than ordinary literary ability, and of great personal worth. He is at present by the united action of the Seventeenth's veteran association, secretary of the Regimental Association.

Second Lieut. Joseph Chase was a warm friend and cheerful companion. He had an inexhaustible fund of good nature and an honest sympathy for those in trouble. Faithful and painstaking, he was a worthy officer in a good company, and his early death was deeply regretted by many sincere and devoted friends, among whom must be included all of the command to which he was attached.

Capt. Isaac F. Jenness of Company B enlisted as a private in the company raised by the citizens of Portsmouth for this regiment, and upon its organization was unani-

mously elected its commander. He was a thorough soldier, a strict disciplinarian, and would have proved a most efficient officer in the field had the regiment been permitted to go to the front.

Frank D. Webster of Portsmouth, the first lieutenant of Company B, was a gentleman of many accomplishments and fine military presence. He was afterwards appointed second lieutenant of the United States Marine Corps, regularly promoted therein to first lieutenant and captain; served on the United States ship *Lancaster*, and retired from service April 1st, 1884. He now resides in Philadelphia.

Second Lieut. Ammi B. Farr enlisted as a private, and was promoted by the vote of his comrades because of his soldierly qualities. He had previously served as corporal in the Sixth New Hampshire Infantry.

Capt. Calvin S. Brown of Company C, was a graduate of Dartmouth College, of good executive ability and a popular commander. He afterwards joined the Dartmouth Cavalry, consolidated with Company B, Seventh squadron, Rhode Island Volunteer Cavalry. He now resides in Washington.

First Lieut. Charles N. Kent of Company C, was educated at Norwich Military University, and for the past thirty years has been in active business in New York city. Second Lieut. Josiah Bellows was a son of the Honorable Henry A. Bellows of Concord, for many years a judge on the bench of the Supreme Court.

It has been our endeavor in the pages preceding to furnish a truthful sketch of the officers—field, staff and line—in this regiment to which we were all so loyal, and for which we hoped so much. As were the officers, so were the men, honest patriots, sterling citizens, good neighbors, and faithful friends. Who can wonder at their disappointment when hastening to Concord in anticipation of a speedy muster with full ranks and then an early departure to the

front, they found upon their arrival but the skeleton of a regiment and that seven hundred of their men had been transferred to other commands! And who that does not admire the indomitable Yankee pluck and patience of these men in thus so quietly accepting the inevitable, and settling down to the daily round of camp duty and drill, buoyed up by official assurance that their ranks should be again filled by volunteers if possible, if not then by the enforcement of the state draft, and that the regiment should be speedily placed in condition for active service.

CHAPTER XII.

GENERAL ORDERS.

“Hear ye! hear ye!! hear ye!!”

The first general order issued from regimental headquarters embodied the precepts intended for camp and is here reproduced in full:

HEADQUARTERS 17TH N. H. REGIMENT,
CONCORD, Nov. 18th, 1862.

General Order No. 1.

This camp is hereby named “Camp Ethan Colby” in honor of Hon. Ethan Colby of the executive council.

In assuming command of the regiment the colonel takes occasion to remind the officers and men that the enforcement of good morals and strict discipline are alike essential for the public good and beneficial to the men. He relies upon the cordial coöperation of the men, to organize and maintain a regiment of *soldiers* fitted by bodily health and emulous attention to discipline to render efficient service.

Hours of different calls will be immediately announced, and the instruction of officers and privates at once commenced.

Public religious services, conducted by the chaplain and attended by the regiment, will be observed at nine and one half o'clock of each Sabbath.

No spirituous or intoxicating liquor, except for medicinal purposes as prescribed and given by the surgeon will be allowed within the lines, and commanding officers finding any such, contrary to this order, will destroy the same or turn it over to the use of the hospital.

Mail matter will be received and distributed by the chaplain who is hereby constituted regimental postmaster.

Squads or companies of recruits arriving will immediately report to headquarters and be assigned position in the barracks by the quartermaster, who will report daily to the adjutant, until further orders, the condition and occupancy of such barrack.

While full companies reporting at headquarters will be, in accord-

GENERAL ORDERS.

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ance with the proclamation of the commander-in-chief, authorized to designate two commissioned officers who, if qualified, will be appointed, the prevalence of petty caucuses to select officers or to associate squads, is detrimental to discipline, pernicious in its effects, and contrary to army regulations. It is, therefore, strictly prohibited.

The inclinations and proper desires of the men regarding company organizations will be duly considered on application at headquarters.

Companies when mustered into service will be at once uniformed. The company letter, when announced, and the regimental number will be displayed in small characters on the lower side of the top of the cap. All other devices are superfluous and prohibited. Officers, field, staff, and line, will provide themselves with uniforms and outfits, being reminded to use conformity in every particular.

Passes outside the line will not be granted except for good and valid reasons, nor will the sentinels pass any man who does not exhibit a pass, signed by his company commander and countersigned by the commanding officer of the regiment.

Officers will pay attention to the health of the men and encourage them while off duty in all proper athletic exercises.

The colonel, in closing, assures the regiment that *merit* is and will be the only criterion of advancement; that while all disobedience of orders will be promptly noticed, the soldier of whatever grade who cheerfully and faithfully performs his duties will be remembered at headquarters.

By command of

HENRY O. KENT,
Colonel.

GEORGE A. WAINWRIGHT,
Adjutant.

“General order No. 2,” giving the “soldier’s time-table” from reveille to taps, was issued next day, and strictly adhered to so long as the regiment occupied the camp:

17TH N. H. REGIMENT,
CAMP ETHAN COLBY,
November 19th, 1862.

General Order No. 2.

Until otherwise ordered calls will be sounded from these headquarters in the following order:

- Reveille, 6 a. m.
- Breakfast, 7 a. m.
- Police call, 7 :30 a. m.

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First call for guard mount, 7 : 45 a. m.
 Guard mount, 8 a. m.
 Sick call, 8 : 30 a. m.
 Sergeant's report, 9 a. m.
 Officers' drill, 9 : 30 to 10 : 30 a. m.
 Company drill, 10 : 30 to 11 : 30 a. m.
 Dinner call, 12 m.
 Officers drill, 1 to 2 p. m.
 Company drill, 3 to 4 : 30 p. m.
 Retreat, 5 p. m.
 Tattoo, 8 : 55 p. m.
 Taps, 9 p. m.

By command of

HENRY O. KENT,
Colonel.

GEORGE A. WAINWRIGHT,
Adjutant.

The regiment was fortunate in having among its officers a sufficient number of excellent drillmasters who had served a long time in this capacity, and who were not only quite familiar with the "United States Army Tactics," then the recognized authority, but also by experience had learned how to properly apply them in the instruction of both squad, company, battalion, and regiment. As a natural consequence, the standard of military precision in drill was much more speedily reached than is usual in the formation of a command from "raw material" and it became known "down in the city" that the Seventeenth men "drilled like veterans!" So much had been accomplished that early in January, after a sufficient number of experimental drills, full dress parades were announced in the following general order:

HEADQUARTERS 17TH REGIMENT,
 CAMP ETHAN COLBY,
 January 13, 1863.

General Order No. 6.

Until otherwise ordered there will be a dress parade daily at 4 p. m. The attention of company officers is directed to pages 337 and 348, Army Regulations.

GENERAL ORDERS.

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They will see that the arms and clothing of the men are cleaned in the best manner possible and that they are furnished with white cotton gloves.

Company officers will personally attend to the inspection of their companies when the first call sounds at 3:30 o'clock p. m., and they will be held responsible for the cleanliness and general appearance of their men. After forming, the companies will be equalized making the number in each company nearly equal.

By command of

HENRY O. KENT,
Colonel.

GEORGE A. WAINWRIGHT,
Adjutant.

A perusal of these general orders coupled with the assurance that they were carried out in minutest detail will be convincing proof that the camp was by no means idle; and that its welfare in all directions was carefully regarded. The "dress parades" were the event of the day. Many people came from Concord to witness them and many were the praises bestowed upon both officers and men.

These men here had their only training previous to the Battle of Gettysburg, in which they participated as a part of the Second New Hampshire; and, says Senator Proctor, they "were thanked by Colonel Bailey, for the disciplined valor they displayed in that decisive battle of the war, by a regimental order, in which great praise was bestowed upon Colonel Kent and his officers of the Seventeenth for the unusual skill, steadiness, and efficiency of their deportment in the field."

CHAPTER XIII.

THE WINTER OF '62-'63 ON CONCORD PLAINS.

Should auld acquaintance be forgot
 And never brought to min' ?
 Should auld acquaintance be forgot
 And days o' lang syne ?

Burns.

Concord Plains would hardly be selected from choice as a desirable place of residence during the usual New England winter. The barracks erected by the state were of rough boards, hastily put together, with now and then a crack of considerable magnitude, that neither straw nor mud could render impervious to the driving snow which so often fell, or the violent attacks from the north wind—an almost daily visitor. But the Seventeenth had come to camp for service, and this winter experience was, as they supposed, but a prelude to the promised filling of their ranks, to which they looked forward with confidence, and for the accomplishment of which they cheerfully endured, and made the best of, surrounding circumstances. The barracks were all alike—no one had been builded better than another; and it was not unusual, even in regimental headquarters, for the officers to find in the morning upon awakening an extra coverlet of snow supplementing the woolen blanket, which with clean straw underneath made up their beds. It was not a long ride to the well-kept "Phenix," where Steb Dumas was ever glad to accommodate guests and surround them with every comfort. The hospitable "Eagle," too, was equally available. But the officers of the Seventeenth were always in quarters. What was good enough for the men was good enough for them. It was

“share and share alike;” and there were no requisitions upon the quartermaster from headquarters that were not equally available for each one of the company barracks. Doubtless all this had a good effect upon the regiment as a whole, and went far to uphold the strict military discipline and create the strong bond of personal interest among all ranks, which it was remarked existed to a greater degree in Camp Ethan Colby than in any other command assembled on Concord Plains.

Special Order No. 15 is an illustration of the maxim, “To do in the most thorough manner the thing that is next to be done,” which has been already quoted as characteristic of New England manhood; which has ever been characteristic of Colonel Kent, and from the observance of which came the results foreshadowed in his regimental utterance. The order is as follows :

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH N. H. VOLUNTEERS,
CAMP ETHAN COLBY, CONCORD, N. H.,
January 25, 1863.

Special Order No. 15.

The benefit of the service and the contentment and cheerfulness of the men require that their time be fully occupied. As soldiers, the time of the officers and men belongs to the government, and no more pernicious results can happen to a command than those that flow from idleness and consequent discontent.

It is therefore ordered : That from and after Monday, January 26, 1863, the following rules be observed without the slightest deviation, on penalty of such punishment as may be awarded by court martial, or ordered by the proper regimental authority :

1st. All soldiers are on duty, and will perform all duty required of them unless they have a written certificate of disability from the surgeon, and unless they have been on guard during the previous day, in which case they will be excused from all but police duty on the forenoon following, and will return to regular duties at 1 p. m.

2d. A detachment will be ordered to prepare at least one dozen birch brooms for sweeping the parade, and the officer of the day will see that the entire parade, company parade, and grounds about the officers' quarters are swept and the refuse carried outside the lines.

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3d. All wood received during the day will be piled up each morning in its appropriate place and the chips gathered together and burned on the guard fires.

4th. The arms of the men will be thoroughly and practically inspected by the company officers before going on dress parade, and any damage to the arms or dirt or rust upon them will merit punishment according to army regulations and the usages of the service. The clothing of the men must also be neatly brushed before appearing on parade. All deficiencies will be reported, and, if necessary, a further inspection will be made by the proper officer at each dress parade.

5th. Company drill from 10 to 11 a. m. and from 2 to 4 p. m. will be observed daily on the parade when the weather will permit, and in the barracks, in the manual, when the weather is bad. This may be varied for battalion drill at the discretion of the officer commanding the camp, and these drills will be attended by every man not excused by paragraphs of this order.

6th. Before drawing in the guard at night sentinels will be posted inside the doors of the barracks, and no one will be allowed to pass out under any pretense whatever unless accompanied by a non-commissioned officer.

The colonel commanding joins with the officers and men in a desire to make the history of the Seventeenth honorable alike to the state and itself. Nothing but a close attention to discipline will secure this end. He acknowledges the general good behavior of the men, and confidently expects, in the execution of this order, that he will have the cordial support of every good soldier of whatever grade.

Be the future of the regiment what it may, it must never be said that the Seventeenth New Hampshire Volunteers consumed any period of its existence in inactivity, or that the uncertainties which surrounded a part of its career made its members forgetful of their duties as gentlemen and soldiers.

Let the record of the regiment, while it remains in the state, be unsurpassed for soldierly attention and progress, by that of any which has preceded it. Let each officer and soldier unite in the simple performance of duty, and then, whether as a regiment on the battlefield or as a band of citizens and friends at home, we shall be able to refer with pride to our common connection with the regiment.

By order of

HENRY O. KENT,
Col. 17th N. H. Vols.

GEO. A. WAINWRIGHT, *Adjutant.*

There is a strong intimation in this order of a fear which was becoming prevalent, that after all, the executive department might find itself unable to redeem its promises to furnish the number of men still required for insuring regimental muster.

Governor Berry had announced that a draft would certainly be enforced agreeably to the enactment of the legislature of 1862, and towns in anticipation thereof were busily engaged in procuring their equivalent of men. These men to a great extent were procured by substitute brokers, and to their enlistment the governor conceived a hearty opposition, and, in fact, peremptorally forbade it.

But there still remained the draft which it was decreed should be enforced December 24, 1862. It was postponed, however, when that day came, although it was said the postponement was temporary, and that the drafting would and must of necessity take place in the very near future.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE WINTER OF '62-'63 ON CONCORD PLAINS.—
Continued.

“ Sech orders my heart’s disappointin’.
 ’T was n’t sech as inveig’led me in.
 To clap my mark down to the writin’
 The recruiters said glories would win.
 O! when fellers is gathered for fightin’
 Say, why can ’t the scrimmage begin ? ”

The latch string was always out at headquarters. Every man knew that his demands of whatever nature might there be made known, and if of a proper character, granted. The officers were in camp—regular and punctual in the observance of all police and military duty—thus setting the good example cheerfully followed by every private.

The chaplain made his daily rounds, writing letters, receiving and delivering messages with a cheerful word and friendly counsel for all. Sunday services were held regularly in the quartermaster’s barrack, and there were several other services during the week all well attended and doubtless productive of much good. A fine glee club had been organized which gave great assistance to the chaplain as well as pleasure to the men.

The selections of this celebrated club, however, were not at all times of a devotional character; most of them had the true military spirit, and in some the devotional and patriotic were well combined. The “Star Spangled Banner” always evoked a thundering chorus; “We’ll Rally ’Round the Flag, Boys” exhibited undoubted indications of an intention in that direction; and while John

Brown's body was left to moulder in the grave, his soul was kept marching on to a ringing accompaniment that was as hearty as we all hoped John Brown's future state would be bright and happy. There was one song by Private Walter Binney of Company C that made him the champion of the Glee Club. It was called for at every gathering and often repeated in response to hearty encores. In the "Matinees" at headquarters, to which the men in turn were regularly invited, Binney's "Mother Magraw" was never omitted. When Colonel Cross of the Fifth New Hampshire returned home because severely wounded at the Battle of Fredericksburg, in December, 1862, he came to Camp Ethan Colby to meet again with old acquaintances, and while there was told of Binney's musical repute, especially in the rendering of "Mother Magraw." It so happened that this song was a favorite of the colonel's, and he asked that Binney be sent for to come to headquarters and sing it. Of course the request was complied with, and Binney was at his best. The following is a literal copy of the song:

MOTHER MAGRAW AND HER SON.

(Private Binney's Song.)

Av Teddy wad 'list, the Sarjent said,
 A captain sure he 'd soon be made,
 Wid a big, broad-sword, and a fine lacèd hat,
 Whoop! Teddy, my child, wad n't ye like that?
 Musha too ri ru,—too ri ru
 Fal de du ral, laddy musha too ri ru.

So Teddy he for a sojer wint
 And Mother Magraw, she did repint
 That they ever a child of her's should coax
 To go with them dom'd murthering folks.
 Musha too ri ru, etc.

And Teddy he fought his way to Spain,
 And through the Ingees and back again;

72 SEVENTEENTH NEW HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT.

And the hundreds and thousands that he killed,
Sure a martial volume might be filled.

Musha too ri ru, etc.

But Mother Magraw sat watching on the shore
For the space of sivin long years and more,
'Till by and by, she saw a big ship come sailing, slap bang o'er the
says ;

Blood and thunder, tare and ouns, filla lu, clear the ways !

Musha too ri ru, etc.

Then Teddy he bouted him on the strand,
And Mother Magraw saized him by the hand ;
Sure he had not gone but a stip or two,
" Faith Teddy, my child, this can 't be you ! "

Musha too ri ru, etc.

" My son Teddy was strong and slim
And he had a fut for every limb,
My son Teddy was straight and tall,
Whoop ! divil damn the fut have ye at all ! "

Musha too ri ru, etc.

" O, was ye sick, or was ye blind
Or fhwat the divil made ye lave yer legs behind?
Or was it in walking o'er the says
That ye wore ye're two shins off to yer knaes ? "

Musha too ri ru, etc.

" A martial war I now proclaim
'Gainst the King of France and the Quane of Spain,
And I 'll tache them for iver to rue that time
That they shot away the shins of a shield of mine ! "

Musha too ri ru, etc.

Colonel Cross complimented Binney when he had finished, and exhibited such real pleasure, that we who knew him well were reminded how, at an earlier day, when his own regiment was forming in camp, he whistled to his band the tune of " One Eyed Riley " and thus taught them to play it. It became the regimental tune of the Fifth to which that gallant command afterwards marched into so

many battles, where their dead "lay nearer the enemy's rifle-pits than those of any other regiment." It is said, however, that Governor Berry objected to the tune and approved neither of the whistle nor the music.

An acquisition to headquarters was George Saunders, a colored boy, who served as cook and master of ceremonies. Lieutenant-Colonel Long brought him from Virginia, and he became by general consent the regimental "mascot."

George always said his prayers in a most devout manner every night and morning, thus setting a good example which others might well have followed. He believed in a negro tradition, that the time when he was most exposed to the assaults of the evil one, was during the interval between saying "Amen" and getting under his blanket. And so it became the nightly custom in headquarters, where he slept, to watch for the "amen" and then for the one spring which



GEORGE SAUNDERS.

always placed him under his previously arranged blanket,—“before,” as he expressed it, “de debble could ketch up with him.” George was a good boy, but he had a white soul, and has long since gone to the home where all are equal.

A favorite rendezvous was the quartermaster's department. Cummings always had a good fire and a hearty welcome, but he had with him, too, that prince of good fel-

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lows, jovial companion, and true friend, Commissary Ira S. M. Gove. What a delightful man he was! Always cheerful, kindly disposed towards every one, and every one in the



IRA S. M. GOVE.

regiment was his friend. He did much to enliven and brighten the long hours of that dreary winter, when every one was waiting, and when nothing but expectation, and finally disappointment came to relieve the waiting hours. Ira Gove will long be associated with bright spots in the regiment's history, and so long as a veteran remains will be remembered with naught but kindness and affection.

The quartermaster's sergeant, John C. Jenness, was a good soldier, thoroughly acquainted with his duties, and faithful in discharging them. He was fertile in inventions for killing time, and many a pleasant entertainment was conceived and carried on by him which gave much pleasure throughout the camp. Jenness afterward became first lieutenant of Company I, Heavy Artillery. At the close of the war he enlisted in the 27th Infantry, U. S. A., was appointed in succession second and first lieutenant, and was killed August 2, 1867, in an action with the Indians in Dakota.

Upon another page is given a record of the hospital service and the surgeons in charge, but no record of this department is complete which fails to mention him

whose name is already on the lips of every one in camp that winter—the faithful hospital steward, Albro L. Robinson. He knew how to “minister to a mind diseased,” as well as to the body, and would expel discontent or sorrow by a few kind words as effectually as he served out quinine for the ague or blue pills to the patient who had partaken overmuch of Elder Hook’s mince pies. He died in a ripe old age, loved and esteemed most by those who knew him best.



ALBRO L. ROBINSON.

The band leader, Albert F. Whipple, was a thorough master of his vocation. Of extended and long experience in his profession, he assembled and drilled in music,

a band which reflected great credit upon himself and the regiment. Its members were: Leader, Albert F. Whipple, Lancaster; sergeant, Cyrus E. Burnham, Littleton; George H. Watson, Lancaster; Charles E. McIntire, Lancaster; Sumner Perkins, Gorham; George Dustin, Berlin; Joseph Dustin, Berlin; Daniel Bean, Berlin; Jesse Tuttle, Berlin; Henry Lovejoy, Littleton; Sidney T. Bates, Pelham. This band afterwards served in the Second New Hampshire, and no corps ever left the state with a better band or under a more accomplished leader.

Each company was fortunate in the selection of its non-commissioned officers. First Sergeant Charles E. King of Company A, Clarence S. Grey of Company B, and John

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G. Derby of Company C, were all good soldiers, intelligent orderlies, and faithfully performed their duties. Then there were Sergeants Ezra B. Bennett, Charles A. Larkin, Charles A. Grant, William L. Rowell, George Ham, Christopher W. Harrold, Samuel P. Holt, Hale Chadwick, and a host of others. How many shoulder straps would have been won by these men, had promises been kept and chance for promotion been given them.

The sutler, Frank Smith, knew his business as well as the commander-in-chief knew his duties. He was considerate of "the boys," catered to their wants, was liberal in supplying their needs, and came out of the army with a good reputation and no scratches, excepting such as were marked on the boards of his own shop to the debit of an occasional delinquent soldier. He has since been a respected and prosperous citizen in Lancaster, and has served his town in local offices and in the legislature.

But Elder Hook's "refreshment bureau" on the brow of the hill was a strong rival for favor. The Elder was what the boys called "hot advent." He was always ready to "exhort" at their request, and, writes one, "while he was exhorting, some of them would sneak around and steal his pies." We shall hear more of the Elder later on.

And so the winter wore away; but the recruits promised had not reported for duty, and the draft ordered had been again postponed, and then, as reported, finally abandoned!

There was one unanimous determination in the regiment: in spite of all obstacles, to get to the front in some way and by some means. It was not believed possible that the government would discourage such a determination; but that when the facts were fully presented, the way would be found, and the means provided. Action in this direction was accordingly commenced, but as this too would consume time, it was decided to save expense meanwhile, that the regiment should be furloughed pending the result of further efforts.

CHAPTER XV.

FURLOUGHED.

“O Sergeant, it’s waiting that varies
The misery that hangs on me so!”

December 24, 1862, had been assigned as the day upon which the order for drafting would be enforced, but it was again postponed until the 8th of January, 1863. There was to be no further delay, however; this was to be the final day for which the final order would be issued, and on which there would “positively be no postponement.” But it was argued so strongly against the draft that it would result in ill feeling, and endanger the peace of communities, and that further action on the part of the board would hereafter be declared illegal, the governor changed his mind and gave out officially, December 31, that the draft would not take place. During January other plans for filling the regiment occupied the close attention of the governor and officers in camp, but as none of these could be perfected before early spring, Colonel Kent suggested that to save expense the regiment be furloughed until April 1. The suggestion was acted upon, as shown in the following executive order:

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL’S OFFICE,
CONCORD, February 4, 1863.

Special Order No. 1.

The Seventeenth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers, now encamped at Camp Ethan Colby near this city, is hereby furloughed until Wednesday, April 1, 1863, unless sooner ordered into camp by the competent authority

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Colonel Henry O. Kent, commanding said regiment, is hereby charged with carrying out this order, and will issue such regulations as he may receive from this department, or may deem necessary and proper for the government of its officers and men, and for the care of the public property during such time of furlough.

By order of His Excellency,

NATHANIEL S. BERRY,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

ANTHONY COLBY, *Adjutant-General.*

Upon receipt of this announcement, the following general order was issued:

HEADQUARTERS 17TH N. H. VOLUNTEERS,

CAMP ETHAN COLBY, Feb. 5, 1863.

General Order No. 8.

In compliance with the foregoing order of His Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief, it is hereby ordered as follows:

I. After Monday, February 9, and until further orders, the headquarters of the regiment will be at Lancaster.

II. Leaves of absence to officers will be prepared at these headquarters, and furloughs prepared by the commanders of companies for all men on the rolls of the companies (not reported as deserters) from February 9, 1863, to April 1, 1863, unless sooner ordered to camp. Furloughs will be approved at these headquarters.

III. During said time of furlough the headquarters of Company A will be at Lancaster; of Company B, at Portsmouth; and of Company C, at Seabrook.

IV. All officers will report in person or by letter Monday of each week to the colonel commanding. Company officers at the same time will report the condition of their companies.

V. Privates will report to the non-commissioned officer designated by their captain, and the non-commissioned officers to the commanding officer of their company on Saturday of each week, who will report (as in Paragraph IV) to the colonel commanding.

VI. During the time of furlough, the band will, in like manner, report to Mr. Whipple at Lancaster.

VII. The surgeon will properly pack all hospital stores and see that they are safely stored away.

VIII. Company officers may return to the quartermaster all ordnance and stores (not necessarily retained by the men), who will give receipts for them, and issue again on the return of the companies.

IX. The quartermaster will see that the barracks are put in good order, and closed, and that all public property is gathered together and safely stored for future use.

X. Four watchmen will be detailed by special order to guard both sets of barracks, and will receive extra pay for such duty. They will be under the control and direction of the quartermaster, or any other officer designated.

The reputation of the regiment remains in the care of the men, while absent, the same as here in camp. It is hoped that each and every man will do his duty toward himself and the regiment, and in every way promote its welfare and increase its members by enlisting good men. Should the regiment be filled, those who have been faithful and conducted themselves as *soldiers* will not be forgotten. Their conduct will be noticed by the colonel commanding, who is disposed to do all he can for their promotion.

By order,

HENRY O. KENT,

Colonel 17th N. H. V.

GEORGE A. WAINWRIGHT, *Adjutant.*

Governor Berry was sanguine that upon its return in April the regiment would be speedily filled, and gave assurances that it should be done. Decisive measures were to be taken which would result in putting the command in active service.

It was with mixed feelings of happiness and disappointment that the men broke camp and started for their northern homes at a time when they had hoped to be well at the front doing manly duty in the service of their country. They were glad of an opportunity to revisit once more their families and friends, but disappointed and discouraged that the "exigencies of the service" compelled them to still act the part of non-resistants as well as non-combatants, and that so many obstacles were met with in their faithful and persistent endeavors to do their duty like men, and acquit themselves as many of them afterwards did, like heroes.

But the governor's assurances gave some comfort; the anticipated home-goings were looked forward to with pleas-

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ure; and, although the third district had been depleted of its militia competent for service, it was hoped by individual effort some volunteers might nevertheless be obtained to aid in the governor's plan of filling the ranks and completing the organization.

During the period covered by the furlough, officers and men of the different companies met together in their respective towns to forward regimental interests and enjoy social intercourse. With the same end in view a regimental levee was held in Lancaster, to which all were invited and many came. The exercises were closed by a ball held in the Lancaster House, Tuesday evening, March 24. The floor managers were Captain Jared I. Williams, Lieutenant Ira S. M. Gove, and Frank Smith. Chief Musician Albert F. Whipple directed the music, assisted by a detail from the regimental band. At this gathering all necessary arrangements were made to ensure a prompt return to camp on April 1, and the proper orders were issued.

CHAPTER XVI.

RETURN TO CAMP ETHAN COLBY.

In the cause of right engaged
 Wrongs injurious to redress,
 Honor's war we strongly waged
 But the Heavens denied success.

Burns.

April 1st, 1863, the regiment reported in camp for duty. All officers of the field, staff and line were present, and when the company rolls were called for the first time there were but five absentees.

At this time Governor Berry was in Washington, and on his return a few days later he informed Colonel Kent that the secretary of war had ordered the consolidation of the Seventeenth with the Second Regiment. This news, entirely unexpected after the pledges given, came like a thunderbolt to both officers and men. Bearing in mind the constant efforts of the regiment to make for itself a record in the field; the agreement supposed to be binding, under which all men enlisted in the Third District were to be mustered into this command; the filling of the regiment under this agreement; the withdrawal of nearly seven hundred men to make good deficient quotas in towns of the First and Second districts which were to have made the complement of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth regiments; the departure of these regiments with full ranks, possible only by the superior efforts and zeal of the Seventeenth in being first to fill its command from which the nearly seven hundred volunteers were taken; the subsequent promises and assurances of the executive department that the regiment

should be cared for and its organization completed, and the termination of all hopes by the order now promulgated, it is no wonder that the men were defiant—determined by all peaceable means to resist enforcement of the order. These men had enlisted for the Seventeenth Regiment, and were so mustered. Many were actuated by personal regard for their officers in joining the service; it was indeed a harsh measure that changed all this and was to take them from the command to which they had sworn allegiance and in which were centered so many brilliant hopes and fraternal associations.

Governor Berry said of this action:

“ I visited Washington and laid the case before Secretary Cameron, being very anxious to meet the views of Colonel Kent and his command and have the regiment placed on duty. After many delays and disappointments, it was decided to consolidate the Seventeenth Regiment with the Second New Hampshire Infantry, which was to be ordered home for that purpose. I well remember communicating this decision to Colonel Kent and the regret and disappointment it occasioned to both of us.”

In Secretary Proctor's report of the Committee on Military Affairs he states:

“ The Seventeenth New Hampshire Volunteers was borne upon the rolls as a regiment in the service of the United States between the dates above specified [Oct. 23, 1862—April 16, 1863] under the command of Colonel Kent during which time his orders and requisitions in the enlistment, equipment, organization, sustenance, and discipline of the regiment in that capacity were recognized and duly honored by the national government. He was deprived of his command without fault of his own, against his will, and was wronged out of his chance for honorable distinction by reason of his self-sacrificing devotion to the public good, and this after the country had received the great benefit of his exertions preparatory to the opportunity in which he had a right to expect to perform such service in the field as by education, ability, and high character he was eminently capable of rendering.”

Earnest efforts by the field and line officers were made

through memorials to members of congress, to induce the war department to rescind the order for consolidation and convert the regiment into batteries of artillery, send it out as a battalion, or place it on detached service, that the officers and men might together serve out their enlistment at the front; but none of these requests were granted, and it only remained to submit to the inevitable and accept the stern realities from which there was no escape.

While these matters were pending a meeting of the sergeants of the companies was held to discuss the situation. It was decided to send a committee to "memorialize the governor and council," in a statement prepared from their own standpoint and embodying their ideas of what was right and proper. Sergeants Derby, Larkin, King, and Grey were on this committee. It has never been made officially known how this enterprise resulted. There is no record of the conference in the minutes of council sessions, and Governor Berry was never heard to speak of it. But a rumor which appeared to be well authenticated soon spread that Sergeant Larkin was the orator; that his prelude "Your excellency and gentlemen of the council" was received with some favor; that the "memorializing" was not quite so successful; but that in the midst of his statement of facts, prepared by the combined wisdom of the sergeants, Governor Berry arose and in a brief but emphatic address, during which his right hand clasped the collar of Sergeant Larkin's coat, hinted so unmistakably that the committee would do well to retire without an instant's delay, they all bolted, and stopped not by the wayside—not even at Elder Hook's, until they were once more safely inside the guard lines of Camp Ethan Colby. Rumors of this delegation and its object were already afloat. Its heroic action and successful retreat were duly applauded and the committee became known as the "annex of the governor's council."

The following is Governor Berry's special order :

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
CONCORD, April 16, 1863.

Special Order, No. 2.

The following order has been received by the governor and commander-in-chief from the war department :

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, April 1, 1863.

To His Excellency, N. S. Berry, Governor of New Hampshire, Washington, D. C. :

SIR :—The secretary of war directs that the Second and Seventeenth Regiments of New Hampshire Volunteers be consolidated under your direction, and that supernumerary officers be mustered out of service ; the Second Regiment to retain its organization. The new organization will conform to that prescribed by law for volunteer forces.

I have the honor to be very respectfully sir,

Your obedient servant,

ED. M. CANBY,
Brig. Gen'l and A. A. G.

In accordance with the provisions of the foregoing order and by virtue of the authority in me vested by its provisions, it is hereby ordered,

1st. The consolidation shall be effected this day ; and prior thereto all commissioned officers of the Seventeenth Regiment, and all warrant officers of the same, of whatever grade, commissioned by the colonel of said regiment, are to be mustered out of service.

2nd. It is understood that the band of the Seventeenth Regiment is to serve for the unexpired term of its enlistment, as the regimental band of the Second Regiment ; and that the commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the Seventeenth Regiment mustered out, and the men of the Seventeenth Regiment turned over to the Second are to be paid at the date of transfer, or as soon thereafter as a paymaster can be procured.

3d. The men of the Seventeenth Regiment not mustered out are to be turned over by Colonel Henry O. Kent, commanding said regiment, to the command of Lieut. Col. Edward L. Bailey, commanding the Second Regiment, to serve out the unexpired period of their enlistment.

4th. Col. Henry O. Kent is charged with the execution of the details of this order on the part of the Seventeenth Regiment, and Lieut.

Col. Edward L. Bailey, commanding, on the part of the Second Regiment.

Capt. Charles Holmes, U. S. mustering officer, will muster out and discharge by arrangement with Colonel Kent, the commissioned and non-commissioned officers designated in this order.

In carrying into effect this order the governor regrets the necessity that disbands the Seventeenth Regiment, the more, that during its long and uncertain delay in camp, its conduct has been such as to reflect credit upon its officers and men. The discipline, neatness, and general behaviour of its members, fully warranting the belief of its efficiency, could its ranks have been filled. In joining the Second Regiment, however, its members will become affiliated in one of the best regiments of the service.

By order of His Excellency,

NATHANIEL S. BERRY,
Governor and Commander-in-chief.

ANTHONY COLBY,
Adjutant-General.

CHAPTER XVII.

CONSOLIDATED WITH THE SECOND NEW HAMPSHIRE.

“ It’s a blessed sort of feeling
 Whether you live or die
 To know you ’ve helped your country
 And fought right loyally.”

In accordance with General Canby’s instructions, enforced by Governor Berry, the consolidation was effected April 16th and 17th and the following additional order issued :

HEADQUARTERS 17TH N. H. VOLUNTEERS,
 CONCORD, April 16th, 1863.

General Order No. 11.

In compliance with an order from his excellency, the commander-in-chief, it is hereby ordered as follows :

I. All camp and garrison equipage, and all arms or any public property of whatever description, shall be turned over to the quartermaster, who will receipt for them. The quartermaster will compare the invoice of articles delivered, with the invoice of articles received, accounting for the difference as accounted for on the company returns. Articles missing from his original invoice will be accounted for in a satisfactory manner.

II. The surgeon will take an invoice of all hospital stores originally received, and an invoice of stores on hand, turning over with the invoice of stores expended the hospital stores on hand to Captain Charles S. Holmes, U. S. A., acting quartermaster, who will give receipts for them.

III. Commanders of companies will, at the proper time, transfer all rolls, etc., necessary for the guidance of the officers to whom the men are transferred, in order that each and every man may have justice done him. Commanders of companies shall, after the muster out of non-

commissioned officers, prepare a roll of men remaining, transferred to the Second Regiment, and deliver the same to these headquarters.

By order,

HENRY O. KENT,

Colonel Commanding 17th N. H. V.

GEO. A. WAINWRIGHT,

Adjutant.

The last dress parade of the Seventeenth New Hampshire Infantry was held on the 16th of April, 1863, and it was a sad and affecting occasion. "It made me cry," said a lieutenant afterwards, and indeed there were few dry eyes either in the ranks or among the officers. The general orders were read by the adjutant. The men so designated were honorably discharged and all others transferred to the Second Regiment. Then came the final leavetaking between the officers, their men, and each other, and all was over!

The final entry in the regimental order book should be preserved. It is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS 17TH N. H. VOLS.

CAMP ETHAN COLBY, CONCORD, N. H.

April 17th, 1863.

In obedience to orders from the war department, bearing date April 1, 1863, as promulgated by the governor of New Hampshire, recorded on pages 20 and 21 of this book, and of General Order No. 11 of these headquarters of April 16th, 1863, recorded on page 19 of this book:

The consolidation of this regiment with the Second Regiment N. H. Volunteers was effected April 16th and 17th.

The commissioned and non-commissioned officers and all warrant officers of the Seventeenth Regiment were mustered out of the service April 16th (for non-commissioned and warrant officers, and April 17th for commissioned officers), by Captain Charles Holmes, U. S. Mustering Officer.

The enlisted men were turned over by me, on parade, to Colonel Edward L. Bailey, commanding the Second N. H. Volunteers, and transfer rolls were prepared on the 16th day of April, 1863.

For a record of these officers and men reference is made to the Regimental Descriptive Book.

HENRY O. KENT,

Colonel 17th Regt. N. H. Vols.

A record of the officers mustered out will be found in Adjutant-General's Report, Vol. I for 1865, under title "Seventeenth Regiment," and a record of the enlisted men transferred will be found in Adjutant-General's Report, Vol. I for 1866, under title, "Second Regiment."

It is proper to repeat here in substance a statement already made in the earlier part of this history, that His Excellency, Governor Berry, and the gentlemen who composed his council acted in every emergency as it arose from an honest sense of duty, and should not be held responsible for the existence of those facts which overruled and crushed the regiment. They exhibited a hearty interest in the welfare of the command and deeply regretted the necessity for consolidation. Manifestations of sympathy were general among state officials and prominent citizens of Concord; and it was a common remark that no other regiment had acquitted itself so well in camp, or deserved so largely the respect of the people, for its soldierly behaviour under most adverse circumstances.

Of the immediate causes which brought about the disintegration of one of the best regiments organized during the war, it would be useless to speculate. The facts are as we have stated them,—the result was deplorable; but further discussion would only prove the truth of Pyrrho's maxim:

"And no man knows distinctly anything
And no man ever will."

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICIAL REPORT CONCERNING THE SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT.

'Tis meet that I should tell you now
 How fairly armed and ordered how
 Were men in ranks and men enow
 Had they been mustered.

Adapted.

Indissolubly connected with the history of the regiment are the official documents concerning it and the conclusions drawn from them. It seems proper, therefore, to print in this place the report of Adjutant-General Natt Head, as made to the governor and council, in the official volume issued for the year 1866. It is as follows:

"SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY.

"The circumstances attending this regiment up to the time of its consolidation with the Second Infantry, were such as to make a brief statement in this place concerning it, compiled from official records an act of the simplest justice to its commander, Colonel Henry O. Kent, his officers, and the enlisted men.

"Although the Seventeenth was neither filled nor ordered to the front, the officers and men upon its rolls were commissioned, and enlisted in full expectation of immediate service, and as well as those at the front evinced their patriotism by responding to the call of the country for volunteers.

"In the summer or early autumn of 1862 a call was received by the governor for men sufficient to fill three regiments of infantry. Upon consultation it was determined to apportion this levy between the three congress-

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sional districts of the state; the Fifteenth Regiment to correspond to the First District; the Sixteenth Regiment to the Second District; and the Seventeenth Regiment to the Third District. The field officers of the respective commands were immediately thereafter commissioned and announced accordingly.

“The records of this office show that there were enlisted and mustered into the Seventeenth, and enlisted in the territory originally assigned to it, 791 men; the unfilled quotas in the Third District, at the time of the consolidation of the Seventeenth and Second, with the number 791, more than reaching the minimum number of men required by the regulations for a complete regimental organization.

“While enlistments were progressing, orders were received urging forward the new levies, and it was deemed advisable by the state executive authorities to fill the regiments in their numerical order as fast as men were enlisted.

“Accordingly, those who had volunteered with promptness in the Third District were ordered into the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Regiments consecutively, leaving for the Seventeenth the dilatory levies from the other districts. On the 19th of November, 1862, the regiment was ordered into camp at Concord. Nearly a full company above the required quota of the town had volunteered for it in Lancaster, the residence of the regimental commander and of the line officers of Company A; and it was with reason expected by the regimental officers that the impending draft would soon be resorted to, to fill the ranks.

“A regimental organization was at once perfected, and the drill, discipline and instruction of the command commenced, and scrupulously adhered to. In December, the governor, upon consultation with the state board of drafting commissioners, decided to postpone the state draft; and orders were issued from the same source to reject all substitutes applying for enlistment on the unfilled quotas.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL HEAD'S REPORT.

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“Very few volunteers appeared; and on February 9, 1863, officers and men were furloughed until the first of the succeeding April, at which time the command again reported in camp, cheered by the official assurance, made originally at the time of granting the furloughs, that the regiment would be at once thereafter filled, in order to participate in the spring and summer campaigns of 1863.

“About this time Governor Berry was instructed by the secretary of war to effect the consolidation of the Seventeenth and Second, under such regulations as he might prescribe. On the sixteenth of the same month this order was carried into effect; the officers and non-commissioned officers of the Seventeenth mustered out, and the enlisted men transferred.

“The order effecting this expressed in emphatic terms the approbation of the civil and military authorities of the soldierly deportment of the regiment during its probation, and the press was equally explicit in remarking upon the excellent discipline and deportment that had uniformly characterized the command.

“The men transferred to the Second proved excellent soldiers, behaving like veterans at Gettysburg, and eliciting a special order of commendation from the colonel of that regiment at the expiration of their time of service.

“The commissioned officers of the Seventeenth used all honorable exertions to fill the ranks, and to be permitted to remain with the men, some of them declining other positions, when the fate of the regiment was involved in doubt, in order to share its fortunes. Various memorials were also presented by them, praying that the regiment might be assigned, in its then state, to special duty.

“When the consolidation was effected, it had long been a matter of official certainty that the failure in filling and forwarding the Seventeenth, was in no degree attributable to its officers, but rather that they had used every exertion to

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that end; men in sufficient number having been actually enlisted, who in accordance with the presumed exigencies of the service, had been given to other commands.

“Every indication observable, relative to discipline, drill, and instruction, proved the fitness of the officers of the Seventeenth for duty; and the excellence of the men, together with their attachment to their original officers and organization, added to the regrets that followed the consolidation.

“In the honorable record of the New Hampshire regiments, the officers and men of the Seventeenth New Hampshire Infantry should have honorable mention, as citizens who performed their entire duty under discouraging circumstances, with steady promptitude and consistent patriotism.”



NATT HEAD.

No man had been more familiar with the practical workings and official actions of the state departments in connection with the various infantry regiments than Adjutant-General Head. He was on the ground, had a keen perception and comprehensive opinion of affairs as

they arose; and with the records in his office to guide him wrote this report from an executive and judicial standpoint. It is a faithful telling of the story by an impartial witness, and an upright man. General Head was afterwards elected governor of the state.

CHAPTER XIX.

GOVERNOR BERRY'S STORY OF THE REGIMENT.

For none who knew him need be told
 A warmer heart death ne'er made cold.

Burns.

Governor Berry was at all times anxious that justice should be accorded to the regiment, and never ceased to regret his own inability to complete its organization and send it to the front. When, in later years, it seemed necessary, in order to ensure for all time the proper status of the regiment, that an enabling act should be passed by congress, he cheerfully, and with many expressions of good will accompanying it, furnished the following statement to be used for that purpose. Although occasional extracts from this statement appear in the preceding pages, it seems best to reproduce it here in its entirety, that it may become a part of the historical record, in the completed form in which it was first prepared by the ex-governor :

To the Congress of the United States :

I, Nathaniel S. Berry, now of Bristol, in the county of Grafton and state of New Hampshire, make this statement for use by Henry O. Kent of Lancaster, in said state, in the matter of Senate bill No. 1129, now pending, for the recognition of Henry O. Kent as colonel of the Seventeenth New Hampshire Volunteers.

I was elected governor of the state of New Hampshire in March, A. D., 1861, and was inaugurated in June following. I was again elected in 1862, and served as governor until June, 1863. During this period the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Infantry Regiments were enlisted for the war. Only the Heavy Artillery was organized after my term expired, and

only two regiments, the First and Second Infantry, were raised before I took office as governor.

When I was inaugurated governor, Henry O. Kent, whom I had for some years previously well known, was acting under a commission of my predecessor, Governor Ichabod Goodwin, as assistant adjutant-general, with the rank of colonel, at Portsmouth, N. H., where the Second New Hampshire Infantry was then in camp, and where state troops were holding Fort Constitution under authority of Major-General John E. Wool, United States Army.

Colonel Kent had been a cadet, and was a graduate of a military academy (Norwich University), and had been under orders of the governor and adjutant-general in enlisting and organizing the earlier troops from the state from the date of hostilities. He was continued in this duty by me during the recruiting of 1861. I understood that his services at the front were at all times at the disposal of the state, whenever I might call for them.

In 1862 he was elected to the legislature from Lancaster, and was chairman of the Military Committee of the House, shaping the legislation of that year, relative to the volunteers and militia.

In the autumn of 1862, President Lincoln issued a call for 300,000 volunteers, the quota of New Hampshire being three regiments. The governor and executive council, in determining how this quota should be raised, consulted sundry of the public and military men of the state; among these, from his familiarity with the state, his prior connection with the service, and his position in the legislature, was Colonel Kent.

He suggested that the three regiments called for be assigned respectively to the three Congressional districts of the state as then constituted. This plan was adopted, and it was decided to organize the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Infantry regiments, in the First, Second, and Third Congressional districts; to appoint their field officers and authorize them to recruit for their respective commands.

John W. Kingman was appointed colonel of the Fifteenth Regiment, James Pike, of the Sixteenth Regiment, and Henry O. Kent, of the Seventeenth Regiment, and said regiments were ordered into camp at Concord, consecutively.

Colonel Kent's commission as colonel was dated October 23, 1862. He immediately set about the work assigned him, and the records of the adjutant-general's office show that 791 men volunteered in the Third Congressional District.

The Fifteenth and Sixteenth regiments being in camp, but not full, by reason of the failure of some towns in the First and Second Con-

gressional Districts to fill their quotas, and the War Department urging haste in forwarding regiments, men and companies from the Third Congressional District were ordered into these regiments, the intention being to supply their places in the Seventeenth by filling these quotas for that regiment at a later period.

As a result of this policy, the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Regiments were sent to the front early in November, 1862. The Seventeenth Regiment was ordered into the barracks vacated by them during the same month.

It became difficult to secure enlistments to fill these laggard quotas, and thus the Seventeenth never had men enough to *muster* its colonel. A full regimental organization was, however, effected by Colonel Kent about the middle of November, 1862, and drill, discipline, and instruction were continued by him.

He was fully recognized as colonel, both by the state and national authorities, his requisitions for subsistence, arms, medical supplies, quarters, etc., always being fully recognized, both at Concord and Washington. He was in direct command of his men and remained in camp with them continuously.

Unable, as the governor and his executive council viewed the situation, to fill the Seventeenth Regiment by volunteers, and a state draft having been abandoned, in February I directed that it be furloughed until April. I visited Washington and laid the case before Secretary Cameron, being very anxious to meet the views of Colonel Kent and his command and have the regiment placed on duty. After many delays and disappointments, it was decided to consolidate the Seventeenth Regiment with the Second New Hampshire Infantry, which was to be ordered home for that purpose. I well remember communicating this decision to Colonel Kent, and the regret and disappointment it occasioned to both of us.

In this matter of consolidation Colonel Kent was recognized throughout as colonel in command of a regiment. The secretary of war so understood it, and in the general orders issued by me, under his directions, to complete his purpose, the United States mustering officer was directed to proceed in certain matters of detail according to the instructions he should receive from Col. Henry O. Kent, commanding the Seventeenth Regiment New Hampshire Infantry Volunteers.

The Second New Hampshire Infantry, Lieut. Col. Edward L. Bailey commanding, arrived in Concord on furlough. The muster-out and transfer rolls were made, and on the 16th day of April, 1863, Colonel Kent paraded his regiment and turned the men over to Lieutenant-Colonel Bailey, by whom they were incorporated in the Second New Hampshire Volunteers.

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Colonel Kent was paid by the State of New Hampshire as of his grade of colonel, and the United States reimbursed the state for such expenditure.

From the time of his commission, October 23, 1862, until his discharge under War Department order in April, 1863, by reason of the consolidation of the regiments, Colonel Kent served as colonel in the actual work of enlisting, commanding, instructing, and disciplining his men. No question was raised during this time as to his status as colonel. He did his full duty honorably and well, and made strenuous exertions that his regiment might be filled and go to the front. His men were so well disciplined by him that at the close of the Gettysburg campaign they were thanked in special orders by Colonel Bailey of the Second, with special reference by him to Colonel Kent, for their soldierly qualities and bravery.

Colonel Kent was commissioned to raise a regiment; he did raise a regiment. Many of his men by the exigencies of the times were taken from him, but he organized and commanded as a regiment what were left him. If any action is needed to place beyond question his rank and status, I have no hesitation in saying that it will only be an act of justice long delayed to perfect such action.

NATHANIEL S. BERRY.

February 16, 1892.

CHAPTER XX.

RECOGNITION BY CONGRESS.

We live in deeds, not years, in thoughts, not breaths;
 In feelings, not in figures on a dial.
 We should count time by heart throbs. He most lives
 Who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best.

Bailey.

The enabling act referred to in the previous chapter was for the purpose of placing upon record in the war department as a distinct and legally constituted integral part of the troops in the War of the Rebellion, the Seventeenth New Hampshire Infantry. Such action became necessary—not from any doubt as to the regiment's position—for that never existed—but owing to imperfect records and careless transmission of rolls and other evidence from one department to another. The bill received careful examination, and was favorably reported in each branch of congress.

Notwithstanding the annoyance to the reader of too much repetition, it is believed the object of this work will be better attained by giving here in full the report on the bill of Senator Proctor of Vermont, ex-secretary of war, and chairman of the committee on military affairs.

It should be stated, however, in connection therewith, that the suggestion in the second paragraph, "to prevent any pay or allowance, etc.," originated with Colonel Kent himself and not with the committee. His sole object was to obtain a proper recognition for the regiment and its officers. The report is as follows:

98 *SEVENTEENTH NEW HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT.*FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION.
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Proctor, from the committee on military affairs, submitted the following report :

The committee on military affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1129) for the relief of Henry O. Kent, has had the same under consideration and submit the following favorable report :

The committee recommend that the bill be amended so as to prevent Colonel Kent from receiving any pay or allowance which might be due him by reason of the passage of this bill, and when so amended the committee recommend that the bill pass.

Under the call of President Lincoln, dated Aug. 4, 1862, for 300,000 volunteers the State of New Hampshire was required to organize three regiments, one in each of the Congressional districts of the state, and field officers were appointed by the governor of the state for each regiment, with the understanding that the recruits enlisted in the three districts were to belong to the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Regiments of New Hampshire Volunteers respectively. On the 23d day of October, A. D. 1862, Henry O. Kent, of Lancaster, in the Third Congressional district, was by the governor duly appointed and commissioned colonel of the Seventeenth Regiment, and proceeded to raise troops and to organize the regiment from that district. Under this arrangement there were enlisted, as shown by the report of the adjutant-general of the state, 791 men from the Third district, who belonged, by the assignment referred to, in Colonel Kent's command. The Fifteenth and Sixteenth regiments, assigned to the First and Second districts, not being filled by reason of the failure of some of the towns to raise their quotas, and there being great pressure for troops in the field, made by the war department upon the state authorities, it was determined by the latter to transfer the men raised in the Third district for Colonel Kent's regiment to the Fifteenth and Sixteenth, thereby completing those regiments and hurrying them to the front. This was accordingly done, leaving Colonel Kent with but a small proportion of his men.

The Fifteenth and Sixteenth left the state in the month of November, 1862. Colonel Kent's regimental organization occupied the camp vacated by the Fifteenth and continued there under his command from the 19th day of November, 1862, until the 16th day of April, 1863, excepting while a portion of the men were furloughed to save expense. Great exertions were made to fill the regiment by Colonel Kent, who

was an able, accomplished, and popular officer; but owing to the extreme depletion of the arms-bearing population of the state and the necessity of filling the ranks of the older regiments, which was continually being done largely as the result of Colonel Kent's efforts during the same period, it was found to be impossible to thus complete his regiment.

Thereupon various efforts were made to obtain service for the regimental organization as it stood, but it was finally determined, on full consultation with the president and Secretary Cameron, that it would be better to transfer the Seventeenth bodily into the ranks of the Second New Hampshire Volunteers; and this was accordingly done, with the exception of the commissioned and non-commissioned officers, who were mustered out under an existing general order. They served out their unexpired time as soldiers of the Seventeenth New Hampshire Volunteers, under the command of the officers and as a part of the Second Regiment. As such they participated in the Battle of Gettysburg, and were thanked by Colonel Bailey, of the Second New Hampshire Volunteers, for the disciplined valor they displayed in that decisive battle of the war by a regimental order, in which great praise was bestowed upon Colonel Kent and his officers of the Seventeenth for the unusual skill, steadiness, and efficiency of their deportment in the field. Several members of the regiment are pensioned as soldiers of the Seventeenth New Hampshire Volunteers. The other field officers, and most of the company and non-commissioned officers, were distributed as officers or privates in various other organizations.

Subsequent to the organization of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Regiments one full company and part of another, in all about 125 men, were added to the Seventeenth Regiment from the other Congressional districts, who, with the 791 men belonging to Colonel Kent's regiment as enlisted from the Third district, would have made the total number under his command 916 men—considerably more than the number entitling him to muster into the service of the United States as colonel of the regiment.

At the outbreak of the war Colonel Kent began enlisting men at his home in Lancaster, immediately raising a large part of Company F, of the Second New Hampshire Volunteers, but being a graduate of the military university of Norwich, Vt., and having much ability in business affairs, the inexperienced state authorities in the hurried organization of troops found his services indispensable, and from a sense of duty he sacrificed his desire to go into the field in order to remain in the state as assistant adjutant-general, in which capacity he aided the

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government greatly during the early part of the war, constantly holding himself in readiness to go into the active service whenever the authorities desired. During the whole war he displayed great patriotic activity in other ways as well as in the capacity of a colonel of volunteers, in which he actually served from October 23, 1862, until April 16, 1863, although for the reasons herein set forth he was never formally mustered.

The Seventeenth New Hampshire Volunteers was borne upon the rolls as a regiment in the service of the United States between the dates above specified, under the command of Colonel Kent, during which time his orders and requisitions in the enlistment, equipment, organization, and sustenance, and discipline of the regiment in that capacity were recognized and duly honored by the national government. He was deprived of his command without fault of his own, against his will, and was wronged out of his chance for honorable distinction by reason of his self-sacrificing devotion to the public good, and this after the country had received the great benefit of his exertions preparatory to the opportunity which he had a right to expect, to perform such service in the field, as by education, ability, and high character he was eminently capable of rendering.

He asks nothing of a pecuniary nature, the general government having paid the full compensation of the Seventeenth Regiment of New Hampshire Volunteers, officers and men, as such, in full.

He only asks recognition upon the military records of his country as colonel of the regiment of which he was in fact the colonel, but which without legislation he cannot receive by reason of a technical failure of the general law of 1884 as construed by the war department.

On October 13, 1886, Colonel Kent asked the war department for recognition as colonel of the Seventeenth Regiment under the act of June 3, 1884, the language of that act being as follows :

Any person duly appointed and commissioned shall be considered as commissioned to the grade therein named from the date when his commission was issued by competent authority, and shall be entitled to all pay and emoluments as if actually mustered at that date, provided that at the date of his commission he was actually performing the duties of his grade, or if not so performing such duties, then from such time after the date of his commission as he may actually have entered upon such duties, and provided that this act and the resolution hereby amended shall be construed to apply only to those cases where the commission bears date prior to June 20, 1863, or after that date when their commands were not below the minimum number required by existing laws and regulations.

It seemed to Colonel Kent and those who in his behalf urged that he be accorded recognition as colonel that his case came clearly within this act of June 3, 1884.

(1) He had been appointed and commissioned as colonel by the governor of New Hampshire, and had actually received the full pay and emoluments of that grade, and the amounts paid him had been reimbursed by the United States to the state of New Hampshire.

(2) He had actually performed the duties of his grade for the full time of his service.

(3) His commission bore date prior to June 20, 1863, namely, October 23, 1862; so that the fact that his command did not reach the minimum was under the law explicitly no obstacle to his recognition.

But the application for recognition under this act of June 3, 1884, was denied by the war department by letter of October 19, 1886, on the ground that the act was not intended to apply to original vacancies but only to those happening when regiments in the service were reduced below the required minimum.

Thus defeated in his commendable and honorable efforts to secure from the war department that recognition as colonel, to which he considered himself as fairly and equitably entitled, Colonel Kent has been compelled to appeal to congress for a statute declaring him entitled to such recognition. The bill carries with it no pay, allowances, or emoluments whatever, for, as has been stated, he was fully paid as colonel by the state of New Hampshire, which has been reimbursed by the general government.

His motive is not mercenary nor wholly selfish. Having done what he could in the emergency of the Union to reach the field of battle in its defense, and having labored assiduously in the organization and the command of a body of troops, the soldiers of which faithfully served during the war, and being balked in his purpose by annoying circumstances beyond his own control, he has a natural desire to perfect and complete his military record according to the actual facts, and to stand officially and formally recorded among the Union soldiers of the war. His motive is commendable, and to gratify his honorable desire does not harm the government, and is only an act of simple justice fairly due to a faithful public servant.

A complete statement of the facts made by the Hon. Nathaniel S. Berry, the war governor of New Hampshire, who still survives full of years and honors, and also a war department memorandum of December 13, 1889, are made a part of this report.

The bill was warmly supported by both the senators from New Hampshire, and by distinguished senators and representatives from all parts of the Union. As already stated, it passed both branches of congress and passed them both unanimously. Great credit for this action is due Senator William E. Chandler and Ex-Senator Henry W. Blair—the latter the original captain of one of the Third District companies in the Fifteenth Regiment and then major and lieutenant-colonel of that command serving with distinction in the Port Hudson campaign.

Senator Chandler's long and distinguished public career emphasized the value of his cordial support of the measure, and later his encouragement and aid in the preparation of this history while reflecting great honor upon his love of impartial justice, has secured the appreciation and regard of the Seventeenth Infantry.

CHAPTER XXI.

SEVENTEENTH MEN IN THE SECOND REGIMENT AND AT GETTYSBURG.

O, why the deuce should I repine
And be an ill-foreboder?
I'm twenty-three, and five feet nine,
I'll go! and be a sodjer.

Burns.

It was a pretty severe test of the character and disposition of the men of the Seventeenth to witness calmly the disintegration of their own regiment, and, after all the promises made, to be forced into another command not of their own choosing. But they acquitted themselves like men, and showed the kind of stuff they were made of. Indeed, the Second would have been their choice under any circumstances. It had an unsurpassed record, was composed of veterans with whom they quickly fraternized, its officers were distinguished for military ability and experience, and our men were received with open arms and a true spirit of comradeship. So that when the regiment left the state, May 18, 1863, they were already quite at home in its ranks; and their after record proves them to have been in every way entitled to a place among the best for deeds of bravery and daring in the old Second, which was filled with heroes. It was barely six weeks after the forming of this alliance that these men received their baptism of fire in the historic Battle of Gettysburg.

Gettysburg ranks among the decisive battles of the world. It turned the tide of victory, called a halt to the invading forces of Lee, sent him back to Virginia with an army so crippled and decimated that it never recovered

from the blow, and restored the wavering confidence of the North, which by successive reverses was greatly in need of just such a result. It was an object lesson in military tactics, an exhibition of superior military knowledge and scientific combinations, by experienced commanders; but, above all, of personal courage, indomitable valor, and heroic self-sacrifice on the part of both officers and men. In the three days' fight our losses were, in killed, 2,834; wounded, 13,709; missing, 6,643—a total of 23,186. The Confederate losses from same causes were 31,621.

Colonel Martin A. Haynes, in his regimental history, gives a graphic description of the record made for itself by the New Hampshire Second in this memorable battle. The following extracts are but a fair illustration of the entire chapter, as it appears in that publication:

“Colonel Bailey, while taking a view from a point of observation near the Emmitsburg road, noted the rapid advance of a column of massed battalions. He watched it just long enough to determine that it was a genuine column of attack with no skirmishers thrown forward, and that it was pushing directly for the battery the Second was supporting, and would be upon it in a very few minutes. He ran with all speed to General Graham, meeting him some distance to the rear of the Second, gave him warning, and suggested that the Second should charge. ‘Yes, for God’s sake, go forward!’ replied Graham.

“The Second came to their feet with a great sigh of relief. They had begun to chafe in the leash. Despite many casualties, there were probably more than three hundred men still left to ‘go forward.’ No time was wasted on frills—only a moment for a hasty alignment. There was not time even to rally Company B into the line, and most, if not all, of its men were left at their work about the Wentz house. Besides, they appeared to be fully engaged just then. The lieutenant in command of the battery was seen to be spiking his guns, indicating that he considered them as good as lost. He was not acquainted with his supports. It is safe to say that no battery commander in the Third Corps would ever have done that so long as he had the Second New Hampshire with him. But this battery had been very nearly silenced for some time by the overpowering rebel fire and its commander simply lost his nerve.

“ ‘Forward! guide centre!’ and the Second was off. One of the battery lieutenants with the aid of a corporal, was training one of the guns upon the head of the advancing column, and just as the Second passed the double-shotted piece was discharged. Simultaneously came the order to charge, and with a roar of defiance from three hundred throats, the Second went tearing down the slope. They did not have to hunt for the enemy—there he was, right before them. The rebels halted a moment, in dazed surprise at this devil’s whirlwind which had been let loose upon them. It seemed to be a halt involuntary and without orders. Those ragged veterans saw it ‘meant business.’ The savage, confident dash of the charge was suggestive of a heavy support behind, and there was not much time for them to stop and think the matter over. They did what any other body of troops would have done under like circumstances—about faced, and went back as fast as they could run for a new start.

“On went the Second, in a southwest course, about one hundred and fifty yards, through the peach orchard, its right wing out at its angle and partly across the Emmitsburg road. A sharp fire was maintained upon those fleeing rebels until they reached a little depression in the fields and piled into it out of sight. There was some difficulty in halting the Second. Its blood was up, and many of the men seemed to think that now was the time to go into Richmond. But they were at length cooled down, and the regiment was quickly moved a little to the left, along the line of a rail fence at the southerly end of the orchard, its right resting on the road.

“The fire was now directed, at the left oblique, upon a body of troops about three hundred and fifty yards to the front and left, who were moving by their right flank, in two lines, nearly parallel with the front of the Second. At this time the Third Maine came tearing down the slope, lined up on the left of the Second, and joined in the firing; while the Sixty-eighth Pennsylvania came in upon the right of the Second, forming at right angles with its line, facing west, along the Emmitsburg road. Many regiments fought in *a* peach orchard at Gettysburg, but the three above enumerated were the only ones who formed in a line in ‘*the*’ peach orchard of that day.

* * * * *

“Following the Second’s charge, there came for a brief time a lull in the fire of the rebel artillery. The rebels were evidently sizing up and getting the range of the new disposition of troops which had been thrust forward in their faces, and Barksdale was meantime reorganizing his somewhat disordered column of attack. Then came the storm.

Every rebel gun was let loose until the peach orchard seemed to be almost moving in the windage of hurtling metal. Under cover of this tremendous fire, the final, decisive assault was made by Barksdale. Formed by battalions in mass in line of battle, his troops swept steadily forward. From their direction it was to be seen that their right, unless checked, would enter the peach orchard somewhere on the line held by the Sixty-eighth Pennsylvania. The Second directed its fire, at the right oblique, full upon the advancing column, but it pushed forward with magnificent determination, its gray masses rising and falling with the inequalities of the ground, now sinking into a depression, and then bursting over a swell, but always onward. The Sixty-eighth, which had been losing heavily, withdrew up the slope before the impact came, and immediately after, the Third Maine also fell back. The charging column, its front now blazing with the fire of small arms, advanced across the unprotected right flank of the Second.

“The subsequent evolutions of the regiment could only have been performed by troops of superlative discipline and nerve. The regiment was about faced and retired, making a change of front to the rear while marching. Half way through the peach orchard, it halted and maintained a sharp fire until again overtopped, when the movement was repeated, bringing the regiment over the crest and almost directly facing the Emmitsburg road. Here there were a few moments of very close and very ugly work, when, being entirely unsupported, the regiment was drawn back a short distance, under cover somewhat of the eastern slope of the ridge.

* * * * *

“It was close, stubborn, and deadly work—this last stand of the Second. The *Compte de Paris* well characterized the peach orchard fight by a single word, ‘murderous.’ The Third Maine and Sixty-eighth Pennsylvania made a gallant attempt to come to the Second’s support, charging up into the terrible fire to prolong the line upon the right; but it was too hot for them, and they did not reach the position.

* * * * *

“Nearly three fifths of the Second Regiment were down, and the men still left, planted amid their dead and wounded comrades, were standing up to their work as steadily and unflinchingly as though not a man had been hit. Had occasion required, they were in the spirit to stop right there until three fifths of those yet on their feet had been knocked over. But it was only a waste of lives for a handful of men to remain alone and unsupported in such a slaughter-pen. The Second was about faced, and in regimental line moved down the slope in per-

fect order, and taking with it such of its wounded as could be carried along. Approaching the new line, where several batteries were in position, the regiment broke into column from its left (now become the right) and passed to the east, left in front, receiving, as it moved along the line of the artillery, round upon round of cheers from the battery men, who had been interested spectators of the closing scenes at the peach orchard.

* * * * *

“The Second took three hundred and fifty-four officers and enlisted men into the fight. Its loss as officially reported was one hundred and ninety-three. Three commissioned officers were killed and eighteen wounded—four, mortally—but three escaping unhurt out of twenty-four. Out of three hundred and thirty enlisted men, seventeen were reported killed, one hundred and nineteen wounded, and thirty-six missing. The mortally wounded swelled the Second’s death roll to forty-seven—over thirteen per cent. of the number engaged.”

A fitting termination to Colonel Haynes’s narrative is the final paragraph in Colonel Bailey’s official report of the battle :

“This battalion entered the fight with a firm determination to do or die, and the long lists of fallen comrades already submitted will show how well that resolution was kept. When all did so well, it would be invidious to make comparisons. Let it suffice to say they did their part as became the sons of the old Granite State. For our fallen braves who have so gloriously perished fighting for their country we drop a comrade’s tear,—while we would extend our heartfelt sympathy to those dear ones far away, who find the ties of kindred and friends thus rudely severed, and for those who must suffer untold agony and pain through long weeks of convalescence, our earnest sympathy, yet leaving them to the watchful care of Him who will not prove unmindful of their necessities.”

A newspaper correspondent of the period already quoted in preceding pages, wrote :

“In the Battle of Gettysburg, this [Second] regiment which had never flinched on any battlefield sustained its noble reputation. And all honor to the Seventeenth boys! They went into the thickest of the fight with the bravery of veterans. Strange as it may seem, these men, who had never been under fire before, sustained a more severe loss, proportionately, than any other company.”

The colonel of the old Seventeenth happening to be in Washington during the autumn of '63 was present by invitation as a staff officer and member of the presidential party at the consecration of the Gettysburg cemetery. After the ceremonies had been completed, riding around the field he found and brought back from Sherfey's peach orchard an exploded shell, fired from the rebel lines at the men of the Seventeenth. This shell now does duty as a paper weight upon the colonel's library table.

We cannot otherwise so well close this chapter as by quoting the prophetic words of President Lincoln :

“ Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now, we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation, so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that our nation might live. It is fitting that we should do this ; but, in a larger sense, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far beyond anything we can do. The world will little note, nor long remember, what *we* say here ; but it can never forget what *they* did here. It is for us, the living, rather to dedicate ourselves to the unfinished work which they, who fought here, have thus far so nobly advanced ; to consecrate ourselves to the great task remaining ; and to gather from the graves of these honored dead increased devotion to that cause for which they gave their lives. Here let us resolve that they shall not have died in vain ; that this nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom ; and that government *of* the people, *by* the people, and *for* the people shall not perish forever from the earth.”

CHAPTER XXII.

COMRADE WHIPPLE'S DIARY.

Then gather 'round my comrades
And hear a soldier tell
How full of honor was the day
When every man did well.

Tupper.

Comrade Albert F. Whipple of Lancaster, who as principal musician of the Seventeenth organized its excellent regimental band, voluntarily joined the Second at the time of consolidation, was appointed band master, and became closely identified in all the Second's movements until mustered out with the Seventeenth contingent when their term of service expired. He has kindly prepared for use in the compilation of this history a copy of his diary, kept day by day in field and camp, from which the following extracts are taken :

“ When the Civil War began, and the rebels fired on Fort Sumter I had no desire to join the army. I was offered the position as band master in the Fifth New Hampshire by Colonel Cross, and he urged me quite hard to take it, but I declined. But after Colonel Kent received his appointment to recruit the Seventeenth with a company from Lancaster and vicinity, I was anxious to go with them, but should never have thought of going under any other consideration than with Colonel Kent and our other friends. I enlisted in the Seventeenth, Oct. 15, 1862, as a musician, and received orders to enlist a band. Enlisted before going into camp, Perkins of Gorham, George Dustin, Joseph Dustin, Daniel C. Bean, and Jesse Tuttle, all of Berlin, Henry Lovejoy and Cyrus E. Burnham of Littleton, and George H. Watson of Lancaster. Enlisted a Mr. Bates soon after going into camp. I received my warrant as band master Nov. 22, 1862, and Cyrus E.

Burnham his as band sergeant same date. On the same day we were mustered into the U. S. service. Upon return to camp, April 1st, enlisted Charles E. McIntire of Lancaster as a member of the band. Made good improvement while in camp up to the time of our transfer to the Second Regiment, April 16, 1863. Colonel Bailey detailed from the Second five new members. They were good musicians.

“ Broke camp and left Concord for Washington the last of May. Our first halt was Worcester. Band played some very choice pieces and were heartily cheered. The next stopping place was Philadelphia, where the band headed the regiment and marched from one depot to the other, quite a long distance. Our regiment created quite an excitement, a large crowd of people following us, and the band received many compliments, but many were the regrets of the band that we were not at the head of the Seventeenth, as we expected to be when we enlisted. In Baltimore the band played in the streets and the crowd very much excited called for ‘ John Brown,’ saying ‘ Give it to us loud and strong.’ We reached Washington and went into camp on Capitol Hill.

“ *June 11, 1863.*—Broke camp in the morning and took boat for Acquia Creek, then cars for Stoneman Station where we camped for the night.

“ *June 12.*—Broke camp at 5 a. m., and marched fourteen miles, halting at noon; traveled miles without seeing a house. We find many dead horses on the roadside. It is disagreeable on the road after an army has passed.

“ *June 13.*—Marched twenty-five miles; went into camp at Rappahannock Station. It is hard to get water. I think many times I would give anything for a drink of our spring water at home!

“ *June 14.*—It is a common practice of the soldiers to go out foraging. Some of these parties drove a number of pigs into the opening near the camp, and the soldiers, arming themselves with clubs, tried to capture them. The pigs were wild; but they managed to get them. We have to be very still because we are on one side of the Rappahannock and the rebels on the other, almost within speaking distance. It begins to look like a battle. There seems to be a movement of the whole army. Anyone at home that never saw the movements of an army cannot think what an undertaking it is to move such a large number of men.

“ *June 24.*—Camped near a small house and fine well of water. I went over to the well to fill my canteen and found the house filled with soldiers. I went to the door and looked in; saw an old lady and a

middle-aged lady—it was their home. The soldiers were taking everything they could from the house—even bread from the oven the ladies were baking for their own use. I went back and told Lieut.-Col. Carr, and we came to the house together. As we entered a soldier came down from the chamber with a small ham. The old lady tried to take it from him. ‘Why do you come and rob us lone women and take all we have to live on?’ she said. The soldier replied that he was hungry, and the woman answered: ‘God forbid you from fighting for a government that will not feed you, and robs us of what little we have. Colonel Carr then stepped forward and said, ‘Hold on! I do n’t say you shall not have the ham, but let us talk it over. Have you not got a mother, sister, or some relative at home? How would you like to have an army do to your relatives at home as you are doing here?’ The soldier got right out and then Colonel Carr talked to the other soldiers and told me to go to the adjutant and have him send a guard to protect the house.

“*July 2.*—Broke camp at four in the morning, but did not move until daylight. Marched very fast five miles and halted for half an hour. Arrived early in Gettysburg. Brigade formed in line of battle. Skirmishing very near the road we came in on and in a short time the rebels occupied it. Not very severe fighting until seven o’clock, and then it was terrific. Our regiment lost heavily during the day and looks bad! We have lost seven officers and one half of the men in killed, wounded, and missing, but they did their duty, as they always have done before. The band played to the brigade at dusk and was ordered to play national airs. When the orders are given to load, I feel as if I must go with them, and I went to Colonel Bailey and told him so. He replied, ‘Wait, and if they need you it will be time then for you to go in.’ Our regiment walked at the head of the brigade on to the battlefield that day. The brigade commander overheard my conversation with Colonel Bailey in regard to my going into battle, and ordered me to take the band to the rear and to hold ourselves in readiness to play when they made a charge.

“*July 3.*—Third corps was relieved by the Sixth last night and fell to the rear. Moved to the front early this morning. The Third corps was double-quickened into position to support a battery under a very heavy fire. The band was at the head of the brigade and remained until the brigade formed to make a charge, when, having nothing but their instruments, they were ordered to the rear.

“*July 4.*—Rebels commenced their retreat.

“*July 5.*—Strolled over the battlefield; find men and horses piled all

together in places, every soldier lying on the battlefield has been robbed by the sharks who follow the army for that purpose. Take another stroll over the battlefield finding one of the dead soldiers, and a letter by his side from his mother and his sister, congratulating him on his success in escaping with his life thus far, and saying they should look forward for the time when he would return home and that that would be the happiest day of their lives.

“*July 11.*—The officers and men are very anxious to meet the enemy again. They think we have them where we can take them, and want it to rain hard so the rebels cannot get over the river. The soldiers are getting tired of the war and think if they can capture Lee’s army the war must close very soon and they can go home to their families and friends. If the soldiers could be led on now, I think there is no equal number that could stand before them.

“*July 16.*—I am almost worn out—severe dysentery. My boots begin to give out. Many of the men are barefoot and very ragged. We can draw no clothing.

“*July 20.*—Our cavalry had a little brush with the rebels, but the rebels ran. Sick, and feel as though I must fall behind, but it is not safe, for I do not wish to go to Richmond with the rebels.

“*July 22.*—This town is called Piedmont. After supper the band was ordered to corps headquarters. Gen. French is in command. He occupies a house which belonged to rebel Col. Ashbury, killed in Gen. Banks’ retreat. It is a fine house,—built after the form of the White House at Washington. Several women were present, most of them rebels.

“*July 23.*—Marched through Fairville. Some quite decent looking buildings but most of them look bad. Many of the houses are built of a flat rock very plenty in Virginia. The stone looks very much like the stone laid in walls between Lancaster and Whitefield. We halted three miles outside this town. Cavalry had passed by with rebel prisoners, and halted at foot of Manassas Gap. Army moves as though there was a battle near. A general movement at 3 o’clock. Battle has commenced. General Mead is on the field; hospitals are prepared; ambulances are ready for the wounded and everything indicates a hard fight. At 4.30, heavy infantry firing; our forces advance driving the rebels. A rebel battery opens. At dark all is quiet along the line. The rebels seem to occupy the best position on the highest ground. Several rebels captured.

“*July 24.*—Considerable picket firing. Our troops in line of battle. Our troops advance driving the rebels before them. Our army follows

them to Front Royal and returns at 4 p. m. It proved to be a part of rebel General Ewall's force.

"All the women here must be rebels if you can judge from their looks. The fields are covered with blackberries. They are very nice. It seems hard to look upon this country and see the destruction caused by the army. Railroad tracks taken up and every rail is crooked. If a farmer has a horse, cow, sheep, pigs or poultry the army takes it and uses it without asking for it. I see stacks of wheat raised last year and not yet threshed. Fields of grain are standing, suffering to be cut. Many fields of grain are tramped down by the army and destroyed. Farmers have nothing to encourage them. If they harvest their produce they are liable to have it taken from them. I cannot blame them for not liking the army. It deals destruction wherever it goes. Many will say that the people are poor and ignorant, but we can look at home and see how many we have about us that do precisely as their leaders tell them to do. It is easier to see faults in others than it is in ourselves.

"My boots are getting very bad. I am afraid I shall have to go barefoot. I cannot get any more at present. We came near meeting with an accident today. While the regiment was in ad-

advance, Colonel Bailey returned with his blacksmith and took possession of a shop to have his horse shod. While there the owner got him into his house, gave him a dinner and tried to detain him. Our infantry withdrew and left the colonel behind. The rebel cavalry followed our cavalry and Colonel Bailey was cut off. But there happened to be one spare road, and the colonel being well mounted just barely escaped. Would have been a prisoner if detained three minutes longer.

"*July 26.*—The Second Regiment has received orders detaching it from the Jersey brigade and is to return to Washington. The Twelfth New Hampshire joined us and afterwards the Fifth.



ALBERT F. WHIPPLE.

“*July 30.*—Band played through the city of Washington. Started for Point Lookout.

“*July 31.*—Point Lookout is turned into a rebel prison camp, and General Marston is in command of the brigade in charge, of which the Second is a part. Our band does duty daily for General Marston’s brigade.

“*Sept. 20.*—Governor Gilmore and others arrived and visited the camp, then went to General Marston’s headquarters and speeches were made by Governor Gilmore, Hale, Clark, Foster and Patterson. The band gave a concert and played between the speeches.

“*Sept. 21.* Received orders for the Seventeenth to be in readiness to go on the next boat. The regiment feels very much better. We are to leave for Washington in the morning. Band gave a farewell concert at Colonel Bailey’s headquarters in the evening. The band feels under great obligations to Colonel Bailey for his great kindness and friendship during our connection with the Second.

“*Sept. 22.*—After parade the Seventeenth marched to the boat and left for Washington. This was the last time the Seventeenth band ever played together. Arrived in Washington after dark and stopped at the soldiers’ retreat.

“*Sept. 25.*—Arrived in Boston at 6 a. m. and in Concord at 8 p. m.

“*Oct. 8.*—Lieutenant Cooper arrived with mustering out papers and Oct. 9 we were mustered out of the service and discharged. Thus ends the Seventeenth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers.”

Comrade Whipple is now living in Everett, Mass., a confirmed invalid, suffering severely from rheumatism contracted in the campaigns of which he has given such a vivid description.

CHAPTER XXIII.

MUSTERED OUT.

“Through the blood sweat and pain of war
We grow more free, we grow more true,
And brighter, clearer, lovelier far
Shall shine the red, the white, the blue.”

Thus the men of the Seventeenth, who were mustered in the Second Regiment, served in that command all through the hardest fought and most decisive campaign of the entire war. From the outset they behaved like veterans, well-mated with the old campaigners of the adopted organization, equally capable and willing to perform any service required or hold their own on the battlefield. It has ever been the pride of their officers and companions in the Seventeenth to point to the record they made; it has ever been an honor to the men to have that record exhibited. Gettysburg raised up many heroes; many regiments won renown on that decisive field; but among them all, none surpassed the Second New Hampshire in courage and valor and no men in the Second sustained their part better than the gallant contingent from the Third Congressional District, which came through the Seventeenth.

These men were mustered November 13, 1862, for nine months, and were entitled to a discharge August 13, 1863; but the “exigencies of the service” appeared to require their detention, and it was not until October 9 that they were finally mustered out.

Upon bidding them farewell, Colonel Bailey issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND N. H. V.,
DIST. ST. MARY'S, POINT LOOKOUT, MD.,

September 22, 1863.

General Order No. 14.

SOLDIERS OF THE SEVENTEENTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS: You are about to part with your comrades of the Second for the more peaceful and happier atmosphere of your domestic firesides. Aroused by the necessity of your country, you assembled under a gallant and accomplished leader, with justly high hopes to lead with him a brilliant career, carving bright honors from the field of battle with which to wreath the proud banners of your regiment; but these cherished anticipations were not to be realized.

After months of uncertainty, in obedience to orders from the Honorable Secretary of War, the Seventeenth and Second New Hampshire Regiments were consolidated on the sixteenth day of April, since which time you have labored patiently and harmoniously.

You had no choice in your disposition—you were not the electors of place. Yet though not sent to battle under the most favorable circumstances, you have comported yourselves as men should, and have secured the respect and friendship of your companions and officers.

Your term of service, though short, has been eventful. You will return to the quiet of your pleasant homes with the proud satisfaction that your career embraced participation in one of the most arduous campaigns and the hardest fought and most glorious battle in its results of any of this war. Called to sustain a part which tested your patriotism and valor, the ordeal prepared for you was the occupancy of the most exposed position. During that terrible contest you stood firmly, shoulder to shoulder, with the familiars of fifteen battles, fighting as valiantly. Ten of your comrades sleep where no sound shall awaken them till the reveille of the angel band summons them to join the ranks of that host of hosts whose enlistment is forever and ever. I would thank you for your prompt, brave, and efficient performance of your duty; your respect and cheerful obedience of all orders, which has been your conduct uniformly during the period I have had the honor to be connected with you in the capacity of commander.

You return to your homes with some pleasant reminiscences mingled with your recollection of toil, hardship, and danger, ere long to be followed by your remaining comrades, who, I trust, are soon to witness the death of that hydra—rebellion—and be permitted to assume the garb of peace.

ED. L. BAILEY, *Col. 2d N. H. V.*

JOHN D. COOPER, *Adjutant.*

In drawing to a close this all too imperfect record of some events connected with the great Civil War, it may be of interest to record for future reference the name of the colonel, first in command of each New Hampshire regimental organization. The list is as follows: (Those still living are indicated by a star prefixed to the name.)

First Regiment, MASON W. TAPPAN. Died October 24, 1886.

Second Regiment, GILMAN MARSTON. Died July 3, 1890.

Third Regiment, ENOCH Q. FELLOWS. Died May 6, 1897.

Fourth Regiment, THOMAS J. WHIPPLE. Died December 21, 1889.

Fifth Regiment, EDWARD E. CROSS. Killed in the Battle of Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.

Sixth Regiment, NELSON CONVERSE. Died April 27, 1894.

Seventh Regiment, HALDIMAN S. PUTNAM. Killed at Fort Wagner, July 18, 1863.

Eighth Regiment, * HAWKES FEARING, JR.

Ninth Regiment, ENOCH Q. FELLOWS, from June 14 to November 21, 1862, * HERBERT B. TITUS.

Tenth Regiment, MICHAEL T. DONOHOE. Died May 26, 1895.

Eleventh Regiment, WALTER HARRIMAN. Died July 25, 1884.

Twelfth Regiment, JOSEPH H. POTTER. Died December 1, 1892.

Thirteenth Regiment, AARON F. STEVENS. Died May 10, 1887.

Fourteenth Regiment, ROBERT WILSON. Died April 8, 1870.

Fifteenth Regiment, * JOHN W. KINGMAN.

Sixteenth Regiment, JAMES PIKE. Died July 26, 1895.

Seventeenth Regiment, * HENRY O. KENT.

Eighteenth Regiment, * THOMAS L. LIVERMORE.

First Regiment Heavy Artillery, * CHARLES H. LONG.

First Regiment Volunteer Cavalry, JOHN L. THOMPSON. Died January 1, 1888.



WEIRS MEMORIAL STONE.

UNIT. OF
CALIFORNIA

CHAPTER XXIV.

IN MEMORIAM.

“ We bow to heaven that willed it so,
That darkly rules the fate of all,
That sends the respite or the blow,
That’s free to live or to recall.”

Upon the memorial stone at The Weirs, presented by Comrade Sanborn of the Twelfth, and adopted by the Veterans’ Association and the Grand Army, as the Sacred Cabala to commemorate the services and sacrifices during the war of the various New Hampshire organizations, there appears, in due sequence with the other commands, cut deep in the stone, the name of the Seventeenth Infantry. Together the Second and Seventeenth “labored patiently and harmoniously.” Together they “stood firmly, shoulder to shoulder,” on the field of battle. Their dead were buried side by side. The veterans of each still join hands at the yearly encampment, and thus perpetuate in loving remembrance the heroic deeds of these two bands now united to form one common whole.

Upon the return of the Seventeenth men from the front, there appeared in Colonel Kent’s newspaper the following :

IN MEMORIAM.

“ In a distant city, occupied with new responsibilities, the editor of this paper, for the first time, sees a partial list of the casualties among the men of the Seventeenth New Hampshire Regiment transferred to the Second and participants in the campaign of 1863.

“ It is with no ordinary feeling of interest and pride that he has watched the progress of these men, once under his immediate command. In thought he has shared with them the privations of camp

and march, and in thought been with them on the field. At the expiration of their time of service, it is but a slight tribute to the patriotism of the living and to the memory of the gallant dead, to bear record of their consistent patriotism and soldierly career.

“He feels justified in doing this, for he has never learned to subdue the keen regret with which he and his brother officers were obliged to part from these men, enlisted for their special command, or to feel the error which occurred when, in the territory assigned for this regiment, eleven hundred volunteers were raised, and but a fraction of the number were allowed to enter the camp; and that those who did, were, against the most vigilant efforts, obliged, by the urgency of the times, to take service elsewhere.

“Nowhere could they have gone better than into the regiment that received them. The final order of the colonel discharging them is a handsome tribute to their bearing as soldiers.

“Through the exhausting campaign of July, these men did their full part. On the field of Gettysburg they kept their post with the bravest veterans, and charged with the cool, resistless onset of practiced soldiers. On that day no men behaved better than the men of the Seventeenth New Hampshire.

“This eminently glorious campaign was attended with the miseries that war brings in its train. Many of these men laid down their lives as holy offerings upon the altar of their country. Some sickened away from those they loved at home, drawing their last breath amid crowded hospitals; and others breathed out their spirit amid the roar and clangor of battle. Wherever they died, and however they fell, none fell with his back to the enemy. All earned a soldier's grave, and the grateful memory of their country.

“The time of service expired, the survivors are again scattered among the homes of the state. They will be welcomed with rejoicing, while the tear will fall over those brave ones who have passed beyond the roar of battle to the reward that awaits the patriot soldier. It is little that the pen can compass to express the warm regard and earnest interest which the writer of this article, in common with many others, felt in the welfare of the men of this command; and it is equally little to award to those who have returned from so honorable a warfare, the credit which is their due, and to keep ever in memory the services and virtues of those who have fallen. Honor to their memory. No prouder epitaph can be inscribed upon the tablet that marks their final resting place than this:

“THEY GAVE THEIR LIVES FOR THEIR COUNTRY.”

CHAPTER XXV.

THE COLONEL'S CONCLUSIONS.

Though the mills of GOD grind slowly,
Yet they grind exceeding small;—
Though with patience HE stands waiting,
With exactness grinds HE all!

Translation—Longfellow.

Asked for a chapter in the history now in preparation, I approach a brief review of some of the incidents of those days covering our service, with mingled satisfaction and regret; satisfaction, that the story is to be told in this authentic and official manner, and regret for the lost hopes attending our endeavor; hopes, subordinated, let us believe, through the exigencies of the times to the public good, and an endeavor plainly aiding the military needs then paramount.

Since the war—save among its own members and the loyal *camaraderie* of veterans, the Regiment has not always been understood aright. Indeed, it has been *misunderstood*, and sometimes with a persistency and perversity not wholly agreeable.

At a critical period of military necessity its formation was authorized, territory assigned for its enlistment, and its field officers appointed. The necessary complement of a regiment responded. The command was ordered into camp, but many men volunteering in its territory so assigned it,—for reasons not heretofore generally known or understood—were sent to commands numerically prior to the Seventeenth, which were so made effective, thus depleting the Seventeenth to an extent making immediate muster

impossible, leaving its future to the dull delays of lethargic plans never pressed to fulfilment, until as the solution of the problem so unexpectedly forced, its remaining strength was consolidated with another regiment.

I shall not essay the story of the Seventeenth Volunteer Infantry. That is done in these pages by one of its officers competent and authorized. It is my privilege and province to bear testimony to the excellence of the command, its intelligence, discipline, and willing obedience, and to the cordial regard entertained, each for all, among its members; a regard born of common trials and a common service.

And so to you, my associates and comrades of the brave days of old, and to the people of the state, I bring this contribution.

Although not at the front as a distinctive command, neither the members of the Seventeenth nor the public should forget that it served a valuable purpose and did its duty as valiantly and well as did any regiment of the state. Let me illustrate.

The transfer April 16, 1863, of the men of this command to the Second, enabled that admirable regiment to return to the front with fuller ranks, stronger every way to engage, with the honor and success that attended it, in the Gettysburg campaign.

The assignment of three companies from the territory given it, to the Fifteenth, enabled that regiment to muster and take effective and honorable part at Port Hudson, and the attendant campaign.

The assignment of three other companies from the same district, completed the Sixteenth, and sent it into the honorable and successful service of the Gulf campaign.

At this time, the maximum of officers and men for a regiment of infantry was 1,046, a number heretofore attained before final muster, but there was also a minimum, on the

attainment of which, the field might be mustered and the organization completed. This minimum number was 914.

For reasons elsewhere referred to and the growing difficulty of procuring volunteers, the Fifteenth mustered with 919 rank and file and the Sixteenth with 914.

Three regiments, the Second, Fifteenth and Sixteenth, reinforced and equipped for duty by these men originally destined for the Seventeenth, were thus enabled to share in the peril, duty, and glory of active service, while the organization thus devoted, was able only to rejoice in the fame of its more fortunate comrades.

“ They also serve, who only stand and wait ! ”

When the three regiments thus raised in the autumn of 1862 were projected, a crucial period in volunteering had been reached. Early enthusiasm had subsided, grim realities of prolonged war confronted us. Military operations of that year had resulted in discouragement, and public sentiment as manifested in the fall elections was not wholly satisfactory.

That product of the war, the substitute broker, and his client, the bounty jumper, were being evolved by the logic of events. We had not begun to recruit the regiments as we did later through this agency and with this material, and for a time it was uncertain just how the forces at the front were to be kept up. Great anxiety on this score prevailed.

Under such circumstances, the assignment of territory for these regiments as described by Governor Berry was made, and the appointment of field officers therein followed.

It must ever stand to the honor of the Third Congressional district—thus assigned as the territory of the Seventeenth, and for that regiment and its officers—that at this period of doubt and anxiety, sufficient volunteers from the best stock of the state responded to make up a full regiment! Nor does it in the least detract from this exalted

record, that under the presumed exigencies of the times, a majority of these men were diverted from their original assignment, or that the Seventeenth, thus depleted, was unable to complete its service as designed.

Governor Berry in his memorial to congress in 1892, referring to the colonel of the Seventeenth, uses the emphatic words—“*He was commissioned to raise a regiment,—he did raise a regiment!*”

The special order of the Second, read on the field after Gettysburg to the men of the Seventeenth, the records of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth, show how the men from the Third District, and from the Seventeenth Regiment, deported themselves. Surely the fame of the command is secure, through the honor thus awarded.

No effort was spared by the officers to secure assignment to active duty, when in the spring of 1863 it became evident that the regiment would not be filled. The department was memorialized to order into service as a battalion, as a detachment, to convert into a light battery, to assign officers deemed superfluous for such commands to detached or staff duty, so that in some effective way we might complete our service at the front.

In the spring of 1863, accompanied by the adjutant, I visited Connecticut to confer with the Honorable Edward H. Rollins—then congressman from the Second District, who was engaged in the political canvass of that state; the Honorable Thomas M. Edwards, congressman from the Third District, was repeatedly and urgently memorialized to the same effect. No favorable results ensued and consolidation with the Second, on the terms set forth in orders elsewhere published, was decided at Washington.

The physique, discipline, and morale of the regiment were early proven to be excellent and so continued under trying conditions. Distinguished from the substitutes and bounty jumpers of a later period, enlisting from exalted motives, for

a patriotic purpose, the men were willing scholars knowing the value of sanitation, proficiency in arms, and rigid discipline.

Lieut.-Col. Seth Eastman and Maj. J. H. Whittlesey, U. S. A., on duty from the war department, left on record emphatic approval of the military excellence and proficiency of officers and men; approval justified later, by their conduct under the severest tests of service.

It is no meaningless laudation to assert that officers, field, staff and line, were well equipped, mentally and physically, for their duties. There was no doubt of their absolute fitness. The different departments were efficiently directed and organized, the executive, the commissary, the medical, the musical, were all methodically conducted.

These officers were men of education and position, and familiar with affairs. Some had seen service, some had received military and technical education of a high order, others had served in the militia; all were competent, devoted, faithful.

The uniform courtesy and good will exhibited by all grades toward headquarters during the varying and trying period of service, is a matter of gratifying recollection and appreciation.

From the time of entering camp the exacting duties of a camp of instruction were prescribed and executed. Setting up the school of the soldier, squad drill, company drill, battalion drill, dress parade, were of daily occurrence as proficiency demanded. Guard mount, guard rounds, daily inspection by companies, sick call, Sunday morning inspection by headquarters, never failed; the command early showed and later attested the excellence and value of this routine.

The *morale* I have declared admirable. It stood the severest tests.

It is not difficult under pleasant conditions with anticipa-

tions approaching accomplishment, for the soldier to pass his days uncomplainingly, but when time lags, without the approach of expected results, when weeks melt into months with promises unfulfilled, and hope is chilled by disappointment, the mental fibre is tested, the real nobleness of the individual is manifest, as he endures without complaint the inevitable meted out to him.

Such was the test here applied. The command had enlisted with proper hopes, ambitions, expectations; it had served faithfully, using every proper means to secure the object of enlistment, until powerless to avert, it yielded to the inevitable with soldierly discipline and submission.

Joyous witnesses of the service and fame of its more fortunate comrades at the front, often misunderstood where the story of the command was carelessly or ignorantly told, it was long before that justification and approval came to which it was entitled.

During those years of waiting it has been an enduring solace, that the veterans of the state have continuously manifested loyal comradeship toward their brethren of the Seventeenth. We have had equal recognition in the Grand Army, in the Veterans' association, in official publications, and our title is graven as deeply as that of any command on the memorial boulder at The Weirs.

When in 1892 the venerable war governor from his retirement gave to the Federal congress his emphatic statement and memorial relative to the status of the Seventeenth and the rank of its officers,—a memorial supplemented by the unanimous enactment of fitting legislation to that end, approved by the president and commander-in-chief,—the men of the regiment felt that their vindication, long delayed, was secure, and that the highest authority of state and nation had proclaimed their devotion and service.

While it would be unwise to discuss influences affecting the assignment of companies raised in 1862 in the Third

District—and in the decision not to enforce the draft authorized by state law upon delinquent towns,—decisions most unfortunate for the regiment,—over thirty years later, Governor Berry did what he could do, to retrieve the consequences of those decisions, in the memorial herein referred to, a document interesting, aside from its intrinsic vigor, scope, and precision, from the fact of the great age of its author, then ninety-five years old.

It was on a bleak winter day that I saw him at the home of his son, William A. Berry, at Bristol, Grafton county. Ascertaining the object of my visit, he expressed his great willingness to aid in securing justice. His chamber was a sunny room, modestly furnished. Opening a cheap pine desk with pigeon holes, he explained that there were memoranda of each command raised during his administration. It was a revelation, the completeness and accuracy with which he had collated statistics and facts, and the interest he had here maintained through the long autumn of his life, in the military story of the state. Slowly, carefully, and accurately this memorial was made and verified, and I am sure with great earnestness and interest on his part, to remedy, so far as was possible, the results that had come to the command through the decisions of 1862 and 1863.

It is with more than ordinary pleasure that I learn of this volume, officially authorized, prepared, and published. The story of the command will here be plainly and truly told. It will place beyond doubt or cavil the record of men, patriotic in their intentions and acts—devoted to their country when her need was the sorest.

The men of the Seventeenth are scattered like their comrades of the great army of the Union, throughout the land whose integrity they aided to preserve, or, again, like many of their comrades, have passed over to the increasing majority. This record will cheer the survivors and give deserved honor to the memory of the dead.

Those of us who remain will, I am sure, preserve to the end the loyal spirit of comradeship peculiar to soldiers and fully manifest among the men of "Ours," feeling just satisfaction and pride that the state and nation they essayed to serve, have in full and ample manner recognized our endeavor made at a time when enlistment and obedience were the tests of loyalty and patriotism; and in this volume has given to comrades of the war, and survivors of those glorious days, and to the new generation, this story of what was attempted and accomplished by the Seventeenth New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry.

LANCASTER, N. H., June 1898.

CHAPTER XXVI.

THE ADJUTANT'S REPORT.

BY ADJT. GEORGE A. WAINWRIGHT.

I joined the Seventeenth Regiment as adjutant in October, 1862; and as drill-master to the officers of the line; became intimately acquainted with them, and recognized in them competent and, in all respects, efficient officers.

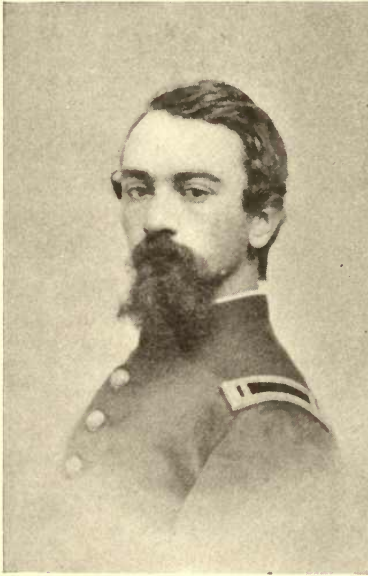
Col. Kent was fitted by military education and natural talent and tact for a commanding officer. It was a deep regret to all that justice was not done him and our regiment by allowing us to take an active part in the war.

Lieut.-Col. Long had been a captain in the "fighting Fifth" and was wounded at Antietam. Maj. G. H. Bellows was a lieutenant in the Twenty-second New York and I believe was in the surrender at Harper's Ferry, Va. Lieut. Farr of Co. B was also in the service previous to joining the Seventeenth Regiment. Among the non-commissioned officers and men there was a large number of veterans.

I first entered the service in April, 1861, as second lieutenant, Company I, Sixth Indiana Volunteers, serving in West Virginia, taking part in the Battles of Phillippi, Laurel Hill, and Carricks' Ford. We returned to Indiana in August, and immediately organized the Thirty-ninth Regiment, in which I was first lieutenant, Company I. I was soon appointed adjutant of that regiment, and served as such until after the Battle of Shiloh, when I was obliged to leave the service on account of wounds, in June, 1862. After serving as adjutant of the Seventeenth New Hampshire Volunteers to the time of its disbandment, I was appointed

senior first lieutenant of Company A, New Hampshire Heavy Artillery, of which Col. C. H. Long had been made captain. We were stationed at Fort Constitution, New Hampshire, for several months, and then sent to the defences of Washington, D. C. On the organization of the regiment, Captain Long was made colonel and I was senior major. I served as brigade quartermaster, also as inspector-general and mustering officer, being on some staff duty until the final muster-out in June, 1865.

Many of the non-commissioned officers of the Seven-



ADJT. GEORGE A. WAINWRIGHT.

teenth joined Company A of the artillery, and proved themselves soldiers any one might feel proud to command; especially so as in garrison duty discipline is not so easily reached as in active service. The record of the men of the Seventeenth New Hampshire Volunteers, who were transferred to the Second and Fifth Regiments, New Hampshire Volunteers, proved them to be equal to the old veterans, and the Seventeenth can well claim a large share of the

credit, as those men were well drilled and disciplined in the Seventeenth.

It is with a good deal of pride that I refer to the discipline of the Seventeenth Regiment while in Concord, and I well remember that Major Whittlesey, United States Army, said it was the best regiment that had been in Concord.

We received credit, also, for a review given in the city of Concord. It was excellent, and, considering the difficulties we labored under, was far better than could have been expected. We shall always remember and recall with pleasure our camp life in Concord, and the many excellent soldiers connected with it.

There was the genial and accommodating Elder Hook, who kept the pie-stand, and whom the boys used to harass somewhat. I believe the old gentleman is still preaching Adventism, and has long ago forgiven the boys for their pranks. The smoking out of our worthy chaplain by placing a board over the top of the chimney will, perhaps, be still remembered. There were various infringements of discipline by "Dusty," who finally got a job of sawing wood for Warden Foss at the state prison.

We cannot forget the *smiling* George Saunders, nor shall I forget our ride on horseback in winter from Concord to Claremont, and to Hanover.

Those were pleasant times, indeed, never to be forgotten, but how much more we should have enjoyed being in active service, and more closely cementing the bonds which naturally and irresistibly bind together old soldiers.

In closing this brief and not very interesting reminiscence, I heartily thank all with whom I was connected, and our colonel especially. I can say that among all my associations officially, I never met an officer to whom I was more strongly attached, and next to himself I feel the injustice done the Seventeenth Regiment. I am glad that at a later day partial justice was done him and the regiment by congress.

CHAPTER XXVII.

THE QUARTERMASTER'S RETURNS.

BY EDWARD N. CUMMINGS.

When the war came in 1861 it found me engaged in commercial business at Colebrook. April 20th, of that year, our first child was born, who declares that he came as soon as his wardrobe could be made ready after Sumter was fired upon.

I had aspired to a collegiate education in my youthful days, but injured my eyes by over-study and after years of trouble lost the sight of one, and in sixty-one was not able to pass the physical examination required for military service.

After the Seventeenth was authorized, its field officers selected, and when arrangements for ordering it into camp were in progress, Hon. Ethan Colby of Colebrook (one of the state's best men, in the best sense of the term), one of Governor Berry's council, asked me if I would accept the position of quartermaster of that regiment, and the position being offered me I at once accepted, sold my business to my father-in-law, S. R. Merrill, who was my partner, and in due time started for Concord. The regiment being about to go into camp in November, 1862, the quartermaster was needed to make provision for the men as they should arrive from the sections where they were recruited.

I found the Fifteenth and Sixteenth regiments in camp on the fair grounds, occupying barracks erected for troops as they assembled to be drilled, mustered, and then sent to

the front. The Seventeenth could not march in until one of these regiments should leave. I could do no business until mustered, so armed with my commission from the governor as Quartermaster, Seventeenth New Hampshire Volunteers, I went to the office of Colonel Eastman, a retired officer of the regular army (on duty as mustering officer), took the required oath, and was a quartermaster without a regiment or a regimental comrade of any kind. I at once made requisition for what would be required when the regiment should begin to assemble. There were certain things that belonged to the United States essential to the camp, that were handed from one quartermaster to another. When the Fifteenth and Sixteenth broke camp, I receipted for these articles and came into possession, with no one but myself on guard. If anything, I lost but little, and was able to turn



EDWARD N. CUMMINGS, Q. M.

everything over to the proper officer when I mustered out. I found the quartermaster business much like what I left at home, commercial, therefore quite congenial.

Officers and men soon began to arrive, and I found plenty to do to supply their wants.

Army regulations allowed a given amount of wood for each officer, company, and guard-fires when the weather became cold, and much fuel was required. I laid the matter before Colonel Eastman. He said if I furnished

more than regulations allowed I should be obliged to pay for it myself.

I received the requisitions from the officers for what was allowed and furnished them all the fuel they required, keeping a careful note of the amount furnished and allowed, to see how I was coming out, and found the full allowance was not being used. When we broke camp and I settled my accounts, if my memory serves, there was more than one thousand dollars balance on the credit side of my account on fuel alone. That is, I held requisitions for that amount more than I had furnished.

I was also ahead on clothing and several other things. I had no difficulty in turning over the surplus and getting a discharge on these lines. With forage it was not so. I had furnished forage for the horses of the colonel and his staff prior to their muster in, and was called upon to reimburse for forage so furnished, but the state was liable for the bill to me, and the United States in turn liable to the state.

The trouble was the United States had not paid the bill in the formal way. I stated the case to the governor and council, also to the department at Washington, calling their attention to my account and the fact that they would find the credit side much the larger, and that it would make no difference as in the end the United States would have it to pay just the same. I never heard anything more about it, and in due time received my certificate of non liability as quartermaster in the service of the United States.

The Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Regiments were to have been recruited in the First, Second, and Third Congressional Districts, respectively. There was trouble in filling the Fifteenth and Sixteenth from the First and Second Districts, and men were taken from the Third and in fact from the Seventeenth Regiment to fill

them. This left the Seventeenth with but a small part of the men assigned it. Governor Berry strongly objected to the reception of men from "substitute brokers" as they were called, a miserable class of recruits, many of whom were prophesied "bounty jumpers," and but very few were received in the Seventeenth, although all regiments were cursed with them during the later years of the war. On one occasion one of this class confined in the guard-house, it was thought set the straw that had been filled in between the outer and inner walls to make it warmer, on fire. The guard-house together with the stable which joined was consumed. When the horses were removed the straw was on fire under them. Quite a number of rifles were in the guard-house loaded. After a little they began to discharge, and for a short time the Seventeenth was really under fire, and no one was reported to have skulked or dodged.

I have always been of the opinion that the Seventeenth was the victim of undeserved circumstances, and several of them at that, and that it would have done as good work as any regiment from the state if it had been its fortune to have gone to the front.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

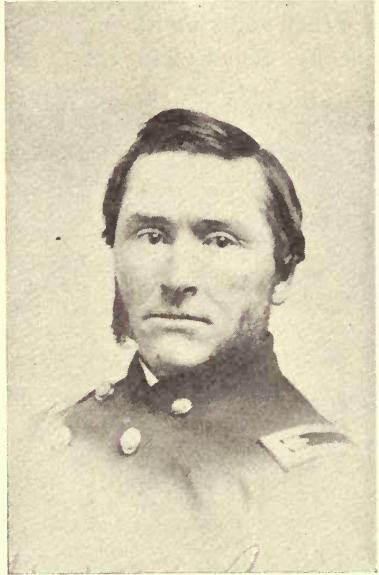
THE SURGEON'S DIAGNOSIS.

BY JAMES D. FOLSOM, M. D.

In the gloomy days of 1862, when federal successes were at the minimum and even the most loyal of our people at times despaired, came the call of President Lincoln for 300,000 more troops. Coupled with this call was the proclamation of Governor Berry, asking the speedy enlistment of New Hampshire's quota divided into three regiments corresponding to the three Congressional Districts. I was in the Third District, and the regiment assigned to us was the Seventeenth. Its commanding officer, Colonel Kent, was, and for many years had been, a warm personal friend of mine. He urged me strongly to join his staff as surgeon, and I, from confidence in the colonel's ability and military prestige, as well as from a desire on my part to do whatever might be of service to the country in its perilous days, decided to accept the appointment and was accordingly mustered into the service shortly after the arrival of the regiment in Concord in the fall of 1862. My assistant surgeons were Dr. L. C. Bean of Lebanon and Dr. H. N. Small of Lancaster.

The large flat plateau, known as Concord Plains, upon which our regiment encamped, was from a sanitary standpoint all that could have been desired. The ground was dry, the air clear and bracing, and the drainage excellent. We had a snug little hospital building, fitted out with whatever was needful for possible sickness or accidents; but the surroundings were so healthful, and the stringent orders

issued by the colonel for policing the quarters, and the observance of sanitary rules so rigidly enforced, we had but little sickness at any time during the winter, and only one death, that of a Portsmouth man belonging to Company B, resulting from peritonitis caused by eating frozen apples which he obtained by running the guard at night. In view of the fact that we were in camp during the most inclement months of the year, that our men were quartered in barracks exposed to every wind and storm, by no means infrequent in their coming, it is a most commendable commentary upon the officers and discipline of the regiment, that such general good health prevailed.

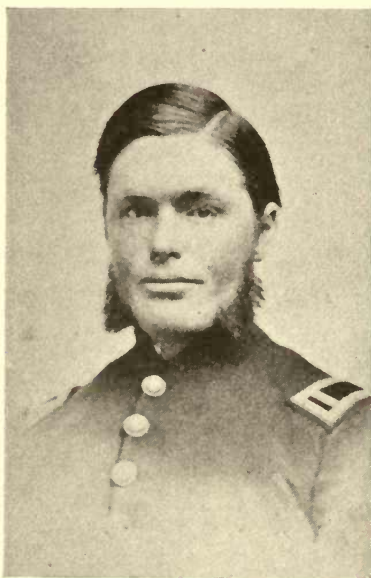


JAMES D. FOLSOM, M. D.

Our hospital steward was A. L. Robinson of Lancaster, a fine old gentleman whose age did not impair his ability to perform military duty, except when engaged with his pipe and tobacco. Of the circumstances which led to the final dissolution of the old Seventeenth as a regiment this history will elsewhere doubtless give full particulars, and place the responsibility where it properly belongs. We of the staff enlisted for service, and as it was our intention and expectation to faithfully perform our duties in the field, it was with deepest regret and bitter disappointment that we were finally obliged to relinquish our good intentions, and submit to the final muster out. The regiment had every

element to insure a brilliant and honorable future had it been permitted to go to the front. Its officers were men of more than ordinary ability and military experience, and its men were of the best material to be found in the Granite State.

When our men were taken to fill the ranks of the Second, which had come home to recruit, being badly decimated, Doctor Bean and I came home. Doctor Small was assigned surgeon of the Tenth Regiment and went to the front where he so distinguished himself in surgery that he was detailed as special operator, serving until the close of the war. On his return home he located in Portland, Maine, where he had a large and successful practice until his death in 1886. Dr. Bean returned to Lebanon, but after a time drifted west, and is now in successful practice in Waukegan, Ill.



H. N. SMALL, M. D.

As for myself, I returned to Lancaster, and a few years later removed to St. Johnsbury, Vt., where I have since resided in the practice of my profession.

CHAPTER XXIX.

REMINISCENCES.

BY REV. GEO. S. BARNES, CHAPLAIN.

I heartily approve of the effort to have some proper historic record of the Seventeenth New Hampshire Regiment. Its history was brief but patriotic. That it had no record at the front is no fault of officers or men; they all desired it—were impatient to be there. Every new recruit was hailed with joy at Camp Ethan Colby because his coming increased the probability of active work. Through weary winter months we waited for the complement of numbers that we might be mustered into the service.

We were hungry, not for “tack and coffee,” but for full companies and the field. Because the officers were young they were called “The Governor’s Babies;” but there was no want of manliness or soldierly qualities. The only reason why they did not signalize themselves in the field, was for the want of an opportunity. The quota of the state was full, and the old Second, greatly depleted in numbers, desired to have its ranks refilled, so the secretary of war ordered consolidation, and the Seventeenth ceased to be, that the old Second might achieve new honors.

The vacancies in the field and staff were to be filled by officers of the Seventeenth, quite a concession to “The Governor’s Babies,” especially as there was just one vacancy! So these brave officers “folded their tents like the Arab,” and returned to civil life. Lieutenant-Colonel Charles H. Long, Adjutant Wainwright, and Chaplain

Barnes later entered the service, sharing the fortunes of war till its close.

But the Seventeenth was not without experience; it stood the siege of a northern winter in board barracks; but rations were plenty, and the routine of camp life was observed without complaint, and this, in connection with the uncertainties of active service, was a more serious test of soldierly qualities than active service would have been. There was one battle in which Colonel Kent exhibited rare courage. Doffing the eagle and the blue, he challenged the "boys" in unequal conflict, and the snowballs made the battle hot!

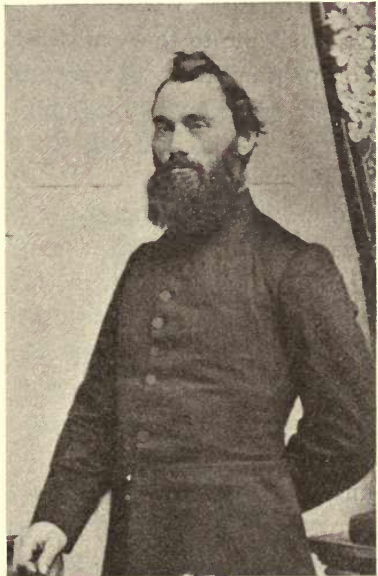
Colonel Kent was a leader with rare soldierly qualities, well equipped for the service, commanding the highest esteem of officers and men.

The honors of the regiment came to the enlisted men who yielded their preference for their own organization, and fought for the same flag under other leaders, for the cause dear to all.

It having been suggested that the design of the Regimental History will properly include reminiscent notes of those connected with it, I indulge in a few. Among the most interesting experiences of my life after the "consolidation," were some in connection with a six weeks' service in the Christian Commission in the general hospital at City Point, Va. On reporting for duty I was first sent as special messenger with supplies to Deep Bottom, up the James river. The battle of Deep Bottom was then in progress. As the steamer approached the scene of conflict, the most fearful thunderstorm I ever witnessed burst upon us, accompanied with heavy wind. The scene was terrific. The commingling of earthly and heavenly artillery was such that at times they could not be distinguished. The captain, fearing disaster, ran the steamer against the bank and waited till the storm had spent its fury.

Having transferred the supplies, I immediately provided myself with a pail of ice-water, brandy, a cup and sponge, pins and bandages, and entered upon the work of relief. The wounded were brought to the rear near the river, and laid in lines by division. It was my first experience, and one that words can never describe. I was overwhelmed with the terribleness of human slaughter. The remaining hours of the day were the most intense of my life. My soul was on fire! Forgetting that I was without authority, only an accident on the battlefield, citizen and soldier alike found himself subject to my orders.

Immediate attention would not only relieve suffering, but often save life. A few incidents will suggest the work and experiences of the day. At one point I found a soldier with a fearful wound in the shoulder, bare to the burning sun. Surprised at seeing a soldier standing idly by, I said, "What are you standing there for?" "Why," said he, "what can I do?" "Do?" I re-



REV. GEO. S. BARNES.

plied, "get help, and get this poor fellow into the shade." Instantly he was at his best. I was "fresh," and did not realize that a trained soldier waits for orders.

The thing most grateful to the wounded is cold water to drink and on the wound. Going from man to man, affording this relief, appalled by the scene, I was amazed that the wounded did not share this feeling with me. Wrought

up by the experience of the battle, they were less sensible of their condition and surroundings. One young man, himself facing death, exclaimed, "O! I'd like to give the rebs another clip."

Another was very profane, and I gently rebuked him for such indulgence in the presence of dying comrades, but he swore all the more. I saw my mistake, and in a moment, passing by others, poured cold water on his wound; there was no more profanity.

Returning to City Point, Superintendent Williams assigned me to the Cavalry Corps hospital, the most difficult post in the service, several delegates having been driven out by the executive and imperious Scotch surgeon in charge. Going directly to him, I inquired how I could make myself most useful. "You take care of the souls, and we will take care of the bodies," he replied. My work was plain and proved most interesting in character. Memory is crowded with incidents of profound interest to me. Perhaps I may indulge in one or two. One morning the surgeon sent for me, and, on entering his office, he introduced me to a lady who had come with a sister's heart and a trunk full of goodies for a brother, an officer who had died an hour before her arrival. She desired to know of his spiritual condition, a matter of deep interest to her. Some days before his death, it had been my privilege to put in his lips the words of prayer by which he turned to the Lord, and it was a great privilege to assure her that he died in great peace. The work of the Christian and Sanitary commissions were of untold value to our sick and wounded soldiers.

At the close of my labors in that field, I went to the front to see what could be done for our New Hampshire regiments. While there I was surprised at being informed that I had been elected chaplain of the 29th United States Colored Infantry.

Later in the fall of 1864, I joined my regiment at Bermuda Hundred, where General Butler was "hermetically sealed." We were on the line of works near Petersburg and frequently rifle bullets signalled the nearness of the enemy.

Friends at home determined that the New Hampshire boys should have turkey for Thanksgiving. It was not difficult to persuade several officers to accompany me to City Point and secure one for our mess. Cook Billy was charged with the preparation, but before the festal hour a rebel shell exploded in our quarters. Quartermaster Gosper lost a leg, torn all to pieces. Major Brown received a contused wound in the shoulder, and Chaplain Barnes a wound—cut within one fourth inch of a large artery.

It was my privilege to share the joy of victory at Petersburg, and then at Appomattox Court House, seeing Generals Grant and Lee in one of their interviews. Subsequently we were sent to western Texas, as an army of observation in the Rio Grande, getting our discharge in November, 1865. Resuming my life-work, I located in Michigan. When sixty-three years had passed, I retired to private life. From a pleasant home in Petoskey I look out on the waters of Lake Michigan, and the glorious sunsets remind me of "the home over there."

CHAPTER XXX.

COMPANY A, 17TH REGIMENT N. H. V.

BY CAPT. JARED I. WILLIAMS.

“Three years or during the war” was constantly staring in the face those who wished to give their aid to their country, but who from business and family engagements could not see their way clear to enlist for so long a period; when, however, the call came for nine months and there was a prospect of going to the front in a new regiment the young men of Coös gladly accepted the call.

In October, 1862, the recruiting flag was raised over the Old Engine House at Lancaster, and an office opened which was the nucleus of Co. A, Seventeenth Regiment. As fast as we enlisted and new recruits came in from the surrounding towns, the daily drill and roll call was established. The drill, consisting of Squad drill and the School of the Soldier, was under the direction of Charles N. Kent who had just come from Norwich University, and who afterwards became first lieutenant of Company C. Thus was laid the foundation of that soldierly training of Company A which afterwards on the field of Gettysburg won the praise of their commander, Colonel Bailey of the Second New Hampshire Volunteers. With daily drill and roll call, receiving every few days new recruits, we passed the time till November when we were ordered to report at Concord. Enlistments were difficult to obtain at this time, as the bounties paid by towns were small (\$75.00 being the average), and the news from the front was discouraging,

being mostly of reverses sustained by the Union troops. The early impressions that a few men could march through the South and conquer the Confederacy had long been dispelled, and the government was hesitating about ordering a draft. Under these circumstances the recruits we received were men actuated by patriotism who were willing to sacrifice all for their country's need.

When the order to report at Concord was received, the company by vote chose their officers and on the 19th of November left Lancaster in the early morning, going to Littleton some twenty miles by stage, thence on the C. & M. R. R. to Concord where we went into camp in the barracks on the old fair ground. Here we found recruits from Portsmouth (afterwards Company B) and the Sixteenth Regiment nearly ready for regimental muster. On the 22d we marched to the state house where sixty-eight men with First Lieutenant Brackett were mustered into the United States service. On



CAPT. JARED I. WILLIAMS.

the 26th the captain and second lieutenant were mustered, completing the organization of Company A. Uniforms and equipments were issued, and we were armed with Belgian muskets captured on a blockade runner.

The routine of camp life was at once commenced. Morning roll call, guard mount, hospital and police calls, officers and company drill, dress parade, and all the duties of army

life were attended to with systematic strictness and were closely adhered to until the final transfer to the Second New Hampshire Volunteers on April 16th, 1863. Colonel Kent by special order from the governor had his field and staff and took personal command of the camp. Colonel Kent was a graduate of Norwich University and in addition to his military training was possessed of those systematic and business qualities which at once secured the discipline that characterized the regiment. No detail was too small for his personal attention, and no emergency was so perplexing but that he at once found a ready solution. I well recollect a conversation I had on the evening of April 16th, after the muster out of the officers and the transfer of the men to the 2d Regiment, with Major Whittlesey, U. S. A., who was then in charge of the station at Concord; he said that in all his long military service he had never performed a duty so distasteful to him as the disbanding of the Seventeenth Regiment, as he had never met with a volunteer officer whom he considered so well qualified to command as Colonel Kent.

Of the men that formed Company A, it can be safely said that the state of New Hampshire sent no men to the front during the war who surpassed them. They enlisted from patriotic motives uninfluenced by bounties and fully appreciating the dangers that awaited them—during all the time from their muster into service, until they were transferred to the Second Regiment through all the uncertainty of months of camp life—located near the city with its temptations to dissipation and neglect of duty, daily excited by rumors, now of being sent to the front as a detachment, now of the regiment being filled, and again that the regiment was to be disbanded and the men scattered as recruits to the old regiments, they maintained a gentlemanly and soldierly conduct to the last, never forgetting their promise of obedience to orders they had made in

their enlistment oaths, and though they posted the notice on their cook house, "The Seventeenth or nothing," yet when the trial came and on April 16th we had the last roll call and marched across the parade to the quarters of the Second Regiment and separated, a part to return home, with all their anticipations of honors and military glory thwarted, and a part to endure for the remaining time of their enlistment, the worst of all trials of a soldier's life, that of being a recruit in a veteran regiment, each one obeyed promptly the order from the war department at Washington of April 1st, 1863, though each one could not avoid the feeling that injustice had been done. Their subsequent history proved their sterling qualities—the first blood shed at Gettysburg on July 2d in the Second New Hampshire Regiment was that of a Company A man, George W. Tibbetts of Brookfield; and five of our men, viz., Geo. W. Tibbetts of Brookfield, John C. Moore of Lancaster, Edgar Hammond of Tamworth, Joseph Kiley of Whitefield, and Kendall W. Cofran of Seabrook, were killed on the field of battle. (Besides these, I am confident were Rufus E. Hodgdon of Shelburne and Shepherd B. Cram of Dalton, making seven in all as the mortality of the Seventeenth men.)

COMPANY A, SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT.

BY FIRST LIEUT. JAMES S. BRACKETT.

When it was understood that Col. Henry Oakes Kent of Lancaster would take command of the Seventeenth Regiment, to be raised in the northern and western parts of the state, there was much enthusiasm manifested by the patriotic citizens of this portion of New Hampshire, knowing, as they did, that a good deal of the best material was left, of which to form a regiment that would do honor to the state, under a commander who had in a great degree the

confidence of its citizens and was known to be eminently qualified for the position.

One full company was to be raised in Lancaster and its immediate vicinity; accordingly, in the early part of September, 1862, Jared I. Williams and James S. Brackett, both of Lancaster, were authorized to open a recruiting office in that town. Rooms were secured on the second floor of the old fire engine house on Middle street, adequate for the purpose, big posters were displayed, notices in the papers of the town and county announced in glowing terms the fact that all patriotic citizens of legal age, of the required weight and height, and in good physical and mental condition, had here an opportunity to show their patriotism and their devotion to the country and flag, by enlisting in the service of the United States for the period of nine months.

Young men soon presented themselves, and it was evident that there was no lack of enthusiasm or material to enlist enough men to make a company of the maximum number very quickly. In the mean time the selectmen of the town called a meeting to see what action should be taken in the matter of offering a bounty, to encourage enlistments, to those who should enlist and be mustered into the United States service. The meeting was a large and enthusiastic one, and the discussion was almost entirely favorable to giving a small bounty. The town voted by a very large majority to give a bounty of seventy-five dollars to soldiers sufficient to fill the quota of the town, who should be mustered into the service for nine months.

This vote of the town did not do much to stimulate enlistments, for the boys were full of patriotic fervor, and a service for so short a time as nine months did not seem such a mighty hardship to their youthful imaginations; but I remember well how thankfully the money was received by the boys in Concord, when the chairman of the board of

selectmen of Lancaster appeared in camp to pay it to them.

By the first of October almost enough men had enlisted for a full company. Shelburne, Gorham, Randolph, Jefferson, Northumberland, Carroll, Dalton, and Whitefield had each contributed a few men.

The duties of recruiting officer were left to J. S. Brackett principally, owing to the fact that Mr. Williams had extensive business affairs to put in order. While the enlisting of this company was going on, there were many little episodes which of course would disturb the gravity of the situation, like the following: A man living in one of the remote districts of the town, came into the recruiting office, one morning, ready to enlist, but he was accompanied by his wife, who objected, that though the bounty offered might do for a single man, "it's ne'er eno' for a man wi' a wee wife." Mr. Brackett



FIRST LIEUT. JAMES S. BRACKETT.

did not feel disposed to give a bonus to any one, and sent for Mr. Williams, who came in, and after much talk, which bordered largely upon the comical, he consented to give her out of his own pocket \$5, and the "wee wife,"—by the way, she would weigh 180 pounds—was satisfied, and said "Now, Jamie, my bonnie mon, ye can ge to the war, but mind and coom back." He did go to the war, and acted his part manfully and well on the battlefield of Get-

tysburg, as a "bonnie" Scotsman would, and came back to his wife, and is a respected citizen of our town.

About the latter part of the month Charles N. Kent, then a cadet at Norwich University, commenced drilling the men on the ground, afterwards, in June, 1864, purchased and dedicated as Centennial Park. The men took a manly and even soldierly interest in these exercises. Mr. Kent was materially aided in his work by John G. Derby, who was



FIRST SERGT. JOHN G. DERBY.

considered one of the best drilled men in Coös county, and who had acted as drill-master of the first company of soldiers enlisted, which was Company F of the famous Second Regiment.

As the time approached for the company to report at Concord, it was decided that the men should designate their choice for officers by a free and open ballot. The town hall, which was then open at all times for "war meetings," was chosen as the place where the election should be held, and the

time of the meeting was announced. There was a full attendance of the enlisted men, and many of the townspeople were present who were more or less interested in the result.

It was conceded on all hands that Jared Irving Williams should be the captain of the company, and he was accordingly unanimously elected to the position. For first lieutenant there were three candidates, John G. Derby, Joseph

Chase, and James S. Brackett. Mr. Brackett was elected by a good majority upon the first ballot. Joseph Chase was elected second lieutenant.

Lieutenant Chase was a young man of fine appearance and soldierly qualities, and was a very efficient and excellent officer. He was afterwards drowned in Connecticut river at Northumberland Falls, while endeavoring to warp a flat boat up over the dam, and a whole community was shocked, and his loss was sincerely mourned.

It was now a time of general activity among men and officers. The drills were kept up as much as possible, tactics were studied, and every one tried to make himself as proficient as possible in the "art of war," and arrangements were made so that farms and other business interests could be left with as little loss as possible.

On the Sunday preceding the day on which the company was to leave town for camp, where they were supposed to face the dangers and hardships of real war, a union religious service was held in the Orthodox Congregational church, for the especial good and edification of the "boys." The Reverend Prescott Fay delivered the sermon, taking his text from Luke, chapter iii, verse 14: "And the soldiers likewise demanded of him, saying, And what shall we do? And he said unto them, Do violence to no man, neither accuse any falsely, and be content with your wages."

The day of separation came for the soldiers of Company A. There was then no railroad between Lancaster and Littleton, and William Wallace Lindsay was the proprietor of the stage route between the two places. On the eventful morning in November, quite a crowd of citizens had gathered about the hotels in the village to see them off. The parting with wives, sisters, and sweethearts witnessed the same passionate, regretful scenes so often told in song and story. The coaches and other vehicles

were drawn up in front of the Lancaster House, and as the boys gave their parting adieus and the vehicles conveying them drew away, the assembled citizens sent up hearty cheers, and the "God bless you boys" was long remembered. The ride to Littleton was uneventful, but at the station the boys were met by a crowd of the good citizens of that town who had assembled to greet these new recruits for the Army of the Potomac and bid them God speed. Arrived at Plymouth a dinner served for the most part in the cars was provided. Arriving at the Concord station the boys formed in two ranks upon the platform and made a very creditable appearance, although not a uniform was seen among the men, and as the company marched up Main street and on the Free Bridge road to Camp Ethan Colby, where they were quartered, and where they waited as a company, duly enlisted and mustered into the United States service, to take their place in the regiment under the officers of their choice, for six long, weary months, only to be disappointed and chagrined, it was remarked by many that no finer looking or better appearing men had gone into camp than Company A, Seventeenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers.

Arrived at camp, they found there "Company B," or the Portsmouth company, under Capt. Isaac F. Jenness, and that evening blankets and muskets were given out, and the old barracks received the boys. Guard mount was ordered, the details made, and these boys, fresh from their country homes, patrolled their beats with the precision and vigilance of veterans.

The breaking up of the command was pathetic. To be obliged to leave the boys who had stood by them so faithfully was a keen disappointment to many of the officers, and some of them shed tears of vexation and regret. It was a bitter experience for true and loyal men to endure. Thirty-five years have passed since that time of dismal dis-

appointment, and those who wrongfully planned have gone, so the veil of forgetfulness should be drawn, but the proud record the brave boys of the Seventeenth made in camp, on march, and on the bloody field of Gettysburg will never be forgotten.

CHAPTER XXXI.

COMPANY B, SEVENTEENTH NEW HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT.

(Contributed.)

When, by order of His Excellency, Governor Berry, it was decreed that New Hampshire's quota under President Lincoln's call for 300,000 men should be apportioned to the three congressional districts,—one full regiment to each—a request was made by worthy citizens of Portsmouth that they might be permitted to recruit a company in that city, which was in the First District, for the Seventeenth New Hampshire, assigned by the governor to the Third District. The explanation of this action may be found in the fact that Colonel Kent, who was to command the Seventeenth, was stationed at an earlier period of the war in Portsmouth, was largely engaged in organizing the Second Regiment there, and had made for himself a large number of acquaintances and friends in and about the city. The request was granted; recruiting offices for the proposed company were opened at once, and almost before Company A, in Lancaster, the banner town of the Third District, reported a full complement of men, Company B had filled its ranks, completed its organization, and was ready for muster. It arrived in camp the day after Company A.

Of its officers, Captain Isaac F. Jenness, elected by unanimous vote to command the company, enlisted as a private, and was promoted on account of his military fitness and executive ability as a commanding officer. He was a thor-

ough soldier and strict disciplinarian. First Lieutenant Frank D. Webster was a gentleman of large acquaintance, residing in Portsmouth, popular in his company, and respected in the regiment. He afterwards served honorably in the marine corps, where he was promoted for meritorious action to the rank of captain. Second Lieutenant Ammi Farr had previously served in the Sixth New Hampshire. He enlisted in the Seventeenth as a private, and was elected by popular vote to the office accorded him. The sergeants, Clarence S. Gray, Charles A. Grant, George H. Ham, Christopher W. Harrold, and Samuel P. Holt, were all good men and efficient officers.



SERGT. HALE CHADWICK, Co. C.

Company B was enlisted for service first of all, and every man in the ranks was cut out for a soldier. There were no "home guards" among them, they were rather of the "cow-boy" persuasion, and perhaps, in some respects, not unlike the well known "Teddy's Terrors" of Cuban and Spanish reputation. Had they been permitted to go to war in their original organization they would have proved themselves invincible; going as they did, however, as individual members of different companies in the old Second, their record is one to be proud of, and their deeds of daring take rank with those of any veteran in the regiment adopting them.

CHAPTER XXXII.

COMPANY C, SEVENTEENTH NEW HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT.

BY CAPT. C. S. BROWN.

I preferred to enter the service from my native state, New Hampshire, and started with pleasure to assist in organizing the Seventeenth Regiment. I labored faithfully in camp and out, from November, 1862, to April, 1863, without muster, and, of course, without pay.

I took into camp about thirty as good, young, active and intelligent soldiers as ever shouldered a gun, and remained with them nearly six months, hoping to have the honor of commanding a company from the state I was and am so proud of.



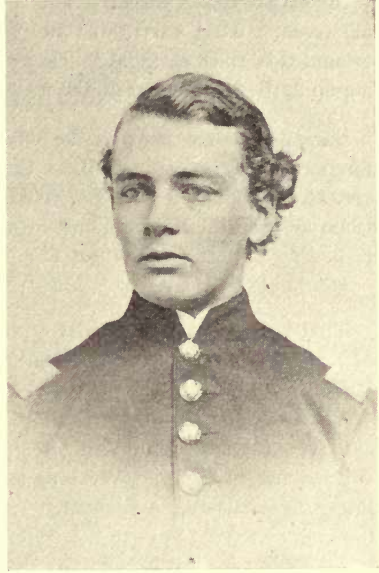
CAPT. C. S. BROWN.

The organization of Company C, so far as perfected, was, first lieutenant, Charles N. Kent; second lieutenant, Josiah Bellows; first sergeant, John G. Derby; sergeant, Hale Chadwick; corporal, Jas. S. Townsend.

I was proud of the officers of the regiment as gentlemen of culture, tal-

ents, and integrity, and capable of meeting any emergency in the line of peace or war. The officers were united and the soldiers truly patriotic. With such a nucleus, the regiment, fully organized, would have made a record the state would have been proud of.

Previous to joining the Seventeenth, I served in the Rhode Island Cavalry (Seventh Squadron) as a sergeant, and after the consolidation of the Seventeenth with the Second



FIRST LIEUT. CHARLES N. KENT.

Regiment, I organized and commanded the First Battalion Maine Infantry Volunteers, under the last call for troops, and was mustered out of service in April, 1866, as lieutenant-colonel.

In 1865, when in command of the First Maine Battalion, my duties were varied, having been detailed on military commissions and assigned to the command of Western South Carolina under General Sickles.

After the war I entered upon the practice of law in Missouri and Kansas; was a member of the legislature in the latter state, and mayor of the city of Coffeyville, where an end was put to the Dalton gang of robbers.

* * * * *

The following incidents in camp life were related by Captain Brown in a personal communication to the editor:

When officer of the day making grand rounds, I found Ham of Company B on guard, *slightly in his cups*. As I approached he halted me

with "Who comes there?" and I replied, "Officer of the day." He answered, "That's too thin; no officer of the day would be prowling around this time of night." He immediately cocked his gun and held me up until the corporal of the guard came and disarmed him.

Surgeon Folsom came to the officers' quarters one day, early in the forenoon, and invited us all to the sutler's and gave us an unusual *spread*, much to our surprise, considering the hour. It was explained when he paid the bill from my pocket-book, which he had fortunately picked up in the snow. Bless him!

His honesty (if ever questioned) was then established.

That reminds me of my first service in the army with Company "B" of students from Dartmouth College and Norwich University, in the Rhode Island Cavalry.

The adjoining Company "A" was composed of Boston butcher boys and New Bedford whalers, in which toughness was much in evidence. On arriving in camp at Washington, carbines and blankets and other things were missing in Company A, and complaint was made by "A" boys against "B" boys to the major commanding, who asked the complainants if they really thought those Sunday-school children would steal. The whalers replied that "they were the d—dest thieves in the army; they can steal the *shortening out of biscuit without breaking the crust.*"

CHAPTER XXXIII.

SEVENTEENTH MEN IN THE SECOND REGIMENT.

BY COL. MARTIN A. HAYNES.

Far from home, in employment which for weeks has allowed me not an hour of leisure; with my physical powers taxed to the utmost, in night and day dashes over a broad territory, the time I am now able to give as a tribute to the men of the Seventeenth, is entirely inadequate to do that duty as I would like to do it. As fine a body of men as ever wore the national blue; active and honorable participants, bearing bravely their full share, in their short term of service, in some of the most momentous events in the national history, the record which will preserve to future generations the memory of their actions should have more careful preparation than I am able to give to the brief chapter allotted to me.

Without a word or line of record at my disposal as now situated, I must depend entirely upon memory, and a memory grown treacherous with advancing years. Acquaintanceship that was fresh thirty-six years ago, has now faded from memory; and while I was then able, probably, to call by name every member of the Seventeenth serving in the Second, there now linger in memory only the names of a very few, which were fixed by some incident or association, or have been kept fresh by continued acquaintance since the war. And of these the brightest in my recollection is that of him who by cruel fate was not permitted to lead these men to the field after he had gathered them

about him from the farms and the workshops. My long-continued personal friendship with him is one of the choicest pleasures of my life.

So I remember and think of the men of the Seventeenth, at this late day, not so much in an individual sense and by individual memories, as in the great concrete. I remember, more than anything else, that when the Old Second, with its ranks depleted by two years' terrible campaigning, needed men and needed them quickly, there was put into its ranks in a body between one hundred and two hundred men, clean, stalwart, patriotic sons of New Hampshire, who manfully swallowed the disappointment of losing their own loved regimental organization. We marched together, and fought together,



COL. MARTIN A. HAYNES.

and "drank from the same canteen."

The glory achieved by the Second in the summer campaign of '63 belongs to them as much as to any one of the "old men" who had commenced at Bull Run on that fateful day in '61. On the march, in the camp, in the battle line, they never forgot that they were "the Seventeenth men," and we "old men," such was their magnificent quality, always recognized them as worthy comrades and a worthy part of the "Old Second." Sandwiched in among men who had stood in a dozen fierce fights—and *making a good thick filling to the sandwich, too*—they

went through the awful test of Gettysburg with all the heroism, all the "bang," and "vim," and all the cool, nerve-controlling steadiness of veteran troops. The fight at Sherfey's peach orchard was as desperate a struggle, and as grand an exhibition of discipline and nerve, as that of Napoleon's Old Guard at Waterloo, and no men bore their part more manfully than the Second Regiment's contingent from the Seventeenth.

In only one way that I recall were the Seventeenth men inferior to the old men of the Second with whom they served, and that was in physical endurance on the march. They had not been *hardened*, as the old men had, by two years of active campaigning. From the time the regiment landed at Falmouth, and set out to join the Army of the Potomac, some of the most terrific marches in the entire history of the Second came in order. Marches of thirty miles or over—forced marches—under a broiling Southern sun were not infrequent. The old men had been there before. They were toughened, and knew how to take advantage of circumstances. They stripped to the work. It was not a matter of spirit and of will, but of sheer physical endurance, and it could not be expected that men fresh from home could always hold up to the work. I have an impression that after every such "spurt" some of the Seventeenth men would be scattered to the rear along the line of march. But they always "got there." It was with them only a matter of a few hours more or less in getting into camp. And when the objective point was reached, when the Old Second, at Gettysburg, stood once more in battle line facing the enemy, I doubt if there was a single one of the Seventeenth Regiment absent from the ranks.

I have personal recollections of several in the service, but there are two, both in my own company (I), whose memory is especially fresh. They both died in the service—one shot dead at Gettysburg, the other passing away

from disease in camp. I remember Tibbetts, of Company I, as a very disputacious soldier. We used to talk politics, and we did n't agree at all. I used to tell him that he belonged over among those fellows in gray, and had no right to be wearing a blue uniform. I am ashamed of it now. He died a patriotic death, shot dead in his tracks at Gettysburg. And young Sanborn ! I remember him as he lay in his tent at Point Lookout, wasting with homesickness, we thought. And before we could realize it, he passed away. I was one of the firing party that gave the last tribute of a soldier by a volley over the shallow grave in which we laid him by the banks of the Potomac.

"The men of the Seventeenth." They were men of the Second, too. We claim them. And we admire, too, the loyalty with which they clung to the memory of their first love. They would not be worthy to be members and sharers in the glory of the Second, if they did not. You were a part of *us*, my boys. The glories of the memorable summer of '63 are yours, as they are ours. And our home in these later days, at The Weirs, is yours, too, where as long as we old veterans shall gather in reunion, you can meet with the double pleasure of members both of the Old Second and of the Young Seventeenth.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

THIRD DISTRICT MEN IN THE FIFTEENTH REGIMENT.

BY COL. THOMAS COGSWELL,
CAPTAIN IN FIFTEENTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS.

I have been requested by my comrade and friend, Colonel Kent, to write a chapter for this history, on the men in the Fifteenth New Hampshire Regiment who enlisted from the territory embraced in the Third Congressional District, and became a part of the regiment of which I was a member, in answer to the call of President Lincoln, dated August 4, 1862, for three hundred thousand volunteers for nine months' service in the War of the Rebellion. When this call was made, and the governor and his council commenced to make arrangements to fill the quota of the state, it was the distinct understanding, as New Hampshire's quota was three thousand men, that the raising of three regiments should be assigned to the three Congressional Districts, one regiment from each district.

The field and staff officers for each regiment were to be appointed and commissioned from men living in the district. In accordance with said understanding, John W. Kingman of Durham was made colonel of the regiment from the First District, William M. Weed of Sandwich, lieutenant-colonel, and George W. Frost of Newmarket, major.

Lieutenant-Colonel Weed was not mustered, Major Frost was appointed in his place, and Henry W. Blair of Plymouth was made major. It will be seen that at an early date the original agreement or understanding was broken,

and a man from the Third District was made a field officer in the regiment being raised from the First District.

The call for the three hundred thousand men for nine months' service was made at the very darkest time during the Rebellion. Reverses of one kind and another had overtaken the Union army, and a spirit of gloom and despondency was everywhere prevalent. The call followed immediately after the state had been engaged in raising the Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth New Hampshire Regiments, and the state and towns had put forth every effort and strained every nerve to fill their quota, with what success the fact that six regiments, fully armed and equipped, had been sent to the front in six months, fully attests.

When the call of August 4, 1862, came, the towns had raised seemingly all the men possible, but with that strength of character for which New Hampshire men are noted, and inflamed by a burning patriotism, the task was undertaken to again fill the quota assigned the state.

Enlistments were begun in the several districts of the state, and it was found that a new class of men came to the front, made up notably of two classes, viz.: The young men, too young to be accepted in the earlier regiments, and men who, on account of family and business ties, could not see their way clear to enlist in the earlier regiments.

Many of this last class were beyond the age of military duty, and consequently exempt from service, but ignoring this fact, they left all behind them, and did valiant service for their country.

Owing to the desire on the part of both the national and state governments to hasten the organization of the regiments and send them to the front as quickly as possible, the regiment from the First District was ordered into camp at Concord, early in October, 1862. Companies had been raised, or partially so, from the following localities in the

district: Company A, from Gilford, Gilmanton, and Alton; Company D, from Deerfield, Northwood, and surrounding towns; Company G, from Barnstead and adjacent towns; Company H, from Sanbornton and vicinity, with a detachment from Londonderry; Company I, from Rochester and Milton, and Company K, from the southern part of Rockingham county. These companies fell far short of a complete regiment, and so other companies from the Second and Third Districts, that had been formed and nearly filled, were ordered into camp. Company E came from Manchester, in the Second District, while from the Third District came Company B, largely raised in Plymouth and vicinity; Company C, from Haverhill, Bath, Littleton, and Enfield, and Company F, from Canaan and towns on that side of Grafton county.



COL. THOMAS COGSWELL.

At the time the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Regiments were being filled up and prepared for service in Louisiana, Henry O. Kent of Lancaster, who had been actively engaged in filling all the quotas from New Hampshire, was appointed colonel of the Seventeenth or Third District Regiment. Under his patriotic efforts and of those engaged with him, a large number of men had enlisted to form said regiment. I have always supposed, and I am quite confident that the records of the adjutant-general's office will substantiate my

supposition, that as many men had actually enlisted from the Third District, and were then ready to go into camp as from either the First or Second Districts, and possibly more. The course of Colonel Kent in submitting, although under protest, to the transfer of men raised for a regiment over which he was to have command, and lead into action in the gallant way he would have done, thus as it proved, cutting off his own entrance into the service, is worthy of great admiration.

Three full companies, besides individual men in almost all the others from the Third District, certainly became a part of the Fifteenth New Hampshire or First District Regiment.

From an intimate knowledge of the men coming to the Fifteenth New Hampshire from the section justly belonging to the Seventeenth, I can say we had none better.

Major, afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel, Blair was an officer of great courage, and was ever ready for any duty assigned him. Capt. John W. Ela was a young, vigorous, excellent officer, as were all the officers of the three companies.

The men were strong and hardy, and endured the terrible climate of Louisiana and the long siege of forty-four days at Port Hudson equally with any men in the regiment. Their connection with our regiment did much to give it the standing that it had in the Department of the Gulf. It is a matter of profound regret that the Seventeenth New Hampshire Regiment was not able to complete its organization, and go to the front as originally intended. It would have added one more regiment to the number sent by the Granite State to help put down the Rebellion and restore the Union, every one of which did its full duty in whatever place assigned it, and brought additional renown to our loved New Hampshire, as not only the mother of men, but of soldiers, who, in every war of this country, have acted well their part.

As a citizen of New Hampshire, and a soldier in that war that "tried men's souls," I am glad to know that at a late day, after many years of weary waiting, justice, in a measure, has been done to the man, who in the bright flush of his early manhood, imbued with a patriotism inborn, saw a regiment raised in his district, for him, and largely by his personal efforts, taken piece by piece from his control, and finally leaving him with only a remnant of strong, brave, patriotic men, anxious to go with their neighbors and friends into the conflict then so furiously raging, and who, after a long time of anxious waiting, saw even that remnant transferred to another regiment, the Second New Hampshire.

I am only too glad to pay a just recognition to the men from the Third District who so nobly helped make the regiment to which I belonged so noted a success.

It is only fair to say, that if the men from the Third District had been ordered into camp, instead of those from the First, the Fifteenth might have been the unfilled regiment left stranded at home, and more brilliant honors have come to the officers and members of the Seventeenth.

CHAPTER XXXV.

THIRD DISTRICT MEN IN THE SIXTEENTH REGIMENT.

BY BROOKS K. WEBBER, LIEUTENANT CO. I.

Three companies recruited for Col. Kent's Seventeenth Regiment from the old Third Congressional District were sent to serve in the Sixteenth under Col. Pike. They came chiefly from Swanzey, Fitzwilliam, Goshen, Newport, and Lebanon, a few from other towns in the vicinity of these. They were enrolled with, and henceforth shared the fortunes of, the Sixteenth. The history of this regiment has been told by Adjutant Luther T. Townsend, in his recently published book, the chapters of which originally appeared in the *Granite Monthly*. I regret that in this brief chapter I can but outline its movements, and the demands upon my time are such that much must be left untold. The historians have told us enough to make the claims of the surviving veterans quite reasonable. The Sixteenth had an important duty to perform. It was a part of the great organization that broke the power of the Confederates upon the Mississippi, and, as has been said, cut the rebellion in two.

The state of Louisiana was subdued outside of Port Hudson, and so thoroughly, that when Vicksburg surrendered the last hope of resistance vanished and the taking of Port Hudson was a bloodless victory. But the Banks campaign was neither bloodless nor cheap in loss of human health and life. In these latter respects it was among the most costly of the war. It is true the Sixteenth men were en-

listed for only nine months, but it was enough; a few months more would have utterly destroyed the regiment.

The months of the early fall after our enlistment were spent in camp at Concord, N. H. On November 23d, 1862, the regiment departed for New York, where they arrived the next morning. On December 7th, seven companies, including Companies A and I, sailed on the steamer *Eastern Queen* under sealed orders. On the Sunday following, these orders were opened and our destination was found to be Ship Island, at the mouth of the Mississippi river. The voyage was one of hardship, the sea was rough, and many suffered from sea-sickness, aggravated by the poor food which sick as well as the rest were compelled to eat. Upon arriving at Ship Island, orders were received to proceed to New Orleans, where we arrived Dec. 20th, 1862, and pitched our tents at Carrollton, a few miles above the city. Here our first death occurred, the soldier being Lieut. Prescott Jones, of Company E.

December 31st our muster roll showed, according to Adj. Townsend, that one out of every seven enlisted men was on the sick list. The other three companies joined us Jan. 1, 1863. They included Company F, which, with Companies A and I, were mostly third district men. A regimental drill took place January 3d, and Gen. Thomas W. Sherman highly complimented our regiment. On January 25th, among many others, Colonel Pike, Captain Bosworth, and Lieutenants Burnham and Wilkins were sick and unable to report for duty. And yet this was not due to any deficiency in the physical make-up of the men, for our regiment was admitted to be composed of material equal to any that took part in the Banks campaign.

March 5th, after a long and tedious stay at Carrollton, we went up the river to Baton Rouge on transports, and after about a week's wait there we advanced towards Port Hudson. We camped about four miles from that fortress.

Farragut had collected his fleet below Port Hudson. The object of the land expedition was to make a demonstration that should distract the attention of the garrison while Farragut attempted to pass the batteries. After a spirited attempt at night, two of his warships and a gunboat succeeded in passing the batteries. One of his ships was disabled and one destroyed. We, with the rest of Banks' troops, returned to Baton Rouge, after three days and nights of apparently needless wandering in the swamps and bayous. This included the famous "Mud March," which we claim to be as severe a trial of physical endurance as occurred during the war. It was a relief to finally arrive once more even at the old, filthy camp-ground of Baton Rouge.

Farragut, with the ships that passed the batteries, kept on up the river. There was nothing to stop him this side of Vicksburg. What he really accomplished was to get control of the mouth of the Red river, and later to communicate with the forces at Brashear City and Butte a la Rose. Had he succeeded in running all his fleet past Port Hudson, the difficulties were by no means overcome. It is generally admitted that the Confederate forces at Port Hudson exceeded in number our men, and the fortifications were of unusual strength and extent. It was not the right time to take Port Hudson.

On April 3d we went to Algiers (opposite New Orleans), and from there, after a few days' sojourn, we were ordered to Brashear City, eighty miles west. Here, although we were constantly expectant, we did not meet the enemy. Disease was alarmingly prevalent among our men, deaths occurring almost daily. Here a notable incident was the destruction of the Confederate steamer *Queen of the West*, the capture of its commander, Captain Fuller, and the dispersion of the rest of the enemy's fleet. April 18th we were distributed on four gunboats and instructed, as our orders read, "to proceed up Bayou Atchafalaya to clear it

of obstructions and to make an attack upon Butte a la Rose."

The latter point was about seventy-five miles north of Brashear City and was considered an important position. We ascended the bayou slowly; constant vigilance was required, as we were in danger from the Confederate sharpshooters and bushwackers that lined the shores. Cotton bales were placed around the sides of the gunboats, and made quite a good barricade. On April 20th—the day when Banks made his entry into Opelousas—our expedition captured Fort Burton. The garrison surrendered and were sent as prisoners of war to New Orleans. This wonderfully improved their position, although it did not ours. Two gunboats then ascended the bayou to its source, and entering the Mississippi, joined Admiral Farragut on the 2nd of May. Upon each boat were twenty members of our regiment who acted as sharpshooters. Speaking of the result of our expedition, the Comte de Paris says, in his *History of the Civil War in America*: "A sure and easy way was therefore open for turning the batteries of Port Hudson."

For some six weeks after the occupation of Butte a la Rose the Sixteenth remained there, surrounded by bushwackers and almost eighty miles from any Federal assistance in case of an attack. From this pestilential camp most of the soldiers can date the beginning of that scourge of disease which so sorely afflicted the regiment. Many, it is true, were sick at Brashear City and New Orleans, among them Colonel Pike, but the season of the year, the swamps, the unsanitary condition of our camp and its surroundings, made disease especially prevalent and deadly. Adjutant Townsend says: "Butte a la Rose, aside from being a very strategic position from a military point of view, proved also to be such from several other points of view. It was the grand rendezvous of mosquitoes, fleas, wood-

ticks, lice, lizards, frogs, snakes, alligators, fever bacteria, dysentery microbes, and every conceivable type of malarial poison." And added to this chapter of horrors should be an insufficient and unwholesome diet. Then there was the constant danger of capture by the enemy. Finally we were taken away on transports sent for our rescue. Before leaving, we burned the barracks at Fort Burton, and the guns we captured were taken to Brashear City. We left none too soon. A force of Confederates were close upon us—so close, indeed, that a day's delay might have resulted in our capture. The extent of such a catastrophe can only be imagined. In our condition prison life would have meant annihilation. As it was, our men arrived safely before Port Hudson. A mere handful only were able to bear arms. Many had been buried in the swamps. General Emery spoke of us, the survivors, as "a few skeletons of the Sixteenth." We were, owing to our condition, assigned to guard duty at the arsenal at Springfield Landing. An attack by bushwackers was repulsed, and the regiment received special credit for that performance. The time for which we were enlisted had now nearly expired, and the fall of Vicksburg, followed by the immediate surrender of Port Hudson, fittingly brought the Banks campaign to a close, and crowned the work of the Sixteenth with success. On July 10th they entered the works at Port Hudson with the other victorious troops. Their duties were then done and they returned home. The Mississippi, for the first time since the outbreak of the Rebellion, was entirely under Federal control. Our regiment was mustered out at Concord, August 20th, 1863.

Our common suffering and privation levelled rank and brought officers and men into the closest touch and most sympathetic intercourse. There was little of that official formalism or lack of consideration for the common soldier which sometimes renders a campaign galling and unbear-

ble, and prevents the highest devotion to the regiment. There has consequently resulted a fraternal spirit and an absence of ill feeling among the veterans of the Sixteenth which is a source of lasting gratification. It was, therefore, easy for them to adopt, if I may so speak, these companies of Third District men who were recruited for and were naturally by location of the Seventeenth—to fight, work, and suffer with them, and share the honors they so dearly bought.

There has ever been a feeling of grateful appreciation among the members of the Sixteenth toward the Third District men who were their compatriots and comrades. Time, indeed, has made some almost forget the connection of those brave men with the Seventeenth. The records do not usually distinguish them, and therefore it is well that we should remember that their meritorious services reflected honor upon their district and showed of what stuff Colonel Kent's regiment was made. At least three fourths of the men in my company were from the Third District, many of them neighbors and friends, for, although I enlisted in Antrim, my parents resided in Newport during the war. I can therefore speak from close personal acquaintance. Our captain, Daniel Buffum of Swanzey, was one of them, and he died for his country at New Orleans. A list of those who suffered and who died would be a roster of the company, and other personal mention is therefore omitted.

There is among the survivors much pride in the fact that they were from the old Third District. In conversation with them it always comes out that they enlisted for the Seventeenth, and they are still loyal to the old district and to Colonel Kent, while lacking nothing in appreciation of the qualities of the late Colonel Pike. And with this loyalty is mingled regret that the Seventeenth could not have gone to the front in its entirety, following its proper leaders and under its own regimental flag. Then its history would

have been unified, not scattered, and honors won by its members individually would have been credited to the proper organization and district.

It is not for me, and I do not deem it to lie within the scope of this chapter, to go beyond the commonest facts, often recited, in regard to the connection of the Third District men with the Sixteenth, to look for causes, reasons, or



LIEUT. BROOKS K. WEBBER.

motives why the state should have dismembered the Seventeenth, however much it added strength to the others. It is no slight thing to separate men from the officers who have recruited and trained them, and to leave the officers without the opportunity to lead their men forth to their expected duty in the field of patriotic service. We may say it was expedient, yet, nevertheless, it savors of injustice. I have spoken of the connection of the Third District companies with the

Sixteenth as "adoption," and I have done so advisedly. The feeling which a colonel holds toward his men ("boys," he always calls them) is a paternal one, surely, and the loss of them falls little short of bereavement.

But this personal sacrifice was bravely and patriotically borne. The Sixteenth, rank and file, has honored them and their colonel with a full appreciation of the merits of their cause. It has watched, hoping at last to see the gov-

ernment officially place Colonel Kent in his proper position upon the military rolls of the nation.

No better men came to the regiment than those from the old Third Congressional District. Companies A and F were almost entirely, and Company I largely, composed of them. They were justly proud of their section of the state, as they well might have been, for it is said that for some years previous to its losing its identity, the Third Congressional District had the smallest per cent. of illiteracy of any in the United States. These men, rank and file, were good soldiers. They bore the hardships, privations, sufferings, and sacrifices that came to them with great fortitude and patience. The regiment, during its brief term of service, lost by disease at least twenty per cent. of its men, and this percentage was largely increased in the weeks immediately following its discharge. The history of no other New Hampshire regiment furnishes a parallel with this. There was no time during the last two months of service that the regiment could have mustered fifty men fit for even light duty. The death-rate was appalling. At the expiration of its term of service some of the sickest were sent home by water, and the balance were furnished transportation by boat up the Mississippi river to Cairo, Ill., thence by rail to Concord. Sickness and death followed the regiment along its homeward journey. The graves of the poor fellows are scattered from New Orleans to Concord. The history of the Sixteenth is a pathetic one; it passed, indeed, through the valley of the shadow of death, and with a fortitude and uncomplaining devotion that is a tender memory in the heart of every survivor of this regiment.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

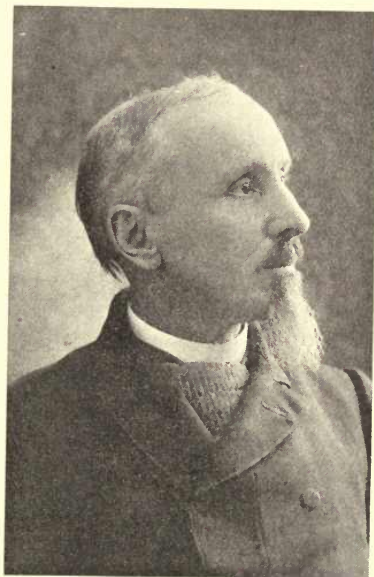
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC: SEVENTEENTH MEN AS COMRADES.

BY GENERAL ALBERT S. TWITCHELL,
DEPARTMENT COMMANDER, G. A. R.

There is no part of the history of New Hampshire more interesting or more valuable, or that should be preserved with greater care, than that of its organizations in the Civil War, in which the state took such a prominent and honorable part; and the writing of these histories now, where they have not already been written, is a most commendable work, and is held with delight, not only by every living member of these organizations, but by all our people, who recognize the valor and patriotism which prompted the enlistment into the service of our country when brave men were needed to preserve our national unity and honor.

These histories are becoming even more and more valuable with advancing time, and no public, or even private, library in the state will be complete until it can place upon its list the record of every state organization, which stood to its credit as defenders of our common country, when treason and rebellion sought its overthrow, and the same will be true of those now engaged in the Spanish war, as it was true of our part in the struggle for our independence, when at Bennington and Bunker Hill, and on other bloody fields, New Hampshire furnished its full share of heroes, the records of whose deeds is emblazoned upon historic pages, and is as monumental of heroism as are its granite hills, of

its landscape grandeur and beauty. That every true soldier who enlisted in our memorable Civil War did not see active service in the field was not in any way due to his want of courage or valor, for that was fully proved when, in the midst of war, he signed the rolls which made him a soldier of the republic; he was then under orders; he ceased to be free to act for himself, and could only go where duty called and his commanding officers dictated. The same was true also of companies and regiments of men under the strict discipline of war, and while some were in the thickest of the fight, others, as brave and true, were standing at "attention" or "resting on arms," as ready as they to obey any call to battle. Gettysburg, Antietam, the Wilderness, and other bloody battlefields, had their heroes called into action by the circumstances surrounding their



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service, but no one can say that there was not a true enlisted soldier in all the service, either upon land or sea, who would not have as promptly faced the enemy and yielded up his life, if need be, had he been privileged to be in those contests.

New Hampshire had one regiment which, owing to circumstances beyond its control, was not, as a regiment, called to the front, but which for months was in camp, while men originally assigned it were ordered to other

commands, until, after weary waiting under strict camp service and discipline, it was consolidated with another regiment, as the record in the office of the adjutant-general shows. This was the Seventeenth, of which Col. Henry O. Kent of Lancaster had command, and which he with his officers labored so hard to fill. It is not my purpose, or my duty, to write anything of the history of this organization, for others are selected to perform that service. I am, however, asked to write a little Grand Army history, which may not be out of place in any record which pertains to those whose service and honorable discharge entitle them to membership in that order, so dear to every true, veteran soldier, viz.: The Grand Army of the Republic. Col. E. E. Cross Post 16, of the Department of New Hampshire, G. A. R., located at Lancaster and named after one of the bravest of all the brave men of our Civil War, the record of whose deeds made the old Granite state so famous upon many a battlefield, was among the posts first organized in the department, and it had, as charter members, quite a number of men of the Seventeenth Regiment, some of whom saw no other service, but who were then, and have since been, prominent members of this post. It was in this post that I first learned the lessons taught by our beautiful muster-in service, from which, being afterwards transferred, I became a member of the post at my own home, which was organized a little later. The members of the Seventeenth Regiment, as far as recruited, were largely from the old Third Congressional District and the northern portion of the state, in the vicinity of the home of Colonel Kent, whose arduous labors to fill the regiment are so well known and remembered. A special act of congress, later doing full justice to the command, gave him full recognition of rank and service as "Colonel of the Seventeenth New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry."

This gave to Post 16, more than to any other, a representation from the Seventeeth, Colonel Kent being its second Post Commander, which honorable position has also been filled by Capt. Jared I. Williams, Corp. George H. Emerson, and Lieut. James S. Brackett, whose names appear upon the rolls of the Seventeeth New Hampshire Volunteers, as do also the names of Daniel C. Bean, Royal Hicks, Delevan G. Hubbard, Jesse Tuttle, Ellery Wheeler, J. W. Perkins, John M. Newell, Walter S. Bailey, Austin Bedell, Robert Blakely, George Blood, William J. Chamberlain, Shepherd B. Cram, John G. Derby, Jonathan E. Dustin, Ira S. M. Gove, Hezekiah E. Hadlock, Rufus E. Hodgdon, Leland Hubbard, William B. Ingalls, Levi W. Jackman, Alfred S. Jackman, Charles N. Kent, Asa J. King, Charles E. King, Harvey H. Lucas, John C. Moore, Charles W. Moulton, Sidney H. Peaslee, Sumner Perkins, William C. Putnam, James Reed, Edmund B. Sanborn, Jason Sherwood, Cyril C. Smith, John W. Smith, Oliver P. Smith, William Warren, George H. Watson, and George H. Weare, enlisted from Coös county, most of whom saw active service in other organizations, and those now living are among our best citizens, while the memory of many of the dead will dwell ever in our hearts.

The connection of the members of this regiment with the Grand Army is the same as that of any other veteran organization, and a brief history of this order, which has grown out of the Civil War, would not be out of place wherever a war history is written. Unlike all other orders, its recruiting field is so limited that it cannot exist for a great period of time, being dependent upon the lives of those whose service and honorable discharge entitle them to membership, none being admitted upon whom a stain of treason rests, and it is this that binds its members so closely together, and finds such a lodgment in the hearts of all our loyal people.

Conceived soon after the close of the war, the first post was organized at Decatur, Ill., April 6, 1866, Dr. B. F. Stephenson of Springfield, Ill., being the prime mover, and this was quickly followed by the establishment of other posts in Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, and Missouri. July 12, 1866, the posts in Illinois held a department encampment at Springfield, the first state encampment to be organized, when Gen. John M. Palmer was elected department commander.

Dr. Stephenson, who was chiefly instrumental in creating the great interest which so rapidly spread through all the loyal states, at once after the organization at Decatur, April 6, 1866, assumed charge of the organization of posts in other states, issued orders as commander-in-chief, and on Oct. 31, 1866, about six months after the organization of the first post at Decatur, he issued a call for a national encampment, which was held at Indianapolis, Nov. 20th, following, and which was attended by representatives of the order from Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Wisconsin, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Iowa, Kentucky, Indiana, and the District of Columbia, and General Stephen A. Hurlburt of Illinois was then elected the first commander-in-chief, who had as his valuable adjutant-general, Dr. Stephenson, the real founder of the order. Here rules and regulations were adopted, upon the great principles which were the basis of the order, viz.: Fraternity, Charity, and Loyalty, the object being, as then expressed, "To preserve and strengthen those kind and fraternal feelings which bind together the soldiers, sailors, and marines, who united to suppress the late rebellion, and to perpetuate the memory and history of the dead; to assist such former comrades in arms as need help and protection, and to extend needful aid to the widows and orphans of those who have fallen; to maintain true allegiance to the United States of America, based upon a paramount respect for, and fidelity to, its con-

stitution and laws, to discountenance whatever tends to weaken loyalty, incites to insurrection, treason, or rebellion, or in any manner impairs the efficiency and permanency of our free institutions; and to encourage the spread of universal liberty, equal rights and justice to all men."

It was then also given the name of the Grand Army of the Republic, which has since extended throughout all the states, and even into foreign lands, where the veteran soldiers have been found in sufficient numbers to maintain an organization under its rules and regulations, and which will forever live in history, even after the last member has been mustered out, as one of the greatest orders which ever existed, the influence of which upon the fraternal, charitable, and loyal future of our great republic will never, never die.

The first post organized in New Hampshire was at Portsmouth, Nov. 8, 1867, followed by a provisional department, under the department of Massachusetts, which was organized at Portsmouth, Nov. 16, 1867, with Matthew T. Betton as provisional commander. Then followed the organization of other posts throughout the state, ten being necessary to constitute a department, until, with a representative convention held at Portsmouth on April 30, 1868, a permanent department was organized, with Capt. William R. Patten of Manchester, as grand commander. At this time there were twelve posts organized in the state, and from them there was a steady growth of the order until it became one of the strongest and most highly respected of all state organizations, extending into every section where a sufficient number could be found to enter its ranks, the result being that there are comparatively few veterans of the Civil War within the state whose names have not appeared upon our muster rolls.

A full history of this order, since its conception at the close of the war, to the present time, cannot here be written, for it would contain volumes instead of chapters, and should

only be thus written as a "Grand Army History." It is enough here to know its purpose as an organization, in which the members of the Seventeenth, as of all other regiments, have found a fraternal home, and have enjoyed all the benefits of the order, several having been from time to time honored by official positions in the department, Col. Kent having served as judge advocate upon the official staff of the department commander, and been otherwise honored in its ranks. Over thirty years having passed since the close of the Civil War, the ranks of those who served in that memorable time of our country's history, are now becoming faster and faster depleted; but very few being left at this writing who have not passed the half century of life, and fewer still, whose service in camp, upon the field, and in the deadly conflict, does not subject them to an earlier call, and to enrollment upon the long list of the "finally mustered out." This thus brings us, as an order, upon the downward road to dissolution, when all that is left of its good works will be its record upon the historic page.

There is, it is true, a movement already started to so amend our rules as to receive as recruits, all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors engaged in our present war with Spain, claiming that all these are entitled to membership, as soldiers of the republic, and that with this new recruiting ground, the Grand Army would increase its members and its years, and work out for itself a much longer season of usefulness. This may all be true, and it may be the wisest and best legislation in behalf of the Grand Army of the Republic, but its full accomplishment will require many changes which may not meet the approval of either the old soldiers of the Civil War or the new soldiers of 1898, the best interest of all of which must be consulted, and unless there shall be full unity of action, with one purpose only, to preserve and maintain that fraternity, charity, and loyalty, which are the grand foundation stones on which the order

rests, we must work on until the last old veteran lays down his arms, and, with his tent forever folded, goes to join the vast Grand Army upon God's eternal camping ground.

“ Then though the warrior's sun has set,
Its light shall linger round us yet,—
Bright, radiant, blest.”

CHAPTER XXXVII.

THE MUSIC AND SONGS OF THE WAR.

BY HON. JOHN C. LINEHAN.

A request from Col. Henry O. Kent, to furnish material for a chapter in the history of the Seventeenth Regiment will explain my appearance as a contributor to the work. A request from him is, to me, equivalent to a command. A life-long personal friend, he is, and has been since the war, a comrade, in every sense of the word. Few legislative enactments for the benefit or relief of veterans or their families have been placed in the statutes without the aid of his voice, or his vote, or both, and the history of his regiment will be the best vindication of his character as a citizen and a soldier.

My subject, "The Music and Songs of the War," is, in my opinion, not only pertinent, but it is one thus far that has not been treated by any of the writers on the War of the Rebellion.

My service as a musician in the band of the Third New Hampshire Volunteers makes the subject also an appropriate one.

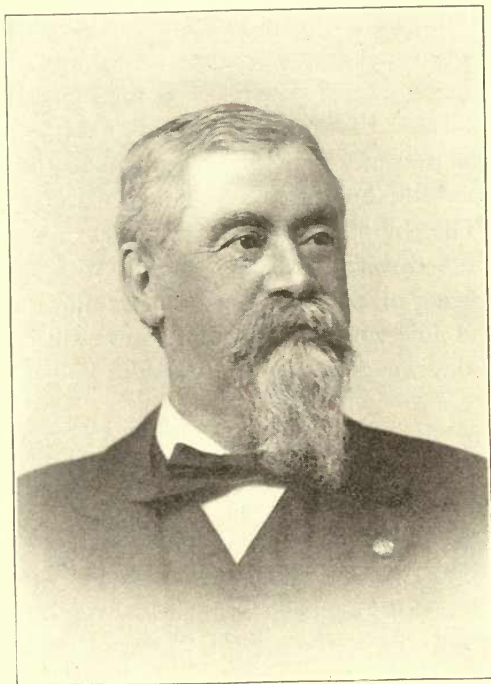
During the past two years I have spoken on the same topic in various parts of New England, and what is printed here is largely a repetition of what has been said there. Had I been favored with more time I would like to have written up the several bands and drum corps serving in regiments from this state, and the part taken by them in camp, on the battlefield, or in the hospital, for duty called them there, but this was impossible, so I have been obliged

to treat the subject in a general way, omitting the details which would naturally be of more interest to the comrades serving in the organizations mentioned.

“Let me but write the songs of a nation and I care not who makes its laws” is perhaps as great a tribute as was ever paid to the ballad singer or composer, by any writer, ancient or modern, and it is as true as it is great. None can bear witness to this better than those who listened to the music of band or drum corps, in camp or on the march, at occasions of rejoicing over a victory, or at the funeral of comrades after a defeat. From the first reunion at Weirs down to the last the presence of a first-class military band and drum corps has been among the principal features of the gatherings. The bugle calls, beginning at reveille, accompanied by the drum corps, and ending with taps, together with the firing of the morning and evening guns, and the raising and lowering of the colors, have all been vivid reminders of days, events, and of comrades long gone by.

Some years ago when Captain “Jack” Adams visited The Weirs for the first time during the annual reunion, and occupied the same room with me, he was waked in the morning by the cannon, bugle, and drums combined. With the notes of the reveille ringing in his ears, he sprang from the bed, and said, “John, do you always do this?” “Yes,” said I, “from the beginning.” “My God,” said he, “that is the real old stuff,” and the tears moistened his eyes, for it was years since he had heard anything like it. In a regiment of ten companies, with my remembrance of the past, each company was provided with a drummer and fifer, and in some regiments, of other states, a bugler. These combined were styled field music, or drum corps. One was selected as chief with a title of principal musician, or drum-major. The drum corps was subject to his orders.

Under a special act of Congress, passed in 1861, many of the regiments included in the first call for three hundred thousand men were provided with regimental bands. The men were enlisted, not as privates, but musicians, and could not be detailed for any purpose except field service during a battle, or in the hospital when their



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aid was required. In such an event they reported to the regimental surgeon who assigned them to their duties. The band-master held the rank and received the pay of a second lieutenant. The number of men authorized by law was twenty-four. They were graded as first, second, and third class musicians, with pay in accordance

with their rank. Between July and September, bands were organized for the Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth regiments, accompanying their respective organizations to the front, and remaining until mustered out by act of Congress in August, 1862. After that date several of the regiments provided themselves with bands by detailing men

from the ranks. These men could be returned to their companies when necessary.

Perhaps one of the pleasantest occasions occurring at Hilton Head, that is, for the parties concerned, was that which took place on Thanksgiving Day, in 1861, when the Third and Fourth united to celebrate the day in the camp of the former. There were speeches galore by Colonels Fellows, Whipple, and Jackson, Major Bedell, Capt. Donohoe, and others, interspersed with music by the two bands attached to each regiment, and led respectively by Walter Dignam and G. W. Ingalls. So much by way of introduction. As has been said, it would be pleasant were it possible, to give the details of the service of the musicians of the several regiments, but it is not. With a full knowledge of both the omissions and imperfections which may be found in an article so hastily prepared, I will confine myself to the "Music and Songs of the War."

Over thirty-three years have passed since the close of the great Civil War, but the interest in the contest which was productive of such grand results, is nearly as warm to-day as it was when the surrender of Lee decided the fate of the nation. The "Official Record of the Union and Confederate Armies" published by the government, *The Century* articles, which are almost innumerable, and the contributions from the many who were participants on either side, printed in magazine, journal, or quarterly review, is evidence of the truth of what otherwise might seem an exaggeration. Papers on this or that campaign, criticisms of the conduct of commanders, histories of great battles and sieges, beginning at Sumter and ending at Appomattox, and cycloramas almost equal to nature itself, on exhibition in the great cities of the country, have made the battlefields of the Civil War as familiar to the schoolboy as to the veteran who survived the great conflict. While every side of the struggle has been written up, the political and

economical, the military and naval, but very little has been said about its sentimental features,—the music and the songs of the war,—which exercised a powerful influence in the hour of victory or on the day of defeat. As a rule, writers when drawing a comparison between the soldiers of the North and South, concede more sentiment to those from Dixie, but surely if the feeling which finds expression in music and song is the true sentiment, then this is an error, for that war gave us here in the North some of the most stirring songs, grand, patriotic, inspiring and tender, and its close found us familiar with its music, as expressed by the ringing notes of the bugle or the rattling beat of the drum.

“ When Israel, of the Lord beloved,
 Out from the land of bondage came,
 Her father's God before her moved,
 An awful guide in smoke and flame.
 Then rose the choral hymn of praise,
 And trump and timbrel answer'd keen,
 And Zion's daughters pour'd their lays,
 With priest and warrior's voice between.”

To those who responded to their country's call in 1861, this music of the camp was perhaps the most novel, and like first love, its remembrance the most lasting. None are to-day so old but what the tones of one and the beats of the other will stir the blood to quicker circulation, and hasten the pulsations of the heart. How often after the fatigue of the day's duties in camp, or the hardships of a long march, has the “ Bould Soger Boy ” while dreaming of home and mother, in his tent or in the trench been rudely disturbed in the midst of his slumbers, by the clarion notes of the bugle as it sounded the reveille.

Hard as his pallet might have been, either on the board floor of a tent, or on the damp ground, he was reluctant to part with it, and only at the last moment, with one leg in his trousers, or his jacket hanging on his arm, he was barely

in time to respond to his name as the orderly called the roll.

The roll-call! What a host of remembrances it brings up, and its bare mention again calls into life the forms of many who have long passed away.

“On fame’s eternal camping ground
Their silent tents are spread,
And glory guards with solemn round
The bivouac of the dead.”

This is not the time or place to speak of them at length, but still despite all we can do to prevent it, the notes of the reveille remind us of many comrades who fell on the battlefield, who died in the hospital, or dragged out a lingering existence in the prisons of the South, where they died in thousands, preferring death to freedom, when the alternative was service in the Confederate army.

“By fairy hands their knell is rung,
By forms unseen their dirge is sung:
There honor comes, a pilgrim gray,
To bless the turf that wraps their clay;
And freedom shall awhile repair,
To dwell, a weeping hermit there.”

But another feature of the day’s doings, and one which, in the first year of the war, used to make considerable fun for the boys, was that which called out the lame and the lazy,—the true soldier and the bummer, the seasoned old veteran and the home-sick recruit,—the surgeon’s call.

Every ailment under the sun the poor fellows suffered from, but quinine and whiskey was the cure-all remedy, varied occasionally by the inevitable pill, which was the surgeon’s best hold. “Arrah, Doctor,” said a strapping Hibernian, who made his appearance one morning with his blanket draped around his stalwart form like a Roman toga, “I think that me bowls would be a grate dale better if you’d let me take the whiskey first, and lave a reasonable

time between that and the quinine." The doctor could not, however, see it in that light, and Darby failed to get it "straight."

The gathering of the broom and shovel brigade followed another well known signal,—the police call, when the men whose appetites mastered their wills, were mustered for their duties as hewers of wood and carriers of water, scavengers of the day, the turkey-buzzards of the camp. Not very pleasant tasks, but a guard with a musket, and fixed bayonet, was a gentle reminder of what might follow any neglect in the performance of a daily duty so essential to the health of the camp.

"Next to the man who invented sleep, blessed is the man who discovered water," is about the way an old Spanish saying runs, but the Yank, after his war experience, would go the Spaniard one better and exclaim, Thrice blessed is the man who discovered coffee! for in those days it was both meat and drink for him, and when was heard the welcome notes of the breakfast call, happy indeed was he, if in addition to his coffee and hard tack, he had a heaping plate of the lively, toothsome, juicy, wholesome product of New England, the symbol of Boston culture and of true Americanism,—the "Old Army Bean."

"For the bean in its primitive state is a plant that is not often met;
But when cooked in the old army style, it has charms we can never forget."

Now is the time for the dandies of the regiment to make their appearance, and as the bugle rings out the notes of the first sergeant's call, the orderlies of each company,—the most important men in the corps,—step forward promptly to the adjutant's quarters, and make their morning reports. How much the discipline of the company depended on the efficiency of the first sergeant the commanders well knew; and how many gallant, brave men exchanged the diamond for the bar, leaf, eagle or star, the roster of the regiment bears wit-

ness. Their experience in this, the most practical school of the soldier, fitted them for the stations so many of them reached before the close of the war, and made their way through the civic walks of life all the easier, where new honors rewarded them for labors in another field, proving that "peace hath her victories not less renowned than those of war." The President of the Denver Chamber of Commerce, Capt. Roger W. Woodbury, of the Third New Hampshire, a few years ago one of its most eminent bankers, and among its first citizens, wore the diamond on his sleeve as orderly of a company in one of New Hampshire's gallant infantry regiments, and his counter-part will no doubt be found in many places throughout the nation. Their reports once made, next in order is the signal for guard mounting, a duty both practical and ornamental, second only to the daily dress parades, and usually drawing a crowd of interested spectators, who enjoy the scene all the more, if the occasion is enlivened by the performance of a first-class regimental band. To the lookers-on the music is always a treat, breaking up the monotony of camp life, and a reminder to those on guard or on picket, that the hour of their deliverance is close at hand. This duty once performed, and the tired sentries relieved, after a brief interval, the notes of a signal not quite so welcome, the drill call, are heard, and the new recruits hasten to learn the first duty of a soldier, in the awkward squad. How easy that was, many poor fellows who found it hard to distinguish the right foot from the left, discovered to their sorrow, especially if they were so unfortunate as to have for a drill sergeant a sprig of the Emerald Isle, who had seen service in the "English Army, O," and faced the Russians in the great charge at Balaklava, or met them breast to breast on the heights of Inkerman. Such men had the assurance of Napoleon, the temper of the great Frederick, and the brogue of the true Milesian.

“Now, then listen to me, and pay strict observance to what I say. Remember that the first duty of a soldier is to stand to attention, and the next to obey ordheres. Whin I say ‘Attention!’ let every man have his eyes open and his airs cocked, and listen for the next ordher which will be Forward! Guide right! At the word, Forward, you will throw the weight of your body on the left leg and be prepared to move whin you hear the word, March! Now, thin, remimber the ordher, Forward! is only a word of warning, so as to prepare you for what is to follow, and at the word March! you are to move imagitly with the left foot foremost, keeping step to the bate of the drum. Now, thin, Attention! Forward!—Ha, ha, Mulcahey, bad luck to you, didn’t I tell you not to move until I said, March! Now back to your places agin, and, by the holy poker, the first man anticipates an ordher will go to the guard-house. D’ye mind that now? Now thin have yer airs cocked. Attention! Forward! Guide right! March! Hep, hep, hep, hep, hep, halt! Sheehan, why in the divil cant you keep shtep? Haven’t you an air for music?” “Begor, it isn’t me air at all, but me fut, that troubles me, Sergeant,” was the reply.

“Now, thin, boys, the first sign of a good soldier, is to have himself, his clothes, his gun and acouthermints, as nate and clane as if he was to be ordhered out at once for inspection. I have told you of this before, and I am sorry that one at least of the number, has paid no attention to what I said, for his shirt is the color of a sweep’s apron.

“Casey, step out here. For God’s sake, how long do you wear your shirt?”

“Three feet and three inches exactly, Sergeant,” was the witty reply, which raised a laugh, but consigned him to the guard-house.

And so the fun went on, at squad, battalion, or regimental drill, in an infantry, cavalry or artillery regiment, and the

penalties for errors of omission, or commission, depended largely on the character of the commander. The advent of Col. Bob Williams at the head of a cavalry regiment at Hilton Head, in the spring of 1862, resulted in the saddles being strapped on the shoulders of some of the troopers, as often nearly as on the backs of their coursers, and in the ranks of an infantry regiment encamped close by, with a commander not quite so strict, it was not an uncommon sight to see a stalwart son of Mars parading before the guard-house, with a wooden overcoat on, both punished for failing to comply with the rules of the God of War, whose ministers rarely failed to punish any offense against their superior. It was no wonder then, that the hearts of both rank and file were gladdened, when their ears were greeted by the welcome notes of the recall, which was an announcement of the conclusion of the forenoon's duties.

It was then with a chastened spirit, an empty stomach, and a ravenous appetite that the line of march was taken for the mess tent, in response to the cheery notes of the "Roast Beef of Old England," the dinner call, though if the truth was known, the "Salt hoss of America" or the smoked bacon of the wild west, would come nearer the mark, and happy was the man who had a good supply of either in the last year of the war, and an adequate store of hard tack to go with it, which was sound enough to stand alone without being hitched. It took time to appreciate the despised hard-tack of the first year of the war, but constant intercourse brought the soldiers to love it, and experience taught the expert to serve it up in as many ways as the prolific hen-fruit or the plebeian potato. It is enough to make a man smile to look back at his first week's or month's experience in camp; his horror of being deprived of butter for his bread, and milk for his tea or coffee, and his complaints in consequence to the "Old folks at home," when he had time to write to them, and then to

think of the fault-finding with the company cooks, whose lives were a burden until they were unceremoniously reduced to the ranks, only to be very often followed by their successors before they had time to wash the pots and kettles after their first meals.

Many are the stories told of the experiments made in trying to vary the scant dishes found even in the mess of the field and staff of a regiment at the front in 1864. One of the best is that related by General Henry of Vermont. A Vermonter is selected as authority,—for a son of the Green Mountain State, whatever his faults are, will neither lie nor steal except to save the Union. At one time in the winter of 1864, General Henry's associates of the regimental mess got a longing for a meal of old-fashioned hash, and they were bound to have it if it cost them the last dollar in the mess fund, or the cook's life in collecting the necessary ingredients. After a great deal of trouble, the meat and potatoes were procured, and it was not long before the cook had them in readiness for mixing in an improvised chopping tray. Having occasion to go out of the tent on some errand or other, he placed the dish on a rickety shelf, beneath one equally as insecure on which were placed his supply of candles, etc. He was one of the best culinary artists in the regiment, but unfortunately was near-sighted, which in this instance was the occasion of grief to his superiors. On his return he took his tray and knife, and in a short time the mess was in proper shape for the pan, and it was not very long before the glad announcement was made, that the banquet was ready. Surely a more dainty looking or savory smelling dish of hash was never set before a Vermont farmer. Its very appearance took them back to the Green Mountains, and both eyes and mouth watered at the remembrance of the one, and the toothsome appearance of the other. General Henry was the first to respond to the cook's call,

and in the twinkling of an eye, a large table-spoonful found its way between his capacious jaws. The taste was not up to the looks hardly, the general making a wry face. "What in the devil makes the stuff taste so," he said, "it looks all right?" "Well, I can't see," said the cook, "put some pepper sauce on it, and try it again." The general followed his advice, and with the assistance of the pepper sauce, made a hearty meal. He was in turn followed by the several officers of the field and staff, from the lieutenant-colonel to the chaplain, all of whom found the same fault as the general, with the first mouthful, but like him, an application of the pepper sauce seasoned the lump, and the result was, that when all were filled, but little of the hash was left, some three or four tablespoonfuls, and this, the cook, being a liberal fellow, turned over to the little darkey, who was his man of all work. He had but barely tasted of his spoonful, when he blurted out, "Who in de debbil put de soap in dat hash?" The mystery was explained, for the cook on the impulse of the moment burst out,—“Well, there, I couldn't think where in thunder my bar of soap went to.” It seems that when he put the dish with the material for the hash in it on the shelf, a bar of soap on the shelf above had slid into it, and the cook being near-sighted, not noticing the addition, had chopped it up with the meat and vegetables, and the field and staff officers of the gallant Vermont regiment had actually eaten two pounds of soap, well seasoned with pepper sauce. It remained for the little contraband to make the discovery, thus proving that if he was ignorant of maple sugar, he was no slouch on common bar soap.

But the hour is arriving for the event of the day when, if the regiment is in camp in the vicinity of a town, a crowd is sure to attend.

The companies are forming in their respective streets, there is a bustle that denotes something of importance

about to occur, and the appearance of the men dressed in their very best, the tooting of horns in the band quarters, and the gorgeous figure of the drum-major, who stands majestically sucking the silver head of his baton, all impress the stranger, who is mystified and his understanding made no clearer by the notes of the assembly, which are quickly followed by the adjutant's call for dress parade.

One of the most pleasing reminiscences of the first year of the war is the regimental dress parade,—and at the same time, one of the saddest, for it was before the great battles of the Rebellion had so frightfully decimated the ranks of many gallant regiments, and Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Chancellorsville, the Wilderness, and many other sanguinary conflicts were hidden in the merciful future. Those were the days when the boys of New Hampshire were so proud of their commanders, as, opposite the colors on dress parade, they put them through the manual of arms. Bell and Fort Fisher, Cross and Gettysburg, Putnam and Wagner, Lull and Port Hudson, and Gardiner and Winchester will be names forever inseparable.

One instance of the effect of music will not be out of place to mention here. On the 17th of March, the anniversary of a holiday, dear to many born in another country, but identified with the destinies of this nation since its beginning, the Third New Hampshire Infantry was encamped on Hilton Head Island, South Carolina. In its ranks was a company of men of Irish birth or of direct Irish origin, commanded by the genial, brave Capt. M. T. Donohoe, later, Colonel of the Tenth N. H. Volunteers. It occurred to a young fellow, a member of the regimental band, that it would not be inappropriate to have the air so dear to every son of the Emerald Isle, played at troop during dress parade. The band-master was only too glad to arrange for a surprise, for up to that day the tune had not been played in the regiment, the air not being in the band book's

score. When evening arrived, and the regiment was at parade rest, the men all having that listless appearance which was but the natural consequence of a daily duty before facing the real life of active service, the drums beat for troop, and the band, headed by the drum-major, marched down the centre, keeping step to a lively waltz.

On arriving at the left of the line, it countermarched, halted for a moment, and then moved forward to the tune of "St. Patrick's Day in the Morning." Every man did his level best, and every eye was fixed on Co. C, which was the second company on the left, and all were rewarded, for it seemed as if an electric shock had struck the boys, and in spite of all they could do to prevent it, parade rest was forgotten, and each man straightened up like a grenadier for inspection, muscles rigid, eyes brightened, cheeks tear-stained, and hearts softened at the recollection of homes, which many were destined never to see, and friends whose eyes would never be gladdened by their presence. It was but natural that a little celebration was held in the captain's tent after dress parade, and the occasion made one to be remembered by all who participated.

The forming of the regiment into a hollow square after exercise in the manual of arms, and the reading of orders, usually followed, when the parade closed with prayer by the chaplain. Quarters were reached in season for the supper call, when to those not detailed for guard duty the day's labor was practically over, and the time taken in writing, reading, grumbling, criticising their superior officers, taking a hand at high-low-jack, euchre, whist, poker or forty-five until that unwelcome signal, the tattoo, gave notice that it was about time to retire, quickly followed by taps, which announced the arrival of the hour when "lights out" was the order, and blanket street the thoroughfare. None of the ceremonies at the funeral of General Grant attracted more attention than those at the tomb, when the bugler, at

the moment the coffin was assigned to its place, sounded taps, announcing that one of our greatest lights had been quenched forever. The same ceremony took place at the grave of General Sheridan, when his remains were consigned to the grave on the sloping lawn of Arlington Heights, where his body rests very appropriately leading the silent army of 16,000, whose remains, like his, are within view of the capitol that was saved through their valor.

But there was music of another character, to which our ears became accustomed in time,—the rollicking tunes played during the marches, after reveille in the morning, and just before tattoo in the evening. Many of them were familiar to our fathers' ears,—

“ For we are the same our fathers have been,
 We see the same sights our fathers have seen,
 We drink the same stream, we view the same sun,
 And run the same course our fathers have run.”

and heard on the field of Waterloo, at Fontenay, in the Indies, and on the Plains of Abraham, where the fleur-de-lis went down before the cross of St. George. “ Yankee Doodle,” “ The White Cockade,” “ The Bold Soldier Boy,” “ St. Patrick's Day,” “ Larry O'Gaff,” “ Jefferson's Liberty,” “ Garry Owen,” “ Sprig of Shillalah,” and many others whose lively bars played by a good fife and drum corps, dispelled the weariness of a long march. Occasionally these lively airs were exchanged for those of a more solemn character, like the “ Dead March in Saul,” “ Pleyel's Hymn,” “ America,” etc., as the remains of those who died of disease or wounds were conveyed to their last resting-place.

“ Two wounded soldiers lay on the battlefield,
 At night when the sun went down ;
 One held a lock of thin grey hair,
 And one held a lock of brown ;
 One thought of his sweetheart back at home,
 Happy, and young and gay,

And one of his mother left alone,
Feeble and old and grey."

This part of the theme could not well conclude without alluding to one tune never heard with credit to the men for whom it was played,—the signal of disgrace, dishonor, and loss of manhood, for nothing could be more discreditable than to be drummed out of the service, at the point of the bayonet, to the music of the rogue's march.

It was an air not often played, but once heard under such circumstances was not soon forgotten.

SONGS OF THE WAR.

" Sing them upon the sunny hills,
When days are long and bright,
And the blue gleam of shining rills
Is loveliest to the sight ;
Sing them along the misty moor,
Where ancient hunters roved,
And swell them through the torrent's roar,
The songs our fathers loved."

There is no feature of the late unpleasantness that to-day awakens more enthusiasm than the singing of the old war songs connected with the great rebellion. A good illustration of the truth of this was furnished at the National Convention of the Republican Party in Chicago in 1888, when the vast audience in the spacious tabernacle, numbering between ten and fifteen thousand, taking its cue from some remark of one of the speakers, burst out in an irresistible volume of song which swept everything before it, and for thirty minutes, despite the efforts of presiding officer, policemen, and ushers, the chorus of that grand old song illustrative of Sherman's march to the sea, rang out again and again, until the refrain was taken up by the multitude outside, and its echoes sent surging across the broad bosom of Lake Michigan. Again in the summer of 1883, when the

National encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic was held at Denver, Colorado, similar scenes were witnessed on the plains between Omaha and Julesburgh.

If was the first occasion since the close of the war, that the veteran soldiers from all parts of the country had an opportunity to renew old friendships, and form new ones. Many had with them their wives, and children, for the rates were cheap, and it was not an unusual sight to see old men and women, who had left the Eastern states thirty or forty years before to found homes in the great West, on the lookout for friends, or the children of friends, from New England. The department of Nebraska—a state made up largely of old soldiers—had printed for free distribution the old songs we used to sing when we were boys, forty years ago, “Do they miss me at home?” “The old folks at home,” “Massa’s in the cold, cold ground,” “Nellie Gray,” “Dearest May,” “Roll on silver moon,” etc., interspersed with the compositions of the war period. It is not too much to say that there is not one who went across the plains on that memorable occasion can ever forget it, for at intervals while waiting for a train due from the opposite direction, the occupants of five long sections, numbering nearly three thousand, all got out of the cars and massed closely, led by one of the party, on top of a barrel or box, sang again and again the old songs and the new, on the plains which were but a few years before occupied only by the now nearly extinct buffalo, and his savage master, the red Indian. How enjoyable all this was to the older members of the party, can be inferred from an incident which took place in a little hamlet, named Como, in the South Park, on the return trip through the mountains, between Leadville and Denver. While eating breakfast here, and feeling quite homesick, for friends were scattered in one direction or another, some even on the home-stretch, a very pleasant-faced old lady, evidently between sixty and seventy

years old, wearing gold-bowed glasses, approached me, and said, with such a wistful, motherly expression, accompanying the words, "Isn't this Mr. Linehan?" "Yes, ma'am," said I, naturally a little surprised. "Oh, dear!" said she, "I do wish you would sing again one of those old songs. I have been living among strangers since I left New Hampshire for Wisconsin, over thirty years ago. They do not know our ways, or sing our songs, and I would so love to hear them sung once more before I die," and her eyes filled with tears. "My God, ma'am," said I, "you are asking too much. There is a great difference in one's feelings between going out and coming back; here I am alone, my New Hampshire friends are all gone. My thoughts are, not exactly on home and mother, but rather on wife and children, and I could no more sing than talk Gaelic to a Highlander. In fact, I feel more like uniting with you in having a good cry." This set her laughing, for like a good sensible soul, she saw the situation, as many others can, who have been in the same position. The result was that the balance of the ride to Denver was quite pleasant, with the old lady for a companion.

When the Sherman expedition was on the way for the capture of Port Royal, in November, 1861, it was overtaken by a terrible storm which lasted three days. It was nothing new for me to experience a blow on the ocean, for I had been all through it, when coming to the country twelve years before, and it proved to be so attractive that I remained on deck until darkness set in. Consequently the hour was late when I turned in, down two stories, next to the temporary hospital, and were it not for the imperative call of Morpheus, I believe I would have staid on deck all night. Some of the poor fellows by my side were quite sick, one was already in a high fever, at times out of his head. He was only a boy of 17, and it was pitiful to hear him call in his delirium for his mother. At other times he

would burst out singing the hymns he had so often sung at home. One in particular he was forever singing, "Greenville," and I can never hear it now but the whole scene, like a picture, is brought before my view, the bunks, three high, each having two occupants, with an alley separating them and completely filling the space between decks, the dim light, the foul air, the pitching of the vessel, the creaking of the timbers, the clank of the machinery, the chaffing and joking of the well, and the complaints of the unfortunate seasick, or the moans of the poor fever-stricken boy in the hospital by my side.

The second day out and the second night following were of the same character as those preceding, mild and pleasant, but, although the dreaded Hatteras had been passed, there was a change on the evening of the third day; a terrible storm blew up, whose memories will never be forgotten by those who were for three days at its mercy. By midnight it was impossible to stand, sit, or lie still. The whistling of the wind through the rigging, the creaking of the timbers, the pitching and rolling of the heavily laden steamer, the swash of the waves against the sides of the ship and the constant clank, clank, clank of the engines, as well as the fears of what might happen, kept us all awake; and, as if to make it more frightful the poor fellow stricken with fever was singing "Greenville" at the top of his voice, his feelings seeming to be in harmony with the storm, which howled and screamed like a pack of demons. Night brought no cessation of the storm. The port holes which had usually been left open to enable us to get fresh air, were now closed, screwed up tight, and to add to our misery, the atmosphere was indescribably foul in consequence.

The result was that all were pretty well discouraged; that is, all but the delirious boy, whose strength seemed, if anything, to gain with the storm. Above the moans of the seasick, the roar of the waves, which was frightful, and the

regular clank of the machinery which was ever at work, arose his voice singing "Greenville." Completely tired out I finally fell asleep, only to be awakened by a rush of waters and the yells of those around me. For a moment I thought we were going to the bottom, for it seemed as if the vessel had turned over. I was not alone in that opinion, for some were praying, thinking their last hour had come sure, but the fact that we were still afloat gave us a little courage.

We found one of the bull's eyes which had been simply closed without being screwed up, one of the boys leaving it in that shape to get a little fresh air, had been burst open by an immense wave which had almost capsized the ship, and through this aperture came in an immense quantity of water, nearly drowning us out, as well as frightening us to death, before we found out the cause. Although the danger was over, sleep was out of the question. The old familiar sounds of the tempest, the creaking of the timbers, and the steady, monotonous action of the machinery were still heard, but something was missing. I turned round and faced the bunk on which the singer was lying, but his voice was still.

I raised myself up on my elbow, and by the dim light of the lamp I could see his pale, white face and outstretched arms. Poor fellow! his troubles were over, and "Greenville" is never heard but the memories of that terrible night are brought fresh to my mind.

This event was mentioned in an article published in the *Boston Journal* a few years ago, and it was stated that the boy's name was not known, neither could it be told what became of the body. The article was read by Perry Kirtledge of Concord, who was hospital steward of the Third N. H. He said the boy's name was Amasa Niles; that he remembered the event very well; that the officer of the day desired to have the body thrown overboard, but he protested against it, and succeeded in bringing it ashore and giving it burial at Hilton Head.

Those of us well up in the fifties, will remember the thrilling scene so often described by English writers, which occurred during the long siege of Lucknow, how when the garrison, reduced by exposure and starvation, was on the point of surrendering to the Sepoys, Jessie Brown, whose hearing had been sharpened by famine, and the desire to see the long-looked for re-enforcements, heard in the distance the shrill strains of the pibroch, as the well known bag-pipes of the Highlands were called, playing the "Campbells are coming," and in a frenzy she burst out, "Dinna ye no hear the pibroch," and most assuredly the Campbells did come, the distressed garrison was relieved, and one of the most affecting and brilliant episodes of the English in the East Indies placed on record, the memories of which exist to this day.

An incident hardly in line with this occurred, it is said, during the Civil War. A volunteer regiment from New York, was composed largely of the sons of old Scotia. They had with them, in addition to the band and drum corps, a section of bag-pipe players. In one of the engagements in which the regiment took part, a soldier had one of his limbs badly fractured by the explosion of a shell. He was taken for treatment to a temporary hospital connected with another regiment, which was made up mainly of Americans. He was so weak that when the amputation of the leg was finished, the surgeon in charge entertained but little hopes of his recovery.

When Sandy became fully conscious, realizing his situation, he looked up piteously to the surgeon, and, in a quivering voice, said, "Dochter, am I gaang to dee?" "I am afraid you are, Sandy," replied the surgeon in a sympathetic voice. "Is there anything I can do for you while you remain here?" Sandy looked at him mournfully, and said, "Dochter, I wad like to hear the pibroch, before I dee." This touched the surgeon's heart. He sent at once to

the camp of the Scotch regiment for a piper, and in a short time he made his appearance in tartan and kilt, and Sandy's heart was gladdened by the strains of the "Bonnie blue-bells of Scotland," and the other tunes which are so dear to the heart of every true son of the land of Wallace and Scott. The result was that in a short time, in his enfeebled condition, the music had a soothing effect, and he fell into a gentle slumber, the piper meanwhile withdrawing. On awaking, the surgeon was surprised to find his pulse better, and the patient very much stronger. Again he asked Sandy if there was anything else he could do for him. He, poor fellow, made another request to have the piper play for him. He came, and the effect was the same as at first. With his ears filled with the ear piercing strains of the pipes Sandy again fell asleep, only to awake after a long slumber, stronger than ever. This time he partook of some nourishing food, and again begged for the piper. To make a long story short, as the surgeon tells it, to everybody's surprise, the Scotchman recovered, and lived for many years to draw a well-earned pension. The doctor never tires of telling the story, as he too is a great believer in the effect of music and of song. When recently he had narrated it to an interested group of listeners, a lady in the party burst out, "Why, doctor, that was something marvelous." "Yes, it was," said he, "but I haven't given you the sequel,—while the music of the pipes was the means of saving Sandy's life, it caused the death of every other patient in the hospital."

"Yankee Doodle came to town riding on a pony" just on the eve of the Revolution, but before that struggle was ended, the pony became a full grown steed, and his master made the haughty British grenadiers dance many a step to its lively strains, so that during the first quarter of a century of the Republic, the humble ditty sung to ridicule the pioneer soldiers of the Union, became the National air of

America, retaining its place until, from out of the storm which burst on Baltimore in the bombardment of the British in the war of 1812, it was replaced by one more appropriate and well worthy of the occasion which gave it birth.

No national song in existence had a more dramatic, or patriotic origin, and yet, but scant praise has been given to its author. The name of Roger DeLisle is known to every school boy in France as the author of the French National anthem. The occasion of its composition has been told in story and song, and its creator immortalized in marble and bronze,—but how many of *us* are familiar with the story of the young American volunteer, who, while conveying under the cover of darkness a message to the commander of Fort McHenry, was captured in Baltimore Harbor by a boat's crew of British tars, taken on board the English flag-ship, and on giving his parole, allowed the liberty of the vessel. Sleep had no charms for him, for he remained on deck the livelong night, watching and waiting, and praying, while the guns of the enemy thundered on the fort, which was the only bulwark between Baltimore and destruction. The long night finally came to an end, and the first streak of the morning light found him still at his post, striving vainly to pierce the cloud of sulphurous smoke which enveloped Fort McHenry.

But he was repaid for his long and weary vigil. The morning breeze finally raised the curtain, and revealed to his delighted eyes his country's standard, the Star Spangled Banner which still floated, beautiful and defiant, above the ramparts which had saved Baltimore from the fate of Washington. Was it any wonder then that his feelings, repressed during the long hours of suspense and anxiety, found expression in the song which, regardless of all rivals, still remains the National air of America,—

“And the Star Spangled Banner,
Oh, long may it wave,
O'er the land of the free,
And the home of the brave.”

Its triumphant strains were heard when the Confederate flag went down before Dupont's fleet at Port Royal, in the autumn of 1861, and its exultant notes filled the air, when the standard it represents went up over the ruins of Sumter three years later. Glorious banner! the rallying point of heroes on the battlefield, and the symbol of liberty the world over. While the memories of the Civil War last, no other flag can replace thee.

If, then, the Songs of the War are so pleasing to those who were not participants in the great struggle which produced them, how much dearer must they be to the boys who sung them in the camp, when first mustered in, on the march, or at home, “when this cruel war is over,” at camp-fire or reunion. And how busily memory will work when one thinks of the first time he had heard this or that air, now so common. It has been told, and I believe never contradicted, that the very first song of the war, usually supposed on account of its name to be of southern origin, was composed and written by Dan Emmett, the celebrated minstrel performer, in the winter of 1860. He had just returned from a year or two of sojourn in the South with his troupe, and on coming out of his theatre one night in New York, the contrast between the two atmospheres of the sunny South and the bleak east wind of the Atlantic was so sharp that involuntarily he burst out with a shrug of the shoulder, “Ugh! I wish I was in Dixie.” “Hey, Dan,” said one of his companions, “why not write a song and dance on it?” and it was done; and like wildfire, it spread over both North and South, seemingly as a precursor of the great struggle which was to begin the following spring.

The South claimed it, but the North would not give it

up; and from that day to this, on account of its popularity, on both sides it can be truthfully said that no air is more taking than "Dixie's Land."

A distinguished Union officer, who was in Washington on court-martial duty during the closing days of the rebellion, told me ten years ago, in New York, during the Centennial of the Inauguration of Washington, while we were viewing the great military parade and listening to Dixie as rendered by the renowned Gilmore's band, that after the fall of Petersburg, and during the period between that event and the surrender of Lee's army, crowds of people were constantly around the White House to hear the news and to see the president. On the night after the announcement of the victory at Five Forks and the expected capture of the rebel forces, after the president had made his usually happy speech, some one in the crowd called to have the band play Dixie. At this there were loud cries of dissent, but all were hushed when the tall form of the president was seen in the portico, with outstretched arms. "Fellow citizens," said he, "Dixie is ours; we have captured it, and no power on earth can take it from us." A roar like Niagara from the crowd, and Dixie's Land from the Marine band was the response to the president's happy retort, and the ownership of Dixie was forever set at rest.

At Yorktown, during the centennial of 1882, I was there as the guest of the battalion of National Guard from our state. The first day on shore, at our quarters, while the battalion were out on the field for exercise, I looked around to see who were our neighbors, and found that South Carolina was located on our right. Now I was interested in that state, being one of the first to land at Hilton Head after the fall of Port Royal in 1861. So I stepped across the "chasm," and found a pleasant faced man in uniform, rank of first lieutenant,—the regimental commissary,—superintending the preparations for dinner, and very busy, as the

delegation was expected every minute. When he told me that he was from the old Palmetto state I unbosomed myself, and told him that I was also a citizen of the good old commonwealth for awhile; and when I told him in what capacity, and the color of my uniform,—why he could not have been more pleased had the governor of North Carolina made his long-expected call. In the twinkling of an eye he initiated me into the delightful ceremony which is supposed to take place when the governors of the old North and South states meet. Now, this was all done with a knowledge of the fact that I was one of those—though in a humble capacity—in Sherman's expedition and Dupont's fleet, that sent him on the home-stretch for "Bluhton on de main, sah," more than twenty-one years before. Now the thought occurred to me that it would be a proper thing to get our regimental band together—Blaisdell's Third Regiment of Concord—and receive the South Carolinians in style. The boys were only too glad to do it, and they were got together barely in time, for the head of the column, led by Governor Haygood, accompanied by his staff and followed by a full regiment in rebel gray, made its appearance, tired, dry, and dusty in consequence of its long march from the railroad station. The band struck up a rousing quickstep, and a more surprised crowd was rarely seen. Exclamations and introductions followed, and again and again the delightful ceremony peculiar to the governors of North and South Carolina was celebrated by the long-separated brethren.

After awhile I was approached by the adjutant of the South Carolina Regiment, who said, "My dear sir, I would like to ask you a favor, but am afraid you will be offended." "Pooh, you cannot ask anything offensive," said I. "What is it?" "You have a splendid band, better than we are accustomed to hear; would it be too much to ask you to play Dixie? It would make our boys wild." I laughed. "Why," said I, "do you claim that? It is as much ours as

yours. Of course we will play it." I went to Prof. Blaisdell, and fortunately he had a medley of army airs. It took but little time to get ready, and when the band struck up the well known song, the Palmetto boys were wild, and the rebel yell, ear-piercing and shrill, filled the air. "Yankee Doodle" and the "Star Spangled Banner" closed the impromptu serenade, both of which were cheered as loudly as "Dixie." By this time our boys got in from drill, and led by the gallant Col. Copp, their commander, who spent three years on South Carolina soil, exchanged courtesies and decorations. No doubt the Palmetto badge which was turned over at that time is cherished by many of our New Hampshire boys as a memento of the trip. The event itself is another illustration of the power of music and song; for the self-same adjutant, in the fulness of his heart, said, "Linchan, it is no use talking; you were right and we were wrong, and I am d—d glad the Union was saved."

But of all the songs that carry us back to the stirring days of 1861, is that one above all others, to whose music marched the best blood of our nation, before bounties or substitutes were thought of,—that glorious anthem, whose origin is a mystery, for its composition has never been satisfactorily explained. At once a source of inspiration to the Union volunteers and a tribute to the man for whom it was named,—who laid down his life freely for the lowliest and most despised in the land,—was it any wonder, then, that the gifted New England poetess, on hearing it sung around the countless camp-fires of McClellan's army, entrenched along the Potomac in the winter of 1861, should burst out,—

"Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord,
He is pressing out the vintage which the grapes of wrath have stored."

For as long as the last veteran lives who was among those that wintered in Washington in the fall and winter of 1861, so long will be remembered the strains of

“John Brown’s body lies mouldering in his grave,
But his soul is marching on.”

The effect of this song, when heard in camp or on the march, was simply indescribable, and often, when tired and lank, both weariness and hunger disappeared, for the time being, when some bold spirit struck up the refrain. Of another character altogether was a song written by the late P. S. Gilmore, the great jubilee projector, and, during the war, bandmaster of the 24th Massachusetts. He adapted the words to a rollicking old Irish air. The boys, however, added several verses, a little “off color” from a prohibition standpoint, and used to sing them with a vigor that would please the author of the original.

“For we’ll all drink stone blind,
When Johnnie comes marching home.”

It was very appropriate in its day, however, and popular both at home and at the front. It was wonderful, in this connection, to see how soon our boys “caught on” to the new songs, though they never forgot the old ones, and often sang them with as much zeal as when at singing-school, or taking part in the exercises in the “old meeting-house on the green.”

It is said that on the retreat before Richmond, in June, 1862, when our army was driven back, every day, leaving behind their dead and wounded, that one night, just before the Battle of Malvern Hill, a rebel picket said to his comrade, “It’s no use, Jim, we can never lick them Yanks.” “What makes you think so?” said the other. “What makes me think so? Don’t you hear that? We have driven them fellows every day for a week, capturing their camps, their blankets, and their grub, and I’ll be hanged if there they ain’t singing now, as if they were going to a wedding. It’s no use, Jim, they don’t know when they are licked!” And it was no wonder that “Johnny Reb” had that impression, for it was a very dull crowd around camp-fire or at mess that the old songs of home were not heard,

“Saw my leg off short,” adapted to the well known air of “Greenville;” “Old Grimes is dead, that good old man,” “There were three crows sat on a tree,” etc., and when were added the later songs of the period, “Rally round the flag,” “Tenting on the old camp-ground,” “Tramp, tramp, tramp, the boys are marching,” “Who will care for mother now,” “The Vacant Chair,” “Kingdom Coming,” “Old Shady,” etc., interspersed with the glorious “Star Spangled Banner” and “My country; ’t is of thee,” it is not surprising that the spirits of the Union soldiers were buoyant; for with such music and such songs, men never knew when they were beaten, and were therefore unconquerable. It is a pleasure to note that the sweetest, the most pathetic, and the one of all that awakes memories of the past, is “Tenting on the old camp-ground,” the composition, words and music, of Walter S. Kittredge, a son of New Hampshire. When the grand achievement of Sherman electrified the nation by his march from Atlanta to the sea, a new song, which is destined to live, the words and music of which harmonize admirably with the theme, and which the people never tire of hearing, was added to the long list, already produced by the stirring events of the period, and proving the truth of the Scriptural saying, that the last shall be better than the first, for of all the songs of the war, none will create more enthusiasm than

“Marching through Georgia.”

It can then safely be said that, long after the last survivor of the Rebellion has been mustered out, that the music and songs of the war that saved the Union and freed the slave, will be played and sung by millions who will enjoy the blessings to be found only under a government like ours, and may it be their lot then, as it is ours now, to sing in the midst of peace and prosperity, the world’s song of

“Home, sweet home.”

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

REGIMENTAL HISTORIES AND THEIR RELATION TO THE ANNALS OF THE STATE.

By ALBERT STILLMAN BATCHELLOR.

The little group of settlements begun in 1622, later taking the names of Portsmouth, Dover, Hampton, and Exeter, and eventually, with their subdivisions and extensions towards the interior, forming the municipal constituents of the frontier province of New Hampshire, were early made familiar with all the essentials of war and educated to a mastery of its dire necessities. The supremacy of France in the north and the interposition of many tribes of savages between the English colonies and those of their rivals in the new civilization of North America, were constant menaces to our pioneer ancestors. At six distinct periods an actual state of war was recognized, and its existence met by levies of men and material which severely tried the resources of the colonists at all times, and often to the limit of their ability. The stockade was as much the evidence and concomitant of the progress of this people in the reduction of the wilderness as was the meeting-house. The narratives of the adventurous and hereditary heroism of the men and women of the early periods of the extension of New Hampshire from the little fringe of hamlets on the sea shore, and its islands and inlets, to the borders established at the close of the war in 1760, fill our literature of history with an inspiration which has nerved the succeeding generations to heroic deeds.

No more striking and instructive exemplars of the litera-

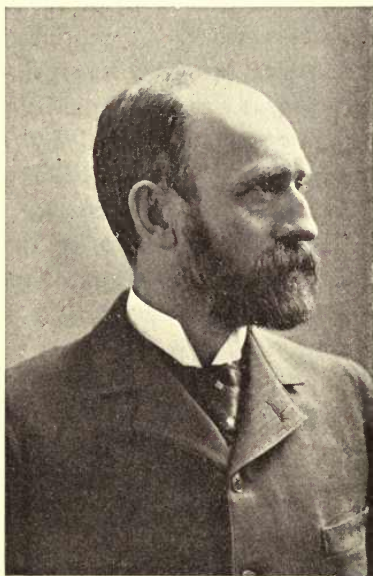
ture of adventure and daring are afforded, even in these days of profusion in book production, than those chapters of New Hampshire history which recount the Waldron tragedy at Dover, the bloody adventure of Hannah Dutton, the battles of Lovewell with the Pequaquets, the Kilburn defense of the block-house at Walpole, the strategy of Joseph Whipple at Jefferson, the fight at Baker's river, the captivity of Stark, the destruction of the Indian town of St. Francis, and scores of others equally trying to human fortitude. Indeed these narratives of the brave and adventurous people who were the state makers of New Hampshire are almost innumerable,—

“ Wherein I spake of most disastrous chances,
Of moving accidents by flood and field ;
Of hair breadth 'scapes i' the imminent deadly breach ;
Of being taken by the insolent foe,
And sold to slavery ; of my redemption thence.”

The first general Indian war which the New Hampshire settlers encountered was known as King Phillip's war. It continued with some intermissions during three years, 1675-'78, in the period of the first union of the New Hampshire towns with Massachusetts Bay colony. Mr. Belknap's chapter 5, *History of New Hampshire*, Farmer's edition, is devoted to a narrative of events connected with these hostilities.* The next was known as King William's war. The French to the northward in Canada coöperated with the Indians and carried on a conflict after the Indian fashion, from 1688 to 1698, a period of ten years. This was a most disastrous decade for the people of the frontier towns. A narrative of the war is given by Mr. Belknap in his chapter 10. Cot-

**History of the Indian Wars in New England* by Rev. William Hubbard, edited by Samuel A. Drake, 1865; the old Indian chronicle being a collection of exceeding rare tracts, written and published in the time of King Phillip's war, by persons residing in the county; notes by S. G. Drake, 1867; *Soldiers of King Phillip's War*, by G. W. W. Bodge, 1896.

ton Mather's account is found in his *Remarkables of the Eastern War*. A short period of comparative peace followed. In 1703, war with the French and Indians was again on, with a repetition of the alarm, material loss, suffering, and destruction with which the people had already become familiar. This, the third general conflict with the savages, was, like the second, waged on the part of the French and Indians as allies. It is known as Queen Anne's war. It terminated in 1713, soon after the treaty of Utrecht concluded between the French and English governments. Its ten years' duration suggested a similarity with King William's war in this particular, and Mr. Mather's *Decennium Luctuosum* was descriptive of both. Chapter 12 of Mr. Belknap's history is devoted to this war.



ALBERT S. BATCHELLOR.

The interim of peace at this time was about ten years. In 1722, the province was again at war with the Indians. This was termed Lovewell's war, and continued three years. This famous ranger led three several expeditions against the Indians, sacrificing his own life in the last. These have always been considered as among the most famous in the annals of Indian warfare. The earlier New England historians, Hubbard and others as well as Mather, gave valuable accounts of such of these wars as were sub

jects of record in their time. Queen Anne's war and Lovewell's were described by Samuel Penhallow, a prominent citizen of this province, and at one time its chief justice. His work is the first military history of any considerable pretension written by a New Hampshire author. It is a very rare work. A reprint may be found in Vol. 1, Collections of the New Hampshire Historical Society, pp. 9-135, and it was also republished at Cincinnati in 1859 in a separate volume edited by Harpel. Lovewell's war is treated in chapter 14 of Belknap. "An Indian war," says Belknap, "was a necessary appendage to a war with France." In 1744, after the unusually long period of nearly twenty years of tranquility, France having become involved in the war between England and Spain, New Hampshire, with the other colonies, was drawn into the conflict and took an active part in it. This war, with its accompaniments of ravages of the frontier, and expeditions to the northward by sea and land, including the reduction of Louisburg, continued five years, 1744-'49. Samuel Moore commanded a New Hampshire regiment, and ships and sailors were also equipped by this province. The account of it given by Mr. Belknap occupies his chapters 19 and 20. New Hampshire supplied men and means for the Louisburg campaign with great liberality and success. Col. George C. Gilmore, commissioner for the state, has contributed a valuable addition to the literature of this expedition in the *Roll of New Hampshire Men at Louisburg, Cape Breton, 1745*, published by the state in 1896.

Only five years intervened between this and the last French and Indian war. The peace of Aix-la-Chapelle took place in 1748, and hostilities closed in the ensuing year, but were renewed in 1754. The "Seven Years War," so called, occupies a prominent niche in New Hampshire history. This province bore a conspicuous part in the

struggle which resulted in finally wresting the northern dependencies from the French. Robert Rogers, the ranger, with his corps, which was largely drawn from New Hampshire, has also held high place in the stories of daring deeds which distinguished that long contest. This was the military academy from which graduated Washington, Stark, and a multitude of other leaders and soldiers of the Revolution. Chandler E. Potter, in his *Military History of New Hampshire*, Adjutant General's Report, 1866, Vol. 2, and continued in the same for 1868, gives much space to the narrative of operation and the rolls of New Hampshire men engaged in it. Mr. Belknap also summarizes the events of the war in chapter 22 of his work. Regiments and large parts of regiments were successively forwarded to the seat of war from New Hampshire, under Col. Joseph Blanchard, Col. Peter Gilman, Col. Nathaniel Meserve, Col. John Goffe, Major Thomas Tash, Col. John Hoit, Col. Zacheus Lovewell, and Major Robert Rogers, with whom John and William Stark served as captains. In the one hundred years preceding the War of the Revolution this province had borne a responsible and honorable share as frontier territory, and as an active participant in the six wars of the colonists and the mother country against the French and Indians, aggregating a period of thirty-eight years. As early as 1690 these colonies, with a considerable contribution of New Hampshire soldiers, sailors, and ships, carried the war to the front of Frontenac's stronghold on the St. Lawrence, and in the later wars twice assisted in the reduction of the fortress of Louisburg.

In the next, the century of independence, again every generation had its war—the Revolution, 1775-'82; the second war with England, 1812-'15; the war with Mexico, 1846-'48; the Civil War of 1861-'65;* and now, in 1898,

*For the account of New Hampshire's participation in the War of 1812-'15, and that with Mexico, see Potter's *History* in Adjutant General's Report for 1868.

the war with Spain. And meantime no permanent peace was maintained with the Indians of the western wilderness until within our own time, in which extermination, reconcentration, and civilization have closed the bloody record of the encroachments of the whites upon the Indian domain, and Indian resistance and retaliation. New Hampshire has had place hardly 300 years in the geography of the world's progress, yet in that epoch her literature, largely historical, has become abundant. This is specially evident in the domain of her military annals. These are rich in material, both manuscripts and prints, for the student of this historical specialty. Individuals and organizations are producing from various sources, both local and remote, monographs, and more pretentious treatises that are of conspicuous merit.*

To those who are making studies in provincial records, biography of leaders, and the history of organizations or commands in the Revolutionary period, the lesson of duty which the civilians and veterans of this generation owe to posterity in the preservation of the military history of our own time is brought home. The difficulty of identifying names in the rolls of the organizations serving in the Revolution, with places of residence, family connection, and of particular lines of service, is often insurmountable. The accounts of campaigns of particular companies, detachments, and regiments are incomplete, indefinite, and confusing. The men who marched with the colors from Concord and Lexington to Yorktown, deserved better things of history and of the state. Dr. Belknap, in his work, which is still the unsurpassed narrative of New Hampshire

*The indefatigable efforts of Col. Gilmore of Manchester in tracing individual records of soldiers of New Hampshire in the Revolution are specially valuable in practical results. Besides the accumulation of a great many manuscript notes, he has produced restored rolls of New Hampshire men at Bunker Hill and at Bennington which have been published. Report of special commissioner [George C. Gilmore] on the Bunker Hill memorial tablets, 1891. Roll of New Hampshire Soldiers at the Battle of Bennington, Aug. 16, 1777. Compiled by George C. Gilmore, 1891.

annals from 1622 to 1790, devotes but one chapter to the War of the Revolution with which he was contemporaneous. His work, however, was published with financial aid from the general court, and thus the fathers gave practical construction in this behalf to the powers of the constitution which they had then but recently promulgated. They enunciated in that instrument the true principle for the guidance of those who should follow them and realize the prophetic and practical quality of their wisdom. Our state constitution, article 82, is in part as follows:—

“ Knowledge and learning generally diffused through a community being essential to the preservation of a free government, and spreading the opportunities and advantages of education through the various parts of the country being highly conducive to promote this end, it shall be the duty of the legislators and the magistrates in all future periods of this government to cherish the interest of literature and the sciences.”

It remained for a patriotic public sentiment developed since our own Civil War to bring out a state military history in the work of Col. Potter, and to make the Revolutionary rolls accessible to all interested students in the four volumes of State Papers, 14, 15, 16, and 17, which were so faithfully edited by Isaac W. Hammond. The widespread revival of interest in historical research which is now stimulating individual and associated effort, both in new and old fields, has fortunately concentrated much attention upon the colonial and Revolutionary period. The New Hampshire Historical Society is now making the Revolution a special subject of biographical investigation. The societies of Sons of the American Revolution, Sons of the Revolution, Daughters of the American Revolution, and several local societies are industrious co-workers to a common purpose. The Society of Colonial Wars and the Society of Colonial Dames are necessarily more interested in an earlier but equally important period. They will subserve a most beneficent mission if they shall be able to make their publica-

tions abundant in authentic and systematic monographs and treatises in the history of New Hampshire in the colonial wars, New Hampshire's colonial regiments and ranging companies, New Hampshire in the colonial navy, New Hampshire's colonial governors, and her military leaders before the Revolution.

This new departure in historical research and production was inaugurated by Hon. Ezra S. Stearns, one of the most accomplished students and writers of New Hampshire history, in his monograph on Meshech Weare, published in a handsome pamphlet, and in the Proceedings of the New Hampshire Society of Sons of the American Revolution.* More than two score of topics in the same field are now prepared or assigned for the society. Local Historical societies, also, like that at Manchester and that at Dover, are most effective auxiliaries in this work of investigation, compilation, and publication.†

The earlier historians accorded scant mention of men and events in the northern part of the state in the Revolutionary period. This omission has been partially rectified in recent years by northern investigation, and by those who have interested themselves in topics connected with the early Revolutionary history of the ancient Grafton and Coös region. Among them are Samuel C. Bartlett in his addresses on New Hampshire in the Revolution, on Gen. Stark, and on Lieut.-Col. John Wheelock; Henry O. Kent in his historical addresses before the societies of the Colonial Wars and the Sons of the American Revolution; Joseph B. Walker on Robert Rogers; Edgar Aldrich on Col. Timothy Bedel; Chester B. Jordan on Joseph Whipple and Richard C.

**Id.* Proceedings of the New Hampshire Society of Sons of the American Revolution, 1889, 1897, p. 62.

†Gov. William Plumer was a contemporary with the men of the Revolutionary period and those of the later province period. His biographies which are numerous and critical are contained in several MSS. volumes in the custody of the N. H. Historical Society at Concord. An index to these five MSS. volumes is printed in I. Proceeding N. H. Hist. Soc., 435-457.

Everett; Jeremiah E. Rankin on Capt. Jeremiah Eames; William H. Cotton on Lieut. Col. Elisha Payne; Charles R. Corning on Samuel Livermore, Robert Rogers, and Col. John Fenton; William F. Whitcher on Col. John Hurd; Rev. J. Q. Bittinger on Col. Charles Johnston; Roswell Farnham on Gen. Israel Morey; Alfred Russell on Col. David Webster; Henry A. Hazen on Col. Moses Hazen; John L. Rice on Dartmouth College and the State of New Connecticut; Frederick Chase on The College and the War of the Revolution; Albert S. Batchellor on the History of the Northern Regiment of New Hampshire Revolutionary Militia; chapters of town history published and unpublished in Lancaster, Littleton, Haverhill, Hanover, Conway, Canaan, Lebanon, Orford, Plymouth and Bristol; Child's Gazetteer of Grafton County and Fergusson's Histories of Coös County and of Carroll County.

There is, it may be noted in passing, but one distinctively New Hampshire regimental history which relates to the period prior to the Civil War. This is a History of the First New Hampshire Regiment in the War of the Revolution, by Frederic Kidder, published in Albany, N. Y., in 1868.

The Records of the New Hampshire branch of the Cincinnati was first published in the New Hampshire Historical Society Collections pp. 278-307. It was reproduced in 22 State Papers pp. 759-820. The historical notes of John C. French on this subject are timely and valuable and have stimulated a wholesome interest in these documents and the historical and biographical data which they disclose. 15 Granite Monthly, 123.

The history of the part borne by the state, the municipalities, and the military organizations and individuals of New Hampshire in the great struggle between the states is comprehensive, detailed and critical. In no other commonwealth has it taken substantial and permanent literary form,

on more progressive theories and with more satisfactory results.*

Immediately upon the conclusion of the war the rolls of those engaged for the state in the military service were published, but with inadequate preparation and correction. These constitute vols. 1 and 2 of the Adjutant-General's Report for 1865, and vol. 1 of the report for 1866. The contributions to the history of these various organizations are of unequal degrees of completeness and may be classified as the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth series. The first series of these articles runs through both volumes of the Adjutant-General's Report for 1865. That official, in his general remarks, says this of the nine monographs which he was able to present:

"I here subjoin the record of the New Hampshire volunteer organizations in their numerical order. I would add that, although the historical report of nine of the regiments is most meager and of a most unsatisfactory nature, still it is the best that I have been able to obtain in a space of eight months. It is my wish, should I continue in office another year, to submit to your successor a historical report of the operations of each New Hampshire organization every way more complete and satisfactory."—*Adjutant-General's Report*. 1865, Vol. 1, p. 56.

The second series, consisting of papers more carefully and elaborately written, is given under sanction of the adjutant-general in his report for 1866, vol. 2. This excellent contribution to the military history of the state was made

*The State publications, general histories, and regimental memorials are by no means the only accessible repositories of New Hampshire's record in the Civil War. Each of the series of histories of the ten counties has valuable chapters on this subject. Scores of town histories published since the war devote adequate space to the relations of town to persons and events in this conflict, and as to the war history of several towns special volumes have appeared, of which those of Claremont and Pittsfield are examples. Proceedings of the state encampment, the G. A. R. and of the auxiliary association of the Woman's Relief Corps, are sources of personal data of interest and importance. The historical contributions to the proceedings of the Massachusetts Commandery of the Loyal Legion not infrequently give space to New Hampshire men and their services. The published proceedings at the dedication of soldiers' monuments and military memorial halls in towns and cities are in the same category.

by Hon. George A. Marden, a veteran of the sharpshooters, who took special charge of the collection of material and literary prosecution of the work in the office of the adjutant-general. (Report, 1866, vol. 1, p. 7). The introductory notes mention those from whom the editor received contributions or special aid in his undertaking. "Volumes," he adds, "would be required to do justice to the historic deeds of the brave sons of New Hampshire; but it is surely worth while to preserve even these brief accounts of their toils and sacrifices, their weary marches and hard fought battles. Scarce a fight has occurred in all the war whose story New Hampshire cannot claim as a part of her military record. Scarce a battlefield exists which has not been reddened by New Hampshire blood. And the noble deeds of the men of the Granite State are not excelled by those of any other state in the Union."

The third series consists of the chapters directed to the records of the several organizations in Major Waite's history. This work was prepared within a few years after the close of the war. It is briefly described by title as *New Hampshire in the Great Rebellion, Containing Histories of the Several New Hampshire Regiments and Biographical Notices of Many of the Prominent Actors in the Civil War of 1861-'65*, by Major Otis F. R. Waite, Claremont, 1870. The material contained in series one and two is largely utilized in this volume.

The fourth series includes the sketches (in most instances condensed from the more elaborate works of the authorized historians themselves) published in connection with the rolls of the several organizations in Gen. Ayling's Revised Register.

The fifth series is the one which includes the final volumes which are now being published by the veteran associations with state coöperation under the provisions of the regimental history acts.

Descriptions of the separate chapters or volumes of the several series, with a number of citations to articles or volumes not classified, are given under the names of the organizations to which they relate.

The survivors of the regiments, battalions, batteries, and separate companies themselves were the first to recognize the inadequacy of the historical sketches which appeared not only in the state publications from the adjutant-general's office but in the periodicals, and incidentally in local and general histories which touched war subjects. They appreciated the utility of the service rendered in these preliminary essays, but at the same time they found in them the suggestion and impulse of a necessity for more complete and comprehensive undertakings in the same direction at their own hands and under their own auspices. The veteran organizations, one after another, voted effective measures to this end, and selected historians or designated committees for the purpose of accomplishing a more extended and a more adequate presentation of their several histories. Martin A. Haynes of the Second regiment was the pioneer in this state in what is now understood as the special domain of regimental history. His work, which will be bibliographically described hereafter, was published in 1865, and in a few years became a high priced rarity with collectors. The Fourteenth regiment, the last of those raised for three years' service, was the first to bring out its contribution to what is now regarded as the regimental history series. This was in 1882. In many respects that history is a model. Its tables of information in the appendix are unsurpassed in system and accuracy. The narrative is graphic and discriminating, and the presentation of facts interesting and reliable. It is also specially noteworthy in its attractive typography and its satisfactory arrangement of the subject matter.

The character and contents of these several histories

invite a more extended analysis and description than the limits of this chapter permit. It must suffice to remark that the student of New Hampshire military history will find in their pages an abundance of facts arranged in most attractive narrative. It is the familiar story of march, bivouac, and battle, but it recounts what belongs to our own brethren, to our own time, and to our own community and commonwealth.

The effect of such a publication as that brought out by the Fourteenth upon the veterans of other regiments was to stimulate a healthful and productive spirit of emulation. It was an object lesson to the legislature, and an unanswerable proof of the high quality of the historical work of which the veterans had proven themselves capable as memorials of their service. Legislation resulted under which it has become practicable for every organization to produce its own history, prepared by its own chosen historian, and issued without the necessity of serious pecuniary hazard. The first of the series of acts by which the regimental histories have been aided and encouraged was introduced in the house by Representative Sulloway of Manchester in 1887.*

The act of 1887 is entitled "Joint Resolution in Relation to the Purchase of the Histories of Military Organizations of the State in the Late War." The latest legislation on the same subject is the act of 1895, entitled, "An Act in Amendment of Chapter 14 of the Laws of 1891, Relating to Free Public Libraries."

The list which follows includes several publications which may not be accounted as properly classified with the regimental history series. The Dartmouth Cavaliers were

*The bill in the form first proposed encountered so much opposition that there was scant prospect of its success. By agreement of the parties most directly interested, a new bill was drawn to meet the reasonable suggestions of the friends and opponents of the original measure. The result was the act of 1887. Each of the more recent supplements to the initial legislation was drawn by the same hand.

a body of cavalry accepted by Governor Sprague as Rhode Island volunteers, in which the greater part were students of Dartmouth college in 1862.* There were three companies of sharpshooters which were under command of Colonel Berdan, one in the First Regiment and two in the Second. The history of this organization is in its general aspects the history of the New Hampshire contingent. Narratives of service and rolls of membership in more compact form have been published as contributions to the history of the New Hampshire battery and the Fourth Regiment. These volumes must be regarded as parts of the regimental history series, at least until more elaborate works from the respective veteran associations which these works represent, are produced with state coöperation. The descriptive list here given follows the order of time of the first mustering in of the members of each organization. The history of regiments and other organized bodies of New Hampshire men are often touched upon and sometimes treated at length in published biographies of officers and others who had part in the service. Beginning with newspapers and periodicals of the war time, and the Adjutant-General's Report for 1865, vol. 2, and continuing to the valuable series presented incidentally with special department of biography as published by the Grafton and Coös Bar Association,† these may be traced in many directions, and with profit to the student. Their mention here even by titles would be impracticable.

In the list of titles which follows, and which is an attempt to formulate a convenient catalogue of the productions which narrate the history of New Hampshire organizations

*The colleges represented were Dartmouth 35, Norwich University 23, Bowdoin 4, Union 4, Williams 1, Amherst 1, other members 17.

†Among the notable citizen soldiers whose biographies appear in the proceedings of this association are Gen. Nelson Cross, Gen. Harris M. Plaisted, Gen. Gilman Marston, Gen. John L. Thompson, Gen. John Hough, Col. Thomas J. Whipple, and Major Evarts W. Farr.

in the Civil War, a classification in the manner already indicated in respect to the period of publication and the origin of articles or volumes will be readily noted. This is intended only as an outline of what has been done in this special department of historical research and of what remains to be accomplished.*

*A recent historical essay by Henry L. Dawes, "New England Influence in National Legislation," constituting chapters 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 of vol. I, Hurd's New England States, 1897, and the article by William F. Whitcher entitled "The Relation of New Hampshire Men to the Events which Culminated in the War of the Rebellion," constituting chapter 2 of Abbott's History of the First Regiment, suggest a reference, at least, to a class of literature which, as a subject of description, is beyond the scope of this paper. In the war period sons of New Hampshire moved in important spheres of national influence. Only a few of the names on that remarkable list need be recalled to give point to this observation. In the United States Senate, Henry Wilson, native of Farmington, was chairman of the committee on military affairs; John P. Hale, native of Rochester, chairman of the committee on naval affairs; William Pitt Fessenden, native of Boscawen, chairman of the committee on finance and appropriations; James W. Grimes, native of Deering, chairman of the committee on the District of Columbia; Zachariah Chandler, native of Bradford, chairman of the committee on commerce; and Daniel Clark, native of Stratham, chairman of the committee on claims. Salmon P. Chase, native of Cornish, was secretary of the treasury and author of the financial legislation which produced the sinews of war. Horace Greeley, native of Amherst, was the greatest intellectual force in the journalism of that time. Charles A. Dana, native of Hinsdale, was assistant secretary of war, and known as the "eyes of the war department." John A. Dix, native of Boscawen, Benjamin F. Butler, native of Deerfield, John G. Foster, native of Whitefield, one of the defenders of Sumter, and Fitz-John Porter, native of Portsmouth, whose historic fight for the vindication of his good name and soldierly reputation, as admirable in its courage and persistency as it was successful in the result, were major-generals. Walter Kittredge, native of Merrimack, wrote "Tenting on the Old Camp Ground." Charles Carleton Coffin, native of Boscawen, the war correspondent, wrote the histories of the war which are most read by the youth of the land.

The lives of these men, written and unwritten, constitute a part of the history of the period of strong agitation, Civil War, and reconstruction so important and extensive that it is appreciated only by those who have made the most profound study of the events which they influenced. Several of them were distinguished contributors of elaborate works devoted to the history of their time. A valuable summary of the biographies of New Hampshire men, including those above mentioned, and based upon Appleton's Encyclopedia of Biography, is given in the New Hampshire Manual for the General Court, 1895, pp. 1-58.

FIRST REGIMENT.

1. History of the First Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, by Ira McL. Barton, Adjutant-General's Report, 1865, Vol. 1, pp. 33-54.

2. Historical sketch, condensed from foregoing, Adjutant-General's Report, 1866, Vol. 2, pp. 413-420.

3. Historical sketch, New Hampshire in the Great Rebellion, 1870, pp. 57-86.

4. Historical sketch by Stephen G[ano] Abbott, regimental historian, Revised Register of New Hampshire Soldiers and Sailors in the War of the Rebellion, by A. D. Ayling, Adjutant-General, 1895, pp. 1-2.

5. The First Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers in the Great Rebellion: Containing the Story of the Campaign; an Account of the "Great Uprising of the People of the State," and Other Articles upon Subjects Associated with the Early War Period; Map of the Route of the Regiment; Tables; Biographies; Portraits and Illustrations; by Rev. Stephen G[ano] Abbott, A. M., Chaplain of the Regiment; Keene, 1890; 8mo., cloth, pp. 511.

Miscellaneous.

(a) Sketches of Mason W. Tappan, Granite Monthly, Vol. 10, p. 375; History of Merrimack and Belknap Counties, 1885, pp. 22-26; Bench and Bar of New Hampshire, by Charles H. Bell, 1894, p. 679; Twenty Years of Congress, by James G. Blaine, 1884, Vol. 1, pp. 261-268.

State Service, Three Months, 1861.

Historical sketch and individual records of service, by Harry Pearl Hammond, Register of New Hampshire Soldiers and Sailors, 1895, pp. 1193-1221.

New Hampshire in the Great Rebellion, 1870, pp. 49-56.

SECOND REGIMENT.

1. Historical sketch by J. D. Cooper, Adjutant-General's Report, 1865, Vol. 1, pp. 149-155.

2. Historical sketch condensed from regimental history, by Martin A. Haynes, with additional data furnished by Joab N. Patterson, John W. Adams, and Richard W. Robinson, Adjutant-General's Report, 1866, Vol. 2, pp. 421-472.

3. Historical sketch, New Hampshire in the Great Rebellion, 1870, pp. 103-168.

4. Historical sketch by Martin A. Haynes, regimental historian, Revised Register of New Hampshire Soldiers and Sailors, 1895, pp. 25-27.

5. (1) History of the Second Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers: Its Camps, Marches, and Battles, by Martin A. Haynes, Private of Company I; Manchester, N. H., 1865; 12mo., pp. 223.

(2) A History of the Second Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry in the War of the Rebellion; by Martin A[lonzo] Haynes, Company I; Lakeport, N. H., 1896; 8mo., cloth, pp. xv, 350, 125.

Miscellaneous.

(a) Tributes to the Memory of Gen. Gilman Marston, Proceedings of the Grafton and Coös Bar Association, Vol. 2, pp. 135-158.

Biographical sketch, Granite Monthly, Vol. 11, pp. 341-347.

Oration of Hon. Charles H. Bartlett, on Gen. Gilman Marston before the Posts of the G. A. R. at Manchester, N. H., Memorial Day, May 30, 1891; Manchester, N. H., 1891; 8mo., pamphlet, pp. 22.

Reminiscences of Gen. Gilman Marston, by William H. Paine, Granite Monthly, Vol. 14, pp. 331-335.

(b) Sketches of Joab N. Patterson, New Hampshire Men, 1893, p. 94; Life and Times in Hopkinton, p. 444, Register of the Mass. Commandery of the Loyal Legion, 1891, p. 187.

(c) Sketch of Edward L. Bailey, Waite's New Hampshire in the Great Rebellion, 1870, p. 123.

THIRD REGIMENT.

[Known as the Third New Hampshire Mounted Infantry in March and April, 1864.]

1. Historical material in reports of John H. Jackson, Robert Williams, J. I. Plympton, Henry S. Dow, and James F. Randlett, Adjutant-General's Report, 1865, Vol. 1, pp. 240-257.

2. Historical compilation from material furnished by John Bedel, R. W. Woodbury, C. A. White, Marquis L. Hobbs, E. J. Copp, and John M. Haines, Adjutant-General's Report, 1866, Vol. 2, pp. 473-507.

3. Historical sketch, New Hampshire in the Great Rebellion, 1870, pp. 169-214.

4. Historical sketch by Daniel Eldredge, regimental historian, Revised Register of New Hampshire Soldiers and Sailors, 1895, pp. 99-100.

5. The Third New Hampshire and All about It, by D[aniel] Eldridge, Captain Third New Hampshire Vol. Inf.; Boston, Mass., 1893; 8mo., cloth, pp. XXXI, 1054.

Miscellaneous.

(a) Gen. John Bedel, by Walter Harriman, Granite Monthly, Vol. 3, pp. 513-515.

(b) Historical Sketch of the Third Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers, by Gen. John Bedel, Granite Monthly, Vol. 3, pp. 516-534.

(c) Dedication of the Monument Erected in Memory of Gen. John Bedel by His Surviving Comrades of the

Third Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers, at Bath, N. H., October 10, 1888; Concord, N. H., n. d.; 8mo., pamphlet, pp. 33.

(d) The Affair of the Cedars and the Services of Col. Timothy Bedel in the War of the Revolution (contains an account of his descendants, Moody and John Bedel) by Edgar Aldrich; Proceedings of the New Hampshire Historical Society, 1897.

(e) War Pictures, by John C. Linehan, Granite Monthly, Vol. 18, p. 343; Vol. 19, pp. 83, 143, 208, 307, 356, 456.

(f) Sketch of John H. Jackson, Waite's New Hampshire in the Great Rebellion, 1870, p. 181.

SHARPSHOOTERS.

1. Historical sketch of the three New Hampshire companies of sharpshooters, Adjutant-General's Report, 1865, Vol. 2, pp. 744-754.

2. Historical sketch, by George A. Marden, Adjutant-General's Report, 1866, Vol. 2, pp. 933-951.

3. Historical sketch, New Hampshire in the Great Rebellion, 1870, pp. 567-574.

4. Historical sketches, by Samuel F. Murray, Revised Register of New Hampshire Soldiers and Sailors, 1895, pp. 964-966, 972-974.

5. Berdan's United States Sharpshooters in the Army of the Potomac, 1861-1865, by Capt. C. A. Stevens (Historian); St. Paul, Minn., 1892; 8mo., cloth, pp. 23, 555.

Miscellaneous.

(a) Sketch of George A. Marden, One of a Thousand, 1890, p. 395. Register Mass. Commandery of the Loyal Legion, 1891, p. 164; One of a Thousand, 395; Massachusetts of To-day, p. 32; Hist. Lowell, 435-6; Rep. Men of Massachusetts, 78-80; Nat. Ency. Biog., vol. 2, 284.

(b) Edward Thomas Rowell. Register Mass. Commandery of the Loyal Legion, 1891, p. 215. Courier-Citizen Company, Hist. of Lowell, p. 448.

FIRST N. E. CAVALRY, N. H. BATTALION.

1. No historical sketch in Adjutant-General's Report for 1865.
2. Historical sketch of the original battalion in history of the First New Hampshire Cavalry, by John L. Thompson and Walter Perley, Adjutant-General's Report, 1866, Vol. 2, pp. 875-909.
3. Historical sketch, New Hampshire in the Great Rebellion, 1870, pp. 544-548.
4. Historical sketch, by Ezra B. Parker, Revised Register of New Hampshire Soldiers and Sailors, 1895, pp. 829-831.
5. No separate history of the battalion has been published under the provisions of the regimental history acts.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

1. Historical sketch, mainly extracts from official reports, including one by Louis Bell, Adjutant-General's Report, 1865, Vol. 1, pp. 340-344.
2. Historical sketch compiled principally from material from Francis W. Parker, with additions by Norman Burdick, from sketch of Colonel Carleton, and information by Frederick A. Kendall, Adjutant-General's Report, 1866, Vol. 2, pp. 508-535.
3. Historical sketch, New Hampshire in the Great Rebellion, 1870, pp. 215-251.
4. Historical sketch, by Francis W. Parker, Revised Register of New Hampshire Soldiers and Sailors, 1895, pp. 153-155.
5. (1) Roster Fourth Regiment New Hampshire Vol-

unteers, Compiled and Published by Authority of the Fourth Regiment Veteran Association, by John G. Hutchinson, First Sergt., Co. E, Historian; Manchester, N. H., 1896; 16mo., cloth, pp. 188.

(2) Roster of Company E, Fourth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers; n. p. n. d.; 48mo., pamphlet, pp. 8.

(3) Historical Sketch and Roll of Honor of the Fourth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers, Mustered into Service Sept. 18, 1861; Mustered Out Aug. 23, 1865; Manchester, N. H., n. d.; 24mo., pamphlet, pp. 15.

No separate history of this regiment has been published under the provisions of the regimental history act.

Miscellaneous.

(a) Thomas J. Whipple, Memorial Address by Hon. E. P. Jewell of Laconia, Proceedings of the Grafton and Coös Bar Association, Vol. 2, pp. 39-46, and Proceedings of the Southern New Hampshire Bar Association, Vol. 1, pp. 175-180.

Sketch of Thomas J. Whipple, New Hampshire Men, 1893, p. 238.

(b) Memoir of Gen. Louis Bell, Late Colonel of the Fourth New Hampshire Regiment, Who Fell at the Assault on Fort Fisher, N. C., Jan. 16, 1865, by John Bell Bouton; New York, 1865; 8mo., limp cloth, pp. 53.

Sketches of Louis Bell, Adjutant-General's Report, 1865, Vol. 2, p. 794; Appleton's Encyclopedia of Biography, Vol. 1, p. 227.

FIRST LIGHT BATTERY.

1. Historical sketch, Adjutant-General's Report, 1865, Vol. 2, pp. 626-631.

2. Historical sketch, by Frederick M. Edgell, Adjutant-General's Report, 1866, Vol. 2, pp. 910-927.

3. Historical sketch, New Hampshire in the Great Rebellion, 1870, pp. 555-559.

4. Historical sketch, by Samuel S. Piper, Revised Register of New Hampshire Soldiers and Sailors, 1895, pp. 892-895.

5. (1) History of the First New Hampshire Battery during the War of the Rebellion, together with the By-Laws of Platoon A, First New Hampshire Light Artillery, S. M.; Manchester, N. H., 1878; 24mo., pamphlet, pp. 20.

(2) Names and Records of All the Members Who Served in the First New Hampshire Battery of Light Artillery, during the Late Rebellion, from Sept. 26, 1861, to June 15, 1865, When the Battery Was Mustered Out of the Service of the United States; Manchester, N. H., 1884; 8mo., pamphlet, pp. 15.

(3) Names and Records of All the Members Who Served in the First New Hampshire Battery of Light Artillery, during the Late Rebellion, from Sept. 26, 1861, to June 15, 1865, When the Battery Was Mustered Out of the Service of the United States; Manchester, N. H., 1891; 8mo., pamphlet, pp. 40.

No separate history of this battery has been published under the provisions of the regimental history acts.

FIFTH REGIMENT.

1. Historical sketch, first year of service, by Edward E. Cross, with additional record by James E. Larkin, Adjutant-General's Report, 1865, Vol. 1, pp. 451-462.

2. Historical sketch, prepared mainly from a sketch by Thomas L. Livermore, with data from a sketch by E. H. Marston, Adjutant-General's Report, 1866, Vol. 2, pp. 536-575.

3. Historical sketch, New Hampshire in the Great Rebellion, 1870, pp. 252-296.

4. Historical sketch, by William Child, regimental historian, Revised Register of New Hampshire Soldiers and Sailors, 1895, pp. 209-211.

5. A History of the Fifth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers in the American Civil War, 1861-1865, in two parts, by William Child, M. D., major and surgeon, Historian of the Veterans' Association of the regiment; Bristol, N. H., 1893; 8 mo., cloth, pp. XV, 336, 228.

Miscellaneous.

(a) A manuscript journal by Col. Edward E. Cross is a valuable repository of the early history of this regiment, and is in the custody of Mrs. Persis E. Chase, a sister of Col. Cross.

(b) Sketches of Edward E. Cross, Adjutant-General's Report, 1865, p. 799; Appleton's Encyclopedia of Biography, Vol. 2, p. 19.

(c) Sketches of Charles E. Hapgood, History of Amherst, by Daniel F. Secomb, 1883, p. 889. Register of Commandery, Loyal Legion, 1891, p. 120.

SIXTH REGIMENT.

1. Historical sketch, Adjutant-General's Report, 1865, Vol. 1, pp. 556-560.

2. Historical sketch by Simon G. Griffin, Adjutant-General's Report, 1866, Vol. 2, pp. 576-606.

3. Historical sketch, New Hampshire in the Great Rebellion, 1870, pp. 297-337.

4. Historical sketch by Lyman Jackman, regimental historian, Revised Register of New Hampshire Soldiers and Sailors, 1895, pp. 283-286.

5. History of the Sixth New Hampshire Regiment in the War for the Union; Captain Lyman Jackman, historian, Amos Hadley, Ph. D., editor; Concord, N. H., 1891; 8 mo., cloth, pp. VI, 630.

Miscellaneous.

(a) Sketches of Simon G. Griffin, Successful New Hampshire Men, 1882, p. 58; Granite Monthly, Vol. 5, pp. 101-108; New Hampshire Men, 1893, p. 146; Men of Progress, 1898, pp. 56-59.

(b) Sketch of Samuel D. Quarles, History of Carroll County, 1889, p. 638.

(c) Sketches of Nelson Converse, History of Marlborough, by Charles A. Bemis, 1881, p. 451; Hurd's History of Cheshire and Sullivan Counties, 1886, p. 276.

(d) Sketch of Phin. P. Bixby, Waite's History of New Hampshire in the Great Rebellion, 1870, p. 311.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

1. Historical sketch, by Joseph C. Abbott, accompanied by official reports by Joseph C. Abbott, Thomas A. Henderson, Augustus W. Rollins, and John Green (John H. Horsfall), Adjutant-General's Report, 1865, Vol. 1, pp. 639-658.

2. Historical sketch, compiled principally from a paper by Joseph C. Abbott, published in the Manchester *Mirror*, including an account of the assault upon Fort Wagner, by Henry G. Webber, information supplied by N. M. Ames, and data from diaries of Charles A. Lawrence, Adjutant-General's Report, 1866, Vol. 2, pp. 607-626.

3. Historical sketch, New Hampshire in the Great Rebellion, 1870, pp. 338-364.

4. Historical sketch by Henry F. W. Little, regimental historian, Revised Register of New Hampshire Soldiers and Sailors, 1895, pp. 350-354.

5. The Seventh Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers in the War of the Rebellion, by Henry F[ranklin] W[allace] Little, lieutenant Seventh New Hampshire Volunteers, regimental historian; Concord, N. H., 1898; 8 mo., cloth, pp. XVIII, 567, 110, XXI.

Miscellaneous.

(a) The N. H. Seventh at Fort Wagner, Granite Monthly, Vol. 2, p. 208.

(b) Sketches of Haldimand S. Putnam, Adjutant-General's Report, 1865, Vol. 2, p. 815; Appleton's Encyclopedia of Biography, Vol. 5, p. 139.

(c) Sketch of Joseph C. Abbott, Appleton's Encyclopedia of Biography, Vol. 1, p. 7.

EIGHTH REGIMENT.

[Known as the First New Hampshire Cavalry from Dec. 16, 1863, to Feb. 29, 1864, and as the Second New Hampshire Cavalry from March 1 to July 25, 1864.]

1. Historical sketch, by James H. Marshall, Adjutant-General's Report, 1865, Vol. 1, pp. 737-747.

2. Historical sketch, including a history of the Veteran Battalion, by James H. Marshall, and excerpts from a scrap-book of letters and other papers of Dana W. King, Adjutant-General's Report, 1866, Vol. 2, pp. 627-670.

3. Historical sketch, New Hampshire in the Great Rebellion, 1870, pp. 365-395.

4. Historical sketch, by John M. Stanyan, regimental historian, Revised Register of New Hampshire Soldiers and Sailors, 1895, pp. 403-407.

5. (1). A history of the Eighth Regiment of New Hampshire Volunteers, including its Service as Infantry, Second N. H. Cavalry, and Veteran Battalion in the Civil War of 1861-1865, Covering a Period of Three Years, Ten Months, and Nineteen Days; by John M[inot] Stanyan, late captain of Company B; Concord, N. H., 1892; 8 mo., cloth, pp. 583.

(2) Complete Roster of the Eighth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers; n. p., n. d.; 8 mo., cloth, pp. 106.

Miscellaneous.

(a) Sketch of Hawkes Fearing, Hingham, Mass., in the Civil War, p. 284. Ancient and Honorable Artillery Co., Vol. 3, p. 272; Hingham in the Civil War, 284-286; Higginson, Massachusetts in the Army and Navy, Vol. 2, pp. 212, 462.

NINTH REGIMENT.

1. Historical sketch, by Rev. J. H. Gilmore, Adjutant-General's Report, 1865, Vol. 2, pp. 76-78.

2. Historical sketch, compiled from data by George H. Chandler, Oscar D. Robinson, and Frank J. Burnham, the account of the battle of Spottsylvania being written by Capt. Robinson, Adjutant-General's Report, 1866, Vol. 2, pp. 671-700.

3. Historical sketch, New Hampshire in the Great Rebellion, 1870, pp. 396-420.

4. Historical sketch, by George L. Wakefield, Revised Register of New Hampshire Soldiers and Sailors, 1895, pp. 457-460.

5. History of the Ninth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers in the War of the Rebellion; edited by Edward O[liver] Lord, A. M.; Concord, N. H., 1895; 8 mo., cloth, pp. XII, 761, 171.

Miscellaneous.

(a) An unattached company stationed at Portsmouth, in Fort Constitution, Capt. Davidson, became a part of the regiment in 1862. See sketch of the company in Revised Register of New Hampshire Soldiers and Sailors, 1895, pp. 986-988.

(b) Sketches of Col. Enoch Q. Fellows, Granite Monthly, Vol. 8, pp. 315-318; History of Carroll County, 1889, pp. 723-726.

(c) Sketches of Herbert B. Titus, Child's Cheshire County Gazetteer, 1885, p. 118; History of Chesterfield, by Oran E. Randall, 1882, p. 471.

TENTH REGIMENT.

1. No historical sketch of this regiment is given in Adjutant-General's Report, 1865.

2. Historical sketch, condensed from an elaborate history by James A. Sanborn, with additions by Michael T. Donahue, Adjutant-General's Report, 1866, Vol. 2, pp. 701-730.

3. Historical sketch, New Hampshire in the Great Rebellion, 1870, pp. 421-443.

4. Historical sketch, by James Albert Sanborn, Revised Register of New Hampshire Soldiers and Sailors, 1895, pp. 513-516.

5. No separate history of this regiment has been published under the provisions of the regimental history acts.

Miscellaneous.

(a) Sketch of Michael T. Donahue, One of a Thousand, 1890, p. 181. Register of Mass. Commandery, p. 82, Loyal Legion, 1891; Higginson, Massachusetts in the Army and Navy, Vol. 2, pp. 177, 521. *Boston Journal*, May 27, 1895.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

1. Historical sketch, Adjutant-General's Report, 1865, Vol. 2, pp. 201-203.

2. Historical sketch, condensed from paper published in the Manchester *Mirror*, with additions by Walter Harri- man and Leander W. Cogswell, and from the diary of W. C. Wood, Adjutant-General's Report, 1866, Vol. 2, pp. 731-762.

3. Historical sketch, New Hampshire in the Great Rebellion, 1870, pp. 444-461.

4. Historical sketch, by Leander W. Cogswell, regimental historian, Revised Register of New Hampshire Soldiers and Sailors, 1895, pp. 555-556.

5. A History of the Eleventh New Hampshire Regiment Volunteer Infantry in the Rebellion War, 1861-1865, Covering its Entire Service, with Interesting Scenes of Army Life, and Graphic Details of Battles, Skirmishes, Sieges, Marches, and Hardships, in Which Its Officers and Men Participated; by Leander W[inslow] Cogswell, Company D; Concord, N. H., 1891; 8mo., cloth, pp. XI, 784.

Miscellaneous.

(a) Life of Walter Harriman, with Selections from His Speeches and Writings, by Amos Hadley; Boston and New York, 1888; 8mo., cloth, pp. 385.

Resolution of the New Hampshire House of Representatives relative to Walter Harriman, Journal of the Special Session, 1864, pp. 143-151.

Sketches of Walter Harriman, Granite Monthly, Vol. 3, pp. 1-5; Successful New Hampshire Men, 1882, p. 74.

(b) Memorial Addresses on the Life and Character of Evarts W. Farr, published by order of Congress, Washington, D. C., 1881; 4mo., cloth, pp. 54.

(c) Letter of Charles R. Morrison, *People and Patriot*, March 24, 1892.

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

1. Historical reports, by Thomas E. Barker and others, Adjutant-General's Report, 1865, Vol. 2, pp. 263-270.

2. Historical sketch, compiled from a paper written by Andrew M. Heath and read at a regimental reunion July 4, 1866, Adjutant-General's Report, 1866, Vol. 2, pp. 763-781.

3. Historical sketch, New Hampshire in the Great Rebellion, 1870, pp. 462-477.

4. Historical Sketch, by Asa W. Bartlett, regimental historian, Revised Register of New Hampshire Soldiers and Sailors, 1895, pp. 603-606.

5. History of the Twelfth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers in the War of the Rebellion, by Captain A. W. Bartlett, Historian Twelfth Regiment Association, Concord, N. H., 1897; 4mo, cloth, pp. x, 752-87.

Miscellaneous.

Sketch of Joseph H. Potter, Appleton's Encyclopedia of Biography, Vol. 5, p. 90.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

1. Historical sketch, Adjutant-General's Report, 1865, Vol. 2, pp. 324-339.

2. Historical sketch, condensed from histories written by Aaron F. Stevens and George A. Bruce, Adjutant-General's Report, 1866, Vol. 2, pp. 782-810.

3. Historical sketch, New Hampshire in the Great Rebellion, 1870, pp. 478-495.

4. Historical sketch, by S. Millett Thompson, regimental historian, Revised Register of New Hampshire Soldiers and Sailors, 1895, pp. 650-655.

5. Thirteenth Regiment of New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry in the War of the Rebellion, 1861-1865, a Diary Covering Three Years and a Day, by S.* Millett Thompson, lieutenant Thirteenth N. H. Volunteers; Boston and New York, 1888; 8mo., cloth, pp. xi, 717.

Miscellaneous.

(a) Sketch of Aaron F. Stevens, History of Hillsborough County, 1885, pp. 37-39.

*This letter is arbitrarily used, and refers to no name.

(b) Nicholay and Hay's Abraham Lincoln, Vol. 10, p. 209.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

1. Historical sketch, by William H. Thayer, Adjutant-General's Report, 1865, Vol. 2, pp. 394-408.

2. Historical sketch, by William H. Thayer, Adjutant-General's Report, 1866, Vol. 2, pp. 811-834.

3. Historical sketch, New Hampshire in the Great Rebellion, 1870, pp. 496-515.

4. Historical sketch, by Francis H. Buffum, Revised Register of New Hampshire Soldiers and Sailors, 1895, pp. 693-695.

5. A Memorial of the Great Rebellion: Being a History of the Fourteenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers, Covering Its Three Years of Service, with Original Sketches of Army Life, 1862-1865; Issued by the Committee of Publication; Boston, 1882; 8mo, half calf, pp. XII, 443.

Miscellaneous.

(a) Sheridan's Veterans. A Souvenir of Their Two Campaigns in the Shenandoah Valley. The One, of War, in 1864, the Other, of Peace, in 1883. Being the Record of the Excursion to the Battlefields of the Valley of Virginia, September 15-24, 1883. By One of the Veterans (Francis H. Buffum); Boston, Mass., December, 1883; 8mo., stiff paper, pp. 128.

(b) Sketches of Carroll D. Wright, New Hampshire Men, 1893, p. 95; Appleton's Encyclopedia of Biography, Vol. 6, p. 621; One of a Thousand, 1890, p. 675.

(c) Sketch of Robert Wilson, New Hampshire in the Great Rebellion, 1870, p. 502.

(d) Sketches of Alexander Gardiner, History of Claremont, by Otis F. R. Waite, 1895, p. 429; Adjutant-General's Report, 1865, Vol. 2, p. 830.

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT.

1. Historical sketch, by Edward E. Pinkham, Adjutant-General's Report, 1865, Vol. 2, pp. 447-464.
2. Historical sketch, by Edward E. Pinkham, Adjutant-General's Report, 1866, Vol. 2, pp. 835-852.
3. Historical sketch, New Hampshire in the Great Rebellion, 1870, pp. 516-527.
4. Historical sketch, by Charles McGregor, regimental historian, Revised Register of New Hampshire Soldiers and Sailors, 1895, pp. 734-736.
5. No separate history of this regiment has been published under the provisions of the regimental history acts.

Miscellaneous.

(a) Sketches of Henry W. Blair, Successful New Hampshire Men, 1882, p. 285; Granite Monthly, Vol. 6, pp. 193-198; New Hampshire Men, 1893, p. 67; Men of Progress, 1898, p. 41.

(b) Sketch of John W. Kingman, New Hampshire in the Great Rebellion, 1870, p. 579; biography in manuscript history of the class of 1843, Harvard College, in custody of Thomas B. Hall, 75 State St., Boston.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT.

1. No sketch of this regiment is given in the Adjutant-General's Report, 1865.
2. Historical sketch, by Thomas A. Gilmore, with additions from a brief history, by James Pike, Adjutant-General's Report, 1866, Vol. 2, pp. 853-865.
3. Historical sketch, New Hampshire in the Great Rebellion, 1870, pp. 528-534.
4. Historical sketch, by Daniel E. Howard, Revised Register of New Hampshire Soldiers and Sailors, 1895, pp. 762-765.

5. History of the Sixteenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers, by Adjutant Luther Tracy Townsend; Washington, D. C., 1897; 8mo., cloth, pp. 574.

Miscellaneous.

(a) The first edition of Townsend's history of this regiment was published in the Granite Monthly for 1897.

(b) A series of war-time letters from this regiment over the *nom de plume* of "Mascoma," was published in the *Lebanon Free Press*, and a copy is preserved in the state library.

(c) A manuscript from James Pike, described as a complete history of this regiment, was lost at the time of the rebuilding of the state house.

(d) Memoir of James Pike, Minutes of the New Hampshire Conference (M. E. church), 1896, p. 171.

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT.

1. No historical sketch appears in the Adjutant-General's Report, 1865.

2. Historical sketch, Adjutant-General's Report, 1866, Vol. 2, pp. 866-868.

3. Historical sketch, New Hampshire in the Great Rebellion, 1870, pp. 535-537.

4. Historical sketch, by Henry O. Kent, Revised Register of New Hampshire Soldiers and Sailors, 1895, pp. 791-793.

5. A history by Charles N. Kent is now in press.

Miscellaneous.

(a) Act of Congress relative to the status of the regiment, U. S. Statutes at Large, 52d Congress, July 21, 1892, Vol. 27, p. 781.

(b) Sketches of Henry O. Kent, Successful New Hamp-

shire Men, 1882, p. 21; Granite Monthly, Vol. 1, pp. 97-102; History of Coös County, 1888, pp. 372-378; New Hampshire Men, 1893, p. 332.

BAND, SECOND BRIGADE, TENTH CORPS.

Historical sketch, by Gustavus W. Ingalls, Revised Register of New Hampshire Soldiers and Sailors, 1895, p. 1002.

FIRST NEW HAMPSHIRE CAVALRY.

1. No historical sketch appears in the Adjutant-General's Report, 1865.

2. Historical sketch, by John L. Thompson and Walter Perley, Adjutant-General's Report, 1866, Vol. 2, pp. 875-909.

3. Historical sketch, New Hampshire in the Great Rebellion, 1870, pp. 544-554.

4. Historical sketch, by Ervin H. Smith, Revised Register of New Hampshire Soldiers and Sailors, 1895, pp. 845-851.

5. No separate history of this regiment has been published under the provisions of the regimental history acts.

Miscellaneous.

(a) See Notes on N. H. Battalion in N. E. Cavalry (or R. I. Cavalry) *ante*.

(6) Memorial of John Leverett Thompson of Chicago, Illinois; Chicago, 1890; 8 mo., cloth, pp. 98.

FIRST REGIMENT OF HEAVY ARTILLERY.

1. Historical sketch, by John C. Jenness, Adjutant-General's Report, 1865, Vol. 2, pp. 720-723.

2. Historical sketch, by John C. Jenness, Adjutant-General's Report, 1866, Vol. 2, pp. 928-932.

3. Historical sketch, New Hampshire in the Great Rebellion, 1870, pp. 560-566.

4. Historical sketch, by Charles H. Long, Revised Register of New Hampshire Soldiers and Sailors, 1895, p. 920.

5. No separate history of this regiment has been published under the provisions of the regimental history acts.

Miscellaneous.

(a) First Company of New Hampshire Heavy Artillery, mustered in May and July, 1863, and stationed at Portsmouth and Washington, afterwards made a part of the First Regiment of New Hampshire Heavy Artillery, Historical Sketch, Revised Register of New Hampshire Soldiers and Sailors, 1895, p. 906.

(b) Second Company of New Hampshire Heavy Artillery, mustered in September, 1863, and stationed at Kittery Point, Me., and Washington, afterwards became a part of the First Regiment of New Hampshire Heavy Artillery; Historical Sketch, Revised Register of New Hampshire Soldiers and Sailors, 1895, p. 913.

(c) Sketch of Charles H. Long, History of Claremont, by Otis F. R. Waite, 1895, p. 429.

STRAFFORD GUARDS, DOVER.

Historical sketch and roll, Revised Register of New Hampshire Soldiers and Sailors, 1895, p. 989.

NATIONAL GUARDS, MANCHESTER.

Historical sketch and roll, Revised Register of New Hampshire Soldiers and Sailors, 1895, p. 992.

LAFAYETTE ARTILLERY, LYNDEBOROUGH.

Historical sketch and roll, Revised Register of New Hampshire Soldiers and Sailors, 1895, p. 998.

MARTIN GUARDS, MANCHESTER.

Historical sketch and roll, Revised Register of New Hampshire Soldiers and Sailors, 1895, p. 995.

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT.

1. No historical sketch appears in the Adjutant-General's Report, 1865.

2. Historical sketch, compiled from contributions by Thomas L. Livermore, Joseph M. Clough, and Alvah K. Potter, Adjutant-General's Report, 1866, Vol. 2, pp. 869-874.

3. Historical sketch, New Hampshire in the Great Rebellion, 1870, pp. 538-543.

4. Historical sketch, by Thomas L. Livermore, Revised Register of New Hampshire Soldiers and Sailors, 1895, pp. 801, 802.

5. No separate history of this regiment has been published under the provisions of the regimental history acts.

Miscellaneous.

(a) A Night in the Eighteenth New Hampshire Volunteers, by Frank P. Harriman, Granite Monthly, Vol. 5, pp. 146, 147.

(b) Sketch of Thomas L. Livermore, History of Milford, by George A. Ramsdell, in press; Register, Massachusetts Commandery of the Loyal Legion, 1891, p. 154; History of Suffolk County, Mass., Vol. 1, p. 569.

NEW HAMPSHIRE MEN IN OTHER LINES OF SERVICE
THAN THE SPECIFIED STATE ORGANIZATIONS.*

Veteran Reserve Corps,	Revised Register, p. 1,004.
U. S. Colored Troops, (officers),	“ “ p. 1,016.
U. S. Navy,	“ “ p. 1,096.
U. S. Marine Corps,	“ “ p. 1,182.
U. S. Regular Army,	“ “ p. 1,028.
U. S. Volunteers,	“ “ p. 1,028.
Organizations of other states,	“ “ p. 1,028.

The gaps in this series are “not so deep as a well, nor as wide as a church door, but . . . enough.” The more important deficiencies observable in the list may be enumerated as follows:

1. *The Fourth Regiment.*

This organization had a distinguished record on the Atlantic coast and in the armies operating in Virginia. There is a good prospect that an adequate history of its service will be produced.

2. *The Cavalry.*

The New Hampshire Battalion, First New England Cavalry (sometimes known as the First Rhode Island Cavalry), forming the nucleus of the First New Hampshire Cavalry, participated in forty-three engagements. It will be a grave misfortune if this most deserving arm of the service is not accorded its memorial in the series.

*In the New Hampshire Manual for the General Court for 1895, a summary is given of the biographies of natives and residents of this state which have place in Appleton's Encyclopedia of Biography. The reader is referred to this list, p. 51, for an interesting catalogue of names of New Hampshire men who have attained high rank in the military service of the republic. A biography of Natt Head, for many years Adjutant-general, is found in *Successful New Hampshire Men*, p. 223. The war governors, Goodwin, Berry, and Gilmore, are subjects of biography in *New Hampshire in the Great Rebellion*, pp. 577, 579, 581.

The veteran association of the cavalry is entitled to all encouragement from the public to proceed with the enterprise in behalf of a regimental history of the First Cavalry which shall include the record of the New Hampshire contribution to the First New England and the First Rhode Island.

3. *The Light and Heavy Artillery.*

These organizations have not produced histories for the state series. In conjunction, they might form a strong and successful association and might produce a work covering, in one volume, the history of both the battery and the regiment. This would give the artillery a much merited recognition, and its large constituency would command a successful patronage. It would go far towards perfecting the series in a direction in which it is now lamentably deficient.

4. *The Tenth Regiment.*

This was a sterling organization with a noble record. Good work has been done in the preparation of its history, but its veteran association has not yet been successful in bringing the undertaking to completion.

5. *The Fifteenth Regiment.*

This regiment has a history in such an advanced state of preparation that the public is assured of its early presentation with satisfactory completeness in all essential particulars.

6. *The Eighteenth Regiment.*

This was a contribution of volunteers which assisted in the important campaigns of the last year of the war. Its history should by all means be added to the splendid symposium which records the efforts and sacrifices of the

Granite State for the Union. It is a cause of sincere regret that this addition to the series has been so long delayed. It is gratifying to note recent measures taken by the association which promise a successful effort in this direction in the near future.

7. *New Hampshire in the Navy.*

This is a subject that has place in this important scheme of war history, and it has been the occasion of special consideration by the New Hampshire Historical Society. With the coöperation of Admiral Belknap, Admiral Walker, Commodore Perkins, and other worthy and distinguished New Hampshire veterans of the naval service, it is not without the domain of probability that an adequate history of New Hampshire's relations to the navy may be produced at no distant date. See Report of a Committee on Naval History, Proceedings of the New Hampshire Historical Society, Vol. 2, p. 284.*

8. *The Medical Branch of the Service.*

This subject is entitled to a separate place in these productions, and the work is in active preparation by competent collaborators.

9. *The Chaplains.*

These officers are recognized in the legislation of the state as a division of the service entitled to a niche in this

*The list of distinguished naval officers of New Hampshire nativity who are subjects of biography in Appleton's Encyclopedia of Biography includes the names of George E. Belknap, Enoch G. Parrott, George F. Pearson, George W. Storer, John G. Walker, Robert H. Wyman, rear-admirals; John M. Browne, surgeon-general; John C. Long, James F. Miller, Charles W. Pickering, George A. Prentiss, William S. Walker, commodores; George H. Perkins, Robert T. Spence, James S. Thornton, captains; Tunis A. McD. Craven, commander; John Park, surgeon. This work was published in 1887, and several of the officers named have since been advanced in rank. Senator William E. Chandler was first solicitor and judge-advocate-general of the navy department in 1865, and was afterwards secretary of the navy in President Arthur's cabinet. Appleton's Encyclopedia of Biography, Vol. 1, p. 574.

memorial structure. Adequate organization and energetic effort on the part of the chaplains is all that is necessary for the production of a volume of biography and history that will wisely serve the cause which the chaplains devotedly and heroically represented, and add chapters to the military history of the state, illustrating the operation of the influence of religion and humanity in the midst of the hardships, dangers, and horrors of war.*

It will be well for those interested in the preparation of the remaining contributions to the series to have in view the requirements of the law. These histories must, in order to command the approval of the governor and council, upon whose judgment the aid of the state depends, be "faithfully, impartially, and accurately prepared, historically correct; to contain matter not otherwise conveniently accessible, and of sufficient reliability and importance to justify this patronage." It must be intended by these provisions that certain features are indispensable. Among these requisites should be an exact and comprehensive map of the routes of the regiment through its entire service, descriptions of all its battles and engagements, and its other important lines of service; its relations to other parts of the army with which it coöperated; biographies of all officers—distinct, detailed, complete, and authentic; suitable mention of every member whose death in the service, conspicuous merit as a soldier, or other exceptional reasons render his individuality deserving of this distinction; all available rolls of membership, and the statistics which the best standards for such undertakings prescribe.

* The First Regiment of New Hampshire Volunteers in the war with Spain, 1898, is about to return from its service without having been afforded an opportunity to test its quality at the front of battle. Its history will be written, and may properly be accorded the patronage of the state. It is not doubted that, had the coveted post of honor been granted to these men, as it was to the New Hampshire-born leader of the "Rough Riders" at Santiago, they also would have demonstrated what the traditions and tutelage of Stark, Miller, and Cross mean for the military spirit which will now and hereafter bear aloft the standards of the state and the Union.

Above all, painstaking industry in the collection of material, and courageous honesty in the narrative of events, and the treatment of every pertinent topic are the essentials to the value and success of any one of these volumes as a constituent part of the history of the Civil War. There are many models of excellence in this class of publications, but none more worthy of adoption by those who have to do with similar undertakings than several of the New Hampshire series.

The text of the successive acts of the legislature on this subject will be appended to this article.

They are based upon the idea of a practical encouragement of literature, education, and patriotism, a working principle made prominent by the fathers in the constitution and approved by the people in the whole period of the governmental history of the state. The theory of the legislative aid thus bestowed is to help those who help themselves. Under its operation, the veteran associations which promptly assume the responsibility of placing their records in a printed form which complies with the statutes will be certain of the patronage of the state. This, however, does not make such undertakings sources of profit to the movers, but it does obviate the necessity of any considerable financial loss. The state is a patron of these publications to the extent of about four hundred copies of each for distribution among the cities, towns, libraries, through exchanges, and for official reference. The state has fairly met the reasonable requests of the veterans in this behalf. It only remains for the organizations still delinquent to bring this beneficent and far-reaching undertaking to a successful completion by prompt and faithful conformity to the requirements of the acts, and by seizing the opportunity tendered by the wisdom of the people.

The immediate utility of these works in the curriculum of historical study for the schools of the state is manifest.

Every town has one or two sets available for the purpose. By the topical method of investigation the pupils can be directed to search the general course of our military history, and need not be left uninformed as to what is the record of their own state in this remarkable period. These books record the fact that Ladd, the first man who fell in the Sixth Massachusetts in Baltimore, was a son of New Hampshire; that the Fifth regiment lost more men in battle than any other infantry regiment in the Union army; that the Seventh lost more officers in a single engagement (Fort Wagner) than any other infantry regiment in the Union army; that the men of the Twelfth and Thirteenth regiments were the first organized bodies to enter Richmond; that the percentage of loss by the Twelfth was greater than that of the Fifth; that the losses of the Ninth and Sixteenth from exposure and other causes place the debt due to them for devotion and sacrifice among the first in the fateful catalogue; that the other regiments exhibit records of singular distinction according to their opportunities in the service; and they prove that, relating to every one of these organizations, there is most valuable historical material which renders their publications indispensable to any measurably complete collection of Americana.

Indeed, so abundant is the information available to the student of this series of histories, so great is its value, and so striking is the lesson of good citizenship and patriotism it teaches, that indifference to it is discreditable to the system under which our youth are passing from the period of scholastic instruction to the active duties and responsibilities of private business or public service.

It is not an unimportant consideration that the historians of these events were the actors in them. Every passage in the narratives is a statement of fact under the light and guidance of actual experience but with a modest and cautious reserve which excludes that over-coloring of imagina-

tion and exaggeration that often mars the pages of history.

“A wonderful man was this Cæsar,

* * * * *

Who could both write and fight, and in both was equally skilful.”

General Head pointedly states the facts as to the insufficiency of the published rolls of 1865, and explains the reasons for the deficits which are admitted. In a new series of rolls in volume 1 of the report of 1866, many corrections are made, but still large blocks of names which had been given in the rolls of 1865 are designedly omitted or extensively abridged in the revision of the following year. These three volumes, however, remained the only authority conveniently accessible to the general public relating to this subject and this period until 1895. They contain many original documents and reports relative to military affairs in the war period. Other contemporary public documents are of value for reference in relation to this subject. The messages of the war governors, the legislative journals and acts, the reports of auditors, treasurers, and other state officials are never-failing sources of information for the historians of New Hampshire.*

Not only were the lists contained in the reports of 1865 and 1866 deficient in details and incorrect in respect to personnel, but several branches of the service in which New Hampshire was represented were entirely overlooked. In this category were the contributions both to the naval service proper and to the marines, to the regular army, the assignments to the regiments of colored troops, the Dart-

* See also Waite's *New Hampshire in the Great Rebellion, 1870*, and *Sketches of the Life and Public Services of Frederick Smyth*, by Ben. Perley Poore and F. B. Eaton, 1885. Governor Smyth, as councillor and otherwise, had much to do with the affairs of the state in the war period, though he was not, as is often erroneously stated, a war governor. Chapter XIX, McClintock's *History of New Hampshire, 1889*, pp. 611-630, is a summary of the history of the state in its relations with the Civil War.

mouth Cavaliers, and other organizations and special departments of service.

The "Revised Register of New Hampshire Soldiers and Sailors in the War of the Rebellion," compiled by Adjutant-General Augustus D. Ayling and published in 1895, is complete, reliable, and comprehensive in all the features that are looked for in works of this nature.*

A degree of perfection has actually been attained in this compilation which places it in the first rank in the literature of statistical history. The work was prosecuted and perfected on the plan outlined in the report of a committee of the governor and council † adopted in 1889.

The original bill, introduced in the House in 1885 by Representative Musgrove of Bristol, passing to the senate, was referred to the committee on military affairs, of which Senator Kent was a member, and, with his coöperation, it speedily passed to enactment.

A representation from this state was urged upon Congress in 1888 in favor of such amendment of the bill providing for the eleventh census as should make it effectually inclusive of all the surviving veterans and widows of veterans of the Civil War. This was earnestly seconded by prominent New Hampshire veterans and our state delegation in Congress. The words in italics in the following

* The first mention of the office of Adjutant-General is in the Revolutionary period. The list of incumbents to March 25, 1864, is given in Adjutant-General's Report, 1868, p. 381. Gen. Natt Head then came to the office by appointment of Governor Gilmore. General Head continued at the head of this department until July 11, 1870. Between that date and 1879 the incumbents were as follows:

John M. Haines, appointed July 11, 1870.

Andrew J. Edgerly, appointed Aug. 14, 1874.

Ira Cross, appointed March 2, 1876.

General Ayling was commissioned July 15, 1879, and has continued in the office to the present time. *New Hampshire Men*, 1893, p. 7; *Register*, Mass. Commandery of the Loyal Legion, 1891, p. 28.

† Report of the Executive Council on Revision of Record of New Hampshire Soldiers and Sailors in the War of the Rebellion, 1889, by A. S. Batehellor and John C. Linehan, pamphlet; same in Adjutant-General's Report, 1889, pp. 46-64.

quotation from section 17 of the bill indicate what was accomplished:

“Provided, however, that said superintendent shall, under the authority of the Secretary of the Interior, cause to be taken *on a special* schedule of enquiry, according to such form as he may prescribe, the names, *organizations*, and *length of service* of those who had served in the army, navy, or marine corps of the United States in the War of the Rebellion, and who are survivors at the time of said inquiry, and the widows of soldiers, sailors, or marines.”

This information is now in the government archives, and, if published, would undoubtedly locate and identify a multitude of veterans whose records are still incomplete. It was expected that this comprehensive collection of data would be available to the compiler of the Revised Register, but the Federal government failed to publish that part of the census information.

General Ayling added important original historical sketches of the several organizations sent into service by the state. These were contributed by regimental historians or others qualified by special opportunities for accurate information on the subject. Carefully compiled tables of the numerical strength of each regiment or lesser formation, with losses for various causes, are a feature of the work. The works of Mr. Phisterer on the “Statistical Records of the Armies of the United States,” and of Mr. Fox on “Regimental Losses in the American Civil War,” are convenient supplements for use with General Ayling’s production. The important substratum of this work, however, is the personal history it gives of every New Hampshire man enrolled, a total of more than thirty thousand names. In each instance it is simple, terse, and authentic. All that painstaking research can do to clear these individual records from doubt and uncertainty and to accord an enduring memorial to every soldier of the state,

characterizes this "New Hampshire Register of Soldiers and Sailors in the War of the Rebellion."

The theory of the history of the several aggregations of these men in ship, regiment, troop, and battery is to individualize the New Hampshire organizations as distinct components of the great Northern army of 1861 to 1865, and to supplement the record of the individual volunteer by the more comprehensive narrative, which has place in the regimental history series. By this monumental literature heroic names and heroic deeds are commemorated, and the lessons and examples of the highest patriotism passed on through the coming ages of American progress.

LEGISLATION IN AID OF REGIMENTAL HISTORIES.

(LAWS OF 1887, CHAPTER 145.)

JOINT RESOLUTION in relation to the purchase of the histories of military organizations of the state in the late war.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

The secretary of state is authorized to purchase copies of the history of each regiment of New Hampshire Volunteers which served in the War of the Rebellion, to be distributed as follows: Five copies for the use of the state library, five for the use of the New Hampshire Historical Society, one for the library of Dartmouth College, one for the office of secretary of state, one for the office of the adjutant-general, and one for each town and city in the state; provided, that the maximum price to be paid for each volume for a regiment of three years' service shall in no case, except as in special cases hereinafter provided, exceed two dollars and fifty cents, which price is authorized for volumes containing as much printed matter and as substantially bound as the cloth editions of the history of the Fourteenth New Hampshire Volunteers, recently published, and in case the volumes to be purchased under authority of this resolution shall contain less matter than said Fourteenth regiment history, a corresponding reduction from said maximum price shall be required, and no such histories shall be purchased unless the same shall have been prepared by authority of the proper regimental

association, shall have been found by the governor and council to be, as far as practicable in such works, faithfully, impartially, and accurately prepared, historically correct, to contain matter not otherwise conveniently accessible, and of sufficient reliability and importance to justify this patronage; provided, that in case the history of the regiment of the three years' term or longer as actually published, cannot be obtained at the prices aforesaid on account of historical matter necessarily contained therein, the governor and council may authorize the secretary of state to purchase the same for the purposes aforesaid at such prices as they may deem just between the parties.

(Approved October 21, 1887.)

(LAWS OF 1889, CHAPTER 128.)

JOINT RESOLUTION relating to histories of New Hampshire organizations in the War of the Rebellion.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

SECTION 1. The provisions of the joint resolution in relation to the purchase of the histories of military organizations of this state in the late war, approved October 21, 1887, shall also include and be applicable to like works relating to or prepared for the First Light Battery, the Sharpshooters, the Naval Contingent from this state, and the representation from this state in the regular army; provided, that the history of each of these several divisions of the New Hampshire men serving in the War of the Rebellion shall not require more than one volume.

SECT. 2. The secretary of state is authorized to procure in accordance with the provisions of said joint resolution of 1887, and in addition to the number therein mentioned, fifty copies of each of said histories, to be placed in the state libraries of other states, and in the libraries of the principal cities of other states, or exchanged for similar works, in order that records of the part taken in the War of the Rebellion by New Hampshire organizations may be equally accessible with other similar works at the capitals of the country.

(Approved August 16, 1889.)

(LAWS OF 1891, CHAPTER 14.)

AN ACT in aid of the public libraries of this state.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened :

SECTION 1. The secretary of state shall procure and furnish to each public library in this state, and the Soldiers' Home, one copy of each history of New Hampshire organizations in the War of the Rebellion which is not out of print, and has been or may be hereafter published in accordance with the provisions of existing laws.

SECT. 2. This act shall be in aid of only such libraries as are regularly open for the use of the public in the towns and cities where they may be located, and which are duly designated as public libraries entitled to receive state publications by the governor and council, in accordance with existing laws on the first day of February next following the publication of such history.

SECT. 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

(Approved March 12, 1891.)

(LAWS OF 1885, CHAPTER 120.)

JOINT RESOLUTION in relation to the duties of the adjutant-general. Two hundred dollars conditionally appropriated for making abstracts of military records.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened :

That the adjutant-general is hereby authorized to prepare abstracts from the records of his office for the use of any persons actually engaged in the preparation of histories of regiments or other military organizations, or the military history of towns in this state; and for such clerical assistance as may be necessary to enable him to perform said duties, he shall be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, upon due warrant of the governor; provided, that such abstracts shall not be required under this resolution unless the preparation of such histories shall have been authorized by vote of the town or city or veteran association to which it particularly relates; and further provided, that the expense for clerk hire shall in no case exceed two hundred dollars in any one year.

(Approved August 13, 1885.)

(CHAPTER 120, LAWS OF 1891.)

JOINT RESOLUTION relating to the collection of pictures and portraits illustrative of the part taken by this state in the War of the Rebellion.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

That the sum of one hundred dollars is hereby annually appropriated to be expended by the adjutant-general, under the direction of the governor and council, to procure photographs and other illustrations of the part taken by this state in the War of the Rebellion, to be preserved and exhibited in the state house.

(Approved April 11, 1891.)

(CHAPTER 45, LAWS OF 1895.)

AN ACT in amendment of chapter 14 of the Laws of 1891, relating to free public libraries.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

SECTION 1. The authority given the governor and council and secretary of state with reference to furnishing regimental histories to free public libraries and other recipients designated by law, shall include the histories of the New Hampshire contingent in the organization of sharpshooters, the New Hampshire batteries, the organization designated as the Seventeenth Regiment of Infantry, the service of the New Hampshire men in the medical department, and the services of those commissioned and acting as chaplains in the War of the Rebellion; provided, the regular veteran association of those organizations or classes in the service shall approve of the works as published, and compliance shall be made with all other provisions of law relating to such publications.

SECT. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect upon its passage.

(Approved March 19, 1895.)

CHAPTER XXXIX.

ELDER JOHN G. HOOK.

(Contributed.)

Elder John G. Hook and his good wife had what they were wont to term a "victualling place" on the bluff near Camp Ethan Colby, and supplied the members of the Seventeenth Regiment with pies, cakes, and delicacies which were not included in the army rations. They also ministered tenderly to the sick in the camp, and interested themselves in many ways in the welfare of the soldier boys. The house which was then their headquarters is standing, and is much the same as when it sheltered them in the days when the men of the Seventeenth were near neighbors and frequent visitors, but the Hook residence for many years has been in another portion of the city. Mrs. Hook has gone to her reward, but the venerable elder is still able to carry on the work in which he has been engaged fifty-six years,—preaching the religion of Jesus Christ as he understands it, after his own fashion, giving comfort to the sorrowing, and pointing out to those who might grope darkly to the end but for his simple, earnest pleading, a way to a better life.

Fifty-six years a preacher without parish or salary! Such is the unique record of one of the most unique figures in the religious work of his day and generation. To an inquiry as to how he had been able to support himself and his family these many years, when his service had been so largely one of unrecompensed endeavor, the elder made answer: "I have earned my living with my hands, while I

was doing my Master's bidding." Those familiar with the home life of Mr. and Mrs. Hook know that not only has their store been equal to their own necessities, but that there has always been enough and to spare for those less fortunate than themselves. No brighter chapter in the life



ELDER JOHN G. HOOK.

of Elder Hook could be written than the one which should enumerate his acts of charity and generosity, unobtrusive and unremitting. The Hon. Henry Robinson wrote of Elder Hook in a newspaper article a few years since: "Of his life here in our own city of Concord, where he has resided for forty years, it may be said safely that no resident has been more generous with his hospitality, and more open-hearted in his sympathies. He and his lovely wife kept open house, and no-

body, black or white, drunk or sober, rich or poor, high or low, was ever turned away from Elder John's door. The ragged have been clothed, the hungry fed, and he has visited the sick and the imprisoned."

But fifty-six years a preacher without parish or salary by no means implies that congregations have been wanting. Indeed, it has been the privilege of few of Elder Hook's contemporaries to proclaim the gospel in more widely separated sections, among more diversified surroundings, or under more interesting conditions. Two hundred thousand miles is probably not an exaggeration

of the distance he has traveled in the prosecution of his work as an independent evangelist of the Second Advent faith, and the number of converts who have received the rites of baptism at his hands exceeds three thousand. He has labored in many sections of his own country, and also in other lands. Nova Scotia has been visited at nine different times, great success attending his meetings there, while one of the most remarkable chapters of his life's work covers his visit to the Sandwich Islands, where he spoke to thousands, and made many converts. A remarkable record was made in San Francisco, where he held meetings for eighty consecutive days, preaching three times each day. The *Chronicle* of that city, speaking of these meetings, in connection with a great Moody and Sankey revival which followed them, said: "Elder Hook is to Moody and Sankey what John the Baptist was to Jesus Christ. He has prepared the way for them." It has been said of Elder Hook, and without exaggeration, that he has baptized in the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, in nearly all the rivers of New England, in hundreds of small streams, and in the East river, New York, when both the tide and ice were running high.

Elder Hook was born in 1820; he was converted to the Second Advent faith in 1839, and began to preach in 1842. The fiftieth anniversary of his first sermon was celebrated by preaching three times in the school-house where he first delivered the Word. On the same anniversary day he dined in the house in which he was born. Although well along in the second half century of his work as an evangelist, his zeal has not lessened or his power diminished. Generous almost to a fault, and thinking least of all of the material results of his labors as a preacher, Elder Hook has withal been prospered. The section of the city of Concord in which he has for many years made his home and held largely of real estate, has

lately become one of the most attractive residence portions of the city, and no one begrudges the good elder the competence which the boom in "West End" land has brought him. The companion of many years no longer sustains him with helpful sympathy and gentle offices, but her good qualities are preserved in the persons of children and grandchildren, whose constant care is that the aged elder shall want for nothing that loving hearts can suggest or willing hands supply.

APPENDIX.

ROSTER

OF THE SEVENTEENTH NEW HAMPSHIRE INFANTRY,
INCLUDING ONLY MEN IN CAMP DURING WINTER OF
1862-'63, AND NOT INCLUDING THE NEARLY SEVEN
HUNDRED FROM THE THIRD DISTRICT TRANSFERRED
TO THE FIFTEENTH AND SIXTEENTH INFANTRY.

OFFICERS.—FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel.—Henry O. Kent.

Lieutenant-Colonel.—Charles H. Long.

Major.—George H. Bellows.

Adjutant.—George A. Wainwright.

Quartermaster.—Edward N. Cummings.

Acting Commissary.—Ira S. M. Gove.

Surgeon.—James A. Folsom.

Assistant Surgeons.—Luther C. Bean, Horatio N. Small.

Chaplain.—George S. Barnes.

CAPTAINS.

Jared I. Williams, Company A.

Isaac F. Jenness, Company B.

Calvin S. Brown, Company C.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

James S. Brackett, Company A.

Frank D. Webster, Company B.

Charles N. Kent, Company C.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Joseph Chase, Company A.

Ammi Farr, Company B.

Josiah Bellows, Company C.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

James W. Perkins, Sergeant Major.
 John P. Denison, Commissary Sergeant.
 John C. Jenness, Quartermaster Sergeant.
 Albro L. Robinson, Hospital Steward.
 Albert F. Whipple, Principal Musician.

SERGEANTS.—COMPANY A.

Charles E. King, First Sergeant.
 Walter S. Bailey. William B. Ingalls.
 Ezra B. Bennett. Charles A. Larkin.
 Charles H. Brown. William L. Rowell.

SERGEANTS.—COMPANY B.

Clarence S. Gray, First Sergeant.
 Charles A. Grant. Christopher W. Harrold.
 George H. Ham. Samuel P. Holt.

SERGEANTS.—COMPANY C.

John G. Derby, First Sergeant.
 Hale Chadwick.

CORPORALS.—COMPANY A.

George Blood. Robert King.
 William J. Chamberlain. Thomas P. Moody.
 Simpson E. Chase. Sidney H. Peaslee.
 William A. Dow. Frank Rafferty, Jr.
 George H. Emerson. Oliver P. Smith.
 Hezekiah E. Hancock. Elery Wheeler.

CORPORALS.—COMPANY B.

Joseph W. Ackerman. Perry C. Moore.
 Joseph W. Brickett. Henry P. Morse.
 Joseph Fuller. Louis H. Rand.
 John F. Gallagher. Charles W. Stevens.
 Joseph O. Ham. Charles H. Stuart.
 Alvin Hariman.

COMPLETE LIST

OF OFFICERS AND MEN, COMPILED FROM ADJUTANT-GENERAL AYLING'S REGISTER AND REGIMENTAL ROSTER, 1895.

ABBREVIATIONS USED.

Adjt., Adjutant.	App., Appointed.
A. Q. M., Assistant Quartermaster.	Art., Artillery.
Asst., Assistant.	B. (b.), Born.
Batt'l, Battalion.	Capt., Captain.
Capt'd, Captured.	Cav., Cavalry.
Co., Company.	Col., Colonel.
Com., Commissary, Commission.	Com'd, Commissioned.
Corp., Corporal.	Cred., Credited to.
C. S., Commissary of Subsistence.	Dept., Department.
Des., Deserted.	Dis., Disease.
Disab., Disabled.	Disch., Discharged.
Enl., Enlisted.	F. and S., Field and Staff.
Gd. from mis., Gained from missing.	H., Heavy.
Hosp., Hospital.	Inf., Infantry.
L., Light.	Lt., Lieutenant.
Maj., Major.	Mis., Missing.
M. o. r., Muster out roll.	Musc., Musician.
Must., Muster, mustered.	N. f. r. A. O. G., No further record, Adjutant General's office, Wash- ington, D. C.
Non-com., Non-commissioned.	Par., Paroled.
P. o. a. d., Post-office address last known.	Prin., Principal.
Priv., Private.	Prom., Promoted.
Q. M., Quartermaster.	Re-enl., Re-enlisted.
Regt., Regiment.	Res., Residence.
Sergt., Sergeant.	Sev., Severely.
Surg., Surgeon.	Tm. ex., Term expired.
Tr., Transferred.	U. S. A., United States Army.
Unas'd, Unassigned.	V., Volunteers.
V. R. C., Veteran Reserve Corps.	Wd., Wounded.
Wds., Wounds.	

ACKERMAN, JOSEPH W. Co. B; b. Portsmouth; age 20; res. Portsmouth; cred. Portsmouth; enl. Oct. 4, '62; must. in Nov. 13, '62, as Corp.; reported on roll dated Apr. 16, '63, as transferred on that date to 2 N. H. V.; never joined 2 Regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.

ALBERT, CARL. Co. C; b. Germany; age 22; res. Windham; cred. Windham; enl. Dec. 23, '62; must. in Dec. 26, '62, as Priv.; des. N. f. r. A. G. O.

- ARD, GEORGE. Co. A; b. Portsmouth; age 21; res. Seabrook, cred. Seabrook; enl. Nov. 25, '62; must. in Nov. 25, '62, as Priv.; des. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- ARMEL, WILLIAM. Co. A; b. Canada; age 24; res. Strafford, cred. Strafford; enl. Nov. 20, '62; must. in Nov. 22, '62, as Priv.; des. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- BACHELDER, GEORGE F. Co. C; b. Concord; age 18; cred. Windham; enl. Nov. 28, '62; must. in Dec. 26, '62, as Priv.; tr. to Co. I, 2 N. H. V., Apr. 16, '63; must. out Oct. 9, '63. Supposed identical with George F. Batchelder, Co. G, 18 N. H. V.
- BAILEY, WALTER S. Co. A; b. Massena, N. Y.; age 22; res. Lancaster, cred. Lancaster; enl. Oct. 21, '62; must. in Nov. 22, '62, as Priv.; app. Sergt.; must. out Apr. 16, '63. P. O. ad., Lancaster. See 1 Co., N. H. H. Art.
- BARNES, GEORGE S. F. and S.; b. Charlotte, Vt.; age 32; res. Seabrook; app. Chaplain Nov. 4, '62; not must.; paid by state of New Hampshire from Nov. 18, '62, to Apr. 16, '63; disch. from state service Apr. 16, '63. P. O. ad., Petoskey, Mich. See 2 N. H. V. and U. S. C. T.
- BARTON, JAMES. Co. A; b. Montpelier, Vt.; age 28; res. Seabrook; cred. Seabrook; enl. Nov. 25, '62; must. in Nov. 25, '62, as Priv.; des. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- BELLOWS, JOSIAH. Co. C.; b. Concord; age 19; res. Concord; app. 2d Sergt., Co. C; not must. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- BATES, SYDNEY T. Co. C.; b. Essex, Vt.; age 30; res. Pelham, cred. Pelham; enl. Dec. 10, '62; must. in Dec. 18, '62, as Priv.; tr. to Co. A, 2 N. H. V., Apr. 16, '63; must. out Oct. 9, '63. See 5 Inf. and 1 H. Art., N. H. V.
- BEAN, DANIEL C. Co. C.; b. Berlin; age "24"; res. Wakefield, cred. Berlin; enl. Nov. 8, '62; must. in Dec. 18, '62, as Priv.; tr. to Co. A, 2 N. H. V., Apr. 16, '63; must. out Oct. 9, '63. P. O. ad., Berlin. See 1 N. H. H. Art.
- BEAN, FRANK. Co. B; b. Rockland, Me.; age 28; res. Strafford, cred. Strafford; enl. Dec. 4, '62; must. in Dec. 11, '62, as Priv.; des. N. f. r. A. G. O.

- BEAN, LUTHER C. F. and S.; b. Sanbornton; age 41; res. Lebanon, cred. Strafford; app. Asst. Surg., Nov. 4, '62; must. in Nov. 20, '62; must. out Apr. 16, '63. P. O. ad., Waukegan, Ill.
- BEDELL, AUSTIN. Co. A.; b. Jefferson; age 18; res. Jefferson, cred. Jefferson; enl. Sept. 20, '62; must. in Nov. 22, '62, as Priv.; tr. to Co. F, 2 N. H. V., Apr. 16, '63; must. out Oct. 9, '63. See 9 N. H. V.
- BELL, JOHN. Co. B.; b. Newburyport, Mass.; age 29; res. Greenland, cred. Greenland; enl. Sept. 16, '62; must. in Nov. 13, '62, as Priv.; reported on roll dated Apr. 10, '63, as present. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- BELLOWS, GEORGE H. F. and S.; b. Walpole; age 28; res. Walpole, cred. Walpole; app. Maj., Oct. 23, '62; not must.; paid by state of New Hampshire from Oct. 23, '62, to Mar. 18, '63; appointment revoked Mar. 18, '63. P. O. ad., New York city.
- BENNETT, EZRA B. Co. A.; b. Newbury, Vt.; age 27; res. Lancaster, cred. Lancaster; enl. Oct. 18, '62; must. in Nov. 22, '62, as Sergt.; must. out Apr. 16, '63. P. O. ad., St. Johnsbury, Vt.
- BINNEY, WALTER. Co. C.; b. New Haven, Conn.; age 23; res. North Hampton, cred. North Hampton; enl. Dec. 18, '62; must. in Dec. 18, '62, as Priv.; tr. to Co. I, 2 N. H. V., Apr. 16, '63; des. June 25, '63, Edward's Ferry, Md.
- BLAKE, WILLIAM. Co. B; b. Kittery Point, Me.; age 24; res. North Hampton, cred. North Hampton; enl. Oct. 3, '62; must. in Nov. 18, '62, as Priv.; tr. to Co. K, 2 N. H. V., Apr., 16, '63; disch. to date Oct. 9, '63.
- BLAKELY, ROBERT. Co. A; b. Columbia; age 22; res. Columbia, cred. Columbia; enl. Sept. 15, '62; must. in Nov. 22, '62, as Priv.; tr. to Co. F., 2 N. H. V., Apr. 16, '63; must. out Oct. 9, '63. P. O. ad., Colebrook. See 1 N. H. H. Art.
- BLOOD, GEORGE. Co. A; b. Whitefield; age 33; res. Whitefield, cred. Whitefield; enl. Sept. 13, '62; must. in Nov. 22, '62, as Corp.; must. out Apr. 16, '63. P. O. ad., Lowell, Mass.

- BODWELL, GEORGE. Co. A; b. Concord; age 22; res. Concord; enl. Nov. 18, '62; must. in Nov. 24, '62, as Priv.; tr. to Co. B, 2 N. H. V., Apr. 16, '63; des. May 25, '63, Concord; returned Aug. 11, '63; must. out Oct. 9, '63.
- BRACKETT, JAMES S. Co. A; b. Lancaster; age 34; res. Lancaster; enl. Nov. 19, '62, as Priv.; app. 1 Lt., Jan. 6, '63; must. in to date Nov. 22, '62, as 1 Lt.; must. out Apr. 16, '63. P. O. ad., Lancaster.
- BRICKETT, JOSEPH W. Co. B; b. Newburyport, Mass.; age 29; res. Rye, cred. Rye; enl. Oct. 14, '62; must. in Nov. 13, '62, as Priv.; app. Corp.; must. out Apr. 16, '63.
- BRITTON, JAMES. Co. B; b. Canada; age 18; res. Durham, cred. Durham; enl. Oct. 20, '62; must. in Nov. 13, '62, as Priv.; tr. to Co. K, 2 N. H. V., Apr. 16, '63; must. out Oct. 9, '63. Supposed identical with James Britton, U. S. Navy.
- BROOKS, JAMES E. Co. A; b. Townsend, Mass.; age 19; res. Temple, cred. Temple; enl. Sept. 13, '62; must. in Nov. 24, '62, as Priv.; tr. to Co. F, 2 N. H. V., Apr. 16, '63; wd. July 2, '63, Gettysburg, Pa.; disch. Sept. 10, '63, Concord, tm. ex. Died June 22, '74.
- BROWN, CHARLES H. Co. A; b. Lunenburgh, Vt.; age 22; res. Grantham, cred. Dalton; enl. Nov. 22, '62; must. in Nov. 22, '62, as Sergt.; must. out Apr. 16, '63. See 1 Co. N. H. H. Art.
- BROWN, CALVIN S. Co. C; b. Seabrook; age 25; res. Seabrook; enl. Nov. '62; app. Capt. Co. C; not mustered. See Dartmouth Cavalry. P. O. ad., Washington, D. C.
- BROWN, GEORGE. Co. A; b. Bangor, Me.; age 23; res. Seabrook, cred. Seabrook; enl. Nov. 25, '62; must. in Nov. 25, '62, as Priv.; des. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- BROWN, JOHN T. Co. A; b. Littleton; age 34; res. Ossipee; enl. Nov. 20, '62; must. in Nov. 22, '62, as Priv.; des. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- BROWN, THOMAS. Co. B; b. Portsmouth; age 21; res. Portsmouth, cred. Portsmouth; enl. Oct. 28, '62; must. in Nov. 13, '62, as Priv.; des. N. f. r. A. G. O.

- BROWN, WILLIAM. Co. C; b. Germany; age 24; res. Chesterfield, cred. Chesterfield; enl. Dec. 19, '62; must. in Dec. 30, '62, as Priv.; des. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- BURDICK, WILLIAM. Co. A; b. Clinton, Conn; age 23; res. New Hampshire; enl. Nov. 22, '62; must. in Nov. 24, '62, as Priv.; des. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- BURGIN, WALTER S. Co. B; b. Vermont; age 28; res. Rye, cred. Rye; enl. Sept. 19, '62; must. in Nov. 13, '62, as Priv.; tr. to Co. C, 2 N. H. V., Apr. 16, '63; disch. disab. June 10, '63, Concord. P. O. ad., Washington, Vt.
- BURNHAM, CYRUS E. Co. A; b. Littleton; age 24; res. Littleton, cred. Littleton; enl. Nov. 12, '62; must. in Dec. 8, '62, as Priv.; tr. to Co. F, 2 N. H. V., Apr. 16, '63; must. out Oct. 9, '63. P. O. ad., Littleton. See 3 Inf. and 1 H. Art., N. H. V.
- BUSHEE, GEORGE J. Co. C; b. Salem, Mass.; age 26; res. Seabrook, cred. Seabrook; enl. Nov. 27, '62; must. in Dec. 29, '62, as Priv.; des. Mar., '63, Concord.
- CANNY, JOHN C. Co. B; b. Newburyport, Mass.; age 35; res. Portsmouth, cred. Portsmouth; enl. Sept. 25, '62; must. in Nov. 13, '62, as Priv.; tr. to Co. A, 2 N. H. V., Apr. 16, '63; must. out Oct. 9, '63.
- CASEY, RICHARD. Co. A; b. Ireland; age 31; res. Concord, cred. Hillsborough; enl. Nov. 17, '62; must. in Nov. 22, '62, as Priv.; tr. to Co. H, 2 N. H. V., Apr. 16, '63; wd. July 2, '63, Gettysburg, Pa.; must. out Oct. 9, '63. P. O. ad., Concord. See 7 N. H. V.
- CHADWICK, HALE. Co. C; b. Boscawen; age 21; res. Webster, cred. Webster; enl. Dec. 29, '62; must. in Dec. 29, '62, as Priv.; app. Sergt.; must. out April 16, '63. P. O. ad., Penacook. See 18 N. H. V.
- CHAMBERLAIN, WILLIAM J. Co. A; b. Jefferson; age 18; res. Jefferson, cred. Jefferson; enl. Oct. 1, '62; must. in Nov. 22, '62, as Corp.; must. out Apr. 16, '63. P. O. ad., Lancaster. See 1 N. H. H. Art.
- CHASE, JOSEPH. Co. A; b. Pelham; age 29; res. Lancaster, cred. Strafford; enl. Nov. 19, '62, as Priv.; app.

- 2 Lt. Jan. 6, '63; must. in to date Nov. 26, '62, as 2 Lt.; must. out Apr. 16, '63. Drowned May 27, '73, in Connecticut river, Guildhall, Vt.
- CHASE, SIMPSON E. Co. A; b. Littleton; age 37; res. Lancaster, cred. Lancaster; enl. Oct. 18, '62; must. in Nov. 22, '62, as Priv.; app. Corp.; must. out. Apr. 16, '63. Waltham, Mass. [Since died.]
- CHIPMAN, THOMAS J. Co. B; b. Newburyport, Mass.; age 44; res. Greenland; enl. Sept. 13, '62; must. in Nov. 13, '62, as Priv.; tr. to Co. I, 2 N. H. V., Apr. 16, '63; disch. disab. May 29, '63, Concord.
- CLARK, DANIEL M. Co. B; b. Jersey; age 19; res. Portsmouth, cred. Portsmouth; enl. Oct. 7, '62; must. in Nov. 13, '62, as Priv.; des. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- CLARK, FRANK. Co. B; b. Suncook; age 18; res. Grantham, cred. Grantham; enl. Nov. 20, '62; must. in Nov. 20, '62, as Priv.; tr. to Co. F, 2 N. H. V., Apr. 16, '63; to Co. I, Apr. 28, '63; must. out Oct. 9, '63.
- COFRAN, KENDALL W. Co. A; b. Weld, Me.; age 18; res. Seabrook, cred. Seabrook; enl. Nov. 26, '62; must. in Nov. 26, '62, as Priv.; tr. to Co. B, 2 N. H. V., Apr. 16, '63; to Co. H, May 31, '63; wd. July 2, '63, Gettysburg, Pa. Died, wds. July 30, '63, Philadelphia, Pa.
- COGSWELL, WARREN. Co. B; b. Haverhill, Mass.; age 39; res. Portsmouth, cred. Portsmouth; enl. Sept. 19, '62; must. in Nov. 13, '62, as Priv.; tr. to Co. K, 2 N. H. V., Apr. 16, '63; mis. July 2, '63, Gettysburg, Pa.; gd. from mis.; must. out Oct. 9, '63.
- COOK, THOMAS. Co. B; b. Canada; age 42; res. Portsmouth, cred. Portsmouth; enl. Sept. 19, '62; must. in Nov. 13, '62, as Priv.; des. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- CRAM, ALBRA D. Co. A; b. Meredith; age 25; cred. Carroll; enl. Nov. 29, '62; must. in Dec. 2, '62, as Priv.; tr. to Co. C, 2 N. H. V., Apr. 16, '63; disch. disab. June 10, '63, Concord.
- CRAM, SHEPHERD B. Co. A; b. Lancaster; age 18; res. Dalton, cred. Dalton; enl. Sept. 11, '62; must. in Nov. 22, '62, as Priv.; tr. to Co. F, 2 N. H. V., Apr. 16, '63. Died, dis. Aug. 2, '63, Washington, D. C.

- CUMMINGS, EDWARD N. F. and S.; b. Canaan, Vt.; age 25; res. Colebrook; app. Q. M. Nov. 4, '62; must. in Nov. 13, '62; must. out Apr. 16, '63. P. O. ad., Lynn, Mass.
- CUMMINGS, GEORGE. Co. A; b. Leeds, Can.; age 18; cred. Strafford; enl. Nov. 3, '62; must. in Nov. 22, '62, as Priv.; tr. to Co. B, 2 N. H. V., Apr. 16, '63; to Co. H, May 31, '63; must. out Oct. 9, '63. P. O. ad., Lancaster. See 9 N. H. V.
- CUNNINGHAM, THOMAS. Co. A; b. Canada; age 20; cred. Strafford; enl. Nov. 17, '62; must. in Nov. 22, '62, as Priv.; des. Mar., '63, while on furlough. P. O. ad., Lancaster.
- CUTLER, LEWIS W. Co. A; b. Conway; age 25; res. Conway, cred. Dalton; enl. Sept. 15, '62; must. in Nov. 22, '62, as Priv.; absent without leave. N. f. r. A. G. O. P. O. ad., Milton.
- DAVIS, CHARLES. Co. B; b. Portland, Me.; age 23; res. Portsmouth, cred. Portsmouth; enl. Oct. 17, '62; must. in Nov. 13, '62, as Priv.; tr. to Co. K, 2 N. H. V., Apr. 16, '63; disch. Feb. 28, '64, Pt. Lookout, Md.
- DAVIS, JAMES. Co. A; b. Salem, Mass.; age 23; res. North Hampton, cred. North Hampton; enl. Nov. 22, '62; must. in Nov. 24, '62, as Priv.; des. Dec. 24, '62.
- DAVIS, WILLIAM H. Co. A; b. Effingham; age 18; res. Tamworth, cred. Tamworth; enl. Dec. 1, '62; must. in Dec. 5, '62, as Priv.; tr. to Co. F, 2 N. H. V., Apr. 16, '63; must. out Oct. 9, '63.
- DENISON, JOHN P. Co. C; b. Brookline, Mass.; age 44; res. Bristol, cred. Lancaster; enl. Oct. 21, '62; must. in Dec. 29, '62, as Priv.; app. Com. Sergt.; must. out Apr. 16, '63. See 1 N. H. H. Art.
- DERBY, JOHN G. Co. A; b. Lancaster; age 32; res. Lancaster, cred. Lancaster; enl. Sept. 2, '62; must. in Nov. 22, '62, as Priv.; tr. to Co. C, as 1 Sergt.; must. out Apr. 16, '63. P. O. ad., Lancaster.
- DONALDSON, FREDERICK W. Co. A; b. Maine; age 18; res. Strafford, cred. Strafford; enl. Nov. 26, '62; must. in Dec. 9, '62, as Priv.; tr. to Co. B, 2 N. H. V., Apr.

- 16, '63; to Co. H, May 31, '63; wd. July 2, '63, Gettysburg, Pa.; disch. Sept. 10, '63, Concord, tm. ex. See 1 N. H. Cav.
- DOW, WILLIAM A. Co. A; age 22; enl. Nov. 21, '62; must. in Nov. 24, '62, as Corp.; must. out Apr. 16, '63.
- DUSTIN, GEORGE A. Co. C; b. Bethel, Me.; age 19; res. Berlin, cred. Berlin; enl. Nov. 8, '62; must. in Dec. 18, '62, as Priv.; tr. to Co. A, 2 N. H. V., Apr. 16, '63; must. out Oct. 9, '63. P. O. ad., Minneapolis, Minn. See 14 N. H. V.
- DUSTIN, JONATHAN E. Co. A; b. Columbia; age 26; res. Columbia, cred. Columbia; enl. Sept. 15, '62; must. in Nov. 22, '62, as Priv.; tr. to Co. F, 2 N. H. V., Apr. 16, '63 must. out Oct. 9, '63.
- DUSTIN, JOSEPH H. Co. A; b. Bethel, Me.; age 24; res. Berlin, cred. Colebrook; enl. Nov. 10, '62; must. in Dec. 8, '62, as Priv.; tr. to Co. G, 2 N. H. V., Apr. 16, '63; must. out Oct. 9, '63. P. O. ad., San Jacinto, Cal. See 14 N. H. V.
- EMERSON, GEORGE H. Co. A; b. Lancaster; age 18; res. Strafford, cred. Strafford; enl. Sept. 3, '62; must. in Nov. 22, '62, as Corp. must. out Apr. 16, '63. P. O. ad., Lancaster.
- FARR, AMMI. Co. B; b. Danville, Me.; age 28; res. South Hampton; enl. Nov. 7, '62, as Priv.; app. 2 Lt. Jan. 6, '63; must. in Jan. 10, '63, as 2 Lt.; must. out Apr. 16, '63. See 6 N. H. V.
- FERNALD, JOHN. Co. B; b. Portsmouth; age 31; res. Portsmouth, cred. Portsmouth; enl. Sept. 30, '62; must. in Nov. 13, '62, as Priv.; tr. to Co. K, 2 N. H. V., Apr. 16, '63; disch. to date Oct. 9, '63.
- FIFE, ELMORE R. Co. B; b. Stow, Me.; age 19; res. Chatham, cred. Chatham; enl. Sept. 17, '62; must. in Nov. 13, '62, as Priv.; tr. to Co. C, 2 N. H. V., Apr. 16, '63; wd. sev. July 2, '63, Gettysburg, Pa.; disch. to date Oct. 9, '63. P. O. ad., Lowell, Mass.
- FIFE, MICAHAH N. Co. B; b. Chatham; age 21; res. Chatham, cred. Chatham; enl. Sept. 17, '62; must. in Nov. 13, '62, as Priv.; tr. to Co. C, 2 N. H. V., Apr. 16,

'63; mis. July 2, '63, Gettysburg, Pa.; gd. from mis.; disch. Sept. 10, '63, Concord. P. O. ad., North Chatham.

FISHER, THOMAS H. Co B; b. Brooklyn, N. Y.; age 22; res. Portsmouth, cred. Portsmouth; enl. Nov. 15, '62; must. in Nov. 15, '62, as Priv.; des. N. f. r. A. G. O.

FITCH, GEORGE W. Co. A; age 18; cred. Chichester; enl. Nov. 19, '62; must. in Nov. 22, '62, as Priv.; furloughed to Feb. 8, '63; failed to report on expiration of furlough, and was reported a deserter; reported Feb., '65, when it was decided, upon full investigation of facts, that he was not an intentional deserter; assigned to Co. A, 2 N. H. V., Mar. 1, '65, to serve unexpired term of enlistment; disch. Aug. 2, '65, Washington, D. C.

FOLSOM, JAMES D. F. and S.; b. Wheelock, Vt.; age 34; res. Lancaster; app. Surg. Nov. 4, '62; must. in Nov. 20, '62; must. out Apr. 16, '63. P. O. ad., St. Johnsbury, Vt.

FOSTER, BENJAMIN F. Co. C.; b. Seabrook; age 18; res. Seabrook, cred. Seabrook; enl. Nov. 10, '62; must. in Dec. 18, '62, as Priv.; must. out Apr. 16, '63. See 1 Co., N. H. H. Art. Since deceased.

FRANKLIN, JOHN. Co. B; b. Rockaway, N. J.; age 22; res. New Durham, cred. New Durham; enl. Nov. 20, '62; must. in Nov. 20, '62, as Priv.; des. N. f. r. A. G. O.

FREELAND, JOHN. Co. B; b. Greenland; age 18; res. Pelham, cred. Pelham; enl. Nov. 5, '62; must. in Nov. 13, '62, as Priv. Died, dis. Jan. 16, '63, Concord.

FULLER, JOSEPH. Co. B; b. Cumberland, Me.; age 23; res. Portsmouth, cred. Portsmouth; enl. Oct. 10, '62; must. in Nov. 13, '62, as Priv.; app. Corp.; must. out Apr. 16, '63.

GALLAGHER, JOHN F. Co. B; b. Paisley, Scot.; age 19; res. Portsmouth, cred. Portsmouth; enl. Oct. 8, '62; must. in Nov. 15, '62, as Priv.; app. Corp.; must. out Apr. 16, '63.

GARDNER, WILLIAM J. Co. A; b. Benson, Vt.; age 22; res. Seabrook, cred. Seabrook; enl. Nov. 25, '62; must. in Nov. 25, '62, as Priv.; des. N. f. r. A. G. O.

- GOVE, HIRAM. Co. B; b. Portsmouth; age 21; res. Portsmouth, cred. Portsmouth; enl. Sept. 22, '62; must. in Nov. 21, '62, as Priv.; tr. to Co. K, 2 N. H. V., Apr. 16, '63; disch. to date Oct. 9, '63. See State Service.
- GOVE, IRA S. M. F. and S.; b. Whitefield; age 38; res. Lancaster; app. Acting Commissary Nov. 4, '62; not must.; paid by State of New Hampshire from Nov. 20, '62, to Apr. 16, '63, as Lt.; disch. from state service Apr. 16, '63. Died Mar. 24, '94, Whitefield.
- GRANT, CHARLES A. Co. B; b. South Berwick, Me.; age 29; res. Portsmouth, cred. Portsmouth; enl. Sept. 22, '62; must. in Nov. 13, '62, as Sergt.; must. out Apr. 16, '63.
- GRAY, CLARENCE S. Co. B; b. Portsmouth; age 23; res. Portsmouth, cred. Portsmouth; enl. Sept. 16, '62; must. in Nov. 13, '62, as 1 Sergt.; must. out Apr. 16, '63. P. O. ad., Kingston. See 2 Inf. and 1 Co. H. Art., N. H. V., and State Service.
- HADLOCK, HEZEKIAH E. Co. A; b. Guildhall, Vt.; age 19; res. Strafford, cred. Strafford; enl. Oct. 22, '62; must. in Nov. 22, '62, as Corp.; must. out Apr. 16, '63. P. O. ad., Lancaster. See 1 Co., N. H. H. Art.
- HALEY, JAMES. Co. B; b. Vermont; age 25; res. Gosport; enl. Sept. 17, '62; must. in Nov. 13, '62, as Priv.; tr. to Co. K, 2 N. H. V., Apr. 16, '63; must. out Oct. 9, '63.
- HALEY, WILLIAM. Co. B; b. Charleston, S. C.; age 18; enl. Nov. 30, '62, at Bow; must. in Dec. 5, '62, as Priv.; des. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- HAM, GEORGE H. Co. B; b. Portsmouth; age 31; res. Greenland, cred. Greenland; enl. Oct. 3, '62; must. in Nov. 13, '62, as Sergt.; must. out Apr. 16, '63. See State Service. [Since died]
- HAM, JOSEPH O. Co. B; b. Portsmouth; age 26; res. Portsmouth, cred. Portsmouth; enl. Sept. 8, '62; must. in Dec. 2, '62, as Corp.; must. out Apr. 16, '63. P. O. ad., Portsmouth.
- HAMMOND, EDGAR. Co. A; b. Effingham; age 20; res. Tamworth, cred. Tamworth; enl. Nov. 17, '62; must. in

Nov. 22, '62, as Priv.; tr. to Co. F, 2 N. H. V., Apr. 16, '63; killed July 2, '63, Gettysburg, Pa.

HANSON, CHARLES. Co. C; b. Alton; age 22; res. Pelham, cred. Pelham; enl. Dec. 22, '62; must. in Dec. 23, '62, as Priv.; des. N. f. r. A. G. O.

HARIMAN, ALVIN. Co. B; b. Eaton; age 23; res. Biddeford, Me., cred. North Hampton; enl. Oct. 6, '62; must. in Nov. 13, '62, as Corp.; must. out Apr. 16, '63. P. O. ad., Biddeford, Me.

HARRIMAN, MOSES. Co. B; b. Chatham; age 30; res. Chatham, cred. Chatham; enl. Sept. 19, '62; must. in Nov. 13, '62, as Priv.; tr. to Co. C, 2 N. H. V., Apr. 16, '63; disch. disab. May 25, '63, Concord. P. O. ad., Haverhill, Mass.

HARROLD, CHRISTOPHER W. Co. B; b. Portsmouth; age 31; res. Portsmouth, cred. Portsmouth; enl. Sept. 10, '62; must. in Nov. 13, '62, as Sergt.; must. out Apr. 16, '63. See 1 Co., N. H. H. Art., and Miscel. Organizations. P. O. ad., Washington, D. C.

HAWKES, HARRISON F. Co. A; b. Foxborough, Mass.; age 16; res. Claremont, cred. Walpole; enl. Dec. 1, '62; must. in Dec. 5, '62, as Musc.; tr. to Co. I, 2 N. H. V., Apr. 16, '63; disch. to date Oct. 9, '63. P. O. ad., Claremont.

HEATH, ORIN. Co. B; b. Conway; age 34; res. Chatham; cred. Chatham; enl. Sept. 17, '62; must. in Nov. 13, '62, as Priv.; tr. to Co. C, 2 N. H. V., Apr. 16, '63; wd. sev. July 2, '63, Gettysburg, Pa.; must. out Oct. 9, '63. P. O. ad., Chatham.

HICKS, ROYAL. Co. A; b. Jefferson; age 33; res. Whitefield, cred. Whitefield; enl. Sept. 15, '62; must. in Nov. 22, '62, as Priv.; tr. to Co. F, 2 N. H. V., April 16, '63; disch. disab. June 23, '63, Concord. See 1 N. H. H. Art. Deceased.

HODGDON, RUFUS E. Co. A; b. Shelburne; age 20; res. Shelburne, cred. Shelburne; enl. Sept. 8, '62; must. in Nov. 22, '62, as Priv.; tr. to Co. F, 2 N. H. V., Apr. 16, '63. Died, dis. July 29, '63, Harper's Ferry, Va.

- HODGDON, TIMOTHY E. Co. B; b. Newington; age 44; res. Rye, cred. Rye; enl. Sept. 29, '62; must. in Dec. 3, '62, as Wagoner; tr. to Co. I. 2 N. H. V., Apr. 16, '63; must. out Oct. 9, '63.
- HOLMES, ANDREW J. Co. B. See 16 N. H. V.
- HOLT, SAMUEL P. Co. B; b. Bath, Me.; age 22; res. North Hampton; cred. North Hampton; enl. Oct. 6, '62; must. in Nov. 13, '62, as Sergt.; must. out Apr. 16, '63. P. O. ad., Boston, Mass. See 1 Co., N. H. H. Art.
- HOYT, CHARLES W. Co. C; b. Kingston; age 18; res. Candia; cred. Candia; enl. Dec. 13, '62; must. in Dec. 19, '62, as Priv.; tr. to Co. G, 2 N. H. V., Apr. 16, '63; des. May 25, '63, Concord; appreh. June 25, '63, Concord. Died Aug. 14, '63, Pt. Lookout, Md.
- HUBBARD, DELAVAN G. Co. A; b. Gorham; age 21; res. Shelburne, cred. Shelburne; enl. Sept. 8, '62; must. in Nov. 22, '62, as Priv.; tr. to Co. F, 2 N. H. V., Apr. 16, '63; disch. disab. May 6, '63, Concord. P. O. ad., Shelburne.
- HUBBARD, GEORGE F. L., *alias* Leland Hubbard. Co. A; b. Gorham; age 16; res. Strafford, cred. Strafford; enl. Sept. 10, '62; must. in Nov. 22, '62, as Priv. Died, dis. Dec. 25, '62, Concord.
- HYDE, THOMAS C. Co. B; b. Ireland; age 18; res. Walpole, cred. Walpole; enl. Nov. 26, '62; must. in Dec. 5, '62, as Priv.; tr. to Co. B, 2 N. H. V., Apr. 16, '63; to Co. A, May 31, '63; must. out Oct. 9, '63.
- INGALLS, WILLIAM B. Co. A; b. Shelburne; age 21; res. Shelburne, cred. Shelburne; enl. Sept. 8, '62; must. in Nov. 22, '62, as Sergt.; tr. to Co. I, 2 N. H. V., Apr. 16, '63, as Priv. Died, dis. July 24, '63, Frederick, Md.
- JACKMAN, LEVI W. Co. A; b. Shelburne; age 19; res. Shelburne, cred. Shelburne; enl. Sept. 8, '62; must. in Nov. 22, '62, as Priv.; tr. to Co. F, 2 N. H. V., Apr. 16, '63; disch. Oct. 22, '63, to date Oct. 9, '63, Concord, tm. ex.; killed Jan. 20, '77, on Grand Trunk Railroad.
- JACKSON, ALFRED S. Co. A; b. Shelburne; age 18; res. Lancaster, cred. Lancaster; enl. Nov. 17, '62; must.

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in Nov. 22, '62, as Priv.; tr. to Co. B, 2 N. H. V., Apr. 16, '63; to Co. H, May 31, '63; wd. July 2, '63, Gettysburg, Pa.; disch. Sept. 10, '63, Concord. P. O. ad., Waltham, Mass.

JACKSON, GEORGE A. Co. C; b. Keene; age 21; res. Windham, cred. Windham; enl. Dec. 27, '62; must. in Dec. 30, '62, as Priv.; tr. to Co. C, 2 N. H. V., Apr. 16, '63; must. out Oct. 9, '63.

JACKSON, WILLARD A. Co. A; b. Portland, Me.; age 27; res. Lancaster, cred. Lancaster; enl. Nov. 17, '62; must. in Nov. 22, '62, as Priv.; tr. to Co. I, 2 N. H. V., Apr. 16, '63; disch. disab. May 16, '63, Concord. P. O. ad., Nashua.

JENNESS, ISAAC F. Co. B; b. Rochester; age 26; res. Portsmouth, cred. Portsmouth; enl. Nov. 7, '62, as Priv.; app. Capt. Dec. 30, '62; must. in to date Dec. 2, '62, as Capt.; must. out Apr. 16, '63. P. O. ad., Newington.

JENNESS, JOHN C. Co. A; b. Newport, Vt.; age 20; res. Lancaster, cred. Lancaster; enl. Nov. 25, '62; must. in Nov. 25, '62, as Priv.; app. Q. M. Sergt.; must. out Apr. 16, '63. See 1 N. H. H. Art., Miscel. Organizations, and State Service.

JORDAN, FRANK A. Co. C; b. Plainfield; age 22; res. Bristol; enl. Dec. 16, '62; must. in Dec. 18, '62, as Priv.; des. N. f. r. A. G. O.

KENT, CHARLES N. Co. C; b. Lancaster; age 19; res. Lancaster; app. 1 Lt. Dec. 1, '62; not must.; paid by State of New Hampshire from Dec. 1, '62, to Apr. 16, '63; disch. from state service Apr. 16, '63. P. O. ad., Merrick, N. Y.

KENT, HENRY O. F. and S.; b. Lancaster; age 28; res. Lancaster; app. Col. Oct. 23, '62; must. in to date Oct. 23, '62; must. out to date Apr. 16, '63. Rank and service recognized by Act of Congress approved July 21, '92. P. O. ad., Lancaster. See State Service.

KILEY, JOSEPH. Co. A; b. Canada; age 36; res. Whitefield, cred. Whitefield; enl. Oct. 27, '62; must. in Nov. 22, '62, as Priv.; tr. to Co. F, 2 N. H. V., Apr. 16, '63; killed July 2, '63, Gettysburg, Pa.

- KIMBALL, CHARLES H. Co. B; b. Kittery, Me.; age 32; res. Portsmouth, cred. Portsmouth; enl. Sept. 23, '62; must. in Nov. 13, '62, as Priv.; tr. to Co. K, 2 N. H. V., Apr. 16, '63; must. out Oct. 9, '63. Died Sept. 2, '83.
- KINDEN, PATRICK J. Co. B; b. Ireland; age 25; res. North Hampton, cred. North Hampton; enl. Oct. 6, '62; must. in Nov. 13, '62, as Musc.; reported present on roll dated Apr. 10, '63. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- KING, ASA J. Co. A; b. Jefferson; age 18; res. Jefferson, cred. Jefferson; enl. Oct. 18, '62; must. in Nov. 22, '62, as Priv.; tr. to Co. F, 2 N. H. V., Apr. 16, '63; disch. Sept. 10, '63, Concord, tm. ex. P. O. ad., Lancaster.
- KING, CHARLES E. Co. A; b. Whitefield; age 28; res. Whitefield, cred. Whitefield; enl. Sept. 8, '62; must. in Nov. 22, '62, as 1 Sergt.; must. out Apr. 16, '63. P. O. ad., Whitefield.
- KING, ROBERT. Co. A; b. St. John, N. B.; age 19; res. Atkinson, cred. Atkinson; enl. Nov. 28, '62; must. in Dec. 10, '62, as Priv.; app. Corp. Dec. 10, '62; must. out Apr. 16, '63.
- LAMBERT, JOHN H. Co. B; b. Portsmouth; age 19, cred. Portsmouth; enl. Nov. 13, '62, as Priv.; tr. to Co. E, 2 N. H. V., Apr. 16, '63; must. out Oct. 19, '63. Died Oct. 22, '84, Biddeford, Me.
- LANG, LOWELL Y. Co. B; b. Pittsfield; age 45; res. Greenland, cred. Greenland; enl. Sept. 16, '62; must. in Nov. 13, '62, as Priv.; tr. to Co. I, 2 N. H. V., Apr. 26, '63; disch. disab. May 29, '63, Concord.
- LARKIN, CHARLES A. Co. A; b. Holliston, Mass.; age 32; res. Lancaster, cred. Lancaster; enl. Oct. 18, '62; must. in Nov. 22, '62, as Sergt.; must. out Apr. 16, '63. P. O. ad., Wichita, Kan.
- LAWRENCE, CHARLES F. Co. A; b. Rutland, Vt.; age 28; res. Seabrook, cred. Seabrook; enl. Nov. 25, '62; must. in Nov. 25, '62, as Priv.; des. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- LEWIS, CORNELIUS. Co. A; b. Cork, Ir.; age 40; res. Concord, cred. Hillsborough; enl. Nov. 21, '62; must. in Nov. 22, '62, as Priv.; tr. to Co. I, 2 N. H. V., Apr.

- 16, '63; disch. disab. May 16, '63, Concord. P. O. ad., Concord. See Miscel. Organizations.
- LINDSEY, NELSON B. Co. A; b. Canada; age 37; cred. Strafford; enl. Dec. 2, '62; must. in Dec. 5, '62, as Priv.; des. Dec. 6, '62, Concord. See 3 N. H. V.
- LONG, CHARLES H. F. and S.; b. Claremont; age 29; res. Claremont; app. Lt. Col. Oct. 23, '62; not must.; paid by State of New Hampshire from Nov. 1, '62, to Apr. 16, '63; disch. from state service Apr. 16, '63. P. O. ad., Claremont. See 5 Inf. and 1 Co. H. Art., N. H. V.
- LOUDON, JOHN. Co. A; b. Belfast, Ir.; age 22; res. Seabrook, cred. Seabrook; enl. Nov. 25, '62; must. in Nov. 25, '62, as Priv.; des. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- LOVEJOY, HENRY H. Co. A; b. Littleton; age 26; res. Littleton, cred. Littleton; enl. Nov. 12, '62; must. in Dec. 8, '62, as Priv.; tr. to Co. F, 2 N. H. V., Apr. 16, '63; must. out Oct. 9, '63. P. O. ad., Littleton.
- LUCAS, HARVEY H. Co. A; b. Lancaster; age 30; res. Lancaster, cred. Lancaster; enl. Oct. 6, '62; must. in Nov. 22, '62, as Wagoner; tr. to Co. F, 2 N. H. V. Apr. 16, '63, as Priv.; mis. July 2, '63, Gettysburg, Pa.; gd. from mis.; must. out Oct. 9, '63. P. O. ad., Canaan, Vt. See 9 N. H. V.
- MCCARTY, HENRY. Co. A; b. Bow; age 27; res. Salisbury, cred. Salisbury; enl. Nov. 20, '62; must. in Nov. 22, '62, as Priv.; des. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- MCDONALD, CHARLES. Co. B; b. Ireland; age 22; res. Strafford, cred. Strafford; enl. Dec. 4, '62; must. in Dec. 11, '62, as Priv.; des. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- MCQUEENY, MICHAEL. Co. B. See Michael McQuaney.
- MCQUNEY, MICHAEL. Co. B; b. St. Albans, Vt.; age 28; res. North Hampton, cred. North Hampton; enl. Oct. 7, '62; must. in Nov. 13, '62, as Priv.; tr. to Co. E, 2 N. H. V., Apr. 16, '63; must. out Oct. 9, '63.
- MIDGLEY, JOSEPH. Co. B; b. South Andover, Mass.; age 18; cred. Portsmouth; enl. Nov. 3, '62; must. in Nov. 13, '62, as Priv.; reported on roll dated Apr. 10, '63, as absent with leave. N. f. r. A. G. O.

- MITCHELL, FRANK. Co. C; b. Concord; age 18; res. North Hampton, cred. North Hampton; enl. Dec. 9, '62; must. in Dec. 18, '62, as Priv.; tr. to Co. B, 2 N. H. V., Apr. 16, '63; to Co. I, May 31, '63; must. out Oct. 9, '63. Died June 14, '79.
- MITCHELL, THOMAS. Co. B; b. Kittery, Me.; age 35; res. Portsmouth, cred. Portsmouth; enl. Sept. 29, '62; must. in Nov. 13, '62, as Priv.; tr. to Co. K, 2 N. H. V., Apr. 16, '63; must. out Oct. 9, '63.
- MOODY, THOMAS P. Co. A; b. Claremont; age 41; res. Lancaster, cred. Lancaster; enl. Sept. 1, '62; must. in Nov. 22, '62, as Corp.; must. out Apr. 16, '63. Died Mar. 31, '84, Lancaster.
- MOORE, JOHN C. Co. A; b. Dalton; age 18; res. Lancaster, cred. Lancaster; enl. Nov. 19, '62; must. in Nov. 22, '62, as Priv.; tr. to Co. F, 2 N. H. V., Apr. 16, '63; wd. July 2, '63, Gettysburg, Pa. Died wds. July 27, '63, Baltimore, Md.
- MOORE, PERRY C. Co. B; b. Buxton, Me.; age 25; cred. New Hampton; enl. Oct. 13, '62; must. in Nov. 13, '62, as Corp.; must. out Apr. 16, '63, Concord. P. O. ad., Kittery, Me. See 1 Co., N. H. H. Art.
- MORGAN, EDMUND R. Co. A; b. Bow; age 21; res. New Hampshire, cred. Bow; enl. Nov. 24, '62; must. in Nov. 24, '62, as Priv.; des. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- MORGAN, MANLEY W. Co. B; b. Bow; age 19; res. Grantham, cred. Bow; enl. Nov. 20, '62; must. in Nov. 20, '62, as Priv.; des. Apr. 1, '63, Concord; reported in '65, under President's Proclamation; disch. May 5, '65, Concord.
- MORSE, CHARLES E. Co. B; b. Haverhill, Mass.; age 32; res. Portsmouth, cred. Portsmouth; enl. Sept. 16, '62; must. in Nov. 15, '62, as Priv.; tr. to Co. K, 2 N. H. V., Apr. 16, '63; must. out Oct. 9, '63.
- MORSE, HENRY P. Co. B; b. Bradford, Mass.; age 32; cred. Greenland; enl. Sept. 13, '62; must. in Nov. 13, '62, as Corp.; must. out Apr. 16, '63.
- MOULTON, CHARLES W. Co. A; b. Randolph; age 30; res. Whitefield, cred. Whitefield; enl. Sept. 13, '62;

- must. in Nov. 22, '62, as Priv.; tr. to Co. F, 2 N. H. V., Apr. 16, '63; must. out Oct. 9, '63. P. O. ad., Jefferson.
- NEWELL, JOHN M. Co. A; b. Shelburne; age 24; res. Shelburne, cred. Shelburne; enl. Sept. 8, '62; must. in Nov. 22, '62, as Priv.; tr. to Co. F, 2 N. H. V., Apr. 16, '63; must. out Oct. 9, '63. P. O. ad., Gilead, Me.
- NICHOLSON, NATHANIEL E. Co. B; b. Conway; age 33; res. Bartlett, cred. Bartlett; enl. Nov. 12, '62; must. in Nov. 17, '62, as Priv.; des. Concord; appreh. Dec. 9, '63; tr. to Co. G, 3 N. H. V., Jan. 20, '64, to serve unexpired term of enlistment; re-enl. Mar., '64; wd. May 16, '64, Drewry's Bluff, Va.; disch. wds. Aug. 8, '65, Concord. P. O. ad., Centre Bartlett.
- NORTON, HENRY. Co. A; b. New York; age 32; res. Strafford, cred. Strafford; enl. Oct. 19, '62; must. in Dec. 9, '62, as Priv.; tr. to Co. F, 2 N. H. V., Apr. 16, '63; disch. Sept. 10, '63, tm. ex.
- PAGE, WILLIAM C. D. Co. B; b. Newburyport, Mass.; age 44; res. Greenland, cred. Greenland; enl. Sept. 16, '62; must. in Nov. 13, '62, as Priv.; tr. to Co. I, 2 N. H. V., Apr. 16, '63; disch. disab. May 29, '63, Concord.
- PEASLEE, SIDNEY H. Co. A; b. Colebrook; age 26; cred. Lancaster; enl. Nov. 8, '62; must. in Nov. 22, '62, as Priv.; app. Corp; must. out Apr. 16, '63. Died Feb. 20, '88, Boston, Mass.
- PERKINS, JAMES W. Co. C; b. Hampton; age 27; res. Hampton, cred. Hampton; enl. Dec. 11, '62; must. in Dec. 18, '62, as Priv.; app. Sergt. Maj.; must. out Apr. 16, '63. P. O. ad., Gorham.
- PERKINS, JOHN S. Co. B; b. Gilmanon; age 18; res. Portsmouth, cred. Portsmouth; enl. Oct. 27, '62; must. in Nov. 13, '62, as Priv.; des. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- PERKINS, JOSIAH W. Co. A; b. Litchfield, Me.; age 26; res. Strafford, cred. Strafford; enl. Nov. 11, '62; must. in Nov. 22, '62, as Priv.; tr. to Co. I, 2 N. H. V., Apr. 16, '63; must. out Oct. 9, '63.
- PERKINS, SUMNER. Co. A; b. Berlin; age 18; res. Lancaster, cred. Lancaster; enl. Nov. 3, '62; must. in Nov.

- 22, '62, as Priv.; tr. to Co. F, 2 N. H. V., Apr. 16, '63; wd. sev. July 2, '63, Gettysburg, Pa.; disch. to date Oct. 9, '63. P. O. ad., Greenfield, Mass. See V. R. C.
- PICKERING, EBENEZER S. Co. B; b. Laconia; age 35; res. Chatham, cred. Chatham; enl. Sept. 18, '62; must. in Nov. 13, '62, as Priv.; tr. to Co. C, 2 N. H. V., Apr. 16, '63; des. Aug. 4, '63.
- POOR, JOSEPH. Co. B; b. Newburyport, Mass.; age 44; res. Greenland, cred. Greenland; enl. Sept. 22, '62; must. in Nov. 13, '62, as Priv.; tr. to Co. K, 2 N. H. V., Apr. 16, '63; to Co. A; must. out Oct. 9, '63. See 2 N. H. V.
- PRATT, ALFRED C. Co. A; b. Hebron, Me.; age 44; res. Jefferson, cred. Jefferson; enl. Oct. 1, '62; must. in Nov. 22, '62, as Priv.; tr. to Co. H, 2 N. H. V., Apr. 16, '63; disch. disab. June 9, '63, Concord. P. O. ad., Lancaster. See 9 N. H. V.
- PRATT, CHARLES. Co. A; b. Bangor, Me.; age 18; res. Seabrook, cred. Seabrook; enl. Nov. 25, '62; must. in Nov. 25, '62, as Priv.; des. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- PUTNAM, WILLIAM C. Co. A; b. Lunenburg, Vt.; age 18; res. Grantham, cred. Grantham; enl. Nov. 22, '62, must. in Nov. 22, '62, as Priv.; tr. to Co. A, 2 N. H. V., Apr. 16, '63; must. out Oct. 9, '63. P. O. ad., Lancaster.
- QUARTER, MOSES. Co. A; b. Canada; age 31; res. Seabrook, cred. Seabrook; enl. Nov. 26, '62; must. in Nov. 26, '62, as Priv.; absent without leave. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- RAFFERTY, FRANK, JR. Co. A; b. Eaton, Can.; age 21; res. Wolfeborough, cred. Walpole; enl. Nov. 12, '62; must. in Nov. 22, '62, as Priv.; app. Corp. Nov. 22, '62; must. out Apr. 16, '63. P. O. ad., Claremont.
- RAND, AMMI C. Co. B; b. Portsmouth; age 19; res. Portsmouth, cred. Portsmouth; enl. Oct. 13, '62; must. in Nov. 13, '62, as Priv.; tr. to Co. A, 2 N. H. V., Apr. 16, '63; must. out Oct 9, '63.
- RAND, JAMES C. Co. C; b. Concord; age 19; res. North Hampton, cred. North Hampton; enl. Dec. 9, '62; must. in Dec. 18, '62, as Priv.; tr. to Co. B, 2 N. H. V.,

Apr. 16, '63; to Co. I, May 31, '63; must. out Oct. 9, '63. Supposed identical with James C. Rand, Co. I, 6 N. H. V.

RAND, LOUIS H. Co. B; b. Newcastle; age 26; res. Portsmouth, cred. Portsmouth; enl. Sept. 16, '62; must. in Nov. 13, '62, as Corp.; des. N. f. r. A. G. O. See State Service.

RAYMOND, ROBERT. Co. B; b. Lowell, Mass.; age 21; res. Strafford, cred. Strafford; enl. Dec. 4, '62; must. in Dec. 11, '62, as Priv.; des. N. f. r. A. G. O.

REED, JAMES. Co. A; b. Colebrook; age 21; res. Columbia, cred. Columbia; enl. Sept. 15, '62; must. in Nov. 22, '62, as Priv.; des. N. f. r. A. G. O. P. O. ad., Columbia.

REED, THOMAS. Co. A; b. Sheffield, Eng.; age 23; res. Pelham, cred. Pelham; enl. Nov. 26, '62; must. in Dec. 5, '62, as Priv.; des. N. f. r. A. G. O.

REMICK, HENRY. Co. B; b. Eliot, Me.; age 19; res. North Hampton, cred. North Hampton; enl. Oct. 3, '62; must. in Nov. 13, '62, as Priv.; tr. to Co. K, 2 N. H. V., Apr. 16, '63; must. out Oct. 9, '63. Died, dis. Nov. 28, '64, in Confederate prison, Salisbury, N. C., while member of Co. F, 31 Me. Inf.

RINES, EBENEZER. Co. A; b. Milton; age 43; res. Jefferson, cred. Jefferson; enl. Oct. 1, '62; must. in Nov. 22, '62, as Priv.; tr. to Co. A, 2 N. H. V., Apr. 16, '63. Died, dis. Sept. 4, '63, Pt. Lookout, Md.

ROBERTS, JAMES H. Co. B; b. "Topsom,—"; age 14; res. Portsmouth, cred. Portsmouth; enl. Oct. 8, '62; must. in Nov. 13, '62, as Musc.; tr. to Co. K, 2 N. H. V., Apr. 16, '63; disch. to date Oct. 9, '63, as Priv. Supposed identical with James H. Roberts, Co. K, 5 N. H. V.

ROBINSON, ALBRO L. Co. A; b. Vermont; age 44; res. Strafford, cred. Strafford; enl. Nov. 8, '62; must. in Nov. 22, '62, as Priv.; app. Hosp. Steward; must. out Apr. 16, '63. Died Oct. 19, '80, Littleton.

ROGERS, HENRY V. Co. B; b. West Newbury; age 22; res. Portsmouth, cred. Portsmouth; enl. Nov. 18, '62;

- must. in Nov. 18, '62, as Priv.; tr. to Co. E, 2 N. H. V., Apr. 16, '63; des. May 25, '63, Concord.
- ROSS, GAYTON O. Co. C; b. Newburyport, Mass.; age 27; res. Seabrook, cred. Seabrook; enl. Nov. 27, '62; must. in Dec. 29, '62, as Priv.; tr. to 2 N. H. V., Apr. 16, '63. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- ROSS, JAMES. Co. A; b. Scotland; age 30; res. Lancaster, cred. Lancaster; enl. Nov. 4, '62; must. in Nov. 22, '62, as Priv.; tr. to Co. A, 2 N. H. V., Apr. 16, '63; must. out Oct. 9, '63. P. O. ad., Lancaster.
- ROWELL, WILLIAM L. Co. A; b. Goshen; age 28; res. Lancaster, cred. Lancaster; enl. Oct. 18, '62; must. in Nov. 22, '62, as Priv.; app. Sergt. Nov. 22, '62; must. out Apr. 16, '63. P. O. ad., Lancaster.
- RUNNALS, ALLISON J. Co. B.; b. Hanover; age 18; res. Strafford, cred. Strafford; enl. Dec. 6, '62; must. in Dec. 9, '62, as Priv.; tr. to Co. H, 2 N. H. V., Apr. 16, '63; must. out Oct. 9, '63.
- SANBORN, EDMOND B. Co. A; b. Dalton; age 30; res. Carroll, cred. Carroll; enl. Sept. 8, '62; must. in Nov. 22, '62, as Priv.; tr. to Co. H, 2 N. H. V., Apr. 16, '63; must. out Oct. 9, '63. P. O. ad., Oshkosh, Wis.
- SANBORN, SAMUEL E. Co. C; b. Portsmouth; age 21; res. Windham; enl. Dec. 9, '62; must. in Dec. 18, '62, as Priv.; tr. to Co. I, 2 N. H. V., April 16, '63. Died, dis. Aug. 20, '63, Pt. Lookout, Md.
- SARGENT, JOSIAH H. Co. A; b. London; age 22; res. Bow, cred. Bow; enl. Nov. 24, '62; must. in Nov. 24, '62, as Priv.; tr. to Co. B, 2 N. H. V., Apr. 16, '63; disch. to date Oct. 9, '63. P. O. ad., Lakeport.
- SHAW, JOHN B. Co. C; b. Hollis; age 19; res. North Hampton; enl. Dec. 18, '62; must. in Dec. 18, '62, as Priv.; tr. to Co. A, 2 N. H. V., Apr. 16, '63; des. May 31, '63, Concord.
- SHERWOOD, JASON. Co. A; b. Jefferson; age 19; res. Jefferson, cred. Jefferson; enl. Sept. 20, '62; must. in Nov. 22, '62, as Priv.; tr. to Co. F, 2 N. H. V., Apr. 16, '63; wd. July 2, '63, Gettysburg, Pa.; disch. Sept. 10, '63, Concord, tm. ex. See 2 N. H. V.

- SMALL, HORATIO N. F. and S.; b. Buxton, Me.; age 23; res. Lancaster; app. Asst. Surg. Nov. 4, '62; must. in Nov. 14, '62; must. out Apr. 16, '63. See 10 and 13 N. H. V.
- SMITH, CYRIL C. Co. A; b. Lancaster; age 25; res. Lancaster, cred. Lancaster; enl. Nov. 13, '62; must. in Nov. 22, '62, as Priv.; tr. to Co. A, 2 N. H. V., Apr. 16, '63; must. out Oct. 9, '63. P. O. ad., Dover.
- SMITH, JOHN. Co. B; b. Newcastle; age 22; res. Grantham, cred. Grantham; enl. Nov. 21, '62; must. in Nov. 21, '62, as Priv.; des. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- SMITH, JOHN W. Co. A; b. Lancaster; age 25; res. Lancaster; enl. Nov. 19, '62; must. in Nov. 22, '62, as Priv.; des. N. f. r. A. G. O. P. O. ad., Dover.
- SMITH, OLIVER P. Co. A; b. "Whitefield"; age 18; res. Whitefield, cred. Whitefield; enl. Oct. 18, '62; must. in Nov. 22, '62, as Corp.; des. Apr. 1, '63; appreh.; tr. to Co. A, 2 N. H. V., Apr. 16, '63, as Priv.; must. out Oct. 9, '63. P. O. ad., Whitefield. See 5 N. H. V. and 1 N. H. Cav.
- SMITH, WILLIAM. Co. A; b. Bangor, Me.; age 28; res. North Hampton, cred. North Hampton; enl. Nov. 22, '62; must. in Nov. 24, '62, as Priv.; des. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- SPALDING, GEORGE C. Co. C; b. Merrimack; age 21; res. Seabrook, cred. Seabrook; enl. Dec. 23, '62; must. in Dec. 26, '62, as Priv.; tr. to Co. B, 2 N. H. V., Apr. 16, '63; des. May 24, '63, Concord.
- STAPLES, JOHN C. Co. A; b. Conway; age 34; res. Whitefield, cred. Whitefield; enl. Sept. 8, '62; must. in Nov. 22, '62, as Priv.; tr. to Co. A, 2 N. H. V., Apr. 16, '63; must. out Oct. 9, '63. P. O. ad., Carroll.
- STEVENS, CHARLES W. Co. B; b. Exeter; age 24; res. Rye, cred. Rye; enl. Oct. 1, '62; must. in Nov. 13, '62, as Corp.; must. out Apr. 16, '63.
- STONE, FELIX. Co. A; b. Canada; age 28; res. Seabrook, cred. Seabrook; enl. Nov. 26, '62; must. in Nov. 26, '62, as Priv.; absent without leave. N. f. r. A. G. O.

- STOODLEY, EDWARD D. Co. B; b. Portsmouth; age 43; res. Portsmouth, cred. Portsmouth; enl. Sept. 1, '62; must. in Nov. 13, '62, as Priv.; tr. to Co. K, 2 N. H. V., Apr. 16, '63; must. out Oct. 9, '63.
- STOTT, ROBERT A. Co. B; b. Ballardvale, Mass.; age 18; res. Portsmouth, cred. Portsmouth; enl. Oct. 10, '62; must. in Nov. 13, '62, as Priv.; tr. to Co. K, 2 N. H. V., Apr. 16, '63; must. out Oct. 9, '63. Died July 4, '90, Portsmouth.
- STUART, CHARLES H. Co. B; b. Bradford, Mass.; age 24; res. Greenland, cred. Greenland; enl. Sept. 13, '62; must. in Nov. 13, '62, as Priv.; app. Corp. Died, dis. Feb. 16, '63, Derry.
- SUTTON, WILLIAM. Co. B; b. Saco, Me.; age 19; res. Strafford, cred. Strafford; enl. Dec. 4, '62; must. in Dec. 11, '62, as Priv.; des. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- TANGNEY, JAMES. Co. B; b. Ireland; age 18; res. Portsmouth, cred. Portsmouth; enl. Sept. 30, '62; must. in Nov. 13, '62, as Priv.; tr. to Co. K, 2 N. H. V., Apr. 16, '63; must. out Oct. 9, '63. Supposed identical with James Tangney, Co. D, 18 N. H. V.
- THOMPSON, JOHN. Co. C; b. Glasgow, Scot.; age 21; res. Wakefield; enl. Dec. 17, '62; must. in Dec. 18, '62, as Priv.; des. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- TIBBETTS, GEORGE W. Co. A; b. Brookfield; age 23; res. Brookfield; cred. Brookfield; enl. Oct. 8, '62; must. in Dec. 5, '62, as Priv.; tr. to Co. I, 2 N. H. V., Apr. 16, '63; killed July 2, '63, Gettysburg, Pa.
- TOBIE, ADDISON W. Co. B; b. Waterville; age 21; cred. Grantham; enl. Nov. 19, '62; must. in Nov. 20, '62, as Priv.; tr. to Co. C, 2 N. H. V., Apr. 16, '63; must. out Oct. 9, '63. Died Sept. 6, '75, Manchester. See 1 and 4 N. H. V.
- TOOL, WILLIAM. Co. B; b. Waterford, Ire.; age 38; res. Rye, cred. Rye; enl. Oct. 15, '62; must. in Nov. 26, '62, as Priv.; tr. to Co. K, 2 N. H. V., Apr. 16, '63; must. out Oct. 9, '63.
- TOWNSEND, JAMES S. Co. B; b. Saco, Me.; age 44; cred. North Hampton; enl. Oct. 14, '62; must. in Nov

- 13, '62, as Priv.; app. Corp.; tr. to Co. C; must. out Apr. 16, '93.
- TURNER, RICHARD. Co. B; b. England; age 39; res. Portsmouth, cred. Portsmouth; enl. Oct. 1, '62; must. in Nov. 13, '62, as Priv.; tr. to Co. K, 2 N. H. V., Apr. 16; '63; wd. sev. July 2, '63, Gettysburg, Pa.; must. out Oct. 9, '63.
- TUTTLE, JESSE. Co. C; b. Weare; age 40; res. Berlin, cred. Berlin; enl. Nov. 8, '62; must. in, Dec. 18, '62, as Priv.; tr. to Co. G, 2 N. H. V., Apr. 16, '63; must. out Oct. 9, '63, Concord, tm. ex.. P. O. ad., Berlin Falls.
- WAINWRIGHT, GEORGE A. F. and S.; b. Hanover; age 22; res. Hanover, cred. Strafford; app. Adj. Nov. 4, '62; must. in Nov. 22, '62; must. out Apr. 16, '63. P. O. ad., Hanover. See 1 Co. N. H. H. Art.
- WALCH, JOHN A. Co. B; b. Portsmouth; age 18; res. Portsmouth; cred. Portsmouth; enl. Oct. 9, '62; must. in Nov. 13, '62, as Priv.; reported on roll dated Apr. 10, '63, as present for duty. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- WALKER, JOHN W. Co. B; b. Portsmouth; age 22; res. Portsmouth; cred. Portsmouth; enl. Oct. 13, '62; must. in Nov. 13, '62, as Priv.; reported on roll dated Apr. 10, '63, as absent with leave. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- WALLACE, JAMES. Co. A; b. New York; age 21; res. New Hampshire; enl. Nov. 22, '62; must. in Nov. 24, '62, as Priv.; des. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- WARREN, WILLIAM. Co. A; b. Peacham, Vt.; age 33; cred. Whitefield; enl. Nov. 19, '62; must. in Nov. 22, '62, as Priv.; tr. to Co. G, 2 N. H. V., Apr. 16, '63; must. out Oct. 9, '63.
- WATSON, GEORGE H. Co. B; b. Vermont; age 40; res. Lancaster, cred. Strafford; enl. Oct. 17, '62; must. in Dec. 29, '62, as Priv.; tr. to Co. C, 2 N. H. V., Apr. 16, '63; must. out Oct. 9, '63.
- WEARE, GEORGE H. Co. A; b. Whitefield; age 18; res. Whitefield, cred. Whitefield; enl. Nov. 3, '62; must. in Nov. 22, '62, as Priv.; tr. to Co. F, 2 N. H. V., Apr. 16, '63; killed July 2, '63, Gettysburg, Pa.

- WEBER, ALEXANDER. Co. C; b. Germany; age 21; res. Chesterfield, cred. Chesterfield; enl. Dec. 19, '62; must. in Dec. 30, '62, as Priv.; des. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- WEBSTER, FRANK D. Co. B; b. Portsmouth; age 21; res. Portsmouth; cred. Portsmouth; enl. Sept. 13, '62, as Priv.; app. 1 Lt. Nov. 13, '62; must. in Nov. 13, '62, as 1 Lt.; must. out Apr. 16, '63. P. O. ad., Philadelphia, Pa. See U. S. Marine Corps.
- WEEKS, CHARLES B. Co. B; b. Fryeburg, Me.; age 22; res. Chatham, cred. Chatham; enl. Sept. 17, '62; must. in Nov. 13, '62, as Priv.; tr. to Co. C, 2 N. H. V., Apr. 16, '63. Died dis. June 19, '63, Alexandria, Va.
- WENTWORTH, THOMAS. Co. B; b. Lynn, Mass.; age 29; res. Grantham, cred. Grantham; enl. Nov. 21, '62; must. in Nov. 21, '62, as Priv. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- WHEELER, ELERY. Co. A; b. Shelburne; age 17; res. Shelburne, cred. Shelburne; enl. Sept. 8, '62; must. in Nov. 22, '62, as Corp.; must. out, Apr. 16, '63. P. O. ad., Shelburne. See 1 N. H. H. Art.
- WHIPPLE, ALBERT F. Co. A; b. Albany, Vt.; age 37; res. Strafford, cred. Strafford; enl. Sept. 15, '62; must. in Nov. 22, '62, as Priv.; app. Prin. Musc. Nov. 22, '62; tr. to Co. I, 2 N. H. V., Apr. 16, '63, as Priv.; app. Musc. Prin. Musc. May 30, '63; must. out Oct. 9, '63. P. O. ad., West Charleston, Vt. Removed to Everett, Mass.
- WHITING, HENRY A. Co. B; b. Bangor, Me.; age 32, cred. Portsmouth; enl. Nov. 12, '62; must. in Nov. 14, '62, as Priv.; reported on rolls as present to Apr. 10, '63. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- WILLIAMS, JARED I. Co. A; b. Lancaster; age 29; res. Lancaster; enl. Oct. 18, '62, as Priv.; app. Capt. Dec. 30, '62; must. in to date Nov. 26, '62, as Capt.; must. out Apr. 16, '63. P. O. ad., Lancaster.
- WILLIAMS, JOHN. Co. B; b. Labrador; age 39; res. Hampton, cred. North Hampton; enl. Nov. 11, '62; must. in Nov. 14, '62, as Priv.; des. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- WILLIAMS, JOSEPH W. Co. C; b. Boston, Mass.; age 25; res. North Hampton, cred. North Hampton; enl.

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Dec. 18, '62; must. in Dec. 18, '62, as Priv.; des. N. f. r. A. G. O.

WILLIAMSON, GEORGE W. Co. B; b. New York city; age 28; res. Rye, cred. Rye; enl. Oct. 6, '62; must. in Nov. 13, '62, as Priv.; des. N. f. r. A. G. O.

WILSON, THOMAS H. Co. B; b. Kittery, Me.; age 18; res. Portsmouth, cred. Portsmouth; enl. Sept. 26, '62; must. in Nov. 13, '62, as Priv.; tr. to Co. K, 2 N. H. V., Apr. 16, '63; must. out, Oct. 9, '63.

WIMAN, GEORGE. Co. B; b. New York; age 25; res. Grantham, cred. Grantham; enl. Nov. 20, '62; must. in Nov. 21, '62, as Priv.; des. N. f. r. A. G. O.

WINGATE, HENRY. Co. B; b. Sherbrooke, Can.; age 23; res. Portsmouth, cred. Portsmouth; enl. Oct. 31, '62; must. in Nov. 13, '62, as Priv. Died, dis. Mar. 18, '63, Canada East, while on furlough.

WINSHIP, CHARLES W. Co. B; b. New Boston; age 18, res. Hampton; enl. Nov. 3, '62; must. in Nov. 14, '62; as Priv.; tr. to Co. D, 2 N. H. V., Apr. 16, '63; wd. July 2, '63, and died wds. July 23, '63, Gettysburg, Pa.

SUMMARY OF SEVENTEENTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Original members, officers, 12; enlisted men, 203; total, 215	
“ “ gained by transfer, “ “ 1 “ 1	
	<hr/>
Total strength	216
Died of disease enlisted men, 4; total, 4	
Mustered out, or disch. to date	
April 16, '63 . officers, 12; enlisted men, 39; total, 51	
Discharged on other dates “ “ 1; “ 1	
Lost by transfer “ “ 105; “ 105	
Deserted “ “ 45; “ 45	
Not finally accounted for “ “ 10; “ 10	
Officers appointed but not mustered 5; “ 5	
	<hr/>
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PLACE OF BIRTH.

United States	183
Canada	11
Ireland	8
Germany	4
Scotland	3
England	2
New Brunswick	1
Labrador	1
Unknown	3
	<hr/>
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TABLES.

TABLE I.

Table showing number of men called for under the President's proclamations during the war; the number of men furnished; the quota of New Hampshire, and the number credited, from records in the War Department.

	Number called for.	Number enlisted.	N. H. quota.	N. H. furnished.
April 15, 1861, for 3 months....	75,000	91,816	780	779
May 3, 1861, for 6 mos., 1, 2, and 3 years.....	500,000	700,680	9,234	8,338
July 2, 1862, for 3 years.....	300,000	421,465	5,053	6,390
August 4, 1862, for nine months.	300,000	87,588	5,053	1,736
June 15, 1863, for six months....	.....	16,361	.....	.....
Oct. 17, 1863, and Feb. 1, 1864, for 3 years in the aggregate*..	500,000	369,380	6,469	6,977
March 14, 1864, for 3 years.....	200,000	292,193	2,588	2,965
July 18, 1864, for 1, 2, and 3 years (reduced by excess on previous calls).....	500,000	386,461	4,648	5,973
Dec. 19, 1864, for 1, 2, 3, and 4 years.....	300,000	212,212	2,072	1,304
Mustered for 100 days.....	.....	83,612	.....	167
May and June, '62, mustered for 3 months.....	.....	15,007	.....	.....
June, '63, mustered for 3 months.....	.....	16,361	.....	.....
Volunteers not on quotas.....	.....	182,357	.....	.....
	2,675,000	2,875,493	35,897	34,629

* Includes men raised by draft.

The above figures also include commutation.

The aggregate number of men, reduced to a three years' standard, was 2,320,272.

The discrepancy in the figures for New Hampshire, as given in other tables compiled from the Adjutant-General's reports, and in this one, arises from a natural difference in the rolls of the War Department and of the state.

January 1st, 1861, the army numbered 16,367 men. At various dates during the war the number was as follows:

July 1, 1861.....	186,751.
Jan. 1, 1862.....	575,917.
Jan. 1, 1863.....	918,191.
Jan. 1, 1864.....	860,737.
Jan. 1, 1865.....	980,086.
May 1, 1865.....	1,000,516.

TABLE II.

Table showing number of officers and men in the various New Hampshire organizations during the war.

	Original Number.	Additions.	Total.
First Regiment.....	777	39	816
Second Regiment.....	1,022	1,533	2,555
Third Regiment... ..	1,035	734	1,769
Fourth Regiment.....	1,025	734	1,759
Fifth Regiment.....	1,002	1,500	2,502
Sixth Regiment... ..	885	1,503	2,448
Seventh Regiment.....	982	780	1,762
Eighth Regiment.....	926	677	1,603
Ninth Regiment.....	990	886	1,876
Tenth Regiment.....	926	407	1,333
Eleventh Regiment.....	1,005	650	1,655
Twelfth Regiment.....	1,019	444	1,463
Thirteenth Regiment.....	1,016	250	1,272
Fourteenth Regiment.....	968	418	1,386
Fifteenth Regiment.....	919	.....	919
Sixteenth Regiment.....	914	.....	914
Seventeenth Regiment.....	216	.....	216
Eighteenth Regiment.....	977	1	978
N. H. Bat. N. E. Cavalry.....	326	109	435
First Regiment Cavalry.....	927	606	1,533
First Light Battery.....	156	102	258
First Company Heavy Artillery.....	145	36	181
Second Company Heavy Artillery.....	125	45	170
First Regiment Heavy Artillery.....	1,822	35	1,857
Co. E, First U. S. Sharpshooters.....	101	15	116
Co. F, Second U. S. Sharpshooters.....	96	14	110
Co. G, Second U. S. Sharpshooters.....	97	28	125
Second Regt. U. S. Sharpshooters, unassigned.....	1	3	4
Unattached Companies.....	388	.....	388
Second Brigade Band.....	23	.....	23
	20,811	11,675	32,486
N. H. men in Vet. Reserve Corps.....	413	.....	413
N. H. men in U. S. Colored Troops.....	396	.....	396
N. H. men in U. S. Army.....	156	.....	156
N. H. men in U. S. Volunteers.....	71	.....	71
N. H. men in U. S. Veteran Volunteers...	12	.....	12
N. H. men in U. S. Navy.....	3,160	.....	3,160
N. H. men in U. S. Marine Corps.....	366	366
N. H. men in other State Troops.....	1,883	1,883
	27,268	11,675	38,943

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TABLE III.

Table showing the number killed or who died of wounds, or from other causes, in the various New Hampshire organizations during the war

	Killed or died of wounds.	Other causes.	Total deaths.
First Regiment.....		5	5
Second Regiment.....	159	178	337
Third Regiment.....	194	148	342
Fourth Regiment.....	95	185	280
Fifth Regiment.....	282	176	458
Sixth Regiment.....	158	230	388
Seventh Regiment.....	152	246	398
Eighth Regiment.....	99	232	331
Ninth Regiment.....	143	243	386
Tenth Regiment.....	66	132	198
Eleventh Regiment.....	136	167	303
Twelfth Regiment.....	180	146	326
Thirteenth Regiment.....	90	90	180
Fourteenth Regiment.....	66	159	225
Fifteenth Regiment.....	30	115	145
Sixteenth Regiment.....		213	213
Seventeenth Regiment.....		4	4
Eighteenth Regiment.....	3	34	37
N. H. Bat. N. E. Cavalry.....	15	18	33
First Regt. of Cavalry.....	23	106	129
First Light Battery.....	6	6	12
First Company Heavy Artillery.....		6	6
Second Company Heavy Artillery.....		3	3
First Regiment Heavy Artillery.....		34	34
Co. E, First U. S. Sharpshooters.....	12	9	21
Co. F, Second U. S. Sharpshooters.....	14	8	22
Co. G, Second U. S. Sharpshooters.....	11	12	23
Second Regt. U. S. Sharpshooters, unassigned.....		1	1
	1,934	2,906	4,840

According to official records the total number of deaths during the war was as follows :

Killed in battle	44,238
Died of wounds	49,205
Suicide, homicide, and execution	526
Died of disease	186,216
Unknown causes	24,184
Total	304,369

A CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ENGAGEMENTS DURING THE WAR, IN WHICH NEW HAMPSHIRE TROOPS PARTICIPATED, GIVING ALSO THE NAMES OF EACH NEW HAMPSHIRE ORGANIZATION ENGAGED.

[By regiment is meant infantry unless otherwise specified.]

1861.

July 21.—Bull Run, Va. Second Regiment.

Sept. 27.—Lewinsville, Va. Co. E, First Regiment U. S. Sharpshooters.

Sept. 29.—Falls Church, Va. Co. E, First Regiment U. S. Sharpshooters.

Nov. 7.—Port Royal, S. C. Third and Fourth Regiments.

1862.

April 11—May 4.—Siege of Yorktown, Va. Second and Fifth Regiments, and Co. E, First Regiment U. S. Sharpshooters.

April 19.—Camden, N. C. Sixth Regiment.

April 19.—Falmouth, Va. Cos. F and G, First Regiment U. S. Sharpshooters.

March 27.—Big Bethel, Va. Co. E, First Regiment U. S. Sharpshooters.

March 28.—Rappahannock River, Va. Fifth Regiment.

May 5.—Williamsburg, Va. Second Regiment.

May 27.—Hanover Court House, Va. Co. E, First Regiment U. S. Sharpshooters.

May 30.—Front Royal, Va. N. H. Battalion, First Regiment N. E. Volunteer Cavalry.

June 1.—Fair Oaks, Va. Fifth Regiment.

June 8—15.—James's Island, S. C. Third and Fourth Regiments.

June 16.—Secessionville, S. C. Third Regiment.

June 2, 3, 8.—Skirmish at Fair Oaks, Va. Second Regiment.

June 25.—Oak Grove, Va. Second Regiment.

June 26.—Mechanicsville, Va. Co. E, First Regiment U. S. Sharpshooters.

June 27.—Gaines's Mill, Va. Co. E, First Regiment U. S. Sharpshooters.

June 29.—Peach Orchard, Va. Second and Fifth Regiments.

June 29.—Savage's Station, Va. Fifth Regiment.

June 30.—White Oak Swamp, Va. Second and Fifth Regiments.

July 1.—Malvern Hill, Va. Fifth Regiment, Co. E, First Regiment U. S. Sharpshooters.

July 1.—Malvern Hill, Va. Second Regiment.

July 26.—Orange Court House, Va. Cos. F and G, First Regiment U. S. Sharpshooters.

August 6.—Bowling Green, Va. Cos. F and G, First Regiment U. S. Sharpshooters.

August 9.—Cedar Mountain, Va. N. H. Battalion, First Regiment N. E. Volunteer Cavalry.

August 21.—Pinckney Island, S. C. Third Regiment.

August 21-3.—Rappahannock Station, Va. First N. H. Volunteer Light Battery, and Cos. F and G, First Regiment U. S. Sharpshooters.

August 26.—Sulphur Springs, Va. First N. H. Volunteer Light Battery, and Cos. F and G, First Regiment U. S. Sharpshooters.

August 27.—Kettle Run, Va. Second Regiment.

August 28.—Gainesville, Va. Cos. F and G, First Regiment U. S. Sharpshooters.

August 29.—Groveton, Va. First N. H. Volunteer Light Battery; N. H. Battalion, First Regiment N. E. Volunteer Cavalry.

August 29.—Gainesville, Va. Co. E, First U. S. Regiment Sharpshooters.

August 30.—Second Bull Run. Second and Sixth Regiments; First N. H. Volunteer Light Battery, N. H. Battalion, First Regiment N. E. Volunteer Cavalry; Cos. E, F, and G, First U. S. Regiment Sharpshooters.

Sept. 1.—Chantilly, Va. Second and Sixth Regiments; N. H. Battalion, First Regiment Volunteer Cavalry; Cos. F and G, First U. S. Regiment Sharpshooters.

Sept. 14.—South Mountain, Va. Sixth and Ninth Regiments; Cos. F and G, First U. S. Regiment Sharpshooters.

Sept. 15.—Boonsborough, Md. Fifth Regiment; Cos. F and G, First U. S. Regiment Sharpshooters.

Sept. 17.—Antietam, Md. Fifth, Sixth, and Ninth Regiments; Cos. E, F, and G, First U. S. Regiment Sharpshooters; First N. H. Volunteer Light Battery.

Sept. 19, 20.—Black Ford, Va. Co. E, First U. S. Regiment Sharpshooters.

Oct. 22.—Pocotaligo, S. C. Third and Fourth Regiments.

- Oct. 27.—Labadieville, La. Eighth Regiment.
 Oct. 31.—Mountville, Va. Cos. L, K, and M, First Regiment N. E. Volunteer Cavalry.
 Nov. 2.—Snickers' Gap, Va. Fifth Regiment.
 Nov. 2, 3.—Upperville, Va. First N. H. Light Battery.
 Nov. 15.—White Sulphur Springs, Va. Sixth, Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh Regiments.
 Dec. 12-15.—Fredericksburg, Va. Second, Fifth, Sixth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Regiments; Co. K, First Regiment N. E. Volunteer Cavalry; First New Hampshire Volunteer Light Battery; Cos. E, F, and G, First U. S. Regiment Sharpshooters.
 Dec. 13.—Getty's Night Assault. Thirteenth Regiment.

1863.

- Jan. 14.—Bayou Teche, La. Co. B, Eighth Regiment.
 Feb. 26.—Hartwood Church, Va. N. H. Battalion, First Regiment N. E. Volunteer Cavalry.
 March 14.—Port Hudson, La. Eighth and Sixteenth Regiments.
 March 17.—Kelley's Ford, Va. N. H. Battalion, First Regiment N. E. Volunteer Cavalry.
 April 10—May 4.—Siege of Suffolk, Va. Tenth and Thirteenth Regiments.
 April 12-14.—Bisland, La. Eighth Regiment.
 April 19.—Hills Point, Va. Tenth Regiment.
 April 20.—Butte-a-La-Rose, La. Sixteenth Regiment.
 April 27—May 8.—Stoneman's Raid. N. H. Battalion, First Regiment N. E. Volunteer Cavalry.
 May 1-5.—Chancellorsville, Va. Fifth and Twelfth Regiments; Cos. E, F, and G, First U. S. Regiment Sharpshooters; First N. H. Volunteer Light Battery.
 May 2.—Fredericksburg, Va. First N. H. Volunteer Light Battery.
 May 3.—Providence Church Road, Va. Thirteenth Regiment.
 May 23—July 9.—Siege of Port Hudson, La. Eighth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Regiments.
 June 9.—Brandy Station, Va. N. H. Battalion, First Regiment N. E. Volunteer Cavalry.
 June 14—July 4.—Siege of Vicksburg, Miss. Sixth, Ninth, and Eleventh Regiments.
 June 17.—Thoroughfare Gap, Va. N. H. Battalion, First Regiment N. E. Volunteer Cavalry.

June 18.—Middleburgh, Va. N. H. Battalion, First Regiment N. E. Volunteer Cavalry.

July 1-3.—Gettysburg, Pa. Second (including Seventeenth), Fifth, and Twelfth Regiments, First N. H. Volunteer Light Battery; Cos. E, F, and G, First U. S. Regiment Sharpshooters.

July 4.—Little Page's Bridge, Va. Tenth Regiment.

July 10-17.—Jackson, Miss. Sixth, Ninth, and Eleventh Regiments.

July 10-Sept. 6.—Siege of Fort Wagner, Morris Island, S. C. Third, Fourth, and Seventh Regiments.

July 11, 18.—Fort Wagner, first and second assaults. Third and Seventh Regiments.

July 23.—Wapping Heights, Va. Second and Twelfth Regiments; First N. H. Volunteer Light Battery; Cos. E, F, and G, First U. S. Regiment Sharpshooters.

Sept. 7-Feb. 29, '64.—Siege of Fort Sumter, S. C. Third, Fourth, and Seventh Regiments.

Sept. 8.—Sabin Pass, La. Eighth Regiment.

Sept. 14.—Rapidan Station, Va. N. H. Battalion, First Regiment N. E. Volunteer Cavalry.

Oct. 12.—Culpeper, Va. N. H. Battalion, First Regiment N. E. Volunteer Cavalry.

Oct. 13.—Auburn, Va. Cos. E, F and G, First U. S. Regiment Sharpshooters.

Oct. 14.—Bristol Station, Va. N. H. Battalion, First Regiment N. E. Volunteer Cavalry.

Nov. 7.—Kelly's Ford, Va. Cos. E, F and G, First U. S. Regiment Sharpshooters.

Nov. 8.—Brandy Station, Va. First N. H. Volunteer Light Battery; Cos. F and G, First U. S. Regiment Sharpshooters.

Nov. 17-Dec. 4.—Siege of Knoxville, Tenn. Eleventh Regiment.

Nov. 27.—Locust Grove, Va. Cos. E, F and G, First U. S. Regiment Sharpshooters.

Nov. 28-30.—Mine Run, Va. Cos. F and G, First U. S. Regiment Sharpshooters; First N. H. Volunteer Light Battery.

1864.

Jan. 1.—Strawberry Plains, Tenn. Eleventh Regiment.

Feb. 20.—Olustee, Fla. Seventh Regiment.

March 21.—Henderson's Hill, La. Eighth Regiment.

March 31.—Nutchitoches, La. Eighth Regiment.

- April 2.—Crump's Hill, La. Eighth Regiment.
April 7.—Wilson's Farm, La. Eighth Regiment.
April 8.—Sabine Cross Roads, La. Eighth Regiment.
April 23.—Monett's Bluff, La. Eighth Regiment.
April 24.—Cane River, La. Eighth Regiment.
April 25—May 7.—Alexandria, La. Eighth Regiment.
May 1.—Snaggy Point, La. Eighth Regiment.
May 2.—Governor Moore's Plantation, La. Eighth Regiment.
May 5-7.—Wilderness, Va. Sixth, Ninth, Eleventh Regiments,
First N. H. Volunteer Light Battery; Cos. E, F and G, First U. S.
Regiment Sharpshooters.
May 6-7.—Port Walthall, Va. Tenth and Thirteenth Regiments.
May 8-20.—Spottsylvania, Va. Sixth, Ninth and Eleventh Regi-
ments; First N. H. Volunteer Light Battery; Cos. E, F and G, First
U. S. Regiment Sharpshooters.
May 8-9.—Todd's Tavern, Va. Cos. E, F and G, First Regiment
U. S. Sharpshooters.
May 9-11.—Swift Creek, Va.—Second, Fourth, Tenth, Twelfth
and Thirteenth Regiments.
May 9-10.—Potomac River, Va. First N. H. Volunteer Light Bat-
tery; Cos. E, F and G, First U. S. Regiment Sharpshooters.
May 9.—Chester Station, Va. Third and Seventh Regiments.
May 10.—Lempster Hill, Va. Seventh Regiment.
May 12-13.—Proctor's and Kingsland Creeks, Va. Tenth and
Thirteenth Regiments.
May 12-20.—Drewry's Bluff, Va. Second, Third, Fourth, Seventh,
Tenth, Twelfth and Thirteenth Regiments.
May 14.—Relay House, Va.—Twelfth Regiment.
May 14-16.—Marksville, La. Eighth Regiment.
May 16-28.—New Bermuda Hundreds, Va. Fourth and Thirteenth
Regiments.
May 17.—Bayou-de-Glaize, La. Eighth Regiment.
May 18-June 2.—Bermuda Hundreds, Va. Third and Seventh Reg-
iments.
May 18.—Yellow Bayou, La. Eighth Regiment.
May 23-27.—North Anna River, Va. Sixth, Ninth and Eleventh
Regiments; First N. H. Volunteer Light Battery; Cos. E, F and G,
First U. S. Regiment Sharpshooters.
May 26.—Port Walthall, Va. Twelfth Regiment.
May 28.—Sheldon's Cross Roads, Va. First N. H. Volunteer Light
Battery.

May 28-31.—Totopotomoy, Va. Sixth, Ninth and Eleventh Regiments; First N. H. Volunteer Light Battery; Cos. E, F and G, U. S. Regiment Sharpshooters.

May 31.—Hanover Court House, Va. First Regiment N. H. Volunteer Cavalry.

June 1-12.—Cold Harbor, Va. Second, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth and Thirteenth Regiments; First Regiment N. H. Volunteer Cavalry; First N. H. Volunteer Light Battery; Cos. E, F and G, First U. S. Regiment Sharpshooters.

June 2, 3.—Bethesda Church, Va. Sixth, Ninth and Eleventh Regiments.

June 9.—Near Petersburg, Va. Third and Seventh Regiments.

June 13.—White Oak Swamp, Va. First Regiment N. H. Volunteer Cavalry.

June 15.—Battery Five, Petersburg, Va. Tenth and Thirteenth Regiments.

June 15.—April 2, 1865. Siege of Petersburg, Va. Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth and Eighteenth Regiments; First N. H. Volunteer Light Battery; Cos. E, F and G, First U. S. Regiment Sharpshooters.

June 16.—Ware Bottom Church, Va. Third and Seventh Regiments.

June 21-30.—Wilson's Raid on the Weldon Railroad, Va. First Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Cavalry. Cos. E, F and G, First U. S. Regiment Sharpshooters.

June 22.—Jerusalem Plank Road, Va. Fifth Regiment.

July 27-Aug. 16.—Deep Bottom, Va. Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh and Fourteenth Regiments; First N. H. Volunteer Light Battery; Cos. E, F and G, First U. S. Regiment Sharpshooters.

July 30.—Mine explosion, Petersburg, Va. Fourth, Sixth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth and Thirteenth Regiments; Cos. F and G, First U. S. Regiment Sharpshooters.

Aug. 17.—Winchester, Va. Fourteenth Regiment; First Regiment N. H. Volunteer Cavalry.

Aug. 18-22.—Weldon Railroad, Va. Sixth, Ninth and Eleventh Regiments.

Aug. 21.—Summit Point, Va. First Regiment N. H. Volunteer Cavalry.

Aug. 22.—Charlestown, Va. First Regiment N. H. Volunteer Cavalry.

- Aug. 25.—Ream's Station, Va. Fifth Regiment.
- Aug. 25.—Kearneysville, Va. First Regiment N. H. Volunteer Cavalry.
- Aug. 26.—Halltown, Va. Fourteenth Regiment.
- Aug. 27—Sept. 28.—Bermuda Hundred, Va. Thirteenth Regiment.
- Sept. 3.—Berryville, Va. Fourteenth Regiment.
- Sept. 13.—Lock's Ford, Va. Fourteenth Regiment.
- Sept. 15.—Berryville, Va. First Regiment N. H. Volunteer Cavalry.
- Sept. 19.—Opequan. Fourteenth Regiment; First Regiment N. H. Volunteer Cavalry.
- Sept. 21.—Front Royal Pike, Va. First Regiment N. H. Volunteer Cavalry.
- Sept. 21.—Gooney Manor Grade, Va. First Regiment N. H. Volunteer Cavalry.
- Sept. 22.—Fisher's Hill, Va. Fourteenth Regiment.
- Sept. 22.—Milford, Va. First Regiment N. H. Volunteer Cavalry.
- Sept. 28.—Waynesborough, Va. First Regiment N. H. Volunteer Cavalry.
- Sept. 29.—New Market Heights, Va. Third, Fourth, and Seventh Regiments.
- Sept. 29—30.—Fort Harrison, Va. Tenth and Thirteenth Regiments.
- Sept. 30—Oct. 1.—Poplar Springs Church, Va. Sixth, Ninth, and Eleventh Regiments; Cos. F and G, First U. S. Regiment Sharpshooters.
- Oct. 1.—Near Richmond, Va. Third and Seventh Regiments.
- Oct. 7.—New Market, Va. Third and Seventh Regiments.
- Oct. 7.—Columbia Furnace, Va. First Regiment N. H. Volunteer Cavalry.
- Oct. 9.—Tom's Brook, Va. Fourteenth Regiment; First Regiment N. H. Volunteer Cavalry.
- Oct. 13.—Reconnaissance to Strasburg, Va. Fourteenth Regiment; First Regiment N. H. Volunteer Cavalry.
- Oct. 13—28.—Darbytown Road, Va. Third and Seventh Regiments.
- Oct. 19.—Cedar Creek, Va. Fourteenth Regiment; First Regiment N. H. Volunteer Cavalry.
- Oct. 27.—Hatcher's Run, Va. Sixth, Ninth, and Eleventh Regiments.
- Oct. 27.—Boydton Plank Road, Va. Cos. F and G, First U. S. Regiment Sharpshooters.

Oct. 27.—Reconnoissance near Williamsburg Road, Va. Second Regiment.

Oct. 27.—Fair Oaks, Va. Tenth and Thirteenth Regiments.

Nov. 11-12.—Middletown, Va. First Regiment Volunteer Cavalry.

Nov. 17.—Bermuda Hundred, Va. Twelfth Regiment.

Dec. 8-9.—Reconnoissance to Hatcher's Run, Va. Fifth Regiment.

Dec. 8-10.—Weldon Railroad, Va. Cos. F and G, First U. S. Regiment Sharpshooters.

Dec. 20-21.—Lacey's Springs, Va. First Regiment N. H. Volunteer Cavalry.

1865.

Jan. 15.—Fort Fisher, N. C. Third, Fourth, and Seventh Regiments.

Jan. 18-19.—Half Moon Battery, N. C. Seventh Regiment.

Feb. 5-7.—Hatcher's Run, Va. Cos. F and G, First U. S. Regiment Sharpshooters.

Feb. 11.—Sugar Loaf Battery, N. C. Third and Seventh Regiments.

Feb. 18.—Fort Anderson, N. C. Fourth Regiment.

Feb. 22.—Wilmington, N. C. Third and Seventh Regiments.

March 2.—Waynesborough, Va. First Regiment N. H. Volunteer Cavalry.

March 6-7.—North Fork, Va. First Regiment N. H. Volunteer Cavalry.

March 25.—Fort Steadman, Va. Fifth and Eighteenth Regiments.

March 31.—Dinwiddie Court House, Va. Fifth Regiment.

March 31.—Boydton Plank Road, Va. First N. H. Light Battery.

April 2.—White Oak Road, Va. First N. H. Light Battery.

April 3.—Richmond, Va., occupation. Second, Tenth, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Regiments.

April 6.—Sailors' Creek, Va. Fifth Regiment; First N. H. Light Battery.

April 6.—Amelia Springs, Va. First N. H. Light Battery.

April 6.—Deatonsville, Va. First N. H. Light Battery.

April 7.—Farmville, Va. Fifth Regiment. First N. H. Light Battery.

April 7.—High Bridge, Va. First N. H. Light Battery.

A RECORD OF THE BATTLES AND ENGAGEMENTS IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION, WHERE THE LOSS ON THE UNION SIDE WAS FIVE HUNDRED OR MORE; TOGETHER WITH OTHER EVENTS OF IMPORTANCE, ALL ARRANGED CHRONOLOGICALLY.

This list is largely compiled from Frederick Phisterer's Statistical Record. He states that the losses are generally based on official medical returns, but must not be regarded as perfectly reliable, since some returns were based on estimates. The Confederate losses given are generally estimates.

NOTE.—f., followed by figures, indicates the Federal loss, in killed, wounded, and missing; and c., the Confederate loss from same sources.

1861.

April 13.—Fort Sumter, Charleston, S. C., surrenders.

April 15.—President calls for 75,000 volunteers to serve for three months.

April 19.—Sixth Massachusetts and Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiments march through streets of Baltimore, Md.; attacked by mob; several killed.

May 3.—President calls for 42,034 volunteers to serve for three years.

June 1.—Federal forces enter Virginia.

July 21.—Bull Run, Va.; f. 2,952; c. 1,752.

Aug. 10.—Wilson's Creek, Mo.; f. 1,235; c. 1,095.

Aug. 20.—McClellan assumes command Army of the Potomac.

Aug. 29.—Fort Hatteras, N. C., surrenders.

Sept. 12-20.—Lexington, Mo.; f. 1,774; c. 100.

Oct. 21.—Bull's Bluff, Va.; f. 894; c. 302.

Oct. 31.—Lieutenant-General Scott resigns; McClellan in command of Federal forces.

Nov. 7.—Belmont, Mo.; f. 498; c. 966. This was General Grant's first independent command.

Nov. 8.—Captain Wilkes, U. S. N., boards British ship *Trent*, seizes and carries to Boston the Confederate commissioners, Mason and Slidell.

1862.

- Feb. 14-16.—Fort Donelson, Tenn.; f. 2,331; c. 15,067.
- March 6-8.—Pea Ridge, Ark.; f. 1,349; c. 5,200.
- March 9 —*Monitor* defeats *Merrimack*.
- March 11.—McClellan resigns general command; assumes command Army of the Potomac.
- March 14 —Newbern, N. C.; f. 471; c. 583.
- March 23.—Winchester, Va.; f. 567; c. 691.
- April 6, 7.—Shiloh, Tenn.; f. 13,573; c. 10,699.
- May 5.—Williamsburg, Va.; f. 2,228; c. 1,000.
- May 23.—Front Royal, Va.; f. 904; c. —.—.
- May 25.—Winchester, Va.; f. 904; c. —.—.
- May 30.—Corinth, Miss., evacuated. Halleck's army takes possession.
- May 31, June 1.—Seven Pines and Fair Oaks, Va.; f. 5,739; c. 7,997.
- June 6.—Memphis, Tenn., surrenders.
- June 8.—Cross Keys, Va.; f. 625; c. 287.
- June 9.—Port Republic, Va.; f. 1,002; c. 657.
- June 16.—Secessionville, James Island, S. C.; f. 685; c. 204.
- June 25.—Oak Grove, Va; f. 516; c. 541.
- June 26-July 1.—Seven days' retreat; includes battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mills, Chickahominy, Peach Orchard, Savage Station, Charles City Cross Roads, and Malvern Hill; f. 15,249; c. 17,583.
- July 2.—President calls for 300,000 volunteers for three years.
- July 13.—Murfreesboro', Tenn.; f. 895; c. 150.
- July 20-Sept. 20.—Guerilla campaign in Mo.; f. 580; c. 2,866.
- Aug. 4.—President calls for 300,000 volunteers for nine months.
- Aug. 8.—Cedar Mountain, Va.; f. 1,400; c. 1,307.
- Aug. 28, 29.—Groveton and Gainesville, Va.; f. 7,000; c. 7,000.
- Aug. 30.—Second Bull Run, Va.; f. 7,800; c. 3,700.
- Aug. 30.—Richmond, Ky.; f. 4,900; c. 750.
- Sept. 1.—Chantilly, Va.; f. 1,300; c. 800.
- Sept. 12-15.—Harper's Ferry, Va.; f. 11,783; c. 500.
- Sept. 14.—South Mountain, Md.; f. 2,325; c. 4,343.
- Sept. 14-16.—Mumfordsville, Ky.; f. 3,616; c. 714.
- Sept. 17.—Antietam, Md.; f. 12,469; c. 25,899.
- Sept. 19, 20.—Iuka, Miss.; f. 782; c. 1,516.
- Sept. 22.—President issues proclamation to free slaves Jan. 1, 1863.
- Oct. 3, 4.—Corinth, Miss.; f. 2,359; c. 9,423.
- Oct. 5.—Big Hatchie River, Miss.; f. 500; c. 400.

- Oct. 8.—Perryville, Ky.; f. 4,348; c. 4,500.
 Oct. 10-13.—Raid of Confederate General Stuart into Pennsylvania.
 Nov. 5.—Burnside supersedes McClellan.
 Dec. 7.—Prairie Grove, Ark.; f. 1,148; c. 1,500.
 Dec. 7.—Hartsville, Tenn.; f. 1,855; c. 149.
 Dec. 12-18.—Foster's expedition, Goldsboro, N. C.; f. 577; c. 739.
 Dec. 13.—Fredericksburg, Va.; f. 12,353; c. 4,576.
 Dec. 20.—Holly Springs, Miss.; f. 1,000.
 Dec. 27.—Elizabethtown, Ky.; f. 500.
 Dec. 28, 29.—Chickasaw Bayou, Miss.; f. 1,929; c. 207.
 Dec. 31-Jan. 2, '63.—Stone's River, Tenn.; f. 11,578; c. 14,560.

1863.

- Jan. 1.—Galveston, Tex.; f. 600; c. 50.
 Jan. 2.—President Lincoln proclaims freedom to slaves in rebel states.
 Jan. 11.—Fort Hindman, Ark.; f. 977; c. 5,500.
 Jan. 26.—Hooker supersedes Burnside.
 Feb. 25.—Conscript bill passed by congress.
 March 3.—Congress suspends habeas corpus act.
 March 4, 5.—Thompson's Station, Tenn.; f. 1,706; c. 600.
 April 27-May 3.—Streight's raid from Tuscumbia, Ala., to Rome, Ga.; f. 1,547.
 May 1.—Port Gibson, Miss.; f. 853; c. 1,650.
 May 1-4.—Chancellorsville, Va.; f. 16,030; c. 12,281.
 May 10.—Death of Stonewall Jackson.
 May 16.—Champion Mills, Miss.; f. 2,457; c. 4,300.
 May 18-July 4.—Siege of Vicksburg, Miss.; f. 4,536; c. 31,277.
 May 27-July 9.—Siege of Port Hudson, La.; f. 3,000; c. 7,208.
 June 6-8.—Milliken's Bend, La.; f. 492; c. 725.
 June 9.—Beverly Ford and Brandy Station, Va.; f. 500; c. 700.
 June 13-15.—Winchester, Va.; f. 3,000; c. 850.
 June 14.—Confederate invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania commenced.
 June 23-30.—Rosecrans' campaign from Murfreesboro' to Tullahoma, Tenn.; f. 560; c. 1,634.
 June 27.—Meade supersedes Hooker.
 July 1-3.—Gettysburg, Pa.; f. 23,186; c. 31,621.
 July 9-16.—Jackson, Miss.; f. 1,000; c. 1,339.
 July 13-16.—Riots in New York city against enforcement of conscription act.

- July 18.—Fort Wagner, S. C., second assault; f. 1,500; c. 174.
 Sept. 10.—Knoxville, Tenn., occupied by Burnside.
 Sept. 19, 20.—Chickamauga, Ga.; f. 15,851; c. 17,804.
 Oct. 17 and Feb. 1, '64.—President calls for 500,000 men for three years, to include men raised by draft in 1863.
 Oct. 19.—Rosecrans' command of army in Tennessee, superseded by Grant, Thomas, and Sherman.
 Nov. 3.—Grand Coteau, La.; f. 726; c. 445.
 Nov. 6.—Rogersville, Tenn.; f. 667; c. 30.
 Nov. 23-25.—Chattanooga, Tenn., includes Orchard Knob, Look-out Mountain, and Missionary Ridge; f. 5,616; c. 8,684.
 Nov. 26-28.—Mine Run, Va.; f. 500; c. 500.
 Dec. 14.—Bean's Station, Tenn.; f. 700; c. 900.

1864.

- Feb. 20.—Olustee, Fla.; f. 1,828; c. 500.
 March 12.—General Grant made lieutenant-general, and in command of all armies, succeeding Halleck.
 March 14.—President calls for 200,000 men for three years.
 April 8.—Sabine Cross Roads, La.; f. 2,900; c. 1,500.
 April 9.—Pleasant Hills, La.; f. 1,100; c. 2,000.
 April 12.—Fort Pillow, Tenn; f. 574; c. 80.
 April 17-20.—Plymouth, N. C.; f. 1,600; c. 500.
 April 30.—Jenkin's Ferry, Ark.; f. 1,155; c. 1,100.
 May 5-7.—Wilderness, Va.; f. 18,387; c. 11,400.
 May 5-9.—Rocky Face Ridge, Ga.; f. 837; c. 600.
 May 8-18.—Spottsylvania Court-House, Va.; f. 12,564; c. 9,000.
 May 9, 10.—Cloyd's Mt., and New River Bridge, Va.: f. 745; c. 900; Swift Creek, Va.; f. 490; c. 500.
 May 12-16.—Fort Darling, Drury's Bluff, Va.; f. 3,012; c. 2,500.
 May 13-16.—Resaca, Ga.; f. 2,747; c. 2,800.
 May 15.—New Market, Va.; f. 920; c. 405.
 May 16-30.—Bermuda Hundred, Va.; f. 1,200; c. 3,000.
 May 23-27.—North Anna River, Va.; f. 1,973; c. 2,000.
 May 25-June 4.—Dallas, Ga.; f. 2,400; c. 3,000.
 June 1-12.—Cold Harbor, Va.; f. 14,931; c. 1,700.
 June 5.—Piedmont, Va.; f. 780; c. 2,970.
 June 9-30.—Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.; f. 8,670; c. 4,600.
 June 10.—Brice's Cross Roads, Miss.; f. 2,240; c. 606.
 June 10.—Kellar's Bridge, Ky.; f. 767.
 June 11, 12 —Trevellian Station, Va.; f. 735; c. 370.

June 15-19.—Petersburg, Va. ; includes Baylor's Farm, Walthal, and Weir Bottom Church ; f. 10,586.

June 17, 18.—Lynchburg, Va. ; f. 700 ; c. 200.

June 20-30.—Trenches in front of Petersburg, Va. ; f. 1,418.

June 22-30.—Wilson's raid on Weldon Railroad, Va. ; f. 1,041 ; c. 300.

June 22, 23.—Weldon Railroad, Va. ; f. 5,315 ; c. 500.

June 27.—Kenesaw Mountain, Ga. ; f. 3,000 ; c. 600.

July 1-13.—Part of Lee's army invades Maryland, threatens Washington, and retreats.

July 1-31.—Front of Petersburg, Va. ; f. 3,695.

July 6-10.—Chattahoochee River, Ga. ; f. 730 ; c. 600.

July 9.—Monocacy, Md. ; f. 1,959 ; c. 400.

July 13-15.—Tupelo, Miss. ; f. 648 ; c. 700.

July 18.—President calls for 500,000 men for three years.

July 20.—Peach Tree Creek, Ga. ; f. 1,710 ; c. 4,796.

July 22.—Atlanta, Ga. ; f. 3,641 ; c. 8,499.

July 24.—Winchester, Va. ; f. 1,200 ; c. 600.

July 26-31.—Stoneman's raid to Macon, Ga. ; f. 1,000.

July 26-31.—McCook's raid to Lovejoy Station, Ga. ; f. 600.

July 28.—Atlanta, Ga., Ezra Chapel ; f. 700 ; c. 4,642.

July 30.—Mine explosion, Petersburg, Va. ; f. 4,008 ; c. 1,200.

Aug. 1-31.—Trenches before Petersburg, Va. ; f. 571.

Aug. 5-8.—Confederate flotilla, near Mobile, Ala., destroyed by Farragut, and Fort Gaines taken.

Aug. 14-18.—Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom Run, Va. ; f. 3,555 ; c. 1,100.

Aug. 18, 19, 21.—Six-Mile House, Weldon Railroad, Va. ; f. 4,543 ; c. 4,000.

Aug. 21.—Summit Point, Va. ; f. 600 ; c. 400.

Aug. 25.—Ream's Station, Va. ; f. 2,442 ; c. 1,500.

Aug. 31-Sept. 1.—Jonesboro, Ga. ; f. 1,149 ; c. 2,000.

May 5 to Sept. 8.—Campaign in Georgia, from Chattanooga, Tenn., to Atlanta ; f. 37,199.

Sept. 1.—Sherman occupies Atlanta.

Sept. 1—Oct. 30.—Trenches before Petersburg, Va. ; f. 1,804 ; c. 1,000.

Sept. 19.—Opequan, Winchester, Va. ; f. 4,990 ; c. 5,500.

Sept. 23.—Athens, Ala. ; f. 950 ; c. 30.

Sept. 24—Oct. 28.—Price's invasion of Missouri ; f. 506.

Sept. 28-30.—New Market Heights, Va. ; f. 2,429 ; c. 2,000.

- Sept. 30—Oct. 1.—Poplar Springs Church, Va.; f. 2,685; c. 900.
 Oct. 5.—Allatoona, Ga.; f. 706; c. 1,142.
 Oct. 19.—Cedar Creek, Va.; f. 5,995; c. 4,200.
 Oct. 19.—St. Albans, Vt., raid.
 Oct. 27.—Hatcher's Run, Va.; f. 1,902; c. 1,000.
 Oct. 27—28.—Fair Oaks, near Richmond, Va.; f. 1,303; c. 451.
 Nov. 8.—Abraham Lincoln re-elected President of the United States.
 Nov. 13.—Sherman begins his march from Atlanta to Savannah, Ga.
 Nov. 28.—Fort Kelly W. Va.; f. 700; c. 5.
 Nov. 30.—Franklin, Tenn.; f. 2,326; c. 6,252.
 Nov. 30.—Honey Hill, S. C.; f. 711.
 Dec. 6—9.—Deveaux's Neck, S. C.; f. 629; c. 400.
 Dec. 15—16.—Nashville, Tenn.; f. 2,140; c. 15,000.
 Dec. 19.—President calls for 300,000 more men.
 Dec. 21.—Sherman enters Savannah, Ga.

1865.

- Jan. 11.—Beverly, W. Va.; f. 608.
 Jan. 13—15.—Fort Fisher, N. C.; f. 955; c. 2,483.
 Feb. 5—7.—Dabney's Mills, Va.; f. 1,480; c. 1,200.
 March 8—10.—Wilcox's Bridge, N. C.; f. 1,101; c. 1,500.
 March 16.—Averysboro, N. C.; f. 554; c. 865.
 March 19—21.—Bentonville, N. C.; f. 1,646; c. 2,825.
 March 25.—Fort Steadman, Petersburg, Va.; f. 911; c. 2,681.
 March 25.—Petersburg, Va.; f. 1,176; c. 834.
 March 26—April 8.—Spanish Fort, Ala.; f. 795; c. 552.
 March 22—April 24.—Wilson's Raid from Chickasaw, Ala., to Macon, Ga.; f. 725; c. 8,020.
 March 31.—Boynton and White Oak Roads, Va.; f. 1,867; c. 1,235.
 April 1.—Five Forks, Va.; f. 884; c. 8,500.
 April 2.—Fall of Petersburg, Va.; f. 3,361; c. 3,000.
 April 2, 3.—Richmond evacuated and occupied by the Federal army.
 April 6.—Sailors' Creek, Va. (Sheridan overtakes and defeats Lee); f. 1,180; c. 7,000.
 April 6.—High Bridge, Va.; f. 1,041.
 April 7.—Farmville, Va.; f. 655.
 April 9.—Lee surrenders to Grant at Appomatox Court House; c. 26,000.
 April 9.—Fort Blakeley, Ala.; f. 629; c. 2,900.
 April 12.—Mobile, Ala. Evacuated by the Confederates.

April 14.—United States flag replaced on Fort Sumter, Charleston, S. C.

April 14.—President Lincoln assassinated in Ford's Theater, Washington, D. C., by Wilkes Booth, who escapes.

April 15.—President Lincoln dies at 7:30 a. m., Andrew Johnson sworn in as president.

April 26.—Confederate General Johnston surrenders with his army to Sherman; c. 29,924; Wilkes Booth captured and shot.

May 4.—Confederate Gen. Dick Taylor surrenders, near Mobile, Ala.; c. 10,000.

May 10.—Jefferson Davis captured at Irwinsville, Ga.

May 10.—Confederate Gen. Sam Jones surrenders; c. 8,000.

May 11.—Confederate Gen. Jeff Thompson surrenders; c. 7,454.

May 26.—Confederate Gen. Kirby Smith surrenders; c. 20,000.

The above list includes 149 engagements, in each of which the loss to the Union armies was over 500.

The total number of engagements chronicled by Captain Phisterer, in his book referred to, is 2,261.

SONGS AND POETRY OF THE WAR.

WHEN JOHNNY COMES MARCHING HOME.

P. S. GILMORE.

When Johnny comes marching home again, hurrah, hurrah !
We'll give him a hearty welcome then, hurrah, hurrah !
 The men will cheer, the boys will shout,
 The ladies they will all turn out,
And we'll all feel gay
 When Johnny comes marching home.

The old church-bell will peal with joy, hurrah, hurrah !
To welcome home our darling boy, hurrah, hurrah !
 The village lads and lasses say
 With roses they will strew the way,
And we'll all feel gay
 When Johnny comes marching home.

Get ready for the jubilee, hurrah, hurrah !
We'll give the hero three times three, hurrah, hurrah !
 The laurel wreath is ready now
 To place upon his loyal brow,
And we'll all feel gay
 When Johnny comes marching home.

Let love and friendship, on that day, hurrah, hurrah !
Their choicest treasures then display, hurrah, hurrah !
 And let each one perform some part
 To fill with joy the warrior's heart,
And we'll all feel gay
 When Johnny comes marching home.

APPENDIX.

JOHN BROWN'S BODY.

John Brown's body lies a-mouldering in the grave,
 John Brown's body lies a-mouldering in the grave,
 John Brown's body lies a-mouldering in the grave,
 But his soul is marching on!

Glory, glory, hallelujah!

Glory, glory, hallelujah!

Glory, glory, hallelujah!

His soul is marching on.

He's gone to be a soldier in the army of the Lord,
 He's gone to be a soldier in the army of the Lord,
 He's gone to be a soldier in the army of the Lord,
 But his soul is marching on!

Glory, etc.

John Brown's knapsack is strapped upon his back,
 John Brown's knapsack is strapped upon his back,
 John Brown's knapsack is strapped upon his back,
 And his soul is marching on!

Glory, etc.

His pet lambs will meet him on the way,
 His pet lambs will meet him on the way,
 His pet lambs will meet him on the way,
 As they go marching on!

Glory, etc.

They'll hang Jeff Davis on a sour apple tree,
 They'll hang Jeff Davis on a sour apple tree,
 They'll hang Jeff Davis on a sour apple tree,
 As they go marching on!

Glory, etc.

Now three rousing cheers for the Union,
 Now three rousing cheers for the Union,
 Now three rousing cheers for the Union,
 As we go marching on!

Glory, etc.

MARCHING ALONG.

WM. B. BRADBURY.

The army is gathering from near and from far ;
 The trumpet is sounding the call for the war ;
 For Grant is our leader—he 's gallant and strong ;
 We 'll gird on our armor and be marching along !

CHORUS : Marching along, we are marching along,
 Gird on the armor and be marching along ;
 For Grant is our leader—he 's gallant and strong ;
 For God and our Country, we are marching along !

The foe is before us in battle array,
 But let us not waver nor turn from the way !
 The Lord is our strength, and the Union's our song ;
 With courage and faith we are marching along !

CHORUS :

Our wives and our children we leave in your care ;
 We feel you will help them with sorrow to bear ;
 'T is hard thus to part, but we hope 't won't be long ;
 We 'll keep up our hearts as we 're marching along !

CHORUS :

We sigh for our country—we mourn for our dead !
 For them, now, our last drop of blood we will shed !
 Our cause is the right one—our foe 's in the wrong ;
 Then gladly we 'll sing as we 're marching along !

CHORUS :

The flag of our country is floating on high ;
 We 'll stand by that flag till we conquer or die !
 For Grant is our leader—he 's gallant and strong ;
 We 'll gird on our armor and be marching along !

CHORUS :

BATTLE HYMN OF THE REPUBLIC.

JULIA WARD HOWE.

Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord ;
 He is trampling out the vintage where the grapes of wrath are stored ;
 He hath loosed the fateful lightning of His terrible Swift Sword ;
 His truth is marching on.

I have seen Him in the watch-fires of a hundred circling camps ;
 They have builded Him an altar in the evening dews and damps ;
 I can read His righteous sentence by the dim and flaring lamps ;
 His day is marching on.

I have read a fiery gospel writ in burnish'd rows of steel ;
 "As ye deal with my contemnners, so with you my grace shall deal ;
 Let the Hero born of woman crush the serpent with his heel,
 Since God is marching on."

He has sounded forth the trumpet that shall never call retreat ;
 He is sifting out the hearts of men before His judgment seat ;
 Oh, be swift, my soul, to answer Him ! be jubilant my feet !
 Our God is marching on.

In the beauty of the lilies Christ was born across the Sea,
 With a glory in His bosom that transfigures you and me ;
 As He died to make men holy, let us die to make men free,
 While God is marching on.

 THE BATTLE CRY OF FREEDOM.

GEO. F. ROOT.

Yes, we'll rally round the flag, boys,
 We'll rally once again,
 Shouting the battle-cry of Freedom ;
 We will rally from the hillside,
 We will rally from the plain,
 Shouting the battle-cry of Freedom.

CHORUS: The Union forever! Hurrah, boys, hurrah !
 Down with the traitors, up with the stars ;
 While we rally 'round the flag, boys,
 Rally once again,
 Shouting the battle-cry of Freedom.

We are springing to the call
 Of our brothers gone before,
 Shouting the battle-cry of Freedom ;
 And we 'll fill the vacant ranks
 With a million freemen more,
 Shouting the battle-cry of Freedom.

CHORUS :

We will welcome to our number
 The loyal, true, and brave,
 Shouting the battle-cry of Freedom ;
 And although he may be poor,
 He shall never be a slave,
 Shouting the battle-cry of Freedom.

CHORUS :

We are springing to the call,
 From the East and from the West,
 Shouting the battle-cry of Freedom ;
 And we 'll hurl the rebel crew
 From the land we love the best,
 Shouting the battle-cry of Freedom.

CHORUS :

We are marching to the field, boys,
 Going to the fight,
 Shouting the battle-cry of Freedom ;
 And we 'll bear the glorious stars
 Of the Union and the Right,
 Shouting the battle-cry of Freedom.

CHORUS :

We 'll meet the rebel host, boys,
 With fearless hearts and true,
 Shouting the battle-cry of Freedom ;
 And we 'll show what Uncle Sam
 Has for loyal men to do,
 Shouting the battle-cry of Freedom.

CHORUS :

If we fall amid the fray, boys,
 We will face them to the last,
 Shouting the battle-cry of Freedom ;
 And our comrades brave shall hear us,
 As we are rushing past,
 Shouting the battle-cry of Freedom.

CHORUS :

Yes, for Liberty and Union
 We are springing to the fight,
 Shouting the battle-cry of Freedom ;
 And the Victory shall be ours,
 Forever rising in our might,
 Shouting the battle-cry of Freedom.

CHORUS :

ALL QUIET ALONG THE POTOMAC.

MRS. E. L. BEERS.

“ All quiet along the Potomac,” they say,
 “ Except now and then a stray picket
 Is shot, as he walks on his beat, to and fro,
 By a rifleman hid in the thicket ;
 ’Tis nothing, a private or two now and then
 Will not count in the news of the battle ;
 Not an officer lost—only one of the men,
 Moaning out, all alone, his death-rattle.”

All quiet along the Potomac to-night,
 Where the soldiers lie peacefully dreaming ;
 Their tents in the rays of the clear autumn moon,
 On the light of the watch-fires are gleaming.
 A tremulous sigh, as the gentle night wind
 Through the forest leaves softly is creeping ;
 While stars, up above, with their glittering eyes,
 Keep guard—for the army is sleeping.

There’s only the sound of the lone sentry’s tread,
 As he tramps from the rock to the fountain,
 And he thinks of the two in the low trundle-bed
 Far away in the cot on the mountain.

His musket falls slack—his face, dark and grim,
 Grows gentle with memories tender,
 As he mutters a prayer for the children asleep,
 For their mother—may Heaven defend her!

The moon seems to shine just as brightly as then,
 That night, when the love yet unspoken
 Leaped up to his lips—when low murmured vows
 Were pledged to be ever unbroken.
 Then drawing his sleeve roughly over his eyes,
 He dashes off tears that are welling,
 And gathers his gun closer up to its place,
 As if to keep down the heart-swelling.

He passes the fountain, the blasted pine tree—
 The footstep is lagging and weary ;
 Yet onward he goes, through the broad belt of light,
 Toward the shades of the forest so dreary.
 Hark! was it the night wind that rustled the leaves?
 Was it moonlight so suddenly flashing?
 It looked like a rifle . . . “Ha! Mary, good-by!”
 And the life-blood is ebbing and plashing.

All quiet along the Potomac to-night ;
 No sound save the rush of the river ;
 While soft falls the dew on the face of the dead—
 The picket's off duty forever!

SOMEBODY'S DARLING.

MARIE LACOSTE.

Into a ward of the white-washed walls,
 Where the dead and the dying lay,
 Wounded by bayonets, shells, and balls,
 Somebody's darling was borne one day,—
 Somebody's darling, so young and so brave.
 Wearing still on his pale, sweet face
 (Soon to be hid by the dust of the grave)
 The lingering light of his boyhood's grace.

Matted and damp are the curls of gold,
 Kissing the snow of that fair young brow ;
 Pale are the lips of delicate mould—
 Somebody's darling is dying now !
 Back from the beautiful, blue-veined face
 Brush every wandering silken thread !
 Cross his hands as a sign of grace—
 Somebody's darling is stiff and dead !

Kiss him once for *somebody's* sake ;
 Murmur a prayer, soft and low ;
 One bright curl from the cluster take—
 They were somebody's pride, you know.
 Somebody's hand hath rested there—
 Was it a mother's, soft and white ?
 And have the lips of a sister fair
 Been baptised in those waves of light ?

God knows best. He was somebody's love ;
 Somebody's heart enshrined him there ;
 Somebody wafted his name above,
 Night and morn, on the wings of prayer.
 Somebody wept when he marched away,
 Looking so handsome, brave, and grand ;
 Somebody's kiss on his forehead lay ;
 Somebody clung to his parting hand.

Somebody 's watching and waiting for him,
 Yearning to hold him again to her heart ;
 There he lies, with the blue eyes dim,
 And smiling, child-like lips apart !
 Tenderly bury the fair young dead,
 Pausing to drop on his grave a tear ;
 Carve on the wooden slab at his head :
 " Somebody's darling lies buried here ! "

MARCHING THROUGH GEORGIA.

Bring the good old bugle, boys ! We 'll sing another song,
 Sing it with the spirit that will start the world along—
 Sing it as we used to sing it, fifty thousand strong,
 While we were marching through Georgia.

CHORUS: "Hurrah! hurrah! we bring the jubilee!
 Hurrah! hurrah! the flag that makes you free!"
 So we sing the chorus from Atlanta to the sea,
 While we were marching through Georgia.

How the darkies shouted when they heard the joyful sound!
 How the turkeys gobbled, which our commissary found!
 How the sweet potatoes even started from the ground,
 While we were marching through Georgia.

CHORUS:

Yes, and there were Union men who wept with joyful tears,
 When they saw the honored flag they had not seen for years;
 Hardly could they be restrained from breaking off in cheers,
 While we were marching through Georgia.

CHORUS:

"Sherman's dashing Yankee boys will never reach the coast!"
 So the saucy rebels said, and 't was a handsome boast,
 Had they not forgot, alas, to reckon with the host,
 While we were marching through Georgia.

CHORUS:

So we made a thoroughfare for freedom and her train,
 Sixty miles in latitude—three hundred to the main;
 Treason fled before us, for resistance was in vain,
 While we were marching through Georgia.

CHORUS:

But the march is not yet finished, nor will we yet disband,
 While still a trace of treason remains to curse the land,
 Or any foe against the flag uplifts a threatening hand,
 For we've been marching through Georgia.

CHORUS:

When Right is in the White House, and Wisdom in her seat,
 The reconstructed senators and congressmen to greet,
 Why then we may stop marching, and rest our weary feet,
 For we've been marching through Georgia.

CHORUS:

KILLED AT THE FORD.

H. W. LONGFELLOW.

He is dead, the beautiful youth,
 The heart of honor, the tongue of truth,
 He, the light and life of us all,
 Whose voice was blithe as a bugle-call,
 Whom all eyes followed with one consent,
 The cheer of whose laugh, and whose pleasant word
 Hushed all murmurs of discontent.

Only last night, as we rode along,
 Down the dark of the mountain gap,
 To visit the picket-guard at the ford,
 Little dreaming of any mishap,
 He was humming the words of some old song :
 " Two red roses he had on his cap,
 And another he bore at the point of his sword."

Sudden and swift, a whistling ball
 Came out of the wood, and the voice was still ;
 Something I heard in the darkness fall,
 And for a moment my blood grew chill ;
 I spake in a whisper, as he who speaks
 In a room where some one is lying dead ;
 But he made no answer to what I said.

We lifted him up to his saddle again,
 And through the mire and the mist and the rain,
 Carried him back to the silent camp,
 And laid him as if asleep on his bed ;
 And I saw by the light of the surgeon's lamp
 Two white roses upon his cheeks,
 And one, just over his heart, blood-red !

And I saw in a vision how far and fleet
 That fatal bullet went speeding forth,
 Till it reached a town in the distant North,
 Till it reached a house in a sunny street,
 Till it reached a heart that ceased to beat
 Without a murmur, without a cry ;
 And a bell was tolled in that far-off town,
 For one who had passed from cross to crown,
 And the neighbors wondered that she should die.

TENTING ON THE OLD CAMP GROUND.

WALTER KITTREDGE.

We're tenting to-night on the old camp ground,
 Give us a song to cheer
 Our weary hearts, a song of home,
 And friends we love so dear.

CHORUS: Many are the hearts that are weary to-night,
 Wishing for the war to cease,
 Many are the hearts looking for the right,
 To see the dawn of peace.
 Tenting to-night, tenting to-night,
 Tenting on the old camp ground.

* We've been tenting to-night on the old camp ground,
 Thinking of days gone by,
 Of the loved ones at home that gave us the hand
 And the tear that said "good-by."

CHORUS:

We are tired of war on the old camp ground,
 Many are the dead and gone
 Of the brave and true who've left their homes,
 Others been wounded long.

CHORUS:

We've been fighting to-day on the old camp ground,
 Many are lying near:
 Some are dead, and some are dying,
 Many are in tears.

CHORUS. Many are the hearts that are weary to-night,
 Wishing for the war to cease,
 Many are the hearts looking for the right,
 To see the dawn of peace.
 Dying to-night, dying to-night,
 Tenting on the old camp ground,
 Dying on the old camp ground.

TRAMP! TRAMP! TRAMP!

In the prison cell I sit, thinking, mother dear, of you,
 And our bright and happy days so far away,
 And the tears they fill my eyes, spite of all that I can do,
 Though I try to cheer my comrades and be gay.

CHORUS: Tramp, tramp, tramp, the boys are marching,
 Cheer up, comrades, they will come;
 And beneath the starry flag we shall breathe the air again
 Of the freeland in our own beloved home.

In the battle-front we stood when their fiercest charge they made,
 And they swept us off, a hundred men or more;
 But before we reached their lines they were beaten back dismayed,
 And we heard the cry of vict'ry o'er and o'er.

CHORUS: Tramp, tramp, tramp, etc.

So within the prison cell we are waiting for the day
 That shall come to open wide the iron door,
 And the hollow eye grows bright, and the poor heart almost gay,
 As we think of seeing home and friends once more.

CHORUS: Tramp, tramp, tramp, etc.

 KINGDOM COMING.

Say, darkeys, hab you seen de massa
 Wid de muffstas on his face,
 Go long de road some time dis mornin'
 Like he gwine to leab de place?
 He seen a smoke, way up de ribber
 Whar de Linkum gunboats lay;
 He took his hat an' lef' berry sudden,
 An' I spec he 's run away!

CHORUS: De massa run, ha! ha!
 De darkeys stay, ho! ho!
 It mus' be now de kingdom coming,
 An' de year of Jubilo!

He six foot one way, two foot tudder,
An' he weigh tree hundred pound,
His coat so big he could n't pay de tailor,
An' it won't go half way round.
He drill so much dey call him cap'an,
An' he get so drefful tann'd,
I spec he try an' fool dem yankees,
For to tink he 's contraband.

CHORUS :

De oberseer he make us trouble,
An' he dribe us round a spell ;
We lock him up in de smoke-house cellar,
Wid the key trown in de well.
De whip is lost, de han'cuff broken,
But de massa 'll hab his pay ;
He 's ol' enough, big enough, ought to know better
Dan to went an' run away.

CHORUS.

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