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HISTORY
OF THE
NEW HAMPSHIRE SURGEONS
IN THE
WAR OF REBELLION

By Granville J. Conn, A. M., M. D.

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DEDICATION.

To the State of New Hampshire and to the surviving Comrades of the War of the Rebellion, as well as to the descendants of those deceased, aye, even "unto the third and fourth generation," this volume is most respectfully dedicated by the Author.

PREFACE.

As the compiler of the sketches which are comprised in this work, I have been under great obligations to comrades that are living and to the friends of those deceased. They were self-sacrificing patriots. I have made a great effort that people of New Hampshire should have something in memoriam of the professional attainments of those who so gallantly responded when their services were needed to care for the sick and wounded. While president of the New Hampshire Medical Society, one of the noble men from New Hampshire said during that gloomy period of the war in 1863:

“Our country is under a cloud, dark and portentous. A great and powerful portion of this nation is in wicked rebellion against the flag raised by our fathers after years of suffering and the spending of millions of treasure. No hour so gloomy has it ever been the misfortune of this people to endure. Is the sun of our glory about to go down forever and leave the worshippers of Liberty no gleam of light? Can it be that the future historian shall write our rise, progress and downfall as not occupying the space of ninety years? And have we as medical men nothing to do in this great struggle for national existence, but to stand by in silence, or at most to look after the sick and wounded? Gentlemen, the founders of this society were patriots as well as physicians. They helped achieve our independence. They witnessed the dreadful agonies of the colonies and welcomed the birth of a nation. The first president of our society, who was also one of its founders, was the first person who voted for the Declaration of Independence and the second man who signed it. The blood of the heroes of the Revolution has never ceased to circulate in this organization. It is in this society to-day. There

has never been a more patriotic and loyal body of men in any state nor one that has done more for the commonwealth. They have been the watchful guardians of the liberties of the people, the friends of true religion, zealous in the cause of education, and in all great movements for securing the happiness and prosperity of the state. That our profession has done its duty, every battlefield from Bunker Hill to Vicksburg attests. Let the thousands now ministering to the sick and wounded on the Potomac, in the Dismal Swamp, on the rice plantations of the Carolinas, in the everglades of Florida, and the stagnant bayous of the murky Mississippi, tell of the untiring devotion of our craft to their country and their calling.”

The unbounded faith of the writer of the above has been more than verified in the new Union, which more than ever before knows no North, no South, neither East nor West, thus verifying the words of the great expounder of the Constitution, the Union is for all, and one and inseparable. To-day the North, the South, the East and the West are prospering as never before.

To my stenographer, Miss Lull, who for ten years so faithfully took charge of this work, I should be remiss if I did not give honorable mention.

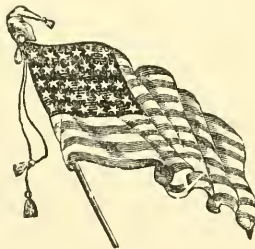
In the compilation of this work General Ayling's *Register* has been of great service as giving the last known residence, yet in many of the towns I had some friend who would at once take up the subject and find some good friend of the comrade that would give the key to the situation. The dates, parentage and family history have generally been given by the comrade himself or by some member of his family; others have been traced by reference to college necrology as well as the college catalogue. Some regimental histories were consulted with much satisfaction, others seem to have forgotten about their medical officers beyond the fact that their names were on the roster at the end of the volume. So much the more need of a medical and surgical history of the War of the Rebellion for New Hampshire.

There are a few about whom, after nearly ten years' research, I have failed to find any information and it is probably true others may have been omitted because unknown to me as well as to General Ayling. It is true I have introduced many into these sketches whose record is not to be found in General Ayling's *Register*, but this volume is of later date, and then his record did not embrace contract surgeons. Yet some of these men did valiant service in the war, were detailed to various army corps and suffered the same privations as commissioned officers. Therefore their patriotism and courage, their endurance under adverse circumstances, should receive recognition by the citizens of the state, notwithstanding the officers and soldiers at the time of their employment considered that branch of the service somewhat equivocal.

Another class which I have considered worthy of mention were enlisted men who did full duty during their term of service and afterwards made the profession of medicine their life's work. Many of them became prominent among their fellows, and all were truly beloved by the public, wherever located, always being true exponents of all the old flag symbolizes,—the flag whose world-wide significance is "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

GRANVILLE P. CONN, M. D.

CONCORD, N. H.. September 20, 1906.



ABSTRACT OF THE HISTORY

OF THE

FIRST NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

By STEPHEN G. ABBOTT, *Chaplain.*

“When President Lincoln called for 75,000 men for three months to suppress the Rebellion, New Hampshire responded with an alacrity unsurpassed by any of the states. The proclamation was issued the 15th of April, 1861. Enlisting stations were immediately improvised, and between the seventeenth and the thirtieth not less than 2,004 men were enrolled.

“The residue, after filling the First Regiment, were given their choice to enlist in the Second Regiment, or serve out their time of three months as the garrison of Fort Constitution at Portsmouth harbor. Four hundred and ninety-six enlisted in the Second Regiment, and the remainder were sent to Fort Constitution.

“The First Regiment rendezvoused at Concord, on the fair grounds of the Merrimack County Agricultural Society on the east side of Merrimack river, the camp being christened ‘Camp Union.’ But a few days passed before the material of the regiment was crystalized into a completely appointed and equipped organization. A contract for fifteen army wagons and one hospital ambulance was placed with the firm of Lewis Downing & Son, of Concord. A supply of horses, averaging in cost \$125, was speedily purchased, and the contract for harnesses was filled by James R. Hill, of Concord. So well, thoroughly, and expeditiously was this work performed, that on the fourteenth day of May, just fifteen days after his appoint-

ment, Quartermaster Batchelder informed the colonel that the regiment was uniformed, armed and equipped, and field transportation for tents, baggage and supplies was ready."

* * * * *

"The regiment arrived in New York May 26, where it was received by four hundred and fifty citizens, all sons of New Hampshire, and presented by them with an elegant silk flag.

"The regiment arrived in Baltimore on May 27, and marched through the city to the Camden station to the tune of 'Yankee Doodle,' the first national air played in the streets of the city after the passage of the Massachusetts Sixth.

"The regiment arrived in Washington at 1.30 o'clock a. m., May 28, and in the morning marched to 'Kalorama,' their camping ground, named 'Camp Cameron.' It was reviewed from the porch of the White House by the president, who soon after sent a special message to the camp to inform the colonel that his was the best appointed regiment that had thus far come into Washington."

* * * * *

"July 3 the regiment marched to the Monocacy, eight miles, where it spent the Fourth, naming the locality 'Camp Goodwin.' On the fifth the regiment marched to Point of Rocks, six miles, giving the camp the name of 'Camp Berry.' From this point the tents and unnecessary baggage were sent to Frederick, Md., and the regiment resumed its march to Williamsport, passing through Sharpsburg and Sandy Hook, opposite Harper's Ferry, arriving at that place July 7, twenty-four miles from Point of Rocks.

"The next morning the brigade marched for Martinsburg, Va., twelve miles, arriving there about noon of the same day, where it joined the Army of the Shenandoah, under the command of General Patterson, making an army of about 25,000.

"The approaching battle of Bull Run rendered it eminently important that General Johnston should be intercepted and prevented from joining in the engagement. This work was entrusted to General Patterson, but, for reasons which may

never be explained, instead of receiving in the morning marching orders, it was suddenly decided that there should be no movement until further orders. A subsequent investigation of the matter resulted in the supersedure of General Paterson by General N. P. Banks."

* * * * *

"On the twenty-eighth of July the First Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers moved across the river and went into camp. On the second day of August their term of enlistment expired, and they made no delay in embarking on board the cars for home. They were paid off and mustered out, mostly on the ninth of August, and discharged at Concord.

"The First Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers did no fighting, excepting the exchange of shots at intervals for two days across the river at Conrad's Ferry. In this affray none of our men were hit. The rebels admit one captain and two privates killed and about twelve wounded. The regiment, however, did a large amount of guard duty, a service which, though unattended with much *éclat*, may have accomplished as great good as a victory on the field of blood and carnage. The regiment did faithfully all that was required of it.

"The First Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry was attached to the Department of Washington May 27, 1861; to the Seventh Brigade, Third Division, Department of Pennsylvania, July 10, 1861.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel	MASON W. TAPPAN.
Lieutenant-Colonel	THOMAS J. WHIPPLE.
Major	AARON F. STEVENS.
Adjutant	ENOCH Q. FELLOWS.
Quartermaster	RICHARD N. BATCHELDER.
Paymaster	MOSES K. HAZELTON.
Surgeon	ALPHEUS B. CROSBY, M. D.
Assistant-Surgeon	HENRY C. SHAW, M. D.
Chaplain	STEPHEN G. ABBOTT.

FIRST NEW HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT.

ALPHEUS B. CROSBY, M. D.,

Hanover, N. H.

(1 N. H. V.)

CROSBY, ALPHEUS B. F. and S.; b. Gilmanton; age 29; res. Hanover; app. Apr. 30, '61; must. in May 2, '61, as Surg.; must. out Aug. 9, '61. See Miscel. Organizations. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 7.)

(Miscellaneous Organizations.)

CROSBY, ALPHEUS B. U. S. V.; b. Gilmanton; age 29; res. Hanover; app. Maj. and Surg. Sept. 5, '61; resigned June 30, '62. Died Aug. 9, '77, Hanover. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 1041.)

Alpheus Benning Crosby was born in Gilmanton, N. H., February 22, 1832. He was a son of Dixie Crosby, and grandson of Dr. Asa Crosby, all New Hampshire men, and while here we lose the professional thread of the ancestral line, we find that his great-grandfather was a soldier,—first, in the old French and Indian War, and later as an officer in the Revolutionary army, commanding a company in Colonel Reed's New Hampshire regiment, in which, together with two of his older sons, he did noble service at Bunker Hill. "Tracing the line of succession still further, through four more generations of New England's strong-armed, strong-willed sons, we reach at length their pioneer, Simon Crosby, who in 1635, with his wife Ann, left Lancashire, and, crossing in the good ship 'Susan and Ellyn,' settled, at the age of twenty-six, in Cambridge, Mass."

* * * * *

"When Dr. Ben, as he was familiarly called by all who knew him intimately, was six years of age, his father received an appointment to the chair of surgery of Dartmouth College, as the successor of R. D. Muzzey; the Crosby family left Gilmanton and ever after resided in Hanover. It was an ideal home. What that home implies, those of us who remember the Crosby mansion as a 'House Beautiful' among the 'Delec-

table Mountains' of the river border, need not now be reminded. Whether we sought it as strangers and pilgrims, or as social visitors; as students, or as office boys; as invalids, seeking kind words and quick relief, or as friends, privileged to go in and out, in all the delightful confidence of the household,—our recollection of it brings the same throb of pleasure. The picture of that country home, with its fair surroundings and embellishments; its quiet dooryard, shaded with elms and horse-chestnuts; its ever-open door, to the call of hospitable or professional claim; its threshold, trodden by more distinguished feet, perhaps, than any single portal in the state; its crowds of visitors; its social and family gatherings; its daily music of conversation and merriment, all make that dear old homestead a dream of delight to him who whiled away the summer hours of life's morning under its shadow; a very Mecca to those who under its roof-tree began their professional pilgrimage, and a shrine of sweet memories to us all."

* * * * *

He was graduated from the classical department of Dartmouth College in 1853, and at once commenced his medical studies in the office of his father, who was professor of surgery in the medical department of Dartmouth College. He attended lectures both at Dartmouth and at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City, and served for one year as an interne in the United States Marine Hospital, at Chelsea, Mass., and was graduated from Dartmouth Medical College in the class of 1856.

"At the outbreak of the Rebellion, in 1861, he was appointed surgeon of the First Regiment of New Hampshire Volunteers for three months' service. This being concluded, he was at once commissioned as brigade surgeon of United States Volunteers, and soon after appointed to the rank of medical director, serving as such on the staffs, successively, of Generals Stone, Casey, Sedgwick and Peck. His army service was marked by the same strong individuality, the same resolute activity, the same executive talent, which we have seen

stamped upon the boy and the youth. Added to all these other qualities, was that same genial humanity which made friends of everyone. His brother officers trusted him, depended upon him, and loved him. The private soldiers idolized him, for they saw his quick and constant sympathy for them, and knew that his large and loving heart embraced them all in its tender care, always seeking their comfort and well-being, whether in camp or in the field.”

* * * * *

As might be expected of a man having such marked individuality, his was a noble record of army service, and through him to New Hampshire belongs the credit of having erected the first complete military hospital on the modern “pavilion plan” that was built during the War of the Rebellion. In a paper presented to the New Hampshire Medical Society, entitled “A Lost Art in Surgery,” is found the following description of this hospital from his own pen:

“In the summer of 1861, being the first year of our civil war, I was assigned as division surgeon to the staff of General Charles P. Stone, then commanding a corps of observation at Poolesville, Md. As we were thirty-six miles from Washington, and as the general hospitals in that city were at the time crude and unsatisfactory, I conceived the idea of establishing a division hospital on the ground, and so retain for care and treatment both our sick and wounded.

“In August, 1861, I made a communication to Surgeon Tripler, who was the medical director of the army, at Washington, submitting my plan for the construction of a hospital, and asking for the necessary lumber, doors, windows, etc., with which to construct it. The plan was approved; my requisitions were endorsed, and the necessary materials furnished. The work was completed, and on the twenty-first of October, the day on which the battle of Ball’s Bluff took place, we were ready to receive the wounded from that ill-fated engagement. This hospital was built essentially on what is now known as the pavilion plan, though I was at the time ignorant of the action

which the sanitary commission was taking in the same direction. I have recently learned that the sanitary commission made a communication to the government in July, 1861, advocating the use of pavilion hospitals, and in October following,—about the time my hospital was completed and occupied,—secured an order for the construction of a hospital on the pavilion plan. I have given these details, because from them it appears that my own hospital was built and occupied before any of those suggested by the sanitary commission, and, so far as I know, was the first hospital of the kind erected during the war.”

* * * * *

“On the 26th of July, 1862, Dr. Crosby was united in marriage with Miss Mildred Grassell Smith, a native of Alabama, and daughter of Dr. William R. Smith, who was afterwards, and until his death in 1875, a resident of Galveston, Texas.”

Children, three: Mildred, Dixi and W. Pierce.

Dr. Crosby resigned from the United States service the day preceding his marriage, and in the autumn of the same year was appointed adjunct professor of surgery in Dartmouth Medical College.

“In 1865, he was invited to the chair of surgery in the University of Vermont, and in the same year to a similar chair in the University of Michigan. Both these positions he accepted and ably filled for several years.”

In 1870, on the resignation of his father, he was appointed to the chair of surgery in Dartmouth, and also delivered a course of surgical lectures in the medical department of Bowdoin College, Maine, the same year. He also held appointments in surgery and surgical anatomy in the Long Island Medical College, the New York University, and also in Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York City.

Prof. Henry E. Parker of Dartmouth College, chaplain of the Second N. H. Vols., with much force and feeling, remarked on the day of Dr. Crosby’s burial: “It is no small encomium

for any man, when the place where he has grown up, and in which he has spent both his earlier and riper years, has no recollection of him other than what is to his praise.”

In closing this sketch, the writer desires to acknowledge his obligation to Dr. J. Whitney Barstow, resident physician of Sanford Hall Asylum, New York, for facts relative to Surgeon Crosby in his memorial address before the New Hampshire Medical Society.

Dr. Barstow only echoed the feelings of the profession throughout the state and New England, when he spoke of his college classmate and professional friend in the following language:

“His sun was then in its zenith; he had climbed easily the ladder of professional fame, and stood in the full glory of mature manhood. A few days later the tidings reached us, unwarned, that that sun had gone down suddenly at midday, and left us stunned and blinded by the shock, as when the bolt from heaven drops from a clear sky and rends the oak at our very threshold.”

Dr. Crosby died in Hanover, August 9, 1877.

HENRY C. SHAW, M. D.

Hanover, N. H.

SHAW, HENRY C. F. and S.; b. Waitsfield, Vt.; age 28; res. Hanover; app. April 30, '61; must. in May 2, '61, as Asst. Surg.; must. out Aug. 9, '61. Died Sept. 7, '62, Alexandria, Va., while a member of 5 Vt. Inf. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 19.)

The above is the record from Adjutant-General Ayling's office and is supplemented by the following memorial record in the history of Waitsfield, Vt., which was prepared by Rev. A. B. Dascomb.

“Went out from this town as assistant surgeon of the First New Hampshire Regiment. Serving out his time, which was three months, he returned, and again went into the army; served as assistant surgeon in the Fifth Vermont Regiment,

and died of fever at Alexandria, Va., September 7, 1862, at the age of thirty years. His remains were brought home for interment."

The general catalogue of Dartmouth College shows that Dr. Shaw was graduated from the medical department in the class of 1858. Dr. William Child, of the class of 1857, says that Dr. Shaw remained at Hanover as an assistant to Dr. Ben Crosby, and was residing in Hanover at the time the First Regiment was called for, and was commissioned, at the same time as Surgeon Crosby, as assistant surgeon of the First New Hampshire (three months) Volunteers. From the record of the Fifth Vermont Regiment, it appears that Dr. Shaw was commissioned assistant surgeon in that regiment in a few days after being mustered out of the First New Hampshire, and probably went immediately to the front with the regiment. He seems to have been a young man of ability and to have attracted the attention of his superior officers. The brigade surgeon under whom he served, Dr. Henry James of Waterbury, Vt., says: "I have seldom met a young man to whom I was more strongly attracted. He was a fine-looking, symmetrically proportioned, agile and healthy man, with a clean, intelligent face, a remarkably pleasing address, and had the manners of a cultivated gentleman."

It seems that Dr. Shaw was taken ill about the close of the seven days' fight on the Peninsula, and was sent with others to Alexandria on a transport, and died there September 7, 1862.

ABSTRACT OF THE HISTORY OF THE SECOND NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

BY HON. MARTIN A. HAYNES of Lakeport,
Historian of Second Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry.

“A large proportion of the original members of the Second Regiment were enlisted for three months’ service under President Lincoln’s first call, many of them among the earliest recruits in April, 1861. But early in May, while the regiment was still in camp at Portsmouth, orders were received from the war department to send no more three months’ troops. Most of the men thereupon enlisted for three years, this second muster by companies dating from June 1 to 8. The regiment left Portsmouth June 20, 1861, arriving at Boston on the same day, and at New York on the twenty-first, receiving tremendous ovations from the Sons of New Hampshire and the local authorities.

“The regiment arrived in Washington on the afternoon of the twenty-third, and was brigaded with the First and Second Rhode Island and the Seventy-first New York, the brigade commander being Col. Ambrose E. Burnside. This constituted the Second Brigade of Hunter’s Division, and opened the fight at the first Bull Run battle, July 21. Colonel Marston was severely wounded here, and the regiment’s loss was reported as seven killed, fifty-six wounded, forty-six missing.”

This shows that but little time was lost before the surgical corps was in actual service.

In the compilation of the surgical history of the Second Regiment, I have taken the liberty to include something of the work and character of Miss Harriet P. Dame, whose faithful service deserves a place with that of the medical and surgical staff.

Hon. Martin A. Haynes, the historian, says: "Any sketch of the Second Regiment would be incomplete without mention of Miss Harriet Patience Dame, the faithful army nurse." I therefore take the liberty to place her record with that of the surgical corps of the Second New Hampshire Regiment, with whom she so faithfully followed in their career the fortunes of war. Her work was ever present, and even when a prisoner, she most kindly gave her attention to the wounded of the enemy, thereby showing she had "malice toward none, but with charity for all," she became a faithful exponent of Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty.

In 1891, a number of young ladies in Nashua, desiring to perpetuate the memory and history of their fathers and brothers, organized a society under the National Association Daughters of Veterans, for the Department of New Hampshire, and with the spirit of loyalty and patriotism remembered that true nurse, whose devotion to the Second Regiment was conspicuous during the entire four years of the war, and Tent 1 bears the name of Harriet P. Dame.

The Second New Hampshire Volunteers was attached to and joined the Department of Washington, June 23, 1861; Hooker's Brigade, Army of the Potomac, August 12, 1861; First Brigade, Hooker's Division, Army of the Potomac, October 3, 1861; First Brigade, Second Division, Third Army Corps, March 16, 1862; Department of the East, March 3, 1863; Casey's Division, Twenty-second Army Corps, May 27, 1863; Third Brigade, Second Division, Third Army Corps, June 14, 1863; District of St. Mary's, Department of Virginia and North Carolina, July, 1863; Second Brigade, Second Division, Eighteenth Army Corps, April 23, 1864; Eighteenth Army Corps (Corps Headquarters), June, 1864; First Brigade, First Division, Eighteenth Army Corps, August 13, 1864; Department of Virginia and North Carolina, September 1, 1864; Third Brigade, First Division, Eighteenth Army Corps, October 7, 1864; Third Brigade, Third Division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps, December 2, 1864; First Inde-

pendent Brigade, Twenty-fourth Army Corps, July 10, 1865; Sub-district of Essex, District Northeast Virginia, Department of Virginia, August, 1865.

The following is a list of the engagements in which the Second Regiment took part, and gives some idea of the work done by the medical and surgical corps:

- Bull Run, Va., July 21, 1861.
- Siege of Yorktown, Va., April 11 to May 4, 1862.
- Williamsburg, Va., May 6, 1862.
- Skirmish at Fair Oaks, Va., June 23, 1862.
- Oak Grove, Va., June 25, 1862.
- Skirmish near Fair Oaks, Va., June 28, 1862.
- Peach Orchard, Va., June 29, 1862.
- Glendale, Va., June 30, 1862.
- Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, August 5, 1862.
- Kettle Run, Va., August 27, 1862.
- Bull Run (second), August 29, 1862.
- Chantilly, Va., September 1, 1862.
- Fredericksburg, Va., December 14, 1862.
- Gettysburg, Penn., July 2, 1863.
- Wapping Heights, Va., July 23, 1863.
- Swift Creek, Va., May 9, 1864.
- Drewry's Bluff, Va., May 16, 1864.
- Cold Harbor, Va., June 1-9, 1864.
- Port Walthall, Va., June 16, 1864.
- Petersburg, Va., August 18 to September 1, 1864.
- Reconnoissance near Williamsburg road, Va., October 27, 1864.
- Richmond, Va., occupation of, April 3, 1865.

SURGEONS.

GEORGE H. HUBBARD, M. D., JAMES M. MERROW, M. D.,
 WILLIAM P. STONE, M. D.

SECOND NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS.

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ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

GEORGE P. GREELEY, M. D. WILLIAM P. STONE, M. D.,
 (not mustered, see 4th Reg.), WILLIAM G. STARK,
 JAMES M. MERROW, M. D., SYLVANUS BUNTON, M. D.
 OSCAR WORTHLEY, M. D., (see 7th Reg.),
 WILLARD C. KEMPTON, M. D.

REGIMENTAL NURSE.

HARRIET P. DAME.

SECOND NEW HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT.

GEORGE HARRIS HUBBARD, M. D.
 Lansingburg, N. Y.

(2 N. H. V.)

HUBBARD, GEORGE H. F. and S.; b. Hopkinton; age 37; res. Manchester; app. Surg. May 3, '61; not must.; resigned appointment June 3, '62; re-app. June 4, '61; must. in June 10, '61; disch. Sept. 30, '61. See Miscel. Organizations. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 59.)

(Miscel. Organizations.)

HUBBARD, GEORGE H. U. S. V.; b. Hopkinton; age 37; res. Manchester; app. Major and Surg. Sept. 30, '61; disch. Oct. 7, '65; Bvt. Lt. Col., U. S. V., to date Oct. 6, '65, for faithful and meritorious services. Died Jan. 19, '76, Lansingburg, N. Y. See 2 N. H. V. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 1056.)

Surgeon Hubbard was born in Hopkinton, N. H., June 8, 1823, and was the son of John and Lucy (Kimball) Hubbard. His preliminary education was received in the public schools and at academies in New London, Hopkinton, N. H., and Lowell, Mass. He commenced the study of medicine in 1840 with Dr. Davis of Sutton, N. H., and continued the same with Professors Henry H. Childs, Alonzo Clark, Charles Dewey, B. Rush Palmer, Elisha Bartlett and Edwin M. Morse, at Woodstock, Vt. At this period they were considered peers in the profession with those of any schools in the coun-

try. Surgeon Hubbard was graduated from the Vermont Medical College in 1845. First located in Bradford, N. H., where he remained for four years; was in East Washington, N. H., five years; Manchester, N. H., from 1855 to 1861, when his patriotism led him to sacrifice private interest to endure the hardships of campaign life in the field. After the war he located in Lansingburg, N. Y., from 1864 to the time of his death in 1876.

He was a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society, of the New York Medical Society, of the Rensselaer County Medical Society, of which he was once the president. From 1855 until he entered the army he was editor of the New Hampshire Journal of Medicine. He was a Sir Knight in the Masonic fraternity.

He was appointed surgeon of the Second New Hampshire Volunteers June 3, 1861, and September 30, 1861, was appointed brigade surgeon of the United States Volunteers, and assigned to Burnside's Division of the Army of the Potomac. Afterwards, he became medical director for the district of Northern Missouri, surgeon in charge of general hospital at Tipton, Mo.; surgeon in charge of the hospital steamer "Louisiana"; chief surgeon of the third division, district of West Tennessee; chief surgeon of the second division of the Army of Tennessee; chief surgeon of sixth division of the Army of Tennessee; chief surgeon of the United States general hospital at Paducah, Ky.; medical director of the Army of the Frontier; medical director of the district of Southwest Missouri; medical director of the frontier of Arkansas; medical director of the Army of Arkansas, and finally medical director commanding the United States army general hospital at Troy, N. Y., where he was mustered out of the service, and at the conclusion of the war settled in Lansingburg, taking immediately a leading position in the profession and securing a good practice.

Surgeon Hubbard was in the first battle of Bull Run, at Pittsburgh Landing, Prairie Grove and Moscow, Ark.; also at Prairie d'Arm and Jenkins' Ferry, Ark. He

was made brevet lieutenant-colonel, U. S. V., October 6, 1865, and was mustered out of the United States service October 13, 1865.

In 1868, the honorary degree of master of arts was conferred upon him by Dartmouth College.

Dr. H. B. Whiton of Troy, N. Y., reported to the New York State Medical Society as follows: "Dr. Hubbard's death was a shock to the community. He had received quite a serious cut on the left knee from a fall in getting out of a horse-car. Sewing it up himself, he continued with his usual energy to visit patients for several days. Inflammation, the formation of pus, blood poisoning and heart clot were the results of this imprudence. Dr. Hubbell of Troy, in connection with his former assistant, Dr. Rice, gave him their untiring care and skillful attention.

"Dr. Hubbard was a physician all through. His enthusiasm for his profession was something remarkable. He was always on the alert for information. I do not find that his early opportunities for education were more than ordinary, but we do know that few of the many who had all these surpassed him in the accuracy and extent of his attainments. A man more prompt to keep an engagement I never knew. Who else might delay a consultation or operation, he could ever be relied upon for council or assistance. His loss is deeply felt by the community and profession. He will live in the memory of his associates as a generous, high-minded man, an enlightened and progressive physician.

"He leaves a widow and one son who will always have the sympathy of the community for their great loss."

Married, September 26, 1844, to Sally W. Jones of Bradford, N. H.

Children: George J., Lucy A., Mary L., Harry and Florence M.

JAMES M. MERROW, M. D.

MERROW, JAMES M. F. and S.; b. Newfield, Me.; age 32; res. Rollinsford; app. June 10, '61; must. in June 10, '61, as Asst. Surg.; app. Surg. Oct. 2, '61; must. out June 21, '64. Died 1870, Newfield, Me. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 70.)

Surgeon Merrow was the son of Joseph and Lucy (Davis) Merrow, and was born in Newfield, in the county of York, Me., in 1835. His preliminary education was received in the common schools and at Parsonsfield Seminary and Limerick Academy, Maine. His professional education commenced in 1855 under the direction of his brother, Augustus D. Merrow, M. D., then located in the practice of medicine at Acton, Me., and is now located in Freedom, N. H. (since deceased). This was continued under the direction of Prof. E. R. Peaslee of New York, and at the medical department of Bowdoin College, from which Surgeon Merrow was graduated M. D. in the class of 1858. He located in the practice of medicine at Salmon Falls, N. H., where he remained for two years. He was appointed assistant surgeon of the Second Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers June 10, 1861, and was promoted to surgeon of the same regiment October 2, 1861. Later he was detailed to act as brigade surgeon, and at one time served as medical director with the corps under General Butler. He was mustered out June 21, 1864, and returned to his native town, Newfield, Me., and located in the practice of his profession. His health was very much impaired, and in 1867, in company with his uncle, Joseph B. Davis, went to Florida and purchased a plantation, where he remained for two years. No improvement in his health occurring, he returned to Newfield, Me., and died in that town January 10, 1870, about thirty-five years of age.

His biographer says of him :

“He was possessed of a very quick, active mind, keen perceptions, bold without rashness and daring without recklessness, united with ingenuity and ready adaptability of means to ends, which made him a surgeon of unusual skill and a medical practitioner of enviable repute.

“His early death was a great loss and a cause of sincere sadness and regret, not only to his immediate family and those more distantly connected by ties of consanguinity, but to the citizens of the different towns where his worth was so well known and so highly appreciated.”

WILLIAM PAYSON STONE, M. D.

Danbury, N. H.

STONE, WILLIAM P. F. and S.; age 53; res. Danbury; app. Asst. Surg. Oct. 22, '62; must. in Oct. 28, '62; must. out June 21, '64; app. Surg. July 6, '64; must. in Aug. 5, '64; must. out Dec. 19, '65. Died 1872, Danbury. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 87.)

Martin A. Haynes, historian of the Second New Hampshire Regiment, gives Dr. Stone's death as the 16th of October, 1872, at Burke, N. Y.

E. S. Stearns' History of Ashburnham, Mass., page 469, gives the following regarding Surgeon Stone:

“Dr. William P. Stone, son of David and Lydia (Perkins) Stone and a brother of Rev. Benjamin P. Stone, D. D., late of Concord, N. H., was born in Reading, Vt., July 23, 1809. A few years after this date the family removed from Reading to Enosburg, Vt. Dr. Stone graduated at Dartmouth Medical School in 1835 and came to this town (Ashburnham, Mass.) in 1837, where he was successfully employed eight years. From the first he was well received. Beneath a modest and unassuming manner, there was no failure in the discovery of an intelligent mind and a faithful and competent physician. He had many friends and no enemies. In the spring of 1845 he removed to Boston, and previous to 1850 he removed to Danbury, N. H., where he remained several years. In October, 1862, he was commissioned assistant surgeon of the Second New Hampshire Volunteers, and was promoted to surgeon of this regiment July 6, 1864. He remained in the service until the regiment was mustered out December 19, 1865.

Soon after the war he removed from Danbury to Westminster, Vt., where he continued the practice of his profession a few years."

Hon. Martin A. Haynes, historian of the Second New Hampshire Regiment, page 28, says of Dr. Stone:

"Dr. Stone was a physician of ripe years and experience in practice in Danbury, who joined the regiment as assistant surgeon in October, 1862. He was mustered out with the original members in June, 1864, but was recommissioned as surgeon in July, rejoining the regiment in August, and remained until the full regiment was mustered out in 1865."

For many years he was the only physician in Danbury, N. H., and was highly esteemed as a citizen and received the confidence of the people as a physician. He held many offices of trust while a resident of that town and was a prominent member of the Congregational Church. In 1849 Dr. Stone became a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society.

Was twice married.

OSCAR WORTHLEY, M. D.

Lancaster, N. H.

WORTHLEY, OSCAR. F. and S.; b. Washington, Vt.; age 34; res. Stewartstown; app. Asst. Surg. Dec. 4, '61; must. in Dec. 5, '61; resigned Sept. 17, '62. Died July 28, 1890, Lancaster. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 96.)

Surgeon Worthley was born in Washington, Orange county, Vt., August 10, 1831, and was the son of Samuel and Sallie (Gilman) Worthley. His preliminary education was received in the public schools and at Lancaster Academy, New Hampshire. He commenced his professional studies with Dr. Albert Winch of Whitefield, N. H., and continued with Dr. John W. Barney of Lancaster, subsequently at Concord, N. H.; attended medical lectures at the Vermont Medical College in Woodstock, Vt., and subsequently at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, and was graduated from

the Vermont Medical College. He located in the practice of medicine at Stewartstown, N. H., subsequently was at Colebrook and Lancaster, N. H.

He was appointed, December 4, 1861, assistant surgeon of the famous Second New Hampshire Volunteers, which was commanded by Gen. Gilman Marston. His service was mostly in the Peninsula campaign. The regiment passed a portion of the winter of 1861 and '62 at Budd's Ferry, Md.; came to Washington and went to Yorktown, Va., the first of April, 1862, where it joined Heintzelman's third corps and was engaged in the battle of Williamsburg. The last of May the Second was at Fair Oaks, and June 28 at Savage Station, also at Glendale. It is understood that Surgeon Worthley became disabled from exposure to malarial influences during this Peninsula campaign, and he resigned and was discharged, disabled, September 17, 1862. He never fully recovered his health and died July 28, 1890, at Lancaster.

He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Grand Army of the Republic, and surgeon of the Grand Army post in Lancaster until his death.

Married: First, Miss Jennette Clark of Carroll, N. H.; second, August 10, 1886, Miss Annie A. Briggs, Lawrence, Mass.

Children by first marriage: Fred and Charles Worthley.

WILLIAM GARRISON STARK.

Manchester, N. H.

STARK, WILLIAM G. Co. D; b. Canaan; age 24; res. Manchester; enl. May 10, '61; must. in June 1, '61, as Priv.; app. Hosp. Steward Sept. 29, '61; re-enl. and must. in Jan. 1, '64; app. Asst. Surg. June 24, '64; must. out Dec. 19, '65. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 86.)

The subject of this sketch was born in Canaan, N. H., November 12, 1837, and was the son of Daniel Fuller and Fannie Dennet (Blake) Stark. The family removing to

Manchester, he received his preliminary education in the public schools of Manchester and he was employed in a drug store in 1861 at the commencement of the Rebellion. He enlisted from Manchester May 10, 1861, and was mustered as a private in Co. D of the Second Regiment. September 29, 1861, he received an appointment as hospital steward of the Second Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers, and served in that capacity until the expiration of his three years' term of enlistment. Re-enlisted January 1, 1864, and was appointed assistant surgeon June 24, 1864, at the request of the field and staff officers of the regiment, and was mustered out of the service December 19, 1865.

Before he enlisted in the United States service, he commenced the study of medicine with his father, and later with Dr. E. H. Davis of Manchester. After the expiration of his service, it was his intention to continue his professional education, but circumstances were such that he was obliged to take up business and returned to an engagement in the drug store, where he was formerly employed and where he continued until his death, which occurred in Manchester November 10, 1880. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Married, August 5, 1859, to Abbie A. Bullard of Greenville, N. H.

One child, William F. Stark, Braintree, Mass.

SYLVANUS BUNTON, M. D.

See Seventh New Hampshire Volunteers.

WILLARD CLOUGH KEMPTON, M. D.

Springfield, N. H.

(15 N. H. V.)

KEMPTON, WILLARD C. Non-Com. Staff; b. Croydon; age 21; res. Plainfield, cred. Plainfield; enl. Sept. 11, '62; must. in Oct. 10, '62, as Hosp. Steward; must. out Aug. 13, '63. P. O. ad., Sanford, Me. See 2 N. H. V. and U. S. C. T. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 749.)

(U. S. C. T.)

KEMPTON, WILLARD C. F. and S. 7 H. Art.; b. Croydon; age 23; res. Plainfield; app. Asst. Surg. Oct. 24, '64; must. in Dec. 22, '64; disch. Feb. 27, '65. P. O. ad., Sanford, Me. See 2 and 15 N. H. V. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 1021.)

(2 N. H. V.)

KEMPTON, WILLARD C. F. and S.; b. Croydon; age 24; res. Plainfield; app. Aug. 10, '65; must. in Aug. 26, '65, as 2 Asst. Surg.; must. out Dec. 19, '65. P. O. ad., Sanford, Me. See 15 N. H. V. and U. S. C. T. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 62.)

Willard C. Kempton, son of Calvin and Rachel R. (Clough) Kempton, was born in Croydon, N. H., October 13, 1840. He received his preliminary education at Newport and Kimball Union Academies. Commenced his professional education with Dr. Willard Clough of Pittsfield, Mass., in 1861 and attended lectures at the Berkshire Medical Institute the same year. He was hospital steward of the Fifteenth New Hampshire Volunteers in 1862 and '63 for about eleven months, and was appointed assistant surgeon of the Seventh United States Heavy Artillery (colored), serving from October 24, 1864, until February 27, 1865; appointed second assistant surgeon of the Second New Hampshire Regiment in August, 1865, and was mustered out December 19, 1865, his last work in the army being acting assistant surgeon in the United States army at Lynchburg, Va.

It will be seen by the above that he had considerable experience in the service, being connected with three military organizations, and experienced considerable service in each. In the interval between his appointments he attended a course of medical lectures at Dartmouth Medical College, and after being mustered out of the service in 1865 took up the study of medicine again, attending another course of lectures in the medical department of Dartmouth College, and was graduated from the same in the class of 1872.

After the war he was located for a time in Missouri, in Kansas and at Lynn, Mass., also in Sanford, Me., but finally returned to New Hampshire and was located in Grantham

and West Springfield. He was a member of Mount Vernon Lodge of Free Masons in Newport, N. H., and of the Willard Post of the G. A. R. of Springvale, Me.

He was stricken with pneumonia and died in Lancaster, N. H., December 21, 1895.

Married, July 31, 1865, Alvira H., daughter of James and Abigail (Colcord) Johnson of West Springfield, N. H., where the widow was residing in 1898.

Children, six: three sons and three daughters.

MISS HARRIET PATIENCE DAME.

Nurse to the Second Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers during its entire service.

“Harriet P. Dame, daughter of James Chadbourne and Phebe Agnes Dame, was born at Barnstead, N. H., January 5, 1815. (Her parents moved to North Barnstead about the year 1797; they then had one son. Five children were born in Barnstead, of whom Harriet was the youngest.) In 1843 she removed with her parents to Concord, N. H., where she resided until the breaking out of the war. That event at once aroused her enthusiasm and patriotism, and she anxiously desired to aid the Union cause. Not being permitted to carry a musket, she decided to become an army nurse and joined the Second New Hampshire Regiment, as hospital matron, in June, 1861, and remained with the regiment until it was finally mustered out of the service in December, 1865, four years and eight months.”

* * * * *

“She was inside the trenches at Fair Oaks while the rebels were bombarding them and a shell tore through the tent just as she left it, and another burst overhead while she was cooking some broth. In the ambulance and hospital she was a ministering angel and saved the lives of many men by careful nursing. After that battle, the troops having retreated, she

walked a long distance and assisted the sick and wounded on the march. One very dark night she passed in the thick of the woods, not knowing whether she was near friends or foes, and for that reason not attempting to proceed.

“At this time she was the only woman in the brigade, and frequently nursed the sick and wounded of other regiments. She was well known to all the soldiers of the brigade and those of other regiments seemed to rival the Second New Hampshire in the respect shown her.

“At the second battle of Bull Run she was taken prisoner, but was given a pass and guard through the lines, in recognition of her attentions to Confederates and Unions alike. She soon joined her regiment at Harrison’s Landing, where she remained until the 15th of August, 1862, when by universal consent she assumed charge of the supplies sent from New Hampshire for the sick and wounded from the state, and distributed them to the most needy of the different hospitals. During this winter the Second New Hampshire Regiment was home recruiting. Upon its return to active duty Miss Dame rejoined them and was at the battle of Gettysburg. Here she lost all her effects. She remained after the battle in the corps hospital until the sick and wounded were removed to the general hospitals.

“She then rejoined the regiment at Point Lookout, where they were for a few weeks guarding prisoners of war. At this time Miss Dame was worn out by exposure and incessant duty, and it was decided that she should go south to investigate the sanitary condition of the New Hampshire troops stationed near Charleston, S. C. She subsequently rejoined the regiment and was at the battle of Cold Harbor. Soon after that battle the original three-year men of the regiment who had not re-enlisted, were mustered out. She remained with the re-enlisted and was for a time in front of Petersburg, and then at Chapin’s farms near Richmond. About this time the army was so continuously on the march that corps hospitals were established and the wounded sent to them until they could be safely removed to hospitals further north.

“Miss Dame was appointed matron of the Eighteenth Corps hospital in September, 1864, and had supervision of the nurses on duty and of the cooking for the sick and wounded, who at times numbered not less than four thousand. She remained there till the close of the active operations of the war, then rejoined the Second New Hampshire Regiment at Manchester, Va., opposite Richmond, and went with them to Fredericksburg. They were then sent to Richmond county on the northern neck between the Potomac and Rappahannock rivers.

“The regiment while there suffered more from sickness and death than at any equal time during its service. On the 25th of December, 1865, the regiment was mustered out of the service, and Miss Dame’s army record ended with theirs.

“Of her service Gen. Gilman Marston, formerly colonel of the Second New Hampshire Volunteers, has said:

“ ‘Miss Dame, on the breaking out of the war for the Union, was at the capital of the state in the quiet of home life. When the drums sounded for the First New Hampshire Regiment, under the call for three months’ service, she began to consider what a woman could do for her imperiled country, and when the next regiment, enlisting for three years or during the war, was formed, she attached herself to it as a volunteer nurse and followed its fortunes in defeat and victory until the end of the war, except when on special service, at the request of high officials, in the inspection of hospitals, including that too often neglected, yet very important section, known as the hospital kitchen. Many an officer who neglected the men under his command felt the power of her honest criticism, whether he knew it or not.

“ ‘The sound of hostile guns is well known to her, for her services were not generally in post hospitals, but in field hospitals and upon the battleground itself, where danger did not deter but where the opportunity for friendly help determined her presence.

“ ‘In this field work she was the pioneer American nurse, and is entitled to the credit and honor of that service, and to the renown which her heroic example and patriotic devotion confer.

“ ‘Time will not permit even a brief recital of her special army work, but I cannot close this general statement of her public life without adding that there was no shadow upon her reputation and no doubt of her disinterested patriotism. She is always a welcome guest at veterans’ reunions, and at the annual encampment at The Weirs, in my state, no guest receives greater honor. At the headquarters of the Second New Hampshire, the best guest chamber is always at her service, and is known as her room. No old soldier fails to give her cordial greeting and respectful homage. Could those who have answered the last roll-call speak, they would call her blessed.’

“ ‘With the soldiers she is entitled to wear the cross of the Eighteenth Corps, which she accompanied; the diamond of the Third Corps of Hooker’s Division; the heart of the Twelfth Corps and a gold badge given by the Second New Hampshire.

“ ‘Miss Dame was given a vote of thanks by the New Hampshire legislature and presented with five hundred dollars (\$500). She accepted both, but gave the money towards founding a home for the veterans of her regiment.

“ ‘She is a pensioner of the United States, but has always given the money to the poor and needy.

“ ‘Miss Dame’s life has been one of charity, and when she passes to her reward the world, which has been the better for her living, will have lost one of its noblest women.

“ ‘Miss Dame says: ‘I remember an incident of one morning on the Chickahominy. The men came to me and wanted me to make them some tea, which I did. It seemed to refresh them greatly. I walked away from the fire and saw a man sitting on a stump at the edge of the woods. His face was in his hands, he acted greatly fatigued. I asked if he were ill. He said, ‘No,’ but he had been in the saddle for a whole

day. As he looked up, I saw that he was a major-general, and offered him some tea, which he gladly accepted. I did not know the man, but years afterward, in looking at some pictures, I came across that of Kearney, and he was the man on the stump.'

"In 1867 Miss Dame was appointed to a clerkship in the treasury department, which position she filled continuously till February, 1895, a period of twenty-eight years, when she fell on the icy sidewalk, sustaining a fracture of her leg. Though eighty years old, her recovery was rapid, and she was soon back at her desk in the treasury department.

"On the night of November 27, 1895, Miss Dame left her home to visit and comfort a sick friend; in crossing a street she was run into by a woman bicyclist, breaking her thigh, thus having been twice within a year confined to a fracture bed. Her recovery was remarkable." (Miss Dame died in Concord, N. H., April 24, 1900.)

In the introduction to "Our Army Nurses," Col. Jack Adams says: "To no class of people are the soldiers of the late war more indebted than to the army nurses. How the eyes of the old veteran fill with tears when, at our camp-fires, some old lady is introduced, and the presiding officer says, 'Boys, she was an army nurse.' For a moment, the distinguished officers present are forgotten, and they gather around the dear old lady, eager to grasp her hand and say some kind and loving word in appreciation of her services. I have often witnessed such a greeting at the annual reunion of New Hampshire veterans at The Weirs, when Aunt Harriet Dame has been presented." (From "Our Army Nurses," by Mary A. Gardner Holland.)

ABSTRACT OF THE HISTORY
OF THE
THIRD NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

By DANIEL ELDREDGE,

First Lieutenant Third Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer
Infantry and Historian of the Regiment.

“This regiment was the second to be raised in the state for a three years’ term. It was brought together and wholly organized and mustered in during August, 1861, at Concord.”

“The Third New Hampshire Volunteers was attached to First Brigade, Sherman’s Division, Expeditionary Corps, September 18, 1861; Headquarters Brigade, First Division, May 23, 1862; Second Brigade, Second Division, June 21, 1862; First Brigade, July 26, 1863; detached from First Brigade to perform provost duty, October 19, 1863; First Brigade, November 23, 1863; Second Brigade, First Division, Tenth Army Corps, May, 1864; Second Brigade, First Division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps, December 3, 1864; Tenth Army Corps, March 27, 1865.”

The work of the medical and surgical corps can be briefly enumerated in the following engagements in which the regiment participated:

- Port Royal, S. C., November 7, 1861.
- James Island, S. C., June 8-15, 1862.
- Secessionville, S. C., June 16, 1862.
- Pinckney Island, S. C., August 21, 1862.
- Pocotaligo, S. C., October 22, 1862.
- Morris Island, S. C., July 10, 1863.
- Fort Wagner, S. C., (first assault), July 11, 1863.
- Fort Wagner, S. C., (second assault), July 18, 1863.
- Siege of Fort Wagner, Morris Island, S. C., July 10 to September 6, 1863.

Siege of Fort Sumter, S. C., September 7, 1863, to February 29, 1864.

Chester Station (or Port Walthall Junction), Va., May 9, 1864.

Drewry's Bluff, Va., May 13-16, 1864.

Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 18, June 2, 1864.

Near Petersburg, Va., June 9, 1864.

Ware Bottom Church, Va., June 16, 1864.

Deep Bottom, Va., August 16, 1864.

Siege of Petersburg, Va., August 24 to September 28, 1864.

New Market Heights, Va., September 29, 1864.

Near Richmond, Va., October 1, 1864.

New Market (or near Laurel Hill), Va., October 7, 1864.

Darbytown Road, Va., October 13, 27, 1864.

Fort Fisher, N. C., January 15, 1865.

Sugar Loaf Battery, N. C., February 11, 1865.

Wilmington, N. C., February 22, 1865.

It will be observed that almost three years of their service was in South Carolina.

SURGEONS.

ALBERT A. MOULTON, M. D., ANDREW J. H. BUZZELL, M. D.,
FRANKLIN B. KIMBALL, M. D.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

BENJAMIN F. EATON, M. D., ANDREW J. H. BUZZELL, M. D.,
CHARLES A. BURNHAM, M. D., DANIEL FARRAR, M. D.,
GEORGE W. MANter, M. D., FRANKLIN B. KIMBALL, M. D.

THIRD NEW HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT.

ALBERT A. MOULTON, M. D.

Late of Tilton, N. H.

MOULTON, ALBERT A. F. and S.; b. Meredith; age 33; res. Concord; app. Surg. Aug. 22, '61; must. in Aug. 26, '61; disch. disab. to date Oct. 31, '62. Died Apr. 26, '90, Sanbornton. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 135.)

Albert A. Moulton, M. D., was appointed surgeon of the Third New Hampshire Volunteers August 23, 1861, his residence at that time being in the city of Concord. He was born in Tuftonborough, N. H., October 6, 1827. His preliminary education was in our common schools and academies of New Hampshire, and he received the degree of M. D. from the medical department of Dartmouth College with the class of 1850. He located in Meredith soon after graduation and afterwards removed to Concord, forming a co-partnership with the late Dr. Charles P. Gage.

The regimental historian says: "Surgeon Moulton was a man of considerable energy, well educated in his profession, and was considered far above the average physician."

In January, 1862, Dr. Moulton was promoted to the position of brigade surgeon, but no record appears of how long he filled that office, the inference being until he was discharged. While the regiment was at James island, S. C., Surgeon Moulton obtained a leave of absence for a few days. He was away from the regiment and brigade when an engagement with the enemy took place, in which the Third New Hampshire Volunteers took a prominent part and suffered severely. It was an unfortunate circumstance that Surgeon Moulton was away at this time, as the surgical work all fell upon Assistant Surgeon Eaton, who was ill and unable to perform so much additional labor. It also caused a good deal of comment and Colonel Jackson censured him for being absent without leave, but Surgeon Moulton was entirely exculpated by General Williams, who had given him permission to be away. The leave of absence had been granted the brigade surgeon without the knowledge of Colonel Jackson.

Surgeon Moulton's health was much impaired and the summer of 1862 was a very trying one for Northern men who were in camp in the rice and cotton lands of South Carolina. About August 6, 1862, he obtained a leave of absence and started for New England. Not improving in health, his leave of absence was extended, and he was discharged for disability on surgeon's order October 31, 1862.

He never fully recovered his health, but did some professional work for a few years in Concord and afterwards in Tilton, N. H. While in Concord he was pension examiner and for a time city physician, until his duties during an epidemic of smallpox became too great a task upon his strength and he resigned the position. Member New Hampshire Medical Society in 1856.

About three years before his death his health became so impaired that he was unable to do even office practice and he found a home with friends in Sanbornton, N. H., where he died April 28, 1890.

Married, about 1850, Anna M., daughter of R. H. and Martha R. Sawyer of Bristol, N. H. His wife died June, 1871, while he resided in Concord.

Children: Two sons, one of whom survived his father's death.

ANDREW J. H. BUZZELL, M. D.

Lieutenant-Colonel United States Volunteers, by brevet.

Late of Dover, N. H.

BUZZELL, ANDREW J. H. F. and S.; b. New York city; age 31; res. Dover; app. Asst. Surg. July 29, '62; must. in July 29, '62; app. Surg. Nov. 17, '62; Bvt. Lt. Col. U. S. V. for gallant and meritorious conduct at the storming of Ft. Fisher, N. C., to date from Mar. 13, '65. Died, dis. Mar. 28, '65, Wilmington, N. C. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 108.)

“Surgeon Andrew J. H. Buzzell was born in the city of New York, March 31, 1831. His father, Dr. Aaron Buzzell, soon removed to Norfolk, Va., where he resided until his death, which occurred some ten years subsequent, and, upon his death-bed, expressed a wish that his son and only child might be sent North and educated to the medical profession.

“As soon as affairs could be arranged, Mrs. Buzzell came to New Hampshire, her native state, to carry out the last wish of her husband relative to their son. His opportunities for education in Virginia were far from favorable; but, after coming to New England, with a ready mind and by close application

to his studies, he completed his preparatory course and entered the office of Dr. L. G. Hill of Dover, where he read medicine the usual term, attended lectures at Hanover and Philadelphia, and was graduated at the former place in 1854.

“In the following winter he opened an office in Dover, where he secured the confidence of the community, obtained a good practice and was highly esteemed as a good physician, citizen and Christian gentleman.

“Always an ardent lover of his country and her institutions (except slavery which, when a boy and living in its midst, he abhorred and condemned), he was ready when the Rebellion broke out to aid her in any capacity, and early tendered his services to the government. In July, 1862, a vacancy occurring, he was offered an assistant surgency in the Third Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers, which he at once accepted, closed his office, bade adieu to his family and friends, and hastened to join his regiment at Hilton Head, S. C., where he arrived on the fifth of September and found the command in a most lamentable condition. Surgeon Moulton had gone home, some six weeks previous, on account of serious illness, which finally compelled him to resign, and the whole care of the regiment had devolved upon Assistant Surgeon Eaton, who labored with untiring energy, yet was unable to stay the ravages of disease which had crept into the regiment while doing outpost duty on that and adjacent islands since the massacre of James island in June, and, at the time of Dr. Buzzell's arrival, was himself prostrated with disease and soon resigned.”

Dr. Buzzell “was promoted to surgeon November 17, 1862, and became one of the most popular medical officers in the department. He shared alike the confidence of officers and men, and at different times occupied the position of member of medical examining boards, brigade surgeon, medical director and medical inspector, having on one occasion to inspect twelve brigades, beside artillery and cavalry. When not on special duty he was always with his regiment; always devoted

to the sick and wounded, and often rising from a sick bed to stand all night at the operating table. Indeed, if sick himself, he would arise to attend sick-call or perform any necessary operation. He accompanied the army through all the battles before Charleston, and was often found in the thickest of the fight, cheering the men, and always doing his utmost to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded. At one time a shell passed between his legs, covering himself and assistants with sand and fragments of earth, while performing an operation on the field.

“In the spring of 1864 he was ordered with his regiment to the department of Virginia, under General Butler, and in the operations before Petersburg and Richmond he often had superintendence of the whole medical department under General Gilmore and, while not acting as such, had charge of the ‘Flying Hospital,’ and was chief operating surgeon.

“In January, 1865, he accompanied General Terry on his expedition against Fort Fisher, as staff surgeon, and had charge of the prisoners retaken in that neighborhood. After the capture of that stronghold, a portion of the army moved on Wilmington, which place they entered about the twenty-second of February. Many of the prisoners (there were some ten thousand in all) were sick with diarrhœa and typhoid fever, and Surgeon Buzzell’s labors were incessant and trying; but, with the ardor of his temperament and his intense desire to do all he could for his country and her defenders, he toiled night and day until he was himself prostrated with fever. He was conveyed to the residence of a Mrs. Walker, where he was cared for with much assiduity and kindness, and, although for a time it was hoped he might recover, he had the opinion he should not. In remarks to friends and in letters to his family, he showed the most perfect resignation, and assured them ‘all would be well.’ He died at Wilmington, N. C., of ‘typho-malarial fever,’ March 27, 1865, and his remains were brought to Dover and buried with Masonic honors on the fourth of April, the whole community lamenting the loss of a Christian, patriot and fellow citizen.

“Soon after his death, his widow received from the secretary of war his appointment as lieutenant-colonel, United States Volunteers, by brevet, for gallant and meritorious conduct at the storming of Fort Fisher, N. C., to date from March 13, 1865.

“A nobler man never lived; a Christian and a patriot, devoted thoroughly to his duties and ambitious to serve the best interests of the cause. In his death the country lost a true man and soldier, the regiment a noble benefactor. God bless his memory, will be the prayer of every soldier of the Third New Hampshire.”

FRANKLIN B. KIMBALL, M. D.

KIMBALL, FRANKLIN B. F. and S.; b. Bridgton, Me.; age 34; res. Dover; app. 2 Asst. Surg. June 3, '63; must. in June 24, '63; app. Surg. Apr. 20, '65; must. out July 20, '65. Died Dec. 13, '89, Andover, Mass.

Surgeon Franklin B. Kimball, the subject of this sketch, was born March 27, 1829, in Bridgton, Me., but made his residence in Dover while he was engaged in the study of medicine. He was a student in Harvard Medical College in 1858 and was engaged in the study of medicine from 1855 to 1858. It is understood that he practiced medicine in Maine and New York until he went into the service. He joined the regiment June 25, 1863, on the resignation of Dr. Farrar. The regiment was then stationed at St. Helena island and was engaged in active preparations for the proposed move on Charleston, S. C.

The regimental historian says:

* * * * *

“Dr. Kimball was early set at work in his new position (Drs. Buzzell and Burnham his associates), as on the morning of July 10, 1863, his services were especially called into requisition, the wounded being taken back to Folly island for treatment. Again on the eighteenth of July (charge on Wagner), his services were again proven of value. This lat-

ter event showing that a siege must be undertaken (the demand for surgeons elsewhere being great), Dr. Kimball was detached about the twenty-third of July and sent to the hospitals at Beaufort, S. C., from which he returned about the twenty-fifth of December (Morris island).

“He went with the four companies (A, D, H and K) to Palatka, from Jacksonville, Fla. In the Virginia campaign, Dr. Kimball performed valuable service and at one time was on special duty with the provost guard of the First Division, Tenth Army Corps. In the memorable 16th of August, 1864, fight, he, with Hospital Steward Kittredge, was near by in the woods to render temporary aid to the wounded, who were immediately sent farther to the rear to an improvised hospital. In November he accompanied the regiment in its New York Harbor campaign.

“At Fort Fisher, Dr. Kimball operated all night (15 Jan.), indiscriminately, upon all brought to him, no regimental lines being observed. Soon after the occupation of Wilmington, N. C., Dr. Kimball was placed in charge of the Marine Hospital, where he had a corps of surgeons as assistants, and plenty to do, the hospital being a sort of dumping ground for sick and wounded (including rebels). This service proved detrimental to his health, and in March, 1865, he was given a leave of absence. This, the writer is informed, was in the form of an order (S. O. 25, Dist. Hdqrs.) to proceed North on some nominal duty.

“On the 23d of May, 1865, he was mustered as surgeon, *vice* Buzzell, deceased, as of 22d of May, his commission being dated 20th of April, and he was mustered ‘for the unexpired term of the regiment.’ He was at the time of this muster in charge of the post hospital (identical with marine hospital), by S. O. 60, District Headquarters. At the end of June, 1865, the regimental return shows him on detached service at post hospital. Though the regiment was at that date at Goldsboro, it is presumed that a post hospital had been established there, as the authority is quoted as S. O. 109, District Headquarters. When Lieutenant Marshall was wounded

Dr. Kimball performed upon him what is technically termed 're-section of the shoulder joint.' Dr. Kimball accompanied the regiment on its trip home after its final muster out.

"He practiced his profession after the war, locating in New Hampshire, Maine and lastly in Andover, Mass. On November 8, 1882, Dr. Kimball met with a sad bereavement, his wife being instantly killed by the cars at Andover.

"The Doctor suffered from the close of the war to his death with sclerosis of the nervous system and was for several years a helpless invalid. His mental powers, however, continued good to within a short time of his death, which occurred at Andover, December 13, 1889. He left two daughters, who faithfully administered to his every want to the last sad moment.

"NOTE.—The writer called on him at Andover about 1887, and was only permitted to see him about five minutes. He then lay helpless upon his couch, and was barely able to articulate, though his mental powers were exceedingly active."

It is understood that on account of disease contracted in the army he was perfectly helpless for about two years before he died.

BENJAMIN F. EATON, M. D.

(1 N. H. V.)

EATON, BENJAMIN F. Co. I; b. Grantham; age 30; res. Hanover; enl. May 8, '61; must. in May —, '61, as Musc.; must. out Aug. 9, '61. See 3 N. H. V. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 8.)

(3 N. H. V.)

EATON, BENJAMIN F. F. and S.; b. Grantham; age 30; res. Hanover; app. Asst. Surg. Aug. 22, '61; must. in Aug. 26, '61; resigned Oct. 1, '62. Died Mar. 1, '82, Hartford, Vt. See 1 N. H. V. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 116.)

Surgeon Eaton was born in Grantham, N. H., November 9, 1831. He began the study of medicine about 1852 with Dr. John Baker of Meriden, N. H., and later was in the office of Dr. L. C. Bean of Lebanon, N. H., in the mean time attending a course of medical lectures at Woodstock, Vt. In 1854 he

was a clerk in Dr. J. A. Smith's drug store at Hanover, N. H., and was still pursuing his medical studies under the tutorage of Dr. Dixie Crosby of Hanover. He was graduated from Dartmouth Medical College in the class of 1860. He served as hospital steward with his friend, Dr. A. B. Crosby, surgeon, in the First New Hampshire Volunteers, and soon after his return and muster-out he received his appointment as assistant surgeon in the Third New Hampshire. The report of Lieut.-Col. John H. Jackson, commanding the Third New Hampshire at the battle of James island, says:

"We went into the fight with 26 officers and 597 enlisted men, and 104 were killed and wounded. Surgeon Moulton was absent from the regiment from Sunday morning, the fifteenth instant, until Wednesday morning, the eighteenth, without my consent, and therefore the whole duty of the hospital department devolved upon Assistant Surgeon B. F. Eaton, who faithfully performed his duties to the sick and wounded soldiers."

The regimental historian gives the following record of the services of Surgeon Eaton:

"Surgeon Eaton will long be remembered for his untiring energy and persistent efforts to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded of our first battle (June 16, 1862). Surgeon Moulton, his immediate superior, was absent, and Surgeon Eaton had to struggle with the fearful conditions of that day, assisted (ably, too) by his nurses and hospital attendants and the members of the band. Practically the wounded and dead of all the regiments were gathered in one place and Dr. Eaton went at his work coatless and with his sleeves rolled up. Noble and efficient work he did that day, but it was his last, so far as duty following a battle was concerned. His duties did not end until near midnight and then he ceased from sheer exhaustion."

* * * * *

"The Doctor's health rapidly declined after the James Island campaign, and he resigned in the September following. Being accepted, he was discharged October 1, 1862. He was succeeded by Dr. Buzzell."

* * * * *

“After his return home in 1862, he rested awhile from his labors. The next year, however, we find him practicing medicine in Barnet, Vt., and thus continued for about seven years, when he went to Hartford, Vt., remaining there to the end of his life.”

He left a widow. No children.

CHARLES A. BURNHAM, M. D.

Boston, Mass.

(2 N. H. V.)

BURNHAM, CHARLES A. Co. C; b. Pembroke; age 25; res. Haverhill, Mass.; enl. Nov. 1, '61; must. in Nov. 5, '61, as Priv.; disch. to accept promotion, Nov. 18, '62. P. O. ad., Boston, Mass. See 3 N. H. V. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 37.)

(3 N. H. V.)

BURNHAM, CHARLES A. F. and S.; b. Pembroke; age 25; res. Haverhill, Mass.; app. Asst. Surg. Nov. 18, '62; must. in Jan. 6, '63; disch. disab. Sept. 22, '64. P. O. ad., Boston, Mass. See 2 N. H. V. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 108.)

Charles A. Burnham, M. D., now of Boston, Mass., was born in Pembroke, N. H., August 27, 1837, and was the son of Charles G. and Mary A. Burnham. His preliminary education was received in the common schools and Pembroke Academy. He commenced his professional studies in 1859 with Edward B. Moore, M. D., of Boston, and graduated at the Harvard Medical School in March, 1865. While a student at Harvard Medical College, he joined the Second New Hampshire as a recruit, was mustered the 5th of November, 1861, and detailed for duty in the regimental hospital, where he served until after the battle of Fredericksburg, the 13th of December, 1862. He was discharged from the Second when appointed assistant surgeon of the Third New Hampshire, when he was mustered the 9th of January, 1863, and continued to serve until October, 1864. After this he was assistant surgeon of Lincoln Hospital, Washington, D. C., until the end of the war.

The regimental historian says:

“The regiment lost a valuable man when Dr. Burnham left it. Though the connection was officially severed, yet the Doctor has been of great service to the boys since the war in assisting them to obtain pensions. He has a remarkable memory and, with a few leading incidents as a basis, he can recall almost every case of disease or wounds that came under his treatment or observation. This has been made use of in numberless instances and in many cases where the evidence was supposed to be lost (*i. e.* beyond proof), the Doctor has readily and cheerfully furnished the requisite link in the chain of evidence desired and required by the Pension Department. Many a pensioner of the Third New Hampshire will have good cause to remember the genial doctor and his kindly and valuable service, both during and since the war.”

He has been located in Boston since 1865 and has been surgeon of the John A. Andrews Post, No. 150. He was unmarried.

Dr. Burnham died in Haverhill, February 21, 1903.

DANIEL FARRAR, M. D.

FARRAR, DANIEL. F. and S.; b. Troy; age 26; res. Troy; app. 2 Asst. Surg. Aug. 13, '62; must. in Aug. 13, '62; resigned May 4, '63. Died June 3, '75, Leominster, Mass. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 118.)

Surgeon Daniel Farrar was born in Troy, N. H., May 29, 1836, and was the son of Col. Daniel Warren Farrar. With an ordinary preliminary education he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. A. M. Caverly of his native town in 1855 and 1856 and was graduated an M. D. from Harvard Medical School in the spring of 1862. It seems, as was the custom in those days, that he practiced medicine somewhat in his native town before he was graduated. His appointment as assistant surgeon of the Third New Hampshire dates August 13, 1862. Referring to the regimental history, we find that in the spring of 1863 the regiment was scattered over considerable space, as Companies G and H were at Hilton

Head, seven companies at Pinckney island and one company at Pope's on Hilton Head. Surgeon Farrar remained at Hilton Head with Companies G and H.

"April 15, 1863, (after regiment had gone to Edisto island) Surgeon Farrar was ordered to special duty, taking charge of the sick at the outposts of Hilton Head (Seabrook, Fort Mitchel, Pope's, Jenkins island and Spanish Wells), with headquarters at Pope's. He had scarcely entered upon these duties when he was relieved by an order relieving everybody in the brigade of which the Third New Hampshire was a part. He rejoined the regiment while it lay at Edisto river. April 27, the writer's data says, 'Surgeon Farrar resigned; not accepted,' but this act of his was repeated at once, and he was honorably discharged May 4 after we had landed on Botany Bay island.

* * * * *

"Upon his return to civil life he practiced a short time in Troy and from there went to Boston, Mass., tarrying but a short time at the latter place, and thence to Leominster, Mass., where he died June 3, 1875, leaving a widow and two children."

In compiling the surgical service of the medical corps of this regiment, the biographical sketches by its historian, Capt. Eldredge, have been consulted, and very much has been quoted.

GEORGE W. MANTER, M. D.

MANTER, GEORGE W. F. and S.; b. Londonderry; age 40; res. Manchester; app. Asst. Surg. Apr. 24, '65; must. in May 22, '65; must. out July 20, '65. Died July 7, '70, Wellfleet, Mass. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 131.)

"Dr. Manter was appointed from civil life. He came to us the 22d of May, 1865, at Wilmington, N. C., being appointed to the place of Assistant Surgeon Kimball, who had been surgeon, *vice* Dr. Buzzell, deceased. His commission was dated twenty-fourth of April and he was mustered in the twenty-third of May, as of twenty-second of May.

“Dr. Manter attended to the medical wants of the regiment substantially from the time he joined to muster-out, Dr. Kimball being detached at the Marine Hospital, Wilmington. From the time Dr. Burnham was discharged, forward to final muster-out, the regiment had but one assistant surgeon, Dr. George W. Manter.

“Dr. Manter was educated as a physician at Castleton, Vt., about 1852 and soon after began practice in Manchester, N. H. At the close of his service with the regiment he resumed practice in Manchester. He remained there a short time only, going thence to Wellfleet, Mass., where he died.

“He was born in Londonderry, N. H., 22d of August, 1825, and died 7th of July, 1870, of paralysis. He left a widow, two sons and a daughter.”

ABSTRACT OF THE HISTORY
OF THE
FOURTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

By FRANCIS W. PARKER.

Lieutenant-Colonel, Fourth Regiment New Hampshire
Volunteer Infantry.

The organization of the Fourth Regiment quickly followed the departure of the Third from the state.

“Two hundred men were left over in organizing the Third Regiment, and they were ordered from Concord to Manchester to form the nucleus of the Fourth Regiment.

* * * * *

“The regiment was mustered into service at Manchester the eighteenth of September, just two weeks after the Third had left the state. The regiment left Manchester for Washington the twenty-seventh of September. There it remained until the ninth of October, when it joined Gen. T. W. Sherman’s expedition to Port Royal, S. C. It embarked on one of the great ships of the fleet, the Baltic, a side-wheel steamer, suffered a terrible storm of three days off Hatteras and a severe fright in striking on Frying Pan Shoals; arrived at Port Royal November 4 and saw from the ship’s masts the attack upon Port Royal, the demolition of Fort Walker and the capture of Hilton Head.

“Here, upon the sands on the beach of Hilton Head, close to the roaring surf, the regiment remained for three months, varying the monotony of camp life by an expedition to Tybee island on the third of December. On the twenty-sixth of Jan-

uary the regiment embarked on ships and started for the expedition on the Southern coast. It took part in the capture of Fernandina, Jacksonville and St. Augustine. Seven companies garrisoned at St. Augustine, while the other three companies remained at Jacksonville during part of the summer.

“In September the regiment was ordered to Beaufort, S. C., and General Mitchell assumed command of the department. Active operations began, which resulted in the battle of Pocotaligo on the twenty-second of October. The regiment went into winter quarters at Beaufort. The monthly return of the regiment for September, 1862, after a year’s service, shows 630 men and 21 officers present for duty, the actual loss for the year being 189, or nearly one-fifth of the actual number.”

The work of the medical and surgical corps was very much varied on account of the unhealthy locations in which they were obliged to camp for longer or shorter periods, a part of which was in South Carolina and Florida.

“The regiment was in the two expeditions against Fort Fisher, the first under General Butler and the second under Gen. A. H. Terry. In the second and successful attack on Fort Fisher the Fourth Regiment did some brave fighting. Colonel Bell, commanding the brigade, was killed on the corduroy road leading to the gate of the fort. In the long struggle in the fort under command of General Ames, the flag of the Fourth New Hampshire was locked with the Confederate flag on the top of a mound for twenty minutes. Capt. John H. Roberts was in command of the regiment during the fight. The night of the victory a number of the Fourth New Hampshire were killed by the explosion of a magazine.”

The active surgical work may be summed up in the following list of engagements:

Port Royal, S. C., November 7, 1861.

James Island, S. C., June 10, 1862.

Pocotaligo, S. C., October 22, 1862.

Siege of Fort Wagner, Morris Island, S. C., July 10 to September 6, 1863.

Siege of Fort Sumter, S. C., September 7, 1863, to January 15, 1864.

Swift Creek (or Arrowfield Church), Va., May 9, 1864.

Drewry's Bluff, Va., May 14-16, 20, 1864.

Near Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 17-19, 21-28, 1864.

Cold Harbor, Va., June 4-12, 1864.

Petersburg, Va., June 16, 1864.

Siege of Petersburg, Va., June 23 to July 29, 1864.

Mine Explosion, Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864.

Deep Bottom, Va., August 14-16, 1864.

New Market Heights (Fort Gilmer), Va., September 29, 1864.

Fort Fisher, N. C., January 15, 1865.

Fort Anderson, N. C., February 18, 1865.

SURGEONS.

JOSIAH C. EASTMAN, M. D., GEORGE P. GREELEY, M. D.,
DAVID P. DEARBORN, M. D.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

GEORGE P. GREELEY, M. D., TRISTRAM ROGERS
DAVID L. M. COMINGS, M. D., (not mustered),
CHARLES C. BECKLEY, M. D., HENRY F. WARDWELL, M. D.,
DAVID P. DEARBORN, M. D., JAMES P. WALKER, M. D.

FOURTH NEW HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT.

JOSIAH CALEF EASTMAN, M. D.

Hampstead, N. H.

EASTMAN, JOSIAH C. F. and S.; b. Loudon; age 50; res. Hampstead; app. Surg. Aug. 20, '61; must. in Sept. 18, '61; resigned Oct. 7, '62. P. O. ad., Hampstead. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 169.)

The following biographical sketch is taken from the "Physicians and Surgeons of America," compiled by Dr. Irving A. Watson, 1896:

"Josiah Calef Eastman of Hampstead, N. H., was born in Loudon, N. H., April 22, 1811, and was the son of Dr. Joseph and Miriam (Calef) Eastman, grandson of Timothy and Abigail (Gale) Eastman, and of Joseph and Miriam (Bartlett) Calef; and a great grandson of Colonel Gale of East Kingston, and of Hon. Josiah Bartlett, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and who was president 1790-'91 and first governor of New Hampshire, 1792-'93. Joseph Eastman was graduated from Dartmouth Medical College in 1806 and died at Meredith, N. H., at the age of thirty-three years.

"Josiah C. Eastman obtained a preliminary education at the Kingston and the Atkinson (N. H.) and the Saco (Me.) Academies; taught in district schools; commenced the study of medicine in 1833 with Drs. L. S. Bartlett and Thomas Bassett of Kingston, N. H.; attended three courses of lectures at Dartmouth Medical College and was graduated M. D. therefrom in 1837.

"Dr. Eastman practiced medicine for a time at Newmarket, N. H., and about 1839 located at Hampstead, where he has since been in active practice when not in the military service. In August, 1861, he was appointed by Governor Berry surgeon of the Fourth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, with rank of major. He was in service with the regiment at Washington, Annapolis, Port Royal, Hilton Head, St. Augustine and Jacksonville until 1863, when he resigned his commission on account of illness in his family and returned to Hampstead. Soon after this he was offered the coloneley, which was declined. When a youth he was chosen by Hon. Levi Woodbury for a cadetship at West Point Military Academy but the opposition of his widowed mother prevented its acceptance.

"In 1845 he was county treasurer of Rockingham county, declining renomination in 1847; represented Hampstead in the legislature in 1847-'50 and was state senator in 1853-'54, Democratic.

“Dr. Eastman is one of the oldest members of the New Hampshire Medical Society, president in 1860; was a member of the Rockingham Medical Society and an ex-president of the same; also was a member of the American Medical Association and was one of the three representatives from New Hampshire to the International Medical Congress, held in Philadelphia, 1876. Dr. Eastman has been twice nominated for councilor for his district; was a delegate to the national conventions which nominated General McClellan and Hon. Horatio Seymour for the presidency and vice-presidency. In 1849, while a member of the legislature, Dr. Eastman introduced the bill, entitled ‘An act providing for the establishment of public libraries,’ which became a law under the signature of Governor Dinsmore, and New Hampshire was the first state in the Union to empower towns and cities to maintain free public libraries by taxation, as a result of the passage of that bill. Dr. Eastman was largely instrumental in the building of the Nashua and Rochester Railroad and served as director after its completion.

“Married, first, May 3, 1841, Miss Ann A., daughter of Capt. Leonard (a pensioner of 1812) and Elizabeth Gregg (Warner) Wilson. Their children are: Mary Bartlett, wife of Lavosier Hill of New York City, and Miss Ella Eastman. Dr. Eastman married second, February 5, 1860, Miss Mary Ellen, daughter of Dr. Jarome and Mary (Tewksbury) Harris of Amesbury, Mass. Their children are: Josiah Bartlett and Susie A. Eastman.”

Dr. Eastman died in Hampstead, N. H., November 27, 1897.

GEORGE PRESTON GREELEY, M. D.

Nashua, N. H.

(2 N. H. V.)

GREELEY, GEORGE P. F. and S.; b. Nashua; age 28; res. Nashua; app. Asst. Surg. May 3, '61; resigned June 3, '61. See 4 N. H. V.

(4 N. H. V.)

GREELEY, GEORGE P. F. and S.; b. Nashua; age 28; res. Nashua; app. Asst. Surg. Aug. 20, '61; must. in Sept. 18, '61; app. Surg. Oct. 8, '62; disch. Oct. 23, '64. Died Dec. 27, '92, St. Augustine, Fla. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, pp. 53 and 174.)

Surgeon Greeley was born in Nashua, N. H., April 9, 1833, and was the son of Ezekiel and Sarah (Pollard) Greeley. His paternal grandfather, Josiah Greeley, was born in 1756 in that part of the state called Hudson at the present time, served in the Revolutionary War and was wounded at Bunker Hill. During the Revolution he enlisted three times, in 1875, '76 and '77, and was present at the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga.

Surgeon Greeley received his preliminary education at the schools in that part of Nashua that was called Nashville, and was two years in Norwich University, Vermont. He commenced the study of medicine with Dr. George Gray of Nashua in 1854, attending lectures at the Vermont Medical College, Woodstock, and at the medical department of Dartmouth College. This was at the period when Professors John C. Dalton, William Henry Thayer and Eben K. Sanborn were of the faculty of the Vermont Medical College. (All of these men were afterwards in the army and Professor Thayer served as surgeon of the Fourteenth New Hampshire Regiment.) He continued his professional education at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, when Willard Parker, Joseph Smith and Alonzo Clark were doing their best work, and was graduated M. D. from the same in 1857. He commenced the practice of medicine in Hollis, N. H., in 1858, remaining four years, and continuing his professional work at the close of the war in Nashua, N. H., until from failing health he was obliged to give up professional work, after which he spent most of his time in Florida, where he owned a large orange grove.

He was a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, also of the New Hampshire Medical Society, and was a member of the various Masonic societies, including the Scottish Rite or thirty-second degree. After being mustered out of the service, he took a post-graduate course in New York, spending considerable time in the Bellevue Hospital. He had a large practice in Nashua and vicinity until his health was such that he had to relinquish it.

Prior to his professional education, he took a long voyage as supercargo in a sailing vessel, the barque Daniel Webster, to Australia, visiting many ports in the Pacific and Indian oceans. It was during this voyage that he determined upon the profession of medicine. This vessel carried no surgeon and he saw a great deal during the time that was suggestive of the necessity of medical treatment.

“As early as 1860 he became captain of the Hollis Phalanx, First Regiment, Second Division, Third Brigade of Militia in the state of New Hampshire, his commission being signed by Ichabod Goodwin, Governor, showing that the ancestral patriotism was still burning in his day and generation. He commenced his military service by being commissioned assistant surgeon of the Second New Hampshire Regiment, May 3, 1861, by Governor Goodwin, but the sickness of a member of his family prevented his serving and he resigned this position June 3, 1861. He was appointed assistant surgeon of the Fourth New Hampshire August 20, 1861, was promoted surgeon October 8, 1862, and was discharged October 23, 1864, having served a little more than three years with the regiment. During this period of service he was surgeon in charge of hospital No. 4 at Beaufort, S. C., from November, 1862, until the spring of 1863. In 1864 was in the field near Richmond until he was mustered out by reason of the expiration of three years' service. February, 1865, he was made surgeon of the Ninth Regiment, U. S. Veteran Volunteers, First Corps, and served until May 8, 1866, when the war was over. This service was in Indianapolis, Ind.”

A record of the services of Surgeon Greeley from a memorandum kept by himself is so complete a history of the service of the Fourth New Hampshire Regiment that it is herewith appended.

“The Fourth New Hampshire Regiment left Manchester, N. H., September 27, 1861, and proceeded direct to Washington, D. C., encamped and remained there eight days, when it was ordered to Annapolis, Md., and assigned to Gen. T. W. Sherman's Expeditionary Corps. October 17 the regi-

ment went by steamer 'Baltic' to Hampton Roads. November 7, 1861, landed at Hilton Head, S. C., and went into camp on the beach. In December, 1861, an expedition was sent to Tybee island, Ga.

"January 21, 1862, the regiment went aboard steam transport 'Delaware' and remained at anchor in Broad river five days. In February, 1862, were landed upon Warsaw island, Ga., and there pitched their camp. Here they remained about one week, when they again went aboard the 'Empire City' and in the course of a week proceeded to Fernandina, Fla. The campground upon Warsaw island was low, wet and exceedingly unhealthy. March 10, 1862, eight companies of the regiment went aboard the 'Boston' and immediately proceeded to the mouth of the St. John's river, Fla., where Company I was transferred to the gunboat 'Huron,' which proceeded to St. Augustine, Fla., and held the town by occupying Fort Marion. Company C was landed at Mayport Mills, Fla., and occupied Fort Steele. The other companies of the Fourth were transferred to various gunboats which went up the river to Jacksonville, which place they occupied until about the middle of April, 1862. In Jacksonville the troops were quartered in stores, which afforded fine accommodations. Upon evacuating the place, the steam transport 'Belvidere' conveyed the command to the mouth of the river where Company C joined it. Companies B, H and K were conveyed by transport steamer to Fernandina, Fla., where they occupied Fort Clinch until June 8, 1862, and then were conveyed to James island, S. C.; June 12 to Beaufort, S. C., where they were divided and put upon plantations as guards. The four companies that were left at the mouth of the St. John's river on board the 'Belvidere' immediately proceeded to St. Augustine, Fla., where there were then stationed three companies of the regiment, the two companies left at Fernandina when the regiment started for the St. John's river having been sent there. The seven companies stationed at St. Augustine were quartered as follows: Three in Fort Marion; one at the court house; one at the barracks; and two were encamped

on the northwesterly side of the fort in the immediate vicinity of the same. September 10, 1862, the Fourth New Hampshire Regiment was relieved at St. Augustine by the Seventh New Hampshire and went to Beaufort, S. C., by steamer 'Ben Denford,' where they joined the three companies from which they had been separated nearly five months. Here they remained until October 21, 1862, when they were conveyed by steamer 'Boston' to Mackies Point, S. C. October 22, 1862, the regiment was in the battle of Pocotaligo, and that evening returned to Beaufort, S. C. They remained here until April 4, 1863, when they were ordered into camp at Hilton Head. The regiment did not remain long in this unhealthy locality, for on April 29 they went to Stons Inlet and that evening they landed upon Folly island. The tents were pitched upon the most southerly point of the island, but in May the camp was moved to within a mile and a half of the northern extremity of the same island. While there the rebels endeavored to shell their camp and their batteries replied, day after day, firing. On June 17 no firing by the enemy. The Fourth and adjacent regiments celebrated with music and speeches. June 18 Hurd of Company B wounded in the leg by a shell."

Dr. Greeley was very sick later in June and in July came North on the "Arago." By slow stages reached Nashua, after remaining in New York City in bed a week or more until able to leave. He was expecting to resign but at the earnest request of his friends and Col. Louis Bell he returned to his regiment in October after months of suffering. (In August he tendered his resignation on account of disability contracted in the service, but his leave was extended and the resignation not accepted.)

The following general orders are given as showing the professional ability of Surgeon Greeley, as well as the regard and esteem with which he and his fellow officers were held by their superiors:

In January, 1864, at the "Headquarters U. S. forces, Morris Island, S. C. January 26th by general orders No. 9, a Medical Board for this Post is hereby appointed to consist of the following named officers:

"Surgeon, M. L. Kittenger, 100 N. Y.

" H. F. Robinson, 104 P. V.

" George P. Greeley, 4th N. H. V.

and will meet at the office of Surgeon Kittenger at 11 o'clock on Tuesday and Friday of each week until otherwise ordered.

"By order of Col. W. H. Davis, 104th Penn. Commanding Post.

"JNO. H. MCCOY,

"1st Lt. and A. A. A. Gen'l."

"In March, 1864, Surgeon Greeley was granted leave of absence for thirty-five days to go North with his regiment, who have been furloughed on re-enlistment as Veteran Volunteers.

"By Command of

"MAJOR GENERAL Q. A. GILMORE."

"Head Quarters, Dep't of the South,

"Hilton Head, S. C., March 1, 1864.

"1864, May 3d

"Head Quarters 10th Army Corps.

"Gloucester Point, Virginia.

"Special orders

No. 12 "Directing medical officers of this command to turn over all surplus medical stores to the Quarter Master.

"By order of

"GEN'L A. H. TERRY."

"Head Quarters 3d Division 10th Army Corps

"Near Weir Botton Church, Va.

"May 25, 1864.

"Surgeon George P. Greeley, 4th N. H. Vols.

" Alden D. Palmer, 9th Maine.

" H. C. Levenstaler, 8th Maine.

are appointed a medical examining Board for the purpose of examining all officers and enlisted men, candidates for discharge of this command by reason of physical disability. The Board will meet on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week at 9 (o'clock) A. M.

"By order of

"BRIG. GEN'L AMES."

“Head Quarters 18th Army Corps

“In the Field, Va., June 8th, 1864.

“Special order

No. 43

“Surgeon Greeley 4th N. H. Vols. is hereby detailed as assistant operator at the Corps Battle-field Hospital, and will report to Surgeon Richardson for instructions.

“By command of

“MAJOR GENERAL SMITH.”

“Head Quarters 18th Army Corps

“In the Field, Va., June 12th 1864.

“Special orders

No. 47.

“The following named medical officers are hereby detailed as Operating Surgeons in the Battle Field Hospital of this Corps and will report to Surg. Geo. Luckley, Medical Director.

“Surgeon George P. Greeley, 4th N. H. Vols.

“By command of

“MAJOR GEN'L SMITH.”

“Head Quarters 3d Brig. 2d Div. 10th A. C.

“Bermuda Hundred, Va., Aug. 1, 1864.

“General orders

No. 2.

“Surgeon George P. Greeley, 4th N. H. Vols. is hereby announced as Chief Medical Officer of this Brigade and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

“By order of

“COL. LOUIS BELL,

“*Commanding Brigade.*”

“Head Quarters 10th Army Corps,

“Before Petersburg, Va., Aug. 31, 1864.

“Special order

No. 113

(Extract.)

“The following named medical officers will report to the Medical Director 10th A. C. for assignment to temporary duty in Base and Flying Hospitals.

“Surg. George P. Greeley.

“By command of

“MAJOR GEN'L BIRNEY.”

The following service is not a part of the records of Adjutant-General Ayling's *Register*:

"In February, 1865, Surgeon Greeley was enrolled with the Ninth Regiment, U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, which was assigned to the First Army Corps. March 2, 1865, he was appointed in the First Army Corps; March 28, 1865, he was ordered to report in person to the Provost Marshal General in Washington, D. C. Having reported as ordered, he was assigned to duty in Washington from April 3 and requested to report to Surgeon J. H. Baxter, late Surgeon General, U. S. A., for further instructions. April 7th, Surgeon G. P. Greeley, 1st A. C., was ordered to report to Maj. A. T. Lee, Second U. S. Infantry, acting Assistant Provost Marshal of General Western Division, Elmira, N. Y. He remained there on duty until ordered 'to assume the duties of acting surgeon of board of enrollment of the 29th District at Lockport, N. Y.' The above special order was dated April 26, 1865. June 14, 1865, he was relieved from duty at Lockport, N. Y., and 'ordered to report in person, without delay, to the Provost Marshal General at Washington, D. C.' June 23, 1865, Surgeon Greeley was again assigned to the Ninth Regiment and 'ordered to report for duty in person to Brevet Major-General Carroll, commanding First Division, First Corps, at Camp Stoneman, District of Columbia; this was by order of Major-General Hancock.' He remained on duty at Camp Stoneman until October 5, 1865, when he was ordered to relieve Acting Assistant Surgeon Harvey at post hospital, Burnside Barracks, Indianapolis, Ind. He remained on duty at Indianapolis, Ind., until mustered out of the service May 3, 1866."

In the winter of 1866 and 1867 Dr. Greeley took a post-graduate course in New York, and in the autumn of 1867 located in Montpelier, Vt., where he remained in the practice of his profession about one year. In 1868 he removed from Montpelier to Boston, Mass., taking up his professional work, and was medical examiner in Boston of the National Life Insurance Company (Montpelier, Vt.) and of the Empire Mutual Life Insurance Company, and became a member of

the Massachusetts Medical Society. In 1873 he removed from Boston to Nashua, where he was county and city physician for several years. He practiced his profession in Nashua until the winter of 1883, when he went to Florida for the winter and, investing in land, continued to spend each succeeding winter in that state, on or near his orange grove, only going North for a few months in the summer. His death occurred at St. Augustine, Fla., December 26, 1892.

Married, January 10, 1861, Mary P. Dewey of Montpelier, Vt., only daughter of Dr. Julius Y. Dewey, and a sister of Admiral Dewey. No children.

DAVID P. DEARBORN, M. D.

Late of Brattleboro, Vt.

DEARBORN, DAVID P. Co. F; b. Sanbornton; age 25; res. Weare; enl. Sept. 20, '61; must. in to date Sept. 18, '61; as Priv.; app. 2 Lt. Co. G, March 22, '62; resigned Nov. 4, '62; app. 2 Asst. Surg. Dec. 16, '62; Asst. Surg. May 2, '64; Surg. Nov. 9, '64; must. out Aug. 23, '65. Died April 2, '88, Brattleboro, Vt. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 167.)

Surgeon Dearborn was born in Sanbornton, N. H., October 21, 1836, and was the son of Rev. Daniel M. and Mary Jane (Gordon) Dearborn, a grandson of Josiah Dearborn. He received his preliminary education in the common schools of New Hampshire and at the literary institute at New Hampton. He commenced his professional education in 1858 with Dr. James Peterson of Weare, N. H. He attended medical lectures at the Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, taking three courses, and was graduated in 1861.

Dr. Dearborn enlisted in the army as a private of Company F, Fourth New Hampshire Volunteers, September 20, 1861, at which time he was a medical student. He was assigned to duty in the hospital department as hospital steward and was detailed as acting assistant surgeon in March, 1862, was commissioned second assistant surgeon December 19, 1862,

was commissioned first assistant surgeon May 2, 1864, and November 9, 1864, he was commissioned surgeon of the regiment on account of the illness of Surgeon George P. Greeley. Dr. Dearborn had acted as surgeon for some time previous to his being commissioned as surgeon. Surgeon Dearborn was mustered out with the regiment November, 1864. He located in Brattleboro, Vt., in January, 1865, remaining there until his death, which occurred April 2, 1888. He was a member of the Vermont Homeopathic Medical Society, a member of the Odd Fellows, Masons and the Grand Army of the Republic in Brattleboro, Vt.

Married, January 8, 1865, Miss Harriet S. White of Concord, N. H.

Children: Charles E., Mary and Harriet Gordon Dearborn.

DAVID L. M. COMINGS, M. D.

Late of Swanzey, N. H.

COMINGS, DAVID L. M. F. and S.; b. Cornish; age 37; res. Swanzey; cred. Swanzey; app. 2 Asst. Surg. Aug. 13, '62; must. in Aug. 21, '62; app. Asst. Surg. Oct. 8, '62. Died, dis. Aug. 1, '63, Swanzey. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 165.)

Surgeon Comings was born October 14, 1825, in Cornish, N. H., and was the son of Uriel and Sarah (Robinson) Comings, and was the grandson of Leonard Comings. His preliminary education was received in the common schools and at the academy in Meriden; afterwards he was two years in the Norwich University at the time this celebrated institution was under the charge of the late lamented Gen. Truman B. Ransom. Commenced his professional education at Claremont, N. H., with the late Dr. Samuel Jarvis in the year 1847, and received the degree of M. D. from Castleton Medical College, Castleton, Vt., in 1850. He located for the practice of his profession in Plainfield, N. H., in 1850, remaining there for one year, and removed to West Swanzey, where he remained until his death, which occurred the 1st of August, 1863.

He was a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society and the Connecticut River Medical Society, and represented the town of Swanzey in the legislature, and had much to do with the educational department of the town of Swanzey. His biographer says of him :

“Those who knew him best during his active practice in this vicinity remember him not merely for his devotion to his profession. They remember him as the upright and conscientious citizen, who did not turn from the path of duty through fear or favor, but interested himself in whatever pertained to the peace and good order of the society. He was ever found faithful to the great cause of education, temperance and social improvement. His kindly and Christian bearing in the domestic circle can be fully appreciated only by those few who had the opportunity to observe him at his own fireside, surrounded by those whom he most loved and trusted. The perfect control which he maintained over his feelings, the self-discipline which never allowed an angry or unkind word to escape his lips, gave him a serenity of temper which hardly belonged to his ardent temperament.

“At the breaking out of the Rebellion, although not in political sympathy with the administration, he cheerfully put forth his efforts to put down armed treason and to uphold the government of his country. He did not stop to inquire what course others intended to pursue but chose his position promptly and maintained it to the end. And nothing gave him more pain on his dying bed than what he deemed to be the folly and madness of some of the men of the North as evinced in the riots in New York.

“When further surgical assistance was required in the department of the South in the spring of 1862, he cheerfully offered his services and he was commissioned as assistant surgeon of the Fourth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers. He remained in sole charge of that regiment for some time, much to the satisfaction of the soldiers and officers, as the writer of this has reason to know, when he was ordered to the general hospital at Hilton Head. After some months of faith-

ful and devoted service to the sick and wounded, his health failed and he was reluctantly compelled to leave the scene of his active and useful labors. After a protracted and painful journey, he reached his former home in Swanzey, accompanied by his faithful companion in life, who was at his side from the first of his illness. After a lapse of some weeks of suffering and weakness, which medical skill could not overcome, he closed his earthly career without a murmur and with a full consciousness of his condition. Dr. Comings died on the first day of August, 1863, leaving to the world the example of a man who had performed his duties with integrity and fidelity. In the language of one who knew him best and was with him to the last, 'He died as he had lived, a Christian.' "

Married Eliza W. Taylor of Plainfield, November 27, 1851.

CHARLES CHESTER BECKLEY, M. D.

Late of Plainfield, N. H.

BECKLEY, CHARLES C. F. and S.; b. Weathersfield, Vt.; age 34; res. Plainfield, cred. Plainfield; app. 1 Asst. Surg. Oct. 1, '63; must. in Dec. 11, '63; resigned Mar. 26, '64. Died Feb. 18, '86, Plainfield. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 159.)

The subject of this sketch was born in Weathersfield, Vt., June 20, 1829, and was the son of Chester and Eunice K. (Field) Beckley, and a grandson of Josiah Beckley of Vermont. His preliminary education was received in the common schools and academies of Vermont and New Hampshire. He commenced his professional education under the direction of Dr. S. G. Jarvis of Claremont and the late Prof. Edward E. Phelps of Windsor, Vt., of the medical department of Dartmouth College. He continued the same by attending lectures at Ann Arbor, Mich., and Hanover and was graduated M. D. from the medical department of Dartmouth College in the class of 1854. He located in the practice of medicine in Plainfield, N. H., the same year. October 1, 1863, he was appointed from the town of Plainfield first assistant surgeon of the

Fourth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers. Not being of strong constitution his health suffered in consequence of his service and he felt compelled to resign March 26, 1864. He returned to Plainfield and remained there until his death, February 18, 1886. As far as his health would permit, he took up general practice but never fully recovered from disease contracted in the army.

Married, June 11, 1867, Kate Ellen, daughter of William H. and Fanny W. Daniels of Plainfield, N. H.

Children, two; Annie M. Beckley, deceased, and Chester C. Beckley.

TRISTRAM ROGERS.

(Not mustered.)

ROGERS, TRISTRAM. F. and S.; b. Walden, Vt.; age 30; res. New Hampton; app. Asst. Surg. Dec. 1, '64; not must.; declined appointment Jan. 9, '65. P. O. ad., Plymouth. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 193.)

HENRY FROST WARDWELL, M. D.

Late of Berlin, N. H.

WARDWELL, HENRY F. Unas'd; b. Albany, Me.; age 37; cred. Gorham; enl. Mar. 31, '65, for one year; must. in Mar. 31, '65, as Priv.; app. Asst. Surg. Apr. 11, '65; must. out Aug. 23, '65. Died Dec. 26, '91, Berlin Falls. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 201.)

Surgeon Wardwell was born March 9, 1828, at Albany in the state of Maine, and was the son of James and Fanny (Frost) Wardwell, and a grandson of Peter Wardwell. He received his preliminary education at the common schools and at North Bridgton and Paris (Maine) Academies. Commenced his professional education in 1849 at Windham, Me., under the direction of Luther W. Houghton, M. D., as preceptor. Attended three courses of medical lectures at Harvard and the medical department of Bowdoin College and was graduated from the latter in 1853. He located the same year at Gorham, N. H., where he remained for twenty-six years,

including his service in the army, and then removed to Berlin and remained there nearly thirteen years until his death, which occurred December 26, 1891.

He became a member of the Fourth New Hampshire Regiment in March, 1865, and was appointed assistant surgeon April 11, 1865, remaining in the service until the regiment was mustered out of the United States service August 23, 1865. His place of residence being isolated from any large centers, he never became a member of medical societies but he was a member of Masonic lodges in Gorham and Berlin and also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was also a member of the board of education in 1885, as well as examining surgeon for the Pension Department. His biographer says of him:

“Although not a member of any medical society to my knowledge, his influence among his medical brethren was most potent. Being a keen observer and possessing rare judgment, his opinions when given were always considered of much importance.”

Married, first, November 6, 1854, Miss Almira E. Head of Shelburne, N. H., who died about twenty years since; second, June 31, 1881, Miss Mary A. Wilson of Berlin, who survives him.

Children: Charles H., a member of the legal fraternity, now practicing in Boston; Fanny, who married Alfred E. Bean of Berlin, and Mary Elizabeth, who graduated from Wellesley in 1891 and is now teaching in the State Normal School in Connecticut.

JAMES PARKER WALKER, M. D.

Late of Manchester, N. H.

(4 N. H. V.)

WALKER, JAMES P. F. and S.; b. Manchester; age 36; res. Manchester; app. 2 Asst. Surg. May 2, '64; must. in May 15, '64; disch. disab. Nov. 2, '64. P. O. ad., Manchester. See 6 N. H. V. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 200.)

(6 N. H. V.)

WALKER, JAMES P. F. and S.; b. Manchester; age 36; res. Manchester; app. 2 Asst. Surg. Dec. 16, '63; not must.; resigned commission Feb. 8, '64. P. O. ad., Manchester. See 4 N. H. V. (*Record, Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 342.)

The subject of this sketch was born in that portion of Bedford, which was afterwards annexed to Manchester, February 7, 1828, and was the son of James and Betsey (Parker) Walker, a grandson of James Walker. Received his early education in the public schools of Manchester and at the Literary Institute at New Hampton, N. H. He commenced his professional education in Manchester in 1853 under the direction of the late Josiah Crosby, M. D., and William D. Buck, M. D., both of that city. He attended medical lectures at Harvard University and was graduated M. D. from the same in the class of 1856. He located in Manchester and made that his home until his death, which occurred May 6, 1897. He was a member of the Harvard Alumni Association. He was appointed second assistant surgeon of the Sixth New Hampshire Regiment December 16, 1863, but on account of business engagements was obliged to decline the commission. Later he was appointed second assistant surgeon of the Fourth New Hampshire Regiment May 2, 1864, and was discharged for disability November 2, 1864. He returned to Manchester and resumed the practice of medicine. At one time he was representative for two terms in the New Hampshire legislature.

Married, December 31, 1863, Rowena L. Hamblett. No children.

ABSTRACT OF THE HISTORY OF THE FIFTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

By WILLIAM CHILD, Surgeon and Historian.

“The one regiment in all the Union armies which sustained the greatest loss in battle during the American Civil War was the Fifth New Hampshire Infantry. * * * It served in the First Division, Second Corps. This division was commanded successively by Generals Richardson, Hancock, Caldwell, Barlow and Miles; and any regiment that followed the fortunes of these men was sure to find plenty of bloody work cut out for it. The losses of the Fifth New Hampshire occurred entirely in aggressive, hard, stand-up fighting; none of it happened in routs or through blunders. Its loss includes eighteen officers killed, a number far in excess of the usual proportion, and indicates that the men were bravely led. Its percentage of killed is also very large, especially as based on the original enrollment. The exact percentage of the total enrollment cannot be definitely ascertained, as the rolls were loaded down in 1864 with the names of a large number of conscripts and bounty men who never joined the regiment. * * * Known to the corps and division commanders as a reliable regiment, it was the more often called upon to face the enemy’s fire or assigned to the post of danger.”

The above quotation gives in truthful words the estimation of its high character as held by corps, division and brigade commanders. Its field of work was largely in Virginia, as twenty out of twenty-three engagements were in that state, one of which, the siege of Petersburg, was almost continuous from June 16, 1864, to April 2, 1865.

ENGAGEMENTS.

- Rappahannock River, Va., March 28, 1862.
 Yorktown, Va., April 25 to May 4, 1862.
 Fair Oaks, Va., June 1, 1862.
 Peach Orchard, Va., June 29, 1862.
 Savage's Station, Va., June 29, 1862.
 White Oak Swamp (Glendale or Charles City Cross Roads),
 Va., June 30, 1862.
 Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862.
 Boonsborough, Md., September 15, 1862.
 Antietam, Md., September 17, 1862.
 Snicker's Gap, Va., November 2, 1862.
 Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862.
 Chancellorsville, Va., May 1-5, 1863.
 Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 3, 1863.
 Cold Harbor, Va., June 2-12, 1864.
 Siege of Petersburg, Va., June 16 to July 26; July 30 to
 August 12; August 21 to December 7, 1864; December 10,
 1864, to April 2, 1865.
 Jerusalem Plank Road, Va., June 22, 1864.
 Deep Bottom, Va., July 27, August 16, 1864.
 Ream's Station, Va., August 25, 1864.
 Reconnoissance to Hatcher's Run, Va., December 8, 9, 1864.
 Fort Stedman, Va., March 25, 1865.
 Dinwiddie Court House, Va., March 31, 1865.
 Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865.
 Farmville, Va., April 7, 1865.

SURGEONS.

LUTHER M. KNIGHT, M. D., JOHN W. BUCKNAM, M. D.,
 WILLIAM CHILD, M. D.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

JOHN W. BUCKNAM, M. D., DON A. ROBINSON, M. D.,
 WILLIAM CHILD, M. D., CHARLES M. TRASK, M. D.
 JOHN WHEELER, M. D.

(not mustered),

FIFTH NEW HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT.

LUTHER M. KNIGHT, M. D.

Late of Franklin, N. H.

KNIGHT, LUTHER M. F. and S.; b. Franconia; age 49; res. Franklin; app. Surg. Sept. 13, '61; must. in Oct. 26, '61; resigned May 28, '63. Died Feb. 3, '87, Franklin. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 247.)

Surgeon Luther M. Knight was born in Franconia, N. H., April 11, 1810, and was the son of Thomas and Abigail (Knapp) Knight. His early education was received in the common schools and at New Hampton Academy. He commenced the study of medicine in Franconia with Dr. Colby as a preceptor, and attended lectures at Dartmouth Medical College, where he was graduated in 1834. He first located in Thornton, N. H., where he remained ten years, afterwards removing to Franklin, N. H., in 1845, where, with the exception of the time passed in the army, he remained until his death.

He early attained high rank in the profession and for fifty years did a large and successful practice. He became a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society while residing in Thornton, was its president in 1878 and remained a member until his death. He represented the town of Franklin in the legislature in 1854 and 1855. He was also an Odd Fellow and a member of the Congregational Church at Franklin. The regimental historian, Dr. Child, gives the following record of the services of Surgeon Knight, as well as paying a fitting tribute to his private and professional character:

“In September, 1861, he was commissioned surgeon of the Fifth Regiment and continued in the service until late in 1863, when impaired health compelled his resignation. Surviving veterans of the old Fifth will readily recall to memory his well known figure mounted on his beautiful white mare, riding from one hospital to another, looking to the welfare of the disabled boys and inspecting the sanitary condition of the

camps. He was early promoted to brigade surgeon and subsequently to chief medical officer of the First Division, Second Army Corps, on the staff of Maj.-Gen. W. S. Hancock, and gained an enviable record for skill, bravery and efficiency.

“When he first tendered his resignation his superior officers, from regimental to corps headquarters, were reluctant to accept, and endorsed his application, advising that ‘this officer, efficient and faithful, be granted an indefinite leave of absence and his valuable services thereby be not lost to the service.’ But Manassas, Fair Oaks, the Chickahominy swamps, Malvern Hill, Antietam and Fredericksburg had done their work, and his enfeebled system refused to respond to further demands for active service.

“For many years after the war he held the position of examining surgeon for the pension bureau. He was a member of the George F. Sweatt Post, No. 38, G. A. R., Franklin, and took great interest in the welfare of that organization. He was proud of his connection with the Fifth and any comrade, no matter what his rank, was assured of a hearty welcome at his hospitable home in Franklin. To them he never wearied of rehearsing the oft-told tale of the Potomac campaigns, and his hand, purse and influence were always ready to assist a deserving and needy comrade.

“Surgeon Knight was married in 1842 to Miss Charlotte C., daughter of James P. and Mary G. Tilton, whom he survived scarcely two years. Of his four children, the eldest, Edwin A. Knight, entered the service as hospital steward in the same regiment as his father, and served until the end of the war. He succeeded his father as a practitioner of medicine and resides at Newton, Mass.

“Surgeon Knight died at his home in Franklin, February 3, 1887, at the age of seventy-seven years. Dr. J. J. Berry of Portsmouth, in a beautiful eulogy of the deceased, delivered before the New Hampshire Medical Society, said:

“‘Seldom has this society been called upon to pay tribute to the memories of so many departed ones and to bring hither its willing gifts of rosemary for those who have gone down

into the dark valley. Dr. Knight was one of the oldest and best known of the physicians of this society, and one who was held in universal respect. His high professional acquirements and his wealth of experience, which he was enabled to present on all occasions, rendered him a valuable friend and counselor. He was a man of high moral courage and convictions. He was a friend of the poor and needy, a shining light of a profession for which he made so many personal sacrifices and an honor to this society which mourns his loss."

"Comrade Knight lies still in death by the side of his companion on the banks of the beautiful Pemigewasset at Franklin, but his precious memory is forever fragrant in the hearts of his children, and his surviving friends, and neighbors treasure with affection a remembrance of the kind physician and faithful citizen. Husband, father, friend, patriot, hail and farewell!"

JOHN WINGATE BUCKNAM, M. D.

Late of Somersworth, N. H.

BUCKNAM, JOHN W. F. and S.; b. Lancaster; age 27; res. Lancaster; app. Asst. Surg. Oct. 22, '61; must. in Oct. 26, '61; app. Surg. June 1, '63; disch. Oct. 26, '64. Died Dec. 18, '70, Somersworth. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 219.)

The subject of this sketch was born in Lancaster, N. H., December 4, 1833, and was the son of Edwards and Sarah Brackett (Weeks) Bucknam. He came of excellent New England stock and his ancestors served in the Revolution. He received his preliminary education at the common schools, at Lancaster Academy and Newbury (Vt.) Seminary. He commenced the study of medicine in 1856 at Lancaster, N. H., with Dr. John W. Barney as preceptor. This was continued at Hanover with the late Prof. Dixie Crosby and other members of the medical faculty of Dartmouth Medical College. He attended medical lectures at Hanover and Burlington, Vt., and was graduated M. D. from Dartmouth Medical College in the class of 1860. He commenced the practice of medi-

cine in Guildhall, Vt., removing to Lancaster in 1861, and in 1865 removed to Great Falls, now the city of Somersworth, N. H.

He was appointed assistant surgeon of the Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers October 21, 1861, and was promoted to the office of surgeon of this regiment June 1, 1863. He was with the regiment in every engagement during his term of service. Colonel Cross of the Fifth Regiment was mortally wounded in the battle of Gettysburg. Surgeon Bucknam took care of him and was with him when he died. He made arrangements for the removal of his body to New Hampshire. His biographer says of him in the "Transactions of the New Hampshire Medical Society," of which Dr. Bucknam was an honored member, that:

"The brave men under his medical and surgical inspection often speak of him with warm affection, as a kind and attentive advisor, and well adapted, both by his knowledge and constant solicitude for their welfare, for campaign work. He was ever ready to alleviate pain and willing to administer to the sufferings of those under his charge. He had no favorites, but every one in need of his services was treated with attention and skill. While in this field of action he contracted chronic diarrhœa and this continued to afflict him, more or less, after he left the army.

"As a physician he was successful—a man of good judgment and judicious in the means employed to thwart the ravages of diseased action."

Surgeon Bucknam died in Somersworth, December 18, 1870, at the age of thirty-seven years, just as he was entering upon a life of usefulness.

Married June 12, 1861, to Annie Celia Buckland of Warehouse Point, Conn. Mrs. Bucknam was ill at the time of the Doctor's death and died nearly at the same time, as she was buried only five days after her husband.

Children: One, Annie Weeks Bucknam.

WILLIAM CHILD, M. D.

Piermont, N. H.

CHILD, WILLIAM. F. and S.; b. Bath; age 28; res. Bath; cred. Bath; app. 2 Asst. Surg. Aug. 13, '62; must. in Oct. 19, '62; app. Asst. Surg. to date Aug. 13, '62, Surg. Oct. 28, '64; must. out June 28, '65. P. O. ad., Concord, N. H. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 222.)

Surgeon William Child was born in Bath, N. H., February 4, 1834, the son of Dwight Pennel and Nancy (Morse) Child. His grandfather was John Child, born in 1766 in Thompson, Conn., and his grandmother was Martha Hutchins, born in 1773 in Haverhill, Mass. His father was a direct descendant of Dorothy Dwight, a daughter of one of the Dwigths of educational fame. His mother was a near relative of Professor Morse, the inventor of the magnetic telegraph, and his maternal grandmother was a sister of the Rev. Jedediah Morse, the father of American geography. Dr. Child was reared on one of the fine hill farms in the western part of the town of Bath, a farm which had been owned and occupied by his grandfather and which is still owned by his brother, John D. Child. Amid physical surroundings among the finest in Northern New Hampshire, he lived the life of the average farmer's boy until the age of sixteen when he entered upon a four years' course at Bath Academy, three miles distant from his home, walking to and from his school each day. He pursued and finished the regular college preparatory course under the tuition of such instructors as the Rev. Edward Cleveland, Nathan Lord, Jr., and the late Chief Justice A. P. Carpenter. Prevented by circumstances from pursuing a college course, he began in 1854 the study of medicine with David B. French, M. D., at Bath, and during the next three years attended two courses of lectures at the medical department of Dartmouth College and one at Bowdoin. Previous to taking his medical degree at Dartmouth in 1857, he served six months in the Deer Island Hospital, Boston, and six months in a New York City dispensary, also taking a full course in anatomy in

that city. After taking his degree, he was with Dr. John McNab of Wells River, Vt., until October, 1857, when he opened an office at Bath, his native town, where he practiced his profession for twenty-six years, interrupted only by his three years' service in the War of the Rebellion with the Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers. In 1883 he removed to New Hampton, N. H., in order to promote the education of his children and practiced his profession there for thirteen years, having charge in the meantime for nearly ten years of "Houston Narcotic Cure" at Concord and at Milford, N. H., and for a time at Watertown, Mass.

August 13, 1862, he was commissioned as second assistant surgeon of the Fifth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers, and was subsequently promoted surgeon of the same regiment. He served for nearly three years, until the end of the war, a service which was a notable one, as must be evident from the history of that famous regiment. Some of the time he was absent from the regiment on detail service. He served three months in a hospital on the battlefield of Antietam; one month in hospital after the battle of Gettysburg; six months in prisoners-of-war camp at Point Lookout, Md., and while there examined prisoners of war to be recruited into the United States service. He did field service at the battles of South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Brandy Station, Gettysburg, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, during the whole siege, at Deep Bottom, Charles City, Ream's Station and Hatcher's Run; was frequently detailed to accompany difficult and dangerous expeditions. At the close of the war he was division surgeon of the First Division, Second Army Corps. He was honorably discharged with his regiment June 29, 1865, having served two years, ten months and sixteen days. It was during the winter of 1863-'64 that the Fifth Regiment was on duty at Point Lookout, Md. There were thirteen thousand Confederate prisoners in camp here and Dr. Child was in charge of the hospital, having fifteen hundred sick reported each week. He had as assistants eight

Confederate surgeons—good men. At the same time he examined upwards of eight hundred of these prisoners who were recruited into the United States service.

After the war Dr. Child resumed his practice at Bath and entered upon the quiet duties of citizenship, and never sought political preferment, but was twice elected to the state legislature from his native town and also filled various town offices. He has been an active member of the G. A. R. of New Hampshire and has been often called upon by his comrades to officiate as orator on Memorial Day. Since 1880 he has served G. A. R. posts as orator of the day once each year, sometimes twice and once at three different places the same day. He has served more than twenty years as single examining surgeon or as one of a board of examiners for United States pensioners. He is the historian of his regiment and has told its immortal story in the 600-page octavo volume brought out in 1893, profusely illustrated, an invaluable addition to the military history of the state. Dr. Child is a fraternal member of the Masonic order and during his military service was an active member of one of the war lodges. Upon the formation of the Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers a dispensation was granted to the Masonic members of the organization to meet and transact business as a lodge. James B. Perry was the first Worshipful Master. He was killed at Fredericksburg. In November, 1863, Dr. Child was elected Worshipful Master, and served as such until the close of the war. Thirty-six applicants were received in this Fifth Regiment lodge, one from the state of Maryland. Dr. Child is not only a Mason but is a member of the order of Odd Fellows, of the G. A. R. and is also a Granger. He is a great-grandson of a soldier of the Revolution and a direct descendant of a soldier in the Colonial service. He maintains a just pride in his own military record. It is no small thing to be a survivor of the Fifth New Hampshire. He was with his regiment in thirteen battles and in as many minor engagements and expeditions. He was with the expedition sent to learn of the initial movements of General Lee in the Gettysburg campaign. He was present at the assassination of Lincoln.

His professional life has been in the main the quiet, uneventful one of the country practitioner. He is a member of the New Hampshire State Medical Society, has twice been its anniversary chairman, and once its president. He has prepared and read many papers before the society, and for years was an active participant in its proceedings and discussions, as the published reports of the transactions of the society bear testimony. These published papers show that he held advanced views on sanitary matters, had little faith in drugs, no faith in so-called disinfectants, claiming that to be "clean" was the essence of modern sanitation and surgery. He held strongly to the theory that diseases are not inherited. He does not claim to have made discoveries or advancements; does not suppose that the profession has arrived at perfection; expects that there will be much greater progress, that much useless medical and surgical lumber will be abandoned and that we shall finally have a practice based upon knowledge of the human body and mind and common sense, and that all "shades and shadows" will be eliminated from the profession.

In 1895 he purchased a farm on the banks of the Connecticut in Piermont, N. H., where he now resides, having abandoned active practice on account of disabilities contracted in the war of 1861-'65. Here among haunts and scenes similar to those of his boyhood he hopes to live his appointed days.

Dr. Child married, first, Caroline Lang, by whom he had issue of William Clinton, born 1859, died 1880; Kate, born 1860; Bernard V., born 1862; Susan W., born 1865. He married, second, Luvia Lang, daughter of Sherburn Lang, Esq., of Bath, by whom he had issue of John L., born 1870; James D., born 1875. His children were prepared for college at New Hampton Institution. Kate and Bernard V. took courses subsequently at Oberlin, O.; Susan W. was graduated at Wellesley; James D. at Dartmouth, class of 1899; and John L. is business manager for Lord Bros. Manufacturing Company at Tilton, N. H.

DON ALONSO ROBINSON, M. D.

Coaticook, P. Q., Canada.

ROBINSON, DON A. F. and S.; age 28; res. Milan; app. Asst. Surg. Feb. 28, '65; must. in Apr. 25, '65; must. out June 28, '65. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 263.)

Surgeon Robinson was born February 29, 1836, in West Charleston, Vt., and was the son of Elijah and Eliza Ann (Smith) Robinson, a grandson of Jasper Robinson of the same town. He received his preliminary education at the common schools and at Derby Academy, Vermont; took up his classical education with private teachers. He commenced his professional education at West Charleston, Vt., in 1856 under the direction of his father, Dr. Elijah Robinson. This was continued by a course of medical lectures at Dartmouth College in 1858 and a second course at the medical department of the University of Vermont in 1859, and he was graduated M. D. from the latter institution in 1859. He located in Milan, N. H., in January, 1860, and remained there until 1866, when he removed to Island Pond, Vt. In September, 1874, he removed to Coaticook, P. Q., where he has been in the practice of his profession ever since.

While a resident of New Hampshire he enjoyed the confidence of the people of the town in which he resided, being made a justice of the peace and a member of the board of education. He was a successful practitioner in medicine, being a good student and progressive in his work. He discovered a method of arresting severe nasal hemorrhage by compression of the submaxillary arteries in the year 1862, and during an epidemic of diphtheria in the year 1861 was unusually successful in the use of mercurials. The Doctor observes: "That the above methods may have been used simultaneous with myself by other physicians, but, if so, I am not aware of it."

He is a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province of Quebec; St. Francis Medical Society of the Province of Quebec; while residing in Vermont was a

member of the State Medical Society and the Orleans County Medical Society of Vermont; and he is a fraternal member of the Masons and Odd Fellows. About the time of his removing to Canada, he took a post-graduate course in clinical and didactic medicine at the McGill Medical College, Montreal.

While a resident of New Hampshire he was appointed assistant surgeon of the Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers and was with the regiment until it was mustered out in 1865.

Married, December 25, 1864, to Sarah M. Noyes, Norway, Me.

Children, three: Winefred Gertrude and Bernard Noyes, and Blanche Louise, deceased.

CHARLES M. TRASK, M. D.

Late of White River Junction, Vt.

TRASK, CHARLES M. Co. D.; F. and S.; b. Brookfield, Vt.; age 24; res. Stewartstown; enl. Nov. 28, '61; must. in Jan. 6, '62, as Priv.; app. Hosp. Steward, Feb. 8, '63; 2 Asst. Surg. June 1, '63; disch. Dec. 27, '64. Died June 27, '91, White River Junction, Vt. (*Record, Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 274.)

Surgeon Trask was born in Brookfield, Vt., November 30, 1836, and was the son of William and Sarah Mitchell (Clark) Trask, and a grandson of Hon. William Dodge Trask, an English emigrant settler in Beverly, Mass. His preliminary education was received in the common schools of Vermont and Derby (Vt.) Academy. His professional education commenced in the spring of 1857 at Stewartstown, N. H., under the direction of Dr. Worthley of Stewartstown and Prof. Walter Carpenter of Burlington, Vt. He attended three courses of medical lectures in Burlington and New York and was graduated M. D. from the medical department of the University of Vermont in June, 1861.

The commencement of the War of the Rebellion found Dr. Trask a medical student in the town of Stewartstown, from which place he enlisted as a private in Company D, Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers, the 28th of November, 1861. It was

understood that he was to be appointed hospital steward, but for various reasons he did not receive that appointment until February 8, 1863. June 1, 1863, he was commissioned second assistant surgeon of the Fifth, in which position he served until mustered out of the service December 27, 1864. After more than three years' service in the United States Volunteers he returned to Stewartstown, N. H., where he practiced medicine for two years; he then removed to Wells River, Vt., where he remained until 1872, when, on account of failing health, he entered the drug business in Boston. In 1882 he removed to White River Junction, Vt., carrying on the same business until his death, which occurred June 27, 1891, from disease contracted in the United States service.

Married in the spring of 1866 to Lewellen Morrison, who died April 11, 1869; and in 1882 he married Susie Stimpson, who survived him and now resides in Massachusetts.

No children.

His biographer says of him:

“He was a faithful, noble man who performed every duty without a murmur. Probably no man in the Fifth did his duty more fully, without any desire for promotion, sensational attention and display, than did Dr. Trask. He was honest, able, kind, attentive and cheerful under all circumstances. As a physician and surgeon he possessed all those qualities that command the love and respect of officers and men. His death occurred in the very prime of life, beloved and respected by all who knew him. His place of business was always the resort of those who knew him best in the service or later in his business life. He was made a Master Mason at Point Lookout, Md., in the winter of 1863 and 1864, in the Masonic lodge belonging to the Fifth New Hampshire Volunteer Regiment, by his friend and comrade and almost constant tent-mate, Dr. William Child, then Worshipful Master of the lodge. He was an honest man, an agreeable companion and a true patriot.”

ABSTRACT OF THE HISTORY

OF THE

SIXTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

By LYMAN JACKMAN,

Captain of the Sixth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers,
and Historian.

“The Sixth Regiment was organized at Keene, in November, 1861, the men coming from all parts of the state. The regiment camped on the Cheshire Fair Ground, about a mile and a half out from the city, the camp being called ‘Camp Brooks.’ Company B was the first on the ground, reporting November 9. The men were mustered in November 27 to 30, the regimental organization being completed on the thirtieth.

“The Sixth New Hampshire Volunteers was attached to General Casey’s Provisional Brigade, near Washington, D. C., December 28, 1861; General Burnside’s Expedition to North Carolina, January 6, 1862; Fourth Brigade, Department of North Carolina, March 6, 1862; First Brigade, First Division, Department of North Carolina, June, 1862; First Brigade, Second Division, Ninth Army Corps, July 22, 1862; District of Kentucky, Department of Ohio, September 9, 1863; on Veteran Furlough, January 16, 1864; in Ninth Army Corps, unassigned, March, 1864; Second Brigade, Second Division, Ninth Army Corps, April 20, 1864.

“The regiment during its term of service served in seventeen different states; meeting all the requisitions of duty, however onerous or perilous, with cheerful and ready efficiency. While it is not asserted that the Sixth was the best regiment sent out from New Hampshire, the claim may be made, and can be

maintained, that it was equal to the best. Its record has added a brilliant chapter to the history of New Hampshire's always glorious achievements in war."

ENGAGEMENTS.

Camden, N. C., April 19, 1862.
 Bull Run, Va., August 29, 30, 1862.
 Chantilly, Va., September 1, 1862.
 South Mountain, Md., September 14, 1862.
 Antietam, Md., September 17, 1862.
 White Sulphur Springs, Va., November 15, 1862.
 Fredericksburg, Miss., June 14 to July 4, 1863.
 Jackson, Miss., July 10-16, 1863.
 Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.
 Spottsylvania, Va., May 8-20, 1864.
 North Anna River, Va., May 23-26, 1864.
 Totopotomoy, Va., May 30, 31, 1864.
 Bethesda Church, Va., June 2, 3, 1864.
 Cold Harbor, Va., June 4-12, 1864.
 Siege of Petersburg, Va., June 16, 1864, to April 3, 1865.
 Mine Explosion, Petersburg, Va., (assault) July 30, 1864.
 Weldon Railroad, Va., August 20-22, 1864.
 Poplar Springs Church, Va., September 30, October 1, 1864.
 Hatcher's Run, Va., October 27, 1864.
 Petersburg, Va., April 1, 2, 1865.

SURGEONS.

WILLIAM A. TRACY, M. D., SHERMAN COOPER, M. D.,
 JAMES H. NOYES, M. D.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

SHERMAN COOPER, M. D., JAMES P. WALKER, M. D.
 JAMES H. NOYES, M. D., (not mustered),
 MARSHALL L. BROWN, M. D., ELIHU P. PIERCE, M. D.

SIXTH NEW HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT.

 WILLIAM AZRO TRACY, M. D.

Late of Nashua, N. H.

(6 N. H. V.)

TRACY, WILLIAM A. F. and S.; b. Tunbridge, Vt.; age 35; res. Nashua; app. Surg. Oct. 25, '61; must. in Nov. 28, '61; resigned March 15, '63. See Miscel. Organizations. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 341.)

(Miscel. Organizations.)

TRACY, WILLIAM A. U. S. V.; b. Tunbridge, Vt.; age 37; res. Nashua; app. Asst. Surg. Dec. 7, '62. Died Mar. 15, '64, Nashua. See 6 N. H. V. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 1081.)

Surgeon Tracy was born May 3, 1826, in Tunbridge, Vt., and was the son of Elisha Lily and Laura A. (Peabody) Tracy, and grandson of Cyrus Tracy. His preliminary education was received in the common schools and academies of Vermont, and his professional education commenced in 1849 under the direction of Dr. Charles B. Chandler at Tunbridge, Vt. He attended medical lectures at Castleton, Vt., Boston, Mass., Dartmouth Medical College and the Vermont Medical School at Woodstock, Vt., graduating from the latter September 24, 1852. He located for the practice of medicine in Hollis, N. H., in 1852, but removed to Nashua prior to the War of the Rebellion. Doctor Tracy was appointed surgeon of the Sixth New Hampshire Volunteers, November 28, 1861, and resigned March 15, 1863. The following is a copy of his letter tendering his resignation:

“Hd. Qrs. 6th N. H. Vols.
 “Newport News, Va.,
 “March 10, 1863.

“I respectfully resign my commission as Surgeon 6th N. H. Vols. on account of prolonged and increasing disability.

“I am,

“Very resply,

“WM. A. TRACY,

“Surgeon 6th N. H. Vols.”

His resignation was accepted and he returned to Nashua. At the time of his resignation he was acting brigade surgeon at Newport News, Va. After his return to Nashua, his health somewhat improved, and the records of the surgeon-general's office show that Surgeon Tracy again tendered his services to the government and was nominated by the president and his name sent to the senate for appointment as assistant surgeon of volunteers with the rank of captain, January 11, 1864, to date from December 7, 1863. This nomination was confirmed by the senate March 30, 1864, and his commission was made out April 12, 1864, and forwarded through the office of the surgeon-general April 12, 1864. On April 18, 1864, this department was informed that Dr. Tracy had died at Nashua, N. H., March 15, 1864.

Surgeon Tracy was a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society, and for a period prior to his entering the army was city physician of the City of Nashua. He was also a fraternal member of Rising Sun Lodge of Masons in the City of Nashua.

Married, May 1, 1853, Mariah Gould.

Children, three: Mary Louisa, William Hamilton and William Azro.

SHERMAN COOPER, M. D.

Westfield, N. J.

COOPER, SHERMAN. F. and S.; b. Cornish; age 29; res. Claremont; app. Asst. Surg. Oct. 17, '61; must. in Nov. 28, '61; app. Surg. Mar. 20, '63; must. out Nov. 27, '64. P. O. ad., Westfield, N. J. (*Record, Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 298.)

Surgeon Cooper was the son of Hon. Lemuel Cooper, and was born in Croydon August 20, 1833. He received an academic education, graduating from the Kimball Union Academy at Meriden, N. H., in 1855, received the degree of M. D. at the University of Vermont in 1857. He immediately took the position of deputy resident physician of Blackwell's Island Hospital, and attended lectures at the New York Medical College. Leaving there, he settled in Claremont in 1858

and entered the army as assistant surgeon of the Sixth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers October 17, 1861, and was promoted to the rank of surgeon in March, 1863. At the end of three years' service, he returned to Claremont and resumed the practice of his profession. Afterwards removed to Westfield, N. J., where he has been in practice ever since.

During the War of the Rebellion, as surgeon and assistant surgeon of the Sixth Regiment, he was present at every engagement in which the regiment participated, until he was mustered out in November, 1864.

Married Celia Purson, Westfield, N. J., June 23, 1869.

JAMES H. NOYES, M. D.

Ogden, Iowa.

(6 N. H. V.)

NOYES, JAMES H. Non-Com. Staff and F. and S.; age 25; res. Nashua; enl. Nov. 29, '61; must. in Nov. 29, '61, as Hosp. Steward; app. 2 Asst. Surg. May 13, '62; capt. Sept. 1, '62, Chantilly, Va.; released Sept. 9, '62; app. Asst. Surg. Mar. 20, '63; Surg. Jan. 2, '65; must. out July 17, '65. Supposed identical with James H. Noyes, Co. B, 4 N. H. V. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 326.)

(4 N. H. V.)

NOYES, JAMES H. Co. B.; b. Gardner, Mass.; age 25; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 16, '61; must. in Sept. 18, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. Oct. 19, '61, Annapolis, Md. Supposed identical with James H. Noyes, Non-Com. Staff, 6 N. H. V. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 188.)

Surgeon Noyes of the Sixth New Hampshire Volunteers was born in Gardner, Mass., July 20, 1835, and was the son of Henry J. and Jane L. (Gates) Noyes. He received his preliminary education at the common schools of Gardner, Mass., a short time at Burr Seminary, Vermont, and three years' attendance at Appleton Academy, New Ipswich, N. H. Commenced the study of medicine in 1857, at Hollis, N. H., with Dr. Henry Boynton, now of Woodstock, Vt., afterwards assistant surgeon of the Seventh New Hampshire Volunteers; continued the same at Nashua, N. H., in 1858, with Dr. J. G.

Graves. Attended medical lectures at the University of Vermont and at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City, and was graduated M. D. from the latter in 1860. Commenced the practice of medicine in Nashua, N. H., a few months after graduating, and removed to Clarence, Iowa, the first year after the war. Located at Ogden, Iowa, in 1866, where he has been in the active practice of medicine ever since.

He is a member of the District and State Medical Societies of Iowa, and at the present time, 1900, is serving as mayor of the City of Ogden, Iowa. He has been president of the District Medical Society and health officer of the City of Ogden for the last twenty years. Is a fraternal member of the Odd Fellows and Masons.

His service with the Sixth New Hampshire commenced with an enlistment November 21, 1861, in which he served as hospital steward, and was appointed second assistant surgeon May 13, 1862. In that capacity was captured at Chantilly, Va., (second battle of Bull Run,) remaining a prisoner a few days. He was appointed first assistant surgeon March 20, 1863, and commissioned surgeon of the Sixth New Hampshire Regiment January 2, 1865, and was mustered out of the service July 17, 1865. He was in nearly all the battles in which the regiment took any part.

Married, in 1866, to Sarah F. Stone of Nashua, N. H.

One child, Mary S. Noyes.

The following is a beautiful tribute to his courage and devotion to the men in his regiment, which was contributed by one of his comrades, Captain Jones of Company F:

“He was one of the most faithful men I ever knew, also one of the most fearless. Whenever there was a fight, he was always at the front, administering to the wants of the wounded. It used to be a joke with the boys that he was always on the picket line looking for a patient. He was young and had not practiced much before entering the service, but he made himself a very useful man and was much admired for his great courage and devotion to the men of his regiment. He served his country in time of need faithfully and to the best of his ability, and enjoyed the respect and love of his comrades.”

MARSHALL LEBANON BROWN, M. D.

Allston, Mass.

BROWN, MARSHALL L. Co. E; b. New Ipswich; age 24; res. Keene; enl. Nov. 12, '61; must. in Nov. 28, '61, as Priv.; app. Hosp. Steward Jan. 2, '63; re-enl. and must. in Dec. 29, '63; app. Asst. Surg. June 1, '65; must. out July 17, '65. P. O. ad., Allston, Mass. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 293.)

Surgeon Brown was born April 18, 1837, in New Ipswich, N. H., and was the son of Lebanon and Marena (Blanchard) Brown, and a grandson of Abner Brown of New Ipswich, N. H. Received his preliminary education in the common and high schools and at the Keene Academy, and was graduated from the scientific department of Dartmouth College in 1861; he afterwards attended classical courses in Paris and Vienna. Commenced the study of medicine while in the scientific school with Dr. A. B. Crosby of Hanover, attended medical lectures at the Dartmouth Medical College and was graduated from the same in 1866. Commenced the practice of medicine in the army in 1864 and 1865, being hospital steward in 1864, and promoted to assistant surgeon of the Sixth New Hampshire in 1865. A summary of his service as a United States Volunteer would be as a private and acting hospital steward from November, 1861, until his re-enlistment in 1864, after which he was appointed assistant surgeon in June, 1865, and mustered out in July, 1865.

Since the war, Surgeon Brown has been in practice in Winchendon, Mass., six years, Natick, Mass., six years, and in Boston eighteen years. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, Boston Gynecological Society, Cambridge Society for Medical Improvement. Has written various articles for different societies, that have been published. He has been much interested in the work of veterans' organizations and is surgeon of John A. Logan Post, No. 186, G. A. R., Department of Massachusetts; is a member of the Baptist Church and society in Allston, Mass., as well as of the Home Circle connected with this church.

In regard to his early education, Dr. Brown says of himself: "Previous to entering college, gave four years in learning the printer's trade in the office of the New Hampshire Statesman of Concord, N. H."

Married, November 10, 1869, Helen Adams Childs, daughter of Capt. Oliver Adams, Winchendon, Mass.

Three children: Mary Francis, Fidelia Adelaide and Helen Adams Brown.

ELIHU PROCTOR PIERCE, M. D.

Springfield, Mass.

PIERCE, ELIHU P. F. and S.; b. Winchester; age 28; res. Manchester; app. 2 Asst. Surg. Mar. 11, '64; must. in Mar. 12, '64; must. out July 17, '65. P. O. ad., Springfield, Mass. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 328.)

Surgeon Pierce was born in Winchester, N. H., June 4, 1836, and was the son of Hosea and Verlina (Putnam) Pierce. He received his preliminary education in the common schools of Winchester, N. H., with an academic education received at Westmoreland, Vt., and Shelburne Falls, Mass. He commenced the study of medicine with his father, Dr. Hosea Pierce, at Winchester in 1854, attending medical lectures at Woodstock, Vt., and Pittsfield, Mass., graduating after four courses of lectures at the Berkshire Medical College, Pittsfield, Mass., in 1857. He first located in Winchester, N. H., in 1858, where he remained one year, and then removed to Fitzwilliam, N. H., where he remained eighteen months. Entered United States service as contract surgeon June 2, 1862, and was in the field in West Tennessee, Northern Mississippi and Alabama until May, 1863. March 11, 1864, was commissioned assistant surgeon of the Sixth New Hampshire Regiment, and was discharged with the regiment July 17, 1865. Returning to Winchester, N. H., he remained there from August, 1865, until 1877, when he located in Northfield, Mass., where he remained until 1885, since which time he has been in Springfield, Mass.

He is a member of E. K. Wilcox Post, No. 16, G. A. R., Springfield, Mass., also a member of Philesian Lodge, No. 40, Free and Accepted Masons, Winchester, N. H.

Married, in 1878, Mrs. Emma E. Schnell.

One child, Hosea Dean Pierce.

ABSTRACT OF THE HISTORY
OF THE
SEVENTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

By HENRY F. W. LITTLE,

Second Lieutenant, Seventh Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers, and Historian of the Regiment.

“The recruitment and organization of the Seventh Regiment was somewhat different from that of any other force raised in the state during the War of the Rebellion of 1861. Although the regiment was credited to New Hampshire, the authority to accept and provide for recruits, and the privilege to make all official appointments, was by direction of the War Department at Washington, D. C., under date of September 2, 1861, vested in Joseph C. Abbott, who, at the commencement of the war and for some years previous, had been adjutant-general of the state, and who, desiring active service, had made application to the secretary of war to raise a regiment of infantry. The acceptance of this regiment was with the distinct understanding that the War Department would revoke the commissions of all officers who might be found incompetent for the proper discharge of their duties, and one of the requirements was that the regiment should be ready for marching orders thirty days subsequent to September 9, 1861.

“It was the understanding from the outset that the governor and council would commission such officers as were designated by General Abbott, he waiving the position of colonel only on the condition that it should be given to some graduate of West Point. The coloneley was accordingly bestowed on

First Lieut. Haldimand S. Putnam of the United States Topographical Engineers, who was considered the ablest and most accomplished soldier commissioned from New Hampshire. Gen. Joseph C. Abbott was commissioned as lieutenant-colonel; Daniel Smith of Dover, as major; Andrew H. Young of the same city, as quartermaster; Thomas A. Henderson, also of Dover, as adjutant; Dr. W. W. Brown of Manchester, as surgeon; and Rev. J. C. Emerson of Fisherville (now Penacook), as chaplain. The captains and subalterns were selected where they could best contribute to the speedy enlistment of the men. The organization was fairly completed and the officers and men all mustered into service by December 14; and on the 14th of January, 1862, the regiment left New Hampshire under orders to proceed to New York City.

* * * * *

“The first experience of the Seventh was as different from that of other regiments as the manner of its organization. It had already spent a month in camp at Manchester since its completion engaged in drill, and upon its arrival in New York, the morning after its departure, it was ordered into quarters at White Street barracks, where it passed another month of comparative inactivity, relieved only by an occasional dress parade or drill in one of the city squares.

* * * * *

“Three hundred and twenty men and twenty-two officers returned. Of these, less than one hundred were among those who left the state in 1861. Of the original field and staff only one remained. The first colonel and the second lieutenant-colonel had fallen in battle.

“As soon as possible the regiment was paid and the men at once proceeded to their homes, separating, after a long and arduous service, never again to feel the old familiar touch of ‘elbow to elbow’; and with saddened hearts comrade bade farewell to comrade, and the noble ranks of the old Seventh Regiment were broken for the last time, never again to be reformed, and the organization of one more of New Hampshire’s gallant regiments ceased to exist—except in history. The

people of our state will ever hold in grateful remembrance the names of the noble patriots recorded on these rolls, and will carefully preserve and guard the war-worn and tattered flags of our old command returned to the state."

The regiment had a varied experience, as will be shown in the following assignments:

"The Seventh New Hampshire Volunteers was at Fort Jefferson, Fla., March 9 to June 16, 1862; at Port Royal Island, S. C., June 22 to September 1, 1862; at St. Augustine, Fla., September 3, 1862, to May 10, 1863 (five companies under Colonel Putnam were attached to Second Brigade, Terry's Division, Tenth Army Corps, April 4 to 12, 1863); at Fernandina, Fla., May 10 to June 7, 1863; at Hilton Head, S. C., June 8 to 16, 1863; attached to First Brigade, Vogdes' Division, Tenth Army Corps, June 20, 1863; Third Brigade, First Division, Tenth Army Corps, July 19, 1863; First Brigade, First Division, Tenth Army Corps, November 23, 1863; with United States forces at St. Helena Island, District of Hilton Head, S. C., December 21, 1863, to February 4, 1864; attached to Second Brigade, First Division, District of Florida, February 4, 1864; Third Brigade, First Division, Tenth Army Corps, April 23, 1864; Second Brigade, First Division, Tenth Army Corps, May 3, 1864; Second Brigade, First Division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps, December 4, 1864; Second Brigade, First Division, Tenth Army Corps, March 27, 1865."

ENGAGEMENTS.

- Morris Island, S. C., July 10, 1863.
- Fort Wagner, S. C., (first assault) July 11, 1863.
- Fort Wagner, S. C., (second assault) July 18, 1863.
- Siege of Fort Wagner.
- Morris Island, S. C., July 10 to September 6, 1863.
- Siege of Fort Sumter, S. C., September 7 to December 20, 1863.
- Olustee, Fla., February 20, 1864.
- Chester Station, Va., May 9, 1864.
- Lempster Hill (or near Chester Station), Va., May 10, 1864:

Drewry's Bluff, Va., May 13-16, 1864.
 Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 18, 20, 21, June 2-4, 18, 1864.
 Near Petersburg, Va., June 9, 1864.
 Ware Bottom Church, Va., June 16, 1864.
 Deep Bottom, Va., August 16, 1864.
 Siege of Petersburg, Va., August 24 to September 28, 1864.
 New Market Heights, Va., September 29, 1864.
 Near Richmond, Va., October 1, 1864.
 New Market Road (or near Laurel Hill, or near Chaffin's Farm), Va., October 7, 1864.
 Darbytown Road, Va., October 13, 27, 28, 1864.
 Fort Fisher, N. C., January 15, 1865.
 Half Moon Battery, Sugar Loaf Hill, near Federal Point, N. C., January 18, 19, 1865.
 Sugar Loaf Battery, N. C., February 11, 1865.
 Wilmington (or Northeast Ferry), N. C., February 22, 1865.

SURGEONS.

WILLIAM W. BROWN, M. D., SYLVANUS BUNTON, M. D.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

HENRY BOYNTON, M. D., MOSES S. WILSON, M. D.,
 DANIEL A. WENDALL, M. D., SYLVANUS BUNTON, M. D.,
 WILLIAM H. SMART, JR., M. D., GEORGE T. PERRY, M. D.

SEVENTH NEW HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT.

WILLIAM WHITTIER BROWN, A. M., M. D.

Late of Manchester, N. H.

BROWN, WILLIAM W. F. and S.; b. Vershire, Vt.; age 57; res. Manchester; app. Surg. Oct. 19, '61; must. in Dec. 14, '61; resigned July 22, '64. Died Jan. 6, '74, Manchester. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 360.)

Surgeon Brown was born in Vershire, Vt., in 1805. He attended the common schools of this town; the academies of

Bradford and Randolph, Vt., and, in 1825, he attended the academy in Hudson, N. Y. He taught school in New York state in 1827 and in 1828, and, at the age of twenty-three, began the study of medicine with John Poole, M. D., at Bradford, Vt. He attended medical lectures at Hanover and was graduated from Dartmouth Medical College in 1830. He located at once in the practice of medicine at Poplin, now Fremont, N. H., and remained in this town until 1835, when he removed to Chester, N. H., where he remained ten years, enjoying the confidence of the people and having an extensive practice.

Desiring to supplement his early education by further study and observation by the practice of others, that would now be termed a post-graduate course, he visited New York in 1843 and attended a course of lectures, diligently following the best clinical teachers through the hospitals. In 1846 he moved to Manchester, and soon had an extensive practice, many of his old patrons in Chester and the neighboring towns having removed to the city before him, and many more still insisting that he should be their medical adviser when in physical distress.

He was appointed surgeon of the Seventh New Hampshire Volunteers October 19, 1861, and served until July 22, 1864, when he was obliged to resign on account of ill health. He had malarial fever, followed by chronic diarrhœa, and his health was never so vigorous after as it was before his army service. He also received an injury for which he might have readily obtained a permanent pension, but he never applied for it. He was appointed pension examining surgeon in Manchester, but resigned ere long on account of the smallness of the fees allowed.

He received the honorary degree of A. M. in 1872 from Dartmouth College, a merited compliment to his professional ability, patriotism, business capacity and personal worth. He became a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society in 1836 and was its president in 1869. He was very constant in his attendance and his biographer says of him:

“As a practitioner he was eminently good. Although ‘a member of the old school,’ he was on the alert for improved methods of practice, and he employed the new remedies as soon as they were proved to be really such. He had great faith in energetic treatment when the symptoms were severe, and in medicine judiciously administered. He did not sit down with folded arms and wait to see if nature would not, by and by and some how or other, do something. He believed he could aid her efforts, and yet he was careful to follow and not to thwart her methods. He stated his opinion on this point very plainly in his address to the society when he was president, and cited, in proof, a case of pneumonia in which very prompt relief was given by a full bleeding, and he has related other cases to the writer of this to prove that in some cases of pneumonia and puerperal convulsions venesection is an invaluable remedy.”

He was a member of the Washington Lodge of Masons; of the Grand Army Post of Manchester, a director in national and savings banks, and was universally beloved by the citizens generally. The following is a copy of the resolutions adopted by the Louis Bell Post, No. 3, G. A. R.:

“MANCHESTER, Jan. 6, 1874.

“WHEREAS, In the mysterious dispensation of Divine Providence it has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our friend and comrade, William W. Brown, surgeon of the Post, therefore,

“*Resolved*, That in his death our organization has lost a beloved and faithful comrade, whose loyalty and devotion to his country’s cause shone brightly in the darkest days of her history.

“*Resolved*, That, recognizing the irreparable loss of a devoted husband, we tender to the widow our heart-felt sympathy, and earnestly pray that the God of the widow may strengthen and sustain her in this hour of trial, feeling that human sympathy is of but little avail.

“*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be published in the daily papers of our city.”

He died January 6, 1874, at the age of 68 years.

Married, first, Miss Jackson; second, Miss Olive Lawrence; no children; third, Caroline Gerrish; fourth, Rebecca Gerrish Ames.

Two sons, Charles Brown, died in the army, and William Brown, died in Manchester soon after he returned from the army.

May 12, 1846, Dr. Brown married, fifth, Martha Wheeler Ames.

Children, three: George Ames, born in Manchester, April 29, 1848, died April 13, 1849; Frederic Whittier Brown, born April 29, 1853, died February 20, 1855; and Grace Foster, born August 7, 1857, died October 15, 1862.

Martha Wheeler Ames, born December 24, 1823, died November 27, 1895. Mrs. Brown bequeathed to Dartmouth Medical College \$26,000, and the same to the Children's Home in Manchester.

SYLVANUS BUNTON, M. D.

Late of Mont Vernon, N. H.

(7 N. H. V.)

BUNTON, SYLVANUS. F. and S.; b. Allenstown; age 52; res. Manchester; app. 2 Asst. Surg. June 24, '64; must. in July 21, '64; app. Surg. Aug. 24, '64; must. out July 20, '65. Died Aug. 13, '84, Mont Vernon. See 2 N. H. V. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 360.)

(2 N. H. V.)

BUNTON, SYLVANUS. F. and S.; b. Allenstown; age 50; res. Manchester; cred. Manchester; app. July 29, '62; must. in July 29, '62, as 2 Asst. Surg.; must. out June 21, '64. See 7 N. H. V. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 36.)

Surgeon Sylvanus Bunton was born in Allenstown, N. H., March 8, 1812, and was the son of Andrew and Lavinia (Holden) Bunton. His family was of Scotch-Irish derivation, and was undoubtedly represented among the stalwart defenders, in the early times, of Londonderry, N. H. The

grandfather of Dr. Bunton enlisted as a soldier early in the Revolutionary War; was present at the battle of Bunker Hill, and was afterwards killed at the battle of White Plains, in 1776. Dr. Bunton's mother was the daughter of David Holden, who served as a first sergeant during the French and Indian War before the Revolution, and who settled in Townsend, Mass., but afterwards removed to Hollis, N. H.

Doctor Bunton acquired his early education in the common schools of Goffstown, N. H., and at the age of seventeen went to Quincy, Mass., and learned the trade of stone-mason, and during his apprenticeship taught in district schools in winter. About this time a severe attack of typhoid fever prostrated him so that he was obliged to abandon the hard manual labor incumbent upon the stone-mason's trade, and in the fall of 1833 he attended Pembroke Academy (N. H.), for the purpose of preparing himself for college. In 1836 he entered Dartmouth College and was graduated in 1840. Impaired health at that time necessitated a change of climate, and in 1841 he went to Georgetown, D. C., and for several years was a teacher in select classical schools at Georgetown, D. C., Eldridge Landing and Queen Anne, Anne Arundel county, Md. While at the latter place he commenced the study of medicine at the Washington University of Baltimore, Md. Here he was graduated in 1845 and was elected a resident physician to their hospital, fulfilling these duties for more than a year.

Returning to New Hampshire in 1846, he was married on the seventeenth of December of that year to Clara Elnora, daughter of Josiah and Lucy (Jewett) Conant of Hollis, N. H., and located in Manchester, N. H., where he established a large practice, and also held many of the responsible offices of the city until the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion. While residing in Manchester, he became connected with the state militia, and as early as 1848 was commissioned as surgeon of the Ninth Regiment, with the rank of major, which position he held for two years.

At the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion his patriotism led him to volunteer his services to the national cause;

he was commissioned by Governor Berry, July 29, 1862, as assistant surgeon of the Second New Hampshire Volunteers, with the rank of first lieutenant, and at once started for the front; but on reaching Washington he was detained by the surgeon-general and was put on duty at the Mount Pleasant General Hospital, where he remained for several months, caring for the wounded from the battlefields of Antietam and South Mountain. In December, 1862, he finally joined his regiment near Fredericksburg, and was closely identified with the active service of the Second New Hampshire until June, 1864. After the battle of Gettysburg he remained at that place for a number of weeks on detached hospital duty, finally rejoining his regiment at Point Lookout, Md., where a large camp for Confederate prisoners of war had been established. To Doctor Bunton was assigned the organization of the medical department of this prison camp, and for several months he was its surgeon-in-chief. A smallpox epidemic of a virulent form broke out about this time among the prisoners, and by reason of his previous experience, especially with that disease while in Baltimore, Dr. Bunton was relieved from duty at the prison camp and placed in charge of the smallpox hospital, where he continued until the ravages of the disease had ceased.

In May, 1864, he rejoined his regiment in Virginia, participating with them in the battle of Cold Harbor, and upon the expiration of the three years' term of the regiment he was mustered out of the service and returned to New Hampshire. He was immediately appointed by Governor Gilmore as assistant surgeon of the Seventh New Hampshire, June 24, 1864, and upon the resignation of Surgeon William W. Brown, he was promoted to surgeon with the rank of major, to date from August 24, 1864. He was with the regiment during the remainder of its service, and was mustered out of service with his regiment, July 20, 1865, at Goldsboro, N. C.

Upon returning North after the war, he located in Hollis, N. H., where he resided for about two years, and then removed to Mont Vernon, N. H., where he continued in the active prac-

tice of his profession until failing health and disability, occasioned by his army service, compelled him to retire. His wife died at Mont Vernon in 1873, and he was subsequently married, in 1874, to Miss Sarah Jane, daughter of James Thompson and Sally (Gillis) Trevitt, of that town, who survives him.

His death occurred August 13, 1884, of paralysis. A son also survives him, Henry S. Bunton, who served as hospital steward of the Seventh New Hampshire during the latter part of its service, and now resides at Hyde Park, Mass.

Dr. Bunton was a man of humane and benevolent disposition, which qualities were peculiarly marked in his conscientious discharge of his duties during his army service. Every member of the Seventh New Hampshire will remember the kind and fatherly devotion shown by him in administering to their wants, and his self-sacrifice and kindness shown in behalf of the sick and wounded will never be forgotten. To them he invariably displayed the utmost devotion.

While at Point Lookout, Md., he was highly respected and beloved by the Confederate prisoners who came under his care, and for years after the war and, in fact, during the remainder of his life, he was in constant receipt of letters from different parts of the South, expressive of the affection and regard in which he was held by those whom he had befriended in a professional way, and whom he had so kindly cared for in sickness, while they were prisoners of war. He was a man of sincere religious convictions and of unquestioned integrity. Indeed, the estimation in which he was held by those who knew him best may be fully expressed in the words, "He was a true, Christian gentleman."

HENRY BOYNTON, A. M., M. D.

Woodstock, Vt.

BOYNTON, HENRY. F and S.; b. Pepperell, Mass.; age 35; res. Woodstock, Vt.; app. Asst. Surg. Oct. 15, '61; must. in Dec. 14, '61; resigned Jan. 4, '64. P. O. ad., Woodstock, Vt. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 358.)

Surgeon Boynton was born in Pepperell, Mass., December 2, 1823, and was the son of Isaac and Sybil (Lawrence) Boynton. His preliminary education was received in the common schools and at Pepperell and Townsend Academies, Mass., with a short period at Black River Academy, Vermont. Was in Williams and Dartmouth Colleges for two years, when he dropped a classical course and commenced the study of medicine at Pepperell, Mass., in 1849, under the direction of Dr. Nehemiah Cutter, and afterwards with Prof. Benjamin Rush Palmer, president of the Vermont College of Medicine, at Woodstock, Vt. He attended four courses of lectures, three of them being at the Vermont College of Medicine and one at the Pittsfield College, Pittsfield, Mass., and was graduated M. D. from the Vermont Medical College in June, 1852. He commenced the practice of medicine in Hollis, N. H., in April, 1854, and was in that place at the commencement of the war. He was assistant surgeon of the Seventh New Hampshire Volunteers from September, 1861, to March, 1864.

The regiment was first ordered to Fort Jefferson, on the Dry Tortugas in the Gulf of Mexico. Smallpox having broken out on shipboard during the voyage from New York, Dr. Boynton was detailed, soon after arriving at Fort Jefferson, to open a hospital camp, and, after obtaining leave to occupy one of the coral islands in the vicinity, he had his men transported there, forty or more in number, water and fuel scarce, sand and hot sun plenty, no shelter but pieces of canvas set up on stakes to cover one man, on the sand. Here it was necessary to minister to mind and body, write the home letters and read the simple burial service, when the soldier was borne to the little line of graves by the shore at the landing. But so successful was the open air treatment that the actual percentage of recovery of the smallpox patients under his charge is said to have exceeded any former record, either in this country or Europe. Later, he was ordered to St. Augustine as health officer.

At Fort Jefferson, while in charge of this hospital, which was a desolate place, there is a tradition that the seagulls from

Bird Key and the turtles found upon the shores furnished a portion of the food supplies, and conch shells, which are to be picked up almost everywhere in that section, made fine crockery in which to serve the same.

In 1862 and 1863, while at St. Augustine, Fla., was appointed by General David Hunter, department commander, commissioner to transfer rebel families across the line, and was in hospital service during the summer of 1862 and 1863, at Beaufort, S. C.

Dr. Boynton was on Morris Island, with his ambulance corps, during the fearful storming of Fort Wagner, and acted as operating surgeon for ten days after that battle.

In the autumn of 1863, he came North on his first furlough, but was seized with congestive chills, and after an extension was finally obliged to apply for a discharge. He contracted a form of malarial poison from the marshes around Beaufort, from which he suffered the remainder of his life, and which finally caused his death.

He removed to Woodstock, Vt., at the close of the war and has made that his home ever since. He took a post-graduate course in New York in 1872, and has given much attention to educational matters, being a member of the New England Educational League. He is a member of the Vermont State Medical Society, of the White River Valley Medical Society and corresponding member of the New England Gynecological Society. He has been a member of the Vermont legislature for three terms, commissioner of the insane, and examiner and supervisor of the State Normal Schools of Vermont, also member of Pension Examining Board of Surgeons for Woodstock district.

He has traveled extensively, having twice spent considerable time in Europe, traveling through England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, Holland, Belgium, France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy and Greece.

In 1889, Dr. Boynton received an honorary degree of A. M. from Dartmouth College. Dr. Boynton gave lectures on "Gettysburg," "From Marathon to Waterloo," and Vesuvius

and Pompeii," "From the Thames to the Tiber," and "Rome and Her Ruins," which were always well received. An illustrated sketch of Woodstock, Vt., was published in the New England Magazine, and a monograph on General Stark at Bennington by Dr. Boynton was published in the Granite Monthly.

Married, June, 1854, Sarah W. Cushing of Woodstock, Vt.

Children, two: John Henry, died May 22, 1898, and Sybil Verona Boynton.

Died at Woodstock, January 30, 1905, at the age of eighty-one.

DANIEL ARTHUR WENDELL, M. D.

Late of Dover, N. H.

(7 N. H. V.)

WENDELL, DANIEL A. F. and S.; b. Dover; age 24; res. Dover; app. Asst. Surg. May 5, '64; not must. Died Mar. 27, '71, Dover. See 4 N. H. V. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 398.)

(4 N. H. V.)

WENDELL, DANIEL A. Co. F; b. Dover; age 22; res. Dover; enl. Sept. 20, '61, as Priv.; tr. to Co. G, Sept. 1, '62; disch. Sept. 26, '64, Concord, tm. ex. See 7 N. H. V. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 201.)

Surgeon Wendell was born August 26, 1839, in Dover, and was the son of Daniel H. and H. J. (Jeness) Wendell. Mrs. Wendell was a daughter of Deacon Solomon Jenness of Dover. Dr. Wendell's preliminary education was received in the schools of Dover, graduating from the Dover High School July, 1857, and subsequently attended the literary institute at New London and the New Hampshire Conference Academy at Northfield, now the town of Tilton, and a term at an academy at Fort Edward, New York. In 1859, he took his examination to enter college in the sophomore year, but gave this up and commenced the study of medicine with Dr. A. H. J. Buzzell, afterwards surgeon of the Third New Hampshire. In 1860, he attended a course of lectures at the medical department of Dartmouth College. September 20, 1861, Surgeon Wendell

enlisted in the Fourth New Hampshire Volunteers as hospital steward. The regiment rendezvoused at Manchester, N. H., and was afterwards in camp at Washington, Annapolis and Fortress Monroe, and August 29, 1861, was attached to the naval fleet under the command of General Sherman and was placed upon the *Baltic* and assigned to duty at Hilton Head, S. C. From a diary kept by Surgeon Wendell, it seems that the fleet encountered very bad weather and found it difficult to make a landing, which was only accomplished after a bombardment of several forts and earthworks about Port Royal. A landing was effected November 7, 1861. The historian of the Fourth Regiment says:

“Here upon the sands on the beach of Hilton Head, close to the roaring surf, the regiment remained for three months, varying the monotony of camp life by an expedition to Tybee island on the third of December. On the twenty-sixth of January the regiment embarked on ships and started for the expedition on the Southern coast. It took part in the capture of Fernandina, Jacksonville and St. Augustine. Seven companies garrisoned at St. Augustine, while the other three companies remained at Jacksonville during part of the summer.”

The diary of Surgeon Wendell shows that the regiment landed at Fernandina, Fla., March 6, 1862. On the eighth, he says, “The regiment left here this morning for St. Johns river. I am left here at Fernandina in charge of all our sick and am using the former abode of Colonel Dale for a hospital, which makes splendid quarters.”

The regiment remained in Florida a part of the summer and came back to Beaufort, S. C., in September. The doctor shared the fortunes of the regiment during the bombardment of Fort Wagner, Fort Moultrie and Fort Sumter, much of the time doing the duty of an assistant surgeon. In December, 1863, the regiment went from Hilton Head, S. C., to St. Augustine, Fla., where Surgeon Wendell remained until the following March. His diary says: “March eighteenth received a furlough from the pleasantry of war for three months to attend medical lectures.” He immediately came to New Hamp-

shire and entered the medical class of Bowdoin College, Maine. On the sixth of May, he says: "Received letters from home informing me that I had been commissioned assistant surgeon of the Seventh New Hampshire Regiment, and on the sixteenth of May left Dover for Fortress Monroe. On the twenty-second of May reported to Col. Abbott of the Seventh Regiment at Bermuda Hundred, and learned that it had been so reduced in numbers that I could not be mustered as an assistant surgeon." He was assigned to duty at White House Landing, in the Eighteenth Army Corps Hospital. At this time, White House Landing being the base of supplies for the Army of the Potomac, all the sick and wounded going to the rear came to that point. He continued duty at this point until the twentieth of September, when he was granted a short leave of absence and went home for two weeks. October 13, 1864, he again went to the front and on the nineteenth made a contract with General Butler, whose headquarters were on the north side of the river, as acting assistant surgeon, U. S. A., and was assigned to duty in the general hospital of the Army of the James. He continued on duty at this point until May 20, 1864, when he was assigned to duty with the army in front of Petersburg, Va. September 26, 1865, he was assigned to duty at an outpost of that city. November 8, 1865, he was ordered to report at Richmond, Va., and there being no further duty, Surgeon Wendell was honorably discharged, having been four and one-half years in the service of the United States.

He reached home in December and during the winter and spring took up his medical work, attended lectures at the medical department of Bowdoin College and received his degree in June, 1866. In August, 1865, he opened an office in Taunton, Mass., and practiced medicine with good success in that city for nearly three years, was universally respected, and took an active part in the work of the Grand Army and was surgeon of the post in that city.

The exposure which he had endured during his army life had laid the foundation for organic disease that was pro-

gressive in its character, and the doctor was obliged to relinquish practice of his profession and return to his father's home in Dover, N. H., where he remained until he died, March 27, 1871, at the age of thirty-one years and seven months.

The Dover Inquirer, March 30, 1871, says: "He was a studious and well-read physician, invariably pleasant and courteous in his habits and highly respected by all. A disease of the liver contracted in the army was the cause of his death."

The W. H. Bartlett Post, No. 3, G. A. R., of Taunton, Mass., under the date of April 24, 1871, passed resolutions of condolence which were sent to the immediate friends of the deceased, and which were published in the daily *Gazette* of Taunton, Mass. Surgeon Wendell never married.

WILLIAM HUTCHINS SMART, JR., M. D.

Boston, Mass.

SMART, WILLIAM H., JR. F. and S.; b. Hopkinton; age 28; res. Claremont; app. 2 Asst. Surg. Aug. 13, '62; must. in Aug. 27, '62; disch. disab. Nov. 24, '62. P. O. ad., Boston, Mass. (*Record, Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 392.)

Surgeon Smart was born in Hopkinton, N. H., September 28, 1833, and was the son of William Hutchins and Nancy (Farrington) Smart, and a grandson of Col. Benning Smart of New Hampshire. His preliminary education was received in the district schools and private instruction. His father being a physician, he commenced the study of medicine under his father's direction, also with Dr. Timothy Haynes, Dr. Chadbourne of Concord and Prof. Middleton Goldsmith of Castleton, Vt. He attended four courses of medical lectures at Castleton Medical College, Vermont, and also at Bellevue Medical College in New York. He was graduated M. D. from Castleton Medical College November 26, 1857. A portion of the time during his professional studies he acted as teacher and superintendent of public schools. His professional work in civil life commenced in North Conway, N. H., May 13,

1858, continuing for two years. He was at Newcastle, N. H., eight years, Concord, N. H., two years, and two years in New York City.

His military service began in the Seventh New Hampshire Regiment, when he was appointed second assistant surgeon, August 13, 1862, and discharged on account of disability November 24, 1862. Aside from this service with the Seventh New Hampshire Regiment, Dr. Smart was a contract surgeon in the United States Army, having service at different points, spending considerable time as quarantine, health and custom-house officer in Portsmouth harbor, N. H. On account of impaired vision he retired from the United States service in 1868, and has devoted himself to other pursuits since that time. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and the F. and A. M. societies.

Married, May 12, 1858, Helen Mar Handerson.

Two children living: Elizabeth Parker, who married Lucius Aurelius Bigelow, and Annie Wentworth Smart.

Grandchildren: Lucius Aurelius Bigelow, Jr., and Edmund Clarence Stedman Bigelow.

MOSES STEPHENS WILSON, M. D.

Salisbury, N. H.

WILSON, MOSES S. F. and S.; b. Salisbury; age 27; res. Salisbury; app. Asst. Surg. Jan. 12, '63; must. in Jan. 12, '63; resigned June 17, '64. Died Feb. 26, '73, Griggsville, Ill. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 400.)

Assistant Surgeon Wilson was the son of Thomas W. and Amanda M. (Sawyer) Wilson, and was born in Salisbury, N. H., in 1836. Received his preliminary education in the common schools of New Hampshire; spent two years in a drug store in Lowell, Mass.; commenced his professional education with his father in Salisbury; attended lectures at Dartmouth Medical College, at Castleton, Vt., and at Harvard Medical School, and was graduated from the latter in March, 1859.

Surgeon Wilson was a grandson of Job Wilson, who was graduated Bachelor of Medicine from Dartmouth Medical College in 1804. That was eight years before it was able to confer the degree of M. D., and was the seventh class in the medical department to confer degrees. Job Wilson received the degree of M. D. from the same college in 1823.

From the History of Salisbury is obtained the following information:

“Dr. Moses S. Wilson opened an office in Warner, where he continued until the death of his father in 1861, when he returned to the homestead in Salisbury, where he remained until his appointment as assistant surgeon in the Seventh New Hampshire Regiment, which was stationed at St. Augustine, Fla. His health failing, he resigned in the summer of 1864, and in the following September removed to Galesburg, Ill., where he died November 14, 1873. Dr. Wilson was thoroughly at home with his business, and was in sympathy with the present liberal and progressive spirit of the profession, and charitable in his expressions.”

Married, November 28, ———, Mary S., daughter of Ira Harvey of Warner.

GEORGE THOMPSON PERRY, M. D.

Late of Natick, R. I.

PERRY, GEORGE T. F. and S.; b. Warwick, R. I.; age 25; res. Manchester; app. 2 Asst. Surg. Aug. 24, '64; must. in Sept. 18, '64; must. out July 20, '65. P. O. ad., Natick, R. I. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 387.)

Surgeon Perry was born in Apponaug, R. I., February 18, 1839, and was the son of William Gorton and Nancy Ann (Shrieves) Perry, and a grandson of George C. Perry. Received his preliminary education at the common schools and at the academies at Greenwich (R. I.), Middleboro (Mass.), and New London (N. H.). Commenced his professional education in Manchester, N. H., in 1859, under the direction of William D. Buck, M. D., Dr. Valentine Mott and Professor

Barker of New York. Attended medical lectures at Dartmouth Medical College and at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and was graduated from the latter in the class of 1864. He was appointed second assistant surgeon of the Seventh New Hampshire Regiment from Manchester, August 24, 1864, and was mustered out with the regiment July 20, 1865. He was located in Lynn, Mass., for three years, when he removed to Natick, R. I., remaining there twenty years.

He was a member of the Rhode Island Medical Society; town physician of Warwick, R. I., and state institutions for eight years; surgeon of the Rhode Island state militia for four years, and a member of the governor's staff. He was also state senator for two years, and a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities.

Died August 28, 1892, at the age of fifty-three years. Unmarried.

ABSTRACT OF THE HISTORY

OF THE

EIGHTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

(Known as First New Hampshire Cavalry, December 16, 1863, to February 29, 1864, and as Second New Hampshire Cavalry, March 1 to July 25, 1864.)

By the late JOHN M. STANYAN,

Captain and Historian of the Eighth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers.

“Enlistments for the Eighth Regiment began early in the month of September, 1861. The first company went into ‘Camp Currier’ at Manchester, N. H., on October 12, and on the ninth of December the regiment was full. On January 25, 1862, it was transferred from ‘Camp Currier’ to Fort Independence in Boston harbor. On February 16 six companies, under the command of Col. Hawkes Fearing, embarked on the ship, ‘E. Wilder Farley,’ destined on the ‘Butler Expedition’ to reach Ship island in Mississippi sound. On the eighteenth day of February the four remaining companies, Lieut.-Col. O. W. Lull commanding, left for the same destination on the ship, ‘Eliza and Ella.’ On March 18, 1862, the first named arrived at Ship island; and on March 29, after a very stormy and uncomfortable passage, the ‘Eliza and Ella’ anchored at the rendezvous, and the regiment pitched its camp at about two miles from the landing, and the nearest of any to a passable drill area on a sandy patch.

* * * * *

Near the close of the year 1863, the exigencies of the ser-

vice required a cavalry corps to be used in scouting duty. "On December 21 General McMillan issued an order, detaching the Eighth from his brigade in order that it be changed into cavalry. Horses and saddles had been drawn on the thirteenth, and on January 1, at Franklin, talk of re-enlistment had begun. On the sixth the regiment was ordered to New Orleans through 'snow two inches deep.' On the ninth, at Brashear City, on the tenth at Algiers, and on the thirteenth at Steam Cotton Press in New Orleans.

"February 19 General Order No. 25 was issued, directing that the names of battles, 'Georgia Landing,' 'Bisland,' and 'Port Hudson,' be inscribed upon the regimental colors. For the space of two months the regiment was drilled in cavalry tactics for eight hours a day. The men were armed with sabres, Sharpe's breech-loading carbines and Remington revolvers.

* * * * *

"On March 2, 1864, at 4 p. m., the regiment crossed the river, and on the sixth reached Labadieville, passed through Thibodeaux on the seventh, Tigerville on the eighth, and reached Brashear City on the ninth, there remaining until the thirteenth. On that date the advance force of cavalry under Gen. A. L. Lee left Franklin, and the Second New Hampshire Cavalry with it, arrived at Alexandria on the nineteenth. It then advanced to Bayou Rapids, where, still skirmishing lightly with the enemy daily, the regiment remained until the twenty-sixth. It then marched to Henderson's Hill, on the twenty-ninth moved to Cane river, and on the thirtieth entered the town of Natchitoches, still driving the Confederates. On the second of April it made a reconnoissance to Crump's Hill, returning at night; and on the third and fourth advancing towards Pleasant Hill. At this date General Lee ordered to report to Brigadier-General Franklin until further orders, and the cavalry to advance towards Shreveport. General Franklin refused 'to support Lee with a brigade of infantry,' and on

the seventh the Second New Hampshire Cavalry reached Wilson's Farm, where a sharp engagement ensued, resulting in its holding the ground.

* * * * *

“On March 18, 1864, General Lee was relieved of his command, also Colonel Dudley, General Arnold and Colonel Davis assuming their places. The duty of the regiment was on picket each day. On the eighteenth Lieutenant-Colonel Flanders returned from the North and took command. April 21 broke camp and started in the direction of Alexandria. On the twenty-third occurred the fight at Cane river. The Second New Hampshire Cavalry protected the column, fell back and repulsed the enemy at Nonett's Bluff; and at noon on the twenty-fourth, occupied Henderson's Hill, and went on picket line, repulsed attacks, and at 4 p. m. joined the brigade on the retreat as rear guard. This was continued without intermission until April 29, when they reached the suburbs of Alexandria. Instantly, without rest, the Second New Hampshire Cavalry was ordered to march on scout across the Red river, proceeded in that direction twenty-four miles, and had a brush with a large force of rebels, estimated at two thousand, under the command of General Liddell. It was not until Sunday, May 9, that the regiment had even a partial rest, and General Arnold officially protested against such arduous service.

* * * * *

“On May 24, 1864, the regiment was assigned for duty as cavalry in the Nineteenth Army Corps, Col. E. J. Davis, First Texas Cavalry, commanding. It was employed in scouting on the Atchafalaya and Mississippi rivers. On June 10, in obedience to orders, the horses were turned over to the proper authorities, preparatory to going on the promised veteran furlough. On the fourteenth all the troops were reviewed by Maj.-Gen. D. E. Sickles; and on the fifteenth, by order of the department commander, the regiment turned over all arms and equipments, and started on the sixteenth for New Orleans,

which city it left on July 11, arriving in Concord, N. H., on the twenty-third. On the twenty-fifth official orders were issued, returning it to infantry organization.

* * * * *

“On March 6, 1865, the battalion was ordered back to Natchez to do provost duty, with headquarters at the court house.

“The news of the capture of Richmond and the surrender of Lee was received with glad enthusiasm, and a triumphal procession occurred; but the exultation was of short duration, for soon came the news of the assassination of the president, and a sad column passed through the streets following the roll of the muffled drums, while the great guns of the fort struck the half-hours during the day.

“On October 17, 1865, Special Order No. 6 was issued. Extract: ‘The Eighth New Hampshire Veteran Battalion will be put *en route* for Vicksburg, preparatory to its muster-out.’ Accordingly, on October 29, the muster-rolls having been signed, the battalion, under the command of Capt. D. W. King, embarked for Cairo. There the remnant of the Eighth took the cars for home, and at 10 p. m. on Tuesday, November 7, reached Concord, N. H., where the veterans were received by Adjutant-General Head, and Governor Smyth welcomed them to the hospitalities of the old Granite state. At ‘Camp Gilmore,’ on November 9, the battalion was paid off and discharged.

“This closes a brief account of the campaigns of a regiment that passed almost the whole of its term of service in an extreme southern state, its record of time being, from its muster-in to its final discharge, three years, ten months and nineteen days.”

Captain Stanyan says, “This sketch would be incomplete if it failed to record the enforced absence of fifty-five members of the old Second New Hampshire Cavalry, who were captured in the Red River campaign, and spent six months in the rebel prison at ‘Camp Ford,’ Tyler, Texas. Twenty-five were captured on April 8, 1864, at Sabine Cross Roads,

and thirty more were added to their number during that campaign. They were exchanged on October 23 and rejoined the regiment at Natchez, Miss., on November 13, 1864. From there expeditions went out occasionally, capturing stores and stock, and the enemy were scarcely ever encountered."

ASSIGNMENTS.

"The Eighth New Hampshire Volunteers were at Ship island, Miss., attached to First Brigade, Department of the Gulf, March 18 to May, 1862; at "Camp Parapet," near Carrollton, La., in Department of the Gulf, May to October, 1862; attached to Reserve Brigade, Department of the Gulf, October, 1862; Second Brigade, Third Division, Department of the Gulf, January 13, 1863; Second Brigade, Third Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, August 29, 1863; Fourth Brigade, Cavalry Division, Department of the Gulf, January, 1864; on Veteran Furlough, July, 1864 (the men who did not re-enlist and recruits remaining at Carrollton, La.); at Natchez, Miss., in District of Vicksburg, September to December, 1864.

"The Veteran Battalion, Eighth New Hampshire Volunteers, was at Natchez, Miss., January 1 to October 28, 1865."

ENGAGEMENTS.

- Labadieville (or Georgia), La., October 27, 1862.
- Bayou Teche, La., (Co. B), January 14, 1863.
- Port Hudson, La., March 14, 1863.
- Bisland, La., April 12-14, 1863.
- Siege of Port Hudson, La., May 23 to July 9, 1863.
- Sabine Pass, La., September 8, 1863.
- Henderson's Hill (or Bayou Rapides), La., March 21, 1864.
- Natchitoches, La., March 31, 1864.
- Crump's Hill (or Piney Woods), La., April 2, 1864.
- Wilson's Farm, La., April 7, 1864.
- Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8, 1864.
- Monett's Bluff (or Monett's Ferry), La., April 23, 1864.
- Cane River, La., April 24, 1864.

Near Alexandria, La., April 25, 1864.

Alexandria, La., April 26, 1864.

Near Alexandria, La., April 27 to May 7, 1864.

Snaggy Point (or Pineville), La., May 1, 1864.

Governor Moore's Plantation, La., May 2, 1864.

Moreauville (or Mansura, or Marksville), La., May 14-16,
1864.

Bayou de Glaize, La., May 17, 1864.

Yellow Bayou, La., May 18, 1864.

SURGEONS.

SAMUEL G. DEARBORN, M. D., ANDREW J. THOMPSON, M. D.,
ELLERY C. CLARKE, M. D.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

WILLIAM B. REYNOLDS, M. D., ELLERY C. CLARKE, M. D.,
(not mustered, see 2 U. S. CHARLES A. MOULTON,
Sharpshooters), HOSEA H. SMITH, M. D.,
DAVID P. STOWELL, M. D.

EIGHTH NEW HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT.

SAMUEL G. DEARBORN, M. D.

Late of Nashua, N. H.

(8 N. H. V.)

DEARBORN, SAMUEL G. F. and S.; b. Northfield; age 34; res. Milford;
app. Surg. Oct. 15, '61; must. in Dec. 25, '61; resigned Aug. 19, '62.
P. O. ad., Nashua. See 18 N. H. V. (Record, *Ayling's Register*,
1895, p. 419.)

(18 N. H. V.)

DEARBORN, SAMUEL G. F. and S.; b. Northfield; age 37; res. Milford;
app. Surg. Sept. 29, '64; not must.; declined appointment March
14, '65. P. O. ad., Nashua. See 8 N. H. V. (Record, *Ayling's*
Register, 1895, p. 809.)

Surgeon Dearborn was born in Northfield, N. H., August
10, 1827, and was the son of Edmund and Sarah (Gerrish)

Dearborn, a grandson of Edmund Dearborn of New Hampshire. His early education was received in the public schools at Sanbornton Bridge, now Tilton, N. H., and at the New Hampshire Conference Seminary at the same place. Commenced the study of medicine at Sanbornton Bridge, now Tilton, in 1846, under the direction of Mark R. Woodbury, M. D., of that place. He attended medical lectures at Dartmouth Medical College, the University of New York and at Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, and was graduated from Dartmouth Medical College in the class of 1850. Commenced the practice of medicine at Sanbornton Bridge, was at East Tilton a few months, in Mont Vernon three years, Milford twenty years, and Nashua thirty years. Was a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society and the Nashua Medical Association.

Dr. Dearborn resided in Milford when he was appointed surgeon of the Eighth New Hampshire Regiment, October 15, 1861, and was discharged for disability August 19, 1862. He was again appointed surgeon in the Eighteenth New Hampshire Regiment in 1865, but was not mustered into the service. While surgeon of the Eighth New Hampshire Regiment he was for three months connected with the Army of the Potomac.

Surgeon Dearborn was an extensive traveler, visiting nearly all the states of the Union, and Europe, Cuba and Mexico.

Married, in 1853, Henrietta M. Starrett.

Children, now living: Frank A. and Sam S. Dearborn, M. D.; Sarah Maria, deceased.

Dr. Dearborn died May 8, 1903.

ANDREW JACKSON THOMPSON, M. D.

Formerly of Laconia, N. H.

THOMPSON, ANDREW J. F. and S.; age 29; res. Laconia; app. Surg. Aug. 12, '62; must. in Aug. 19, '62; resigned June 13, '63; re-app. Surg. Sept. 5, '64; must. in to date Sept. 5, '64; tr. to Vet. Batt'l, 8 N. H. V., Jan. 1, '65; disch. Nov. 17, '65, to date Oct. 28, '65, Natchez, Miss. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 449.)

Surgeon Thompson was born in Gilford, N. H., July 23, 1833, and was the son of Levi B. and Mehitable (Brown) Thompson, and a grandson of David Thompson. His preliminary education was received in the common schools of Gilford, N. H., and prepared for college at the New Hampton Literary Institute, from which he was graduated in 1854, also A. B. from Bowdoin College in 1858; afterwards received the degree of A. M. from the same college and M. D. from Harvard Medical College in 1861. Commenced the practice of medicine in Laconia, N. H., in 1861 and was appointed surgeon of the Eighth New Hampshire Regiment, August 12, 1862.

His army service, as recorded by his biographer in the *Salem Observer* of May 3, 1879, is as follows:

“In 1862 he received a commission as surgeon in the Eighth New Hampshire Volunteers and went with the regiment to Ship island and New Orleans. He saw hard and continuous service in the field, suffering much from disease, and only escaping death from bilious remittent fever, in the spring of 1863, by an immediate transfer to New England. As soon as he was fit for duty he returned to his regiment and passed through the hardships of the siege of Port Hudson. When the regiment was mustered out in January, 1865, he was transferred to staff duty, first serving as post surgeon at Natchez, Miss., and president of the board of health, and afterwards as surgeon-in-chief on the staff of Major-General Davidson.”

He practiced medicine with great success in Laconia for fifteen years, when he removed to Salem, Mass., where he was in practice three years, and died at that place April 26, 1879. He was examining surgeon for pensions, city physician of Salem, surgeon of Post 34, G. A. R., Salem, a member of the New Hampshire and Massachusetts Medical societies, and the New Hampshire Historical Society. He was a very active member of various Masonic associations, having taken all the degrees to the thirty-second, and was a Past Grand High Priest of the Royal Arch Masons of New Hampshire.

Married, May 21, 1861, Eveline Wilson of Topsham, Me.
Children: Fred Thompson, M. D., and Willis Thompson of
Boston, Mass.

ELLERY CHANNING CLARKE, M. D.

Washington, D. C.

CLARKE, ELLERY C. F. and S.; b. Winchester; age 25; res. Hollis;
app. Asst. Surg. Jan. 18, '62; must. in Jan. 18, '62; app. Surg. June
5, '63; disch. disab. Aug. 29, '64. P. O. ad., Shirley, Mass. (Record,
Ayling's Register, 1895, p. 416.)

Surgeon Clarke of the Eighth New Hampshire was born
March 21, 1836, in Winchester, Cheshire county, New Hamp-
shire, and was the son of Rev. Stillman and Susannah
(Spaulding) Clarke, and a grandson of Hon. Ephraim Clarke.
Received his preliminary education in the common schools of
Cheshire county and fitted for college at the Appleton Acad-
emy of New Ipswich and Phillips Academy at Exeter, N. H.
Entered Harvard University, but, owing to ill health of his
father, he did not graduate. He commenced his professional
education under the direction of Albert Smith, M. D., of
Peterborough, N. H., in 1857. Attended two courses of medi-
cal lectures at Hanover and Burlington, Vt., and was grad-
uated from the University of Vermont in the class of 1860.
Located the same year at Wilton, N. H., and was in Hollis,
N. H., in 1862, when he entered the army. His record of
service was in the Eighth Regiment from January, 1862, to
August, 1864, passing through the grades of assistant and
full surgeon of the regiment. From 1864 to 1866 he was
located in Pepperell, Mass.; from 1867 to 1870, in Holliston,
Mass.; 1870 to 1880, in Westfield, Mass.; and 1880 to 1887, in
Norwalk, Conn.; from 1887 to 1889, in Brooklyn and New
York City, since which time he has been a medical examiner
in the Bureau of Pensions at Washington, D. C.

Married, first, in 1860, to Sarah Kendrick Danforth of
Amherst, N. H., who died, leaving one daughter, Edith;

second, in 1867, to Carrie Loring McCammon of Pepperell, Mass., children, Carrie Loring, Grace Virginia, Ellery Channing, Loring McCammon Clarke; third, in 1891, to Mary E. Arthur of Baltimore, Md.

CHARLES A. MOULTON.

Hopkinton, N. H.

MOULTON, CHARLES A. F. and S.; b. Loudon; age 24; res. Hopkinton; app. Asst. Surg. Sept. 7, '63; must. in Oct. '63. Died, dis. Sept. 24, '64, New Orleans, La. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 438.)

Surgeon Moulton was born in Hopkinton, N. H., April 12, 1839, and was the son of Caleb and Mary (Mardin) Moulton. He received his preliminary education in the common schools and Hopkinton Academy. He commenced his professional studies with the late Alexander Rogers, M. D., of Hopkinton, and took one or more courses of medical lectures at the medical department of Dartmouth College, but left college to enter the military service of the United States before receiving his degree of M. D. This was a period when there was a call for patriots, and nobly did they respond. Charles A. Moulton was among those who dropped their books and prepared to go to the front. Surgeon Moulton was appointed assistant to Surgeon Clarke in the Eighth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers, September 7, 1863, and died in the service in New Orleans, La., September 24, 1864, at the age of twenty-five.

He was unmarried.

HOSEA H. SMITH, M. D.

Meredith, N. H.

(8 N. H. V.)

SMITH, HOSEA H. F. and S.; b. Meredith; res. Meredith; app. 2 Asst. Surg. July 29, '62; must. in Aug. 19, '62; disch. Aug. 7, '63, to accept promotion. See Miscel. Organizations. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 447.)

(Miscel. Organizations.)

SMITH, HOSEA H. F. and S.; 1 La. Cav.; b. Meredith; res. Meredith; app. Surg. July 17, '63; must. in Aug. 8, '63; disch. Dec. 18, '65. Died Dec. 3, '66, Detroit, Mich. See 8 N. H. V. (*Record, Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 1077.)

Surgeon Smith was born in Meredith, N. H., June 1, 1832, and was the son of Daniel F. and Lydia B. Smith. He commenced his preliminary education in the common schools and the high school at Gilford, and afterwards at the academy in Gilford, now Laconia. His professional education was directed by Drs. Garland and Ayer of Laconia, and he attended medical lectures at Dartmouth Medical College and at the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, and was graduated M. D. from the latter in 1855, locating in Meredith, where he remained until he entered the service. His service was with the Eighth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers, and with the First Regiment Louisiana Cavalry (U. S. C. T.).

He was appointed assistant surgeon of the Eighth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers, July 29, 1862, and was discharged August 7, 1863, to accept promotion. Appointed surgeon of the First Louisiana Cavalry July 17, 1863, and received his discharge December 18, 1865.

Copy of appointment of Hosea H. Smith as acting medical director:

“Headquarters Cavalry Forces
 “Mil. Division of the Southwest
 “Shreveport, La., June 30, 1865.

“Special Order

No. 6. “Surgeon Hosea H. Smith, 1st La. Cavalry, is hereby appointed Acting Medical Director of the Cavalry Forces of the Mil. Division of the Southwest, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

“By order of

“MAJOR GENERAL MERRITT.

“C. H. DYER,

“A. A. Genrl.

“Surgeon Smith,
 “1st La. Cavalry.”

Surgeon Smith was a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society in 1857. After receiving his discharge from the United States service, he located at Detroit, Mich., where he died December 3, 1866.

DAVID PORTER STOWELL, M. D.

239 Main Street, Waterville, Maine.

STOWELL, DAVID P. Co. F; b. Massachusetts; age 25; cred. Brookline; enl. Nov. 25, '63; must. in Nov. 25, '63, as Priv.; app. 2 Asst. Surg. Nov. 25, '63; disch. June 24, '64. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 448.)

Surgeon Stowell was born in Townsend, Mass., September 22, 1838, and was a son of David and Emily Caroline (Starrette) Stowell, a grandson of David Stowell. He received his preliminary education in the common schools, fitted for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and received the degree of A. B. from Amherst College, Massachusetts. He commenced his professional education at Milford, N. H., in 1859, under the direction of Samuel G. Dearborn, M. D., afterwards surgeon of the Eighth Regiment. He continued his professional education in the medical department of Dartmouth College and also at the University of New York, graduating from the latter March 7, 1862. He located at once in Brookline, N. H., where he remained for a few months, and in November, 1862, he was made assistant surgeon, U. S. A., under contract; in June, 1863, he enlisted as a private in Company F, Eighth New Hampshire, and November 25, 1863, was promoted to assistant surgeon of the same regiment, and was discharged from the service June 24, 1864. He returned to Brookline in 1864 and remained there until 1866, when he removed to Mason Village, now Greenville, N. H.; in 1871 he removed to Mercer, Me., remaining there until 1878, when he located at Waterville, where he has since resided.

He is a member of the Waterville Clinical Society, of the Kennebec Medical Association, and also of the Maine Medical

Association. He is a fraternal member of the Masonic Association, A. O. U. W., G. A. R. and the Union Veterans' Union. Supervisor of schools and justice of peace while in New Hampshire, and member of the board of education in Waterville, also of the city council of Waterville; medical director of the Department of Maine, G. A. R.; adjutant-general, with the rank of colonel, in the Union Veterans' Union; commander of the W. S. Heath Post, Department of Maine, G. A. R.

Married, May 21, 1863, Miss Sarah Elizabeth Batchelder.

ABSTRACT OF THE HISTORY
OF THE
NINTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

By GEORGE L. WAKEFIELD,
Sergeant, Company C, Ninth Regiment New Hampshire
Volunteers.

“The record of the Ninth New Hampshire is one of arduous campaigns, followed by comparative rest. It suffered in battle at Antietam and Fredericksburg, and in the mud at Falmouth; was cheered by the comforts of Newport News and feasted in Kentucky; had its ranks depleted by disease in Mississippi, and, returning to the Blue Grass region, recuperated for the hazardous march over the mountains of East Tennessee. At Annapolis it welcomed recruits and convalescents, in preparation for the bloody ordeals of Spottsylvania, the ‘Mine,’ and Poplar Springs Church, and for the wearisome waiting before Petersburg. * * *

“May 10 the division marched to the front, near Spottsylvania, and came under artillery fire. * * * At daybreak, on the twelfth, after an all-night exposure to a violent rain-storm, the Ninth, occupying the extreme right of its corps and numbering about five hundred muskets, took part in the charge that was ordered along the whole line; Companies I and G deployed as skirmishers, capturing about fifty prisoners. On account of the unevenness of the ground, the regiment became separated from its brigade and advanced beyond it into ‘Bloody Angle,’ just in time to meet the enemy’s advance and save the left of the Second Corps.

“Here the Ninth became involved in its fiercest conflict. * * * Though bullets were rapidly thinning its ranks and the left was wholly unprotected, yet, rallying around its colors, the Ninth met this onslaught with such a stubborn resistance that the enemy was thrown back to his works. * * * In this engagement the Ninth sustained a loss in killed, wounded and missing, of over two hundred. The survivors were placed on picket at the apex of the angle formed by the lines of the Second and Ninth Corps. * * *

“In June came two long months before Petersburg. Every alternate two days was passed in the trenches; most of the time in front of the fort, which was then being undermined for the Battle of the Mine, in which engagement the Ninth bore a conspicuous part. It was the first to assault and to float its colors over the enemy’s work at the ‘Crater.’

* * * * *

“The regiment performed its last active service April 8, when, with two others, it was detailed to guard several thousand prisoners captured by Sheridan. On the eleventh it was relieved, and rejoined the Second Brigade at Burkesville Junction. Thence it started, on April 20, for City Point, Va., reaching that place on the twenty-third. On the twenty-sixth it embarked for Alexandria, arriving the next morning and going at once into camp, where it remained nearly a month. May 23 it participated in the grand review at Washington, and on June 10—the muster-out rolls having been completed and signed on the tenth—the regiment broke camp and returned to New Hampshire. The regimental colors were delivered to the governor at Concord on June 14, 1865, and that same day the regiment, having deposited its arms in the military depot, was paid and discharged.”

ASSIGNMENTS.

“The Ninth New Hampshire Volunteers were attached to Whipple’s Division, Defenses of Washington, August 28, 1862; First Brigade, Second Division, Ninth Army Corps, Septem-

ber 6, 1862; in District of Kentucky, Department of Ohio, September 9, 1863, to January, 1864; unassigned, in Department of Ohio, January to March, 1864; attached to First Brigade, Second Division, Ninth Army Corps, March 26, 1864; Second Brigade, Second Division, Ninth Army Corps, April 27, 1864."

ENGAGEMENTS.

- South Mountain, Md., September 14, 1862.
- Antietam, Md., September 17, 1862.
- White Sulphur Springs, Va., November 15, 1862.
- Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862.
- Siege of Vicksburg, Miss., June 14 to July 4, 1863.
- Jackson, Miss., July 10-16, 1863.
- Wilderness, Va., May 6, 7, 1864.
- Spottsylvania, Va., May 10-18, 1864.
- North Anna River, Va., May 24-26, 1864.
- Totopotomoy, Va., May 31, June 1, 1864.
- Bethesda Church, Va., June 2, 3, 1864.
- Cold Harbor, Va., June 5-12, 1864.
- Siege of Petersburg, Va., June 16, 1864, to April 3, 1865.
- Petersburg, Va., (assault at the Shand house) June 17, 1864.
- Mine explosion, Petersburg, Va., (assault) July 30, 1864.
- Weldon Railroad, Va., August 20, 21, 1864.
- Poplar Springs Church, Va., September 30, October 1, 1864.
- Hatcher's Run, Va., October 27, 1864.
- Petersburg, Va., April 1, 2, 1865.

SURGEONS.

WILLIAM A. WEBSTER, M. D., FRANCIS N. GIBSON, M. D.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

JOHN S. EMERSON, M. D. FRANCIS N. GIBSON, M. D.
(see 18 N. H. V.),

NINTH NEW HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT.

WILLIAM A. WEBSTER, M. D.

WEBSTER, WILLIAM A. F. and S.; b. Rochester; age 32; res. Manchester; cred. Manchester; app. Surg. July 1, '62; must. in July 2, '62; disch. disab. Jan. 5, '65. Died Feb. 7, '87, Manchester. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 506.)

Surgeon William A. Webster was the son of William G. and Susan A. Webster, and was born in the town of Rochester, N. H., June 13, 1830. His early education was received at the public schools of his native town and completed at the State Normal School in Bridgewater, Mass. In 1853,—three years after his removal to Manchester,—he was appointed principal of one of the grammar schools and served in this capacity eight years. In the mean time he had given some attention to the study of medicine under the direction of the late Dr. William D. Buck of Manchester, and for the completion of this course he matriculated at the Long Island College Hospital, from which he graduated in 1862. During the following summer he was appointed surgeon of the Ninth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers, which, a few days later, left for the seat of war and was engaged in its first action at the battle of South Mountain in September, 1862. Dr. Webster remained with his regiment until the spring of 1864, when he was appointed chief surgeon, or medical director, of the Second Division of the Ninth Army Corps, which position he held for something over a year, when ill health compelled him to resign and return to the North. Immediately upon his arrival in Manchester, he was appointed surgeon in the military hospital of that city, where he served until it was discontinued by reason of the close of the war.

He then located in Groveton, Mass., where he remained in practice three years. From Groveton he removed to Westford, Mass., where he followed his professional work for ten years. In the spring of 1878 he returned to Manchester, where he was actively engaged in professional work as long as his health permitted.

He was for several years a member of the board of United States pension examiners, the late Drs. How and Wilkins being his associates. For a long time he was interested in educational matters, having been a member of the city school board for many years in succession. At the time of his death was connected with Lafayette Lodge, F. & A. M., and Louis Bell Post, G. A. R.

Dr. Webster was twice married. His first wife was Miss Mary A. Haime of Pittsfield, Mass. She died in 1855, and in August, 1858, he was married to Miss Marion M. Ladd of Middlesex, Vt.

His death resulted from malaria, which he contracted during his army service and from which he had been an almost constant sufferer for twenty years. Although practically an invalid, he attended to practice up to within a week of his death, which occurred February 7, 1887.

FRANCIS N. GIBSON, M. D.

Lincoln, Neb.

GIBSON, FRANCIS N. F. and S.; b. Londonderry, Vt.; age 23; res. Alstead; cred. Alstead; app. 2 Asst. Surg. Aug. 6, '62; must. in Aug. 6, '62; app. Surg. Jan. 18, '65; must. out June 10, '65. P. O. ad., Lincoln, Neb. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 478.)

Surgeon Francis N. Gibson, now a resident of Lincoln, Neb., was born in Londonderry, Vt., October 18, 1839. He was the son of Reuel and Emily (Barnard) Gibson, and a grandson of Arrington Gibson. His preliminary education was obtained at Burr Seminary of Manchester and Ward Seminary of Westminster, both in Vermont. He commenced the study of medicine at Alstead, N. H., in 1858, under the direction of William M. French, M. D., and Edward E. Phelps, M. D., LL. D. of Windsor, Vt.; taking three courses of lectures at Dartmouth Medical College, he received his degree from the same November 6, 1861, and became assistant physician for the Asylum for the Insane at Concord, N. H., where he remained until August 8, 1862, when he was commissioned assistant surgeon of the Ninth New Hampshire Volunteers.

He became a resident of New Ipswich, N. H., at the close of the war and remained there until September, 1887, when he removed to Nebraska. While a resident of New Ipswich, he represented the town in 1871 and '72; was United States pension examiner in that district from 1865 to 1887. He published in the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal a case of "Fractures of Both Femurs, of the Left Tibia and Fibula, of the Right Humerus and Right Radius, with Right Radio-Carpal Dislocation in the Same Subject, with Recovery." This report can be found in Volume CIV, No. 3, page 61, of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, under date of January 20, 1881. The case is one of unusual severity in consequence of the multiple fractures, and the fact of getting complete recovery with non-impairment of motion shows the extraordinary care and attention given her by the surgeon and friends.

His services in the United States army were assistant surgeon, Ninth New Hampshire Volunteers, from August 6, 1862, until promoted surgeon of the same regiment January 18, 1865, remaining as surgeon until the regiment was mustered out of service June 10, 1865.

Married, November 23, 1867, Mary A. Bellows of New Ipswich, N. H. Three children have been born, namely: Ellen C. Gibson, born July 21, 1871, at New Ipswich, N. H., died November 17, 1897, at Lincoln, Neb.; the other two children, Charles Bellows and Charles Osgood, died in infancy at New Ipswich.

JOHN S. EMERSON, M. D.

See Eighteenth New Hampshire Volunteers.

ABSTRACT OF THE HISTORY
OF THE
TENTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

By JAMES A. SANBORN,

Captain, Tenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry,
and Historian of the Regiment.

“The regiment was organized under the call of July 1, 1862, for 300,000 men. One company was recruited at Nashua and vicinity; one at Portsmouth; one at Andover and Wilmot; one at Farmington and Dover, while Manchester furnished the larger part of six companies. Capt. Michael T. Donohoe, then an officer of the Third New Hampshire, was appointed colonel, and Hon. John Coughlin, who resigned his seat in the New Hampshire legislature to accept, was appointed lieutenant-colonel. Manchester was selected as the rendezvous and the camp was named ‘Camp Pillsbury.’ Companies began to arrive on the twentieth of August, and on the 5th of September, 1862, the regiment was mustered into the service of the United States.

“September 22 the regiment embarked by rail and arrived at Washington on the twenty-fifth; en route one man was killed and several injured by a collision of trains near Baltimore.

* * * * *

“October 26, 1864, the regiment was withdrawn from the works and moved to the rear. On the next day the corps moved to the Williamsburg road. Near Fair Oaks the rebels made a stand but were driven into their works. The Second

Brigade charged the entrenchments but was repulsed with great loss. The Tenth went into the fight with ten officers and one hundred and twenty-four men and came out with two officers and twenty-five men. Many were captured here and afterwards died in rebel prison. On the twenty-eighth the troops returned to the vicinity of Fort Harrison (now called Fort Burnham), where the winter was spent.

“On the fourth of December the Tenth was assigned to the Second Brigade (Col. Joseph H. Potter), Third Division (Gen. J. B. Carr), Twenty-fourth Army Corps (Gen. Alfred H. Terry commanding during the absence of Gen. E. O. C. Ord). Gen. Charles Devens subsequently commanded the division. The exposure to cold and frequent and extended terms of picket duty made the winter one of hardship. The Tenth was among the first of the Union regiments to enter Richmond on the 3d of April, 1865. Following this, it remained in Manchester, opposite Richmond, doing provost duty. On the twenty-first of June it was mustered out of the United States service, and the next day, with the Twelfth and Thirteenth New Hampshire, started for home, arriving at Concord on the twenty-seventh, and was paid on the first of July. The record of the regiment is one of brave deeds and heroic sacrifices. No regiment fought more bravely or discharged more faithfully the duty which devolved upon it.”

ASSIGNMENTS.

“The Tenth New Hampshire Volunteers was attached to Casey’s Division, Defenses of Washington, September 27 to 30, 1862; First Brigade, Third Division, Ninth Army Corps, October 7, 1862; Getty’s Division, Department of Virginia, March 13, 1863; Getty’s Division, Department of Virginia and North Carolina, July 18, 1863; for a time the regiment was attached to the Third Brigade, Second Division, Seventh Army Corps, Department of Virginia and North Carolina; Heckman’s Division, Department of Virginia and North Carolina, January —, 1864; Second Brigade, First Division,

TENTH NEW HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT.

JOHN FERGUSON, M. D.

Manchester, N. H.

FERGUSON, JOHN. F. and S.; b. Ireland; age 30; res. Manchester; app. Surg. Aug. 7, '62; must. in Aug. 7, '62; resigned Aug. 15, '63. P. O. ad., Manchester. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 528.)

“Surgeon John Ferguson, a resident of Manchester, was born in Ireland in 1829, son of David and Catherine Ferguson. He received his English and classical education from the order of Jesuits, of which his uncle, Charles Ferguson, was president. After completing his medical and surgical studies in Ireland, he obtained a position as surgeon on an Atlantic mail steamer. Those in the old country had then but a crude idea of the United States and Dr. Ferguson's first visit to New York surprised and pleased him greatly. Visiting one of the medical colleges, he went to the dissecting room, always a favorite place with him, and introduced himself to the students, then at work upon a cadaver. Venturing some criticisms and suggestions upon their work, which they took with perfect good nature, he was overheard by the demonstrator, who questioned him in regard to himself and offered him the position of assistant demonstrator should he decide to settle in the States. His contract with the steamer expiring soon after, Dr. Ferguson took this position and afterwards became post-mortem examiner for the coroners of New York. He remained in this capacity until the civil war began, when he became surgeon of a New York regiment and went to the front. Later he served in the same capacity in the Tenth New Hampshire Regiment. His health partially failing in a year or more, he resigned, and, removing to Manchester, he commenced the practice of his profession in that city and has since remained there.” (Men of Progress in New Hampshire, '98.)

“Dr. John Ferguson, one of Manchester’s oldest physicians and the oldest Irish doctor of the city, died at his home, 245 Merrimack street, April 6, 1901, of paresis, after an illness covering a period of more than two years. Notwithstanding his long physical affliction, he was able to be out, having been confined to his bed but two days before his demise.

“John Ferguson was born in Rathkeale, county of Limerick, Ireland, October 28, 1829. His ancestors were Scotch, who settled in the north of Ireland and were engaged generally in the linen manufacture. His grandfather moved to the south of Ireland, became a merchant in Rathkeale, and reared a family of five sons and two daughters. Four of the sons chose the learned professions of law, divinity and medicine, one of them becoming judge for the southern district of Ireland.

“Dr. Ferguson was the eldest of four children. He was instructed by a private tutor in his early age and received his classical education from the order of Jesuits, of which his uncle, Charles Ferguson, was president. He graduated in 1847 and then immediately commenced the study of medicine with his uncle, Dr. Philip O’Hanlon, in Rathkeale, and in 1850 was graduated from the Hall of Apothecaries in Dublin. His continued association with his uncle enabled him to acquire a practical knowledge of medicine, surgery, pharmacy and dispensary practice. Some time afterwards he accepted a position as surgeon on an Atlantic mail steamer.

“Those in the old country had but a crude idea of the United States, and Dr. Ferguson’s first visit to New York surprised and pleased him greatly. While engaged as surgeon on the boat, he became associated with many distinguished persons among the traveling public and made many valuable friends.

“In 1861 he came to Manchester, being the first Irish physician to settle here, and shortly afterwards Governor Berry appointed him surgeon of the Tenth New Hampshire Volunteers. He left for the front with his regiment in the fall of

1862. During his residence in New York he was surgeon on the staff of Colonel Corcoran of the famous Sixty-ninth Regiment, and saw service in the quarantine riots of Staten Island, which fitted him all the better to fill the position of brigade surgeon during the civil war.

“Near the close of the Rebellion he returned to Manchester, where he built up a large and lucrative practice. He was elected to the legislature in 1881. Dr. Ferguson was a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society, and, up to the time of his illness, stood high among his professional brethren as a skilful practitioner.

“In 1861 he was united in marriage to Eleanora Hughes of New York City, who belonged to an old and wealthy family. Four children were born, three of whom, with his widow, survive. They are Mrs. W. H. Goggin, Miss Mary C. Ferguson and Dr. John D. Ferguson. One grandson, Alfred W. Goggin, two sisters, Mrs. Anna McCarthy of Staten Island, N. Y., and Mrs. Katherine Merrick of Brooklyn, N. Y., and two brothers, William Ferguson of Paterson, N. J., and Charles Ferguson of Orange, N. J., also survive.” (Manchester Union, April 8, 1901.)

HORATIO NELSON SMALL, M. D.

Late of Portland, Me.

(10 N. H. V.)

SMALL, HORATIO N. F. and S.; b. Buxton, Me.; age 23; res. Lancaster; app. Surg. Aug. 20, '63; must. in to date Aug. 20, '63; must. out June 21, '65. Died Dec. 28, '86, Portland, Me. See 13 and 17 N. H. V. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 547.)

(13 N. H. V.)

SMALL, HORATIO N. F. and S.; b. Buxton, Me.; age 23; res. Lancaster; app. Asst. Surg. April 16, '63; must. in May 7, '63; disch. Aug. 27, '63, to accept promotion. See 10 and 17 N. H. V. (Record *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 684.)

(17 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 April 16, '63. See 10 and 13 N. H. V. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 799.)

Surgeon Small was born in Buxton, Me., November 10, 1839, and was the son of Richard and Abbie A. (Jose) Small. His parents moved to Guildhall, Vt., while he was very young, where he received a common school education, which was supplemented by the advantages of attending the academies at Lancaster, N. H., and St. Johnsbury, Vt. He commenced his professional education with Dr. John W. Barney at Lancaster, and attended medical lectures at Dartmouth Medical College, from which he was graduated M. D. in the class of 1863.

Horatio Small was appointed assistant surgeon of the Thirtieth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers, April 16, 1863, and was discharged to accept promotion August 27, 1863. He was then commissioned surgeon of the Tenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers, being mustered in to date August 20, 1863, and was discharged when the regiment was mustered out June 21, 1865, his last service being acting brigade surgeon of the Eighteenth and Twenty-fourth Army Corps.

Soon after being mustered out of the United States service in 1865, he located in Portland, Me., where he remained until his death, December 29, 1886. He built up a large and increasing practice in Portland, became connected with the Maine General Hospital, being attending physician on house staff from 1870 until his death; was instructor of obstetrics in the Portland School of Medicine from 1874 until his death. In 1879 he published a pamphlet on "The Use of Obstetrical Forceps," and in 1882 another paper on "How Obstetrical Forceps should be Used." He was surgeon-general on the staff of Governor Connor; a member of the United States Pension Examining Board from 1866 to 1885, and was a prominent Mason, being a member of Greenleaf Chapter, Portland Council, Portland Commandery and the Maine Consistory.

His death was sincerely mourned by the profession in Portland and a special meeting of the local society was called, which unanimously passed resolutions of confidence and re-

spect, from which the following is selected, that is a record to which his descendants can point with pride, as it expresses an ideal of citizenship, patriotism and honor:

“In every position of trust and responsibility to which he was called—as army officer, examiner of pensioners, teacher, practitioner, husband, citizen—his conduct was marked by the qualities which ever distinguish a pure, noble and exemplary life.”

Married, November 27, 1862, Harriet, daughter of Charles C. and Flora W. Newell of East Burke, Vt.

No children.

HENRY J. HARWOOD, M. D.

HARWOOD, HENRY J. F. and S.; b. Lowell, Mass.; age 25; res. Salem; app. Asst. Surg. Aug. 19, '62; must. in Aug. 19, '62. Died, dis. March 17, '63, Suffolk, Va. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 532.)

No further record has been obtained.

THOMAS RUNNELLS CLEMENT, M. D.

Osterville, Mass.

(State Service.)

CLEMENT, THOMAS R. Milford Volunteers; b. Landaff; age 38; res. Mont Vernon; enl. April 25, '61, as Musc.; disch. July 12, '61, as of Capt. George H. Gillis' Co., Ft. Constitution; re-enl. July 22, '61, for 3 yrs.; paid as Priv. to Oct. 12, '61, as of Capt. James Davidson's Co. P. O. ad., Osterville, Mass. See 8, 10 and 18 N. H. V. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 1202.)

(8 N. H. V.)

CLEMENT, THOMAS R. Co. B; b. Landaff; age 38; res. Mont Vernon; enl. July 22, '61; must. in Dec. 26, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. July 5, '62; Carrollton, La. P. O. ad., Osterville, Mass. See 10 and 18 N. H. V. and State Service. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 416.)

(10 N. H. V.)

CLEMENT, THOMAS R. Co. A; substitute; b. Landaff; age 40; res. Mason; cred. Mason; enl. Oct. 6, '63; must. in Oct. 6, '63, as Priv.;

app. Asst. Surg. Oct. 26, '63; disch. disab. Sept. 17, '64. P. O. ad., Osterville, Mass. See 8 and 18 N. H. V. and State Service. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 523.)

(18 N. H. V.)

CLEMENT, THOMAS R. F. and S.; b. Landaff; age 41; res. Mont Vernon; app. Asst. Surg. Jan. 18, '65; declined appointment Mar. 28, '65. P. O. ad., Osterville, Mass. See 8 and 10 N. H. V. and State Service. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 808.)

Surgeon Clement was born in Landaff, N. H., March 19, 1823, and was the son of Thomas Runnells and Betsey (Peckett) Clement and a grandson of Richard Clement. His preliminary education was received in the common schools and in Tyler Academy; no college course. His professional education was commenced about 1846 at Tilton, N. H., under the direction of Mark R. Woodbury, M. D., and Samuel G. Dearborn, M. D., late of Nashua, N. H. He attended medical lectures at Dartmouth Medical College and also at the medical department of the University of Vermont at Burlington, graduating from the latter in June, 1863. He located at Mason, N. H., in 1865, in the practice of medicine, where he remained for six months; was at Enfield, N. H., four years and has been in Barnstable twenty-five years. Is a member of Barnstable District Medical Society and also of the Massachusetts Medical Society. Is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and chairman of the board of health.

Surgeon Clement's army service commenced April 25, 1861, when he enlisted as musician in the Milford Volunteers; discharged July 12, 1861, and July 22, 1861, he enlisted as private in the Eighth New Hampshire Regiment, where he served until October, 1863, when he was discharged from the Eighth to become assistant surgeon of the Tenth New Hampshire, and was discharged from the same September 17, 1864, to accept a promotion to surgeon of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth United States Colored Troops; afterwards he was acting assistant surgeon, serving in Freedman's Bureau and having charge of the Freedman's Hospital at Savannah, Ga., and closing his work in the United States service October, 1868.

It seems that at the time he was appointed assistant surgeon of the Eighteenth New Hampshire Volunteers he was serving as surgeon of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth United States Colored Troops, and chose to remain rather than to resign and accept a new appointment.

Surgeon Clement became a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society in 1872.

Married Juliett M. Hartshorne, May 2, 1855.

One child, Lizzie Prince Clement.

Died, Sept. 18, 1898, at Osterville, Mass.

ALBERT PLUMMER, M. D.

Racine, Mower County, Minn.

PLUMMER, ALBERT. Co. A; b. Auburn; age 21; res. Auburn; cred. Auburn; enl. Aug. 8, '62; must. in Aug. 20, '62, as Priv.; app. Hosp. Steward Aug. 11, '64, to date July 1, '64; app. Asst. Surg. Jan. 4, '65; must. out June 21, '65. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 543.)

Surgeon Plumer was born in Auburn, N. H., September 7, 1840, and was the son of Nathan and Mehitable (Dinsmore) Plummer, a grandson of Nathan Plummer, who served in a New Hampshire regiment during the war for independence, and was wounded during that war. He served under General Stark and was enrolled from Londonderry.

Surgeon Plummer received his preliminary education in the common schools of Rockingham county and fitted for college at Kimball Union Academy at Meriden, N. H. He commenced the study of medicine in Auburn in 1862 under the direction of his father, Dr. Nathan Plummer. He attended medical lectures at the medical department of Dartmouth College and also at the medical department of Bowdoin College, graduating from the latter in June, 1867. Enlisted August 8, 1862, in Company A of the Tenth New Hampshire Regiment. He did full duty as a private until detailed as acting hospital steward during the summer of 1863. Appointed hospital steward August 11, 1864. This was to date from

July 1, 1864, for the reason that he had been doing duty in the hospital department for many months prior to receiving the appointment of hospital steward. Dr. Plummer was acting as assistant surgeon most of the time from August, 1864, until January 4, 1865, when he received the appointment of assistant surgeon of the Tenth New Hampshire, and was on duty with that regiment with the exception of the months of February and March, 1865, when he was on detached duty at Point of Rocks Hospital, until mustered out of the service June 21, 1865. It will be noticed that he was appointed assistant surgeon before he received his degree in medicine. This was not uncommon during the War of the Rebellion, as many men, having commenced the study of medicine, passed through the hospital department, and after having passed an examination before an army board organized for that purpose, Dr. Plummer received a commission as assistant surgeon of the Tenth New Hampshire Volunteers.

After graduating at the medical department of Bowdoin College, he removed to Racine, Mower county, Minn., where he has been in the practice of his profession for more than thirty years. He is a member of the Fillmore Medical Society as well as the Southern Minnesota Medical Society; was a member of the Minnesota legislature in the years 1882 and 1883; is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities.

Married, October 10, 1872, Isabelle Steere.

Children: Henry S. and William A. Plummer.

JOHN HAYNES, M. D.

Late of Londonderry, N. H.

(2 N. H. V.)

HAYNES, JOHN. Co. K; b. Newbury; age 31; enl. May 21, '61; must. in June 8, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. Aug. 7, '61, Washington, D. C. Supposed identical with John Haynes, F. and S., 10 N. H. V. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 56.)

(10 N. H. V.)

HAYNES, JOHN. F. and S.; b. Newbury; age 31; res. Londonderry; app. 2 Asst. Surg. Sept. 1, '62; must. in Sept. 9, '62; resigned July 6, '63. Died May 3, '74, Londonderry. Supposed identical with John Haynes, Co. K, 2 N. H. V. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 532.)

Surgeon Haynes was born December 9, 1830, in Newbury, and was the son of James and Sally (Clark) Haynes. He received his preliminary education in the common schools and at Colby Academy, New London. His professional education commenced in 1851 under the direction of the late S. M. Whipple, M. D., of New London, and was continued by attending two courses of medical lectures at Woodstock, Vt., and was graduated M. D. from the same in 1855. This was at a period when the Woodstock Medical College enjoyed the distinction of having a distinguished corps of teachers, among whom were Prof. Alonzo Clark of New York, E. M. Moore of Rochester, N. Y., Henry Childs of Massachusetts and B. Rush Palmer of Vermont.

Dr. Haynes first located in the practice of medicine at Washington, N. H., and removed to Londonderry in 1860, which was his residence the remaining years of his life. He was a good citizen, respected by all, and enjoyed the confidence of the profession and his patrons.

His military record commenced as a private in Company K of the Second New Hampshire Volunteers, but ill health compelled his discharge after a few months' service. In 1862 he received the appointment of assistant surgeon of the Tenth New Hampshire Volunteers, which position he held until July 6, 1863, when ill health compelled him to resign. During his service he was on detached hospital duty a considerable portion of the time. This was in consequence of his delicate health.

March 10, 1863, he was ordered by Medical Director Gilbert of the Department of Virginia to report for duty at the Chesapeake General Hospital. The order was dated at Fortress Monroe and the Chesapeake General Hospital was lo-

cated on the beautiful grounds of the present Soldiers' Home. April 11, 1863, he was ordered by the same medical director to report to Surgeon Blaney for duty at Norfolk, Va. In June of the same year he was in charge of the Balfour General Hospital, where he remained until by reason of ill health he was obliged to resign.

He returned to Londonderry and after a time was able to resume his professional labors, but he was always in feeble health and therefore was unable to endure but a small part of the arduous duties of the country physician.

He was a member of the board of education and a fraternal member of the Masonic order, being a member of Harmony Lodge of Hillsborough.

Died in Londonderry, N. H., May 3, 1874, aged 43 years.

Married, first, in 1855, Miss Mary M. Morse of Newbury, N. H., who died in 1869; second, July 3, 1871, Almira J. Anderson of Londonderry.

No children.

WILLIAM W. WILKINS, M. D.

Late of Manchester, N. H.

(2 N. H. V.)

WILKINS, WILLIAM W. Co. I; b. Heuvelton, N. Y.; age 30; res. Manchester; enl. May 9, '61; must. in June 7, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. to date Sept. 28, '61. See 10 N. H. V. and U. S. N. (*Record, Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 94.)

(U. S. Navy.)

WILKINS, WILLIAM W. Volunteer officer; b. Heuvelton, N. Y.; age 31; res. Manchester; app. Act. Asst. Surg. Oct. 21, '61; served on U. S. S. "Shepard Knapp"; resigned Dec. 22, '62. See 2 N. H. V. and 10 N. H. V. (*Record, Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 1177.)

(10 N. H. V.)

WILKINS, WILLIAM W. F. and S.; b. Heuvelton, N. Y.; age 33; res. Bedford; app. 2 Asst. Surg. Aug. 19, '63; must. in Sept. 11, '63; resigned July 21, '64. Died Sept. 1, 1892, Manchester. See 2 N. H. V. and U. S. N. (*Record, Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 551.)

Surgeon Wilkins was born in the town of DePeyster, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., June 17, 1829, and was the son of Daniel and Elizabeth (McMurphy) Wilkins of Londonderry, N. H. He was a descendant of Rev. Daniel Wilkins, one of the first settlers of the town of Amherst and the first settled minister over the Presbyterian Church in that town. His mother was a daughter of Archibald McMurphy, a prominent resident of Londonderry.

Dr. Wilkins' preliminary education was received in the public schools, supplemented by academical courses at Derry, N. H., and Fitchburg, Mass. His professional education was under the direction of Drs. E. H. Davis and S. W. Jones of Manchester, and he attended medical lectures at the Vermont Medical College, Woodstock, Vt., where he was graduated in June, 1855. In the fall of that year he located in Henniker, where he practiced medicine until the spring of 1861, when he returned to Manchester and took the office vacated by Dr. George H. Hubbard, surgeon of the Second New Hampshire Regiment. He remained here only a few months, and May 9, 1861, enlisted as a private in Company I of the Second New Hampshire Regiment. He remained with the regiment until September 28, 1861, when he was discharged to accept promotion. October 21, 1861, he was appointed acting assistant surgeon, United States Navy, and assigned to duty on the U. S. S. "Shepard Knapp." During his service with the Second New Hampshire he was with the regiment at the first battle of Bull Run. While in the navy, the "Shepard Knapp" was sent to the West Indies to cruise for blockade runners and for privateers. The following May the "Shepard Knapp" returned to New York and after taking necessary stores was assigned to take part in the blockade off Charleston, S. C. The summer and fall of 1862 were spent at this point and off St. Helena Sound, returning to New York again in the winter. On arriving in New York, Surgeon Wilkins heard of the death of his daughter and of the dangerous illness of his son. As his ship was to return immediately to the blockade, he resigned his commission and came home,

and soon after located in Bedford and resumed the practice of medicine. In August, 1863, he was commissioned second assistant surgeon of the Tenth New Hampshire, which at that time was encamped at Julius Creek, Va. He immediately joined the regiment and remained in Virginia during the fall and winter months. July 21, 1864, his health having failed, he resigned and returned to New Hampshire. As soon as he was able, he resumed the practice of his profession in the town of Bedford, where he remained for eight years, and then removed to Manchester where he practiced until obliged to give up work on account of his health. He never fully recovered from his exposure and several years before his death gave up general practice and devoted himself to the treatment of diseases of the eye.

He was a member of the local medical society of Manchester; of the New Hampshire Medical Society and of the Louis Bell Post, No. 3, G. A. R.; for many years he was a member of the board of pension examiners for the city of Manchester; was the first Knight of Honor in the state of New Hampshire, being a charter member of Alpha Lodge, of Alpine Lodge, and for many years was medical examiner of the order. He was the first past grand dictator of New Hampshire, having received that honor in 1876, and was also the past supreme representative. He was a member of Hillsborough Lodge, No. 2, I. O. O. F., joining that order in 1854, and was also a member of Washington Lodge, No. 61, F. and A. M. He was a member of the New England Provident Association at Concord and a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society, having read several valuable papers before that body.

Married, August 5, 1852, Miss Persis L. Morse, daughter of Johnson Morse of Manchester. He is survived by one daughter, Mrs. C. H. Carroll of Concord, and a brother, Rev. Elijah R. Wilkins, who was chaplain of the Fifth New Hampshire and is now chaplain of the state prison.

Surgeon Wilkins died in Manchester, September 1, 1892.

ABSTRACT OF THE HISTORY OF THE ELEVENTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

By LEANDER W. COGSWELL,

Captain and Historian of the Eleventh Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry.

“The Eleventh New Hampshire Regiment of Volunteer Infantry was recruited in August, 1862, under the call of President Abraham Lincoln of July, 1862, for 300,000 men for three years. The field and staff consisted of Col. Walter Harriman, Maj. Moses N. Collins, Adj. Charles R. Morrison, Q. M. James F. Briggs, Surg. Jonathan S. Ross, Asst. Surg. John A. Hayes, Chaplain Frank A. Stratton, and were mustered into the service of the United States September 2, 1862; and on the ninth of the same month Moses N. Collins was mustered as lieutenant-colonel and Evarts W. Farr was mustered as major.

“The several companies of the regiment were mustered into the service from August 28 to September 3, 1862, and the officers of the companies received their commissions September 4, 1862. The regiment consisted of 1,006 officers and men.”

* * * * *

“March 22, 1864, having sent the sick men and the baggage North, via Chattanooga and Nashville, the regiment commenced its return march over the mountains, reaching ‘Camp Parke’ April 1, 1864, having marched 175 miles in eleven days over the worst of roads, in the severest weather, carrying all their rations and equipments. The regiment passed through Cincinnati April 3, arriving at Annapolis, Md., April 7, there rejoining the Ninth Corps.

“April 23 the regiment broke camp at Annapolis and commenced its march to the front, passing through Washington the twenty-fifth, at which time the Ninth Corps was reviewed by President Lincoln and Major-General Burnside, and on May 6, 1864, at two o'clock in the morning, the regiment formed a line of battle in the Wilderness.

“From this time until the war ended, the regiment participated in all the marches, skirmishes, battles and sieges of the campaign, and on April 3, 1865, it marched into Petersburg with colors flying. It participated in the pursuit of General Lee and his army and after the surrender it was moved to City Point, fourth of April, remaining there until the twenty-fifth of April, when it embarked for Alexandria, Va., which place it reached on the twenty-seventh; participated in the grand review in Washington, D. C., on May 23 and 24, and on Sunday, June 4, 1865, it was mustered out of the United States service and reached Concord June 7, 1865. At Concord the regiment was paid in full on Saturday, June 10, 1865, and was formally discharged from the service that day, having been in the service two years and nine months.”

ASSIGNMENTS.

“The Eleventh New Hampshire Volunteers was attached to First Brigade, Casey's Division, Defenses of Washington, September 16 to 29, 1862; Second Brigade, Second Division, Ninth Army Corps, October 6, 1862, to June 4, 1865.”

ENGAGEMENTS.

White Sulphur Springs, Va., November 15, 1862.
 Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862.
 Siege of Vicksburg, Miss., June 15 to July 4, 1863.
 Jackson, Miss., July 10-17, 1863.
 Siege of Knoxville, Tenn., November 17 to December 4, 1863.
 Strawberry Plains, Tenn., January 21, 1864.
 Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.

Spottsylvania, Va., May 9-18, 1864.
 North Anna River, Va., May 23-27, 1864.
 Totopotomoy, Va., May 28, 31, 1864.
 Bethesda Church, Va., June 2, 3, 1864.
 Cold Harbor, Va., June 5-12, 1864.
 Siege of Petersburg, Va., June 16, 1864, to April 3, 1865.
 Petersburg (assault at the Shand House), Va., June 17,
 1864.
 Mine Explosion, Petersburg, Va., (assault) July 30, 1864.
 Weldon Railroad, Va., August 18, 19, 21, 1864.
 Poplar Springs Church, Va., September 30, 1864.
 Hatcher's Run, Va., October 27, 1864.
 Petersburg, Va., April 1-3, 1865.

SURGEONS.

JONATHAN S. ROSS, M. D., JOHN A. HAYES, M. D.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

JOHN A. HAYES, M. D., DR. CHARLES M. JONES,
 EDWARD R. HUTCHINS, M. D., JOHN C. W. MOORE, M. D.

 ELEVENTH NEW HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT.

JONATHAN SMITH ROSS, M. D.

Late of Somersworth, N. H.

ROSS, JONATHAN S. F. and S.; b. Bath; age 40; res. Somersworth; cred. Somersworth; app. Surg. Aug. 14, '62; must. in Aug. 22, '62; disch. disab. Dec. 7, '64; died Nov. 22, '77, Somersworth. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 590.)

Surgeon Ross was born in Lisbon, N. H., April 12, 1822, and was the son of Samuel and Fanny Putnam (Smith) Ross. His mother was the daughter of Jonathan Smith of Bath, N. H., and his paternal grandfather was Jonathan Ross, who emigrated from Scotland. According to his college report,

his preliminary education was, "fitted for college at Holmes Academy, Plymouth, N. H., under those eminent educators, Rev. S. R. Hall and T. D. P. Stone," and was graduated A. B. from Dartmouth in the class of 1843. From the same report we learn that his professional education was commenced at Littleton, N. H., in 1843, with Adams Moore, M. D. (Dartmouth, 1822), and that from November, 1843, to October, 1844, he was with Dr. Timothy Haynes of Concord giving a portion of his time to dissections, and attended medical lectures in the University of Pennsylvania in the winters of 1844 and '45.

"Returning to New England, he continued his studies with Dr. Moore and attended his second course of lectures at Dartmouth Medical College in 1845. Returning again to Philadelphia in October, 1845, he pursued his medical studies there and received the degree of M. D. from the University of Pennsylvania in April, 1846."

He first located in Boston, Mass., remaining a few months. From November, 1846, to the autumn of 1852, he was in Bath, N. H., and in partnership with Dr. John French. From that period until 1855 he was in Rollinsford, N. H. He then went to Great Falls (now Somersworth), where he resided until his death, which occurred November 22, 1877.

He was appointed surgeon of the Eleventh Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers, August 14, 1862, and was afterwards made brigade surgeon of the Second Brigade, Second Division, of the Ninth Army Corps (Gen. S. G. Griffin's Brigade). In 1865 he was assigned to duty at the post hospital in Concord, N. H., although he had been mustered out of active service with his regiment December 7, 1864, the reason being given as physical disability, and it is understood that he never fully recovered. Surgeon Ross always took an active interest in public affairs, being for two years a member of the board of education in Somersworth, and represented the town of Rollinsford in the New Hampshire legislature in 1855. He was an active society man in college, being secretary of the Gamma Sigma Society.

Married, March 31, 1847, Martha Ann Brackett, daughter of Maj. Aaron Brackett of Littleton, N. H.

One child, Winfred Smith Ross, born December 3, 1865.

JOHN ALFRED HAYES, M. D.

Somersworth, N. H.

HAYES, JOHN A. F. and S.; b. Berwick, Me.; res. Concord; app. Asst. Surg. Aug. 26, '62; must. in Sept. 2, '62; app. Surg. Jan. 2, '65; must. out June 4, '65; Bvt. Lt.-Col., U. S. V., to date Mar. 13, '65, for faithful and meritorious services. P. O. ad., Great Falls. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 575.)

John A. Hayes was born in Berwick, Me., March 27, 1839. He received his education in the common schools of his native town, at the academy in Lebanon, Me., and the New Hampton (N. H.) Institution. He graduated from Dartmouth Medical College in the autumn of 1861 and was located at the Asylum for the Insane in Concord for a year as assistant physician. He was commissioned assistant surgeon of the Eleventh New Hampshire Volunteers August 26, 1862, and was mustered out with the regiment June 4, 1865. He was on detached service a good portion of the time in different hospitals connected with the Ninth Army Corps, and participated in all the battles and skirmishes in which his regiment was engaged, whether with the regiment or otherwise, and won a high reputation as a physician and surgeon.

After leaving the army he practiced his profession for three years in Biddeford, Me., then removed to Great Falls, N. H., where he has since resided. Was a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society, of the Grand Army of the Republic, and examining surgeon for pensions from 1869 until 1890, and town physician for fifteen years.

He was brevetted a lieutenant-colonel of the United States Volunteers March 13, 1865, "for faithful and meritorious service," upon the following recommendation, a copy of which is here appended:

“This is to state that Dr. John A. Hayes, late surgeon of the 11th N. H. Vols., served for a year under my immediate supervision, in connection with the Depot Field Hospital of the Army of the Potomac at Fredericksburg, White House and City Point, and that he finally acted as executive officer at Burkeville, Va.

“He was a first-rate officer, and was entrusted with most responsible duties, in the performance of which he was most reliable and untiring. I cordially recommend him as deserving the brevet of lieutenant-colonel.

“ED. B. DALTON,
“Late Surg. U. S. V. Br’t-Vol.

“(Formerly in charge Depot Field Hospital, Army of Potomac.)”

Married, March 11, 1869, Mary A. Rollins.

Children: Frederick L., John E. R., Mary and Helen L.

EDWARD R. HUTCHINS, M. D.

Des Moines, Iowa.

(Miscel. Organizations.)

HUTCHINS, EDWARD R. Co. I, 1 Mass. Inf.; b. Concord; age 20; res. Concord; enl. May 23, '61, for 3 yrs.; must. in May 24, '61, as Priv.; disch. Aug. 31, '61; app. Medical Cadet, U. S. A., Oct. 3, '61, to date Aug. 30, '61; disch. Aug. 21, '62, Washington, D. C. P. O. ad., Des Moines, Ia. See 11 N. H. V. and U. S. Navy. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 1057.)

(11 N. H. V.)

HUTCHINS, EDWARD R. F. and S.; b. Concord; age 21; res. Concord; app. Asst. Surg. Sept. 2, '62; must. in Sept. 2, '62; resigned Dec. 25, '62. P. O. ad., Des Moines, Ia. See U. S. N. and Miscel. Organizations. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 577.)

(U. S. Navy.)

HUTCHINS, EDWARD R. Volunteer officer; b. Concord; age 21; res. Concord; app. Acting Asst. Surg. Dec. 19, '62; served on U. S. S. “Port Royal” and “Massachusetts”; disch. Dec. 1, '65. P. O. ad., Des Moines, Ia. See 11 N. H. V. and Miscel. Organizations. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 1133.)

Surgeon Hutchins was born in Concord, N. H., October 21, 1841, and was a son of George and Sarah (Tucker) Hutchins, a grandson of Abel Hutchins of Concord, N. H. He re-

ceived his preliminary education in the schools of Concord, at New Hampton, N. H., scientific department of Dartmouth College and Williams College, Massachusetts. He commenced his professional education in 1859 under the direction of Dr. J. P. Baneroff of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane at Concord, N. H., continuing the same with three courses of lectures at Harvard and Philadelphia, and was graduated from Jefferson Medical College in 1866. Commenced the practice of medicine in Philadelphia, remaining there for six years. Continued practice at Ames, Ia., two years and at Des Moines three years, since which time he has practically retired from the practice of medicine, giving his attention to various other pursuits.

He has devoted considerable time to literary work; contributed many articles to medical journals; was professor of chemistry at the Iowa Agricultural College and assistant secretary of the Iowa senate; commissioner of labor statistics for Iowa; secretary of the Iowa senate; commissioner to attend the Atlanta exposition; member of the various orders, and commander of Post No. 12, G. A. R.

His military service was that of private soldier, medical cadet, assistant surgeon Eleventh New Hampshire, acting assistant surgeon in the navy, and extended over a period from May 23, 1861, to December 5, 1865, and at one time was a special agent of the Interior department of the United States government. His biographer says: "He has been somewhat closely identified with the Republican party, always taking an interest in politics, has spoken for the party in every county in the state of Iowa, as well as in ten or twelve other states, during three presidential campaigns. He has always been an active worker in the department of the Grand Army of Iowa and has made many addresses at Grand Army encampments, state and national."

Married, April 5, 1897, Mrs. M. C. Smith of Philadelphia.

Children, four: Sarah Tucker, George, Jennie Douglas and Edward Ridgeway Hutchins.

During the Spanish-American War he served in Florida and also in the Philippines.

DR. CHARLES MORTIMER JONES.

Grand Rapids, Mich.

JONES, CHARLES M. Non-Com. Staff; b. Great Falls; age 20; res. Somersworth; cred. Somersworth; enl. Aug. 17, '62; must. in Aug. 30, '62, as Hosp. Steward; app. Asst. Surg. Jan. 2, '65; must. out June 4, '65. P. O. ad., Muskegon, Mich. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 578.)

Assistant Surgeon Jones was born October 15, 1842, at Great Falls, now the city of Somersworth, N. H., and was the son of Daniel and Harriet Augusta (Stanton) Jones. His preliminary education was received in the common and high schools of Somersworth, and he commenced his professional education with Dr. Jonathan S. Ross of Somersworth in 1857. He gave his attention largely to *Materia Medica* and for twenty-five years was a druggist and apothecary. Did not graduate in medicine but became a member of the Eleventh New Hampshire at the age of twenty years, being assigned to the position of hospital steward August 30, 1862. January 2, 1865, upon the petition of the officers and men of the Eleventh Regiment, he was commissioned assistant surgeon and remained with the regiment until mustered out June 4, 1865.

About eighteen years ago he went West and engaged in general business, largely in connection with railroads, and at the time of the publication of the History of the Eleventh Regiment he wrote to the historian, saying: "I like the life very much; it is more like the army life than anything else."

Married Mercy A. Hill and has three children: Bishop M., Theodore S. and Harriet E.

 JOHN CALVIN WEBSTER MOORE, M. D.

Late of Concord, N. H.

(2 N. H. V.)

MOORE, JOHN C. W. Co. B; b. Wells, Me.; age 24; res. Concord; enl. May 27, '61; must. in June 1, '61, as Priv.; disch. to accept promotion Feb. 21, '63, near Falmouth, Va. P. O. ad., Concord. See 11 N. H. V. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 71.)

(11 N. H. V.)

MOORE, JOHN C. W. F. and S.; b. Wells, Me.; age 26; res. Concord; app. 2 Asst. Surg. Jan. 3, '63; must. in Feb. 21, '63; disch. Oct. 8, '64. P. O. ad., Concord. See 2 N. H. V. (*Record, Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 584.)

John C. W. Moore was born at Wells, Me., January 30, 1837. Later, his father, Dr. E. G. Moore, was an eminent physician of Concord, N. H., and his mother, Eliza (Hidden) Moore, was a daughter of Rev. Samuel Hidden, a noted divine of Tamworth, N. H. John C. W. Moore graduated at Yale University in 1859 and took the degree of M. D. at Bowdoin College, Maine, in July, 1865. He was a medical student when the war broke out and June 5, 1861, he was mustered into the United States service as a member of Company B, "Goodwin Rifles," Second New Hampshire Volunteers; was detailed to the hospital department and participated in all of the campaigns of the Second New Hampshire. He was at Williamsburg and on the Peninsula, under McClellan; was present at the Second Bull Run and Fredericksburg battles up to January 3, 1863, when, upon recommendation of all the officers of the gallant Second New Hampshire Volunteers, Governor Nathaniel S. Berry commissioned him assistant surgeon of the Eleventh New Hampshire Volunteers. He joined the regiment in March, 1863, at Baltimore, Md., when en route to Kentucky. He participated in the Mississippi campaign in the summer of 1863 and accompanied the regiment over the Cumberland mountains in October following. He assisted in organizing the Knoxville Court House United States Hospital, had charge of several wards and was highly complimented by Medical Director Shippen for his executive ability. He was one of the surgeons in charge of 1,000 convalescents of the Ninth Army Corps, who went by rail from Knoxville, Tenn., to Annapolis, Md., in March, 1864. Dr. Moore was an assistant surgeon in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Mine Explosion, July 30, 1864, and in front of Petersburg, Va. He was detailed to take charge of the sick of the Ninth Corps army train, and after a service of three years and three months resigned October 8, 1864. On leaving the service he practiced his profession at Andover and

Manchester, Mass., for a short period and then removed to Concord, N. H., where he resided until his death, November 29, 1897.

Dr. Moore was surgeon of E. E. Sturtevant Post, No. 2, at the time of his death.

“Sturtevant Post, G. A. R., adopted the following resolutions upon the death of their late comrade and brother, Dr. J. C. W. Moore:

“WHEREAS, To the beat of the drum we have followed another comrade to the grave, and with a salute of musketry we left him with the dead,

“This is a soldier’s tribute to a dead comrade—Dr. J. C. W. Moore, late member of this post. His association with the Veterans’ Club and his devotion to the post was such a source of pleasure and satisfaction to him that he could faithfully say, ‘I have loved thy habitation,’ for to him it was home, and family and friends, and here he found that sympathy and fraternal consideration which were the delight of his latter years.

“His position on the medical staff of the army brought him in close contact with all of pain and horror incident to war,—to a nature far too sympathetic for this duty, and under this strain his health became shattered beyond the possibility of complete repair.

“He sacrificed his early manhood, his health, his opportunities, to the cause of home and country, and for thirty years thereafter was a constant sufferer from the effects of faithful and devoted service in an unfriendly climate. As a sympathetic and helpful soldier and comrade let us remember him. He is now at rest in a patriot’s grave, and the honors and tributes we pay our dead are now his.

“As a mark of respect let the colors of the post be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days. Let this tribute be entered in a separate page of the journal and a copy thereof issued to his bereaved wife and daughter.”

Married Fannie S. Hall.

One child, Edith Moore.

ABSTRACT OF THE HISTORY
OF THE
TWELFTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

By ASA W. BARTLETT,

Captain and Historian of the Twelfth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers.

“The fact that this regiment sprang into potential existence in about three days and that for three years, lacking only three months, it served in the armies of the Potomac and the James, where, by a loss of more than one-third of its members in killed and wounded, it made for itself a record of valor and sacrifice unsurpassed, if equaled, by any other regiment of infantry in the Union army, is convincingly suggestive to the reader how inadequate and incomplete must be the brief skeleton sketch that can be given it in the limited space allotted here.

“To the memory and honor of Cols. George W. Stevens and Thomas J. Whipple of Laconia, more than any other two or ten persons, belongs the credit of raising the regiment—to the former for originating the idea of raising it in Belknap county and adjoining towns, upon certain conditions precedent to be granted by Governor Berry, provided it should be ready for muster within ten days; and to the latter, assisted by his able coadjutor, for his great and successful efforts, as an orator, in so arousing the people to a proper sense of their duty and danger as to raise it in so short a time.”

* * * * *

“May 2, 1863—a day never to be forgotten by a survivor of the Twelfth—the campaign for that year with the Army of

the Potomac opened with terrible earnestness at Chancellorsville, Va., where the regiment suffered severely, being the last regiment of the Third Corps—which bore the brunt of the fight—to retreat, and leaving nearly all its officers and more than half of the men dead or wounded on the field.

“In this most desperate conflict, of the five hundred and forty-nine musket-bearers who went into the fight, only two (so far as the writer, after long and diligent search, has been able to find) escaped untouched. Those who were not killed or wounded had their clothes, blankets, or equipments torn with pieces of shell or pierced with bullets.

“Two months later, after making one of the most trying marches of the war, found the regiment on the decisive battlefield of Gettysburg, where it was again baptized in blood. Its monument, now standing there, close by the Emmittsburgh road, truthfully proclaims to the passer-by that out of two hundred and twenty-four officers and men engaged on July 2, 1863, twenty were killed and seventy-nine wounded, six mortally. The regiment was then in Carr’s Brigade and Humphrey’s Division of the Third Corps, commanded by General Sickles.”

* * * * *

“July 4, 1863, on the field of Gettysburg, Capt. Thomas E. Barker first took command of the regiment, and, from that date until it was disbanded at Concord, July 3, 1865, except for the time above referred to, he had both the honor and the responsibility of leading the regiment into every battle in which it was engaged, from Gettysburg to Richmond, and into the city itself.

“It should also be stated that Lieut. Edwin E. Bedee commanded awhile upon, and took what was left of the regiment from, the field of Chancellorsville, and that Capt. William F. F. Fernal acted a similar part in the engagement of the regiment on the second day at Gettysburg.

“The organizations in which the regiment served during the war, with dates of assignments, etc., are concisely stated as follows:

“The Twelfth New Hampshire Volunteers was attached to Wright’s Brigade, Casey’s Division, Defenses of Washington, September 30, 1862; Whipple’s Division, Defenses of Washington, October 5, 1862; with Whipple’s Division to Twelfth Army Corps, October 22, 1862; detached with Whipple’s Division from Twelfth Army Corps, October 29, 1862; attached with Whipple’s (Third) Division to Third Army Corps, November 16, 1862; Second Brigade, Third Division, Third Army Corps, January 17, 1863; First Brigade, Second Division, Third Army Corps, June 11 to July 26, 1863; in District of St. Mary’s, Department of Virginia and North Carolina, July 31, 1863, to April 23, 1864; attached to Wistar’s Brigade, Department of Virginia and North Carolina, April 12, 1864; Second Brigade, Second Division, Eighteenth Army Corps, April 23, 1864; Potter’s Provisional Brigade, Defenses of Bermuda Hundred, Army of the James, September 20, 1864; Third Brigade, First Division, Eighteenth Army Corps, October 8, 1864; Potter’s Provisional Brigade, Defenses of Bermuda Hundred, Army of the James, October 14, 1864; Second Brigade, Third Division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps, December 4, 1864.”

ENGAGEMENTS.

- Fredericksburg, Va., December 12-15, 1862.
- Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 3, 1863.
- Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 3, 1863.
- Wapping Heights, Va., July 23, 1863.
- Swift Creek, Va., May 9, 1864.
- Drewry’s Bluff, Va., May 12-16, 1864.
- Relay House (or Fort Stevens), Va., May 14, 1864.
- Port Walthall, Va., May 26, 1864.
- Cold Harbor, Va., June 1-11, 1864.
- Siege of Petersburg, Va., June 15 to August 25, 1864.
- Mine Explosion, Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864.
- Bermuda Hundred, Va., November 17, 1864.
- Richmond, Va., occupation of, April 3, 1865.

SURGEON.

HADLEY B. FOWLER, M. D.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

CHARLES W. HUNT, M. D., SAMUEL P. CARBEE, M. D.,
 JOHN H. SANBORN, M. D.

TWELFTH NEW HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT.

HADLEY B. FOWLER, M. D.

Late of Bristol, N. H.

FOWLER, HADLEY B. F. and S.; b. Bridgewater; age 37; res. Bristol; cred. Bristol; enl. Aug. 20, '62, as Priv.; app. Surg. Aug. 28, '62; must. in Aug. 28, '62, as Surg.; must. out June 21, '65. Died Jan. 11, '93, Bristol. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 621.)

Surgeon Hadley B. Fowler of Bristol, N. H., was the son of Capt. Blake and Ruth (Sleeper) Fowler, and was born in Bridgewater, N. H., March 22, 1825, and died in Bristol, January 11, 1893, aged 68.

His preliminary education was received in the admirable high school system in New Hampshire, and his professional studies were pursued at the medical department of Dartmouth College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1850.

He practiced his profession in Alexandria and Bristol until he entered the service of his country and was commissioned as surgeon of the Twelfth New Hampshire Volunteers, being the first officer to receive a commission in this regiment. His father and son went with him to the front, the former as captain of Company C, though nearly three-score years of age, and the latter as his father's private orderly, though scarcely in his teens. Moreover, his grandfather, David Fowler, who was a soldier of the Revolution, hired a substitute to take the place that he himself was too old to fill in the ranks of the

same regiment, thereby making the unique condition of four generations present in person or by representative in one single regiment of the Union army.

His father, himself and son were all taken prisoners near Warrington, Va., while marching to Falmouth, Va., where he rejoined his regiment by exchange in February following.

Capt. A. W. Bartlett, regiment historian, says of Surgeon Fowler:

“He was present, as believed, and acted as surgeon in every battle of the regiment except Fredericksburg, when he was a prisoner of war. At Chancellorsville he had charge of brigade field hospital, and at Gettysburg was operating surgeon of Second Brigade, Second Division, Third Corps, where he was the hero of the amputating table, few, if any, severing more limbs and saving more lives by his courage, alertness and skill. After this he was always recognized as a leader in his profession, and he was placed in many positions of honor and great responsibility. At Drury’s Bluff he was made chief operator of the Eighteenth Corps, and on the day of the battle of Cold Harbor was ordered to take charge of the Eighteenth Army Corps hospital, which position he held until he was sent West by the War Department, as one of the board of examiners, to inspect the sick and wounded soldiers of Ohio in the fall of 1864. On his return, two months later, he was ordered by Maj.-Gen. B. F. Butler to erect a hospital for the Army of the James at Point of Rocks, Va. When completed, Dr. Fowler was put in charge and also given command of the post, which position he held until the close of the war. In this position Dr. Fowler’s executive capacity was heavily taxed, as the reader may better see by the following words and figures:

“Number of beds for patients, 3,500; for officers and attendants, nearly 500, 34 surgeons, 3 chaplains, a quartermaster and commissary, 5 stewards, 31 ward masters, 25 matrons, 300 nurses, 75 cooks, with 85 men and officers constantly on guard and all the necessary paraphernalia to arrange for and look after.

“In May, 1865, he received an appointment by the War Department to remain in the Freedman’s Bureau under Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard, but, owing to impaired health and solicitations of relatives and friends, he returned home with his regiment.

“He was not one of those who was ‘all things unto all men,’ but his likes and dislikes for friend and foe were too strongly marked and well defined to be easily misunderstood. His intimate friends were few, though respected by all, and those few were near and dear to him. Yet, such at times were his strange odd ways and moods that they surprised even those who knew him best. But he has left us at the command of Him who made him such, and he will long be remembered for his noble record for his country and for his many good and rare qualities of head and heart. He was first married, November 25, 1847, to Caroline L. Smith of Nashua, and had by her three children, George H., Charles E. and Edgar O. Mother and children all dead but George. February 19, 1884, he was again married to Sarah, daughter of Orrin Lock of Bristol.”

Died in Bristol, January 11, 1905.

CHARLES W. HUNT, M. D.

HUNT, CHARLES W. F. and S.; b. Gilford; age 30; res. Laconia; app. Asst. Surg. Sept. 6, '62; must. in Sept. 6, '62; mis. May 3, '63, Chancellorsville, Va.; gd. from mis. Died, dis., Aug. 24, '63, Point Lookout, Md. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 626.)

Assistant Surgeon Charles W. Hunt was a son of Thomas J. and Julia A. (Blaisdell) Hunt, a grandson of the late Rev. William Blaisdell, and great-grandson of Enoch Hunt, who fought on many of the battlefields of the Revolution. He was born in Gilford December 8, 1832, and died of typhoid fever at Point Lookout, Md., August 24, 1863.

Receiving a liberal education, he commenced the study of medicine and graduated as a physician at Hanover in 1856. He practiced his profession in his native town until he enlisted. As a soldier and physician he was brave and faithful.

I think it may be truly said of him that no soldier ever suffered because of his indifference or neglect. "If needs be I am willing to die for my country," he said, and his words were verified by his fearless devotion on the field of Chancellorsville, where, regardless of the shot and shell of the advancing foe, he stood manfully at his post of duty; and when the crumbling walls and kindling flames of the Chancellor House, then crowded with suffering humanity, added new terror and agony to the scene, his heroic efforts to rescue and save his wounded comrades, even after he was taken prisoner, deserved and received the highest praise of his commander, Colonel Potter, who lay a helpless eye-witness to his brave and noble deeds. The writer has been unable to learn how long Dr. Hunt was a prisoner.

In a letter written home soon after the battle he says: "But soon the alarm was given that the house was on fire. Then I made up my mind to meet death, for I could see no possible way to avoid it. Still I was calm. I thought of my quiet home, my dear friends and the last letter I wrote before leaving camp, in which I asked my dear mother to remember me in her prayers in the coming struggle."

After the battle of Gettysburg, when he again was on the field of death, he remained two or three weeks laboring in the field hospital, where, following his exhausted condition from the days and nights on the field, he contracted, it is thought, the disease of which he soon after died, lamented by all who knew him.

SAMUEL POWERS CARBEE, M. D.

Late of Haverhill, N. H.

CARBEE, SAMUEL P. Co. D; b. Bath; age 26; res. Bath; cred. Bath; enl. Aug. 22, '62; must. in Sept. 5, '62, as Priv.; app. Asst. Surg. Oct. 26, '63; must. out June 21, '65. P. O. ad., Haverhill. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 612.)

Assistant Surgeon Samuel Powers Carbee was born in Bath, N. H., June 14, 1836, and was the youngest son of ten chil-

dren of John H. and Anna (Powers) Carbee. His grandfather, Joel Carbee, was of Scotch-Irish descent, and was a soldier in the Revolution. His brother, William Carbee, was a captain of Company H, Twenty-fourth Regiment, Iowa Volunteers, and was killed at the battle of Champion Hills, Miss., May 22, 1863.

Surgeon Carbee's preliminary education was received in the common schools of his native town and at the seminary in Newbury, Vt. His service in the United States army commenced by enlisting August 22, 1862, in Company D, Twelfth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers, and from September 25, 1862, until the 28th of October, 1863, he served on detached service, being on duty as clerk in the commissary and medical departments, acting for awhile as hospital steward, then he was commissioned assistant surgeon of the same regiment remained in the service until the close of the war. After receiving his commission as assistant surgeon he was all the time with the regiment, except from May to December, 1864, when he was detailed for service at Point of Rocks Hospital, Virginia, and acted as chief executive officer most of that time. He was present at the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wapping Heights, Swift Creek, Relay House, Drury's Bluff, Cold Harbor, Siege of Petersburg and capture of Richmond. It has been said that he was the first Union surgeon to enter the city at that time.

After being mustered out of the United States service, he engaged in the active practice of his profession at Haverhill, N. H. He was an active member of the White Mountain Medical Society, the New Hampshire Medical Society and the American Medical Association; also a member of Kane Lodge, No. 64, F. and A. M., Franklin Chapter, Omega Council, and Mount Horeb Commandery of Concord, N. H., and of Haverhill Grange, No. 212, and has held important positions in all these associations. He was one of the county commissioners of Grafton county from 1885 to 1889 and surgeon-general on the staff of Governor Busiel, 1895-'96.

Surgeon Carbee died at his home in Haverhill, January 31, 1900.

Married, September 30, 1885, to N. Della Buck, daughter of Lyman Buck of Haverhill.

No children.

JOHN H. SANBORN, M. D.,

Franklin Falls, N. H.

SANBORN, JOHN H. F. and S.; b. Meredith; age 32; res. Meredith; cred. Meredith; app. Asst. Surg. Sept. 11, '62; must. in to date Sept. 10, '62; res. July 21, '64. P. O. ad., Franklin Falls. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 639.)

Surgeon Sanborn is the only survivor of the original three surgeons appointed by the governor of New Hampshire to look after the physical welfare of the Twelfth Regiment, as Dr. Samuel P. Carbee received his appointment at a considerably later period. Assistant Surgeon Sanborn is the son of Dr. John and Susan (Hubbard) Sanborn, and was born in Meredith, September 23, 1830. With a common school education, supplemented with a few terms at Gilmanton Academy, for a preliminary education, he commenced his professional study with his father and his brother, Dr. J. A. Sanborn of Plymouth, afterwards with Benjamin Rush Palmer, M. D., of Woodstock, Vt. He attended medical lectures at the Vermont Medical College in Woodstock, Vt., and at Berkshire Medical College in Pittsfield, Mass., and was graduated from the latter November 23, 1852. Dr. Sanborn practiced medicine in Alstead from 1854 to 1856, was located at Meredith from 1856 to 1874 and has been in Franklin Falls since 1874.

Patriotism seems to have been hereditary in his family, as his grandfather, Jeremiah Sanborn, and his great-grandfather, John Sanborn, were both in the Revolutionary War, the latter being an officer. Dr. Sanborn was appointed assistant surgeon in the Twelfth New Hampshire Volunteers from the town of Meredith, September 11, 1862, and resigned July 21, 1864, returning to Meredith and resuming the practice of medicine.

He was present at the battles of Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Drury's Bluff, Siege of Petersburg and Cold Harbor, but was on detached service from January 1 to July 14, 1863, at brigade hospital at Falmouth, Va.

He is a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society, the Centre District Medical Society, of which he has been an honored president. He is a member of various Masonic bodies and has been on the board of education of the city of Franklin.

Married, Elizabeth H., daughter of Rev. Giles Leach, May 16, 1854.

Children: Giles Leach, born March 26, 1855; Harriet Leach, born June 21, 1856; Susan Lillian, born October 13, 1861; Elizabeth Thompson, born October 11, 1872, all of whom are dead except Harriet L., who married Edgar A. Jones and with whom Dr. Sanborn now resides, his wife having died February 18, 1895.

ABSTRACT OF THE HISTORY
OF THE
THIRTEENTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER
INFANTRY.

By S. MILLETT THOMPSON,

Second Lieutenant, Thirteenth Regiment New Hampshire
Volunteers, and Historian of the Regiment.

“This regiment volunteered under the call of July 1, 1862, for 300,000 men. Gathered personally by their officers-to-be, two companies were formed in Rockingham, Hillsborough and Strafford counties, and one each in Grafton, Merrimack, Carroll and Coös—all coming into Camp Colby, near Concord, between September 11 and 15. The muster-in of the rank and file was completed on the twentieth of September and of the field and staff, with the exception of Assistant Surgeon John Sullivan, on the twenty-third of September. The colors were received on the afternoon of the fifth of October and at the same time a military outfit, including Springfield rifles, muzzle-loading, caliber 58.

“Space does not admit fairly of extended mention of individuals. This was at first almost wholly a regiment of native Americans and of New Hampshire’s representative young men, many of them lineal descendants of the patriots of 1776 who fought in the Revolution. The average age was a little under twenty-five years, average height five feet and eight inches and the most were of the dark blonde type. Its companies were fellow townsmen and its members were in almost every trade and calling—many of whom, too, since the war closed, have gained prominent positions, commercial, professional, and

in the legislatures of state and nation. The detachments, at the front, of its officers and men, upon special and staff duties, because of their intelligence and efficiency, were very numerous, exceeding that of any regiment near and associated with it in the service.

* * * * *

“Soon after daylight on the morning of April 3, 1865, the Thirteenth left the outer Union line, at the New Market Road crossing, and, leading its brigade, marched with all possible speed for and into Richmond, arriving to find that city deluged in turmoil, riot, ruin and raging fire. The movements of the previous night and the definite official assignments of this morning’s hot haste, chase and advance all resulted in these several honors and duties of the Thirteenth Regiment. Capt. William J. Ladd, on the staff of General Devens, commanding the Third Division, was the first Union officer; the First Brigade pickets, about one hundred men, now advancing as skirmishers under command of Lieut. Royal B. Prescott, were the first Union troops; the Thirteenth, commanded by Maj. Nathan D. Stoodley, was the first Union regiment; and the flags of the Thirteenth—its new United States flag, received last December, and its New Hampshire state flag—were the first flags of the Union army to enter Richmond on this eventful and long-awaited morning. And more: During the advance this morning, by order of General Devens, Capt. Rufus P. Staniels, then an aide on his staff, halted all the colored troops at some distance outside of the city, giving entire precedence to the white troops; and Lieut.-Col. Norman Smith was appointed the first general officer of the day in Richmond, and soon afterwards provost marshal. Extract: ‘Richmond, Va., June 22, 1865. The Thirteenth New Hampshire being the first regiment of the army whose colors were brought into the city of Richmond. (Signed) Charles Devens, Brig. and Brev. Maj.-Gen., U. S. V., Comdg.’ After returning to civil life, General Devens frequently corroborated the above and asserted that no colored troops entered the city at all that morning until after the city had been occupied by white troops for several hours.

“Immediately after the occupation of the city, the Thirteenth and other troops of its brigade were engaged in restoring order, putting out fires, guarding property, and gathering into Libby prison above two thousand of the straggling and belated soldiers of Gen. R. E. Lee’s army. Remaining on duty in Richmond until the night of the thirteenth of April, the Thirteenth then removed to a camp two miles to the north. Engaged in provost, picket and guard duties in the city and out until the close of its service, it had the honor, with its division, in May to receive and welcome the homing columns of Gen. William T. Sherman’s and other armies of the Union, some 200,000 men, as they passed through Richmond.

“The Thirteenth, leaving the Broad Rock Road camp, sailed down the James river from Richmond at 8 a. m., the twenty-second of June, in a provisional brigade, formed of the Tenth, Twelfth and Thirteenth New Hampshire Regiments; arrived in Boston, Mass., at 9 p. m. of the twenty-fifth of June; was quartered in Faneuil Hall; left by rail at 9 a. m., the twenty-sixth of June; arrived at Nashua at noon, having a reception and passing the night there; was given a public dinner at Manchester on the twenty-seventh; and reached Concord between 6 and 7 p. m. on that day; had a parade and review in the streets. The Thirteenth disbanded about 5 p. m., the first of July, having on its rolls then but 321 officers and men out of the 1,285 who had stood in its battle line.

“The Thirteenth served in the Defenses of Washington, and in Ninth, Seventh, Eighteenth and Twenty-fourth Army Corps. The actual number of its engagements was above twenty, not to mention days and days of skirmishing, picket-firing and intrenching. No one of its officers deserted, was reprimanded, cashiered or dismissed the service, and it maintained by its acts that character for efficiency, patriotism, intelligence, bravery and trustworthiness, which made it surely one of the American nation’s most prominent historic regiments.

ASSIGNMENTS.

“The Thirteenth New Hampshire Volunteers was attached to First Brigade, Casey’s Division, Defenses of Washington,

October 9 to December 1, 1862; First Brigade, Third Division, Ninth Army Corps, December 9, 1862; Third Brigade, Third Division, Ninth Army Corps, January 5, 1863; Third Brigade, Getty's Division, Department of Virginia, March 13, 1863; Third Brigade, Getty's Division, Department of Virginia and North Carolina, July 18, 1863. Continuing in same brigade and division (Getty's), was on duty with the Seventh Army Corps in Department of Virginia from March 13 to June 18, 1863, and was attached to Third Brigade, Second Division (Getty's), Seventh Army Corps, in Department of Virginia, and Department of Virginia and North Carolina, June 18 to August 1, 1863; Third Brigade, First (Hechman's) Division, Eighteenth Army Corps, Department of Virginia and North Carolina, January 14, 1864; Second Brigade, First Division, Eighteenth Army Corps, April 22, 1864; First Brigade, First Division, Eighteenth Army Corps, July 25, 1864; First Brigade, Third Division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps, December 4, 1864."

ENGAGEMENTS.

- Fredericksburg, Va., December 11-16, 1862.
- Getty's Night Assault, December 13, 1862.
- Siege of Suffolk, Va., April 10 to May 4, 1863.
- Providence Church Road, Va., May 3, 1863.
- Port Walthall, Va., May 6, 7, 1864.
- Swift Creek, Va., May 9, 10, 1864.
- Proctor's and Kingsland Creeks, Va., May 12, 13, 1864.
- Drewry's Bluff, Va., May 14-16, 1864.
- Bermuda Hundred (Front), Va., May 16-27, 1864; August 27 to September 28, 1864.
- Cold Harbor, Va., June 1-12, 1864.
- Battery Five, Petersburg, Va., June 15, 1864.
- Siege of Petersburg, Va., June 15 to August 27, 1864.
- Mine Explosion, Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864.
- Fort Harrison, Va., capture of, September 29, 1864.
- Fort Harrison, Va., defense of, September 30, 1864.
- Fair Oaks, Va., October 27, 1864.

Richmond, Va., occupation of, April 3, 1865.

The Thirteenth New Hampshire Volunteers furnished the first troops and its colors were the first to enter the city.

SURGEONS.

GEORGE B. TWITCHELL, M. D., SAMUEL A. RICHARDSON, M. D.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

SAMUEL A. RICHARDSON, M. D., JEREMIAH W. WHITE, M. D.
 EZEKIEL MORRILL, M. D. (not mustered),
 (see 1st N. H. H. A.), HORATIO N. SMALL, M. D.
 LEVI P. SAWYER, M. D. (see 10th N. H. V.),
 (not mustered), ROCKWOOD G. MATHER, M. D.
 JOHN C. EMORY, M. D., (not mustered).
 JOHN SULLIVAN, JR.,

THIRTEENTH NEW HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT.

GEORGE B. TWITCHELL, M. D.

Late of Keene, N. H.

(13 N. H. V.)

TWITCHELL, GEORGE B. F. and S.; b. Petersburg, Va.; age 41; res. Keene; cred. Keene; app. Surg. Sept. 15, '62; must. in Sept. 16, '62; res. Mar. 21, '63. P. O. ad., Keene, N. H. See Miscel. Organizations. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 687.)

(Miscel. Organizations.)

TWITCHELL, GEORGE B. U. S. V.; b. Petersburg, Va.; res. Keene; app. Maj. and Surg. Jan. 7, '63; disch. Oct. 15, '63. P. O. ad., Keene, N. H. See 13 N. H. V. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 1082.)

Surgeon Twitchell was born in Petersburg, Va., September 25, 1820, and was the son of Timothy and Susan (Watson) Twitchell, a grandson of Samuel Twitchell. Surgeon Twitchell's parents moved to Pensacola, Fla., while he was still very young. As Florida then offered no educational ad-

vantages, at the age of ten he and his sister Mary, a little older, were sent north to their relatives in Keene. Coming as far as Hartford, Conn., in the care of the master of a sailing vessel, they accomplished the remainder of the journey by stage, entirely alone. Dr. Twitchell remained at school at Keene for four years, and after returning to Florida for a short visit came back to Keene to live with his uncle, Dr. Amos Twitchell, and entered upon the study of his profession. His course in medicine and surgery was completed at the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in 1843. He thus received his training at one of the best medical schools in the country, as well as under the direction of his uncle, who was one of the most eminent physicians and surgeons of that period in New Hampshire.

“In April, 1843, Dr. Twitchell began the practice of his profession in Keene. The position which he was to fill was not an easy one. If it had been it would not have pleased him half so well. Possessed with a vigorous physique, plenty of courage and a clear perception of the path along which his duty lay, he was ready upon the death of his uncle in 1849 to fill the broad mantle which fell upon his shoulders. Already the people of Cheshire county had discovered in the young doctor that resolute and unflinching character, kindness of heart and wide professional knowledge and skill which afterwards characterized his career. Every emergency found him ready and equal to the call which came, and a few years sufficed to spread his reputation over that extended territory where he has since been so well known.

“Dr. Twitchell’s services in the War of the Rebellion were marked by the same success which characterized his professional work at home. Appointed in September, 1862, as surgeon of the Thirteenth New Hampshire Volunteers, he was soon promoted upon the field to brigade surgeon, and in March, 1863, was commissioned by President Lincoln a surgeon of the United States Volunteers with the rank of major. He was assigned to the position of surgeon-in-chief of the Sixth and Seventh Divisions of the Seventeenth Army Corps, Depart-

ment of Tennessee, afterwards joining Grant's army before Vicksburg, where the troops endured hardships which were greatly augmented by the fever and malaria which overcame the men from the North. Port Gibson, Jackson, Champion Hills and Vicksburg were among the fields of strife where his strength and resources were taxed to the utmost and where he was able to earn an enviable reputation as the chief surgeon of a large command. Never sparing himself, he finally broke down under the strain and in October, 1863, was forced to resign on account of continued illness. He reached home so shattered in health that his friends despaired of his recovery.

“Dr. Twitchell, when a comparatively young man, achieved an enviable reputation among the foremost New England men in his profession, both as a physician and surgeon, and owing to the unusual vigor of mind and body which he has always retained, he remained a very able and skilful practitioner. He was noted especially for his accuracy in diagnosis and for his fertility of resource in emergencies. His habit of reading and constant study kept him always in touch with the advanced ideas and practice of the profession. Beginning his medical work in the forties as a country physician, called upon to treat almost every form of human ailment or disease, he came to have a very wide experience and knowledge, both in medicine and surgery, and the ability and skill which he possessed, if applied in the field of a specialist, in accordance with the custom which prevails to-day, would have been likely to have made him much more famous.

“As a citizen, Dr. Twitchell has always been a leader on the side of progress and development. He believed in the advancement of the race in intelligence and mental power and in such surroundings as would tend to aid the development. He was for years a leader in every public, charitable or humane work in Keene, and, although never a seeker for office, he was often called to positions of trust and responsibility, a resumé of which would cover the growth of the city of Keene

for forty years. He was actively identified with the introduction of a public water supply in town, and it is admitted that Keene would probably never have enjoyed its modern sewerage system but for the courage of Alderman Twitchell. He was one of the founders of Keene public library, and the school system has always felt his vigorous hand guiding it forward; and manufacturing, railway, charitable, temperance and humanitarian movements have always felt his aid.

“It has been said, and without disparagement to John Elliott, the founder of Elliott City Hospital, that Dr. Twitchell’s influence was a most potent one in leading to the establishment of that institution, and his invaluable services in its development are recognized by all. He was for a long time president of the board of trustees of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, and was a member of many medical, philanthropic and other associations and societies.

“Dr. Twitchell was a member of local, state and national medical societies and was always an active worker. To receive an appointment to perform a duty in any medical organization was always regarded by him as an honor, and his friends well knew he would respond and never say ‘not prepared.’ He was president of the New Hampshire Medical Society in 1857.

“Thanksgiving Day, November 28, 1895, as a mark of unusual esteem, Dr. Twitchell was presented with a silver loving-cup and salver of handsome design, the gift of nearly three hundred donors, including brother physicians and citizens in every walk of life. This inscription, engraved upon the cup, outlines the sentiment which the gift expressed:

“‘Presented to Dr. George B. Twitchell in loving appreciation of the good physician, the patriotic citizen and devoted friend, as a token of affectionate admiration of many friends. 1895.’

“Deceased leaves two sons, Dr. George P. Twitchell of Greenfield, Mass., and Dr. Edward T. Twitchell of Ashmont,

Mass., and two daughters, Elizabeth W. and Margaret W., of Keene. His sister, Miss Mary, who has always lived with him, also survives.

“The cause of his death was apoplexy. The symptoms of his trouble began on Monday, the twenty-second, but the doctor worked through the week, being extremely busy. He was dressed to go out and make his calls Sunday morning, but found it a physical impossibility to walk about. Symptoms of brain pressure or irritation became more marked from about 12 o'clock Monday and he remained unconscious after that time.” (From *New Hampshire Sentinel*, Keene, March 31, 1897.)

Dr. Twitchell died March 30, 1897.

Married, April 11, 1849, Susan E. Thayer of Boston, Mass., who died October 7, 1893.

SAMUEL A. RICHARDSON, M. D.

Late of Marlborough, N. H.

RICHARDSON, SAMUEL A. F. and S.; b. Dublin; age 31; res. Marlborough; cred. Marlborough; app. Asst. Surg. Sept. 16, '62; must. in Oct. 4, '62; app. Surg. Apr. 1, '63; must. out June 21, '65. Died June 19, 1884, Marlborough. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 681.)

Samuel A. Richardson was the only son and the youngest of the four children of Abijah and Mary (Hay) Richardson of Dublin, N. H., where he was born December 23, 1830. His grandfather was Abijah, who came to Dublin from Woburn, Mass., in 1794, and was a representative of the sturdy manhood of those days in possessing honesty, piety, industry and thrift.

Dr. Richardson's early life was spent upon his father's farm and he assisted in such labors as were usual at that period. His early education and training were obtained in the common schools, mostly in school district No. 2 in his native town, which was later supplemented by such higher advantages as could be obtained at the "Hancock Literary

and Scientific Institute," which was quite a flourishing institution at that time, and at the "Normal Institute" at Reed's Ferry.

He early conceived the idea of a medical education and in the intervals of farm work bent his mind and studies in this direction, and in doing so was obliged to rely almost entirely upon his own resources and earnings. He first attended a course of medical lectures at Philadelphia in 1852, and in the spring of the following year became a student in the office of Albert Smith, M. D., LL. D., of Peterborough, N. H., at that time one of the best medical teachers in the state. He attended courses of medical lectures at the Woodstock (Vt.) Medical College in 1854, and at the Albany (N. Y.) Medical College in 1855 and 1856, where he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine. He also spent some time as resident physician in the Albany county almshouse hospital.

He located in Marlborough soon after receiving his degree, taking the place of Dr. James Batcheller, and soon gained the esteem and confidence of the people and soon had an extensive and successful practice. His skill and good judgment were recognized and he was called to practice more or less in all the adjoining towns, and once remarked that he had visited patients in seven different towns in one day.

In addition to the arduous duties of his profession, he was identified to a considerable degree with the manufacturing interests of Marlborough. He never held any public office, although he was urged to allow his name to be used as a candidate for representative.

Soon after the breaking out of the civil war, Dr. Richardson offered his services to his country, and in September, 1862, was appointed assistant surgeon of the Thirteenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers, of which George B. Twitchell, M. D., of Keene, was surgeon, and Aaron F. Stevens, of Nashua, colonel. In recording his military history the following extract from the army report of Colonel Stevens to the governor of New Hampshire after the battle of Fredericksburg, dated December 13, 1862, will serve to show how soon his sterling

qualities were appreciated by his superior officer: "With particular pride and pleasure I call your attention to the services of Assistant Surgeon Richardson, who in those dreadful days proved himself an honor to his profession and an invaluable aid to the army in its hour of suffering. While I look with shame and horror on the account of men, who, calling themselves surgeons, attached to other regiments, I am proud to say that, from personal observation, I know that for two days and nights after the battle, and at times when the shells of the enemy were falling around him, Dr. Richardson pursued his arduous duties in the hospital and out of it with a fidelity and ability that has endeared him to me personally, and gained him an enviable distinction among his professional brethren in the army. At this time Dr. Twitchell was unavoidably detained in Washington and did not arrive until several days later."

In April, 1863, Dr. Richardson was promoted surgeon of the Thirteenth Regiment in place of Dr. Twitchell, who had resigned. June 23, 1863, he was detailed as operating surgeon to assist Colonel Rivers, Fourth Rhode Island Volunteers. April 25, 1864, he was appointed acting medical director of the Second Brigade, First Division, Eighteenth Army Corps. December 6, 1864, he was assigned to duty with the Flying Hospital, Twenty-fourth Army Corps, as chief operating surgeon, and June 8, 1865, was appointed surgeon in charge of the same.

The Marlborough historian says of him: "It is impossible to make any estimate of the extent or magnitude of Dr. Richardson's labors during this fearful period. That must ever be unwritten history; but from the lips of surviving soldiers, old comrades, and the sick and wounded, who came under his care, there is but one expression and that of gratitude and heartfelt thanks for his unselfish devotion to duty, his tender and skilful ministrations to those in his charge, and, more than all, his never-varying good cheer and light heart in the darkest days, which infused new life and hope into the breasts of many a poor sufferer, and rekindled the spark of life almost extinguished."

Under date of September 8, 1878, Gen. Aaron F. Stevens of Nashua said of him: "I desire to reaffirm now whatever you may find in my army reports favorable to Dr. Richardson, or in appreciation of his talents, industry and professional accomplishments, his kindness of heart and ever prompt discharge of his duties in camp, field or hospital. He was a man of superior talent and extraordinary resources, admirably adapted to public professional service, as well by his force of character and power of organization, as from his professional knowledge and accomplishments. Dr. Richardson was separated from my immediate command, early in his term of service, by well deserved promotion, but not until I had learned to appreciate and love him, and to witness personally his strength and fitness in his line of duty.

"We all deplore his misfortunes; and I pray you, my dear sir, to see to it that in Marlborough's history ample justice is meted out to my friend and the friend of the soldier."

After the close of the war Dr. Richardson returned to his home in Marlborough and resumed the active and arduous work of his profession, which he pursued unremittingly for several years; but the exposure, privations and hardships of army life gave him chronic malarial poisoning as a sequel, and this, with the hard work, riding over those rough hills day and night, gradually made inroads upon his health which his naturally rugged constitution could not longer withstand, and the death of his only child, a beautiful young lady, in 1872, was a blow from which his system could not rally and he was obliged to relinquish the active duties of his profession for the remainder of his life, which closed June 19, 1884.

In speaking of Dr. Richardson as a physician, we cannot do better than to give the following extract from the history of Marlborough:

"Dr. Richardson inclined toward surgery before the war; and his military life, with its splendid opportunities and practice, brought him, on his return, into the front ranks of New Hampshire surgeons. He was ever firm, self-reliant, with nerves of steel, all subservient to excellent judgment and dis-

cretion. In the treatment of general diseases he always has had distinguished success, never a great medicine giver but relying much upon the benign influence of nature in the eradication and cure of disease. Many times it is the doctor's manner that helps the patient quite as much as the drugs he carries in his medicine case. Dr. Richardson always gained the confidence of his patients in the outset, then their esteem and regard. They believed in him thoroughly and completely, and got well oftentimes because he assured them they could not die. Dr. Richardson was always jovial, always had a good story to tell and some amusing anecdote to call the sick man's attention from his own ailments, to get him away from and out of himself, so to speak. There was something positively infectious in his hearty laugh and his words of good cheer. Said one, 'I don't know why it is but I always feel better after Dr. Richardson has been here, even though he gives me not a drop of medicine.' It is true that there is an untold amount of potency in 'the hearty laugh that doeth good like a medicine.' In those grave and desperate cases, where life and death are equally balanced in the scale, each struggling for the mastery, here, too, Dr. Richardson was equally at home—watchful, vigilant, ready to meet any emergency, and combat dangerous symptoms at every turn with all the best chosen weapons of his art.

“It is something worth living for to have your name deeply graven upon the hearts of those whose sufferings you have alleviated, whose lives you have helped to save, and, more than all, to feel that at all times and in all places, whether at home or upon the battlefield, you have ever done your duty, so lived, been so disinterested, so forgetful of self, so humane, tender, generous and noble that 'the nobleness that lives in other men, sleeping but never dead, will rise in majesty to meet thine own.' ”

Dr. Richardson was a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society and of the Connecticut River Valley Medical Association. He was also in affiliation with the Masonic order, being

a member of Social Friends Lodge, F. and A. M., Cheshire Chapter, R. A. M., and Hugh de Payens Commandery, Knights Templar, of Keene.

Dr. Richardson married, December 18, 1856, Mary J., daughter of Dr. Charles W. and Mary (Griffin) Whitney of Troy, and had one child, Mary Belle, born April 12, 1861, and died December 16, 1872.

EZEKIEL MORRILL, M. D.

See First New Hampshire Heavy Artillery.

LEVI P. SAWYER, M. D.

SAWYER, LEVI P. F. and S.; b. Stockbridge, Vt.; age 44; res. Nashua; app. Asst. Surg. Jan. 2, '65; not must.; declined appointment Jan. 10, '65. Died Apr. 28, '68, Nashua. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 683.)

JOHN C. EMERY, M. D.

Jersey City, N. J.

EMORY, JOHN C. F. and S.; b. Monroe; age 31; res. New Hampton; app. Asst. Surg. Mar. 1, '65; must. in Apr. 6, '65; must. out June 21, '65. P. O. ad., Brooklyn, N. Y. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 667.)

The subject of this sketch was born in West Lyman, now Monroe, N. H., November 9, 1833, and was the son of Chellis and Martha (Cross) Emery, and a grandson of Samuel Emery. He received his preliminary education in the common schools of Vermont, at Craftsbury (Vt.) and New Hampton (N. H.) Academies. He commenced his professional education at Craftsbury, Vt., under the direction of Dr. R. W. Hill, taking three years' private instruction, and matriculated at the Madison University in 1865. He commenced the practice of medicine in Cambridge, Vt., in 1857, was afterwards in Lawrence, Mass., and Waterville, Vt., until September, 1863. He entered the New Hampton Literary and Theological Institute January 4, 1863. In 1864 he entered the Union army as volunteer surgeon, being appointed acting assistant surgeon, and in

April, 1865, was appointed first assistant surgeon of the Thirteenth New Hampshire Volunteers; was mustered in April 6, 1865, in Richmond, Va., and was mustered out of the service in Concord, N. H., June 30, 1865.

From the Emery Genealogy I find that he began to preach as a licentiate at Hdye Park, Mass., in September, 1866. He has been settled as a minister in Haverhill, Athol and Lowell, Mass., Amsterdam, N. Y., and Hartford, Conn., and is now located in Jersey City, N. J.

Married, Mary E. Massure, March 18, 1858. She died in Lowell, Mass., July 8, 1888.

One child, Minnie Frances, born August 6, 1866, in Hyde Park, Mass.

JEREMIAH W. WHITE, M. D.

WHITE, JEREMIAH W. F. and S.; b. Pittsfield; age 40; res. Nashua; app. Asst. Surg. Sept. 3, '62; not must.; declined appointment Sept. 3, '62. P. O. ad., Nashua. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 688.)

JOHN SULLIVAN, M. D.

56 Magnolia St., Dorchester District, Boston, Mass.

(2 N. H.)

SULLIVAN, JOHN, JR. Co. E; b. Exeter; age 21; res. Exeter; enl. May 27, '61; must. in June 3, '61, as Priv.; disch. Oct. 7, '61, Washington, D. C. P. O. ad., Boston, Mass. See 13 N. H. V. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 88.)

(13 N. H. V.)

SULLIVAN, JOHN, JR. F. and S.; b. Exeter; age 22; res. Exeter; app. Asst. Surg. Sept. 16, '62; must. in Oct. 9, '62; disch. disab. Aug. 16, '64. P. O. ad., Dorchester, Mass. See 2 N. H. V. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 686.)

Surgeon Sullivan was born September 14, 1840, at Exeter, N. H., and was the son of John and Olivia (Rowe) Sullivan, and grandson of George Sullivan, who was a son of Maj.-Gen. John Sullivan of New Hampshire. He received his early education in the common schools of Exeter and Phillips Exeter

Academy. Commenced the study of medicine in 1859 under the direction of Drs. William and William G. Perry of Exeter, N. H. Attended one course of medical lectures at Dartmouth Medical College, "then dropped my studies and enlisted as private in Company E, Second Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers. Examined in the Surgeon General's office, Washington, and in September, 1861, appointed medical cadet, United States army, and ordered to the Department of the West. Served thirteen months in Missouri and Kentucky, when, in October, 1862, a commission as assistant surgeon was sent to me with orders to report to the Thirteenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers. I served two years with this regiment, nearly half of the time as acting surgeon, when I resigned, too feeble to stand more field service. In two weeks after I reached home, an appointment of acting assistant surgeon, United States army, Department of the East, was sent to me with orders to report for duty at United States army general hospital, Troy, N. Y., where I served as executive officer until the close of the war," being in the service over four years.

"Am a Free and Accepted Mason, member of the Grand Army, of the Loyal Legion and the Society of Cincinnati. Am a lieutenant in the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts; paymaster of First Battalion Cavalry, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, also paymaster of the First Battalion Artillery, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia; have been a member of the finance committee of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts, and am now serving a second term of five years." He was in the drug business in Boston for twenty years and retired from the same in 1888.

Married, December, 1863, to Mary E. Wilkins of Suncook, N. H.

ABSTRACT OF THE HISTORY
OF THE
FOURTEENTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER
INFANTRY.

By FRANCIS H. BUFFUM,

Sergeant, Company F, Fourteenth Regiment New Hampshire
Volunteers, and Historian of the Regiment.

“The Fourteenth was the last long term regiment furnished
by New Hampshire. It was recruited mostly from the central
and southwestern sections, Cheshire county raising five com-
panies.”

* * * * *

“The men were enlisted mostly in the month of August,
many of them expecting to enter earlier regiments. They ren-
dezvoused in ‘Camp Cheshire,’ Concord, September 19. The
muster into United States service was completed September 24,
but the government recognition dates from October 16. On
entering the service the colonel was 51 years old; the lieu-
tenant-colonel, 55; the major, 26; surgeon, 40; chaplain, 48;
adjutant, 30. The oldest captain was 41, the youngest, 20, and
the average age, 27. The youngest member of the regiment
was 15; and the eldest, 63, both in Company F.”

* * * * *

“This regiment was peculiarly fortunate in its recruits,
many of them proving equal to the best of the original ma-
terial.

“While in Augusta the Fourteenth had in custody, for one
day, Jeff Davis, just captured by Wilson’s Cavalry.

“The colors of the Fourteenth were waved over Sumter by the writer of this sketch when Anderson raised again the flag he hauled down four years before.

“The regiment made four sea voyages, traveled fifteen thousand miles, and served in seven states of the Confederacy.”

In the preface to the History of the Fourteenth Regiment, the author says: “And still it is the first organization of Union Volunteers from the Granite State to issue a work of this kind. In waiting thus long, it is probable that a more satisfactory volume has been produced than would have resulted from an earlier attempt at publication. The committee, upon which the veterans of the Fourteenth devolved the duty now discharged, has striven to present a work free from the crudities and narrow range of value which attached to so many of the publications immediately following the close of the war.”

ASSIGNMENTS.

“Attached to Grover’s Independent Brigade, Corps of Observation on the Upper Potomac, Defenses of Washington, October 21, 1862; Twenty-second Army Corps, Military District of Washington, April 22, 1863; Third Brigade, Third Division, Sixth Army Corps, February 9, 1864; at Washington, D. C., February 25 to March 1, 1864; en route to New Orleans, La., March 1 to April 12, 1864; at Camp Parapet, District of Carrollton, Department of the Gulf, April 13 to June 7, 1864; attached to Second Brigade, Second Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, June 7, 1864; First Brigade, Second Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, June 26, 1864; in District of Savannah, Department of the South, January 17 to July 8, 1865.”

ENGAGEMENTS.

Deep Bottom, Va. (Right Wing, Companies A, B, C, D, H, I), July 27, 28, 1864.

Winchester, Va. (Left Wing, Companies E, F, G, K), August 17, 1864.

Halltown, Va., August 26, 1864.

Berryville, Va., September 3, 1864.
 Lock's Ford, Va., September 13, 1864.
 Opequan (or Winchester), Va., September 19, 1864.
 Fisher's Hill, Va., September 22, 1864.
 Tom's Brook, Va., October 9, 1864.
 Reconnoissance to Strasburg, Va., October 13, 1864.
 Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864.

SURGEON.

WILLIAM H. THAYER, M. D.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

MARSHALL PERKINS, M. D., FRANKLIN C. WEEKS, M. D.,
 AARON R. GLEASON, M. D. (not mustered,
 see Contract Surgeons).

 FOURTEENTH NEW HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT.

WILLIAM HENRY THAYER, M. D.

THAYER, WILLIAM H. F. and S.; b. Milton, Mass.; age 40; res. Keene; cred. Keene; app. Surg. Sept. 19, '62; must. in Sept. 19, '62; dismissed to date Jan. 8, '64; reinstated Feb. 18, '64; must. out July 8, '65. P. O. ad., Brooklyn, N. Y. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 727.)

The following obituary notice is taken from the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, dated January 27, 1898:

"Dr. William Henry Thayer, whose death at Lanesboro, Mass., on December 22, 1897, was noted in the *Journal*, was born in Milton, Mass., June 18, 1822. He was educated at Chauncey Hall School, of which his father, Gideon Thayer, was the founder and for a long time the head master. (He was a grandson of Lipheon Thayer, who was born in 1769.) He graduated at Harvard College in 1841 and studied medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Henry I. Bowditch, and later at the Harvard Medical School, from which he was graduated in 1844.

“He practiced his profession for five years in Boston, and thence moved to Newton. During his practice in Boston, from 1844 to 1849, he was physician to the Boston Dispensary, was connected with the Massachusetts General Hospital, and also with the Boylston Medical School. He was professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine in the Vermont Medical College from 1854 to 1855, and in the Berkshire Medical Institute from 1859 to 1863.

“He later moved to Keene, N. H., where he remained until 1862, when he became surgeon in the Union Army, where he remained until the close of the war, when he was mustered out, having attained the rank of medical director. In 1866, he settled in Brooklyn, N. Y., where he acquired a large practice and had an enviable reputation.

“He was a member of numerous medical societies, including the Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont and Connecticut Valley societies, and the New York State Medical Association, and was at various times orator, librarian and president of the Medical Society of the county of Kings. He was one of the organizers of the Brooklyn Pathological Society.

“Dr. Thayer was married in 1845 to Ellen Henderson of Boston, and had four children, three of whom survive him, one of them, Abbott Thayer, having gained distinction as an artist.

“In 1892 he was obliged to give up the practice of his profession on account of deafness, and removed to Lanesboro, where two of his daughters had their home. There he spent the last days of his life in the enjoyment of an outdoor life and of the company of his children and grandchildren.”

His biographer, Arthur Mathewson, M. D., in the *Brooklyn Medical Journal* (September, 1898), says of him:

“He early joined the Medical Society of Kings County in 1866, filling various offices therein from 1867 to 1878, and holding its presidency in 1872--73. In 1869 or 1870, he, with his long-time friend and associate in teaching, Dr. R. C. Stiles, and nine others, laid the foundation of that useful and important scientific organization, the Brooklyn Pathological So-

ciety. In this venture, feeble at the outset, he was greatly interested, was frequent in his attendance and participation in the discussions. Respecting his many contributions to medical literature and his affiliations with medical bodies, which were very numerous, I am enabled through the courtesy of Dr. William Schroeder, to supply very complete lists, which are appended to this note.

“In 1892, he was obliged to give up the practice of his profession on account of deafness and removed to Lanesboro, Mass., where two of his daughters had their home. There he spent the last years of his life in the enjoyment of an outdoor life, and of the company of his children and grandchildren. His life in the Berkshire hills of Massachusetts was one of serenity and repose, but those five years were active, cheery and fruitful to their close.

“The portal through which Death’s processional has filed in 1897, has opened to few choicer spirits than our long-time friend and honorary associate. He came of a cultured and refined strain of New England stock, such as that about which his former teacher and friend, Dr. Holmæs, delighted to discourse and to illustrate. Dr. Thayer’s father was an instructor and Dr. Thayer was all his life long a student, a professor during several years, and with a readiness to impart of his knowledge and learning to others during all his years.

“Dr. Thayer’s mind was of fine fiber, his was a warm and friendly temperament, with high ideals, seeking ever the best, and with a devotion to principle and a firmness not always so clearly manifested among the refined and scholarly of our profession.

“I will close this note by quoting briefly from an estimate of our deceased fellow’s worth by one of his most valued friends: ‘Dr. Thayer was a good physician. He was thoroughly educated for the work of his profession and devoting himself to it with untiring zeal, jealous of its honor, regarding it as a sacred trust, proud of its illustrious names and great examples, grateful for the opportunities it furnished him to serve his fellow men. Yet the professional relation with him tended almost

inevitably to become a personal and friendly one. There is no calling that so makes for friendship as that of the physician, but Dr. Thayer was exceptional among physicians in the degree to which he grappled his patients to his heart. It was hard to imagine how he could have been more engrossed in his profession than he was; yet he was not made selfish by his engrossment, nor careless of domestic ties, nor indifferent to literature and art, nor unmindful of his duties as a citizen. In all these particulars he was remarkable for the fullness of his life.

“I have known no other man of such a uniformly cheerful disposition. He saw the bright side of everything that had a bright side; the silver lining to every cloud. The severest trial that his optimism ever encountered was a chronic deafness, which obliged him to abandon his profession. Worse, if possible, was its curtailment of his social satisfactions. For a long time he kept on hoping against hope, but when the inevitable could not be escaped, he adapted himself to it with a wonderful patience and sweetness, and well nigh convinced himself that his misfortune brought him more of gain than loss, a country life all the year round and the daily satisfaction and delight of having his children and their children close about him. He had hosts of friends.

“To hear him speak of them was to feel the human world better and more kind. To hear them speak of him was to be astonished and delighted that any man could be loved by so many and so much. His name was like a password admitting many, who, but for that, were strangers, into immediate and vital sympathy. Their love for him united them in a delightful fellowship which had its orders and degrees, but, even for the outer planets of the system, counted much. I could not easily exaggerate my sense of the good influences that have irradiated from this happy life.’

“Membership in medical societies: 1844—Massachusetts Medical Society; 1845—Medical Improvement Society, Boston; 1845—Suffolk District Society, Massachusetts; 1846—Medical Observation Society, Boston; 1855—Vermont Medical Society;

1857—New Hampshire Medical Society; 1859—Berkshire District Society, Massachusetts; 1860—Connecticut Valley Society, New Hampshire; 1860-'62—Delegate American Medical Association, New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Association; 1866—Medical Society, County of Kings, N. Y., censor, 1867; orator, 1869; librarian, 1878; president, 1872--'73; 1870—Honorary member Medical Society of New York; 1870—Brooklyn Pathological Society, one of the organizers; 1884—New York State Medical Association; 1887—Honorary member Kings County Medical Association.

“Subjects of medical papers: 1861—Edited, with Dr. R. C. Stiles, *The Berkshire Medical Journal*; 1872—Inaugural address, president Medical Society, County of Kings; 1874—Carbonic Acid and Its Fatal Effects; 1885—Report on Cholera, Medical Society, County of Kings; 1885—Umbilical Hemorrhage; 1885—Chronic Catarrhal Gastritis; 1886—History of Malarial Fevers in Brooklyn; 1890—Fatty Heart; 1892—Errors in Ventilation; 1897—Veratrum Viride in Puerperal Convulsions.”

In the same journal is the tribute of a friend, Arnold W. Catlin, M. D.

“To the words so tenderly recorded by others, giving the life history and beautiful character of our dear professional brother, William Henry Thayer, there is nothing to be added in the way of loyal testimony to the memory of a loyal man, but in the passing of such a one from among his fellows there must be in the hearts of the few who stood close to him, and to whom he revealed his inner self, a sense of peculiar loss and a most natural desire to bear their testimony, not of praise, but of honest recognition.

“By right of birth he was the thoughtful man. By right of training, the cultured man. By right of an inborn manliness of character, the brave, sincere Christian man, commanding the respect and winning the love of all who knew him. Many were the qualities that would naturally draw men to his side, but among them all none so winsome and abiding as

his unflinching integrity and sincerity in thought, word and action. His absolute honesty of statement at all times made every one absolutely restful in such statement. He was sincere through and through. He hated shams and quakeries of all kinds. He was eager to get the truth, and to impart it, while coupled with this was great tenderness and gentleness of expression. His presence in the sick room was a benediction, his voice a renewal of confidence, his touch one of healing, his mission that of the comforter and counselor combined. The silent influence of such a life in a community is great indeed, for such natures realize the dignity, the duty, the privilege of service, and suffering humanity is ever in their debt. The life of such a one is his creed, and all who come in touch with such nobility are necessarily ennobled and uplifted. Purity of thought, motive and diction were also his, to look into his face was to have the full assurance of his pure life, and to hear him speak was to know at once that he was clean. Blessed are the pure in heart for they shall not only at last see God, but in their lives here they reflect much of the divine nature, and by their presence raise the moral tone of the community in which they live. This also accounts for his universally sunny disposition. His was a happy heart, and at no time could the shadows of life make him believe that there was not brightness close at hand ready to be revealed. Even in his personal trials, and when the world of sound was closed to him forever, still it was not that he was deprived of something very precious, as much so that in this way he was to enter into some larger experience and greater joy. His unselfish nature had a wellspring of happiness within itself, and the storms of life could not disturb this anchorage. Forced to resign his chosen calling, which was to him a divine business, peacefully he set sail into the harbor of loving hearts, and there, inexpressibly happy in the atmosphere of a devoted affection, resting for a time from the turmoil of life, at length he laid down to rest. Tenderly and mercifully the summons came, and

“ ‘Death’s quick translation

“ ‘Taught the brief summation

“ ‘Of it all.’ ”

MARSHALL PERKINS, M. D.

Marlow, N. H.

PERKINS, MARSHALL. F. and S.; b. Croydon; age 40; res. Marlow; cred. Marlow; app. Asst. Surg. Sept. 23, '62; must. in Sept. 24, '62; must. out July 8, '65. P. O. ad., Marlow. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 720.)

Surgeon Perkins, the subject of this sketch, was born May 13, 1823, in Croydon and was the son of James and Anna (French) Perkins. After attending the common schools of his native town, Unity and Kimball Union Academies in New Hampshire, he then took a course at Norwich University, Norwich, Vt., and commenced the study of medicine in 1849 in Plainfield, N. H., under the direction of Dr. Baker, and entered Tremont Medical School of Boston, attending two courses of lectures at Harvard Medical School, and was graduated from Harvard in July, 1850. Immediately settled in Marlow, N. H., where he has remained for forty-six years.

September 23, 1862, he was appointed assistant surgeon of the Fourteenth New Hampshire Regiment, remaining with the regiment for three years. At the close of his service he returned to Marlow and is still in active practice. He enjoys the respect and confidence of his fellow-townsmen, and, while never seeking office, has been elected by his fellow-citizens to various offices in the gift of the town.

Married, in December, 1852, Harriet A. Fiske.

Nine children, namely: James M., Annie E., Hattie F., Waldo H., Martha, Daniel H., Kate L., Charles A. and Jessie M. Perkins.

Died at his home in Marlow, June 11, 1902.

FRANKLIN C. WEEKS.

WEEKS, FRANKLIN C. F. and S.; b. Chester; age 27; res. Chester; cred. Chester; app. Asst. Surg. Sept. 23, '62; must. in to date Sept. 16, '62. Died, dis. March 28, '64, New York City. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 729.)

The regimental historian has the following in regard to Dr. Weeks:

“Franklin C. Weeks was born in Chester, N. H., August 27, 1835. He lived on a farm until seventeen years of age, having

the benefit of a good common school education. He then attended school at Hampton and got a good academical training. Afterward, he was for some time under a private tutor and then attended medical lectures and continued his studies until fitted for practice. When the war began Dr. Weeks had begun a medical practice which promised to be successful, and had opened an office in Chester some year and a half before he entered the military service. He applied for the position of assistant surgeon of the Eighth New Hampshire Volunteers, but it was not until the organization of the Fourteenth that he secured an appointment. He went out with Colonel Wilson's regiment, but he was in no physical condition for 'roughing it,' and the first winter was too much for his weak powers of endurance. In the early spring of 1863, Dr. Weeks did his last work in the regiment and was henceforth absent on furlough until March, 1864, when he attempted to return to the regiment, but was prostrated in New York City with a severe attack of diphtheria and died at the New England rooms on the twenty-fourth of that month. His remains were taken to his native town for interment.

"Surgeon Weeks was noted in his regiment for his punctilious execution of duty and he was as particular in his attention to each case as though it were in his private practice. In his manner he was very retiring and had none of that self-assertion that pushes for place. He revealed enough of his real self while serving in the regiment to become popular with all who came into official contact with him. He had no successor in the Fourteenth."

ABSTRACT OF THE HISTORY
OF THE
FIFTEENTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

By CHARLES MCGREGOR,

Corporal, Company H, Fifteenth Regiment New Hampshire
Volunteers, and Historian of the Regiment.

“The Fifteenth New Hampshire Regiment was mustered into the United States service in the state-house yard at Concord, Governor Berry presenting the colors, on November 12, 1862. This was the very darkest period of the war. It was the first regiment of New Hampshire’s quota in response to President Lincoln’s call for 300,000 nine-months’ men. A reference to the roster of the regiment will show that it included many men who were too young to enter the service at the outbreak of hostilities, but who had since become of military age. It will also show that many, at the expiration of their term, who possessed adequate health, immediately re-enlisted and returned to the front. It is understood that the nine-months’ men were raised for a special purpose—as an auxiliary to our struggling armies already in the field and to enable them to strike the rebellion a staggering and fatal blow. How well this work was done and at what a cost is already recorded in history.”

* * * * *

“In May, 1863, the Fifteenth Regiment formed a part of a large army which had now invested Port Hudson, a part having approached from the North and a part from the South, and gradually drawing in upon the enemy’s works and enclosing them from the river above to the river below. The

works thus invested consisted of a parapet, some seven miles in extent, built in a generally semi-circular form, and enclosing a large tract around the outside bend of the river at this place, where the land lay some eighty feet above the water level, with beetling bluffs facing the river. The enemy's water batteries, for blockading the river, were planted along the brink of this bluff, and the seven miles of parapet were for their protection against an army approaching from the land, as ours had now done.

"July 16, 1863, the regiment marched into the works and there remained till Sunday, the twenty-sixth, when it boarded the steamer 'City of Madison,' for Cairo, Ill., which place was reached at daylight of August 3; thence to Chicago, arriving at 2 a. m. of Wednesday, the fifth, and leaving at 8 a. m.; thence home by the Michigan Southern and Lake Shore line. From Chicago and through New York, the regiment enjoyed a continuous ovation. Arrived at Concord at about noon of Saturday, the eighth, and was mustered out on the thirteenth."

ASSIGNMENTS.

"The Fifteenth New Hampshire Volunteers was with United States forces at Carrollton, La., Department of the Gulf, December 24, 1862, to January 27, 1863; attached to First Brigade, Second Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, January 27 to July 11, 1863; Second Brigade, Third Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, July 11 to July 18, 1863; Second Brigade, United States forces, Port Hudson, La. (Nineteenth Army Corps), July 18, 1863, to date of muster out."

ENGAGEMENTS.

Siege of Port Hudson, La., May 27 to July 9, 1863.

SURGEONS.

JEREMIAH F. HALL, M. D., CARL H. HORSCH, M. D.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

BENJAMIN N. TOWLE, M. D., JOSEPH E. JANVRIN, M. D.

FIFTEENTH NEW HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT.

JEREMIAH FOREST HALL, M. D.

HALL, JEREMIAH F. F. and S.; b. Northfield; age 43; res. Wolfeborough; cred. Wolfeborough; app. Surg. Oct. 28, '62; must. in Nov. 1, '62; resigned Jan. 19, '63. Died, March 1, '88, Portsmouth. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 747.)

Surgeon Hall was born in Northfield, N. H., December 2, 1816; received his preliminary education at Sanbornton and Franklin Academies, and his medical education from the Medical Department of Dartmouth College. He located in Wolfeborough in 1837, and resided in that town twenty-four years.

“On the 28th of October, 1862, Dr. Hall was commissioned surgeon of the Fifteenth New Hampshire Infantry, Colonel Kingman, and joined his regiment at New York City. Here he was taken ill, but proceeded with his command to Carrollton, La., the voyage by transport serving to aggravate his complaint. Finding no relief during his stay in Louisiana, he was offered leave of absence, which he declined, preferring to leave the service, his muster-out dating January 19, 1863. He therefore resigned and came home to Wolfeborough. Shortly after, he went South, to Washington and Virginia, for the benefit of his health.

“While at the capital, he was appointed surgeon of the Board of Enrollment of the First District of New Hampshire, his commission dating May 6, 1863, and ordered to this city, arriving in Portsmouth shortly afterward. He remained in this position until the dissolution of the board, and was discharged to date August 1, 1865, his first discharge being for disability, the second being for the close of the war.

“A few years later the doctor was appointed examining surgeon of pensioners, a position which he held at the time of his death. He was a member of the New Hampshire State Medical Society, and was its president in 1872; was formerly a member of Carroll County Medical Society, and had been its president; and was also an honorary member of the Straf-

ford County Medical Society. In 1874 he was elected to the New Hampshire senate from this district, and was re-elected in 1875."

"For eleven years he held the position of director in the Lake National Bank at Wolfeborough, was trustee of the Five Cent Savings Bank at the same place, and president of the board of trustees of Wolfeborough Academy. He has been director and vice-president of the Portsmouth Trust & Guaranty Company, and was its president at his decease, having held the latter office ten years. He served three complete terms as trustee of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, and was recently reappointed. He was alderman of the city of Portsmouth two years.

"Dr. Hall was twice married. His first wife was Annette A. Livy of Wolfeborough, whom he wedded December 14, 1837.

"The second marriage was with Miss Frances E., eldest daughter of the late Charles E. Loughton of Portsmouth, October 24, 1872."

Dr. Hall died March 1, 1888, at Portsmouth.

CARL HERRMANN HORSCH, M. D.

Dover, N. H.

HORSCH, CARL H. F. and S.; b. Saxony, Ger.; age 40; res. Dover; app. Surg. Jan. 20, '63; must. in Feb. 11, '63; must. out Aug. 13, '63. Died Sept. 22, '91, Dover. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 748.)

Surgeon Horsch was born July 23, 1822, in the small village of Eythra, about six miles from Leipzig, Saxony. His parents, Johann Gottfried and Christiana Friedericke Horsch, were people of moderate circumstances and Carl was obliged to work his own way upward through the world.

Surgeon Horsch received his preliminary education from the village schoolmaster, who seems to have been a man of talent, and who directed and developed the mind of his pupil

with a great deal of care and ability. His professional education commenced soon after he was fourteen years of age, when he went to Altenburg to earn his own living. Here the court surgeon was attracted toward him, advised him to direct his studies toward the profession of medicine, and gave him instruction in the rudiments of medicine and surgery. It would seem that his good work was amply rewarded, for he had the satisfaction of seeing him fitted for the university before he was twenty years of age. He was six years in the university and was graduated in September, 1848. Returning to his home, he applied for a position in the army, and, having passed the requisite examination, entered the Saxon army October 1, 1848, remaining in the service until 1853, being promoted to the grade of surgeon during that period.

Surgeon Horsch came to this country in 1853, remained in Boston with his friend, Dr. Wesselhoeft, for about two years, when he located in Dover, N. H., in August, 1855, where he was in active practice when the rebellion was inaugurated. He was appointed surgeon of the Fifteenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers January 20, 1863. This was on the resignation of Surgeon Hall on account of illness, and Surgeon Horsch immediately joined his regiment in New Orleans, La., and was mustered into the service February 11, 1863. This being a nine-months' regiment, he was mustered out of the service with the regiment, August 13, 1863, as the term of enlistment then expired.

The Fifteenth was in the Port Hudson campaign and suffered severely in battle and from the effects of climate, and Surgeon Horsch came home very much disabled in health, from the effects of over exertion in a malarial climate. From this he never fully recovered.

He was an indefatigable worker in his chosen profession; became a member of the American Medical Association, the Medico-Legal Society of New York, and the Strafford District Medical Society, of which he was an honored president in 1887 and 1888. He was a prominent member of the American Public Health Association and throughout his whole medical

career he always took a deep interest in sanitary work. He was a member of the New Hampshire State Board of Health from its organization in 1881 until ill health compelled him to resign in 1886. He rallied somewhat after this, but in 1891 he was prostrated again, and passed away September 22, 1891.

Married, in March, 1858, Miss F. A. Littlefield, who, with two daughters, survives him.

BENJAMIN NEWELL TOWLE, M. D.

Charlestown, Mass.

TOWLE, BENJAMIN N. F. and S.; b. Freedom; age 33; res. Newmarket; app. Asst. Surg. Oct. 14, '62; must. in Oct. 15, '62; must. out Aug. 13, '63. P. O. ad., Charlestown, Mass. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 758.)

Surgeon Towle was born in Freedom, N. H., January 17, 1829, and was the son of Lovell and Mary (Bennette) Towle, and grandson of Amos Towle. His preliminary education was received at the district school and he fitted for college at Parsonsfield Seminary, Maine. His professional education was commenced in 1852 under the direction of Dr. Calvin Topliff and Dr. Moses Sweat of Maine. He took three courses of medical lectures at Dartmouth and Bowdoin Colleges, and was graduated from the Medical Department of Dartmouth College in the class of 1856. He located in Newmarket, N. H., and it was from that place that he entered the service of the Fifteenth New Hampshire Regiment October 14, 1864, being appointed assistant surgeon. This was a nine-months' regiment and he was mustered out of the service August 13, 1863. He returned to Newmarket, and in 1865 removed to Somerville, Mass., where he remained about one year, since which time he has resided in Charlestown, Mass., giving attention especially to catarrhal diseases. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society and of the American Medical Association.

Married, first, Miss A. L. Demeritt, December, 1856; second, to Mary E. Demeritt in June, 1876.

Children, two.

JOSEPH EDWARD JANVRIN, M. D.

191 Madison Ave., New York City.

(2 N. H. V.)

JANVRIN, JOSEPH E. Co. K; b. Exeter; age 22; res. Exeter; enl. May 21, '61; must. in June 8, '61, as Priv.; disch. to date Nov. 30, '62, to accept promotion. P. O. ad., New York City. See 15 N. H. V. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 60.)

(15 N. H. V.)

JANVRIN, JOSEPH E. F. and S.; b. Exeter; age 23; res. Exeter; app. 2 Asst. Surg. Oct. 28, '62; must. in Dec. 1, '62; must. out Aug. 13, '63. P. O. ad., New York city. See 2 N. H. V. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 749.)

Surgeon Janvrin was born in Exeter, N. H., January 13, 1839, and was the son of Joseph Adams and Lydia Ann (Colcord) Janvrin, a grandson of William Janvrin. Received his preliminary education in the common schools and Phillips Exeter Academy. Commenced his professional education with Dr. William G. Perry of Exeter, N. H., in 1859, and continued the same under the direction of Prof. Edmund Randolph Peaslee of New York City. Attended medical lectures at the Medical Department of Dartmouth College and at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City, and was graduated from the latter in the class of 1864. Began the practice of medicine in New York City in 1865, where he has remained ever since.

While a student in medicine he served eighteen months as a private in Company K, Second New Hampshire Regiment, from which he was discharged to accept promotion and was appointed immediately assistant surgeon of the Fifteenth New Hampshire Regiment, in which he served until the regiment was mustered out of service August 13, 1863. He was also assistant surgeon, United States Volunteers, from July, 1864, to January, 1865.

Dr. Janvrin is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, New York State Medical Association, New York County Medical Association, New York County Medical Society, New York Obstetrical Society, American Gynæcological Society,

International Congress of Gynæcology and Obstetrics; corresponding member of Boston Gynæcological Society. He was president of the New York Obstetrical Society for two years, 1890 and 1891; president of the New York County Medical Association in 1896 and 1897; trustee of the New York Academy of Medicine for five years, and assistant surgeon in the Woman's Hospital of the State of New York for ten years. He is also a member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants; Society of Colonial Wars; of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States; George Washington Post, Grand Army of the Republic; and the Union League of New York City. At the time this was written he was president of the New York Medical League and gynæcologist of the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital.

For a long period Dr. Janvrin has been a frequent contributor to medical journals, of which the following are a part of his contributions:

“A Case of Interstitial Pregnancy.” (*American Journal of Obstetrics*, New York, November, 1874.)

“The Simultaneous Closure of the Ruptured Cervix and Perineum, Report of Fifteen Cases.” (*American Journal of Obstetrics*, New York, May, 1884.)

“Dermoid Cysts of Both Ovaries, with a Diverticulum from the Left Included Within the Rectum—Ovariectomy, Recovery.” (*American Journal of Obstetrics*, January, 1886.)

“A Case of Tubal Pregnancy of Unusual Interest, with some Remarks as to the Treatment of such Cases.” (Transactions of the American Gynæcological Association for 1886.)

“On the Indications for Primary Laparotomy in Cases of Tubal Pregnancy.” (Transactions of the American Gynæcological Association for 1888.)

“A Clinical Study of Primary Carcinomatous and Sarcomatous Neoplasms Between the Folds of the Broad Ligaments, with a Report of Cases.” (Transactions of the American Gynæcological Association for 1891.)

“On the Limitations for Vaginal Hysterectomy in Malignant Diseases of the Uterus.” (*New York Medical Record*, July 9, 1892.)

“Vaginal Hysterectomy for Malignant Disease of the Uterus.” (*New York Journal of Gynecology and Obstetrics*, September, 1892.)

“The Paliative Treatment of Such Cases of Malignant Disease of the Uterus and Adnexa as are not Amenable to Radical Operations.” (*Gaillard's Medical Journal*, New York, January, 1893.)

“The Ultimate Results, in My Own Experience, of Vaginal Hysterectomy for Cancer Originating in the Cervix Uteri.” (*The Medical News*, New York, February 29, 1896.)

“Two Interesting Cases of Surgery of the Kidney.” (Transactions of the New York State Medical Association, 1896.)

“Selection of Operation in Cases of Cancer of the Cervix Uteri and of the Uterus, Also.” (*American Gynecological and Obstetrical Journal*, New York, May, 1897.)

“The Use of Catgut Sutures in Ventro-Fixation of the Uterus.” (*The Memphis Lancet*, December, 1898.)

Married, September 1, 1881, to Miss Laura L. LaWall of Easton, Pa.

Children: Edmund Randolph Peaslee and Marguerite La Wall Janvrin.

ABSTRACT OF THE HISTORY OF THE SIXTEENTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

By DANIEL E. HOWARD,

Captain, Sixteenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry.

“The Sixteenth New Hampshire Regiment was the second to respond to President Lincoln’s call for 300,000 volunteers for nine months. Many of its members were young—sons of those already at the front. More were of middle age, and quite a large number of mature years. Nearly all were sons and citizens of New Hampshire. How well they did their work and how much they suffered from the hardships of army life and the effects of the malarial swamps of Louisiana, must be left untold in this brief history. Many years have passed, and the records of the war department, as compiled by the adjutant-general of this state, will show that few survive.

* * * * *

“August 1, 1863, the regiment embarked on the stern-wheel transport ‘Sallie List’ for Cairo. As we passed up the river we called at Natchez, Vicksburg, Helena, Memphis and Columbus. At Vicksburg General Grant ordered his post surgeon to examine our sick, and by his order many of our sick were left there, to be taken to the fine floating hospital at that place, and from which some were buried by those who kindly cared for them. At Cairo we disembarked, taking our homeward journey by rail, via Mattoon, Indianapolis, Bellefontaine, Buffalo, Albany and Worcester, to Concord.

“The regiment made several stops while en route for home, and the kindness and sympathy of those strangers who so

lovingly cared for and so generously entertained us—wears, sick, and soiled as we were—will never be forgotten. May God bless them and theirs forever. The regiment reached Concord August 14, and was mustered out the twentieth.

“It will be noticed that during the short term of this regiment’s service, its loss by death is over twenty-three per cent., an extremely high ratio.”

The adjutant of the regiment says of the Sixteenth, when ordered home by reason of expiration of service :

“It was August 1, 1863, when our regiment stood in line for the last time on Southern soil. The line, however, was a depleted and pitiful one, so much so that the historian hesitates to attempt a description of the men who answered that call. It seemed almost as if death was there with the name of every man on his roll, and that without much delay he was to call their names one by one, and thus break up our ranks without any command from the officers.

“What contrasts were suggested! At Concord, in New York, and early in the year at Carrollton, La., the adjutant had stood with pride before a body of as strong and noble men as ever formed in regimental line. But August first, after fewer than twelve months had passed, the regiment was scarcely more in number than one of the original companies had been.

“As the adjutant looked upon those haggard and pale and bent forms, and as he heard those husky and hollow voices answering to the roll-call, he turned away from the scene with emotions that can find no expression in any tongue spoken by men.”

The above represents something of the condition attending the arrival of the regiment in Concord when it was mustered out.

The number of sick was so great that it was necessary to improvise quarters for their care, and the city hall was transformed into a hospital for that purpose. Nearly fifty died within a few days after the regiment reached Concord. A few months of the life of a soldier in the swamps of Louisiana

was sufficient to undermine the most robust constitution, and life went out because of the loss of vitality necessary to resist the encroachments of disease.

ASSIGNMENTS.

“The Sixteenth New Hampshire Volunteers was with United States Forces at Carrollton, La., Department of the Gulf, December 27, 1862, to January 3, 1863; attached to Third Brigade, Third Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, January 3 to 14, 1863; First Brigade, Third Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, January 14 to July 11, 1863; Second Brigade, Third Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, July 11 to 18, 1863; Second Brigade, United States Forces, Port Hudson, La. (Nineteenth Army Corps), July 18, 1863, to date of muster out.”

ENGAGEMENTS.

Port Hudson, La., March 14, 1863.

Butte-a-la-Rose, La., April 20, 1863.

Siege of Port Hudson, La., June 3 to July 9, 1863.

SURGEONS.

THOMAS SANBORN, M. D.,

CYRUS M. FISK, M. D.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

CYRUS M. FISKE, M. D.,

SYLVESTER CAMPBELL, M. D.,

HUBERT SLEEPER, M. D.

 SIXTEENTH NEW HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT.

THOMAS SANBORN, M. D.

Late of Newport, N. H.

SANBORN, THOMAS. F. and S.; b. Sanbornton; age 51; res. Newport; app. Surg. Nov. 4, '62; must. in Nov. 10, '62; resigned June 13, '63. Died July 23, '75, Newport. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 784.)

Surgeon Sanborn was born in Sanbornton, N. H., September 26, 1811, and was the son of Christopher Sanborn. His preliminary education was received in attending the common schools and occasionally a term at the academy of his native town. Commenced his professional education with Dr. Thomas P. Hill of Sanbornton in 1833, taking courses of medical lectures at Bowdoin and Dartmouth. He engaged in other business some of the time in order to defray expenses, was with Dr. Gilman Kimball of Lowell for a period, also with Dr. W. H. Hosmer of New London for two years and was graduated from the Medical Department of Dartmouth College in 1841. He located for the practice of his profession in Goshen after graduation, and was in Newport and New London, N. H., until 1848, when he permanently located in Newport.

He was appointed surgeon of the Sixteenth New Hampshire Volunteers in 1862 and accompanied General Banks' Corps to Louisiana. Here his health failed and, after a few weeks' disability, he resigned and returned to his home, where he died July 23, 1875.

He was much beloved by his fellow-townsmen, who had elected him to various offices, and he was a Past Master of the Mount Vernon Lodge of Freemasons and held in high regard by this fraternity. Both as a physician and surgeon for more than a quarter of a century he was engaged in extensive practice and shared in a large measure the confidence of his patrons and the esteem of the community.

In 1844 he married Miss Harriett, daughter of Hon. David Allen of Newport, to whom there were born two sons and three daughters. One son and one daughter survive.

CYRUS MENTOR FISK, M. D.

Late of Bradford, N. H.

FISK, CYRUS M. F. and S.; b. Chichester; age 37; res. Bradford; app. Asst. Surg. Nov. 4, '62; must. in Nov. 10, '62; app. Surg. June 13, '63; must. out Aug. 20, '63. P. O. ad., Lowell, Mass. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 774.)

Surgeon Fisk was born January 9, 1825, in Chichester, N. H. He was the son of Ephraim and Margaret (Dow) Fiske, who were both born in Concord, N. H., the former April 17, 1798, the latter in 1804. "The Fiske (Fisk) family came from England, in the county of Suffolk, so early as the eighth year of the reign of King John (A. D. 1208), in the parish of Laxfield. Daniel Fise (original orthography) seems to have been the first of that name. Symond Fiske, lord of the manor of Stadhaugh, held lands in Laxfield parish and was probably grandson of Daniel Fise. There was a coat of arms with this motto, '*Macte virtue sic ad astra.*' Simon was lord of the manor of Stadhaugh in Laxfield, county of Suffolk, England, in the time of Henry the Sixth. One of the first to emigrate to this country was one Ephraim, who settled in Tewksbury, Mass." Ephraim, the father of Cyrus and the third of this name in the Fisk family, moved from Chichester to Contoocook when the doctor was about four years old. Surgeon Fiske's preliminary education was obtained in the common schools of Hopkinton and in Master John Ballard's private school for boys in Hopkinton village. This, in its day, was considered one of the best private schools in New Hampshire. His professional education was commenced in 1845 with Dr. Charles A. Savory, then in Hopkinton, afterwards in Lowell, Mass. His early life was one of great perseverance and hard work to procure the necessary means to obtain the desired education of a regular physician, but was unable to graduate at that time. He received an honorary degree from Dartmouth Medical College in 1870. He began the practice of medicine by being licensed by the New Hampshire Medical Society at Contoocook in 1847, and in 1848 located at Bradford, N. H.

Dr. Fisk resided in Bradford from 1848 to 1872, except the time he was in the army. He became a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society about this time and was soon engaged in a large practice in Bradford and vicinity. In the winter of 1848 there was an epidemic of smallpox in the western part of the town. There were between forty and fifty cases of variola, and the older physician, Dr. Ames, being

afflicted with the disease, the work was largely thrown upon Dr. Fisk, who went into quarantine with Bradford's afflicted people, caring for and ministering to them as physician and nurse, and, subduing the epidemic, commanded the confidence and respect of the whole community. It is on record that, for this great service to the town and its people, he was remunerated by the town at the rate of five dollars a week for his services. It should be remarked, however, that at this time money was scarce, medical fees were low and a great deal more was done for charity's sake in bringing out the humane side of a physician's life than is required or expected at the present time.

He was a member of St. Peter's Lodge, F. A. M., Bradford, and Woods Royal Branch Chapter of Henniker, N. H.

He was appointed assistant surgeon of the Sixteenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers November 4, 1862, being the first assistant surgeon; upon the resignation of Dr. Thomas Sanborn, he was promoted surgeon, June 13, 1863, and remained with the regiment as surgeon until mustered out of the service, August 20, 1863. This regiment was assigned to the Nineteenth Army Corps of General N. P. Banks and served at New Orleans and various other places in Louisiana and was in the Siege of Port Hudson. The Sixteenth was brigaded with the One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Sixty-second New York and the Fourth Massachusetts, with Colonel Ingraham of the Thirty-eighth Massachusetts acting as brigade commander. The division to which they were assigned consisted of twelve regiments under the command of General Emory. "The marches were something terrible and many escapes they had from being captured. One little incident in which Dr. Fisk took part will show the intense feeling of the Southern people at that time. One night after a long day's march through mud and water, the regiment halted in hopes of a night of rest, but were prevented by the enemy drawing near and necessitating a retreat. While in consultation with the officers preparing for a retreat, Dr. Fisk, who had been prospecting for drinking water, re-

ported he had seen a woman at the back of a plantation house near by, giving signals with a candle. Presumably, she was communicating with Confederate troops who were known to be in close proximity to the position they then held." The effect of climate on these New England and New York men was very debilitating, and the mortality was startling. They were wholly unacclimated, and scarcely any person in the whole brigade that went through those terrible marches through the swamps and lagoons of Louisiana that has not suffered from the effects upon his health ever since. Dr. Fisk's health was so undermined that he never fully recovered, and for nearly a year after his return he was able to do but little professional work. He was ever afterwards reminded of the effects of malaria, and was unable to do the hard physical work that was necessary to practice medicine in Bradford; therefore, in 1872, he removed to Lowell, Mass., where he went into practice in company with his old preceptor, Dr. Charles A. Savory. In 1894 he retired from active practice and returned to Bradford, N. H., where he died January 21, 1895. He celebrated his seventieth birthday on the ninth day of January, when his friends and neighbors assembled in his new house to welcome him back to his early home. He was stricken with apoplexy January 17, and remained unconscious until his death.

While in Lowell, Mass., he belonged to the Massachusetts Medical Society, the Middlesex North District Society, of which at different times he was president and councilor. He was a member of the staff of St. John's Hospital and consulting physician of the Lowell General Hospital. Served on the school board for two years, was chairman of the United States Board of Pension Examiners for twelve years, a trustee of Lowell Institute for Savings, and an active member of the Ladd and Whitney Post, No. 185, Grand Army of the Republic. Feeling that his health would not permit of more active work, he returned to Bradford, where he caused to have fitted up a new home, hoping to be able to enjoy for a few years at least the well-earned rest and quiet among the granite hills and streams of New Hampshire, which he loved so well. "In re-

ligious belief he was a Universalist. Believing in God's supreme goodness and love, and that ultimately all God's created ones would attain happiness in a heavenly home." In politics he was an uncompromising Republican.

While a resident of Contoocook he married Amanda M. Putnam, December 8, 1848.

Children, two: Mary Jane, born June 18, 1850, and died April 19, 1854; Clara Eva, born December 21, 1851, and married, in Lowell, Mass., June 21, 1876, George Henry Blanchard of Bradford, N. H.

SYLVESTER CAMPBELL, M. D.

Late of Sanbornton Bridge (Now Tilton, N. H.).

CAMPBELL, SYLVESTER. F. and S.; res. Sanbornton; cred. Portsmouth; app. 2 Asst. Surg. Nov. 6, '62; must. in Nov. 10, '62. Died, dis. Feb. 6, '63, Carrollton, La. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 769.)

Surgeon Campbell of the Sixteenth New Hampshire was born in Acworth, N. H., February 9, 1834, and was the son of Horace and Sally (Grout) Campbell, a grandson of Hon. Isaac Campbell. His preliminary education was received in the common schools of Sullivan county and at Colby Academy, New London. His professional education commenced in 1854, under the direction of Thomas Sanborn, M. D., of Newport, N. H. He attended lectures at the Medical Department of Dartmouth College and at the University of New York, and received his degree of M. D. from the latter institution in 1858. He located for the practice of medicine at Sanbornton Bridge, now Tilton, in 1858, and remained there until he entered the army November 6, 1862.

He was a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society, of the Masonic fraternity, and was superintendent of schools in Sanbornton Bridge at the time of his entering the army. He was appointed second assistant surgeon of the Sixteenth New Hampshire Volunteers November 6, 1862, and died at Camp Parapet, Carrollton, La., February 6, 1863.

Married, July 2, 1858, to Maria L. Manson.

No children.

HUBERT SLEEPER, M. D.

Meriden, N. H.

SLEEPER, HUBERT. F. and S.; b. Grantham; age 28; res. Grantham; cred. Grantham; app. 2 Asst. Surg. March 18, '63; must. in Mar. 23, '63; captured June 28, '63; released; dis. to date Aug. 20, '63. P. O. ad., Meriden. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 785.)

Surgeon Sleeper was born January 13, 1835, in Grantham, N. H., and was the son of Hiram Lewis and Mary (Leavitt) Sleeper, and was a grandson of Hon. Sanborn Sleeper of Grantham, N. H. Received his preliminary education at the common schools and fitted for college at Kimball Union Academy. Commenced the study of medicine in 1856 in New Jersey under the direction of Dr. Kinch, continuing the same with Dr. S. J. Allen of White River Junction and Prof. Albert Smith of Peterborough. Attended four courses of lectures at Dartmouth Medical College and was graduated M. D. from the same in the class of 1860. He located immediately in the practice of medicine in Grantham, N. H., and was a resident of that town at the commencement of the War of the Rebellion.

He received an appointment of second assistant surgeon of the Sixteenth New Hampshire Volunteers March 18, 1863, was captured June 28, 1863. Since his service in the army, he has resided in Meriden, N. H. He was a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society, of various Masonic bodies and medical examiner for several life insurance companies. In 1865, 1866, and also 1874, he took a post-graduate course in medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York. He has been a long-time resident of Meriden, N. H., and has enjoyed the respect and confidence of the citizens. Never married.

Since the above was written, Dr. Sleeper died at Meriden, October 22, 1902.

ABSTRACT OF THE HISTORY OF THE SEVENTEENTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

By CHARLES N. KENT,

First Lieutenant Seventeenth New Hampshire Volunteers, and
Historian of the Regiment.

“ ‘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 country men ‘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.”

“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.”

* * * * *

“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 this 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."

"The history of the Seventeenth Regiment of Infantry is peculiar, as it tells of patient service and weary waiting for thirty years before it received justice, which finally came by the high authority of an act of the Federal Congress defining its status and recognizing the full rank of its commander. The Seventeenth has been accorded fraternal recognition by the other military organizations of the state, and its name is on the memorial stone at The Weirs.

"It did its full duty amid surroundings that taxed the patience and zeal of officers and men, and its history should be fully recorded among those of the other commands that upheld the fame of the state during the great contest that saved the Union. Recognizing the propriety and necessity for the preparation of a lasting record relative to this regiment, I have responded to the request to supply this, so far as to quote from official documents in my possession sufficient to explain its position and service."

* * * * *

"The report of the adjutant-general for 1866, in referring to the history of this regiment, closes in the following language:

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

SURGEON.

JAMES D. FOLSOM, M. D.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

LUTHER C. BEAN, M. D.,

HORATIO N. SMALL, M. D.

(see 10 N. H. V.)

SEVENTEENTH NEW HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT.

JAMES D. FOLSOM, M. D.

St. Johnsbury, Vt.

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 April 16, '63. P. O. ad., St. Johnsbury, Vt. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 796.)

Surgeon Folsom was born in Wheelock, Vt., July 3, 1828, and was the son of James and Agnes (Sanborn) Folsom, a grandson of James Folsom. Received his preliminary education in the common schools of Vermont and supplemented it by an academic course at Lyndon Academy, Vermont. He commenced his professional education in Lyndon, Vt., in 1847, under the direction of Drs. Selim Newell of St. Johnsbury and Beniah Sanborn. He attended medical lectures at Woodstock, Vt., at Jefferson Medical College, Pennsylvania, and at the Medical Department of Dartmouth College, and was graduated from the latter in 1850. He commenced the practice of medicine at Guildhall, Vt., where he remained two years, and then removed to Lancaster, N. H., where he remained for eighteen years. Then he removed to St. Johnsbury, where he has since been located.

Surgeon Folsom is a member of the White Mountain (N. H.) and Caledonia (Vt.) Medical Societies. While a resident of Lancaster he was appointed surgeon of the Seventeenth Regiment of New Hampshire Volunteers November 4, 1862, and was mustered out of the service at Concord, April 16,

1863. The men who had enlisted in this regiment were assigned to fill up other regiments, and therefore the regiment as an organization was disbanded April 6, 1863.

Surgeon Folsom has been president of the White Mountain Medical Society of New Hampshire, also of the St. Johnsbury Medical and Surgical Club in Vermont, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity, being a Sir Knight in the North Star Commandery at Lancaster, N. H. While a resident of Lancaster he represented that town in the New Hampshire Legislature.

Married, in 1852, to Flora Newell.

Children, four: Alice Estelle, James Irving, Nellie E. and Flora M.

LUTHER CUMMINGS BEAN, M. D.

Waukegan, Lake County, Ill.

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 April 16, '63. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 794.)

Surgeon Bean was born in Sanbornton, December 13, 1820, and was the son of Scribner H. and Elizabeth K. (Harper) Bean. He received his early education in the common and high schools of Sanbornton, which at that time was under the direction of that successful educator, Dyer H. Sanborn. He commenced his professional education in 1846 at Sanbornton Bridge, now called Tilton, under the direction of Dr. Enos Hoyt, who afterwards removed to Framingham, Mass. He continued his professional education under the direction of the faculty of Dartmouth and Vermont Medical College, of Woodstock, attending three courses of lectures and was graduated M. D. from the Woodstock Medical College in 1849. He practiced his profession for a short time in South Weare and Penacook, N. H., removing to Lebanon, N. H., in 1852, where he remained for twenty years, then removed to Chicago, where he remained six years, and has been at his present

residence in Waukegan since August, 1878. He was a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society, of the Grafton County and Connecticut Valley Medical Societies, and is a member of the Lake County Medical Society of Illinois. He was the last secretary of the Grafton County Medical Society before it disbanded. He belongs to Masonic associations, being a Knight Templar; has been alderman of the city of Waukegan, member of the Board of Pension Examiners, etc. He was appointed assistant surgeon of the Seventeenth New Hampshire Regiment in November, 1862, and was mustered out of the service April 16, 1863. The history of the Seventeenth Regiment was peculiar, as this regiment was kept in camp in Concord for a period of about five months and company after company was taken from that organization and placed in other regiments until it became so small that the field and staff was mustered out of the service. This was through no fault of its officers, and afterwards the field and staff were given due recognition by the War Department of the United States.

Surgeon Bean married, January 27, 1852, Susan Gerrish.

Born to this marriage, five children: Charles Henry, Susan E., Elizabeth M., Willie A. and Susan A. Of these only one is living, Susie A. Bean.

Since the above was written, Dr. Bean died at his home in Waukegan, Ill., February 22, 1905, at the age of eighty-four years.

ABSTRACT OF THE HISTORY
OF THE
EIGHTEENTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER
INFANTRY.

By THOMAS L. LIVERMORE,
Late Colonel, Eighteenth Regiment New Hampshire Volun-
teers.

“Six companies of this regiment (A to F) were raised under the call of the president, July 18, 1864. They joined the Engineer Brigade, commanded by General Benham, at City Point, Va., October 4, 1864. Charles H. Bell of Exeter was appointed colonel and James W. Carr of Manchester, lieutenant-colonel, but both declined the commissions. October 13, Joseph M. Clough of New London, lately a captain in the Fourth New Hampshire Volunteers, was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, and William I. Brown of Fisherville, then adjutant of the Ninth New Hampshire Volunteers, was commissioned major, and in the same month they joined the first six companies at City Point. Although the quota of this state, under the call of July 18, was completed, Governor Gilmore, by proclamation, October 13, caused enlistments for the last four companies to proceed in advance of the next call of the president of December 19, under which proclamation and call the regiment was completed. It was composed of excellent material. The members were almost entirely citizens of the state. A good many of them had seen service in other organizations, and the remainder were good men, whose delay in volunteering may fairly be presumed to have been justifiable.

“January 17, 1865, Thomas L. Livermore of Milford, then major of the Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers and acting as-

sistant inspector-general of the Second Army Corps on the staff of Major-General Humphries, was commissioned colonel. His muster was deferred under the regulation of the War Department that a regiment should not be entitled to a colonel until it had ten companies. Companies G and H joined the regiment at City Point in February, and Company I joined at Petersburg in March. The tenth company (K) was mustered into service April 6, but on account of Lee's surrender was detained at Galloup's Island, Boston Harbor, until May 6, when it was mustered out of service. The regiment remained a part of Benham's Brigade until March 19, and was employed for some weeks in labor on the fortifications of City Point. December 10 the brigade moved, in severe weather, to the lines in front of Petersburg, and there occupied the works to the left of Fort Davis for several days. December 18, as a part of a temporary brigade detached under Lieutenant-Colonel Clough, it labored two weeks on the works at Bermuda Hundred, under order of General Ferrero; February 5, in Benham's Brigade, the regiment was marched to the front of Petersburg, and remained there a week. March 19, by order of General Meade, commanding the Army of the Potomac, the regiment was detached from Benham's Brigade, and ordered to report to the commander of the Ninth Army Corps, to be disbanded and distributed among the New Hampshire regiments of that command. The personal intercession of Colonel Livermore at army headquarters caused the order for disbandment to be revoked. Having reported to General Parke, commanding the Ninth Army Corps, March 25, the regiment supported the Eleventh Massachusetts Battery in the engagement in which Fort Stedman was recaptured from the enemy, and on the same day it was assigned to the Third Brigade, First Division, Ninth Army Corps, and was posted in Fort Stedman, where it remained under constant fire until the fall of Petersburg. March 29 the regiment repelled a night attack, in which Major Brown was killed and Lieutenant-Colonel Clough was slightly wounded, and several enlisted men were killed and wounded. April 2 the regiment made

ready for an assault on the enemy's line, which the division was ordered to make. Captain Greenough was wounded while forming the three companies, which had been placed under his command for the advance party. The assault was countermanded. Later in the day, a skirmish line from the regiment, supported by three of its companies under Captain Potter, was thrown forward and encountered a strong force, with a loss of one killed and several wounded. April 3 the regiment entered Petersburg, which had been abandoned by the enemy the night before, and then moved up the Southside Railroad to Ford's Station, where it remained until the 20th.

"Captain Potter was promoted to major April 4, and Colonel Livermore was mustered in and took command April 8. On the twentieth the command marched to City Point, where it took steamer and arrived at Alexandria, April 26, and then marched to Tennallytown, D. C., where it went into camp with its brigade, which included also the Twenty-ninth, Fifty-seventh and Fifty-ninth Massachusetts Volunteers and One Hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

"Soon after arriving at Tennallytown, the Eighteenth was placed on guard in Four and One-Half Street, Washington, from Pennsylvania Avenue to the Arsenal, where the court-martial was sitting for the trial of the conspirators against President Lincoln, and, alternating in tours of four days with a regiment from another army corps, it continued to perform this duty during the entire session of the court. The selection of the Eighteenth as one of the two regiments for this duty, out of the great army then lying around Washington, was high testimony to the character, discipline and soldierly appearance of the regiment.

"May 19, 1865, Lieutenant Caswell was appointed adjutant, *vice* Hobbs, discharged for disability. June 10, Companies A, B, C, D, E and F were mustered out, and Companies G, H and I went on duty as provost guard in Georgetown. June 8, Colonel Livermore was appointed president of a court-martial convened by the division commander of the First Division, Ninth Army Corps, and June 15, by his order, was assigned to the

command of the Third Brigade of that division. He and Major Potter were mustered out June 23, and Companies G, H and I, and Lieutenant-Colonel Clough were mustered out July 29.

“The Eighteenth New Hampshire Volunteers was attached to Engineer Brigade, Defences of City Point, Va., Army of the Potomac, October 4, 1864, to March 18, 1865; to Ninth Army Corps, March 19 to 26, 1865; to Third Brigade, First Division, Ninth Army Corps, March 26, 1865, to date of muster out.

ENGAGEMENTS.

Fort Stedman, Va., March 25, 29, 1865.

Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865.

SURGEONS.

SAMUEL G. DEARBORN, M. D. JOHN S. EMERSON, M. D.
(not mustered, see 8th Regt.),

ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

AARON W. SHEPARD, M. D., NATHANIEL C. PARKER, M. D.
THOMAS R. CLEMENT, M. D. (not mustered, see U. S. N.)
(not mustered, see 10th Regt.),

 EIGHTEENTH NEW HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT.

JOHN SHERMAN EMERSON, M. D.

Late of Lynn, Mass.

(9 N. H. V.)

EMERSON, JOHN S. F. and S.; b. Chester; age 30; res. Sandwich; cred. Sandwich; app. Asst. Surg. July 10, '62; must. in July 12, '62; disch. Apr. 15, '65, to accept promotion. See 18 N. H. V. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 475.)

(18 N. H. V.)

EMERSON, JOHN S. F. and S.; b. Chester; age 32; res. Sandwich; app. Surg. Mar. 22, '65; must. in Apr. 16, '65, for 1 yr.; must. out July 29, '65. Died Sept. 23, '86. Lynn, Mass. See 9 N. H. V. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 810.)

Surgeon Emerson of the Ninth and Eighteenth Regiments of New Hampshire Volunteers was born in Chester, N. H., July 30, 1832, and was the son of Nathaniel French and Clarissa Goodhue Emerson, a grandson of John Emerson. This was an old and respected family that had occupied the same farm in the town of Chester for several generations. Dr. Emerson labored upon the farm and received his preliminary education in the common schools of Chester, at Pembroke Academy, Pembroke, N. H., at Thetford, Vt., and Andover, Mass. Having a disposition to study medicine, he directed his academical studies in that direction and commenced his professional education in 1851 with Dr. James W. C. Ely of Providence, R. I. This was continued under the direction of Drs. Henry J. Bigelow, Oliver Wendell Holmes and Morrill Wyman of the Medical Department of Harvard University, where he attended three courses of lectures, and was graduated from the same in the class of 1855. He located for the practice of medicine in Sandwich, N. H., remaining there until he entered the service of the United States as assistant surgeon of the Ninth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers July 10, 1862, and remained with this regiment in the same capacity until he was discharged April 15, 1865, to accept promotion. April 16, 1865, he was appointed surgeon of the Eighteenth New Hampshire, and was mustered out of the service with the regiment, July 18, 1865.

The Ninth Regiment was commanded by Col. E. Q. Fellows of Sandwich, a graduate of West Point and a fellow-townsmen of Dr. Emerson, who was very anxious that Dr. Emerson should accompany him and his regiment to the front. The Ninth Regiment was a part of the Ninth Corps and for a considerable period under the command of General Burnside. Soon after being mustered into the service, he was in the battle of South Mountain, which was soon followed by the battle of Antietam. At these battles Dr. Emerson was in charge of a hospital on what was called the Miller's farm, where he did good service, his patients being from both armies. Dr. Emerson was talking with General Reno at the time he was struck by a shell and killed. The Doctor received a slight wound at the same time.

Early in June, 1863, the Ninth Corps was ordered to Mississippi, and the Ninth New Hampshire went up the Yazoo River to Haines Bluff and were in the siege of Jackson. They were also near Vicksburg at the time of its surrender. The climate and forced marching told heavily upon the men, and August 14, 1863, the Ninth, with other regiments, left for Cairo on transports and from there went to Nicholsonville, Ky., where almost every man had become ill with malarial fever, and they were taken to Paris, Ky. At this point Mrs. Emerson joined her husband and rendered valuable assistance as a nurse in looking after the sick men. A large mansion house was converted into a hospital, under the charge of Surgeon Emerson, who won the confidence of the inhabitants of the place and was highly appreciated for the skillful manner in which he treated his men and for the strict discipline which was maintained. The men soon improved, and it was a surprise to those Southern people to find so many common soldiers that were educated; it was a frequent remark among them, "Why, your men can all read and write."

In April, 1864, the Ninth New Hampshire Regiment, having been reorganized, was assigned to the First Brigade, Second Division, and sent out, April 23, to join the Army of the Potomac. This organization was at Annapolis, Md., and as it passed through Washington, was reviewed on the twenty-fifth by President Lincoln and General Burnside, and joined Grant's army at Bristoe Station, April 25, which at that time was the extreme rear of Grant's army. It left Bristoe Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, now the Great Southern, May 5, and reached Germania Ford at noon, May 6. The following day it came under fire at the Wilderness and from that time until about June 12 it was constantly at the front and bravely doing its duty. A letter received from Dr. Emerson, dated June 10, 1864, says: "For thirty-five days we have been at the front under fire." His biographer says: "To say that his men were brave and that the sick and wounded were faithfully cared for is but a just tribute to brave and noble men."

“His strong principle, as well as delight, both in private practice and in the army, was to amputate as seldom as possible, and to save what at first seemed impossible members. Many boys of the Ninth and others of various regiments in hospitals gratefully testify to his skill.

“In Lynn very severe cases of mutilation by machinery were exceptionally restored. He was absorbed in and devoted to his profession. The exigencies of war appealed to him strongly and from the first he desired to offer his services if the war was to continue.”

The service of the Eighteenth Regiment, in which Dr. Emerson was commissioned as surgeon, was short but brilliant, the regiment taking part in the battles at Fort Stedman and Petersburg, Va.

On returning to civil life, Dr. Emerson located in Lynn, Mass., in the year 1866, remaining there until his death, which occurred September 23, 1886. He was a member of the New Hampshire and Massachusetts Medical Societies, also of the local medical association at Lynn. Was a member of the Masonic Fraternity and of the Grand Army Post at Lynn.

Dr. Emerson gave special attention to surgery and obstetrics, was a public spirited citizen and very active in establishing and promoting the Lynn City Hospital.

Married, 1855, Mary E. Homer.

Children: Mary H., Charles Bell and Margaret C. Emerson, of whom only one, Charles Bell Emerson, is now living.

AARON WARNER SHEPARD, M. D.

126 Willoughby St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

(9 N. H. V.)

SHEPHERD, AARON W. Non-Com. staff; b. Biddeford, Me.; age 21; res. Nashua; cred. Nashua; enl. July 26, '62; must. in July 26, '62, as Hosp. Steward; disch. Dec. 16, '64, to accept promotion. P. O. ad., Brooklyn, N. Y. See 18 N. H. V. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 500.)

(18 N. H. V.)

SHEPHERD, AARON W. F. and S.; b. Biddeford, Me.; age 23; res. Nashua; app. Asst. Surg. Nov. 10, '64; must. in Dec. 18, '64, for 1 year; must. out July 29, '65. P. O. ad., Brooklyn, N. Y. See 9 N. H. V. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 823.)

Surgeon Shepard was born in Biddeford, Me., February 17, 1841, and was the son of John W. and Eliza (Burns) Shepard. It would seem that his parents removed to New Hampshire, for his preliminary education was received in the public schools of Nashua, N. H., including the high school, and at Gilmanton Academy. His professional education commenced in 1861 with Drs. Gray and Webster of Nashua, and was continued at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City, and at Long Island College Hospital at Brooklyn. After receiving two courses of lectures, he was graduated at Long Island College Hospital, in 1866, since which time he has been in the practice of medicine in that city. He is a member of King's County Medical Society and King's County Medical Association, and has been a member of the Brooklyn Board of Education. For the past thirty years he has been physician to Kings County, N. Y., and post-mortem examiner for the coroner of the same county, making, during the thirty years, more than eight thousand post-mortem examinations for the coroner. He was also house physician and surgeon in Brooklyn City Hospital during the cholera epidemic of August, 1866. His services in the United States army were hospital steward of the Ninth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers from July 26, 1862, to February, 1865, when he was appointed assistant surgeon of the Eighteenth New Hampshire Volunteers until the regiment was mustered out of the service August, 1865, by reason of the close of war.

Never married.

ABSTRACT OF THE HISTORY
OF THE
NEW HAMPSHIRE BATTALION, FIRST REGIMENT
NEW ENGLAND VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

Also known as First Rhode Island Volunteer Cavalry.

By EZRA B. PARKER (Littleton, N. H.),

Late Captain of the First Regiment New England Volunteer Cavalry.

The First New England Cavalry was the first full regiment of this arm of the service raised in New England. The regiment was composed of three battalions. The First and Third were enlisted in Rhode Island and the Second in New Hampshire.

The New Hampshire Battalion—Companies I, K, L and M—was recruited mostly from the northern and central portions of the state, but enlistments for mounted service came quickly from all sections.

The first rendezvous was at the Fair Grounds, near Concord, east of the river, in the fall of 1861, where the battalion organization was completed, mustered into service and horses supplied.

The New Hampshire Battalion joined the two Rhode Island Battalions at Pawtucket, R. I., January 22, 1862, where the regimental organization was perfected.

At the outset the men were armed with sabres, Colt's revolvers and the Burnside carbine. The carbine was later replaced by Sharpe's.

The command, one thousand officers and men, under Col. R. B. Lawton, a captain in the Third United States Cavalry, left Rhode Island March 12, 1862, reached Washington March 18, and was assigned to cavalry brigade under General Stoneman on East Capitol Hill.

On March 31 the name of the regiment was changed from First New England Cavalry to First Rhode Island Cavalry, by order of the War Department, unsupported by any preliminary correspondence with Governor Berry of New Hampshire. This act, effacing as it did the original character of the regiment, was grievously received by the men and bitterly felt throughout the state; but a prompt disavowal of intended injustice, combined with the sympathetic and noble spirit displayed by the officers and men from Rhode Island, did much to heal the wound and fraternize the command. But the camp guidon, inscribed "First New England Cavalry," was cherished and preserved to the end.

The New Hampshire Battalion, however, a little later, on May 30, while temporarily detached from the regiment, had an opportunity at Front Royal, Va., to write their identity with their newly-ground sabres, where, wholly unsupported, they performed one of the most brilliant exploits of the war under the eye of Major-General Shields, who that night published an order reciting the valor of the "brave Granite State Troopers."

Colonel Lawton and Lieutenant-Colonel Sayles resigned July 8, and were succeeded by Maj. A. N. Duffie as colonel and Capt. J. L. Thompson of the New Hampshire Battalion as lieutenant-colonel.

The drill and discipline of the six weeks, commencing with this change of field officers, resulted in incalculable benefit in developing the regiment to its celebrated condition of battalion evolution and utility for service. To such prominence did it attain that it was selected by General Hooker, commanding the Army of the Potomac, to display its proficiency before President Lincoln at the grand review at Falmouth in the winter of 1862-'63.

The small force of cavalry attached to General Pope's Army of Virginia in the fall of 1862 decimated the ranks of the regiment by its burdensome duties and frequent conflicts with the enemy. It fired the first shot and received the first artillery fire in the four great battles of this campaign, viz.: Cedar Mountain, Groveton, second Bull Run and Chantilly.

"The regiment was in line on Falmouth Heights all of the first day of the battle of Fredericksburg, waiting orders to cross the river and engage the enemy, and that night a detachment was hurried to Dumfries to repel a guerilla attack on the government supplies at that point. Two companies, K and M, were on duty at General Stoneman's headquarters during the Fredericksburg fight.

"'Forty winks' was an adult potion for the cavalry in the winter of 1862-'63. They slept in the saddle.

"Raids on both sides, night attacks in force on the picket line, was the rule, not the exception. It was 'play ball' all the time.

"The successful initial exclusive cavalry fight, on both sides, at Kelly's Ford, March 17, 1863, resulted in the organization of all the cavalry into one army corps, and its subsequent career furnishes a conspicuous part of the history of the fighting. Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania brought it to the front.

"The perilous and untenable position which the regiment, then numbering less than four hundred, was ordered to carry and hold at Middleburgh, on June 18, is a sample of the demands made upon it; but it never faltered or failed. Confronted and hemmed in by a force twenty times their number, they heroically cut their way out, with a loss of over two hundred in killed, wounded and captured. To add to the unfortunate condition of the captured, the cartel for the exchange of prisoners had been recently suspended, and was never again but partially restored. The writer of this sketch, then adjutant of the regiment, 'boarded' nine months in Libby Prison with many others.

“The regiment did not participate, as an organization, in the battle of Gettysburg, but two men of the New Hampshire Battalion were on mounted duty at Major-General Sickles’ headquarters, and both were killed.

“On January 7, 1864, the following order restored the battalion to the custody of its own state:

War Department,
Adjutant-General’s Office,
Washington, January 7, 1864.

Special Order No. 9.

EXTRACT.

* * * * *

V. Companies I, K, L and M, First Rhode Island Cavalry, are hereby permanently detached from that regiment, and will be considered as New Hampshire cavalry companies, they having been enrolled and mustered into service in that State.

All further appointments of officers for the said companies will be made by the governor of New Hampshire, by whom a proper numerical designation will be given to the force.

By order of the Secretary of War,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
A. A. General.

“The men were immediately re-enlisted for another three years, forming the four veteran companies of the First New Hampshire Cavalry.

* * * * *

ASSIGNMENTS.

“The First Regiment New England Volunteer Cavalry (also known as First Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Cavalry) was attached to Abercrombie’s Brigade, Department of the Rappahannock, April 1, 1862; Third (Hartsuff’s Brigade, Second Division, Department of the Rappahannock, May 2, 1862; Department of the Shenandoah, May 24, 1862; Shields’ Division, Department of the Shenandoah, June 1, 1862; Third Army Corps, Army of Virginia, June 28, 1862; Cavalry

Brigade, Third Army Corps, Army of Virginia, August, 1862; Corps of Observation, Defenses of Washington, September 14, 1862; Stoneman's Division, Army of the Potomac, October 28, 1862; First Cavalry Brigade, Centre Grand Division, Army of the Potomac, November 16, 1862; First Brigade, Second Cavalry Division, Army of the Potomac, February 25, 1863; Twenty-second Army Corps, Department of Washington, June 21, 1863; Second Brigade, Second Cavalry Division, Army of the Potomac, July, 1863; First Brigade, Second Cavalry Division, Army of the Potomac, August 13, 1863. Companies I, K, L and M were permanently detached January 7, 1864, and became Companies I, K, L and M, First Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteer Cavalry.''

ENGAGEMENTS.

Front Royal, Va., May 30, 1862. (The New Hampshire Battalion.)

Cedar Mountain, Va., August 9, 1862.

Groveton, Va., August 29, 1862.

Bull Run (second), Va., August 30, 1862.

Chantilly, Va., September 1, 1862.

Mountville, Va. (Cos. L, K and M), October 31, 1862.

Fredericksburg, Va. (Companies K and M), December 12-14, 1862.

Hartwood Church, Va., February 26, 1862.

Kelly's Ford, Va., March 17, 1863.

Stoneman's Raid, Va., April 27 to May 8, 1863.

Brandy Station, Va., June 9, 1863.

Thoroughfare Gap, Va., June 17, 1863.

Middleburgh, Va., June 18, 1863.

Rapidan Station, Va., September 14, 1863.

Culpeper (or White Sulphur Springs, also called Warrenton Springs), Va., October 12, 1863.

Bristoe Station, Va., October 14, 1863.

SURGEON.

JAMES B. GREELEY, M. D.

FIRST REGIMENT NEW ENGLAND VOLUNTEER
CAVALRY.

JAMES BONAPARTE GREELEY, M. D.

Thornton's Ferry, N. H.

GREELEY, JAMES B. F. and S.; b. Nashua; age 33; res. Nashua; app. Asst. Surg. Nov. 3, '61; must. in Dec. 3, '61; app. Surg. June 4, '62; resigned Aug. 31, '62. P. O. ad., Thornton's Ferry. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 837.)

Surgeon Greeley was the son of Joseph and Hannah (Thorn-ton) Greeley and was born in Nashua, N. H., July 18, 1830. His preliminary education was received in the common schools and at Crosby Academy in Nashua, Pinkerton Academy in Derry, Phillips Academy in Andover, Mass. He commenced his professional education in 1852 in Nashua, N. H., under the direction of Drs. Norman Morse and George Gray; attended medical lectures at Dartmouth Medical College; at the Vermont Medical College at Woodstock, Vt., and was graduated M. D. from the latter in 1856. He also took a post-graduate course at Harvard Medical College.

Surgeon Greeley located in Nashua in 1857 and was in that city when the War of the Rebellion occurred. He was fortunate in his training for army service, as he had six months' training in the Marine Hospital in Chelsea, Mass., as well as one year in the James T. Simpson Hospital in Edinburgh, Scotland, also in London and Paris hospitals. His service in the army was little more than one year, having been appointed assistant surgeon November 3, 1861, and promoted to surgeon June 4, 1862, and resigned August 31, 1862. His resignation was on account of disability caused at the second battle of Bull Run, when he was so unfortunate as to receive three wounds, one in the head, producing a permanent disability, also a wound in the arm and one of the hip. He has been able to do but very little professional work since his resignation.

Before the war he was city physician of Nashua, member of the New Hampshire legislature and of the board of education in Nashua. He is a 32d degree Mason and a member of John Foster Post, G. A. R., of Nashua.

Married, June 24, 1858, Arabella McGaw, daughter of Rev. Henry Wood of Hanover, N. H.

Children, three sons: Harry Wood, James Thornton and Guy Hastings Greeley.

Died April 20, 1903.

DARTMOUTH CAVALRY.

The history of the New England and New Hampshire Cavalry, as recorded by Captain Parker and Sergeant Smith, is somewhat incomplete, inasmuch as it fails to give a record of one company of the three months' men who served with the regiment when it was commanded by Rhode Island officers. This record should not be lost, for it refers to the famous Dartmouth Cavalry. The writer most willingly calls attention to their services for the reason that several of its members, after completing their course in Dartmouth College, pursued the study of medicine, and their record will be found in a group of brave volunteers who rendered service as enlisted men, and afterward became well-recognized members of the noble profession of medicine and surgery.

ABSTRACT OF THE HISTORY
OF THE
DARTMOUTH CAVALRY.

Company B, Seventh Squadron, Rhode Island Volunteer
Cavalry.

By JOHN SCALES,

Secretary and Historian of the Class of 1863, Dartmouth Col-
lege.

“The Dartmouth Cavalry stands unique among all the military forces contributed by the colleges of this country to suppress the Great Rebellion. Dartmouth is the only college that furnished anything of the kind, and has just occasion to feel proud of that company of cavalymen, not only for what they did but also for what they were ready and prepared to do, had more been demanded of them.

“The idea of forming such a company was conceived by a member of the class of 1863, Mr. Sanford S. Burr, who became captain of it after it was organized. In May, 1862, Captain Burr began to talk about raising a company of cavalry. The war spirit ran high at that time. The North was threatened with an invasion, the capital of the country was regarded as in great danger of being captured by forces of General Lee, and the whole body of college students was deeply stirred. President Lincoln had issued a call for forty thousand men for three months, when Captain Burr took hold of the matter in earnest and got a hundred students pledged to join a company for three months, in response to the president’s call. He then applied to the governor of New Hamp-

shire to accept such a company when ready to be mustered into the service; the governor declined. A similar application was made to the governors of Massachusetts and Maine, with no better success. He then applied to Governor Sprague of Rhode Island and obtained a promise to accept the company if raised immediately. This was in June, when Hanover was in all of its beauty of scenery that inspires and delights. The boys were continually discussing the question, but feared they could not get a chance for the company to be accepted. While they were in this state of mind the joy they expressed can better be imagined than described when Captain Burr received a telegram from Governor Sprague that he would accept the company. The news spread rapidly and the whole college was stirred as never before or since. For a day or two after, it seemed as though the whole college would respond to President Lincoln's call. Parents began to be alarmed lest their young sons should enlist and be off for the war before they could reach them with letters forbidding rash and inconsiderate action. President Lord and the faculty counselled against it also, on the ground that it would be more beneficial to the students to keep to their books than to go to the war. These influences tended to dampen the ardor of many of the students when the time actually came to enroll their names, so finally it was found necessary to admit a few from Norwich University, then just across the Connecticut river from Hanover, a few from Union, Bowdoin, and one or two other colleges, with a contingent from Woodstock, Vt., not connected with any college; but nearly all were Dartmouth boys.

“At the time the company was being organized there was no recruiting going on in Vermont. The Sixth Vermont Infantry had been filled, yet there were plenty of recruits; and when some of the college boys appeared in Woodstock for recruits for the cavalry company, Mr. John S. Eaton of that town and Mr. William S. Dewey of Hartford were earnest and enthusiastic in meeting the call, both joining the company and persuading others to join. There being no opportunity to enlist in Vermont at the time and this appearing to be the only

chance to go to war, the boys thought best to improve it. This seems to be the principal moving cause of what appears at first to be a movement somewhat out of the usual course on the part of the Woodstock boys.

“On the evening of June 18, 1862, the company left Hanover for White River Junction, escorted by a large number of students, who wished to see their classmates and friends safely on board the train that was to take them to Providence, R. I., where they were to be mustered into the United States service, preliminary to entering the United States volunteer army. They left White River Junction on the night express and arrived in Providence a little past noon of June 19. There they were received by Col. A. C. Eddy of the governor’s staff, and treated to a generous lunch of crackers and cheese with hot coffee. They then took the oath of enlistment, and went to the quartermaster’s department to get their uniforms. The scene in that large room, where the students were not only uniformed but also transformed from students to soldiers, was ludicrous in the extreme, and at the same time, in many cases, most affecting. It was a shock to them all to look at themselves in the coarse garbs of troopers, in comparison with the ‘go-to-meeting suits’ they had just taken off. The transition was so sudden and so different from the heroes they had pictured in the mind’s eye, as they had discussed the question on the campus and beneath the shade trees at beautiful Hanover, that they felt disgusted with themselves; nothing after that in their camp life caused them so much embarrassment.

“This transformation scene concluded, the company was marched to ‘Camp Codman,’ pleasantly and conveniently located on Dexter’s training ground. There they elected their officers. They tossed a cent to decide whether their company or a company of Rhode Island men should be numbered A or B. The Rhode Island company won the choice and was called ‘A,’ the Dartmouth men, ‘B.’ The former company was, for the greater part, made up of men of foreign birth or extraction, but the two companies got along on the most amicable terms throughout the whole campaign, which lasted until the middle of September.

“The students received many kindly attentions from the leading citizens of Providence while they remained there. The *Providence Journal* spoke of the company in highly complimentary terms. They attended church on Sunday in a body and listened to Bishop Clark, seats being specially reserved for them. On the evening of Thursday, the twenty-fourth of June, they were tendered a reception and banquet by ex-Governor Hoppin and Colonel Gardner, at which time the elite of the city were present and Dartmouth College was extolled to the highest degree for the patriotism of its students, as manifested by their leaving their studies to defend the honor and preserve the union of the nation.”

* * * * *

After leaving Providence, the company had the usual experience of that period and arrived in Washington June 30. They next pitched their camp at Alexandria, and in August found themselves in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry.

“August 23, the mail train from Harper's Ferry was sacked and burned by rebel cavalry, about eight miles from camp; the rebels were pursued by the squadron, but could not be captured; the men were out scouting all night. On the twenty-fifth they charged the rebel cavalry up through Front Royal and returned to camp the next morning. The twenty-sixth of August they went over the same ground. The first of September they were out on a foraging expedition. The second of September the squadron, under Major Corliss, left camp at 3 p. m. on a reconnoissance and marched over thirty miles, through Middletown and Newtown; they took four prisoners; returning to camp they found it deserted, and all the tents, stores, etc., belonging to the squadron burned. They had orders then to form the rear guard of the brigade retreating to Harper's Ferry; marching all night, they reached Harper's Ferry at 9 a. m., September 3, having been in the saddle for thirty hours and marched continuously sixty-five miles. The squadron camped on Boliver Heights, minus tents and almost everything else. The squadron remained there one day and had their horses shod; then they crossed the Potomac to Maryland,

and took position on the Heights, opposite the ferry, having been assigned that position as part of the Third Brigade of Colonel Miles' forces, under command of Colonel Ford.

"All that the Dartmouth men had left from the Winchester camp were a few cooking utensils, their overcoats and rubber blankets. On the Heights their rations consisted of coffee and six 'hard-tacks' a day. Here they had to perform daily details of picket duty, fully conscious that they were cut off from Washington and the North.

"From the observatory on the Heights they could see General Lee's army crossing into Maryland, in the neighborhood of Frederick. Two of the college boys went up Pleasant Valley on a private scout and from the mountains on the east they saw Lee's army encamped at Frederick.

"It is not my purpose to enter into details of the capture of Harper's Ferry and the forces there, except the cavalry, by General Lee's army, but simply to say that the Dartmouth boys performed the duties bravely, as assigned them. After it became evident that Harper's Ferry must fall into the hands of General Lee, a conference of cavalry officers was called to consider the question of escaping with their commands during the night. A plan was devised and Colonel Miles reluctantly consented to let them try to escape. About four o'clock, in the evening of September 14, the proposed plan of escape was made known to Companies A and B by their commander, Major Corliss, who closed with the startling information that 'by the next morning they would either be in Pennsylvania, or in hell, or on their way to Richmond!' Suffice to say, the Dartmouth Cavalry joined with the rest of the cavalry and escaped to Pennsylvania, encountering several thrilling episodes on the way through the intense darkness. At one point the whole cavalry narrowly escaped running into General Longstreet's army. At another point the escaping cavalry captured one of General Longstreet's ammunition and commissary trains, consisting of eighty-five army wagons, each drawn by six mules and loaded with ammunition and provisions, and followed by about forty fat young steers. They ar-

rived in Greencastle, Pa., on the morning of September 15, in a greatly exhausted condition, but without the loss of a man or a beast on the retreat.

“At Greencastle, Colonel Voss, who was in command of the cavalry, reported to General McClellan for orders, and was ordered to take position at Jones’ Cross Roads, on the turnpike between Hagerstown and Sharpsburg, a position forming the extreme right flank of McClellan’s army in the great battle at Antietam. Although the time of the Rhode Island Cavalry had expired, they remained with Colonel Voss’ command till the battle of Antietam was ended, ready to join in the fight, if necessary. As soon as the battle was over, the Rhode Island Cavalry started for home.

“The Dartmouth company reached Providence September 26. On the second day of October, they were mustered out of the service, received their pay and started for Hanover, where they arrived in due time and received a royal welcome. The faculty were disposed at first to require the boys to pass examinations on the studies they had lost during the campaign, but on learning they would all be accepted by Brown University, the requirement was not insisted upon. Soon all settled down to work, but it was a long time before the students tired of hearing the stories of the campaign.

“Only one man was lost. He died of typhoid fever at Winchester. Several were captured by the rebels, and were taken to Richmond and confined in Libby prison, but fortunately were let out in season to arrive home with the rest, so that the campaign was a remarkably successful one, so far as health was concerned; and as regards their conduct in the campaign, General White and other officers, under whose command they served, spoke of them in terms of highest commendation and praise.”

ABSTRACT OF THE HISTORY
OF THE
FIRST REGIMENT NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER
CAVALRY.

By ERVIN H. SMITH,

Late Sergeant of Company C, First Regiment New Hampshire
Volunteer Cavalry, and Historian of the Regiment.

“In February, 1864, the four companies of cavalry from New Hampshire, which had been attached to the First Rhode Island Cavalry, returned to Concord to recruit a regiment, and as soon as the old battalion and Companies A, B and C were mustered, the seven companies were ordered to Washington, reaching there April 25, 1864, going into camp at Camp Stoneman, Giesborough Point. On the seventeenth of May the two battalions were ordered to the front to join the Army of the Potomac, and on reaching Belle Plain, Captain Wyatt of Company B, with a detail of one hundred and fifty men, was detached to guard rebel prisoners to Philadelphia, and Major Wyman, with one hundred and sixty men, was ordered to protect the Aquia Creek and Fredericksburg Railroad from the Potomac to High Bridge. The balance of the regiment remained at Belle Plain until Captain Wyatt reached Port Royal on his return from Philadelphia, when the two detachments were united and transported to White House by boat, reaching there June 6. Meanwhile Major Wyman marched with his command by way of Hanover Court House, and joined the other detachments, after participating in the

battles of Hanover Court House and Cold Harbor. At White House the regiment was mounted and joined the Second Brigade, Third Division, Cavalry Corps, then encamped at New Kent Court House.”

* * * * *

“The regiment remained at Darnestown until June 29, when it moved to Cloud’s Mills, Va., and camped for two weeks, then left for Concord, and July 21, 1865, was mustered out.

“Before they left for home the enlisted men presented General Thompson, who had been brevetted brigadier-general on recommendation of General Sheridan, a beautiful and costly silver dinner service.

“The First New Hampshire Cavalry served in two separate detachments until March 23, 1865. Seven companies (A, B, C, I, K, L and M) were attached to Second Brigade, Third Division, Cavalry Corps, June 6, 1864, to March 23, 1865; with Cavalry Forces, Upper Potomac, Department of Washington, Twenty-second Army Corps (the detachments having united), March 23, 1865, to muster out.

“The remaining five companies (D, E, F, G and H) were attached to Cavalry Division, Department of Washington, Twenty-second Army Corps, August 25 to October 10, 1864; with Cavalry Forces, Upper Potomac, Department of Washington, Twenty-second Army Corps, October 10, 1864, to muster out.”

ENGAGEMENTS.

Hanover Court House, Va., May 31, 1864.

Cold Harbor, Va., June 2, 1864.

White Oak Swamp, Va., June 13, 1864.

Wilson’s Raid on the Weldon Railroad, Va., June 22-30, 1864.

Ream’s Station, Va. (during Wilson’s Raid), June 22, 1864.

Nottoway Court House, Va. (during Wilson’s Raid), June 23, 1864.

- Roanoke Station and High Bridge, Va. (during Wilson's Raid), June 25, 26, 1864.
 Stony Creek, Va. (during Wilson's Raid), June 28, 29, 1864.
 Ream's Station, Va. (during Wilson's Raid), June 29, 1864.
 Winchester, Va., August 17, 1864.
 Summit Point, Va., August 21, 1864.
 Charlestown, Va., August 22, 1864.
 Kearneysville, Va., August 25, 1864.
 Berryville, Va., September 15, 1864.
 Opequan (or Winchester), Va., September 19, 1864.
 Front Royal Pike, Va., September 21, 1864.
 Gooney Manor Grade, Va., September 21, 1864.
 Milford, Va., September 22, 1864.
 Waynesborough, Va., September 28, 1864.
 Columbia Furnace, Va., October 7, 1864.
 Tom's Brook, Va., October 9, 1864.
 Mine Run Ford (or Back Road), Va., October 13, 1864.
 Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864.
 Middle and Back Roads (or Middletown), Va., November 11, 12, 1864.
 Lacey's Springs, Va., December 20, 21, 1864.
 Waynesborough, Va., March 2, 1865.
 North Fork, Shenandoah (or Mount Jackson), Va., March 6, 7, 1865.

SURGEONS OF THE NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

- JOSHUA O. STANTON, M. D. GEORGE W. PIERCE, M. D.
 (not mustered, see Miscel.
 Organizations),

ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

- GEORGE R. DINSMOOR, M. D. FREDERICK A. ELDREDGE, M. D.
 (not mustered, see Miscel.
 Organizations),

FIRST NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

GEORGE WALTON PIERCE.

Winchester.

PIERCE, GEORGE W. F. and S.; b. Winchester; age 31; res. Winchester; app. Asst. Surg. Apr. 21, '64; must. in Apr. 22, '64; wd. in five places and capt'd. Nov. 12, '64, Middletown, Va.; released Jan. 14, '65; app. Surg. Feb. 17, '65; must. out July 15, '65. P. O. ad., Winchester. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 879.)

“George Walton Pierce, physician, Winchester, was born in that town April 24, 1833, son of Hosea and Verlina (Putnam) Pierce. His father was a physician and practiced in Winchester from 1828 until his death at the age of ninety-two. The subject of this sketch was educated in the schools of his native town, in the academies at Townsend, Vt., and Sherburn Falls, Mass., and at the New England Institute for young men at New York City. He was graduated from Berkshire Medical College in 1854 and in the same year began practice in Winchester, where he has since remained. From April 18, 1864, until the close of the civil war, he was surgeon of the First New Hampshire Cavalry and surgeon-general on the staff of Gov. Moody Currier. He is president of the town board of health, president of the board of trustees of the public library, president of the board of education and of the Ashuelot Valley Electric Light, Heat & Power Company. He was a member of the state legislature in 1875 and of the senate in 1891. While in the latter body he was chairman of the committee on railroads. He is a trustee of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, and past commander of Post No. 19, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of New Hampshire. Dr. Pierce is a Republican and has been active in politics since the casting of his first ballot for John C. Fremont. He married Maria C., daughter of William Follet of Winchester.

“Children, four: Alexander F.; Susan Putnam, now Mrs. Walter O. Stebbins of Hinsdale; Abbie E., now Mrs. Edward C. Thompson of Winchester; and Philip W. Pierce.”

Surgeon Pierce became a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society in 1856.

(From Men of Progress in New Hampshire, 1898.)

FREDERIC AUGUSTUS ELDREDGE, M. D.

Berlin Heights, Ohio.

(5 N. H. V.)

ELDREDGE, FREDERIC A. Co. E; drafted; b. Pembroke; age, 26; res. Milford; cred. Milford; drafted Sept. 2, '63; must. in Sept. 2, '63, as Priv.; wd., June 3, '64, Cold Harbor, Va.; disch. Oct. 26, '64, to accept promotion. P. O. ad., Berlin Heights, O. See I N. H. Cav. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 231.)

(1 N. H. Cav.)

ELDREDGE, FREDERIC A. F. and S.; b. Pembroke; age 27; res. Milford; app. 2 Asst. Surg. July 21, '64; must. in Nov. 6, '64; must. out July 15, '65. P. O. ad., Berlin Heights, O. See 5 N. H. V. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 864.)

Surgeon Eldredge was born in Pembroke, N. H., September 28, 1837, and was the son of Hezekiah and Sarah (Bennett) Eldredge, a grandson of Micah Eldredge. Received his preliminary education at the common schools and at Pembroke Academy. Commenced his professional education in 1861, under the direction of his father, Hezekiah Eldredge, and continued it under the direction of L. B. Howe, M. D., and William D. Buck, M. D., of Manchester. Attended two courses of medical lectures at the medical department of Dartmouth College and was graduated from the same in the class of 1865. Commenced the practice of medicine in Manchester, N. H., and removed to Berlin Heights, Ohio, where he has since remained. Dr. Eldredge is a member of the Cleveland Medical Society and of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Dr. Eldredge was a private in the Fifth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers from September 2, 1863, until October 26, 1864, when he was discharged to accept promotion. While a private, he was wounded June 3, 1864, at Cold Harbor, Va. He was appointed second assistant surgeon of the First New Hampshire Cavalry in July, 1864, soon after being wounded, but was unable to report to the regiment until later, and was mustered in November 6, 1864, being mustered out with the regiment July 15, 1865.

Married, in 1866, Eunice R. Crowell.

ABSTRACT OF THE HISTORY
OF THE
NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER HEAVY ARTILLERY.

By CHARLES H. LONG,

Late Captain and Colonel, First Regiment New Hampshire
Volunteer Heavy Artillery.

(First Company.)

* * * * *

“In April, 1863, the war department granted a special authority to the governor of New Hampshire to raise a company of heavy artillery to garrison the defenses of Portsmouth harbor, and on the seventeenth of that month Charles H. Long of Claremont was commissioned captain of the same. The organization was completed and the company mustered into the United States service on the 22d of July, 1863, and was stationed at Fort Constitution. It performed garrison duty there until May 6, 1864, when, under orders of Major-General Dix, the company reported to General Auger, commanding the Department of Washington, D. C., and was assigned to duty in the defenses of that city.”

* * * * *

“The First Company, New Hampshire Volunteer Heavy Artillery, was stationed at Fort Constitution, New Hampshire, Department of the East, July 22, 1863; attached to Second Brigade, Haskin's Division, Department of Washington, Twenty-second Army Corps, May 9, 1864; First Brigade, Hardin's Division, Department of Washington, Twenty-second Army Corps, July 9, 1864; Second Brigade, Hardin's Division,

Department of Washington, Twenty-second Army Corps, August, 1864; Defenses of Portsmouth Harbor, New Hampshire, Department of the East, November 29, 1864.”

(Second Company.)

“On the 18th of August, 1863, the war department granted to the governor of New Hampshire special authority to raise a second company of heavy artillery to garrison the defenses of Portsmouth harbor, and Ira McL. Barton of Newport was commissioned captain. This company was mustered into the United States service on the 17th of September, 1863, and was stationed at Fort McClary, Kittery Point. It remained there doing garrison duty until May, 1864, when it was ordered to Washington, D. C., and was sent as a relieving and occupying force into Forts Bunker Hill, Saratoga, Lincoln, Bayard, Gaines and Foote. On or about October 1, 1864, the company became Company B, First Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Heavy Artillery.”

* * * * *

“The Second Company, New Hampshire Volunteer Heavy Artillery, was stationed at Fort McClary, Me., Department of the East, September 17, 1863; attached to Department of Washington, Twenty-second Army Corps, May 9, 1864; Haskin’s Division, Department of Washington, Twenty-second Army Corps, May 17, 1864; Hardin’s Division, Department of Washington, Twenty-second Army Corps, July 9, 1864; First Brigade, Hardin’s Division, Department of Washington, Twenty-second Army Corps, December, 1864; Defenses of Portsmouth Harbor, New Hampshire, Department of the East, April 30, 1865.”

(First Regiment.)

“On August 19, 1864, the governor of New Hampshire was authorized by the war department to raise a battalion of at least four companies of heavy artillery, and on September 20 to raise a full regiment of twelve companies, which was done by adding to it the First New Hampshire Volunteer Light

Battery, which became Company M, but which was detached and continued to serve as a light battery. Charles H. Long of Claremont was commissioned colonel of this regiment on September 29, 1864. In the regimental organization the First and Second Companies, New Hampshire Volunteer Heavy Artillery, were designated as Companies A and B, respectively.

“The companies, as fast as organized, were ordered to Washington and assigned to duty under the direction of Major-General Auger. During the winter of 1864-'65 and until the muster-out of the regiment, it garrisoned a line of works in the defenses of Washington, ten miles in extent. About fifty men were detailed each day for picket duty in front of the line of fortifications. The duty of the regiment was important to the safety of the capital of the nation and oftentimes arduous.

“On the 21st of November, 1864, Colonel Long was assigned to the command of the First Brigade, Hardin's Division, Twenty-second Army Corps. On the twenty-seventh of that month Lieutenant-Colonel Barton, in command of the regiment, was ordered to report to Colonel Long with seven companies, and was assigned to duty in his brigade. The regiment, except Companies A, B and M, was mustered out of the service on the 15th of June, 1865.”

ASSIGNMENTS.

“The First Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteer Heavy Artillery, was attached to First Brigade, Hardin's Division, Department of Washington, Twenty-second Army Corps, October 21, 1864, to date of muster-out. Prior to organization of the regiment the companies, excepting Company M, which was on duty with the Second Army Corps as First New Hampshire Light Battery, were at different posts in the Department of Washington, mostly in De Russey's Division.”

SURGEON.

EZEKIEL MORRILL, M. D.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

REUBEN W. PRICE, M. D.,

AMOS S. BIXBY, M. D.

NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER HEAVY ARTILLERY.

 EZEKIEL MORRILL, M. D.

Concord, N. H.

(13 N. H. V.)

MORRILL, EZEKIEL. F. and S.; b. Chester, O.; age 26; res. Concord; app. Asst. Surgeon Sept. 7, '63; must. in Sept. 28, '63; disch. Nov. 25, '64, to accept promotion. P. O. ad., Concord. See 1 N. H. H. Art. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 677.)

(1 N. H. H. Art.)

MORRILL, EZEKIEL. F. and S.; b. Chester, O.; age 28; res. Concord; app. Surg. Nov. 17, '64; must. in Dec. 21, '64, unexpired term regt.; must. out June 15, '65. P. O. ad., Concord. See 13 N. H. V. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 947.)

Surgeon Morrill was born in Chester, Ohio, July 29, 1837, and was the son of Alpheus and Hannah (Baker) Morrill. His early education was in the common schools and Hopkinton Academy and Tilton Seminary, New Hampshire. He commenced the study of medicine under the direction of his father, Alpheus Morrill, M. D., of Concord, N. H.; attended three courses of medical lectures in the following order: Dartmouth, Cleveland Medical School and Castleton Medical School, Vermont, and was graduated from the latter in 1857. He commenced the practice of medicine in Concord, N. H., removed to Brattleboro, Vt., where he remained three years, was in Salem, Mass., eight years and then returned to Concord, where he has since practiced his profession.

He is a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, also of the New Hampshire Homeopathic Medical Society. He was assistant surgeon in the Thirteenth New Hampshire Volunteers from September 7, 1863, to November 25, 1864, and surgeon of the First New Hampshire Heavy Artillery from November 17, 1864, until the close of the war.

During his long practice in Concord, N. H., he has enjoyed the full confidence of his friends and patrons. He never has taken an active part in politics, never having had any ambition

to hold office. His friends prevailed upon him to be a candidate and he was elected a member of the New Hampshire Legislature of 1905.

Married, September 21, 1863, to Ellen Rebecca Bryant.

Children, three: Edward Henry Bryant, who died August 26, 1880; Annie Stickney, who died April 6, 1879; and Alpheus Baker, who is associated with his father in the practice of medicine.

REUBEN W. PRICE, M. D.

Dover, N. H.

(1 N. H. L. Battery.)

PRICE, REUBEN W. B. Gilmanton; age 26; res. Seabrook; cred. Seabrook; enl. Oct. 13, '64; must. in Oct. 13, '64, as Priv.; app. Asst. Surg. 1 N. H. H. Art., to date Oct. 12, '64; must. out June 15, '65. P. O. ad., Laconia. See 1 N. H. H. Art. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 902.)

(1 N. H. H. Art.)

PRICE, REUBEN W. Co. M and F. and S. See 1 N. H. L. Battery. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 951.)

Surgeon Price was born in Gilmanton, N. H., February 12, 1838, was a son of Moses and Sarah (Page) Price and a grandson of William Price. He received his preliminary education at the common schools and at Gilmanton Academy. Commenced his professional studies under the direction of Nahum Wight, M. D., of Gilmanton, N. H., in 1858. Attended three courses of lectures at Dartmouth and Bowdoin Colleges, and was graduated from the Medical Department of Dartmouth College in the class of 1862. Dr. Price first located in Seabrook, N. H., in 1862, remaining there until he enlisted as private in the First New Hampshire Heavy Artillery, and was immediately appointed assistant surgeon of the same regiment. Was assigned to the Twenty-second Army Corps and at one time served upon the staff of Hardin's Brigade; was mustered out of this regiment June 15, 1865. Afterwards he was appointed surgeon of the One Hundred and Fifteenth United

States Colored Troops and stationed at New Orleans. Again he was transferred to the Eighth United States Colored Heavy Artillery and stationed at Indianola and Victoria, Texas; was mustered out of the service in Kentucky.

After leaving the army he was located in Greenwood, Jackson county, Miss., for fifteen years. He was a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society at the time of his residence in Seabrook, and a member of the Missouri Society while a resident of Greenwood. Gave up the practice of medicine in 1880 and returned to New Hampshire. He has practiced dentistry at Laconia and Alton, and has recently taken up the same in Dover, N. H. Was at one time superintendent of school committee in Gilmanton, N. H.; deacon of the Congregational Church in Greenwood, Mo., as well as postmaster at the same place. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and also of the order of Chosen Friends.

Married, first, May 14, 1862, to Amanda C. Smith of Gilmanton; second, to Annette Chesley, April 18, 1893.

Children, five, three living: Minnie, Ethelyn M. and Willard A.

AMOS STODDARD BIXBY, M. D.

Ludlow, Vt.

BIXBY, AMOS S. Co. H; b. Mt. Holly, Vt.; age 35; cred. Acworth; enl. Sept. 1, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 7, '64, as Priv.; app. Asst. Surg. Dec. 1, '64; must. out June 15, '65. P. O. ad., Ludlow, Vt. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 924.)

Surgeon Bixby was born in Mount Holly, Vt., September 24, 1828. He was the son of Amentus William and Hannah Maria (Stoddard) Bixby and grandson of Joseph Bixby. His preliminary education was received in the district and high schools of his native place and he commenced the study of medicine at Hartford, Vt., with Dr. A. B. Bixby as preceptor, attending three courses of lectures at Hanover, and was graduated from Dartmouth Medical College in 1862. Commenced the practice of medicine in Troy, N. H., and afterwards moved to Acworth, N. H.

Dr. Bixby enlisted as a private soldier September 1, 1864, for one year; appointed assistant surgeon of the First Regiment New Hampshire Heavy Artillery, December 1, 1864, and remained as such until mustered out June 15, 1865. He is a member of the Grand Army and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Married, July 21, 1850, Jane S. Stiles, Windsor, Vt.

Children, four: Mary A., Wilber Fisk, Kate Salvina and Wentworth Marble.

Died, April 21, 1905.

ABSTRACT OF THE HISTORY
OF THE
SECOND REGIMENT UNITED STATES VOLUNTEER
SHARPSHOOTERS.

By SAMUEL F. MURRAY,

Late Captain First Regiment United States Volunteer Sharpshooters.

The exigencies of the service required scouts, videts and others for reconnoissance. New Hampshire was asked and did enlist two companies for this service. William B. Reynolds enlisted as a private and was afterwards commissioned assistant and then surgeon of the Second Regiment United States Volunteer Sharpshooters.

“The record of the sharpshooters has no superior. Being composed of companies from different states, it caused a commendable rivalry among them not to permit themselves to be outdone. If there was any reconnoissance to be made, picket line established, or the enemy’s battery to be reached by a rifle ball, the ‘Green-coats’ were called upon to do it. They were engaged in more battles and skirmishes than the average regiment, and caused more damage to the enemy than any other branch of the service, and often received the commendation and notice of their superior officers.”

ENGAGEMENTS.

Falmouth, Va., April 19, 1862.

Orange Court House Road, Va., July 26, 1862.

Bowling Green, Va., August 6, 1862.

- Rappahannock Station, Va., August 21-23, 1862.
 Sulphur Springs, Va., August 26, 1862.
 Gainesville, Va., August 28, 1862.
 Bull Run, Va., August 29, 30, 1862.
 Chantilly, Va., September 1, 1862.
 South Mountain, Md., September 14, 1862.
 Boonsborough, Md., September 15, 1862.
 Antietam, Md., September 16, 17, 1862.
 Fredericksburg, Va., December 13-15, 1862.
 Chancellorsville, Va., May 1-4, 1863.
 Gettysburg, Pa., July 2-4, 1863.
 Wapping Heights, Va., July 23, 1863.
 Auburn, Va., October 13, 1863.
 Kelly's Ford, Va., November 7, 1863.
 Brandy Station, Va., November 8, 1863.
 Locust Grove, Va., November 27, 1863.
 Mine Run, Va., November 28-30, 1863.
 Wilderness, Va., May 5-7, 1864.
 Todd's Tavern, Va., May 9, 1864.
 Po River, Va., May 10, 1864.
 Spottsylvania, Va., May 11-16, 1864.
 North Anna River, Va., May 23-26, 1864.
 Totopotomoy Creek, Va., May 30, 31, 1864.
 Cold Harbor, Va., June 3-12, 1864.
 Petersburg, Va., June 16-20, 1864.
 Weldon Railroad, Va., June 21-23, 1864.
 Deep Bottom, Va., July 27 and August 14-18, 1864.
 Mine Explosion, Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864.
 Siege of Petersburg, Va., September 10-22 and October 10,
 1864.
 Poplar Springs Church, Va., October 7, 1864.
 Boydton Plank Road, Va., October 27, 1864.
 Weldon Railroad, Va., December 8-10, 1864.
 Hatcher's Run, Va., February 5-7, 1865.

SURGEON.

WILLIAM B. REYNOLDS, M. D.

SECOND UNITED STATES VOLUNTEER SHARP-
SHOOTERS.

WILLIAM BUZZELL REYNOLDS, M. D.

(8 N. H. V.)

REYNOLDS, WILLIAM B. F. and S.; b. Acton, Me.; age 33; res. Milton; app. Asst. Surg. Dec. 14, '61; not must.; declined appointment Dec. 14, '61. See 2 U. S. S. S. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 442.)

(2 U. S. S. S.)

REYNOLDS, WILLIAM B. Co. F; b. Acton, Me.; age 33; res. Milton; enl. Oct. 4, '61; must. in Nov. 26, '61, as sergt.; app. Asst. Surg. Dec. 5, '61; surg. Aug. 12, '63; disch. Jan. 12, '65. Died, Jan. 11, '77, Lynn, Mass. See 8 N. H. V. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 981.)

Surgeon Reynolds was born in Acton, Me., August 14, 1828, and was the son of Dea. Samuel and Hannah (Farnham) Runnells. It will be observed that there is a difference in the orthography of the name, which is commented upon by his son, E. G. Reynolds, D. D. S., West Newfield, Me., who furnishes the facts in this case, as follows:

He says: "You will notice a difference in names of father and my grandfather. This dispute continues in the family and probably always will, a part spelling the name 'Runnells' and the other, 'Reynolds.' The original name was 'Reynolds,' but for several generations back has been 'Runnells' or 'Runals.' My father and several of his brothers spelled the name 'Reynolds.'"

His early education was received in the common schools and at Parsonsfield Seminary, Maine. He commenced his professional education with Dr. Reuben Buck of Acton, Me., continuing the same with the late Dr. J. C. Hanson of Great Falls, now the city of Somersworth. He attended medical lectures at Bowdoin and Dartmouth Colleges, taking three courses, and was graduated M. D. from the medical department of Dartmouth College in the class of 1852. He was lo-

cated in the practice of medicine for a short period at Acton, Me., then came to the village of Union in the town of Wakefield, N. H., where he remained until 1861; was in Lawrence, Mass., from 1865 to 1867; at Union again from 1868 to 1870; at Tamworth Iron Works, N. H., now Chocorua, 1870 to 1872, and in Lynn, Mass., from 1872 until his death, which occurred January 11, 1877.

He took a post-graduate course at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, 1856. He was a frequent contributor to medical journals and received the respect and confidence of the citizens wherever he practiced his profession.

He entered the service as a private in Company F, Second Regiment, United States Sharpshooters, October 4, 1861, and was mustered November 26, 1861, as sergeant; appointed assistant surgeon December 5, 1861, and surgeon in the same regiment, August 12, 1863, being discharged January 12, 1865. Before his discharge he served as brigade surgeon in the Third Division of the Second Army Corps. He also served as post surgeon at St. Augustine, Fla., in the winter of 1867 and 1868 as a contract surgeon in the Freedman's Bureau.

Married, first, Clara Ellen Swasey of Milton, N. H., November 14, 1851, who died May 14, 1867; second, Martha E. Lincoln of Framingham, Mass., March 9, 1870.

Children: By first marriage, Edgar G., 1852; Horatio M., 1857; Lillian, who died in infancy. By second marriage, Clifford L., 1871, and Allen D. Reynolds, 1874.

UNITED STATES ARMY.

During the War of the Rebellion there were but few from the several states who enlisted and served in the United States Army. A great majority of all enlistments came under the head of United States Volunteers. President Lincoln's proclamation for the preservation of personal liberty and the idea that our institution of a free government for the people and by the people was in peril, was responded to at once, and the feeling of patriotism which prompted enlistments in the great army of volunteers was the same as would have been to have enlisted in the United States Army. A great many, after they had enlisted in the United States Volunteers, became imbued with the idea that the United States Army, giving a permanent position, held out certain inducements that were not accorded to the United States Volunteers; many men serving in the ranks of the volunteers passed the requisite examinations and were given positions in the army and navy. In proportion to her population, New Hampshire gave to the country as many soldiers as did other states in the Union.

The compiler of this book finds a few who served as surgeons in the United States Army and they are given credit for the same and a place in this volume. The records of their work will show their patriotism, their energy and their loyalty to the country.

JOHN BELL, M. D.

Late of Chester, N. H.

BELL, JOHN. U. S. A.; b. New Hampshire; res. New Hampshire; app. Asst. Surg. Aug. 26, '61; resigned June 24, '67. Bvt. Capt. and Maj. to date Mar. 13, '65, for faithful and meritorious service during the war. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 1031.)

Surgeon Bell was born in Chester, July 19, 1831, and was the son of Samuel and Lucy Dana (Smith) Bell. He fitted for college at Derry, Gilmanton and Phillips Academy of Andover, Mass., completing the course at Dartmouth College, from which he was graduated A. B. in 1852. He commenced the study of medicine the same year under the direction of Dr. James P. Whittemore of Chester, N. H., attending lectures at Harvard and the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated M. D. from the latter in 1854. He was located in the practice of medicine in Kingston, afterwards removed to Derry, N. H., where he lived from 1855 to 1857, and was in New York from 1857 to 1861.

Dr. Bell was commissioned acting assistant surgeon August 26, 1861, attached to the Fifth United States Cavalry, served in the South, was promoted to surgeon in 1865 and placed in charge of the General Hospital at Annapolis Junction, Md.; afterwards in charge of the Fort Jefferson Hospital in Florida until June 24, 1867. He returned to New Hampshire and practiced medicine in Dover from 1867 to 1874; was in business in Chester from 1874 to 1876; practiced medicine in Manchester from 1876 to 1880, when he moved to Chester, where he remained until his death, which occurred November 13, 1883. He became a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society in 1856.

Married, April 7, 1854, Mary Ann, daughter of Phineas and Hannah Lock (Purinton) Beede of Fremont, N. H. Seven children.

ELLIOTT COUES, M. D.

Surgeon, United States Army, Washington, D. C.

Surgeon Coues was a world-famed ornithologist and scientist; he was born in Portsmouth, N. H., September 9, 1842, and was the son of Samuel Elliott and Charlotte Haven (Ladd) Coues. Eleven years after birth his family moved to Washington, D. C., where Dr. Coues has since resided. As a boy he was educated under Jesuit influence at the seminary

now known as Gonzaga College, and in 1857 he entered a Baptist college, now Columbia University. He was graduated A. B. from the Academic Department of that institution in 1861, and from the Medical Department in 1863. He received the honorary degrees of A. M. and Ph. D. from this university.

His taste for natural history developed early in an enthusiastic devotion to ornithology, and before he graduated he was sent by the Smithsonian Institution to collect birds in Labrador. Among his earliest writings are the account of this trip and a treatise on the birds of the District of Columbia, both published in 1861.

While yet a medical student, he was enlisted by Secretary Stanton as medical cadet in the United States Army, and served a year in one of the hospitals in Washington. On graduating in medicine, in 1863, he was appointed by Surgeon-General Hammond, for a year, acting assistant surgeon in the army, and on coming of age passed a successful examination for the medical corps of the army. He received his commission in 1864 and was immediately ordered to duty in Arizona. His early years of service in that territory, and afterwards in North and South Carolina, were utilized in investigating the natural history of these regions, respecting which he published several scientific papers.

After about ten years of ordinary military service as post surgeon in various places, he was, in 1873, while on duty at Fort Randall, Dakota, appointed surgeon and naturalist of the United States northern boundary commission. In 1876 his services were secured as secretary and naturalist of the United States geological and geographical survey of the territories. The following year he was elected to the chair of anatomy in the National Medical College in Washington and also to the Academy of Natural Science. Shortly afterward he resigned from the army and devoted himself to his college work and his labors for the Smithsonian Institute.

About twenty years ago he became interested in spiritualism and for a time was a devotee of theosophy, but afterwards became one of the severest critics of that doctrine.

Dr. Coues had charge of the department of general biology, zoölogy and comparative anatomy in the Century dictionary.

He was twice married. By his first wife he had three children, and, in 1887, he married Miss Mary E. Bates of Philadelphia.

He was a member of the British Ornithologists' Union and of almost every similar organization in this country and Europe.

Surgeon Coues was chiefly known by his numerous works on ornithology, mammalogy, herpetology, bibliography, lexicography, comparative anatomy, natural philosophy, psychical research, etc. His official positions were medical cadet, United States Army, 1862-1863; acting assistant surgeon, United States Army, 1863-1864; assistant surgeon, United States Army, 1864-1881; resigned November 17; professor of zoölogy and comparative anatomy, Norwich University, Vt., 1869; surgeon and naturalist, United States northern boundary commission, 1873-1876; collaborator, Smithsonian Institution, 1875; secretary and naturalist, United States geological and geographical survey of the territories, 1876-1880; professor of anatomy, National Medical College (Medical Department of Columbian University), Washington, 1877-1887; professor of biology, Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College, 1883; chairman general and joint committees of the Psychical Science Congress, World's Congress Auxiliary, 1892, and several more since 1892.

Scientific associations: Corresponding member, Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, 1861; corresponding member, Lyceum of Natural History of New York, 1863; corresponding member, Academy of Science of St. Louis, 1864; corresponding member, Natural History Society, Boston, 1866; corresponding member, Essex Institute of Salem, 1866; member, Maryland Academy of Sciences, 1871; foreign member, British Ornithologists' Union, 1872; honorary member, Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences, 1873; member, Philosophical Society of Washington, 1874; corresponding member, Zoölogical Society of London, 1876; fellow, American Associa-

tion for the Advancement of Science, 1876; member, National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 1877; member, American Philosophical Society, 1878; honorary member, Nuttall Ornithological Club, 1878; member, Anthropological Society of Washington, 1879; honorary member, Society of American Taxidermists, 1880; original member, Biological Society of Washington, 1881; corresponding member, Boston Zoölogical Society, 1882; honorary member, Linnæan Society of New York, 1883; one of the founders and vice-presidents, American Ornithologists' Union, 1883; honorary member, Newport Natural History Society, 1883; original member, Society of Naturalists of the Eastern United States, 1883; corresponding member, Ridgway Ornithological Club, Chicago, 1884; associate member, Society for Psychical Research, London, 1884; founder and president, Gnostic Theosophical Society of Washington, 1884; member, Alumni Association of Columbian University, 1887; honorary member, Spencer F. Baird Naturalists' Association, 1887; honorary member, California Academy of Sciences, 1888; honorary member, Ghost Club of London, 1888; corresponding member, Portland Society of Natural History, 1890; member, American Anthropometric Society, Philadelphia, 1890; member, American Society for the Extension of University Teaching, 1891; honorary member, Congrès Ornithologique International, 1891; member, American Academy of Political and Social Science, 1891; member, American Library Association, 1891; member, University Marine Biological Association, 1891; first honorary president, Arizona Historical Society, 1892; active member, National Geographic Society of Washington, 1892; corporate member, American Oriental Society, 1892; member, Esoteric Christian Union of London, 1892; foreign member, Society for Psychical Research of Munich, Bavaria, 1892; honorary member, Academy of Science, Tacoma, Wash., 1893; honorary member, Florida Society for Scientific Research, 1893, and several more since 1893.

Principal works are: "Key to North American Birds," 1872; "Field Ornithology," 1874; "Birds of the North-

west," 1874; "Fur-bearing Animals," 1877; "Monographs of North America Rodentia (with Allen)," 1877; "Birds of the Colorado Valley," 1878; "Ornithological Bibliography," 1878-1880; "New England Bird Life (with Stearns)," 1881; "Check List and Dictionary of North American Birds," 1882; "Avifauna Columbiana (with Prentiss)," 1883; "Biogen, a Speculation on the Origin and Nature of Life," 1884; "New Key to North American Birds," 1884; "The Dæmon of Darwin," 1884; "Code of Nomenclature and Check List of North American Birds (with Allen, Ridgway, Brewster, and Henshaw)," 1886; "A Woman in the Case," 1887; "Neuro-Myology (with Shute)," 1887; "Signs of the Times," 1888. Also author of several hundred monographs and minor papers in scientific periodicals, and editor or associate editor for some years of the Bulletin of the United States Geological Survey, Bulletin of the Nuttall Ornithological Club, American Naturalist, American Journal of Otology, Encyclopædia Americana, Standard Natural History, The Auk, The Biogen Series, Die Sphinx (Leipzig), The Century Dictionary of the English Language (in general biology, comparative anatomy and all departments of zoölogy), The Travels of Lewis and Clark, etc., and several more since 1893.

Professor Coues died in Baltimore, Md., December 25, 1899.

DR. EZRA MITCHELL, JR.

Lancaster, N. H.

Surgeon Mitchell was born November 12, 1842, at Mechanics Falls, Maine. He is the son of Ezra and Mary (Perry) Mitchell, and a grandson of Joseph Mitchell of Waterville, Maine. His preliminary education was received in the common schools of Maine and afterwards at the State Seminary, Lewiston, Me. He commenced his professional education in 1861 under the direction of J. A. Evelith, M. D., of Mechanics Falls, Me. He attended three courses of lectures, one of which was at the Medical Department of Harvard University and two at the Medical Department of Dartmouth College, from which he was graduated in 1866.

While a student of medicine, he enlisted as a private in the Ninth Maine Volunteer Infantry in 1863 and became a medical cadet in the United States Army in 1864, where he remained one year. Upon graduating at Dartmouth in 1866, he located for the practice of medicine, in 1867, in Groveton, where he remained four years (1867 to 1871). In 1871 he removed to Lancaster, N. H., where he has remained until the present time.

He is a member of the White Mountain Medical Society and the New Hampshire State Medical Society, of which he has been president. He was surgeon-general of the National Guard of New Hampshire from 1881 to 1883; president of the Board of United States Pension Surgeons at Lancaster from 1878 to 1898, continuously; president of Lancaster Savings Bank; vice-president of Lancaster Trust Company; director of Lancaster Savings Bank & Trust Company; fraternal member of the Masons, and is now active president of the New Hampshire Association of Military Surgeons.

In 1904 he organized and became president of the Coös County Medical Society.

One child, Ernest H. Mitchell.

ARTHUR CLARK NEWELL, M. D.

Late of Long Pine, Neb.

(12 N. H. V.)

NEWELL, ARTHUR C. Co. B; b. Barnstead; age 23; res. Barnstead, cred. Barnstead; enl. Aug. 30, '62; must. in Sept. 1, '62; as Priv.; tr. to Co. G, 11th N. H. V. See 11 N. H. V. and Miscel. Organizations. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 634.)

(11 N. H. V.)

NEWELL, ARTHUR C. Co. G; b. Barnstead; age 23; res. Barnstead; enl. Aug. 30, '62; must. in Oct. 25, '62, as Priv.; disch. Aug. 9, '64; Ft. Covington, Ky., to accept promotion. See 12 N. H. V. and Miscel. Organizations. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 585.)

(Miscel. Organizations.)

NEWELL, ARTHUR C. U. S. A.; b. Barnstead; age 25; res. Barnstead; app. Medical Cadet July 25, '64, for 1 yr.; disch. May 12, '65, to accept promotion; must. as Asst. Surg. 18 Ohio Inf. May 19, '65; must. out Oct. 9, '65. Died, Dec. 17, '84, Long Pine, Neb. See 11 and 12 N. H. V. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 1068.)

Surgeon Newell was born in Barnstead, N. H., May 2, 1839, and was the son of William Hill and Olive (Dennett) Newell. He received his preliminary education in the common schools of Barnstead and the academies at Pittsfield and New Hampton, and was two years in Dartmouth College. He commenced the study of medicine with Dr. John Wheeler of Pittsfield, in 1862, and continued the same with Jonathan Smith Ross, M. D., surgeon of the Eleventh New Hampshire Volunteers. He attended medical lectures at Dartmouth and the Cincinnati Medical College and was graduated from the latter in 1865. This Cincinnati Medical College is one of the oldest medical colleges in Ohio, and one from which, occasionally, New Hampshire men have been graduated for a long period; the late Dr. Gage was a graduate of that college, in 1837.

Dr. Newell commenced the practice of medicine in South Barnstead, where he remained only a few months, removing to Gonic village, remaining there for a few years, and was afterwards, for nearly ten years, in the town of Farmington, N. H.; from there he removed to St. Joseph, Mo., and after a short period removed to Long Pine, Neb., where he died December 18, 1884, and was buried in St. Joseph, Mo. He was a member of the New Hampshire and Strafford District Medical Societies, belonged to the Masons, Odd Fellows and other fraternal societies, and while in Farmington he was a member of the school committee.

His military service was first a private in Company B of the Twelfth New Hampshire, in which he enlisted August 30, 1862, but was immediately transferred to Company G of the Eleventh Regiment, from which he was discharged August 9, 1864, at Fort Covington, Ky., to accept promotion. It was during his two years' service in the Eleventh Regiment that he gave attention to the study of medicine under the direction of Surgeon Ross. Prior to being mustered out of the Eleventh Regiment, he was appointed medical cadet for one year, and was discharged May 2, 1865, to again accept promotion. He was mustered in as assistant surgeon of the Eighteenth Ohio Infantry May 18, 1865, and remained with the regiment until October 9, 1865, when he was mustered out of the United States service.

Surgeon Newell was twice married: first, to Jennie Hayes of Gonic, N. H.; second, to Mary, daughter of Samuel Chamberlain of New Durham, N. H.

Three children, two of whom are living: Agnes and Arthur Newell.

FRANCIS LABAN TOWN, M. D., COL. U. S. A. (Retired.)

San Antonio, Tex., and Lancaster, N. H.

TOWN, FRANCIS L. U. S. A.; b. Jefferson; age 25; res. Lancaster; app. from Pennsylvania, 1 Lt., Asst. Surg., May 28, '61; Capt., Asst. Surg., May 28, '66; Maj., Surg., Oct. 20, '66; Lt. Col., Deputy Surg. Gen., July 10, '89; Col., Asst. Surg. Gen., June 28, '94. Bvt. Capt. and Maj. to Mar. 13, '65, for faithful and meritorious service; Bvt. Lt. Col. Mar. 13, '65, for faithful and meritorious service during the war. P. O. ad., Washington, D. C. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 1081.)

Surgeon Town was born in Jefferson, Coös county, N. H., January 11, 1836, and was the son of Barton Gilman and Harriet Francis (Tifft) Towne and grandson of Hon. Amos Towne of Littleton, N. H., who was a native of Keene, in Cheshire county, N. H. (It will be observed that Surgeon Town has dropped the final "e" in his name, as he himself gives the "e" in his father's and grandfather's name, showing that he for some reason has dropped it.) Surgeon Town became a resident of Lancaster at a very early age and received his preliminary education at Lancaster Academy and was in the Chandler Scientific Department of Dartmouth College, but did not graduate. He commenced his professional education in 1856, under the direction of Dr. J. W. Barney of Lancaster, N. H., and Dr. Ralph Bugbee of Littleton, N. H., and Professor Edmund R. Peaslee of New York City. He attended the Medical Department of Dartmouth College and was graduated from the same in the class of 1860. He commenced his professional labors at the Charity Hospital, Blackwell's island, New York, and afterwards in the old New York Hospital, then on Broadway, until the war commenced in 1861. He entered the regular army in May, 1861, and has passed through the following grades:

“First lieutenant and assistant surgeon, United States Army, May 28, 1861; captain and assistant surgeon, May 28, 1866; brevet captain, major and lieutenant-colonel; promoted major and surgeon, October 20, 1868; lieutenant-colonel and surgeon, July 10, 1889; promoted colonel and assistant surgeon-general, United States Army, June 28, 1894; retired, October 10, 1896, as colonel, United States Army.”

His service in the United States Army has been as follows:

“From 1861 to 1863, in the Army of the Cumberland; fall of 1863, organized the ‘Harvey’ General Hospital for the State of Wisconsin, at Madison, Wis.; 1864, served with General R. C. Wood, assistant surgeon-general, United States Army, who had general control of army medical affairs in the West and Southwest; 1865, post surgeon at the barracks, Louisville, Ky.; 1866, chief surgeon, Military District of Kentucky; 1867–1871, on the frontier in Montana, post surgeon at Old Fort Shaw, Indians there hostiles in those days; 1871–1874, post surgeon at Fort Preble, Portland harbor, Me.; 1874–1878, on the frontier in the western portion of Indian Territory (now Oklahoma), at Fort Sill, Indians there, Kiowas and Comanches, were hostiles; served in the campaign of 1874 against these hostiles; 1878, on leave in Europe; 1879–1884, served in the Territory (now State) of Washington; 1884–1888, served in the State of Texas; 1888–1892, post surgeon at the ‘Presidio,’ Harbor of San Francisco, Cal.; 1893, at Fort Porter, Buffalo, N. Y.; winter and spring of 1894, on duty at military headquarters at Chicago, Ill.; 1894–1896, medical director, Military Department of Texas, at San Antonio, Tex.; subsequently, colonel, United States Army, retired.”

His civil appointments were: One of the superintending school committee in Lancaster, N. H., in 1858, and was appointed by the governor, county commissioner of schools and member of the state board of education in 1859.

Residence during the summer at Lancaster, during the winter months, San Antonio, Texas.

MAJOR WARREN WEBSTER, SURGEON, U. S. A.

Late of Haverhill, N. H.

By Henry P. Watson, M. D., Manchester.

The subject of this sketch was born at Gilmanton, N. H., March 7, 1837, and was the second son of Caleb and Hannah (Peaslee) Webster. The place of his birth was a very aristocratic old mansion house of colonial times, now standing and still in the family name, I think. His father was an affluent merchant of the times and his mother a woman of strong intellectual attainments.

Caleb Webster, Jr., father of Warren, was born May 1, 1791, and was the ninth son of Caleb Webster by his second marriage. Benjamin, an ancestor of Caleb, born in 1701, is said to have been the first child born in the town of Kingston, N. H.

In early life Dr. Webster is said to have been of very delicate health and his early training was largely left to the care of his mother, from whom he inherited so many sterling qualities, which later on gave intelligent scope and direction to his life-work. About 1845, while yet a lad, his father removed from Gilmanton to North Haverhill, where he conducted a general mercantile business, having, also, branches at Gilmanton, N. H., and Groton, Vt., which were largely intrusted to the management of the elder brother, now the Hon. Sidney Webster of New York.

It is probable that Warren also served more or less time in some of his father's stores. Outside the public schools his early training and preparation for college was obtained through private tutors, which the financial ability of his parents enabled them to provide. At the comparatively early age of seventeen he was sent abroad on account of his health, making a tour of Europe and the continent, spending much time in the large towns and cities, especially in Paris, where he perfected himself in the French language, which he spoke with ease and freedom. On his return from Europe, he began the study of medicine and a little later entered the Medical Department of Harvard College, from which he was graduated with honors in March, 1860.

On June twenty-third, following his graduation, he passed an examination and was appointed lieutenant and assistant surgeon, United States Army. He was mustered into service June twenty-ninth of the same year and immediately went upon duty with his regiment, which was then engaged in suppressing an uprising of the Indians on the Pawnee Fork.

Upon the breaking out of the civil war in 1861, he was ordered with his regiment to the front in the Army of the Potomac, where he served continuously during that protracted struggle, under every commanding general, from McClellan to Grant. At one time he was the medical officer in charge of the transportation of Federal and Confederate prisoners at Aquia Creek, Va.

On May 3, 1863, he was brevetted captain for "gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Chancellorsville, Va." At the beginning of the battle a large mansion of some wealthy Confederate who had deserted it on the approach of the contending forces, was taken by him as a field hospital. As the battle raged with varying fortunes, this hospital would be alternately within our own and the enemy's lines and filled with the wounded of both armies, where both loyal and rebel surgeons vied with each other in their common work of humanity. At one time Surgeon Webster relates that this hospital became situated exactly between the lines of the contending forces, when the firing became so incessant and annoying that the surgeons could no longer pursue their work. Now there happened to be a typical Southern fireplace in this temporary hospital, large and of generous proportions, blackened by years of constant use, to which Surgeon Webster retired, and seating himself within its ample recess, upon a half-burned log, with back against the sooty brick, composedly lighted his pipe and smoked until the tide of war again brought it within our own lines and he was able to resume his surgical work. Dr. Webster was accustomed to facetiously allude to this smoking incident of the battle as the "gallant and meritorious service" for which he was subsequently brevetted.

On March 13, 1865, for "faithful and meritorious service during the war" he was brevetted major. June 23, 1865, he was appointed captain and assistant surgeon. On July 28, 1866, he was commissioned major and surgeon; brevetted lieutenant-colonel September twenty-eighth of the same year for "meritorious and distinguished services at Hart's island and David's island, New York harbor, where cholera prevailed."

Afterwards, while stationed at Douglass island, he told the writer that with the proceeds obtained by the sale of the refuse and garbage of the camp, he maintained a brass band during his entire time of service on that island. Soon after the close of the war he was transferred to the Army of the Southwest, with headquarters at Austin, Tex. Early in 1871, his health beginning to suffer, he was given a six months' furlough and came to North Haverhill, where his aged and widowed mother resided.

Just before starting for the North, the officers of the garrison presented him with a magnificent set of cuff-buttons of jet, upon each of which were, in raised and solid gold, a pair of cross-bones and skull, with a dazzling jewel in each. Of these he was naturally quite proud and wore them on his journey home. One day a fellow-traveler in the parlor coach, presumably a Knight Templar Mason, observing them, leaned forward and politely inquired if he was not also a Mason? Turning at once, he denied the soft impeachment, upon which his friend somewhat sarcastically advised him to "remove those jewels from his sleeves and put them in his pocket." Quick as a flash, with that peculiar sparkle of the eye and *sang froid* for which he was always noted, the major rejoined, that "if a doctor had not a right to wear the skull and cross-bones, he wished he would tell him who had." For some months Doctor Webster was the victim of complete aphonia, or loss of voice, but from which he nearly recovered before the expiration of his furlough.

On his reporting for service again, he was assigned to duty in the War Department at Washington, where he remained many months—a year or two, I think. He next applied for

and obtained the position of post surgeon at Mare island in the harbor of San Francisco. On his return, he was again for some months on duty in the office of the surgeon-general.

He was next, for a time, on duty at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., and Plattsburg, N. Y. He was transferred to Fort Preble in Portland harbor, where he had a long term of service and became very popular with the garrison officers, as well as with the city physicians.

In 1872, while on a lengthy leave at North Haverhill, he began the study of the German language and pursued it by himself with unremitting assiduity, with occasional tutors in both Washington and Baltimore, as evidenced by receipts in the possession of the writer, until he became a most proficient scholar of that somewhat difficult language and literature.

While at Fort Preble in 1881, in connection with Dr. James A. Spalding, an ophthalmia surgeon and formerly of the army, I think, he translated Ludwig Mauthner's treatise on "Sympathetic Diseases of the Eye," which was published by William Wood & Co., New York.

Afterwards, for several years, he was stationed, first at Fortress Monroe, then at Fort Lafayette, and later at Fort Warren, near Boston.

Except on detached duty in the War Department, this was his last active service before his retirement, February 28, 1889. During his nearly thirty years of active army life, he was frequently called to render special and important services to the government, such as judge-advocate general at courts martial, etc. He was, on one occasion during the Rebellion, himself tried before a court martial for disobedience of orders, in that he refused to turn into the ranks a deserter who had voluntarily returned to camp ill of typhoid fever and under his professional care and who subsequently died of the disease, as I remember it. Although Major Webster was clearly in the right, viewing the case from a strictly professional standpoint, it was, nevertheless, a violation of orders and upon the charge and specification the court found him guilty and sentenced him to confinement to the post limit with loss of pay for

six months. The then secretary of war, the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, approved the findings of the court martial, but commuted the sentence to six weeks' imprisonment within the limits of his post without loss of pay.

After his retirement much of his time was passed in Washington and Baltimore, where he devoted considerable periods to literary work. He was a member of the American Medical Association, the Neurological Society, etc., as well as an honorary member of several foreign associations, and was a frequent contributor to many medical publications.

He was a voluminous reader and a patron of high-class literature, both medical and classical. He accumulated one of the largest libraries, which the year before his death he donated to the son of his old-time friend, George M. Watson, M. D., of Manchester, N. H.

In personal appearance Major Webster was of medium height, full face, high forehead and walked with the easy grace and lofty carriage of a typical army officer. He was never married. Outside of army circles, few knew him intimately; but when in company with personal friends he was accustomed to somewhat relax his military dignity and become the agreeable and social companion and the capital story-teller, of which he had an inexhaustible fund. His counsel was frequently sought in civil life and as a surgeon he was remarkable for coolness and skill.

Dr. Webster was a brilliant conversationalist, but was never obtrusive of his own opinions and always deferential towards those of others. He certainly could not be styled controversial, yet maintained his own position with an array of facts and illustrations which usually carried conviction. He would frequently lead a younger brother into deep professional waters, not to expose or humiliate him, but to teach him habits of thorough investigation, independence of thought and self-reliance. He was intensely enthusiastic in every work he undertook, methodical and persistent in its pursuit. He was a good observer and a logical reasoner. He always stated his premises correctly and clearly, which generally led to right

conclusions. He had the rare faculty, possessed only by a few, of being a good post-prandial speaker. He was of affluent means, outside of his official income, and was thus enabled to surround himself with the luxuries of the day and indulge his taste for travel and literary pursuits to an extent denied many of his less fortunate professional brethren.

In private life he had few intimate friends whom it pleased him to admit to the inner court of his friendship. In public life he was the personification of military dignity and honor and no breath of suspicion ever tarnished his public acts. He enjoyed the personal friendship and esteem of his ranking officers and of the prominent professional men of his day, among whom he had a wide acquaintance. The later years of his life were largely passed in Baltimore, where he numbered among his intimate friends Professors Osler, Kelley and others of the Johns Hopkins University, where he occupied a suite of rooms through their courtesy. In politics he was an uncompromising Democrat, although it is not certainly known that he ever exercised his right of suffrage, or, if so, where.

While yet only slightly past the meridian and while still in the full vigor and splendor of his intellectual life, he was suddenly stricken down while in his rooms at the university. Recognizing the approach of the enemy with whom he had so often broken a lance, at his own request he was removed to St. Mary's Hospital, where, on the thirteenth day of January, 1896, he passed to the great unknown.

On the eighteenth, attended by a single relative and a few life-long friends, his remains were tenderly deposited by the side of his father and mother in the churchyard at Horse Meadow, near North Haverhill, beside the bank of the gently flowing river, near which his early years were passed, whose tuneful waves as they glide along its pebbly shore shall forever chant his requiem.

AUGUSTUS WISWALL WIGGIN, M. D.

The subject of this sketch was born in Wakefield, N. H., June 9, 1841, and was the son of Henry Lamson and Elizabeth

Bond (Wiswall) Wiggin, grandson of Joseph Wiggin. Received his preliminary education in the common schools and at Wakefield Academy, fitted for college at Phillips-Exeter Academy and was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1862. Taught school at Belmont, Mass., from 1862 to 1863. He commenced his professional education under the direction of Dr. M. B. Warren of Rochester in 1863, attended medical lectures at Bowdoin Medical College in 1864, and at Georgetown Medical College, Washington, D. C., and received the degree of M. D. from the latter, March 2, 1865.

June, 1864, he received an appointment from the secretary of war as medical cadet and was assigned to duty on board the transport "Atlantic," which was used to convey wounded soldiers from Fortress Monroe to hospitals in the North. March 15, 1865, was in Lincoln General Hospital as assistant to Surgeon R. O. Abbott, United States Army; June 6, 1865, appointed assistant surgeon in the Fifth United States Colored Artillery (Heavy), Vicksburg, Miss.; September, 1865, detached from regiment and assigned to duty as surgeon in charge of post hospital at Grenada, Miss.; May, 1866, was mustered out of service and discharged at St. Louis, Mo.; October, 1866, was appointed assistant surgeon in United States Volunteers; August, 1867, was assigned to duty at Fort Hays, Kan., with a column of cavalry to guard the reconstruction party preparing the road-bed and putting down rails of the Kansas (now Union Pacific) Railway; October, 1867, to May, 1868, was at Fort Wallace, Kan.; August, 1868, to December, 1869, at the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.; January, 1870, at Camp Warner, Ore.; May, 1870, Camp Douglas, Corinne, Utah; July, 1870, at Fort Stevens, Ore., also attending surgeon at headquarters of the Military Department at Portland, Ore. Died at Fort Stevens, Ore., March 6, 1875.

JOHN TREDICK, JR.

(11 N. H. V.)

TREDICK, JOHN, JR. Co. K; b. Dover; age 24; res. Wakefield; cred. Wakefield; enl. Aug. 15, '62; must. in Sept. 2, '62, as Priv.; disch.

to date Mar. 6, '64, to accept appointment as Hosp. Steward, U. S. A. See Miscel. Organizations. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 596.)

(Miscel. Organizations.)

TREDICK, JOHN, JR. General Service, U. S. A.; b. Dover; age 25; res. Wakefield; enl. Mar. 7, '64, for 3 yrs. as Priv.; app. Hosp. Steward Mar. 7, '64; disch. Aug. 19, '65, Covington, Ky. See 11 N. H. V. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 1081.)

The subject of this sketch was born in Dover, N. H., February 14, 1838, and was the son of John and Mary W. (Copp) Tredick. His preliminary education was received in the common schools and fitted for college at Phillips-Exeter Academy. He commenced his professional education under the direction of Dr. J. S. Ross at Great Falls. August 15, 1862, he enlisted as private in Company K, Eleventh New Hampshire Volunteers, and served as nurse and hospital steward until March 7, 1864, also served with Battery D, Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was discharged for promotion and re-enlisted as hospital steward in the regular army, being stationed near Covington, Ky., and was discharged from the United States service August 19, 1865. He attended medical lectures at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and was graduated from the same March 9, 1867. He first settled in practice in Dunton, Ill., where he remained until November, 1867; was in Philadelphia until February, 1869, when he removed to Perrymansville, Harford county, Md., remaining there until his death, which occurred May 18, 1881.

Married, in Baltimore, Md., March 11, 1874, Annie L., daughter of Daniel M. and Louisa Swift of Perrymansville, Md.

EDWARD MARTIN TUCKER, M. D.

Canaan, N. H.

(Veteran Reserve Corps.)

TUCKER, EDWARD M. Co. I, 44 Regt.; b. Springvale, Me.; age 25; cred. Hillsborough; enl. Sept. 8, '64; must. in Sept. 8, '64, as Priv.; tr. to Independent Company, V. R. C.; disch. Dec. 18, '65, to re-enl. as Hosp. Steward, U. S. A. Prior service in 3 Mass. Battery. Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 1014.)

Dr. Tucker was born April 22, 1839, in Springvale, York county, Me., and was the son of John and Eliza (Hussey) Tucker, and grandson of Ezra Tucker. He received his preliminary education in the common schools of Dover, N. H., and at a commercial school in Boston, Mass. He commenced his professional education at Dover, N. H., in 1864, under the direction of Dr. Levi Gerrish Hill, and continued the same with Drs. J. F. Frisbee and Edward Cowles. This was while he was a hospital steward in the Volunteers and the United States Army. He attended three courses of medical lectures at the Georgetown Medical College, District of Columbia, and the Medical Department of Bowdoin College in Maine, graduating from the latter in July, 1872. He commenced the practice of medicine in Canaan, N. H., July 28, 1873, and has remained there ever since.

He is a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society, and health officer of the town of Canaan, county physician and surgeon for the town of Canaan, and has been a member of the board of education for the same town. He is a fraternal member of the Masons, Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows, and of the Grand Army of the Republic, also of the New Hampshire Sons of the Revolution. He was medical director of the Grand Army of the Republic for the Department of New Hampshire only a few years since, and has been justice of the peace of the State of New Hampshire for many years.

His army record was a long and varied one, commencing with an enlistment in the Third Massachusetts Light Artillery, September 5, 1861, and ending as hospital steward in the United States Army, December 22, 1871, nine years, three months and two days. Being under size and weight, he was refused an enlistment in the infantry and cavalry branches of the service, but persistently pressing himself forward, was allowed to enlist in the Massachusetts Light Artillery and went to the front immediately. He took part in the siege and battle of Yorktown, Hanover Court House, Mechanicsville, Gaines's Mill, Malvern Hill, Gainesville, Va., and Antietam and Shepardstown, Md. In all, nine battles in a little over one year.

General Martin, commanding the battery, said of him: "During the period of his service in the battery he was a brave and efficient soldier and performed his duty faithfully and was not absent from duty a day until the date of his injury."

He was wounded September 20, 1862, in the battle of Sheperdstown and was discharged from the service on account of the injury, July 22, 1863. He was assigned, September 8, 1864, to Company I, Twenty-fourth Regiment, Veteran Reserve Corps; appointed hospital steward of the regiment in April, 1865, and was discharged from this regiment and the volunteer service to accept promotion the twenty-second of December of the same year, and was appointed hospital steward in the United States Army by General Grant on the same date and served until December 22, 1871.

"After my appointment, the adjutant-general ordered me to report to the surgeon-general, who ordered me to report to R. O. Abbott, surgeon, United States Army, and medical director, Department of Washington, who ordered me to duty in the office of the surgeon-in-chief, Defences of Washington, and from there I was assigned to duty at Fort Whipple (now Fort Myers), Va., remaining there until October, 1867. When I was ordered to report for duty at Battery Rogers, Alexandria, where I remained until April, 1869, when, after breaking up the hospital here, as at Fort Whipple, and turning the property in, I was ordered by General Sherman to Fort Wadsworth, New York harbor, and from there to Fort Preble, Portland harbor, Me., where I left the army in December, 1871, against the protest of General McDorsee, at that time commanding the Department of the East, who offered me a furlough, to graduate, and then one to go South for my health. (I was on crutches at this time and had been for months.) I did not enlist in the Veteran Reserve Corps, but was assigned to it, and got an order from the War Department for an examination to go to the front, but was refused, and then very soon after was appointed steward of the Twenty-fourth Veteran Reserve Corps."

On being discharged from the service, he entered the Medical Department of Bowdoin College, graduating from the same in July, 1872. He has resided in Canaan since July, 1873, an honored and respected citizen and successful physician. By reason of wounds received in the service, his health has been very much impaired and he has never been able to perform the arduous duties of his profession for many months at a time without breaking down and being obliged to remain quiet to allow his wounds to heal again.

Married, February 20, 1879, Mary Albina Kimball, daughter of Peter and Nancy A. (Adams) Kimball of Grafton, N. H. Mrs. Tucker had two great-grandfathers in the Revolution; one, Capt. Peter Kimball, was wounded at Bennington, and they, with the doctor's great-grandfather, enlisted from Boscawen.

One child, Luie Albina Tucker, born April 28, 1884.

UNITED STATES VOLUNTEERS.

The war records of New Hampshire from 1861 to 1865 present the names of several who seemed to have been commissioned for special work along the lines of medicine and surgery. These men were sometimes assigned to regiments, but more often found their work to be in charge of hospitals or camps where a large number of enlisted men were massed together for the purpose of recuperating their health. The profession of medicine furnished our country with several from New Hampshire. They were faithful to their duties, patriotic in their impulse and deserve honorable mention among the quota of New Hampshire Volunteers.

THOMAS RUSSELL CROSBY, M. D.

Hanover, N. H.

CROSBY, THOMAS RUSSELL. U. S. V.; b. Gilmanton; res. Hanover; app. Maj. and Surg. Sept. 11, '62; must. out July 27, '65. Bvt. Lt. Col. U. S. V. to date June 1, '65, for faithful and meritorious services. Died Mar. 1, '72, Hanover. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 1041.)

Surgeon Crosby was born in Gilmanton, October 22, 1816, and was the twelfth child of Dr. Asa Crosby and the half-brother of Drs. Josiah and Dixi Crosby. His early education was received in the common schools of New Hampshire and at Gilmanton Academy, which was at that time one of the best in the state. He then entered an advanced class in Dartmouth College, pursued his medical and classical courses at the same time, and was graduated A. B. and M. D. the same year, 1841. He first located in Campton, but in 1843 moved to Manchester. About 1850 he became affected with lead poisoning and was obliged to leave Manchester, as at that time all the public water supply of that city was transmitted through lead pipes, and he removed to Hanover in 1852.

Not being able to attend to the active duties of his profession, he gave his attention to chemistry, and when the State Agricultural College was opened he became the professor of chemistry as applied to agriculture, and was also professor of chemistry in Norwich University. About 1858 Surgeon Crosby had so far recovered his health as to be engaging in active practice.

It appears that he went to the front as a volunteer after the battles on the Peninsula, as his biographer says: "A visit to Fortress Monroe convinced him that he could endure the Southern climate and he immediately offered his services, passing an examination at Philadelphia." He was commissioned surgeon September 11, 1862, and assigned to duty by being placed in charge of Columbia College Hospital, near Washington, and remained in this hospital until he was mustered out of the service July 27, 1865. He was eminently successful in the administration of his hospital work, which was recognized by the government in granting him the title of "brevet lieutenant-colonel, United States Volunteers, to date from June 1, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services."

He returned to Hanover and resumed his professional work, continuing to labor until a few hours of his death, which occurred March 7, 1872.

Married, in February, 1843, to Louisa P., only daughter of the late Colonel Bunton, and sister of the recently deceased General Bunton, both of the United States Regular Army.

GEORGE FRANKLIN FRENCH, M. D.

Late of Minneapolis, Minn.

FRENCH, GEORGE F. U. S. V.; res. Gilmanton; app. Asst. Surg. June 4, '63; app. Maj. and Surg. June 13, '63; resigned June 5, '65; app. Asst. Surg. U. S. A., Feb. 28, '66, declined appointment. (*Record, Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 1048.)

Surgeon French was born in Dover, N. H., October 30, 1837, and was the son of John Andrew and Mary Elizabeth (Twombly) French, and a grandson of Andrew French. He received his preliminary education in the public schools and

fitted for college at the Dover high school and was graduated A. B. from Harvard University in 1859; the degree of A. M. was conferred from the same institution in 1871. On graduating, he secured the position of instructor in Greek and Latin in the private school of Professors Lane and Lovering, holding it for three years, during which he was also a proctor in the university, pursuing at the same time the study of medicine. He received the degree of M. D. from the Medical Department of Harvard University in 1862 and at once entered the army, being appointed acting assistant surgeon in 1862, and surgeon of the United States Volunteers June 13, 1863.

The first year of his service he was stationed in a large general hospital at Alexandria, Va., where he acquired a practical experience in military surgery, which enabled him, a year later, to obtain a commission from President Lincoln as surgeon of the United States Volunteers.

He was immediately ordered to Vicksburg and assigned to duty as the personal staff surgeon of General U. S. Grant,—a position which he retained until General Grant was ordered to Washington to assume command of the entire army.

Dr. French was now ordered to the front to organize field hospitals in the wake of Sherman's advancing columns, drawing supplies and resources for that object from the enemy's country. At Rome, Ga., he organized and established a field hospital with a capacity of thirty-five hundred beds and a few months later another field hospital at Atlanta, Ga., of five thousand beds.

On Sherman's March to the Sea, Dr. French was surgeon-in-chief of the First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, a command which in the eyes of the Southerners were the incendiaries of Columbia, S. C., but a division of brave and true men, whose names will be handed down to history as a portion of the original command of General W. T. Sherman on the battlefield of Shiloh. At the close of the war, Dr. French was brevetted lieutenant-colonel and tendered a commission in the regular army, which was declined. The six months following were spent in Dover, where he did much professional work.

In 1866 Dr. French established himself in Portland, Me.; occupied the chairs of physiology and obstetrics in the Portland School for Medical Instruction and was also lecturer on dermatology. He was a member of the original staff of the Maine General Hospital.

For the benefit of his wife's health he removed, in 1879, to Minneapolis, Minn. He at once entered upon a large practice, became one of the founders and supporters of the Minnesota College Hospital, and from 1882 until 1885 was professor of obstetrics in that institution, and in 1885 and 1886 occupied the chair of gynecology in the Minnesota Hospital College.

In 1887 Dr. French accepted an appointment by the governor of Minnesota on the State Medical Examining Board, of which he was the first president; in 1890 was elected president of the Minnesota Academy of Medicine. He also was a member of the State Medical Societies of Maine and Minnesota, the National Medical Association, American Public Health Association and the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Grand Army of the Republic, Society of the Army of the Tennessee, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and the Harvard Club of Minnesota, of which he was twice president, and was a frequent contributor to some of the best medical journals in the United States.

Surgeon French died in Minneapolis, Minn., July 13, 1897. The Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, Headquarters Commandery, State of Minnesota, appointed a committee to prepare a tribute of respect to the memory of their companion, George F. French, and they reported as follows:

"Your committee appointed to prepare a record and a tribute of respect to the memory of our late companion, Dr. George Franklin French, beg leave to report the following:

“IN MEMORIAM.

“GEORGE FRANKLIN FRENCH.

“*Companions:*

“We halt a moment on the ever-accelerated march to that environment which now surrounds our late companion, George Franklin French, to drop a tear to his memory as we inscribe briefly upon our records the story of his life.

“He finished life’s work and solved death’s mystery on the thirteenth day of July, 1897, at his home in Minneapolis. Counting time by ‘fingers on a dial,’ he had lived nearly sixty years, having been born at Dover, in the State of New Hampshire, on the thirtieth day of October, 1837. In the uniform courtesy shown by him to every human being with whom he came in contact, in good deeds unostentatiously performed, and in duty well done, he was a centenarian. His preparation for college was in his native town. He graduated at Harvard with the class of ’59, spent the following three years as a tutor, pursuing at the same time the study of medicine. In 1862 he received his doctor’s degree, and shortly thereafter, in August of that year, was appointed acting assistant surgeon in the army. After nearly a year’s experience in the hospitals of Alexandria, Va., he was, on the thirteenth day of June, 1863, commissioned as surgeon of the United States Volunteers by President Lincoln and assigned to duty on the personal staff of General Grant, with whom he remained until the general departed for Washington in 1864, when he was assigned to duty in establishing field hospitals in the wake of Sherman’s Army. On Sherman’s March to the Sea he was surgeon-in-chief of the First Division of the Fifteenth Army Corps. At the close of the war he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel and was tendered a commission in the regular army, which he declined. In 1866 he entered upon the practice of his profession at Portland, Me., where he remained for thirteen years, building up a large and lucrative practice, occupying in the meantime the chairs of physiology, practice of medicine and obstetrics in the Portland School for Medical Instruction. In

1879, on account of the ill health of his wife, and to procure for her an extreme change of climate, he removed to the City of Minneapolis, Minn., where he resided until his death. Here he was at once accorded first rank by his professional brethren and soon obtained an extensive practice. He had the zeal of a true lover of humanity. He labored assiduously and earnestly to build and foster hospitals and a school of medicine in the city of his adoption. He was one of the founders and incorporators of the Minnesota College Hospital, and afterwards a professor of obstetrics therein. Later he occupied the chair of gynecology in the Minnesota Hospital College, which latter institution was the nucleus of the medical school that afterwards became a part of the University of Minnesota. Then came his appointment by the governor as a member of the State Medical Examining Board, and his election by the board as the first president thereof. In 1890 he was also elected president of the Minnesota Academy of Medicine. He was a member of the following medical societies: Medical Society of Maine, Medical Society of Minnesota, the American Medical Association, the American Public Health Association, and he was as well a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

“His ripe scholarship, original thought and medical experience rendered him, for many years, a valuable contributor to the current medical literature of his day. He remained in the active practice of his profession to the week of his death. He was a comrade of John A. Rawlins Post, No. 126, Department of Minnesota, G. A. R., and became a companion of the First Class of the Minnesota Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion on the seventh day of December, 1887.

“As we close the gap made in our ranks by the death of our beloved companion, we desire here to bear witness to his many virtues. He was a genial companion, a faithful friend, a good citizen, loyal and brave, and an honest man.”

Married, October 14, 1862, to Clara A., daughter of the late Levi G. Hill, M. D., of Dover, N. H.

Children, four: Levi Hill, Margaret Leighton, Katherine Shackford and Elizabeth Ayers French. The son graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Minnesota in 1894, took a post-graduate course during the years 1895 and 1896 in Paris and London, became a practicing oculist in Washington, D. C., and is now major in the Third Regiment United States Volunteer Cavalry.

TIMOTHY HAYNES, M. D.

Late of Concord, N. H.

HAYNES, TIMOTHY. U. S. V.; b. Alexandria; age 53; res. Concord; app. Maj. and Surg. Oct. 7, '61; resigned Nov. 6, '62. Died June 28, '83, Concord. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 1054.)

The subject of this sketch was born in Alexandria, N. H., September 5, 1808, and was the son of David and Rebecca Haynes. His preliminary education was received in the common schools and academies of New Hampshire. He commenced his professional education under the direction of Dr. R. D. Muzzey of Hanover, and while a student of medicine he was demonstrator of anatomy for some time at Dartmouth Medical College. Afterward he attended medical lectures at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from which institution he was graduated in 1836. Immediately after receiving his degree, he located for the practice of his profession in Concord, N. H. Dr. Haynes made a specialty of surgery, in the practice of which he attained quite a reputation for skill and success. For many years previous to the great fire of 1851 he had an anatomical museum in the Stickney block, next north of the Eagle Hotel, consisting of a valuable collection, which was totally destroyed by that fire. He had many students during his early professional life, who shared the advantages of his museum and his demonstration of anatomy.

October 7, 1861, he was appointed surgeon in the United States Volunteers and served in that capacity until November 6, 1862.

Married, in 1843, Miss Laura Bracket of Littleton.

Children: Three daughters, Mrs. William H. Stevens, formerly of Littleton, N. H.; Nellie S. and Lizzie B. Haynes.

Died June 28, 1883. He was a successful business man and left his native town a substantial endowment for a free library.

CHARLES EMERSON SWASEY, M. D.

Somersworth, N. H.

SWASEY, CHARLES E. U. S. V.; b. Milton Mills; age 33; res. Milton; app. Asst. Surg. to date Nov. 7, '62; Maj. and Surg. to date Aug. 15, '63; disch. Oct. 19, '65; Bvt. Lt. Col. to date Oct. 12, '65, for faithful and meritorious service. P. O. ad., Somersworth. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 1079.)

Surgeon Swasey was born in Milton Mills, N. H., November 29, 1829, and was the son of Charles and Eunice (Paul) Swasey, a grandson of Nathaniel Swasey. His preliminary education was received in the common schools of New Hampshire and at the Literary Institute of New Hampton, N. H. His professional education commenced in 1858 under the direction of Dr. Horatio B. Buck of Philadelphia. He attended lectures at the University of Pennsylvania and was graduated M. D. from the same in March, 1861. Commenced the practice of medicine in New Hampton, N. H., but was there only a short time when he removed to Milton Mills, N. H., and after his service in the army he removed to Great Falls, now the City of Somersworth, where he has resided for twenty-seven years.

He is a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society, of the Strafford District and the Somersworth and Berwick Medical Societies. He is a Royal Arch Mason, a member of the Littlefield Post, No. 8, Department of New Hampshire, G. A. R., of the First Congregational Church and Society of Somersworth, N. H. He has been city physician of the City of Somersworth since its organization under a municipal charter.

While a resident of Milton Mills, he was impressed with the idea that his services might be of assistance to the government, and receiving a letter from a friend in Washington, informing him of the demand for surgeons, he sold his team, disposed of

his other effects and left for Washington in less than twenty-four hours. He arrived in Washington July 26, 1862, and made a contract with Surgeon-General William A. Hammond at once and was assigned to duty in Columbia College Hospital in that city. Subsequently, under a permit from the secretary of war, he passed an examination before the medical board, and, November 7, 1862, was commissioned by President Lincoln assistant surgeon, United States Volunteers, with the rank of first lieutenant. His biographer says of him:

“This was a period when Washington and its hospitals were overflowing from fresh arrivals, in frightful numbers, of the mangled and dying from the great battlefields of Virginia. A long army experience knew no more exacting service than the delicate handling of these suffering men; the removal of clothing stiffened with blood and dirt, uncovering neglected wounds, cleansing their persons, begrimed with the smoke and dust of battle, into presentable form, participating in the great number of surgical operations and hurriedly putting such as could bear the change in readiness for transportation to Northern hospitals, in order to make room for more arrivals.”

After the battle of Gettysburg there were a great many officers who “fell out” by reason of sickness on the withdrawal of our forces from Pennsylvania, and Surgeon Swasey was sent by Surgeon-General Hammond to Frederick City, Md., to care for these officers. October 15, 1863, he was commissioned by President Lincoln surgeon of the United States Volunteers with the rank of major. Three months later he was under orders from the District of the Frontier, with headquarters at Fort Smith, Ark. To reach this place he was obliged to make the journey from St. Louis and was forty-six days on the route, which was beset with bushwhackers, who were notoriously careless in the use of firearms, and it was therefore anything but a pleasant experience. His biographer continues:

“Navigation of the lower Mississippi and its tributaries was nearly suspended; the weather was exceedingly cold and the

streams were choked with ice. No wood was available for getting up steam, save green wood prepared from trees felled by the boats' crews as needed; progress was difficult and often impossible and attended by serious mishaps; thrice our boats were snagged and finally abandoned on sand-bars.

"When night came we anchored in the middle of the stream, every light was extinguished and every voice hushed, lest we should reveal ourselves as a mark for the bushwhackers. Our beds were the bare, stilted decks with turned-down chairs for pillows, covered, if at all, with blankets procured by a 'tip' from the steward, and wet at that. The offer of a post to lean against in a warm place for ten dollars would have found many bidders. Subsistence was at times reduced to 'hard-tack' and portions of half-starved cattle found sheltered and browsing in the cane-brake, so weak that in camp *parlance*, when they were killed one had to hold them up while another knocked them down.

"Arrived at Fort Smith, he was attached to the staff of Brig.-Gen. John M. Thayer, late governor of Nebraska, commander District of the Frontier, as medical director of the district and also in charge of the United States General Hospital. Isolation from our base of supplies cut us off from 'regulation' support, and with ideals of a hospital brought from the East, he felt it incumbent by 'hook or by crook' to make up the deficiency, which he did, sometimes by ways devious but justifiable as 'war measures.' The medical staff, made up chiefly of local talent, was for obvious reasons composed of incompetent men, so that the surgical duties devolved largely upon himself. The personnel and mode of warfare of the hostile forces was such as to greatly enhance the hazard and horror of war. There were the poor Arkansans, Texans, Indians, half-breeds, border ruffians and other irresponsibles, while the whole region was infested with vexatious guerillas. Thousands of wretched refugees, who, for their loyalty or by the destruction of their homes, had been driven within our lines, swarmed in the surrounding forests, sheltered, if at all, under ledges or coverings improvised from the peeled bark of trees.

“The suffering was quite indescribable, and death became so familiar as to be scarcely noticed. Graves dug for dead soldiers had to be guarded to prevent their being stolen and filled with these unfortunates. Most domestic animal life became extinct. Of the thousands of horses and mules that were alive at one time scarcely ten remained. Army rats took the place of cats and dogs. Of course such a lamentable condition of things to a susceptible nature was a veritable ‘reign of terror.’

“A supply train from Kansas, to which they were looking for relief, was captured by the rebels. In this extremity a rise in the river opened up communication with Little Rock, three hundred miles distant, and orders were given to evacuate the post. He was given command of a steamer and ordered to ship the sick and wounded and such hospital supplies as he could, and to destroy the remainder that they might not fall into the hands of the rebels. The order was obeyed, and after an eventful trip he was relieved of his charge at Little Rock. The order to evacuate was not fully accomplished, and soon after he was ordered to Fort Smith again, where he served on the staffs of General Thayer and Brig.-Gen. Cyrus Bussey as medical director and medical purveyor of the district, till August 27, 1865, when he was ordered to Little Rock in charge of the United States General Hospital.

“October 17, 1865, he was again, unsolicited, commissioned brevet lieutenant-colonel, United States Volunteers, by President Johnson, ‘for faithful and meritorious services.’ Soon after, his services being no longer needed, by an order dated October 19, 1865, he was mustered out, after three years and three months of faithful, conscientious and loyal service, and on December 2, 1865, rejoined his family, who for two years were much of the time ignorant of his whereabouts and filled with anxious forebodings, not knowing whether he were dead or alive, and not knowing as they would ever see him again.”

Married, December 31, 1851, Susan G. Buck, daughter of Dr. Reuben Buck of Acton, York county, Me.

One child, Sarah Jessie Swasey, wife of Robert A. Barnet, Boston, Mass.

AUGUSTUS CHAPMAN WALKER, M. D.

Greenfield, Mass.

Surgeon Walker was born in North Barnstead, N. H., June 9, 1833, and was the son of Joseph Alcott and Abigail (Murray) Walker, grandson of William Walker. His preliminary education was received in the common schools and at the Thetford (Vt.) Academy; he was graduated A. B. from Dartmouth College in 1862 and received the degree of A. M. in 1871 from the same institution. Between the ages of sixteen and twenty-two he was employed in a general merchandise store at Newmarket, N. H. He commenced the study of medicine in 1860 under the direction of Drs. A. B. Crosby at Hanover, Mark Walker at North Barnstead and Levi G. Hill at Dover, and attended medical lectures at the Medical Department of the University of Vermont, at Burlington, and at the Medical Department of Harvard University, from which he received the degree of M. D. in 1866. He located for the practice of his profession in Greenfield, where he has since resided.

In September, 1862, he was commissioned assistant surgeon, United States Volunteers; served as assistant surgeon of the One Hundred Thirty-third Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, 1862-'64; surgeon of the Eighteenth Regiment, New York Volunteer Cavalry, October, 1864, to June, 1865; surgeon-in-chief of the Cavalry Division, New Orleans, La., from April to June, 1865; assistant surgeon of the Second Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, 1867.

Dr. Walker was physician to the jail, Greenfield, 1867-1905; United States examining surgeon for pensions since 1887; member of the board of health of Greenfield during 1894 and of the board of registration in medicine, Massachusetts, since 1894.

He is a member of the Franklin District Medical Society, has been vice-president of the Massachusetts Medical Society, member of the American Medical Association.

Married, September 11, 1866, Miss Maria Churchill Grant of Lyme, N. H.

Children: Robert Turner, graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1890; Sidney Grant, graduate of Dartmouth College, 1891; and William Augustus Walker.

HON. CLAUDIUS B. WEBSTER, M. D., A. M.

WEBSTER, CLAUDIUS B. Dec. 24, '62, commis. Acting Asst. Surg. U. S. A.; disch. Sept. 11, '65. (Record, *Association of Military Surgeons*, '99.)

Hon. Claudius B. Webster, M. D., A. M., was born in Hampton, N. H., on December 10, 1815. His parents were Rev. Josiah and Elizabeth (Knight) Webster. The former was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1798, receiving the degree of bachelor of arts and later that of master of arts. He studied theology with Rev. Stephen Peabody of Atkinson, and on November 13, 1799, was ordained to the Trinitarian Congregational ministry and installed over the Second Parish Church in Ipswich (now Essex), Mass., where he remained until June, 1808, when he was installed pastor of the Congregational Church in Hampton, N. H., in which town he filled a successful pastorate until his death in 1837.

Rev. Josiah Webster's father was Nathan Webster, a farmer of Chester, N. H., who belonged to the same branch of the Webster family from which Daniel Webster was descended, and who traced his ancestry directly back to Thomas Webster of Ormsby, Suffolk county, England, and who emigrated to America and settled in Hampton about 1650. The Webster family in England was characterized by honor, stability and prominence, one of its members, bearing the same name as the colonist above mentioned, having received the honors of knighthood.

The descendants of the Hampton emigrant, aside from the great expounder of the constitution, include a long list of persons who have become illustrious, not only in the liberal professions, but in literature, the arts and the sciences.

Claudius B. Webster was fitted for college at Hampton and was given the degree of bachelor of arts at Dartmouth in 1836,

and was subsequently honored with the degree of master of arts. Among the distinguished members of his class at Hanover were: Rev. Samuel C. Bartlett, D. D., LL. D., ex-president of the college; Prof. Erastus Everett, LL. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Ex-Gov. James W. Grimes, LL. D., United States senator from Iowa; Prof. Edmund R. Peaslee, M. D., LL. D., of New York City, and Hon. John Wentworth, LL. D., member of congress from Illinois. After leaving college Mr. Webster went West, where for three years he was engaged as a civil engineer in the laying out of the Peoria & Warsaw Railroad. He then returned to New Hampshire and studied medicine at Boscawen with his brother, Dr. Eliphalet K. Webster, and attended a course of lectures at Dartmouth Medical College. Later he was enrolled a student at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, from which he was graduated in 1844. After a short practice of the profession of medicine, he accepted the position of principal of the Female Academy at Norwich, Conn., where he remained about sixteen years, and as an able, faithful and conscientious instructor, he gained a high rank in the educational world.

In 1862 he resigned the principalship of the Norwich Academy to become an acting assistant surgeon in the United States Army. It appears that in the autumn of that year Dr. Webster was in Washington, D. C., visiting relatives. At that time the government had upon its hands a great responsibility in the care of sick and disabled contrabands. When the Confederates were forced to move southward they took with them all the able-bodied negroes of both sexes, leaving in their wake the ill, lame and otherwise disabled colored people. The abandoned negroes, in all degrees of destitution, naturally flocked northward to Washington. They numbered thousands and the world probably never saw a more pitiable lot of humanity. These unfortunate people were by the United States government gathered at Camp Barker, an old cavalry encampment in the outskirts of the city, the site of which is now known as the Iowa Circle, upon which have been erected some of the most elegant residences in Washington.

Upon this ground had been built stables for the horses and a large number of huts for the cavalrymen. The government renovated the camp for the reception of these contrabands and appointed Dr. Webster acting assistant surgeon in medical charge, with nurses to assist him. Dr. Webster remained there a year and a half and during that time a temporary hospital was erected and other improvements carried out. His duties were of an arduous and trying nature, and during his service hundreds of cases of smallpox were entered upon the records. In the spring of 1864 these people were removed to the General Lee estate, opposite Washington, where the government had erected houses for their occupancy and also a hospital. Dr. Webster continued in charge of these contrabands in their new location for some months, when he was ordered to the Southwest, with headquarters at Louisville, Ky., where he had superintendence of railway hospital trains that were used in conveying sick and wounded soldiers of our army from Southern to Northern hospitals. He personally accompanied those trains, transferring the soldiers who were able to travel from hospitals as far south as Chattanooga, Tenn., to hospitals in the North. While in the performance of these duties, he was commissioned by Governor Buckingham, known as the "war governor" of Connecticut, to care and provide for any soldiers belonging to regiments from that state whom he might find in Southern hospitals, and for which services he declined the remuneration that was tendered him.

After the discontinuance of the hospital trains at the close of the war, Dr. Webster was engaged in forwarding the soldiers still remaining in the large hospitals in Louisville and Jeffersonville (Ind.) to their homes or to hospitals farther north. He continued in that work until the autumn of 1865, when he was honorably discharged from the United States service. During his three years of hospital work Dr. Webster performed, from time to time, gratuitous service for the United States sanitary commission. His labors for the government were performed with remarkable faithfulness and sincerity and justly entitled him to the gratitude of the nation.

After leaving the medical department of the army, Dr. Webster returned to Norwich, Conn., to enjoy a few years of rest and leisure, a vacation which he had well earned. A gentleman of his ability and patriotism and with so large an acquaintance with the prominent men of the country was not likely to remain long in private life, and hence the people of his city were not surprised to learn in 1870 that, entirely unexpectedly and unsought, he had been appointed by President Grant, United States consul at Sheffield, Eng., one of the most important consulates in Great Britain. He filled that position until 1886, when, according to custom in the changes in the national administrations, he was succeeded by an appointee of President Cleveland. In view of the frequent changes in consulates, it is worthy of remark that Dr. Webster's term of sixteen years at Sheffield extended over four administrations at Washington and was the longest United States consulship on record in that country. It is needless to state that he performed his duties at Sheffield with dignity, ability and fidelity and to the entire satisfaction of the successive presidents from whom he received his commissions. He made no attempt to become conspicuous in English public life, but devoted his time, outside of direct official labors, to the cultivation of cordial and friendly relations with those English manufacturers and merchants who were extensively engaged in shipping Sheffield goods to America. The extent of this commerce may be shown by the fact that in one year during Dr. Webster's tenure of office the value of shipments from Sheffield to America amounted to \$1,500,000.

While at Sheffield, the honor devolved upon him to receive Ex-President Grant while on his journey around the world. After the announcement was made of the appointment of a successor to Dr. Webster at Sheffield, the London papers expressed sincere regret that there should be withdrawn one who had so long represented his country with such fidelity, tact and unswerving courtesy. After leaving Sheffield, Dr. Webster took a long European tour and then returned to New Hampshire, where he has since made his home, although passing more or less of his time in Washington and Chicago.

On October 31, 1844, Dr. Webster was married to Miss Mary Elizabeth Webster, of Pembroke, N. H., a lineal descendant of Hannah Dustin. She was a lovely and refined lady and after a happy marriage extending over forty-two years, death came to her at Sheffield after a long, useful and exemplary life. Doctor and Mrs. Webster had no children.

There were four brothers to Doctor Webster: Dr. Eliphalet K. Webster, already named; Josiah Webster, a farmer, of Illinois; Prof. John C. Webster, D. D., of Wheaton College, Ill., and Maj.-Gen. Joseph D. Webster, United States Army, who became famous in the War of the Rebellion as General Grant's chief of staff, and who, by his bravery and military skill while chief of artillery, was credited with having turned the tide of battle and secured the great victory for the Union arms at Shiloh. The last two named were Dartmouth College graduates of the class of 1832, while Dr. E. K. Webster was an alumnus of the Dartmouth Medical College of the class of 1837, thus constituting the probably unparalleled record of a father and four out of five sons being graduates from the same college. The subject of this sketch cherished a lively interest in his *alma mater* and was president of the Dartmouth Alumni Association of the Concord (N. H.) district. He was a member of the New Hampshire Historical Society.

Doctor Webster was a gentleman of modest and retiring manners, frank and generous sympathies, an extensive reader, the possessor of a great fund of general information and kept thoroughly posted upon all the great national and other issues of the day. He was a member of the South Congregational Church of Concord, N. H. He died at Concord, September 7, 1902.

UNITED STATES COLORED TROOPS.

“New Hampshire had no regiment of colored troops, but nearly three hundred men were enlisted, credited to the quota of the state, and sent to the proper recruiting rendezvous, from which they were distributed to different regiments, and in addition to these more than one hundred officers and enlisted men of New Hampshire regiments received commissions in the United States Colored Troops, the appointments being made and the commissions issued by the War Department.”

The above from *Ayling's Register* shows that New Hampshire was not unmindful of this branch of the service. The compiler of these sketches has found the following New Hampshire men entitled to consideration in the Medical and Surgical History of the State.

In compiling the work of these brave men, we have found what appears to be an authenticated account of the first observance of Memorial Day and have given documental evidence of the same in its appropriate place. In justice to our Confederate friends, the compiler would say that in the second edition of Mrs. Pryor's "Reminiscences in Peace and War," it is stated that the soldiers and friends of the Confederate Army engaged in the same observance in memory of their departed soldiers in May, 1866, one year after the observance of the same in Charleston, S. C.

The establishing of the Grand Army of the Republic and the observance of Memorial Day by Union soldiers was brought about by Doctor Stevenson and General Logan a year or two later.

JOSIAH ABBOTT, M. D.

Late of Winchendon, Mass.

ABBOTT, JOSIAH. F. and S.; 13 H. Art.; b. Framingham, Mass.; res. Rindge; app. Asst. Surg. Jan. 9, '65; must. in Jan. 9, '65; disch. to

date Apr. 21, '65, to accept promotion; must. in to date Apr. 22, '65, as Surg. 119 Inf., U. S. C. T.; disch. disab. Sept. 5, '65. P. O. ad., Winchendon, Mass. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 1016.)

Surgeon Abbott, the subject of this sketch, was born May 22, 1811, in Framingham, Mass., and was the son of Josiah and Ruth (Estabrook) Abbott. His preliminary education was received in Framingham, Phillips Exeter, N. H., and Amherst Academy, in Amherst College one year, in Yale College four years, and was graduated in 1835 with the degree of A. B.; afterwards received the degree of A. M. He commenced the study of medicine in 1836 in the Medical Department of Yale College with Jonathan Knight, professor of surgery, as preceptor. He continued his studies for four years at Yale and at Fairfield, N. Y., and was graduated in medicine from Fairfield Medical College in 1840. Commenced practice in Marlborough, Mass., in 1840, where he remained for three years, and was afterwards in Rindge, N. H., for twenty-two years.

He was formerly a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society and also of the New Hampshire Medical Society; was assistant surgeon in the Thirteenth United States Heavy Artillery Colored Troops, and surgeon of the One Hundred and Nineteenth United States Colored Infantry: was a member of the New Hampshire Legislature in 1860 and 1861, and a member of the school board in the town of Rindge for several years; afterwards removed to Winchendon, Mass., and was surgeon of the Grand Army Post, No. 153, of Winchendon. He was a member of the military order of the Legion of Honor of the State of Massachusetts, and also a thirty-second degree Mason.

While attending medical lectures, he also took a course in theology at the Yale Divinity School, with the idea of missionary work afterwards.

While connected with the Colored Troops, he had a large experience in smallpox which prevailed during the time he was in Kentucky, the experience being very fatiguing and oftentimes far from being agreeable.

During his later life, in company with his wife, he spent considerable time in Europe, visiting many of the countries.

Married, January, 1842, Arminda P. White of West Boylston, Mass.

No children.

Surgeon Abbott died at his home in Winchendon, Mass., November 27, 1901, at the age of ninety years.

MILES OLCUTT CARTER, M. D.

Lowell, Mass.

Surgeon Carter was born in Hanover, N. H., April 16, 1840, and was the son of Oliver and Patience M. (Waterman) Carter, a grandson of Elijah Carter. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of Hanover, and commenced his professional education under the direction of Professors Dixie and A. B. Crosby, attending three courses of medical lectures, and was graduated M. D. from the Medical Department of Dartmouth College in the class of 1863. He immediately applied for an appointment in the United States Army and passed the necessary examinations for the same. While awaiting the appointment he located in Ayer, Mass., for the practice of his profession and in November, 1863, received his appointment as assistant surgeon of the Nineteenth Regiment, United States Colored Troops. He was promoted in September, 1864, to surgeon, and served with the Army of the Potomac until Lee surrendered; was then ordered to Texas, and was brevetted lieutenant-colonel in 1865; served as brigade surgeon of the Third Brigade, First Division of the Twenty-fifth Army Corps and was discharged from the service in January, 1867, on account of physical disability incurred in the service.

Being unable to take up his professional work, he became interested in the drug business, and located in Lowell, Mass.; and has been in that business ever since. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows and of the Masonic Fraternity.

Married, first, November 30, 1875, Mary J. Rice; second, August 25, 1897, Harriet C. Brisbins.

No children.

Died March 3, 1904.

JAMES BONAPARTE FARRINGTON, M. D.

Late of Salinas, Cal.

FARRINGTON, JAMES B. F. and S.; 3 Inf.; res. Rochester; must. in Aug. 5, '65, as Asst. Surg.; must. out Oct. 31, '65. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 1019.)

Surgeon Farrington was born in Rochester, N. H., January 3, 1831, and was the son of Dr. James and Mary Dame (Hanson) Farrington, a grandson of Stephen Farrington. He received his preliminary education at the common schools of Rochester, and fitted for college at Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H., and received the degree of A. B. from Bowdoin College, Me., in 1857; commenced the study of medicine under the direction of his father, Dr. James Farrington, and his brother-in-law, Dr. B. W. Sargent. He attended medical lectures at the Rush Medical College of Chicago, Ill., and was graduated from the same in 1862; located at Jefferson, Wis., and was appointed assistant surgeon of the Third Infantry, United States Colored Troops, July 22, 1865, and was mustered into the service August 5, 1865. Soon after he was wounded in the left arm and shoulder, and the arm was amputated at the shoulder joint; he was mustered out of the service October 3, 1865. Upon his recovery he removed to Salinas, Cal., where he died March 22, 1883. His death was occasioned by phthisis.

He was a member of the Medical Society of the State of California and of various Masonic bodies.

Married Clara D. Parker of Milwaukee, Wis.

Two children: Edgar Farrington and Willis Farrington.

ARTHUR W. GREENLEAF, M. D.

Late of Manchester, N. H.

(7 N. H. V.)

GREENLEAF, ARTHUR W. Co. D; b. Washington; age 23; res. Washington; enl. Oct. 1, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; disch. May 8, '63, to accept promotion. See U. S. C. T. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 372.)

(U. S. C. T.)

GREENLEAF, ARTHUR W. F. and S.; 34 Inf.; b. Washington; age 25; res. Washington; app. Asst. Surg.; must. in May 22, '63, to date May 9, '63; resigned Oct. 10, '64; must. in Sept. 24, '65, as Asst. Surg. 5 H. Art., U. S. C. T.; disch. May 20, '66. See 7 N. H. V. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 1019.)

Surgeon Greenleaf was born in Washington, N. H., December 1, 1837, and was the son of William P. and Sarah H. (Munroe) Greenleaf, and a grandson of Daniel Greenleaf. He received his preliminary education at the common schools and Tubbs Union Academy in Washington. He commenced his professional education in 1856 in Manchester, N. H., under the direction of the late E. H. Davis, M. D., continuing the same at the Medical Department of Harvard University, from which he was graduated M. D. in 1860. He returned to Manchester, N. H., and located there for the practice of his profession, and remained until the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1861. October 1, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company D of the Seventh New Hampshire Volunteers, from which he was discharged May 8, 1863, to accept promotion. May 22, 1863, he was appointed assistant surgeon of the Thirty-fourth Infantry, United States Colored Troops, and resigned October 10, 1864. September 24, 1865, he was again appointed assistant surgeon of the Fifth Heavy Artillery of the United States Colored Troops and was discharged from the same May 20, 1866. During this period he was a part of the time on detached service at Beaufort, S. C., and also at the smallpox hospital at Tortugas, and in consequence of an injury suffered from partial paralysis, which was the cause of his resignation. He wrote his friends that he was going to Cuba; about this time there was an insurrection on the island, and whether he was there or not has never been ascertained, but he was never heard from afterwards.

He took great interest in the department of surgery and was an active, painstaking practitioner.

Married, in Manchester, N. H., Lueretia Dustin.

Children, two sons: Fred Arthur and Pierson Rector.

JOHN RANDOLPH HAM, M. D.

Dover, N. H.

HAM, JOHN R. F. and S.; 115 Inf.; b. Dover; age 21; res. Dover; app. Asst. Surg. Aug. 15, '64; must. in Aug. 19, '64; app. Surg. Sept. 30, '65; must. out Feb. 10, '66. P. O. ad., Dover. (*Record, Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 1020.)

John Randolph Ham, M. D., the seventh in descent from John Ham (b. 1649, d. 1727), the first of the name in Dover, N. H., through John² (b. 1671), Ephraim³ (b. 1701), Ephraim⁴ (b. 1731), Ephraim⁵ (b. 1760), son of Charles⁶ (b. 1800) and Abigail Dame (Bartlett) Ham (b. 1808, d. 1890), was born in Dover, N. H., the twenty-third of October, 1842.

He was educated in the public schools and Franklin Academy in Dover, and taught school during the winters of 1859, 1860 and 1861. In February, 1862, he commenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. A. J. H. Buzzell, in Dover, N. H. In the spring of 1863 he attended medical lectures at Bowdoin Medical College and in June of that year entered the office of the late Dr. Levi G. Hill, in Dover. In October, 1863, he entered Harvard Medical College and at the close of the lecture course in the spring of 1864, he entered the office of Dr. James H. Wheeler in Dover, where he pursued his studies till August 15, 1864, when, after passing the usual examination before the United States Medical Board, he was commissioned by President Lincoln as assistant surgeon of the One Hundred and Fifteenth United States Colored Infantry.

He joined his regiment in Kentucky, August 19, 1864, and was in that department till December, 1864, when the regiment was ordered East to join the Twenty-fifth Army Corps, which, with the Twenty-fourth Corps, constituted the Army of the James, and was holding the fortifications in front of Richmond, Va., on the north of the James river. He was present with that army at the fall of Richmond. Before that event, he was made acting medical purveyor of the Twenty-fifth Army Corps, on the staff of Major General Godfrey Weitzel, and after the fall of Richmond he went with the Twenty-fifth Army Corps to the Rio Grande in Texas.

The French under Maximilian held the Mexican side of the Rio Grande, and the Twenty-fifth Army Corps not only assisted in the pacification of Texas, but it was an army of observation as to the Latin empire which Napoleon proposed to set up on the border. In addition to his duties as medical purveyor of the corps, Assistant Surgeon Ham was made post surgeon of Brownsville, Tex., the headquarters of the Twenty-fifth Army Corps.

The surgeon of the One Hundred and Fifteenth United States Colored Infantry died of disease in September, 1865, at Indianola, Tex., and Assistant Surgeon Ham passed a successful examination before an army board, was promoted to be surgeon of his regiment, and mustered in as such. He was mustered out with his regiment, which was disbanded March 10, 1866, at Louisville, Ky.

On his return to Dover, in March, 1866, Doctor Ham at once entered Bowdoin Medical College and attended his third course of lectures and was graduated June, 1866.

In June, 1866, he opened his office in Dover, N. H., where he has remained in continuous practice. He is a fellow of the New Hampshire Medical Society since 1869; member and ex-president of both the Strafford District and the Dover Medical Societies; member of the New Hampshire and the Dover Historical Societies; member of Strafford Lodge, No. 29, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and the Belknap Chapter, No. 8, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; member of the First Church (Congregational), Dover, since 1864, and deacon of the same since 1878; member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was two years commander of C. W. Sawyer Post in Dover.

He has always been a staunch Republican in politics; was United States pension examining surgeon under the Harrison administration; has been coroner for Strafford county for ten years, when he resigned the office; has been city physician of Dover for several years, and was county physician for one year.

Dr. Ham has read four papers before the New Hampshire Medical Society, one of which was entitled "The Physicians

of Dover, N. H.," and contained some seventy-five sketches of the men who practiced there between 1631 and 1879. He has also published "The Ham Family in Dover" (New England Historical and General Register, October, 1872); "Localities in Ancient Dover" (*Granite Monthly*, 1886); and the "Bibliography of Dover" (8 vol., pp. 74, 1892).

His library contains the best private collection of local history to be found in Strafford county.

He married, November 9, 1871, Emily Caroline, daughter of Gen. George W. Hersey of Wolfeborough, N. H.

They have had five children, three of whom died in infancy. One daughter, Emily Hersey Ham, a graduate of the Dover high school and of Wellesley College in the class of 1893, is a teacher of classics in Dover high school; the other daughter, Julia Marion Ham, is a pupil (1897) in the Dover high school.

Since the above was written Doctor Ham has removed to Malabar, Fla.

JOHN MILTON HAWKS, M. D.

Hawks' Park, Volusia County, Fla.

The subject of this sketch was born in Bradford, N. H., November 26, 1826, and was the son of Colburn and Clarissa (Brown) (Wilmot, N. H.) Hawks, grandson of Farrington Hawks (Tyngsboro, Mass.) His preliminary education was received in the common and high schools of Bradford. He became interested in medicine while teaching a private school in Houston county, Ga., in 1845, and began a systematic study of medicine in 1846, under the direction of George H. Hubbard, M. D., Bradford, afterwards surgeon of the Second New Hampshire Volunteers. He attended two courses of medical lectures at the Vermont Medical College of Woodstock, Vt., and graduated in medicine at the Cincinnati Medical College in 1847; commenced the practice of medicine in Manchester, N. H., in 1848, remaining until 1862, when he became volunteer physician to the freedmen at Edisto island, S. C., from

1862 to 1865; at Port Orange, Fla., from 1866 to 1870; Hyde Park, Mass., 1873 to 1876; Hawks' Park, Fla., from 1876 to the present time.

While in the service of the United States, in addition to his service to the freedmen, was on General Saxton's staff, June to October, 1862; assistant surgeon, First South Carolina Colored Infantry (number changed to Thirty-third Regiment United States Colored Infantry), October, 1862, to October, 1863; surgeon Twenty-first Regiment, United States Colored Troops, October, 1863, to December, 1865.

He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, was overseer of the poor while residing in Manchester, N. H., postmaster at Port Orange, Fla., 1867; superintendent of schools, Volusia county, 1868 (appointed); had charge of the registration of voters in Volusia county, Fla., during reconstruction period of 1868, administered oath of allegiance to every voter; postmaster at Hawks' Park, Fla., 1883 to 1896; notary public at Laye, 1870 till present time; assistant assessor of United States internal revenue in District Number Five, embracing eight counties of Florida, 1870 to 1871.

His service in the army was at Edisto island and had charge of hospital for freedmen in the summer of 1862 at Beaufort, S. C.; General Hospital No. 10 for colored soldiers at Beaufort, S. C., in 1863, afterwards another hospital numbered ten in the same town; smallpox hospital in Charleston, S. C., March, 1865.

While located in Manchester, N. H., and Hyde Park, Mass., was interested in a drug store.

His military service was confined to the Department of the South in the two colored regiments named.

Dr. Hawks was an ardent anti-slavery man in his convictions, and published in 1861 in a Manchester daily paper an article advocating the making of soldiers of the slaves as they came into our lines.

He has written papers on "Yellow Fever, Its Propagation and Prevention," *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, October 30, 1872; *Semi-Tropical* (Magazine), Jacksonville, Fla.,

about 1880; *Savannah Morning News*, October 4, year of the epidemic; *Times-Union and Citizen*, September, 1898.

Married, October 4, 1854, Esther Jane Hill of Brentwood, N. H.

No children.

ESTHER HILL HAWKS, M. D.

16 Newhall Street, Lynn, Mass.

In compiling the sketch of Dr. John Milton Hawks, formerly of Bradford, N. H., we found that his wife was a most valued assistant in his work among the colored troops located in South Carolina, and being a graduate in medicine at the time, it is but an act of justice to give her a place in these records.

The subject of this sketch, Esther Hill Hawks, M. D., was born in Hooksett, N. H., August 4, 1833, being the daughter of Parmenas and Jane (Kimball) Hill. She received her preliminary education in the public schools of Suncook, Exeter, and high school in Manchester, N. H., also at the academy in Kingston, N. H. She commenced the study of medicine soon after her marriage, with her husband, Dr. John M. Hawks, in Manchester, N. H., attending the New England Female Medical College in Boston, taking three courses of lectures, and was graduated from the same March 4, 1857. She is a member of the New England Hospital Medical Society and the Gynaecological Society of Boston.

She commenced the practice of medicine in Manchester, N. H., in 1857. In 1863 she accompanied her husband, Dr. John M. Hawks, to Beaufort, S. C., Dr. J. M. Hawks being at that time surgeon in charge of Hospital No. 10 at that post. Her husband being detailed on secret service, she was in charge of the hospital for two weeks, and also of the sick of Colonel Montgomery's regiment, which was without a surgeon. This service was among the freedmen and colored troops.

She is a member of charity organizations, Old Ladies' Home, Boys' Club, Woman's Suffrage Club, was president of the

latter for ten years. While in the service with her husband, was connected with Dr. James Redpath and others in carrying out the idea of the first decoration services of soldiers' graves in Charleston, S. C.

After the war, for a time she was physician in Port Orange, Fla., but has resided in Lynn, Mass., for the past thirty years, an honored and respected member of the profession. Since residing in Lynn, and while a candidate for a member of the board of education in that city, the following appeared in a Lynn newspaper:

“In the fall of 1861, Dr. Hawks received an appointment from the New York Freedman's Aid Society, and with eight other ladies was among the very first women sent to establish freedmen's schools.

“During the next ten years, which the doctor gave to the service, she was engaged in hospital duties with her husband, establishing schools among the men in camp, dressing the wounds of soldiers after battles, sometimes to the expressed admiration of the men, that a woman could have so much skill and nerve, and organizing and assisting in freedmen's schools, which last work kept her in the South after the war had closed.

“In the early part of the war she and her husband were prominent in forming the first colored regiment of the war, the First South Carolina, of which Thomas W. Higginson was colonel.

“This regiment, with which Dr. J. M. Hawks remained connected as surgeon, was the first to march into Charleston at the occupation of the city by the Northern troops. At one time, for several weeks, she had sole control of a United States military hospital during a temporary absence of the officer in command. At another time she was in charge of a normal school (colored) of seven hundred pupils, and not long after she was at the head of a school of eleven hundred pupils in Charleston, while a number of teachers were absent at the North. The doctor's diary, kept during these ten years, is full of interest, and altogether we doubt if any of our citizens can show a better 'war record.' ”

MEMORIAL DAY.

Referring to the first observance of Memorial Day, the compiler of these sketches has been able to obtain documentary evidence from Mrs. Hawks' diary, from the Hon. Charles Cowley of Lowell, Mass., and Dr. Henry O. Marey of Cambridge, Mass. It seems to the writer that this is conclusive as being the first observance of the day which has become a part of the annual routine duty of every surviving veteran of the Grand Army of the Republic, and that it took place very near the first scenes of secession and other overt acts towards the United States government.

The idea of the observance to carry out a May day festival originated with the teachers of the Freedmen's Bureau, ladies for the most part from Boston, the organization of the colored schools having been undertaken by Mr. James Redpath. Mrs. Hawks quotes from her diary:

“CHARLESTON, May 1, 1865.

“MAY DAY.

“Clear, cool, beautiful.

“A grand occasion for the colored people. Friend Redpath has arranged a procession for the children, each to carry flowers, and for the old people to be present and listen to speeches, etc., the object being to dedicate the cemetery of the Race Course. Early I made a visit to the detachment at the breastworks and then returned to the race ground about ten a. m. Found a large number assembled, mostly colored, but all cleanly dressed, if in poor clothing. There was a full representation from our forces and a few of the former masters.

“At ten a. m. the procession was formed, including the children from all the schools, colored, over three thousand. The object of interest is the burial place of our prisoners who have died here. The history of the Race Course may be referred to. During the last year a depot for prisoners has been established here. It was a miniature Andersonville. The Race Course is an open, level field of perhaps fifty acres,

and in the centre six or eight acres were marked off for the prisoners. A *dead line* was drawn and just outside the sentinels' beat established. The enclosure does not contain a single tree, and there is not the slightest evidence of there having been a single structure of any kind upon the grounds, and it was occupied until a few weeks since. The ground is dug all over into little pits where the poor creatures burrowed for warmth and shelter. These, as well as the dead line and the beat, are now plainly seen. There is no enclosure whatever, and the wind would sweep uninterruptedly across the place.

“Many stories have been told me of the prisoners' suffering, rivaling Andersonville, even. So much for the history. Now a little way back is the place where the dead were buried. They were interred in rows, and as far as we can ascertain, number two hundred and fifty-seven.

“A few weeks since some of the colored people took the matter in hand and as a result they have, unaided by any, enclosed the cemetery with a high, strong picket fence, nicely painted white, and over the gate there is neatly inscribed in huge letters,

‘MARTYRS OF THE RACE COURSE.’

“So much by way of review. The procession formed on the fair grounds and singing patriotic songs, marched very orderly through the cemetery, and as they passed the graves each deposited upon an unknown grave a floral tribute to these martyrs who died to secure their freedom.

“The scene was worthy a painter and touching to tears. Soon the graves were covered with flowers. Later, from a rustic stand, the more formal exercises of the occasion were completed, all of a solemn and interesting character.

“Methought as I silently stood there and in imagination saw these heroic dead wearing out so painfully the last hours of life in cold, want and wretchedness, aye, starving to death, away from loved ones and deprived of everything that makes life dear, that could they look down upon this scene here to-day and notice the grateful, tearful remembrance of a redeemed

people, they would feel that they had not died in vain. At what terrible cost have we purchased the priceless jewel of liberty?

“The afternoon was spent as a holiday by the colored people in the fair grounds. The white children were furnished a sail down the harbor and a visit to Fort Sumter by the kindness of General Hatch. There were thought to be ten thousand people at the dedication. So passed the first May day and maying of the free colored children of Charleston. Peculiarly appropriate and touching.”

The following quotation from “Leaves from a Lawyer’s Life Afloat and Ashore,” by Judge Cowley, page 204, is in support of the same:

“I lingered too long in the tropics to fulfil a promise to my friend, Mr. Redpath, to deliver an address in Charleston, on the day of the decoration of the graves of the martyrs of the Race Course. James Redpath, I believe, is the real originator of the practice of publicly decorating the graves of the men who died in our military or naval service during the civil war. His colored clients at Charleston, where he was then superintendent of public instruction, were the first decorators; and I barely escaped the honor of giving the first Decoration Day oration. I had made some preparation for that most solemn service, and had gathered together from all accessible sources the history of the Race Course prison, and also for the Morris Island stockade (for I meant to treat both sides with equal fairness). Some tribute I would gladly have paid to those unnamed heroes who, lingering from week to week, suffered the bitter pains of ten thousand deaths, when they had only to renounce their allegiance to the Union in order to be released.”

In correspondence with Dr. Henry O. Marey of Cambridge, Mass., I have received the following letter:

“Replete as Charleston is with objects of historic note, none will prove more interesting to a Northern audience than a bare plain, three miles beyond the city. It is the Race Course, a resort of fashion in the palmy days of peace, but now stripped of ornament.

“A mile square in the center attracts our attention. Upon its sides is the well beaten path, worn by Confederate sentinels. A little within and parallel is a single obscure mark; tread upon it carefully, it is the dead line. Within, furrowed with trenches and burrowed with holes, are several acres; gaze upon it reverently; it is the prison pen of Charleston. The winds sweep ruthlessly across its surface with nothing to break their force, and here, without shelter from the storms of heaven, with little of clothing or food, our comrades in the defence of our country, captured in the struggle for liberty and peace, were, shall I say imprisoned, shall I not say deliberately exposed to torture, starvation and death.

“A half mile away, on a sunny hillside, protected by wood, long rows of trenches are seen. They cover the famished remains of our hero dead. They rest in their nameless graves, sleeping peacefully until the last reveille shall awaken to the roll-call of the judgment day.

“The first of May, 1865, after our entrance to the city, was celebrated in a most touching manner, by a flower tribute paid these brave men by the colored children of the city. Their fathers had neatly fenced in the sacred spot and over the arching gateway had raised the following inscription, ‘Martyrs of the Race Course.’ In long lines thousands of colored children coursed around those graves and covered them with choicest flowers of spring. As I stood and heard that soul-inspiring hymn, ‘John Brown’s body lies mouldering in the grave, but his soul goes marching on,’ sung by thousands of voices, I thought of the shadowy hosts of that grand army who had washed their robes in the blood of a thousand battles, whose approving smile must need rest upon this touching tribute of remembrance from these lowly ones whose freedom they had died to secure.

“They rest enshrined in the hearts of a grateful people. The freedom of four millions of slaves is their grandest monument. But write their memory in enduring marble on hilltop and in the valley, that those who come after may ever have before them the example of Liberty’s defenders.

“Let the names of our heroic dead be engraven upon brazen tablets, let monumental shaft point upward to their spirit home, and thus will we cultivate the memory of their brave deeds, and, if need be, emulate their example, that the legacy of our fathers may descend untarnished to our children’s children to the latest generations of earth.”

The above quotations are from those who were cognizant of the exercises that took place in Charleston, S. C., May 1, 1865, and the fact that a New Hampshire woman, laboring as physician and teacher to those participating in the ceremonies of that eventful day, may be considered as a good reason for pride among our veteran soldiers for having been represented in the first observance of what is now known as Memorial Day.

BENJAMIN HOBBS, M. D.

Late of Wakefield, N. H.

(State Service.)

HOBBS, BENJAMIN. Granite State Guards; b. Wakefield; age 22; res. Somersworth; enl. Apr. 25, '61, as Priv.; disch., by order of Governor, June 10, '61, Portsmouth. See U. S. C. T. and Miscel. Organizations. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 1208.)

(Miscel. Organizations.)

HOBBS, BENJAMIN. F. and S.; 10 N. Y. H. Art.; b. Wakefield; res. Somersworth; enl. for 3 yrs.; must. in May 28, '63, as Asst. Surg.; disch. Mar. 4, '64. See U. S. C. T. and State Service. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 1055.)

(U. S. C. T.)

HOBBS, BENJAMIN. F. and S.; 119 Inf.; b. Wakefield; res. Somersworth; must. in Aug. 31, '64, as Asst. Surg.; resigned Jan. 1, '65; must. in Jan. 5, '65, as Asst. Surg. 116 U. S. C. Inf.; app. Surg. Mar. 26, '66. Died, dis. Aug. 28, '66, White's Ranch, Tex. See Miscel. Organizations and State Service. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 1020.)

Surgeon Hobbs was born in Wakefield, N. H., February 1, 1840, was a son of Josiah H. and Rhoda D. (Chapman) Hobbs, a grandson of Benjamin Hobbs. His father, Josiah H. Hobbs,

was a graduate of Bowdoin in the class of 1820 and a well-known lawyer of Wakefield, N. H., where he died in 1854, at the age of fifty-eight years.

He received his preliminary education in the public schools, supplemented by courses at Andover, Mass., Wakefield and Gilmanston Academies, and entered the Chandler Scientific School at Dartmouth. He commenced his professional education in 1859 in Rochester, N. H., under the direction of Dr. Enoch Dow. He attended the Medical Department of Bowdoin and Dartmouth Colleges, and was graduated from the latter in the class of 1863. He immediately located in the village of Union (a part of Wakefield), where he made it his home until August, 1864. In the meantime, while a student of medicine, he enlisted in the Granite State Guards, April 25, 1861, was stationed at Portsmouth and was discharged from the service by order of the governor, June 10, 1861, so that he might continue his professional education. Afterwards served as a contract surgeon in Washington, D. C., and had been assistant surgeon in the One Hundred and Seventh New York Heavy Artillery. He was appointed assistant surgeon of the One Hundred and Nineteenth Regiment, United States Colored Troops, in 1863, where he served until discharged to accept the position of surgeon of the One Hundred and Sixteenth United States Colored Troops in August, 1864. He contracted cholera while in charge of the hospital at White's Ranch, Tex., and died August 28, 1866, at the age of twenty-six years. That he was a faithful and impartial officer, zealous in his duties to the men in his regiment, is well understood by all who knew him. His services to the government were recognized, and his remains were subsequently sent to Wakefield, N. H., at the government expense, by direction of the War Department. This order was to Gen. W. S. Hancock, when he was military governor stationed at New Orleans, La., and his remains were finally buried at Wakefield.

Surgeon Hobbs was a fraternal member of the Unity Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Union, N. H.

Married, May 24, 1863, Miss Harriet M. Chase of Rochester, N. H.

One child: Laura B. Hobbs, born January 22, 1865; died in October, 1880.

MOSES CRAFT LATHROP, M. D.

Dover, N. H.

Surgeon Lathrop was born May 21, 1831, in Tolland, Conn., and was the son of William and Elizabeth (Drake) Lathrop, and grandson of Rev. Rowland Lathrop of Connecticut.

On his father's side, Surgeon Lathrop's family record is unbroken through eleven generations, including Rev. John of Barnstable, Mass., who immigrated in 1634. The Crafts, for eight generations to Lieut. Griffin Craft of Roxbury, pioneer in 1630. On his mother's side, for seventeen generations of Drakes, through John Drake of Windsor, Conn., 1630, whose grandfather, Robert, was the son of Amy Grenville, sixth from Sir William Grenville, who was the son of Margaret Courtney, the grand-daughter of Edward Courtney, whose mother, Margaret Bohun, was the grand-daughter of Elizabeth Plantagenet. In this line the record is unbroken for thirty-two generations. The Woleotts, nine generations, through his great-grandfather, Dr. Simon Woleott, Revolutionary Army surgeon, the grandson of Major General Roger Woleott, colonial governor of Connecticut from 1751 to 1754, and Henry Woleott, pioneer, 1635.

His early education was received at common schools and at the academies in Ellington, Conn., Munson and Wilbraham, Mass. His professional education commenced under the preceptorship of Marshall Calkins, of Munson, Mass., and George Merriek Nichols of Worcester, Mass. Attended medical lectures at Worcester Medical College and was graduated from the same in 1852. Located for the practice of medicine in 1852, at Pittsfield, N. H., remaining there for one year. Was in Lee, Mass., for two years; at Attiea, N. Y., for three years;

Algona and Cedar Falls, Iowa, five years; two and one-half years in the army; and at Dover, N. H., for thirty-two years, where he now resides.

He is ex-president of the Strafford District Medical Society, and president (1897-'98) of the New Hampshire Medical Society, and a member of the American Medical Association. Has written and published various papers, several in the transactions of the New Hampshire Medical Society. Is a member of the various fraternal societies, including Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Masonic bodies, being a Knight Templar of St. Paul's Commandery of Dover.

He has given considerable time to surgery, operating for excision of the upper fourth of the humerus, before 1865; laparotomy for appendicitis, and many other ordinary and capital operations. Took a post-graduate course in Boston in 1866. In 1874 he began using pure chloroform, topically applied, as a modifying and curative agent in pharyngeal and nasal diphtheria.

Surgeon Lathrop's military service commenced as assistant surgeon of the Nineteenth Iowa Infantry, being commissioned by Governor Kirkwood, July 17, 1863. Resigned October 22, 1863, to accept a commission of surgeon of the Fourth Engineer Corps, d'Afrique, Col. Charles L. Norton commanding. The designation of this regiment was afterwards changed to the Ninety-eighth United States Colored Troops, and in the fall of 1865, by consolidation merged in the Seventy-eighth United States Colored Troops, of which he remained surgeon until the regiment was mustered out of the service July 6, 1866. He was post surgeon at Brazier City, La., from March 1, 1865, and judge advocate of a general court martial ordered by Gen. Thomas W. Sherman at New Iberia, La., August 5, 1865.

For improvement and rest, Doctor Lathrop in 1880 visited Europe; in 1886, California; in 1889, as delegate from the New Hampshire Medical Society, attended the meeting, at Baniff in the Rocky Mountains, of the Canadian Medical Society. And in 1897, as invited guest, attended in Montreal the

sixty-fifth annual meeting of the British Medical Association. In the last four mentioned trips he was accompanied by Mrs. Lathrop.

Married, February 23, 1853, Mrs. Elizabeth Smith Babcock Mathews, great grand-daughter of Maj. Gen. Joshua Babcock, A. M., M. D., supreme judge of Rhode Island and charter fellow of Brown University.

GEORGE JONES NORCROSS, M. D.

Late of Rindge, N. H.

NORCROSS, GEORGE J. F. and S.; 99 Inf.; b. Rindge; res. Rindge; must. in Oct. 1, '65, as Asst. Surg. Died, dis. Dec. 8, '65, Mariana, Fla. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 1022.)

The subject of this sketch was born January 27, 1841, in Winchendon, Mass., and was the son of Jeremiah and Mary (Pillsbury) Norcross, a grandson of Daniel Norcross.

His preliminary education was received in the common schools of Rindge and at Appleton Academy, New Ipswich. He commenced his professional education in 1862, under the direction of Dr. Levi Pillsbury, in Fitchburg, Mass., and he attended medical lectures at the Medical Department of Dartmouth College, the same year. In August, 1864, he was an attendant in the Douglas Hospital in Washington, D. C., and attended medical lectures at the Georgetown Medical College, where he was graduated in August, 1865. He was immediately appointed assistant surgeon in the Ninety-ninth United States Colored Troops, and joined his regiment at Tallahassee, Fla., October 14, 1865. In November of the same year an officer of his regiment was ill in the town of Mariana, Fla., and requested medical attendance. Surgeon Norcross at once attended to the call, and while in attendance was prostrated with pneumonia, which ended his brief, but honorable career, December 6, 1865.

DANIEL EVANS PALMER, M. D.

Late of Kittery, Me.

PALMER, DANIEL E. F. and S.; S1 Inf.; b. Tuftonborough; age 43; res. Milton; enl. May 21, '64; must. in June 6, '64, to date May 28, '64, as Surg.; disch. disab. Nov. 24, '64. P. O. ad., Kittery, Me. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 1022.)

Surgeon Palmer was born in Tuftonborough, N. H., June 18, 1821, was the son of Joseph and Lydia (Evans) Palmer. His preliminary education was received in the common schools of Tuftonborough and at the academies of Wolfeborough and Gilmanton, N. H. His professional education commenced at Tuftonborough in 1841, under the direction of Dr. Enoch C. Dow. He attended several courses of lectures at the Medical Department of Bowdoin College, and was graduated from the same in the class of 1846. During the period of his professional study he was engaged more or less in school teaching in Tuftonborough and adjoining towns. He located for the practice of medicine in Gilmanton Centre in 1847, where he remained one year, he then removed to Milton, N. H., where he remained seventeen years and was at Tuftonborough nineteen years, when he removed to Kittery, Me., where he resided until his death, which occurred March 11, 1889.

Doctor Palmer's military service commenced as a contract surgeon, December 14, 1863, when he was commissioned and assigned to the Department of the Gulf. He arrived in New Orleans, December 29, 1863, and reported for duty to Medical Director Robert K. Smith of Philadelphia, at Port Hudson, La., January 3, 1864. He was immediately assigned as assistant surgeon of the Sixth Regiment, Corps d'Afrique, and also had charge, as medical officer, of the Second Vermont Battery, ninety-four men. At that time the surgeon in charge of the Sixth Colored Regiment was Dr. William G. David of Lyons, N. Y., a New Hampshire man by birth, his father then living in Amherst. March 20, 1864, Doctor Palmer was appointed acting surgeon of the Eighteenth Colored Regiment, in addition to his other duties. About April 1, 1864, he was re-

lieved of his duties with the Sixth and Eighteenth regiments, and also of the Second Vermont Battery, and ordered to take charge as surgeon of the Ninth Regiment, United States Colored Troops. He acted in this capacity until May 21, 1864, when he was commissioned as surgeon of the Eighty-first Regiment, United States Colored Infantry. He was surgeon of this regiment from this time until he was discharged, November 24, 1864.

Surgeon Palmer was a representative to the New Hampshire legislature from Milton in 1859 and 1860, and postmaster at Tuftonborough from 1875 to 1884. Early in his professional life he had charge of an epidemic of smallpox in Lebanon, Me., and was eminently successful in stamping it out; he also had a large experience in an epidemic of scarlet fever in Tuftonborough, Moultonborough and Wolfeborough, in 1868 and 1869.

Married, March 14, 1847, Anna Durgin of Gilmanton, N. H.

Three children: Emma F., Charles H. and Frank A. Palmer.

ISAIAH LOVELL PICKARD, M. D.

Surgeon Pickard was the sixth of a family of ten children of Daniel and Susan (Harvey) Pickard, and was born in Canterbury, March 6, 1831. He received his preliminary education in his native town and was graduated M. D. from the Medical Department of Bowdoin College, Maine, in 1863. He was immediately commissioned assistant surgeon of the First Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, commanded by Col. N. B. Laughlin, and served until the regiment was mustered out of the service May 28, 1864. He was then commissioned surgeon of the One Hundred and Fifteenth United States Infantry, colored, August 2, 1864, and served with this regiment until his death, which occurred at Indianola, Tex., July 19, 1865.

JOHN MILTON RAND, M. D.

Newark, N. J.

RAND, JOHN M. F. and S.; 29 Conn. Inf. (Colored); res. Milford; app. Asst. Surg. Jan. 14, '64; must. in Feb. 3, '64, for 3 yrs.; must. out Oct. 24, '65. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 1072.)

JOHN MILTON RAND, b. 1 Dec., 1834, Lyndeborough, N. H. Asst. Surg. 29th Conn. Vol. Inf., 1864-'65. Physician, 10 Green St., Newark, N. J. (*Dartmouth Catalogue*.)

Surgeon Rand was born in Lyndeborough, N. H., and was the son of John and Fanny D. (Symonds) Rand. His preliminary education was received in the common schools and at Francestown Academy, New Hampshire. His professional education commenced in 1855, under the direction of the late Prof. Albert Smith of Peterborough. He attended three courses of medical lectures at Dartmouth Medical College, and was graduated from the same in the class of 1859. He commenced the practice of medicine in Bennington, N. H., afterwards in New Ipswich, N. H., and Warren, R. I.; also for a time in Valparaiso, Chile, S. A.

He was appointed assistant surgeon of the Twenty-ninth Connecticut Volunteers (U. S. C. T.), January 14, 1864, and mustered out, by reason of the close of the war, October 24, 1865. During this time he served as executive officer of the field hospital of the Tenth Army Corps, and was made a full surgeon by General Butler's order, but not mustered, as he preferred to remain with the field hospital.

He was located at Newark, N. J., and was the senior surgeon of the Hospital for Women and Children; also surgeon to various insurance companies. He was an Odd Fellow; a member of the Order of Knights of Pythias, and of the Garfield Post of the Grand Army.

Married, in 1858, Miss Orlin A. Wilson.

No children.

Died December 18, 1905, at Newark, N. J.

HERMON JOSEPH SMITH, M. D.

Lowell, Mass.

SMITH, HERMAN J. F. and S.; 5 Cav.; b. New Hampshire; age 27; cred. Dover; app. Asst. Surg. Aug. 9, '64; must. in Oct. 17, '64, to date Oct. 8, '64; must. out Mar. 16, '66. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 1024.)

Surgeon Smith was born in Dover, N. H., November 15, 1836, and was the son of Joseph Haven and Meribah Smith, a grandson of John Smith of New Hampshire. His father, Joseph Haven Smith, was an active member of the profession in Dover, a fellow of the New Hampshire Medical Society, and its president in 1849. Was inspector of drugs in Boston Custom House under President Pierce's administration, and soon after removed to Lowell. His early education was received in the common and high schools of Dover, fitting for college at Gilmanton Academy, and received the degree of A. B. from Tuft's College in 1858. Commenced the study of medicine with Dr. William McCollom of Woodstock, Vt., and attended medical lectures at Harvard and Dartmouth Medical Colleges, and at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, taking three courses of lectures, and was graduated from the Medical Department of Dartmouth College in the class of 1867.

While a student in medicine he passed the necessary examinations and was appointed assistant surgeon August 9, 1864, and assigned to duty in the Fifth Cavalry, United States Colored Troops, and was mustered out March 16, 1866. Subsequently he completed his course in medicine, and was graduated from Dartmouth. After graduation he was located in New York City for five years, a portion of the time being visiting physician to the Northwestern Dispensary. Since that time he has been in Lowell, Mass., where his ability has been recognized in being elected city physician, superintendent of the Lowell Hospital, member of the present staffs of Lowell and Lowell General Hospitals, and president of the United States examining board for pensions, member of the school committee, etc. Belongs to several Masonic lodges, Oberlin

Lodge of Odd Fellows, Grand Army and Loyal Legion of Massachusetts.

Married, in 1865, Isabelle S. Anderson of Woodstock, Vt.

Children, three: Carroll Haven, Forster Hanson, Reginald Forster Smith.

CHARLES CLINTON TOPLIFF, M. D.

Late of Penacook, N. H.

TOPLIFF, CHARLES CLINTON. 19 Inf.; b. Hanover; age 25; app. Asst. Surg. Dec., '63; disch. Nov., '64. Died Apr. 30, '81, Manchester. (Record, *Ayling's Register*. 1895, p. 1025.)

Surgeon Topliff was born in Hanover, July 22, 1835, and was the son of Abijah and Susan (Miller) Topliff, and a grandson of Calvin Topliff. He received his preliminary education in the common schools of Hanover and at Thetford Academy, Vermont. He commenced his professional studies in Lyme, N. H., in 1855, under the direction of Abram O. Dickey, M. D., of Lyme, and Dixi Crosby, M. D., of Hanover. He attended three courses of lectures at Dartmouth Medical College, and was graduated M. D. in the class of 1859; was located for the practice of medicine in Lunenburg, Mass., from 1859 to 1861, and afterwards in Penacook, N. H.

He was appointed assistant surgeon of the Nineteenth Regiment, United States Colored Troops, in December, 1863, and resigned on account of ill health in November, 1864, and returned to Penacook, where he resumed the practice of medicine, but on account of his health was unable to do but little of the duty of the profession, consequently he entered the drug business. He built up a good trade and did quite a large professional office business in connection with the same.

Married Mahala J. Carter of Hanover.

No children.

Doctor Topliff died April 30, 1881, in Manchester, N. H.

DANIEL E. WELLS, M. D.

Late of Hill, N. H.

WELLS, DANIEL E. F. and S.; 109 Inf.; b. Woodstock; age 35; res. Franconia; app. Asst. Surg. Aug. 17, '64; must. in Oct. 23, '64, to date Oct. 6, '64; resigned May 2, '65. Died Dec. 30, '79, Hill. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 1025.)

Doctor Wells died in Hill, N. H., in 1879; from an obituary notice by his friend and counsellor, Dr. Hadley B. Fowler, formerly of the Twelfth New Hampshire, we learn the following facts, which are copied from the Transactions of the New Hampshire Medical Society:

“Daniel E. Wells, a descendant of a New Hampshire yeoman, was born in Woodstock, N. H., October 21, 1829. He received an academic education at Royalton, Vt., and Boston, Mass. At the age of nineteen he commenced the study of medicine under the direction of Drs. Joseph Dennison and Daniel Rix of Royalton, Vt. He attended two courses of medical lectures at Woodstock, Vt., from which college he received a diploma in 1851. For a year after receiving his degree he rode with one of his preceptors, acquiring the practical part of his medical education so much needed by a book-worn student.

“In 1852 he was joined in marriage to the esteemed lady who, with an only daughter and an adopted son, survives him. Soon after he commenced practicing in North Danville, N. H., where he remained until 1857, at which time he moved to Franconia.

“In 1864 he was commissioned assistant surgeon of the One Hundred and Ninth United States Colored Troops, and assigned to duty at Point of Rocks Hospital, Virginia, where he was stationed until he received leave of absence, and subsequently an honorable discharge on account of sickness.

“In choosing the practice of medicine for his life work, he undertook a task which time showed his constitution could not support, and in 1870 we find him in impaired health, with joints disfigured by chronic rheumatism, leaving his many friends in Franconia and beginning the more quiet life of a

druggist in Hardwick, Vt., from which place he moved to Bristol, N. H., in 1873. There he remained as an apothecary one year, and then began practicing in Alexandria. In 1876 he moved to Bethlehem, N. H., where he practiced three years. In 1879, we find him opening an office in Hill, N. H., where, on the approach of winter, he gradually sank from the combined effects of rheumatism and Bright's disease, dying on the thirtieth day of December, 1879.

"Doctor Wells began life almost in the shadow of the Franconia branch of the White Hills, on whose stony face the Creator's sign hangs out, informing all who gaze at the grand old profile that men are made here; and well was the Great Architect's design fulfilled in him, for a more dutiful son, Christian neighbor, kind parent, or sympathizing physician, one rarely meets.

"He was a prominent Mason, an earnest worker in the church, and his smiling face will be long remembered by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance."

HENRY W. WILLOUGHBY, M. D.

Late of Hollis, N. H.

WILLOUGHBY, HENRY W. F. and S.; 1 Inf.; b. Hollis; age 47; res. Hollis; app. Asst. Surg. Sept. 2, '63; must. in Oct. 1, '63; disch. disab. Aug. 16, '64. Died Mar. 8, '91, Hollis. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 1026.)

Surgeon Willoughby was the son of Washington and Lucy (Saunderson) Willoughby, and was born in Hollis, December 21, 1816. His preliminary education was received in Nashua high school, and prepared for college at the East Pepperell, Mass., academy, and entered Amherst College, where he remained for two years. He then commenced the study of medicine with Doctor Marshall of Mason, N. H., and continued the same with Doctor Ashley in southern Georgia. This was about 1840, at which time he was teaching school to obtain money to finish his education. For a little time he was con-

nected with the Union Theological Seminary of New York City, but a throat trouble developed, preventing him from pursuing that course any further. Partially on account of his health he went South and became a tutor in the family of Doctor Ashley and continued his medical studies under his direction. He attended two courses of medical lectures at Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, and was graduated from the same in the class of 1853; commenced the practice of his profession in Nashua, and removed to Hollis in 1854, where he remained until his death, March 8, 1891.

He was appointed assistant surgeon of the First Infantry, United States Colored Troops, September 2, 1863, and his service was along the coast of Virginia and North Carolina, being stationed at Portsmouth, Va., where he had considerable experience with the smallpox epidemic. He then went up the James river and was for some weeks at a fort on the James river, and was in the first battle of Petersburg, where he became disabled from disease, from which he never fully recovered, and died in Hollis, as above stated.

He was a fine classical scholar, was fluent in German and French, and had a good knowledge of the Latin, Greek and Hebrew languages.

Married, June 29, 1857, at Dracut, Mass., Lucelia Abbott.
No children.

ALEXANDER MAXWELL WINN, M. D.

Surgeon Winn was born in Wells, Me., January 8, 1820, received an academic education at Elliot Academy and Maine Wesleyan Seminary. He then took up the study of medicine, taking two courses of lectures at Brunswick, Me., and one at Hanover, N. H., and was graduated from the Medical Department of Dartmouth College in the class of 1846.

Doctor Winn commenced practice at New Durham, N. H., about 1847. He afterwards removed to Newfield, Me., in 1849, and from there to Farmington, N. H., in 1856, where he

remained until 1864, when he was commissioned assistant surgeon of the One Hundred and Eighteenth United States Colored Troops, and was ordered in charge of the hospital at Point of Rocks, Va., after which he joined his regiment at Brownsville, Tex., when he was ordered to Brazos, as surgeon in charge of the hospital, where he remained until his final discharge at the close of the war in April, 1866.

After returning to his home in Farmington, he removed to Manchester, N. H., where he resided until about 1874, when he was commissioned surgeon of the National Soldiers' Home at Togus, near Augusta, Me., where he remained until April, 1878, when he resigned and resumed the practice of his profession in China, Me. Dr. Winn died at China, Me., January 5, 1879.

Marricd, Maria D. Hayes of Alton, N. H.

Children: One son, Dr. Eri H. Winn, who is also a graduate of Dartmouth, of the class of 1877.

JAMES MUNROE WHITAKER, M. D.

Late of Charlestown, N. H.

Surgeon Whitaker was born in Atkinson, N. H., April 21, 1831, and was the son of James Benton and Roxana (Saunders) Whitaker. His preliminary education was received in the common schools of New Hampshire and at Atkinson Academy. He received the degree of A. B. from Dartmouth Medical College in 1861, and of A. M. from the same institution in 1864. He read medicine under the direction of Prof. Dixi Crosby of Hanover, and attended lectures at the Medical Department of Dartmouth College; was graduated from the same in the class of 1864.

He entered the service of the United States as assistant surgeon of the Seventieth Regiment, United States Colored Infantry, in 1863, remaining with the same until 1865. He was resident physician at Tewksbury, Mass., almshouse one year, and removed to Santa Barbara, Cal., where he resided nearly

two years and then located in Charlestown, N. H., where he resided until his decease, which occurred June 30, 1896.

Surgeon Whitaker took great interest in educational matters; was superintendent of schools in Charlestown for many years.

A member of the New Hampshire Medical Society, was commander of Lincoln Post, twenty-eight, Grand Army of the Republic, deacon of the Congregational Church of Charlestown. Was a contributor to medical journals and took great interest in sanitary and pathological work; had charge of the small-pox epidemic at Charlestown, and did considerable surgical work for the Sullivan County Railroad.

Was never married.

UNITED STATES NAVY.

“The records of New Hampshire men who served in the United States Navy were necessarily obtained from the navy department, the state having no records or rolls of appointments or enlistments in the navy, and the following register is compiled, largely, from material furnished by Mr. Edmund A. Roderick, a volunteer naval officer during the war, now a clerk in the department, whose long service and familiarity with the records, as well as his experience in preparing similar registers for other states, should be assurance of the correctness and completeness of this work, for which he was especially engaged.

“The offices of the third and fourth auditors were consulted when the final disposition of men was not shown by the records of the navy department, and, when possible, the residence at enlistment, and the last known post-office address, or date and place of death—if deceased since the war—have been added by this office.

“In many cases, the town, city or state to which men were credited, is not shown by the records of the navy department, and, unfortunately, the place of residence of enlisted men at time of enlistment is not shown at all; consequently this register may give the records of some men who were born in New Hampshire but had become residents of other states, and may not give the records of some who were born in other states but had acquired a residence in New Hampshire.

“So far as they can be obtained, the records are given of all men credited to New Hampshire, who served during the war; all men born in New Hampshire and not credited to other states; all men not credited to other states, who enlisted at Portsmouth between April 19, 1861, and May 1, 1865; all officers, regular and volunteer, who were born in or appointed

from New Hampshire; and all regular officers who reported New Hampshire as their residence." (*Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 1098.)

The above abstract from General Ayling's *Register* shows the difficulties of obtaining the data necessary to compile the biographical sketches of many of the surgical staff connected with the navy. New Hampshire was fortunate in the character of the medical officers who entered the navy. One of her sons, Dr. John Mills Brown, soon after the war closed, became surgeon general, U. S. N., the highest official position that can be bestowed upon the profession in that department of the United States government.

The compiler is under many obligations to the friends of this department of our service. There is no lack of loyalty on the part of New Hampshire citizens. The trouble has been that individuals were only credited to the state, and family names are perplexing. The same family name may, and often does, appear in several towns in different parts of the state.

JEFFREY T. ADAMS, M. D.

Late of Claremont, N. H.

ADAMS, JEFFREY T. Volunteer officer; b. Boston, Mass.; age 30; res. Claremont; app. Acting Asst. Surg. Nov. 30, '61; appointment revoked July 26, '62; no record of service performed. Died June 17, '65, Claremont. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 1096.)

Surgeon Adams was born in Boston, Mass., June 14, 1831, and was the son of Joseph T. and Susan Peirce (Jarvis) Adams; a grandson of Joseph Adams. His preliminary education was received in the common schools and he was fitted for college by Rev. Mr. Hildreth of Derry, N. H. He entered Harvard at the age of fifteen but was compelled to leave college on account of his health. He commenced his professional education with the late Dr. Samuel G. Jarvis of Claremont, N. H., continuing the same with a medical course at Castleton Medical College, Vermont, and was graduated M. D. in 1857. On account of his health he went to Minnesota to practice

medicine and was appointed physician to the Sioux Indian Reservation by Governor Sibley of Minnesota. His health failing, he returned to Claremont and began to practice medicine with his uncle and preceptor, Dr. Samuel G. Jarvis.

November 30, 1861, he was appointed acting assistant surgeon, United States Navy, and served on the United States bark "Pursuit," East Gulf Blockading Squadron. On April 4, 1862, he volunteered as a member of the boarding party from that vessel, which captured the Confederate blockade-runner "Florida," loaded with cotton, in St. Andrew's bay, Fla. The same day this boarding party captured the sloop "Lafayette," also loaded with cotton. Later in April, 1862, his health again failing from the same cause, consumption, he was condemned by medical examiners and sent home on three months' sick leave. His health not warranting further duty, his appointment was revoked July 26, 1862. His health was never fully recovered, but, with characteristic patriotism and energy, he again offered his services and was appointed acting assistant surgeon at the United States Hospital at Brattleboro, Vt., June 4, 1864. He served until December 10, 1864, when his old malady forced him to return to his home at Claremont, where he died June 17, 1865.

(The above was obtained from the official records at Washington by Andrew Dunlap, Commander United States Navy, who married a sister of Jeffrey T. Adams.)

The above record of services by Surgeon Adams shows that in some way an unintentional injury was done in transcribing his record of services. His appointment was revoked because he was too ill to do further service in the navy. It is possible that his patriotism and enthusiasm overbalanced his judgment in volunteering on duties that would not be expected of a medical officer, yet there can be no doubt but what he was very popular with his men, honorable and upright with everybody; that he laid his life upon the altar of Liberty and Freedom for his country, and thereby has left a record of an honorable and able man.

JOSEPH GERRISH AYERS, M. D.

Canterbury, N. H.

(15 N. H. V.)

AYERS, JOSEPH G. Co. G.; b. Canterbury; age 22; res. Northfield; enl. Oct. 11, '62, as Priv.; app. 2 Lt. Nov. 3, '62; must. in to date Oct. 11, '62, as 2 Lt.; app. 1 Lt. March 1, '63; must. out Aug. 13, '63. P. O. ad., Washington, D. C. See U. S. Navy. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 738.)

(U. S. Navy.)

AYERS, JOSEPH G. Volunteer officer; b. Canterbury; age 24; res. Northfield; app. Acting Asst. Surg. Dec. 17, '64; disch. Sept. 24, '66; app. Asst. Surg. in the regular navy Oct. 18, '66; Passed Asst. Surg. Oct. 12, '69; Surg. Jan. 7, '78; still in the service. P. O. ad., Washington, D. C. See 15 N. H. V. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 1098.)

Surgeon Ayers was born in Canterbury, November 3, 1839, and was the son of Charles Haines and Almira Samantha (Gerrish) Ayers; grandson of Jonathan Ayers. He received his preliminary education in the common schools and was a graduate of the New Hampton Seminary at New Hampton, N. H. He commenced his professional studies in 1861, in Concord, N. H., with Charles P. Gage, M. D. He attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York and the University of Vermont, and was graduated from the latter in 1864. His service in the army commenced the eleventh of October, 1862, he at this time being second, and afterwards first, lieutenant in Co. G, Fifteenth New Hampshire Volunteers, where he remained until August 13, 1863. He was appointed acting assistant surgeon of the United States Army and was stationed at the United States Army Hospital, Portsmouth Grove, R. I., from June 28 to October 27, 1864. He then received a commission as assistant surgeon in the United States Navy, December 17, 1864, and served until September 24, 1866, and has passed through all the grades in the surgical service in the United States Navy to his present grade of medical inspector. He was fleet surgeon of the Asiatic Squadron in 1895-'97. He has written various papers, including sanitary reports published in the yearly reports of the surgeon-general's office.

Report on Cundurango to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, partially embodied in the publication of that bureau in 1873, from facts obtained by Surgeon Ayers during a visit into the interior of Ecuador, by order of the navy department.

Married, July 11, 1884, Olinda Ann Austin.

Children, two: Joseph Gerrish and Charles Haines Ayers.

BENJAMIN F. BIGELOW, M. D.

BIGELOW, BENJAMIN F. Volunteer officer: b. Massachusetts; res. New Hampshire; app. Acting Asst. Surg. Dec. 12, '63; served on U. S. S. "Albatross" and "Nyack"; resigned May 5, '65. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 1101.)

"PETERBOROUGH, N. H., July 3, 1899.

"*Granville P. Conn, Medical Director, G. A. R.:*

"*Dear Comrade:*—In looking over the journal of the last department encampment, I see that you ask for information in regard to Benj. F. Bigelow, acting assistant surgeon in the navy.

"After he resigned he went to Claypool, Ind., and died there in June, 1879.

"Hoping this information may be of service to you, I am yours in F., C. & L.,

"JOHN F. D'ORSAY,
"Adjutant."

GEORGE HOLMES BIXBY, M. D.

Late of Boston, Mass.

BIXBY, GEORGE HOLMES. Volunteer officer; b. Surinam, South America; age 25; res. Francestown; app. Asst. Surg. June 1, '62; served on U. S. S. "Red River"; resigned and disch. June 24, '65. P. O. ad., Francestown. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 1101.)

Surgeon Bixby was born in Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, South America, the second day of November, 1837, and was the son of Levi and Mary A. (Lobata) Bixby, and a grandson of

Thomas Bixby, a lieutenant in the Army of the Revolution and a lifelong resident of Francestown. The Bixby family for many years occupied a very influential position in the town of Francestown, and Surgeon Bixby's father resided for a considerable period at Surinam, Dutch Guiana, South America, where for several years he occupied the position of United States consul for that country.

Surgeon Bixby came to Francestown in early life, received his preliminary education in the district schools of that town and at Francestown Academy, and was for two years at Williams College, Massachusetts. His professional education was received at the Vermont Medical College at Woodstock, Vt., at the Harvard Medical School, and, finally, at the Medical Department of Dartmouth College, where he was graduated M. D. in the class of 1858. He immediately visited Europe for a post-graduate course and was in Vienna at the commencement of the Rebellion. His patriotism and love of country prompted him to return to the United States and he reached Boston in January, 1862.

The History of Francestown says of him: "Learning that there was great destitution and suffering with the army in the Mississippi valley and that the Western Sanitary Commission were in great need of medical assistance, he offered his services to this commission at St. Louis, and was assigned to the river steamer "Empress." At the end of two months, the sanitary condition of that section was so much improved that he accepted an appointment as acting assistant surgeon in the navy and was assigned to the "Red Rover," and reported the sixth of June, 1862, at Memphis, Tenn., where his boat received the sick and wounded resulting from the engagements at Island No. 10, Fort Pillow and Fort Hindman. He was at Vicksburg at its surrender in June, 1863, and served with the Mississippi Squadron until the twenty-fifth of November, 1865, when he resigned and was discharged."

After special service in the cholera epidemic at St. Louis in 1866, he spent the year of 1867 in completing gynecological studies in Paris and Vienna. Returning in 1868, he was lo-

ated in the practice of his profession in Boston, being afterward associated with Dr. Horatio R. Storer, now of Newport, R. I., with whom he was one of the founders of the "Journal of the Gynecological Society of Boston." He served as gynecological physician to the City Hospital, St. Elizabeth and the Carney hospitals.

Among his special publications are:

"Surgical Reminiscences of the War." (Nos. 1 and 2.)

"A Successful Case of Ovariectomy." (1872.)

"A new instrument for the ready and effective use of the double current at the treatment of suppurating cavities and pelvic drainage." (1875.)

"Cases of Cystic Tumors of the Abdomen and Pelvis." (1876.)

"A Case of Hystero-Neurosis." (1881.)

"Solid Tumors of Both Ovaries." (1882.)

"Two Successful Cases of Ovariectomy." (1882.)

"The Histories of Six Cases of Ovariectomy." (*New York Medical Journal*, July 12, 1884.)

He was a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, the Boston Obstetrical Society and the American Medical Association.

Surgeon Bixby was for a considerable period a confirmed invalid, obliging him to retire from active duties, due in large measure to exposure and untiring service on the "Red Rover" and subsequent unselfish devotion to his profession. Patriotism and benevolence were conspicuous traits of his character. He resided in Boston during the winter season and removed to his country home in Frankestown for the summer.

Married Annie H. Dana of Boston, Mass., November 14, 1877.

One child, Mary Alison, was born in Boston the third of November, 1878.

Dr. Bixby died at his home in Boston, Mass., February 27, 1901.

JOHN BLACKMER, M. D.

Late of Springfield, Mass.

BLACKMER, JOHN. Volunteer officer; b. Massachusetts; res. New Hampshire; app. Acting Asst. Surg. Dec. 4, '63; resigned Sept. 23, '64; re-app. Nov. 14, '64; served on U. S. S. "Pursuit" and "Montgomery"; disch. Aug. 16, '65. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 1101.)

Dr. Blackmer, although a native of Massachusetts, entered the service from Effingham, N. H., and after his service in the army and navy returned to Sandwich, N. H., where he remained for nine years. Therefore he should be mentioned in the Medical and Surgical History of New Hampshire.

Surgeon Blackmer was born in South Plymouth, Mass., July 18, 1828, and was the son of John and Esther (Bartlett) Blackmer. His family was of English descent and his grandfather, John Blackmer, was a highly respected citizen and a deacon in the Congregational Church.

Surgeon Blackmer received his preliminary education in the common schools of the old town of Plymouth and he was fitted for college at Phillips Academy at Andover, Mass., and took a partial course at Brown's University. His professional education commenced with Dr. Aaron Cornish of Falmouth, Mass., and was continued with Dr. Luke Miller of Troy, N. H. He attended lectures at the Medical Department of Harvard University and was graduated from the same in 1854. He first located in Effingham, Carroll county, N. H., where he took a prominent position as a citizen of the town. He became superintendent of the public schools and a member of the county and state medical societies. In 1871 Dr. Blackmer delivered the annual oration before the New Hampshire Medical Society. He afterwards was assistant physician at the Asylum for the Insane at Augusta, Me., and for a short time at the McLean Asylum in Somerville, Mass. In September, 1862, he was appointed assistant surgeon of the Forty-Seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, and was assigned to duty at Boxford, Mass., to examine recruits until the regiment was ready for service. Before leaving the state, he was promoted to

surgeon of the Forty-Seventh Volunteers and the regiment was ordered to Ship island, La., and afterwards to New Orleans. Though suffering in health, he remained with the regiment until it reached Cleveland, Ohio, where he was mustered out of the service. He then received an appointment as acting assistant surgeon in the navy and joined Admiral Bailey's fleet at Key West. He served first on the bark "Pursuit," which was blockading St. Joseph's bay on the west of the Florida coast. He was afterwards ordered to the steamer "Montgomery" of the Atlantic Squadron and was on duty in the battles about Fort Fisher. He served under Gen. B. F. Butler and also General Terry. In the last battle at Fort Fisher, Surgeon Blackmer was reported killed, it being a case of mistaken identity, and it was said that the Boston and New York papers had his obituary ready for press when he was heard from. The rumor of his death did not reach Surgeon Blackmer until he received an order to send his own body to his friends in the North.

He remained on the "Montgomery" until given a leave of absence, which was extended to sixty days, at the end of which the department accepted Surgeon Blackmer's resignation.

During his leave of absence he came to Concord, N. H., and took charge of the Asylum for the Insane of the State of New Hampshire, now the State Hospital, while its superintendent, Dr. J. P. Baneroff, visited Europe. That Dr. Blackmer's services were appreciated is shown by the following, taken from Dr. Baneroff's report, published May 1, 1866:

"During the unusual absence, which your kindness enabled me to enjoy, the affairs of the asylum were ably and faithfully administered by Dr. John Blackmer, temporary superintendent, who has my cordial thanks."

Dr. Blackmer resumed general practice at Sandwich, N. H., where he remained until 1874, when he returned to Princetown, Mass., and in 1877 removed to Springfield, taking the place of Dr. N. L. Buck, who removed to California about that time.

While a resident of New Hampshire he was one of a few enthusiastic believers in prohibition and assisted in organizing that party in 1867. He was for several years chairman of its state committee, editor of the *Prohibition Herald* and for three years its candidate for governor. In Massachusetts he became closely identified with the cause of temperance, taking an important part in every gubernatorial campaign, and was frequently a candidate for office. While residing in Springfield, he was a candidate for the offices of mayor, senator, congressman, lieutenant-governor and governor. The enthusiasm and zeal of Dr. Blackmer in the cause of temperance is seldom, if ever, equaled, yet he was consistent in his work and received the respect of his fellow-citizens, whether they were active workers in the cause or not.

He was a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society, of the Grand Army of the Republic and of various temperance organizations. He was an active member of the North Congregational Church of Springfield, editor of a religious and temperance monthly magazine, and had contributed many articles to newspapers, journals and monthly magazines.

He died at his home in Springfield, Mass., April 15, 1895.

Married, October 22, 1863, Ellen S. Dearborn of Effingham, N. H.

Two children: Helen, now the wife of Dr. George Poole, practicing physician and director of the Young Men's Christian Association in New York; and John Allen Blackmer of the *New York Herald*.

JOHN H. BLODGETT, M. D.

(U. S. Navy.)

BLODGETT, JOHN H. Volunteer officer; b. Peterborough; res. New Hampshire; app. Acting Asst. Surg. Sept. 10, '64; served on U. S. S. "Morse"; disch. Sept. 5, '65. See Dartmouth Cav. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 1101.)

(Dartmouth Cav.)

BLODGETT, JOHN H. Dartmouth Cavalry; b. Peterborough; age 19; res. Concord; enl. June 12, '62; must. in June 24, '62, as Priv.;

capt'd. Aug. 19, '62, near Winchester, Va.; must. out Oct. 2, '62. Died Dec. 23, '82, Salisbury, Conn. See U. S. Navy. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 1093.)

IRA WILSON BRAGG, M. D.

Late of Croydon, N. H.

BRAGG, IRA W. Regular officer; b. New Hampshire; res. Massachusetts; app. Asst. Surg. Sept. 2, '61; served on U. S. S. "San Jacinto" and "Katahdin." Died Oct. 21, '64, in hospital, New Orleans, La. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 1102.)

Surgeon Bragg was born in Croydon, N. H., July 28, 1833, and was a son of Ira and Mercy (Clement) Bragg; a grandson of Nathaniel Bragg. His preliminary education was received in the common schools in Sullivan county and he fitted for college at Kimball Union Academy at Meriden. His professional education was commenced in 1856 with Dr. Marshall Perkins of Marlow, N. H., late surgeon of the Fourteenth New Hampshire Regiment. He attended lectures at the Medical Department of Dartmouth College, also at the Medical Department of Harvard, and was graduated M. D. from the latter in 1859. After spending a year in the Marine Hospital in Chelsea, he visited Europe and passed several months in the hospitals of Liverpool and London, endeavoring to still further perfect himself for his profession. Upon his return from England he located for the practice of his profession in Chelsea, Mass., and was appointed assistant surgeon in the navy from that city.

He was assigned to duty on the "Minnesota" and was on board this ship at the time of its severe engagement with the rebel ironclad "Merrimac," when the "Cumberland" was sunk and the "Monitor" made her first appearance at Hampton Roads and saved a remnant of the United States Navy in that port. He was afterwards transferred to the "San Jacinto," which was the flagship of the East Gulf Blockading Squadron, and was on board this vessel during her pursuit of the "Alabama" among the West Indies and at South America. Afterwards he was ordered to the West Gulf Blockading

Squadron and thence to the Naval Hospital at New Orleans, where he died of yellow fever the twenty-first of October, 1864, worn down by excessive labor and anxiety for the sick.

His biographer says of him: "In few men were more happily combined rare merit and graceful modesty."

He was unmarried.

GEORGE FRANKLIN BRICKETT, M. D.

Late of Lawrence, Mass.

BRICKETT, GEORGE T. Volunteer officer; b. New Hampshire; age 30; res. Manchester; app. Acting Asst. Surg. Jan. 19, '65; served on U. S. S. "Ohio" and South Atlantic Squadron; resigned Jan. 1, '66. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 1102.)

Surgeon Brickett was the son of James Kent and Charlotte M. (Hosmer) Brickett and was born in Concord, N. H., July 17, 1835. (The record of the Adjutant-General's office gives the name as George T. Brickett, which is evidently a misprint, as the other part of his service corresponds with that of his family record.) He received his preliminary education in the public schools of that part of Concord now called Penacook, and commenced his professional education in 1854 with Dr. Stephen M. Emery of the same place. He continued his professional education by attending lectures at Hanover and was graduated M. D. from the Medical Department of Dartmouth College in the class of 1858.

He commenced the practice of medicine in Alexandria; remaining there but a short time, he removed to Antrim; afterwards removed to Manchester, where he was residing at the time of his appointment. Upon the completion of his service in the United States Navy, Dr. Brickett located in Lawrence, Mass. While residing in New Hampshire, became a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society.

Surgeon Brickett was appointed acting assistant surgeon of the navy January 19, 1865, served in the South Atlantic Squadron and on the United States ship "Ohio," and resigned January 1, 1866.

Married Martha Abbie Wadleigh of Meredith, N. H. One child was born March 5, 1860, and died in Clinton, Ia., December 28, 1884. He married, second, Ella Frances True of Amesbury, Mass., March 4, 1868.

Dr. Brickett died in Lawrence, Mass., April 9, 1873, and his widow now resides in Los Angeles, Cal.

GEORGE ADAMS BRIGHT, M. D.

Late of Washington, D. C.

BRIGHT, GEORGE A. Regular officer; b. Bangor, Me.; age 24; res. Concord; app. Acting Asst. Surg. May 16, '61; Asst. Surg. Aug. 8, '64; Passed Asst. Surg. Dec. 31, '67; Surg. Sept. 12, '74; Medical Inspector, May 11, '93; served on U. S. S. "Massachusetts." P. O. ad., Washington, D. C. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 1103.)

Surgeon Bright was born in Bangor, Me., and was the son of John and Anne Elizabeth (Mason) Bright. He was educated in the public schools at Bangor, Me., and one year at Bowdoin College. He commenced the study of medicine in 1857 with Drs. John and William Mason as medical preceptors. He attended three courses of medical lectures at Harvard Medical College and was graduated from the same in 1860. He immediately commenced the practice of medicine in Concord, N. H., where he remained for one year and entered the United States Navy the sixteenth of May, 1861. He has been through all the ordinary routine details of naval service afloat and ashore and now holds the title of medical director of the United States Navy in charge of the Naval Hospital at Washington. He is a member of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

In 1861 Dr. Bright was a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society.

Married Mary C. Gale, October 7, 1880, at Winchester, Mass.

Children: George A. Bright, Jr., and Mary Bright.

The New York Medical Journal of March 25, 1905, has the following obituary notice:

“MEDICAL DIRECTOR GEORGE A. BRIGHT OF THE NAVY.

“Dr. Bright, who died in Washington last week, was a native of the state of Maine. He graduated from the medical school of Harvard University, served on the house staff of the Massachusetts General Hospital, and began private practice in Concord, New Hampshire. In a few months the civil war broke out and he entered the navy as an acting assistant surgeon. At the close of the war he joined the regular medical corps of the navy and, rising by the usual course of promotion, reached the rank of medical director. Not long ago he was retired with the rank of rear admiral.

“He was a man of engaging personality and his career in the navy was long and creditable.”

Died in Washington, D. C., March 12, 1905.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR JOHN MILLS BROWNE, U. S. N.

By Medical Director Albert L. Gihon, U. S. N.

BROWNE, JOHN MILLS. Regular officer; b. Hinsdale; age 21; res. Hinsdale; app. Asst. Surg. March 26, '53; Passed Asst. Surg. May 12, '58; Surg. June 19, '61; Medical Inspector Dec. 1, '71; Medical Director Oct. 6, '78; Surg. Gen. April 2, '88; served on U. S. S. “Kearsarge”; retired May 10, '93. P. O. ad., Washington, D. C. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 1104.)

Medical Director John Mills Browne was born in Hinsdale, N. H., May 10, 1831, graduated at the Medical Department of Harvard University in March, 1852, and was appointed assistant surgeon in the navy of the United States from New Hampshire, March 26, 1853. His family were among the original founders of Watertown, Mass., coming thither from Stamford, England.

His first duty was on board the United States storeship “Warren,” Lieutenant-Commanding Fabius Stanley, at Sausalito, opposite San Francisco. The naval station at Mare island was just then in contemplation and Commander Farragut had been sent out, to get the plans under way, as the first

commandant. He was obliged to live on board the "Warren" until some sort of quarters could be provided on shore. Dr. Browne was medical officer of this naval establishment until May, 1855, a character and critical period in the settlement of California. Dr. Browne was next ordered to the United States steamer "Active," which was engaged in the survey of the coast and harbors of California, Oregon and Washington Territories, and in the winter of 1855-'56 (with the "Massachusetts" and "Decatur") in the Indian War in Puget Sound. In the summer of 1857 the "Active" was engaged, with Her Majesty's ship "Satellite," in settling the northwest boundary.

After this long tour of duty on the western coast, Dr. Browne came East; was promoted to past assistant surgeon and ordered to the "Dolphin" of the home squadron in June, 1858. She was commanded by John N. Maffit, so well known afterwards as the commander of the Confederate "Florida." In August, 1858, the "Dolphin" captured the brig "Echo" off Cape Verde, Cuba, with over three hundred African slaves on board. The prize was sent to Charleston, S. C., and the negroes were taken to Liberia on board the "Niagara."

When the Paraguay expedition was sent out, Dr. Browne was ordered to the United States steamer "Atlanta," Capt. Daniel B. Ridgely, and detached before sailing. After short service at the United States Naval Hospital at Norfolk, he was attached to the United States sloop-of-war "Constellation," flagship of the African Squadron, which we were at that time bound by convention to keep on the west coast. During the cruise the "Constellation" captured off the Congo river the bark "Cora," with seven hundred and five slaves, who were sent to Liberia.

At one period he was stationed at ports along the Pacific coast and he published articles on the "Verrugas" and the "Oroya" fever, diseases peculiar to Peru, also on "The Hospitals and Charitable Institutions of Chile and Peru."

Dr. Browne was commissioned as surgeon June 19, 1861, and ordered to the United States steam-sloop "Kearsarge," a

ship which will always be celebrated in the annals of our navy. She was sent on special duty to the European waters in 1861, visiting all the ports of the British and continental territory, where she was likely to find the Confederate corsairs. At last, when in command of Commander Winslow, she found the "Alabama" in Cherbourg. The preparations for the engagement, which became necessary, were like those for a battle "in the lists," and when the hour sounded the champions came forth. The "Kearsarge" destroyed the "Alabama" in one hour and two minutes. Special trains came from Paris to witness the fight. The "Kearsarge" then went to Brazil to look for the "Florida," which was supposed to be about Fernando de Noronha. Disappointed in the search, she returned to the United States.

After some temporary duty Dr. Browne was, in April, 1865, ordered back to the scene of his original duty in California, where he superintended the building of the United States Naval Hospital at Mare island, and was in charge there for nearly ten years, with the exception of a cruise as fleet surgeon of the Pacific Squadron. This latter post he again filled, after he had been made medical inspector in the regular course of promotion. He was commissioned medical director October 6, 1878, and then came East again. During 1880-1882 he served as president of the medical examining board at Washington and was a member of the board of visitors to the United States Naval Academy in 1881. In the same year he went to London, England, as the naval representative at the International Medical Congress; was a member of the national board of health in 1883 and in charge of the United States Naval Museum of Hygiene at Washington from 1882 to 1885. During that time he also served on the Board of Naval Regulations. In 1884 Medical Director Browne was naval representative at the International Medical Congress at Copenhagen, and from 1885 to 1888 served as a member of the Naval Retiring Board. He became chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, with the title of surgeon-

general of the navy, April, 1888, and was retired in 1893, having reached the age of sixty-two years.

He was past grand master of Masons for the state of California and past commander-in-chief of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite Masons of California.

Married, November 27, 1857, Alice Key Turner, granddaughter of James Turner, ex-governor and ex-United States senator of North Carolina, and of Francis Scott Key, author of the "Star Spangled Banner."

He died at 8.30 p. m., December 7, 1894, and was interred with Masonic honors in the National Cemetery of Arlington, Va.

DANIEL COFFIN BURLEIGH, M. D.

BURLEIGH, DANIEL COFFIN. Regular officer; b. New Hampshire; res. Maine; app. Acting Asst. Surg. Jan. 11, '64; Acting Passed Asst. Surg. May 25, '66; disch. April 23, '69; app. Asst. Surg. Dec. 4, '73; Passed Asst. Surg. June 30, '79; served on U. S. S. "Unadilla" and "Tioga"; placed on retired list. Died Jan. 11, '84, Dresden, Ger. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 1105.)

Daniel Coffin Burleigh, son of Nathaniel and Deborah R. (Coffin) Burleigh, grandson of Daniel Burleigh, was born in Sanbornton, N. H., April 8, 1834. He received his education in the common schools and at Bowdoin College, from which he received the degree of A. B. in 1858, and the degree of M. D. from the Medical Department of Bowdoin College in 1869. Meantime, he taught in the high school in Brunswick, Me., one year; Hampden Academy and State Normal School, four years, as principal; also at Sanbornton, Woodman and Chapel Academies, besides serving in the United States Navy Corps from January 11, 1864, till he finished his medical studies and settled as a physician in Franklin in 1869. While a resident of Franklin, he was a member of the school committee and deacon of the Congregational Church. In December, 1874, he resumed his place as surgeon in the United States Navy and was assigned to the "Shawmut." In 1875 and 1876 he was surgeon and instructor on the St. Mary's Gov-

ernment Ship and Nautical School, lying in New York harbor.

Dr. Burleigh was a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society.

Married, Annie E. Curtis of Hampden, Me., May 17, 1865.

Children: Alice, born August 29, 1868, died September 6, 1868; Louis Curtis, born September 30, 1870, at Hampden, Me.; Lucy Winslow, born October 5, 1871, died July 4, 1882, at Vevay, Switzerland.

Surgeon Burleigh went abroad with his family in 1880 and died in Dresden, Saxony, January 10, 1884, and was buried in Vevay, Switzerland.

GEORGE H. BUTLER, M. D.

BUTLER, GEORGE H. Volunteer officer; b. Maine; res. New Hampshire; app. Acting Asst. Surg. Jan. 9, '64; Acting Passed Asst. Surg. Aug. 17, '66; served on U. S. S. "Mahaska"; disch. Nov. 12, '68. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 1108.)

HENRY MELVILLE CHASE, M. D.

Lawrence, Mass.

(Miscel. Organizations.)

CHASE, HENRY M. Co. D, 1 Vt. Inf.; b. Bristol; age 22; res. Lyme, cred. Vermont; enl. May 2, '61, for 3 mos.; must. in May 2, '61, as Priv.; must. out Aug. 15, '61. P. O. ad., Lawrence, Mass. See U. S. Navy. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 1037.)

(U. S. Navy.)

CHASE, HENRY M. Volunteer officer; b. Bristol; age 24; res. Lyme; app. Acting Asst. Surg. Dec. 18, '63; served on the U. S. S. "Honduras" and "Neptune"; disch. Sept. 26, '65. P. O. ad., Lawrence, Mass. See Miscel. Organizations. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 1108.)

Surgeon Chase was born in Bristol, N. H., June 13, 1838, and was the son of William L. and Sally (Minot) Chase, and a grandson of Moses Chase. He received his preliminary education in the common schools of Bristol and at Newbury Seminary, Newbury, Vt. He commenced his professional studies with Dr. E. V. Watkins of Newbury, Vt., in 1860,

and continued the same with Dr. Dixi Crosby at Hanover, attending three courses of lectures at Hanover, and was graduated M. D. from the Medical Department of Dartmouth College in the class of 1863. He was immediately appointed assistant surgeon in the United States Navy and served from December, 1863, to August, 1865. He was in the South Atlantic Squadron and saw considerable of the yellow fever epidemic at Key West, Fla., in 1864.

He was a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society and consulting physician of the Lawrence City Hospital.

Married, June 22, 1869, Mary Esther Hamilton of Concord, N. H.

Children, three: Mary H., Henry M., Jr., and Philip M. Chase.

He died June 15, 1903, at the age of 65 years.

JOHN HOWE CLARK.

A. B., Dartmouth College, 1857.

M. D., Harvard University, 1862.

Medical Director, U. S. Navy.

CLARK, JOHN HOWE. Regular officer; b. Greenland; age 24; res. Amherst; app. Asst. Surg. Oct. 19, '61; Surg. May 14, '67; Medical Inspector Jan. 8, '85; served in West Gulf Squadron; still in the service. P. O. ad., Washington, D. C. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 1109.)

Born in Greenland, N. H., April 16, 1837; his father, Rev. Samuel Wallace Clark, A. B., Dartmouth College, 1823, a graduate of Andover (Mass.) Theological Seminary, 1827, was born in Hancock, N. H., in 1795 and ordained in 1829 over the Congregational Church of Greenland, N. H., where he remained pastor until his death in 1847. His father was a descendant of the Scotch Presbyters of Londonderry, Ireland. By his mother, Rebecca Elizabeth (Howe) Clark, he was descended (seventh generation) from John Alden and Priscilla Mullins.

In 1861 he entered the United States Navy as assistant surgeon, owing to the War of the Rebellion, preferring a

commission in the navy to the life of a soldier with uncertain beds and irregular diet. Necessity, combined with patriotism, had something to do with this step.

He joined the United States gunboat "Scioto," West Gulf Blockading Squadron, under Admiral Farragut, in May, 1862, where he served on the Mississippi river and off the coast of Texas until the "Scioto" was sunk in the Mississippi river, below Forts Jackson and St. Philip, in May, 1863, one early morning, by collision with the United States steamship "Antona." While on the "Scioto" he went up the Mississippi river as far as Milliken's Bend, a point above the mouth of the Yazoo river, where the colored troops first showed their fighting qualities. He was with Farragut in passing Vicksburg and in several small engagements in the lower Mississippi and off Galveston, Tex.

While on the Mississippi river he saw large numbers of "contrabands," at different times, on the eastern bank, with their families and domestic outfits (all their worldly goods), hailing our gunboat and confidently expecting to be taken by us to some unknown land of promise. Many of these unfortunate people found their way to New Orleans to be crowded into cotton presses and meagerly supported by rations issued to them by the United States Army. At one time several hundred cattle, that had been swum across the river from Texas, intended for the Confederate camp, Moore, La., were captured on the eastern bank. We had an elephant on our hands as we could not take them aboard the three gunboats then patrolling the river at that point, nor could we drive them down the river road to New Orleans. They were kept corralled while a gunboat was sent to New Orleans to report the capture to Gen. B. F. Butler, who sent three Mississippi River steamers, which took the cattle to New Orleans. On the way down the river the rebels cut embrasures in the levee, into which they ran four-pounder howitzers and awaited our approach with the following result: One cattle steamer was struck, with the loss of several beeves, and the "Scioto" was struck, with the loss of Lieut. Charles Swasey of Taunton,

Mass. When the gunboats reached New Orleans with the cattle, General Butler divided the cattle, when killed, into three parts—the first part went to the citizens of New Orleans, the second part went to the army and the third part went to the navy. For their capture each gunboat received the magnificent reward of one-half of one carcass!

After the sinking of the "Scioto" he was assistant surgeon in the temporary naval hospital, New Orleans, a hotel being converted to that purpose. During his service there, sixty cases of yellow fever were admitted, with twenty deaths, in most of which latter cases a necropsy was performed. This experience was of value, as he has had occasion to meet yellow fever several times since.

In June, 1864, he left New Orleans for the Portsmouth (N. H.) navy yard, where he remained until May, 1865, when he joined the United States ship "Mohongo," bound for the Pacific station, which he reached *via* St. Thomas, Barbados, Natal, Bohia, Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo and Straits of Magellan. Soon after reaching Chile he witnessed the bombardment of Valparaiso by the Spanish fleet.

In 1866 he was in the bay of Acapulco, Mex., when the city and bay were held by the French fleet. The loyal Mexicans held the surrounding country so completely that not a chicken nor an egg could reach the city. At that time Maximilian held the city of Mexico and several Atlantic cities and claimed to be emperor. The presence of the "Mohongo" prevented a forced loan from the foreigners there by the French. Terminating the cruise at the San Francisco navy yard in May, 1867, his next duty was on board the receiving ship "Vandalia" at the Portsmouth (N. H.) navy yard, in 1868-'69.

In 1870, 1871 and 1872 he was on the United States steamer "Alaska" in the Asiatic Station, going and returning *via* the Cape of Good Hope, visiting en route Cape Town, South Africa, the Coneoro group of islands and Singapore. In China he visited Hong Kong, Foochow, the chief export city for black teas, Ningpo, Shanghai, Chinkiang, Kingiang, Hankow, Cheefoo and Newchang. In Japan he visited Yokohama,

Tokio or Yesso, Nagasaki, Kobe, Osaka—where he was present at the opening of the mint for coinage of their first gold and silver currency—and Yokaska, where he witnessed the opening of the first dry dock of Japan, which was cut out of solid rock.

His ship, with three other United States vessels, visited Korea in the vain attempt to open that country to commerce with Europeans, in 1871. In those days a visit to these countries was far more interesting than at present, because the treaty ports (the principal places visited by foreigners), were less cosmopolitan through foreign influence.

The years 1874 and 1875 were chiefly spent as senior assistant medical officer in the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.; 1876, 1877 and 1878 were spent on the United States ship "New Hampshire," at Port Royal, S. C., where that ship was sent as an entering wedge to the establishment of a naval station, and where is now a small station with a dry dock, a hospital and other buildings.

From 1878 to 1883, he was attached to the receiving ship "Wabash," at the Boston navy yard, from which he was twice temporarily detached for duty as a member of the Naval Medical Examining Board, sitting in Philadelphia, for the examination of candidates for the positions of assistant and passed assistant surgeons in the United States Navy.

In 1884 and 1885 he was fleet surgeon of the Pacific Squadron, attached to the flagship "Hartford," cruising between Valparaiso, Chile, and San Francisco, once visiting Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

In 1886 and 1887 he was on special duty in Portsmouth, N. H., and in 1888 and 1889 again a member of the Naval Medical Examining Board.

In 1890 he went, in the United States steamer "Baltimore," to Stockholm, Sweden, with the remains of the late Swedish inventor Ericson, of Monitor fame. There, marked civilities were extended to the officers of the ship by King Oscar and his court. Medals commemorative of the occasion were given to officers and crew. While in Sweden he visited the University of Upsala as the guest of Professor Holmgren, professor

of physiology and inventor of the color-blind test by use of colored worsteds. After leaving Stockholm, the "Baltimore" visited Copenhagen, Gibraltar, Naples, Spezia, Nice and Toulon. At the last place orders were received, sending the "Baltimore" to Valparaiso, Chile, owing to a revolution there, which led to his making his third cruise on the Pacific Station.

While in Valparaiso he witnessed the capture of that city by the revolutionists. In 1892 he returned to the United States and from May, 1892, to May, 1895, was president of the Naval Board of Medical Examiners. From May, 1895, to May, 1898, he had charge of the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass. During his service there, aseptic operating, chemical, bacteriological and microscopic rooms were installed and a steam disinfecter was introduced.

From May, 1898, to April, 1899, when he was retired for age, he was a member of the Naval Retiring Board, Washington, D. C.

His professional life is thus shown to have been devoid of startling experiences, but he has the satisfaction of feeling that he had borne his share of the heat and burden of his day during an active life of thirty-seven years in the United States Navy.

Since his retirement has resided in Amherst, N. H.

SAMUEL FRANKLIN COUES., M. D.

Cambridge, Mass.

COUES, SAMUEL FRANKLIN. Regular officer; b. Portsmouth; age 25; res. Portsmouth; app. Asst. Surg. Feb. 25, '51; Surg. April 26, '61; Medical Inspector March 3, '71; Medical Director Aug. 13, '76; served on U. S. S. "Saginaw," "Housatonic" and "Saranac;" placed on retired list Sept. 17, '87. P. O. ad., Cambridge, Mass. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 1111.)

Surgeon Coues was born in Portsmouth, N. H., September 17, 1825, and was the son of Samuel Elliot and Clara (Pearce) Coues and a grandson of Peter Coues. He received his preliminary education at the schools of the state and the degree of A. B. from Harvard College in 1845. He commenced his pro-

fessional education in 1845 with Charles A. Cheever, M. D., of Portsmouth, and attended courses of medical lectures at Harvard Medical College and at Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, taking three courses and also a year in chemistry at Harvard Scientific School. He was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College in 1849; commenced the practice of medicine in Portsmouth, where he remained for a few months, and then entered the navy as assistant surgeon in 1851. He has passed through all the grades, being made surgeon in 1861, medical inspector in 1871, and medical director in 1876. His sea service was thirteen years and eleven months; shore duty in charge of naval hospitals in New York, director of the naval laboratory of New York, president of Naval Medical Examining Board and in charge of the Naval Hospital at Chelsea, Mass., and various other positions of minor importance. His last sea service was fleet surgeon of the North Atlantic Fleet. He was retired from the service as medical director, United States Navy, September 17, 1887.

Married, in 1858, Mary B. Hughes.

Children surviving: Franklin, William Pearee, and Robert Wheaton Coues.

EDWARD PAYSON CUMMINGS, M. D.

(U. S. Navy.)

CUMMINGS, EDWARD P. Volunteer officer; b. New Hampshire; res. Exeter; app. Acting Asst. Surg. Oct. 21, '61; resigned Feb. 20, '62. Supposed identical with Edward P. Cummings, 23 Mass. Inf. See Miscel. Organizations. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 1113.)

(Miscel. Organizations.)

CUMMINGS, EDWARD P. F. and S.; 23 Mass. Inf.; age 39; res. Exeter; app. Asst. Surg. June 20, '63; must. in July 4, '63, for 3 years; disch. Oct. 13, '64. Supposed identical with E. P. Cummings, U. S. Navy. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 1041.)

Edward Payson Cummings was born in Stratham, N. H., son of Rev. Jacob and Harriet (Tewksbury) Cummings of Chelsea, Mass., and grandson of Solomon Cummings of War-

ren, Mass. He received his preliminary education in the common schools; commenced his professional education under the instruction of Dr. A. C. Burnham of Hillsborough, N. H., and continued the same at Harvard and Dartmouth Medical Colleges and received the degree of M. D. from the University of New York City in 1849. He located for the practice of his profession in Francestown, N. H., removed to Hillsborough, was in Exeter six years, then removed to Newburyport, Mass., where he practiced his profession for thirteen years until his death, April 8, 1878.

While a resident of Exeter he offered his services to the United States government and was appointed acting assistant surgeon in the navy, October 21, 1861, and served in this capacity until February 20, 1862, when he resigned. June 20, 1863, he was appointed assistant surgeon of the Twenty-third Massachusetts Regiment, was mustered in July 4, 1863, and served until he was discharged, October 13, 1864. Dr. Cummings was a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, the Essex County Homoeopathic Medical Society, also a fraternal member of the Masons, Odd Fellows and the Grand Army of the Republic.

Married, January 1, 1851, Harriet Bailey of Brookline, N. H.

Children, four: Harriet E., Mary W., Willis B. and Alice M. Cummings.

J. HOMER DARLING, M. D.

(U. S. Navy.)

DARLING, J. HOMER. Volunteer officer; b. Massachusetts; res. Keene; app. Acting Asst. Surg. Dec. 4, '63; served on U. S. S. "Ohio," "Clyde" and "Pursuit"; disch. Dec. 12, '65. P. O. ad., Thompsonville, Conn. See Miscel. Organizations. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 1114.)

(Miscel. Organizations.)

DARLING, J. HOMER. F. and S.; 51 Inf. Mass. Vol. Militia; b. Massachusetts; age 24; res. Rindge; app. Asst. Surg. Nov. 4, '62; must. in Nov. 15, '62, for 9 mos.; must. out July 27, '63. P. O. ad., Thompsonville, Conn. See U. S. Navy. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 1042.)

Dr. J. Homer Darling was born in Cambridge, Vt., July 25, 1838. He removed to Rindge, N. H., in the summer of 1860, where he remained until appointed assistant surgeon of the Fifty-first Massachusetts Regiment, and was mustered into the service November 2, 1862. He served in that capacity in Virginia and North Carolina, until the summer of 1863, when he joined the Army of the Potomac, where he remained until his regiment was mustered out, at the expiration of term of service, in July of that year. Of this regiment, Dr. George B. Jewett, a native of Rindge, was surgeon. While in the service, Doctor Darling was present at the battles of Kingston, Whitehall and Goldsborough. Soon after his return from the army, he was tendered an appointment of assistant surgeon in the navy. The appointment was accepted December 3, 1863. He was immediately ordered to the United States steamer "Clyde," then cruising in the Gulf of Mexico. After fifteen months' service he was transferred, at his request, to the United States bark "Pursuit," and was honorably discharged with the thanks of the Navy Department in December, 1865.

Upon his return from this service, he located in Keene, N. H., where he remained in the successful practice of his profession. He was well received and would have secured a permanent and lucrative practice in this town, if the inducements presented by a more populous locality had permitted him to remain.

"Dr. Darling pursued his professional study in the office of Dr. P. D. Bradford, a professor in Castleton (Vt.) Medical College, where he attended lectures, and graduated June 15, 1859."—(History of Rindge.)

JOHN GEORGE DEARBORN, M. D.

No. 2 Wood St., Charlestown District, Boston, Mass.

DEARBORN, JOHN G. Volunteer officer; b. New Hampshire; res. Massachusetts; app. Acting Asst. Surg. Feb. 10, '64; served on U. S. S. "Cornubia"; disch. Jan. 22, '66. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 1115.)

Surgeon Dearborn was born, May 27, 1835, in Meredith, N. H., and was a son of James and Sally Blake (Prescott) Dearborn, and Grandson of Josiah Dearborn. The father was a native of Epping, N. H., the mother of Northwood, N. H. His early education was received at the common and private schools of Meredith, at Gilford Academy and Laconia. He commenced his professional education in 1855 at Meredith, N. H., with Dr. Albert A. Moulton and Dr. George Sanborn. Dr. Moulton was afterwards surgeon of the Third New Hampshire Regiment. He attended two courses of medical lectures at the University of the City of New York, and was graduated M. D. from the same in the class of 1858. He immediately located for the practice of medicine at Gilford, N. H., October, 1858, remaining there for three years.

He was appointed assistant surgeon of the United States Navy, February 10, 1864, his service being on the United States receiving ship "Ohio," Boston navy yard, and the United States ship "Cornubia," which was attached to the West Gulf Squadron. He received his discharge January 22, 1866, located in Charlestown, now a part of Boston, and has remained there ever since.

He was physician and surgeon to the Massachusetts state prison from 1869 to 1872, and physician to the Charlestown Free Dispensary and Hospital. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, being a member of the Cœur de Lion Commandery, K. T., the military order of Loyal Legion, also of Bunker Hill Monument Association, and a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society. He was a member of the Charlestown school board from 1871 to 1874, and for several years a member of the vestry of St. John's Church.

Married, June 17, 1879, Susan Edwards of Charlestown, Mass.

Child, one daughter, Helen Millett Dearborn.

ALFRED EASTMAN EMERY, M. D.

Late of Penacook, N. H.

EMERY, ALFRED E. Volunteer officer; b. Concord; age 22; res. Concord, cred. New Hampshire; app. Acting Asst. Surg. March 28, '63; appointment revoked June 29, '63; re-app. Aug. 21, '63; served on Mississippi flotilla and U. S. S. "Keystone State"; resigned Feb. 9, '65. P. O. ad., Penacook. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 1118.)

Surgeon Emery was born in Concord, N. H., April 21, 1841, and was the son of Isaac and Eliza (Eastman) Emery. His preliminary education was received in the Concord high school, Franklin Academy and New Hampton Literary Institute. He commenced his professional education in 1858 at Concord with the late Charles Pinekney Gage, M. D., as medical preceptor. He attended medical lectures at the University of Vermont and at the Harvard Medical School, graduating from the University of Vermont in 1865. March 28, 1863, he was appointed acting assistant surgeon of the United States Navy, remaining in the service until February 20, 1865. It will be observed that his service in the United States Navy was during his pupilage as a medical student, and the records show that he passed an entrance examination before a board consisting of Surgeons Ruschenberger and Fox, at the Charlestown navy yard, March 24 and 25, 1863. His first service was in the Mississippi Squadron, where he reported April 14, 1863; was at Memphis, Tenn., April 20, on board the hospital ship "Red Rover"; two weeks later accompanied the fleet surgeon to the fleet operating against Vicksburg, and crossed Young's Point, with a supply train, and reported at New Carthage, La., where he was attached to a hospital on shore that was taking care of wounded men that had been brought there from the Grand Gulf fight. He remained here for three weeks, when the capture of the batteries below Vicksburg enabled the surgeons to transfer the wounded men to the hospital ship, and he was returned to the "Red Rover."

By this time excessive fatigue in the swamps about the Mississippi river brought on remittent fever and June 18, 1863, he was granted sick leave and returned home, remaining until

September, when he reported at the Philadelphia navy yard. He was given service on the United States steamship "Keystone State," September 22, remaining on that vessel during the remainder of his term of service.

As this vessel formed a part of the North Atlantic Squadron, she was one of the fleet blockading Wilmington, N. C., and being a fast sailor, she was given plenty of work to do on the "off shore" station. Her record shows thirty-six chases after blockade runners, capturing six of them, and picking up about \$300,000 worth of cotton thrown overboard by the blockade runners. She took part in the first attack on Fort Fisher, but was at Beaufort, N. C., taking in coal at the time of its capture. After the fall of the fort, the "Keystone State" convoyed the "Monadnock," a double turreted monitor, to Charlestown, S. C., and towed the "Montauk," a light-draught monitor, back to Wilmington, N. C.

Surgeon Emery resigned, and his resignation was accepted, February 20, 1865, and took his degree in medicine the same year. He first settled in practice in Concord, N. H., removed to Wilton, Conn., where he remained for thirteen years, and was a resident of Penacook, first ward of the City of Concord, for nineteen years.

Surgeon Emery was a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society, Centre District Medical Society, was assistant city physician of Concord and physician to the New Hampshire state prison. He was clerk of the first ward of Concord, member of the Masonic fraternity, Grand Army of the Republic, and the Knights of Honor.

Was ordered, March 18, 1863, to report to Surgeon Ruschenberger of the navy yard at Boston for examination, appointed as to qualification to the position of acting assistant surgeon in the navy of the United States.

Signed,

G. V. FOX.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, March 28, '63.

Ordered the appointment of Dr. Emery to the position of acting assistant surgeon.

Signed,

GIDEON WELLS,
Secretary of Navy.

In this appointment he was ordered to Cairo, Ill., and reported to Acting Rear Admiral D. D. Porter.

Sixteenth of April, '63, Dr. Emery was ordered to take passage on the first naval transport gunboat of the fleet and report to Acting Rear Admiral D. D. Porter, commanding the fleet.

Signed,

A. M. PENNOCK.

April 20, '63, Dr. Pinkney reports Surgeon Emery's arrival for duty. Fleet before Vicksburg. Wounded from the Grand Gulf fight.

Surgeon Pinkney took me to the fleet at Vicksburg with him and sent me to a hospital at New Carthage, La., where had the wounded from the Grand Gulf fight. There were about three weeks when hospital was abandoned and the patients transferred to the hospital ship. Was taken sick the day after I reached the hospital ship and was sick four weeks, when, by advisement of the surgeon of the hospital ship, I resigned and asked for medical survey. Was granted leave of absence by Admiral Porter June 18, '63, and in consequence of error in reports appointment revoked June 29, '63. Order of June 29 revoking my appointment was corrected by secretary of navy August 21, 1863. September 11, '63, ordered to report at Philadelphia navy yard for duty on board the U. S. steamer 'Keystone State.' Resigned January 25, '65, resignation accepted February 9, '65.

Married, April 6, 1863, Annie E. Stark of Concord.

Children: Annie Katherine, Mary Stark and Arthur Ballard Emery.

Died in Concord, May 23, 1900.

JAMES MILTON FLINT, M. D.

Medical Director, U. S. N.

Washington, D. C.

FLINT, JAMES MILTON. Regular officer; b. Hillsborough; age 24; res. Campton; app. Acting Asst. Surg. April 14, '62; Asst. Surg. Oct. 26, '63; Passed Asst. Surg. Dec. 31, '67; Surg. June 24, '74; served on U. S. S. "Ethan Allen" and "Hastings"; still in the service. P. O. ad., Washington, D. C. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 1121.)

Surgeon Flint was born in Hillsborough, N. H., February 7, 1838, was the son of Amos and Mary (Stickney) Flint, and a grandson of Daniel Flint. He received his preliminary education at the public schools in Hillsborough and Campton, N. H., supplementing the same at the academies of Pembroke and Hopkinton, in the same state. He commenced his professional education in 1857 in Pembroke, under the direction of the late Butler H. Phillips, M. D., of that town, continuing the same at Castleton (Vt.) Medical School and the Medical Department of Harvard University, and was graduated from the latter March 7, 1860. Since that period he has taken one post-graduate course at the same college. He located for the practice of medicine at Campton Village in April, 1861, where he remained one year. At this time he was appointed a regular officer in the United States Navy, first, as acting assistant surgeon, this was April 14, 1862; he was made assistant surgeon October 24, 1863; passed assistant surgeon, December 31, 1867; surgeon, September 12, 1874; medical inspector, May 11, 1893; and medical director, October 19, 1897.

In a request for an autobiographical sketch, Dr. Flint says:

“My life has not been remarkable in any particular, nor do I believe that it has been adventurous enough to interest the public. My early experience was that of the average New Hampshire boy, toiling early and late, with hands and head, in the effort to gain such education as limited means and industry could supply. My thirty-five years of naval service, sixteen of which passed on board a ‘man-o-war,’ have been remarkably uneventful, as I have never been shipwrecked or captured by the enemy, or eaten by cannibals, or escaped by a hair’s breadth from imminent danger, that I know of. I have simply obeyed orders, gone cheerfully where I was sent, performed my duties to the best of my ability, and, I have reason to believe, to the general satisfaction of my commanding officers, as well as of those unfortunate enough to require my professional services. During thirty-five years of naval service, I have passed through all the medical corps up to that of medical director, which title I now hold. I have lived on board

ship sixteen years; I have sailed on nearly every sea, visited nearly every political division of the globe, and have come in contact with the people of nearly every nation on their own soil.

“Nearing the end of my career, I am happy in the thought that I can spend the remainder of my days in the quiet of a home, in what I believe to be the most favored country on earth, and among people whom I know to be the best that live.

“So you see there is little material with which to ornament a biography, and it is better that the edifice should consist of the plain walls of unadorned facts.”

Surgeon Flint is a member of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia; was one of the collaborators of the National Medical Dictionary, having prepared that portion relating to *materia medica*, pharmacy and therapeutics. (Lea Brothers, Philadelphia, 1890.) He was a delegate to the American Medical Association to represent the medical corps of the navy, 1878 and 1891; delegate and third vice-president to the convention for revision of United States Pharmacopœia, 1890; member and treasurer of the committee on revision of the United States Pharmacopœia, 1890 to 1900; vice-president of the Harvard Medical Alumni Association, 1891 to 1893; all the grades in the medical corps of the navy, from acting assistant surgeon to medical director; fleet surgeon of the Asiatic Squadron to 1894-'95; a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; member of the Microscopical Society, Philosophical Society of Washington, Biological Society of Washington, military order of the Loyal Legion, Sons of the American Revolution, and Society of the Colonial Wars. He is an honorary curator of the section of *materia medica* of the United States National Museum and member of the committee on revision of United States Pharmacopœia.

Married, June 27, 1871, Caroline H. Conant of Boston, Mass.

No children.

GEORGE W. GALE, M. D.

GALE, GEORGE W. Volunteer officer; b. New Hampshire; res. Exeter; app. Acting Asst. Surg. April 19, '62; Passed Acting Asst. Surg. July 6, '65; served on North Carolina Sounds and North Atlantic Squadron; disch. June 29, '69. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 1123.)

Surgeon Gale, son of George W. Gale, M. D., was born in New Hampshire, probably in Exeter, in 1837. We first find him at the Exeter Academy in 1850, at the age of thirteen, taking an academical course in his preliminary education. About that time his father, who was a physician, moved to Lowell, Mass., and we find that his son was a student in medicine with the late Doctor Kimball of Lowell.

He entered the navy as acting assistant surgeon April 19, 1862; was made passed acting assistant surgeon July 6, 1865, and was discharged June 29, 1869, his service in the navy being over seven years.

It is understood that he returned to Lowell, and died soon after his return from the service.

MARTIN LUTHER GEROULD, M. D.

Late of Kirkwood, Mo.

GEROULD, MARTIN L. Volunteer officer; b. Alstead; age 22; res. Canaan; app. Acting Asst. Surg. Sept. 22, '63; served in Mississippi flotilla; disch. Dec. 7, '65. P. O. ad., Kirkwood, Mo. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 1123.)

Surgeon Gerould was born July 14, 1841, in Alstead, N. H. He was the son of Moses and Cynthia (Locke) Gerould, and a grandson of Samuel G. Gerould, who was in the war of the Revolution. Rev. Moses Gerould was a well known orthodox minister who was located in various towns in New Hampshire.

Surgeon Gerould's early education was received in the common schools and at Canaan Union Academy. He commenced the study of medicine in 1862 at Canaan, N. H., with Dr. Arnold Morgan, and continued with Dr. Frank Locke of Nashua,

N. H., attending two courses of medical lectures at Dartmouth and Harvard, graduating from Harvard Medical College in 1866.

He served as acting medical cadet, United States Army, in Columbia Hospital, Washington, D. C., from April to September, 1863, and acting assistant surgeon, United States Navy, in the Mississippi Squadron from September, 1863, till the close of the war in 1865. He has been located in the west since being mustered out of the service, being thirteen years in Webster Groves, Mo., and twenty-one years in Kirkwood, St. Louis county, Mo. At one time he spent five years in Arizona, when he was not in professional work. He was a member of the St. Louis Medical Society.

Married, November 20, 1889, Helen Bartlett of Auburn, N. Y.

No children.

Died, at his home, December 4, 1904, after an illness of five years, at the age of sixty-three.

DAVID P. GOODHUE, M. D.

Springfield, N. H.

GOODHUE, DAVID PUTNEY. Volunteer officer; b. Dunbarton; age 26; res. Boscawen; app. Acting Asst. Surg. Jan. 4, '64; served on U. S. S. "Maumee"; disch. Oct. 9, '65. P. O. ad., Springfield. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 1124.)

David Putney Goodhue, M. D., was the son of Jacob and Mary (Ager) Goodhue, grandson of Seth Goodhue, and was born in Dunbarton, N. H., January 10, 1838.

He received his preliminary education in the common schools and the Elmwood Institute in Boscawen. He commenced his professional studies in 1860, with the late Eliphalet K. Webster, M. D., in Boscawen, attending three courses of medical lectures at the Medical Department of the University of Vermont, and Dartmouth Medical College, receiving his degree from the latter institute in 1863.

He then received the appointment of acting assistant surgeon in the United States Navy, and reported for duty at the

Boston (Mass.) navy yard, January 4, 1864. His service in the United States Navy ended October 9, 1865, and consisted of the following eventful record:

“I first reported for duty at Boston and was then ordered to the ‘North Carolina,’ at Brooklyn navy yard, where I was until the United States ship ‘Chenango’ went into commission; was on the ‘Chenango’ at the time her port boiler exploded, when about forty men were scalded so that nearly thirty died; was then ordered to the United States ship ‘Nereus,’ when we went on the blockade off Fort Fisher for a time, and then came to New York and went as convoy to one of the California mail steamers to Aspinwall and back. The ‘Nereus’ then went out of commission and I was ordered to the United States ship ‘Maumee,’ and went on the blockade again; was in both attacks on Fort Fisher and on shore duty a few days after the fort was taken. We then went up the river to Wilmington and then came to Fortress Monroe and up the James river to City Point, where we were at the time of the battle of Petersburg. The next day we went up to Richmond, where we remained for a time and then came around to Philadelphia, when the ‘Maumee’ went out of commission and we were given leave of absence, and after coming home, I was honorably discharged.”

Dr. Goodhue is a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society and the Centre District Medical Society, and has been president of both of these societies. He was a member of the board of pension examiners at Newport, N. H., for several years, also a member of the school board of the town of Springfield, N. H., where he has resided and practiced his profession since February 19, 1866, and where he has been honored by his fellow-citizens by being elected to such offices as were within the gift of the people, always meriting and receiving the confidence and approbation of all citizens.

Married, November 14, 1867, Abby J. Davis of Springfield, N. H.

Children, four: David Henry, Libbie Abbie, Lucia Frances, who are living, and Laurette May, who is dead.

GEORGE DEXTER HARRIS, M. D.

Late of Boston, Mass.

HARRIS, GEORGE D. Volunteer officer; b. New Hampshire; res. New Hampshire; app. Acting Asst. Surg. Nov. 12, '63; served on U. S. S. "Magnolia"; resigned May 1, '65. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 1128.)

Surgeon Harris was born December 16, 1840, at Canaan, N. H. He was the son of Dexter and Harriet B. (Tilton) Harris, and a grandson of Hubbard Harris. He received his preliminary education in the public schools in Canaan and at the Canaan Union Academy. He commenced his professional education at Enfield in 1860, under the direction of the late Dr. Thomas H. Currie and Dr. Alfred R. Bullard.

He was a fellow student of the late Surgeon Heil J. Kimball, United States Navy, formerly of Enfield. He attended two courses of lectures at the Medical Department of Dartmouth College, and was graduated M. D. from the same in the class of 1864.

While a student in medicine he was appointed acting assistant surgeon in the United States Navy and served on board the United States ship "Magnolia." He resigned from the navy May 1, 1865, and returned to his home in Canaan; soon after, removed to Boston and engaged in the drug business, which he followed until his death, which occurred October 8, 1890.

He never married.

 ISAAC HILLS HAZELTON, M. D.

Wellesley Hills, Mass.

HAZELTON, ISAAC H. Regular officer; b. Massachusetts; res. New Hampshire; app. Asst. Surg. Dec. 17, '61; served on U. S. S. "Vermont" and "Lancaster"; resigned Sept. 11, '65. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 1129.)

Surgeon Hazelton was born in Boston, Mass., May 17, 1838, and was a son of Isaac Hills and Susan Pickard, and a grandson of Thomas Hazelton, who was born in Chester, N. H.,

March 23, 1776; his father was also born in Chester, June 5, 1805; the mother was born in Dresden, Me., February 24, 1817.

He received his preliminary education at the Elliot, Mayhew and public Latin Schools of Boston, Mass.; entered Harvard University, where he remained for two years. His professional education was commenced in 1858 at Harvard Medical College, Boston, under the direction of Professors Jackson, Storer, Biglow, Holmes, Shattuck, Bacon, Clark, Bowditch, Hodges, Cheever, White, Borland and Minot; of these only Cheever is now living. He was graduated M. D. from Harvard College in the class of 1861, and commenced the practice of medicine in April, 1861, at the Asylum for Insane, Concord, N. H., where he remained until appointed assistant surgeon in the navy, September 17, 1861, having been examined for the same the thirteenth and fourteenth of September at Brooklyn, N. Y. He served on board the United States receiving ship "Ohio"; United States ship "Vermont" in 1862; gunboat "Paul Jones," from January 1, 1863, to July 18, 1863; was in charge of three hospitals at Beaufort, S. C., to August 1, 1863; at Charlestown navy yard until December 14, 1863; on the United States flagship "Lancaster" until June 17, 1865; recorder of three summary courts martial, and judge-advocate of two general courts martial, and resigned September 11, 1865.

A short time before he resigned, while on board the United States flagship "Lancaster," from a crew of three hundred and seventy-five, sixty-seven were on the sick list. He was ordered by Admiral George F. Prescott (born in New Hampshire, and appointed midshipman March 11, 1815), to report to him on the probable cause and to advise a remedy. It is reported that in less than three weeks the sick list numbered only twelve. From this it would seem that the remedy was effective.

Dr Hazelton was a member of the Massachusetts Medical and Norfolk District Societies; Charles Ward Post, No. 62, G. A. R.; Regular Army and Navy Union (General McKenzie Garrison); Kearsarge Naval Veterans' Association and Loyal

Legion, and was at one time member of the school committee and agent of the board of health in Wellesley.

In 1871 or 1872 there was published in the *Gynecological Journal* a paper by Doctor Hazelton, proposing to abolish the office of coroner in Massachusetts and substitute judge and medical examiner.

Married, October 23, 1867, Mary A. Brewster of Newburyport, Mass.

Children: Mary Brewster Hazelton, born November 23, 1868; Isaac Brewster Hazelton, born December 30, 1870; Olivia Bowditch Hazelton, born January 26, 1873; Margaret Page Hazelton, born March 17, 1876.

THOMAS HILAND, M. D., U. S. N. (Retired.)

Grafton, Mass.

HILAND, THOMAS. Regular officer; b. Langdon; age 21; res. Langdon; app. Asst. Surg. Sept. 2, '61; Surg. June 7, '69; served on U. S. S. "Sonoma" and Western and Gulf Squadrons; placed on retired list March 13, '83. P. O. ad., Concord. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 1130.)

Surgeon Hiland was born September 22, 1839, at Langdon, N. H., and was the son of Benjamin Palmer and Sarah (Roundy) Hiland, and was the grandson of Thomas Hiland of New Hampshire. His early education was in the common schools, supplemented by a course of instruction at Ward's Institute, Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H., and School of Technology. He commenced the study of medicine at Langdon, N. H., in 1858, under the direction of Leland J. Graves, M. D., then of Langdon, afterwards of Claremont, Albert Smith, M. D., of Peterborough, and John M. Moriarty, M. D., of New York. He attended medical lectures at Dartmouth, Harvard and Bellevue Medical Colleges, and was graduated from the Medical Department of Dartmouth College in the class of 1862. He commenced the practice of medicine in the United States Navy, his services being in the naval hospitals, ships and stations from 1861 to 1883, when, with the

grade of full surgeon, he was placed upon the retired list in consequence of disability received in the service. He passed through all the different grades of assistant, passed assistant surgeon and surgeon, during this period.

Dr. Hiland was one of those who believed in post-graduate or supplementary education, and during his long term of service in the navy, found time to take post-graduate courses in the University of Pennsylvania, University of Vienna, in the School of Medicine and Hospitals in Paris, Kings Hospital and Moorfields Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital in London, and post-graduate course in Post-Graduate School of New York.

After his retirement in 1883, he located in Concord in 1885, giving special attention to diseases of the eye and ear, and at the death of Dr. Albert H. Crosby, was physician and surgeon to St. Paul's School of this city. At the present time, in consequence of impaired health, he has retired from active professional service and resides at Grafton, Mass.

Surgeon Hiland is a member of the New Hampshire and the Centre District Medical Societies, also a member of the various Masonic fraternities of Concord. During his residence in Concord, he enjoyed the confidence of the profession, the esteem of his patrons, and the good will of all citizens.

Married a sister of Commander Gorrings, United States Navy, who died a few years since.

CHARLES FLOYER HILDRETH, M. D.

Late of Suncook, N. H.

(U. S. Navy.)

HILDRETH, CHARLES F. P. Volunteer officer; b. Boston, Mass.; age 30; res. Concord; app. Acting Asst. Surg. Oct. 28, '62; served on U. S. S. "Commodore Hull" and Mississippi flotilla; resigned Feb. 4, '64. P. O. ad., Allenstown. See Miscel. Organizations. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 1130.)

(Miscel. Organizations.)

HILDRETH, CHARLES F. P. F. and S.; 40 Mass. Inf.; b. Boston, Mass.; age 32; res. Concord; app. Asst. Surg. Sept. 23, '64; must. in Sept. 25, '64, for 3 yrs.; app. Surg. May 19, '65; must. out June 16, '65. P. O. ad., Allenstown. See U. S. Navy. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 1054.)

Surgeon Hildreth was born in Boston, Mass., December 12, 1831, and was the son of Clifton Bixby and Eliza Stevens (Fuller) Hildreth, and grandson of David Hildreth. He received his preliminary education in the Boston public schools and at the Gymnasium, Pembroke, N. H. He commenced his professional education in 1857 under the direction of Drs. Charles P. Gage and Albert A. Moulton of Concord; attended two courses of medical lectures at the Medical Department of Harvard University, and was graduated from the same in 1861. He commenced the practice of medicine in Concord, N. H.; was physician at the New Hampshire state prison, acting assistant surgeon of the United States Navy, assistant surgeon, United States Army, and promoted to surgeon of the United States Army. On returning from the army he located in Concord, and then removed to Suncook, N. H., and engaged in pharmacy; was one of the commissioners of pharmacy for the state of New Hampshire for a number of years; member of the New Hampshire Legislature, and has held various offices in the gift of the people in the town of Allenstown during the period of his active service. He afterwards retired from professional life, and devoted his time to his friends and to general recreation.

The following is Surgeon Hildreth's army and navy record:

“September, 1862, entered the United States Navy as acting assistant surgeon of the United States steamer ‘Commodore Hull’ of the North Atlantic Squadron; performed services upon the James river and in the Serenoles of North Carolina; was at the siege of Little Washington, N. C., when the ‘Commodore Hull’ was under fire for seventeen days and was struck by the rebel cannon one hundred and thirty-three times. In the fall of 1863, was placed in charge of the United States Naval Hospital at New Berne, N. C.

“In February, 1864, resigned from the United States Navy; was appointed assistant surgeon of the Fortieth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, and joined the regiment in front of Petersburg, Va.; was promoted to be surgeon of the Fortieth Massachusetts Volunteers. The Fortieth Regiment was

in the Eighteenth and Twenty-fourth Army Corps. He was at the battles of Chapin Farm, Fort Harrison, the second battle of Fair Oaks. He joined General Sheridan at the Pamunky river and came through upon his march to Richmond; was in the front of Richmond and went into the city at its capture. He was mustered out at that place in June, 1865."

In 1862 Doctor Hildreth joined the New Hampshire Medical Society.

Doctor Hildreth died in Manchester, August 17, 1903.

AHIRA B. HOYT, M. D.

Late of Grafton, N. H.

Surgeon Hoyt was born in Grafton, April 6, 1826, and was the third child of Capt. Benjamin and Fanny (Armstrong) Hoyt. His early education was in common schools, and his biographer says of him, "that as he so improved his leisure moments he was soon able to teach school, thus earning money to pursue his medical studies and perfect himself for the practice of his chosen profession." He began his professional studies with Doctors Davis and Jones, at Manchester, N. H., taking one course of lectures at the Vermont Medical College at Woodstock, Vt., afterwards at the Medical School in Pittsfield, Mass., where he received his degree of M. D. from the Berkshire Medical College, in the year 1850. He practiced medicine in Massachusetts until the breaking out of the war, when he received an appointment as acting assistant surgeon of the navy; was ordered to the "De Soto," on board of which he sailed to the South Atlantic Squadron. He was in the service about one year and a half, and returned to Gloucester, Mass., where he resumed practice, but his health failing, he left Gloucester and settled in Grafton in the fall of 1865, remaining there until his death, which occurred July, 1881.

He married Miss Elizabeth C. Webster of Gloucester, Mass., June 14, 1855.

Two children; both are dead.

Doctor Hoyt was a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society, and was ever ready to prepare papers or to discuss any medical subject. His biographer says of him :

“As a physican Doctor Hoyt enjoyed an enviable reputation in the community where he resided, as well as among his professional brothers. Ever kind and obliging to those under his care, he won the hearts of the people as no one but a medical man can—I should say, as no one but a true medical man can.

“As a townsman he was ever found on the side which he considered to be right, and although he was one of those quiet, retiring men, yet he was always ready to give a reason for the faith that was in him.”

EMERY GLIDDEN JUDKINS, M. D.

Late of Waitsfield, Vt.

JUDKINS, EMERY D. Volunteer officer; b. Claremont; res. Claremont; app. Acting Asst. Surg. Oct. 21, '61; served on U. S. S. "Morning Light"; appointment revoked March 5, '62. Died June 29, '63, Waitsfield, Vt. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 1135.)

Surgeon Judkins was born July 27, 1830, at Unity, N. H., and was the son of Moses and Sarah (True) Judkins, grandson of Caleb Judkins. He commenced his professional education under the direction of Drs. William Ladd, Nathaniel Tolles and E. R. Peaslee; attended medical lectures at Dartmouth College and was graduated from the Medical Department of the same in the class of 1853. He spent a year and a half as assistant physician at the Blackwell Island Hospital, New York, and then located at Claremont, where he was in the practice of his profession at the commencement of the War of the Rebellion. He received an appointment as assistant surgeon in the navy in October, 1861, and was assigned to duty on the "Morning Light." After six months he left the service and settled in Waitsfield, Vt., where he engaged in extensive professional work. After about a year's practice in Waitsfield, he contracted diphtheria and died June 29, 1863, at the early age of thirty-three years.

Doctor Judkins was a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society, and at their annual meeting in 1864 his death was reported to the society, and a committee, consisting of Drs. L. W. Peabody, L. C. Bean and C. P. Hildreth, was appointed to draft resolutions. The following were submitted to the society and unanimously adopted:

“*Resolved*, That we have heard with sorrow of the early death of Brother Judkins, who bid so fair to be an ornament to the profession he had chosen and which he so dearly loved;

“*Resolved*, That we tender our heartfelt sympathies to the young and bereaved widow, and to his aged and widowed mother, who are so suddenly deprived of an affectionate husband and dutiful son;

“*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded by the secretary to the family of the deceased.

“L. W. PEABODY,

“L. C. BEAN,

“C. F. P. HILDRETH,

“*Committee.*”

“Manchester, June 28, 1864.”

Married, October 27, 1861, Lucina J. Orcutt.

HEIL J. KIMBALL.

KIMBALL, HEIL J. Volunteer officer; b. New Hampshire; res. New Hampshire; app. Acting Asst. Surg. Oct. 27, '63; served on U. S. S. "Pequot." Died Feb. 6, '64, at sea. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 1137.)

Surgeon Kimball was born in Enfield, N. H., in 1842, and was the son of Joseph B. and Miriam (Choate) Kimball. He was a grandson of Daniel Kimball, who was a soldier in the War of the Revolution. He received his preliminary education in the common schools of Enfield, and at the Union Academy of Canaan, N. H. He commenced his professional education in 1861, under the direction of Drs. Thomas H. Currie

and Alfred R. Bullard, of Enfield, N. H. In 1862 he was a member of the medical class of Dartmouth College.

While a student of medicine, he was commissioned acting assistant surgeon in the navy, October 27, 1863, and served on the United States ship "Pequot," and died February 6, 1864, on board the "Pequot," in Hampton Roads, Va., without having completed his professional education. It is said that he was buried in the military or naval cemetery at Portsmouth, Va.

THOMAS WALTER LEACH.

Late of Newmarket, N. H.

LEACH, THOMAS W. Regular officer; b. Newmarket; age 22; res. Newmarket; app. Asst. Surg. July 28, '58; Surg. May 21, '62; Medical Inspector Apr. 5, '75; served on U. S. S. "Brooklyn," "Lackawanna" and West Gulf Squadron; placed on retired list Jan. 17, '85. P. O. ad., Newmarket. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 1139.)

The subject of this sketch was born in Newmarket, May 12, 1836, and was the elder son of Thomas F. and Sarah A. (Wigin) Leach. His preliminary education was received in the public schools of Newmarket, and his professional education commenced in 1854, under the direction of the late George Washington Kittredge, M. D., of Newmarket, and was supplemented by courses of lectures in the Medical Department of Harvard College, from which he was graduated M. D. in 1857.

After graduation he passed the required examinations and received his first commission, signed by President Buchanan, January 26, 1859, having been appointed an assistant surgeon July 29, 1858, and was attached to the steam frigate "Niagara," and ordered to the west coast of Africa. From 1859 to 1861, he was attached to the home squadron and stationed at the naval hospital in New York. He was commissioned surgeon May 21, 1862, and assigned to the steam sloop "Lackawanna."

During the civil war his service was largely in the Gulf Squadron and from 1865 to 1867 at the naval hospital in New York. From 1867 to 1870, he was assigned to the Asiatic Squadron and on duty to the steamer "Iroquois." From 1870 to 1872, he was stationed at the Portsmouth (N. H.) navy yard, and from 1872 to 1874, was fleet surgeon of the North Atlantic Station, the flagships being the "California" and the "Richmond." In 1874 and 1875, he was the fleet surgeon of the Asiatic Squadron, the flagship being the "Hartford."

Surgeon Leach was commissioned medical inspector April 5, 1875, and assigned to duty on the board of examiners at Washington, D. C. In 1878 he was delegate to the American Medical Association and served upon the board of examiners for admission of candidates at Annapolis. In 1879 and 1880 he was at the navy yard in Boston; in 1880 and 1881, navy yard at Portsmouth, N. H.; 1882, special duty at Portsmouth, N. H.; 1882 and 1883, he was fleet surgeon of the North Atlantic Squadron and July 5, 1883, he was granted sick leave and detached from the flagship "Tennessee," and January 17, 1885, he was finally retired from active service on account of sickness, the result of duty and long and faithful service.

His biographer says of him:

"That in the discharge of his official duties he was one of the most conscientious of men; always thoughtful of the health of officers and men, and ever ready with his services, night or day, as might be required. He was universally beloved by officers and men."

Upon being retired from the service, he returned to his native town, Newmarket, where he resided until his death, which occurred December 29, 1894, leaving one brother, George A. Leach. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and was buried from the Congregational church in Newmarket under the auspices of the Rising Star Lodge, No. 47, of which he had been a member since 1858.

ALMOND ORLANDO LEAVITT, M. D.

Grantham, N. H.

LEAVITT, ALMOND O. Regular officer; b. Grantham; res. Grantham; app. Asst. Surg. July 30, '61; served on U. S. S. "Potomac"; placed on retired list June 24, '62; still in the service. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 1139.)

Surgeon Leavitt was born in Grantham, N. H., January 25, 1828, and was the son of Josiah and Betsy (Brown) Leavitt, grandson of Dudley Leavitt. He received his preliminary education in the common schools of New Hampshire and fitted for college at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, receiving the degree of A. B. from Dartmouth College in the class of 1856. He commenced his professional education with the late Dr. J. B. Rand of Hartford, Vt., and attended medical lectures at Dartmouth Medical College and afterwards at the Medical Department of Harvard University, and was graduated from the latter. During his college and professional education, he supported himself largely by teaching school, a part of the time being in Randolph, Mass. While a student at Harvard he obtained an appointment in the hospital on Deer island, and while there he received an appointment, dated July 30, 1861, as assistant surgeon of the United States Navy. He served on the United States ship "Potomac," and was placed on the retired list June 24, 1862, on account of physical and mental disability. He is still on the retired list. His service while in the navy was in the Gulf Squadron, and during that time he became insane and has continued in the same condition ever since.

He never married, and for many years his home has been at the State Hospital in Concord, N. H.

CHARLES LITTLE, M. D.

Late of Acton, Mass.

LITTLE, CHARLES. Volunteer officer; b. New Hampshire; res. Webster; app. Acting Asst. Surg. Dec. 24, '63; served on U. S. S. "Winona"; disch. Oct. 9, '65. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 1140.)

Charles Little was born in West Boscawen (now Webster), N. H., February 14, 1837, and was the son of Richard and Mary Coffin (Pillsbury) Little, and a grandson of Benjamin Little, of the same town. The grandfather was a soldier in the War of the Revolution and took part in the battle of Bennington. Captain Richard Little, the doctor's father, was an officer in the War of 1812, and was stationed at Portsmouth in 1814. They were descendants of George Little, of Newbury, Mass.

Surgeon Little received his preliminary education in the common schools and academies of New Hampshire, fitting for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and received the degree of A. B. from Dartmouth College in the class of 1860. He commenced the study of medicine in 1860, under the direction of Dr. Harris Cowdrey of Acton, Mass., and continued the same under the direction of Dr. Carlton P. Frost, of St. Johnsbury, Vt. He attended medical lectures at Hanover and New York, and received the degree of M. D. from the Medical Department of Dartmouth College in the class of 1864.

In the meantime he was hospital steward in the Fifteenth Vermont Volunteers, of which his preceptor, Dr. Carlton P. Frost, was surgeon, and was appointed acting assistant surgeon in the navy from New Hampshire, December 24, 1863, and served on the United States steamship "Winona" until discharged, October 9, 1865. After leaving the United States service, he located in Acton, Mass., where he resided until his death, which occurred November 16, 1869.

Married, June 11, 1866, to Helen E., only daughter of Dr. Harris and Abigail Cowdrey of Acton, Mass., who died in 1886.

No children.

CHARLES ALBERT MANSON, M. D.

Late of Springfield, Mass.

(U. S. Navy.)

MANSON, CHARLES A. Volunteer officer; b. New Hampshire; age 23; res. New Hampshire; app. Acting Asst. Surg. Aug. 13, '64; resigned Nov. 23, '64; re-app. Jan. 18, '65; served on U. S. S. "Ohio" and "Massasoit"; appointment revoked June 28, '65. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 1143.)

(Dartmouth Cavalry.)

MANSON, CHARLES A. Dartmouth College; b. Somersworth; age 20; res. Lawrence, Mass.; enl. June, '62; must. in June 24, '62, as Priv.; capt. Aug. 19, '62, near Winchester, Va.; must. out Oct. 2, '62. Died Apr. 4, '83, Springfield, Mass. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 1094.)

The subject of this sketch was born August 22, 1842, at Great Falls (now the city of Somersworth), N. H., and was the son of Rev. Albert Charles and Mary Jane (Brown) Manson, being a grandson of Capt. William Manson. His preliminary education was received in the common schools and at Lawrence Conference Seminary. His professional education began at Sanbornton Bridge (now Tilton), N. H., under the direction of Dr. Sylvestus Campbell, afterwards assistant surgeon of the Sixteenth New Hampshire Volunteers, and Doctor Chadbourne. He attended medical lectures at Dartmouth Medical College, University of New York and the Medical Department of Vermont University, and was graduated from the latter in June, 1864.

While in Dartmouth College he enlisted, June 24, 1862, in that organization made up mainly of college students in Dartmouth, Norwich University and the University of Vermont, called the Dartmouth Cavalry. This organization was for three months and was attached to the Seventh Rhode Island Cavalry as Company B. Doctor Manson was taken prisoner August 19, 1862, near Ashby Gap, Va., and confined in Libby prison and Belle island until discharged, October 2, 1862; was appointed acting assistant surgeon in the United States Navy August 13, 1864, and resigned from the navy in 1865,

when he was appointed assistant surgeon in the army August 22, 1865, and was honorably discharged January 1, 1866.

After his army service, he located for a time in Wisconsin, and afterwards removed to Springfield, Mass., where he died, April 4, 1883. Doctor Manson was a member of the Masonic fraternity and the *Psi Upsilon*.

Married, September 4, 1865, Helen Frances Wadleigh, who died September 7, 1885.

Children, two: Albert Charles, who died in infancy, and Charles Albert, now a physician in New York City.

R. OSGOOD MASON, M. D.

Late of 348 West 58th St., New York City.

MASON, RUFUS O. Volunteer officer; b. New Hampshire; res. New York; app. Acting Asst. Surg. Oct. 21, '61; served on U. S. S. "San-tiago de Cuba"; resigned Feb. 2, '64. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 1143.)

Surgeon Mason was born in Sullivan, N. H., January 22, 1830, and was the son of Rufus and Prudence (Woods) Mason, and grandson of Bela Mason. The Mason family were among the earliest settlers in New England. Hugh Mason, with his wife Esther, came to this country in 1634 and settled in Watertown, Mass. Dr. R. Osgood Mason, the subject of this sketch, is of the seventh generation in direct line of descent from the original Hugh Mason.

Received his preliminary education in the district schools of Sullivan, N. H., Keene Academy and Hancock Literary and Scientific Academy, of New Hampshire. Fitted for college at Thetford Academy, Vermont, was graduated A. B. from Dartmouth College in the class of 1854 and received the degree of A. M. from the same institution in 1868. His professional education was commenced in 1856 with Doctor Williams of Cleveland, Ohio, and continued with Drs. F. S. Edwards, Lafayette Ranney and John C. Dalton of New York City; attended medical lectures in New York and was gradu-

ated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York in 1859, with the rank of valedictorian. Commenced practice in New York City and has remained there ever since, excepting the period of service in the United States Navy.

He is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, New York County Medical Society and of the American Medical Association, also an associate member of the Society for Psychical Research (London).

He was appointed acting assistant surgeon in October, 1861, remaining in the service until February, 1864, when he tendered his resignation and returned to New York. Doctor Mason describes his service in the navy as follows:

“My service while in the navy was on board the United States steamship ‘Santiago de Cuba,’ a purchased vessel of seventeen hundred tons, armed with six 32-pounders and two Parrott guns, and carrying a ship’s company of one hundred and sixty-four men. As acting assistant surgeon, I was surgeon in charge.

“Our mission was to cruise in the Gulf of Mexico, among the West India and Bahama islands, and in the track of vessels plying between Charleston and Nassau or Havana, protecting our own commerce and passenger steamers from the depredations of the Confederate cruisers and inflicting what damage we could upon Confederate vessels and blockade runners. The ‘Alabama,’ the ‘Northville’ and the ‘Oreta’ were already at sea plying upon our commerce and we hunted the ports and harbors of Cuba, Hayti and all the West India and Bahama islands to gain intelligence of them. On this mission we were often at Havana, anchored at the very spot where so lately the ‘Maine’ met her sad fate. For six months, with headquarters at Cape Haitien, our duty was to meet and convoy the California steamers safely through the narrow passages of the Bahamas, where the Confederate cruisers could hide and come out upon them unawares, and so conduct them to the open sea south of Cuba, where their own watchfulness and speed insured their safety.

“April 23, 1862, we sighted the ‘Nashville’ and gave chase, hoping to capture her. We sent down all our spars and did everything to increase our speed and overhaul her, but she was too fast for us and after a most exciting chase of four hours we were obliged to give her up and slowly return to our cruising ground. The day, however, was not entirely without success, for at dusk we captured a blockade runner, a schooner with one hundred and sixty bales of cotton, and two days later the large steamer ‘Ella Warley,’ heavily laden with arms, ammunition and army stores, intended for the Confederacy.

“During our term of service we captured five steamers and eight sailing vessels, all loaded with either cotton or Confederate supplies, and one steamer loaded with cotton was destroyed. She had just come out of Sabine Pass, and finding she could not escape us, she ran into shoal water and aground, quite in reach of our guns; there she suddenly burst out in flames, probably set on fire by her crew, and was quickly consumed to the water’s edge.

“The ‘Santiago de Cuba’ proved to be of great service to the government and her name was perhaps better and more widely known than any other vessel except the more prominent fighting ships.”

After his return to New York and resuming professional work, he became interested in literature and especially psychic studies. He has been a prolific writer in the domain of psychical research, reporting many cases, among which are: “Double Personality;” “Hypnotic Suggestion;” “Educational Uses of Hypnotism;” “Alternating Personality, Their Origin and Medico-Legal Aspect.”

Married, first, July 3, 1871, Marian Isabel Goodwin, who died December 16, 1880; second, April 27, 1886, Charlotte Louise Quick Vander-Veer.

One child living, Ethel Osgood Mason, born November 12, 1875.

Doctor Mason died May 11, 1903.

JAMES R. MAY, M. D.

Portsmouth, N. H.

MAY, JAMES R. Volunteer officer; b. New Hampshire; res. New Hampshire; app. Acting Asst. Surg. Feb. 25, '64; served on U. S. S. "Daylight"; disch. Aug. 7, '65. P. O. ad., Portsmouth. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 1144.)

Surgeon May was born in New Hampshire. His classical education was received at Harvard College, from which he was graduated A. B. in 1861; his professional education was received in Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in 1866.

He was appointed medical cadet in the United States Navy in 1862, and served in the Judiciary Square Hospital, Washington, D. C., from July, 1862, to July, 1863. In 1864 he was appointed acting assistant surgeon in the United States Navy, and was attached successively to the Portsmouth navy yard, to the steamer "Kengpshea," the United States ship "E. B. Hale," United States ship "Passaic," and the United States ship "Daylight." In June, 1865, he resigned the appointment and has since resided in Portsmouth, N. H.

LEROY FREDERICK MORSE, M. D.

Mattoon, Ill.

MORSE, LEROY F. Volunteer officer; b. New Hampshire; res. New Hampshire; app. Acting Asst. Surg. Nov. 14, '63; served on U. S. S. "Proteus" and "Restless"; disch. Dec. 7, '65. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 1148.)

Surgeon Morse is now a resident of Mattoon, Coles county, Illinois, and was born February 5, 1839, at Canterbury, N. H., was the son of Charles Abbott and Eunice (Lake) Morse, a grandson of Charles Morse. Received his preliminary education in the common schools at Canterbury and at Elmwood Institute of Boscawen. Commenced his professional education under the direction of Dr. L. T. Weeks of Canterbury, in 1861; attended medical lectures at the Medical Department of the University of Vermont in 1862, Georgetown Medical Col-

lege, District of Columbia, 1862, at Hanover in 1863, and was graduated M. D. from the Medical Department of Dartmouth College in the class of 1864. Commenced the practice of medicine in Portsmouth, N. H., in 1866, remaining there about one year; was afterwards in Biddeford, Me., since which time he has been in Illinois, most of the time having been located at Mattoon, Coles county.

He was appointed acting assistant surgeon, United States Navy, November 12, 1863, and was discharged by reason of the close of the war, December 7, 1865. A full record of his naval service was on the United States bark "Restless," attached to the East Gulf Blockade Squadron, and in nearly one year of his service was in and about St. Andrew's bay, Florida; from January to March, 1865, at Charlotte harbor, Florida, and from that time until June 18, 1865, at St. Joseph's bay, Florida. At this date the blockade was raised and the "Restless" went out of commission at Philadelphia, July 18, 1865. Surgeon Morse was placed on a leave of absence, awaiting orders until December 7, 1865, when he was honorably discharged.

Married, April 14, 1869, Harriet Frances Chamberlin of Terre Haute, Ind.

One child, Bertha Lewise Morse.

ELIAS CRAIG NEAL, M. D.

Late of Tremont, Me.

NEAL, ELIAS C. Volunteer officer; b. New Hampshire; res. New Hampshire; app. Acting Asst. Surg. Feb. 27, '64; served on the U. S. S. "Princeton"; disch. Dec. 25, '65. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 1150.)

Surgeon Neal was born in Barnstead, N. H., January 28, 1833, and was the son of Thomas and Sophia George (Chesley) Neal, a grandson of William Neal of Boston, Mass. His early education was received in the common schools of New Hampshire, and he fitted for college at New London Literary Institution and the New Hampton Academy in the same state.

Entered Dartmouth College and was graduated A. B. from the same in the class of 1858, with the late Major Thompson of the regular army and Gen. Samuel A. Duncan of the United States Colored Troops. He commenced his professional education in Gilmanton, N. H., under the direction of Dr. Nahum Wight, and continued the same in the Medical Department of Dartmouth College and at Bellevue Medical College Hospital in New York, and was graduated from the latter in 1866. Before graduation he commenced the practice of medicine as acting assistant surgeon in the United States Navy, receiving his appointment February 27, 1864, and was ordered to join the Gulf Squadron; receiving his commission March 1, 1864, he sailed from New York for New Orleans on the steamer "Daniel Webster," with a portion of a New Hampshire Regiment, where he landed early in April, 1864. Received orders to go aboard the steamer "Pampero," April 14, 1864, and he served on that boat and in this squadron until December 25, 1865.

Dr. Neal had a varied experience in the fact that at the breaking out of the civil war he was teaching in Western Virginia and was drafted into the Confederate army from Rockingham county, Virginia. Shortly after he managed to escape and came to New Hampshire, when he was drafted again, this time into the Union service. Having been a medical student for some time, he succeeded in passing the medical examination and received his appointment as acting assistant surgeon in the navy. At the close of the civil war he was graduated M. D. from Bellevue Medical College and located for the practice of medicine in Tremont, Me., remaining there about two and one-half years. He then went to Jacksonville, Ill., and was assistant in the asylum for insane, where he remained for nearly seven years; afterwards he was an assistant in the asylum at Augusta, Me., for about seven years. He resided in Portland, Me., for six years and opened a private hospital for those afflicted with mental disease at Tremont, Me. In 1866 he removed to Fall River for a short period, but at the urgent solicitation of his former friends in Maine, he returned to his private practice in Tremont, in 1887, where he

resided until his death, which occurred August 30, 1897. He was universally respected by his friends and neighbors and introduced into Maine some much needed reforms in the management of its asylum; among these was the appointment of women physicians upon the hospital staff.

His biographer says of him: "His kindness to the poor knew no limitations, while strength and means lasted. His great heart, too large for the frail body, overflowed with sympathy for the poor, the desolate, the friendless. His resentments were kindled by the knowledge of oppression and cruelty to the helpless. As was said of him, he was the New England 'Dr. McClure' of the 'Bonnie Briar Bush.'"

Married, May 18, 1871, at Pembroke, Me., Evelyn Maria, daughter of Ebed and Esther (Farnsworth) Wilder.

Children, four: George Arthur, Esther Wilder, Milron and Saxon Kingsley Neal. The daughter, Esther, died in 1879, at Augusta.

CHARLES H. PAGE, M. D.

Late of the United States Navy.

PAGE, CHARLES H. Regular officer; b. Concord; res. Massachusetts; app. Asst. Surg. Sept. 22, '63; served on U. S. S. "Eutaw" and "Hartford." Died Dec. 24, '67, on "Hartford," Hiogo, Japan. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 1152.)

Charles H. Page was born in Concord, October 2, 1841, and was the son of William H. and Mary (Thompson) Page, and a grandson of Laban Page. He received his preliminary education in the common schools of his native city, supplemented by a course of instruction at the New London Literary and Scientific Institute. He commenced his professional education under the direction of Doctors Gage and Moulton, in 1860 or 1861, and attended lectures at the Medical Departments of Dartmouth College and Harvard University. He was appointed medical cadet in 1862 and served in the marine hospital at Chelsea, Mass., for one year. While a medical cadet, he served on the United States bark "Restless," in the

East Gulf Squadron, and was appointed assistant surgeon, United States Navy, September 22, 1863. He was assigned to duty on the United States ship "Eutaw," and was on duty at Deep Bottom and Aiken's Landing, on the James river, and afterwards was on duty at the surgeon's office in the navy yard at Boston. This was in June, 1865, and he was afterwards assigned to duty as the junior medical officer, and sailed from the United States on the 11th of August, 1865, on the flagship "Hartford." He arrived in Macao in February, 1866. September 12, 1866, he was transferred to the "Wachusett," which was then in Yokohama, Japan. Soon after, Doctor King, her former surgeon, was sent home ill, and Surgeon Page was then in charge of the medical department of this steamer. During the year 1866 the "Wachusett," becoming unserviceable, was ordered out of commission, and Surgeon Page found himself again on board the flagship "Hartford."

The following is quoted from a personal letter :

"United States Flagship 'Hartford,'

"SHANGHAI, CHINA, June 19, 1867.

"From Nagasaki we came over here, arriving June 4, but we made a very short stay, only long enough to coal ship, and we were soon off on a secret expedition. When we sailed no one but the admiral knew where we were bound until we were well out to sea; then in the goodness of his heart he disclosed the secret and informed us that we were going to the island of Formosa, which, as you will see by looking at the map, is well to the southward of this place, and we were going to the southern extremity of it. We got enough of it before we got back; of the heat, I mean, for it was fearfully hot down there, and it is quite a pleasant change for us to return here; even the residents here consider this pretty warm. The circumstances under which we went to Formosa are as follows:

"A few months ago the American ship 'Rover' was wrecked on some rocks near the southern extremity of Formosa, and the captain, with his wife and crew, abandoned the wreck and in their boats went to this portion of the island we visited. The

natives met them as they landed on the beach and murdered them then and there. It was a horrid affair, and what made it still more so, was that a report was circulated that the captain's wife was still living amongst the savages. An English gunboat, 'Commorant,' which was then lying at one of the ports near, immediately proceeded to the spot and were also met, fired upon and driven away by these same savages. We heard of this affair while we were in Amoy, and one of our vessels, the 'Ashuelot,' was at the time over there to see what she could do, and when we arrived here from Nagasaki we heard that she had done nothing at all, not even making an attempt to land. In consequence of all these circumstances combined, our admiral concluded that he would take a look down there himself and land a force on the island to burn and destroy everything they could get at. We took the 'Wyoming' along with us, and on the thirteenth of this month we landed one hundred and eighty well armed men upon the spot where the tragedy took place. I accompanied them as the medical officer. We were not fired upon in landing, but got enough of it afterwards. The day was fearfully hot and we landed in the hottest part of it, thus not only having the savages for our enemies, but 'Old Sol' himself, and indeed, I think he was the greater of the two. We had penetrated into the interior about a mile before they fired upon us and I must confess that I was a little nervous as the first volley whizzed by me, but it was not long before I got quite accustomed to the balls, and if it had not been for the sun and the miserable way our enemies had of skulking in the jungle and behind rocks and trees. I should have enjoyed it hugely. But these Formoseans are exactly like our Indians at home, only a degree worse, for they are cannibals in addition to their other bad traits. We lost our favorite officer and messmate that day, Lieutenant Commander Mackenzie. He was shot and immediately killed while leading his men in a charge upon these savages, who were in an immense jungle and when he was very near them they fired and killed him. I was very near him and caught him as he fell, and, when I found that he was dead, dragged his body to

the rear to prevent the enemy from getting it, under a very heavy fire from the scoundrels. Fortunately I did not get as much as a scratch that day, but I came very near being struck by balls several times. Once, as I was resting myself quietly on the side of a hill a ball came and buried itself in the ground about an inch alongside of me; I immediately got up, of course, and sought safer quarters. I have got several holes in the little sack coat that I wore that day. The sun, however, was our greatest enemy, for in the few hours that we were ashore, from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m., our men were completely exhausted and we had nine cases of sunstroke. I assure you that we were glad to get on board ship again after our fatigue, but it was hard to gaze upon the cold and lifeless form of our beloved messmate, who but a few hours before had landed with all the health and spirits that we did. He was a brave fellow, and died at the head of his men in the good cause of avenging the brutal murder of those unfortunate, unarmed and distressed few who, after having escaped the peril from a shipwreck, had sought safety on that land where he was killed. We were forced to bury him at Takan, a port a few miles to the northward. Poor fellow, we miss him exceedingly, but trust he is in a better place than this wicked world of ours. He was fleet captain and the admiral's right-hand man.

“We are at present lying comfortably anchored in Shanghai; the ‘Wyoming,’ and my old friend, the ‘Wachusett,’ are also here. The ‘Wachusett’ is at present broken down and has been here a long time, repairing. I may go home in her yet, for my examination for promotion has been due so long that the department may order me home in that way.”

Sailed from Yokohama, May 11, 1867.

Notes in reference to the opening of the ports to foreign commerce of Osaca and Hiogo:

“Osaca is not yet open to commerce, but is to be at the commencement of next year. We only visited the port because our minister, together with the other foreign representatives, had been invited to an audience by the tycoon, who is the ruling one in the empire, to make proper arrangements for for-

mally opening the ports of Osaca and Hiogo to the world, such as selecting a suitable situation for the foreign settlements, arranging duties on articles of commerce, etc. The 'Hartford,' 'Shenandoah' and 'Wyoming' represented our country in the harbor and the minister did the plenipotentiary on shore, while very pleasantly located in a Buddhist temple, servants and tables being bountifully supplied by the Japanese government and under the superintendence of our old friend, Japanese Tommy, who, by the way, has become quite a high official, a sort of right-hand man to the tycoon in his intercourse with foreigners. His Japanese rank is that of captain, which means much more in Japan than in America, and his Japanese name is Komeda Kaigero, so we had him at Osaca as Capt. Komeda Kaigero, but we often call him 'Tommy,' which suited him fully as well. He speaks very good English indeed and is really quite a gentleman. I spent two days on shore at Osaca, at the minister's quarters, by invitation."

(Concord *Monitor*, Friday, March 13, 1868.)

Doctor Beale, surgeon of the fleet to which Doctor Page was attached, says:

"Doctor Page accompanied the expedition to the island of Formosa in June last, and participated in all its fatigues and dangers. Up to that time his health had been excellent, but from that day it began to decline. Operating, as the expedition did, in a mountainous country and under a tropical sun, the physical efforts he was called upon to make, imposed too great a strain upon his lungs, and thus laid the foundation of the disease (pulmonary consumption) of which he ultimately died. As the expedition moved on to different places, Doctor Page hoped to find relief from change of air, but all these hopes proved fallacious, and by the time they reached Hiogo it was apparent to all that he had but little time to live."

Continuing, Doctor Beale says:

"Fully realizing his condition, and bowing in submission to the will of his Heavenly Father, he gently passed away on the day before Christmas, and all that remains mortal of our much loved friend now lies buried within the limits of the for-

ign settlement at that place (Hiogo, Japan). A monument to his memory is being prepared by brother officers of the 'Hartford,' and will be erected in the course of a few weeks. No one could appreciate more highly than I did the many estimable and noble qualities of our deceased friend. I have never known a man of sounder principles of action, or greater purity of heart and life. His whole career aboard this ship, since I first became acquainted with him, over two years ago, was without blemish."

"DEATH OF SURGEON PAGE."

"Assistant Surgeon Charles H. Page, of the flagship 'Hartford,' Asiatic Squadron, died aboard ship in the Japanese waters, December 24, 1867. Surgeon Page was the eldest son of the late William H. Page of this city, and a native of Concord, but was appointed from Massachusetts, where he had resided for some time prior to his appointment. For some years after the decease of his father, he resided in the family of his uncle and guardian, the late Col. David Davis of this city. He entered the service in February, 1863, took a high rank in his profession and with the exception of six months has been on sea service ever since. He was about twenty-five years of age."

The following is a resumé of Surgeon Page's service in the navy:

Chelsea, June, 1862, United States Marine Hospital, as a medical cadet.

United States bark "Restless," Charlotte's harbor, Florida, East Gulf Squadron, June, 1863.

United States ship "Entaw," Deep Bottom, James river, Va., January 13, 1865.

United States gunboat "Entaw," off Aiken's Landing, James river, Va., January 28, 1865, to February, 1865.

Surgeon's office, navy yard, Boston, June, 1865.

Left the United States on the 11th of August, 1865, on the "Hartford;" arrived at Maeao in February, 1866; was on the

“Hartford” as junior of three medical officers until September 12, when transferred to “Wachusett” in charge of medical department; was then at Yokohama, Japan, and Doctor King, her former surgeon, was sent home ill, thus causing a vacancy.

Japan last summer, visiting Nagasaki, Yokohama, Kanagawa and Yeddo. At Amoy for a few days.

United States steamer “Wachusett,” Amoy, China, November, 1866.

United States ship “Hartford,” Yokohama, Japan, April, 1867.

Examination for promotion due more than a year.

United States flagship “Hartford,” Shanghai, China, June, 1867.

On the Formosa expedition of June, 1867.

Haykoy, September, 1867.

United States flagship “Hartford,” Hong Kong, China, October, 1867.

GEORGE ALANSON PARKER, M. D.

Concord, N. H.

PARKER, GEORGE A. Volunteer officer; res. New Hampshire; app. Acting Asst. Surg. Apr. 19, '64. Died June 18, '64. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 1153.)

Surgeon Parker was the son of Caleb and Abigail Davis (Virgin) Parker, grandson of Joseph Parker; born in Concord, December 23, 1840. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of Concord; fitted for college at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H., and was graduated A. B. from Williams College in the class of 1862. He at once commenced his professional education in 1862, under the direction of Dr. William B. Hidden of Concord and attended one or more courses of lectures at Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, but did not complete his course of medical study,

as he was appointed medical cadet March 23, 1864, entering the Eckington Hospital, Washington, D. C. Was appointed acting assistant surgeon in the navy, April 19, 1864, and ordered to the East Gulf Squadron, and in a short time was assigned to duty in a naval hospital at Key West, Fla.

His biographer says:

“The tenth of June, 1864, found him still at Key West, Fla., on board the United States schooner ‘Eugenia,’ from which he was temporarily detached and ordered on board the United States steamer ‘De Soto,’ as an assistant to Surgeon Wheeler, on her passage to Portsmouth, N. H. He was taken ill before reaching Portsmouth, and died of yellow fever on board the ‘De Soto,’ in Portsmouth harbor, June 18, 1864.”

It will be noticed that his service was short, yet he gave his life. Who could do more? He inherited many New England traits of character, being progressive in disposition, steadfast in purpose, was without deceit and ever ready to support the right and reject the wrong.

Unmarried.

Sigma Phi was his college society.

NATHANIEL CHAMBERLAIN PARKER, M. D.

Late of Farmington, N. H.

(U. S. Navy.)

PARKER, NATHANIEL C. Volunteer officer; b. Lebanon, Me.; age 27; res. Farmington; app. Acting Asst. Surg. Oct. 23, '62; appointment revoked Mar. 3, '63. See 4, 10 and 18 N. H. V., and Miscel. Organizations. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 1153.)

(Miscel. Organizations.)

PARKER, NATHANIEL C., alias Henry McAllester. Co. C, 2 Mass. Cav.; b. Lebanon, Me.; age 29; res. Farmington, cred. West Cambridge, Mass.; enl. Apr. 2, '64 for 3 yrs.; must. in Apr. 2, '64, as Sergt.; disch. May 26, '65. (Reported his birthplace as Princetown, Iowa, and age as 24.) Died Dec. 31, '66, Farmington. See 4, 10 and 18 N. H. V., and U. S. Navy. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 1069.)

(18 N. H. V.)

PARKER, NATHANIEL C. F. and S.; app. Asst. Surg. Apr. 4, '65; not must. Supposed identical with Nathaniel C. Parker, Co. H, 4 N. H. V., Co. I, 10 N. H. V., Co. C, 2 Mass. Cav. See Miscel. Organizations and U. S. Navy. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 820.)

(10 N. H. V.)

PARKER, NATHANIEL C. Co. I; b. Lebanon, Me.; age 27; res. Farmington, cred. Farmington; enl. Aug. 8, '62; must. in Sept. 4, '62, as Priv.; des. Sept. 22, '62, Manchester; reported Apr. 1, '65, under President's Proclamation; disch. May 5, '65, Concord, with loss of all pay and allowances. See 4 and 18 N. H. V., Miscel. Organizations and U. S. Navy. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 542.)

(4 N. H. V.)

PARKER, NATHANIEL C. Co. H; b. Lebanon, Me.; age 26; res. Farmington; enl. Sept. 9, '61; must. in Sept. 18, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. Jan. 6, '62, Hilton Head, S. C. See 10 and 18 N. H. V., Miscel. Organizations and U. S. Navy. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 189.)

The subject of this sketch was born in Lebanon, Me., March 30, 1835, and was the son of Dr. David Taylor and Clarissa (Chamberlain) Parker, a grandson of Rev. Clement Parker. His preliminary education was received in the common schools of Farmington and Lebanon Academy. From early life his surroundings were replete with medicine and surgery, his father being a physician and his mother a very skilled assistant. He attended lectures at the Medical Department of Harvard College and the Medical Department of Bowdoin College and received the degree of M. D. from the latter in 1856. He settled in Farmington for the practice of his profession.

Doctor Parker enlisted as private in Company H, Fourth New Hampshire Volunteers, September 9, 1861, and was discharged disabled, January 6, 1862, at Hilton Head, S. C., October 23, 1862, he was appointed acting assistant surgeon in the United States Navy and served until March 3, 1863. April 2, 1864, enlisted for three years in the Second Massachusetts Cavalry and was discharged as sergeant, May 26, 1865. April

4, 1865, he was appointed assistant surgeon of the Eighteenth New Hampshire Volunteers, but was not mustered.

His biographer says of him :

“Of his other service I know only that he was captured and sent to—I believe—Andersonville. Found to be a medical man, he was put on duty as a surgeon by the Confederates, and was treated well. Returned soldiers said that he did an immense deal of good to both Confederates and Federals, professionally, in the six or more months during which he was a prisoner of war, and that, as in his work at home, lives were saved by his skill and attention, which else would have been lost.

“His health undoubtedly was affected by his army experiences and he died on December 31, 1866, in Farmington, N. H.”

* * * * *

“Dr. N. C. Parker grew up in a medical atmosphere, his mother having begun the practice of obstetrics in an hour of a patient’s great need and having been a proverb of success in her work until her health failed. She grew skilled in many ways and was often insisted upon as a medical attendant when the men were unavailable. She was also an expert pharmacist. Hundreds of people, men and women, mourned sincerely on the occasion of her funeral.”

* * * * *

“You can say little of him in any history beyond the fact that he had a genius for his profession and that many soldiers felt grateful to him for the care to which they believed they owed their lives. He was liked by the people for the many attractive qualities natural to him and many of his patients still living speak often of him with regretful affection.

“People acquainted with his medical work thought him one who should have gone far beyond all other local practitioners had he lived and attended to his practice. He seemed to have an odd magnetic gift, and he said once that in a bad case, could he be alone for a little time it seemed to him as if he saw

the whole body open before him and he knew what to do, if anything could be done. He had the true medical and surgical gift."

Doctor Parker was a member of the Strafford District Medical Society in 1858, New Hampshire Medical Society, 1859; the Masonic Fraternity and member of the Farmington school board, foreman of the local fire company.

He was very successful in his treatment of diseases, especially smallpox and scarlet fever. Every little child was fond of him and he was tender with both children and animals.

Married, first, Miss Margaret Downs; second, Miss A. H. Cilley.

No children.

FREDERICK E. POTTER, M. D.

Late of Portsmouth, N. H.

POTTER, FREDERICK E. Regular officer; b, Rumney; age 22; res. New Hampshire; app. Asst. Surg. July 30, '61; Surg. Mar. 25, '66; served on U. S. S. "Monticello" and "Narragansett"; resigned Apr. 1, '75. P. O. ad., Portsmouth. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 1156.)

Surgeon Potter was born in Rumney, July 3, 1839. His mother was Calysta Lucas, daughter of Deacon Samuel Lucas of Rumney, her ancestor being James Harvey of Nottingham, one of the men sent out from Londonderry, Ireland, to select a home for his oppressed countrymen in the new world.

His great grandfather on his mother's side was Sergeant Beverly, who fought at Bunker Hill, served through the Revolution, was bearer of dispatches to General Montgomery, then in front of Quebec, swam the St. Lawrence in midwinter and successfully delivered his dispatches, as the history of Concord details.

His father was Dr. Frederick F. Potter of Conway, grandson of Major General Frye of Fryeburg, Me., who served as ensign at the capture of Louisburg, was a major-general in the Continental Army and a close friend of Washington.

Doctor Potter moved with his parents to Suncook at the age of three years. Received his preliminary education in the public schools of New Hampshire and at the Putnam School of Newburyport, Mass. He commenced his professional education with his father in 1856, and attended two courses of lectures at the Medical Department of the University of Vermont, and was graduated M. D. from the same in June, 1859. Commenced the practice of medicine in the hospitals of New York, and was appointed assistant surgeon in the United States Navy, July 30, 1861, and remained in the service until April, 1875, passing through the grades of assistant surgeon and surgeon, serving on the United States steamships "Monticello," "Narragansett," and others. He joined the Mississippi Squadron and served on the Cumberland, Mississippi and Tennessee rivers through the siege of Vicksburg, was present at the bloody battle of Grand Gulf and in the Red River expedition. Broken in health from exposure and hard service, he was detailed as president of the board of examiners for admission of medical officers to the navy, stationed at Cincinnati, Ohio.

During his term of service he was surgeon to Doctor Hall's scientific expedition to northern Siberia. He had much experience with epidemics of yellow fever, cholera and small-pox.

His health still failing he was placed on waiting orders and returned to his native state where, after a year, his health was again sufficiently restored for him to apply for duty, and he saw service in Mexico, when the French and Austrians, under Maximilian, were striving to plant an empire upon this continent contrary to the wishes of the American people. Here he was present at an engagement which cost the country several lives to retain the republican government in power. After seven years, spent mostly in Mexico and South America, in the service of his country, Doctor Potter suggested that, as his mother was getting old and needed his care, he be assigned to duty near his home in New Hampshire. In compliance

with his request, he was ordered to the navy yard at Portsmouth, and after serving four years at the yard at this station, not wishing to again leave home and people, he resigned his commission as surgeon in 1876, and engaged in the practice of medicine in the city of Portsmouth, where he has since resided.

He was a member of the American Medical Association, of the military order of the Loyal Legion, and of the New Hampshire Medical Society.

Married, October 2, 1873, Miss Harriet Wilkins of Pembroke, N. H.

Doctor Potter died November 18, 1902.

EZEAL PRAY, M. D.

PRAY, EZEAL. Volunteer officer; b. New Hampshire; age 28; res. New Hampshire; app. Acting Asst. Surg. Oct. 21, '62; Acting Passed Asst. Surg. Aug. 4, '65; served on U. S. S. "Cambridge" and South Atlantic Squadron; disch. Mar. 1, '66. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 1156.)

FERNANDO COELLO SARGENT, M. D.

SARGENT, FERNANDO C. Volunteer officer; b. New Hampshire; res. Illinois; app. Acting Asst. Surg. Sept. 8, '63; served on the U. S. S. "Penobscot"; disch. Aug. 24, '65. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 1162.)

Fernando Coello Sargent was born in New London, and was the son of Sylvanus Thayer and Emmeline (Crockett) Sargent. Received his preliminary education at Colby Academy. Of his early medical education but little knowledge seems to have been preserved, but he is reported as having attended the Michigan University, Ann Arbor, and was graduated M. D. from Dartmouth Medical College in 1866. Soon after receiving his degree he practiced medicine for a short time in Franklin, N. H., and was at Danbury, N. H., some four or five years. His record shows that he entered the navy as acting assistant surgeon in 1863 and served until the close of the

war. After his service in the navy, he located in the state of Illinois, where he died in 1870.

Married Mary E. Garland.

HENRY HILLIARD SMITH, M. D.

Dublin, N. H.

SMITH, HENRY H. Volunteer officer; b. Liverpool, Ohio; age 26; res. Claremont; app. Acting Asst. Surg. Nov. 20, '63; served on U. S. S. "Thomas Freeborn"; resigned Apr. 21, '65. P. O. ad., Dublin. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 1165.)

Surgeon Smith was born June 16, 1837, in Liverpool, Medina county, Ohio, and was the son of Henry Summer and Mary (Hilliard) Smith, his paternal grandfather being Benjamin Smith of Nashua, N. H. His preliminary education was received at the common schools and academy at Claremont, N. H., with a partial course at the Chandler Scientific School, Hanover, N. H. He commenced the study of medicine at Claremont, N. H., under the direction of Samuel G. Jarvis, M. D., and later with Profs. Dixi and A. B. Crosby of Dartmouth Medical College, attending two courses of medical lectures at Hanover, and was graduated from the Medical Department of Dartmouth College in the class of 1859. He commenced the practice of medicine in Tunbridge, Vt., 1860, where he remained two years, removing from there to Dublin, where he has been in the practice of medicine for over forty years.

He was appointed acting assistant surgeon November 20, 1863, and served on board the United States steamship "Thomas Freeborn," resigning April 21, 1865, by reason of the close of the war. During his long residence in Dublin, N. H., he has enjoyed the confidence and good will of the citizens of that town, serving upon the local board of health, and in many other capacities that were useful to his fellow citizens.

Married, May 25, 1880, Arabella S. Fisk.

SUMNER T. SMITH, M. D.

Doctor Smith, a younger brother of the foregoing, was born in West Claremont, N. H., June 8, 1839, and was the son of Henry Sumner and Mary (Hilliard) Smith, and a grandson of Benjamin Smith of Nashua, N. H. He received his preliminary education in the common schools and academies of the state, and was graduated A. B. from Norwich University, Vermont, in 1860. He commenced the study of medicine in 1864, under the direction of the late Alvah R. Cummings, M. D., of Claremont, and afterwards with Prof. A. B. Crosby, Dartmouth College. He attended medical lectures at Dartmouth Medical College and also at Ann Arbor, Mich., taking two courses at Dartmouth and one at Ann Arbor, and was graduated from the latter in 1867.

Prior to his study of medicine he served in the United States Navy as acting master's mate on the United States ship "Supply," which went down to the Gulf Squadron, and while on that station he contracted yellow fever, which so undermined his health that he resigned his commission and went home to Claremont and commenced the study of medicine. After graduation he located in South Acworth for one year, was a long time in Alstead, N. H., also in Westerly, R. I., when he removed to Athol, Mass., and resided there until his death, March 27, 1892.

He was a member of the Connecticut River Valley Medical Association, of which he was at one time the president, and also a member of the Miller's River Medical Association and of the Massachusetts Medical Society.

Married Martha Ellen Lovell, June 12, 1872.

Children: William Benjamin Tyng and Lovell Bolivar.

PASSMORE TREADWELL, M. D.

Late of Boisé City, Idaho.

TREADWELL, PASSMORE. Volunteer officer; b. Portsmouth; age 22; res. Concord; cred. New Hampshire; app. Acting Asst. Surg. June

30, '62; served on U. S. S. "Vixen," "Columbia," "Relief," and Mississippi Squadron; disch. Mar. 28, '67. Died May 23, '81, Boise City, Idaho. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 1171.)

Surgeon Treadwell was a son of Thomas Passmore and Lydia (Greenough) Treadwell, and a grandson of Thomas Treadwell. He was born in Portsmouth, N. H., September 19, 1839. He received his early education in the public schools of Concord, N. H., his parents having removed to this city when he was very young. He commenced his professional education in 1859, with Dr. Charles P. Gage of Concord; attended medical lectures at Jefferson Medical College of Pennsylvania, and was graduated M. D. from that institution in 1862.

Commenced the practice of medicine in the United States Navy as acting assistant surgeon, June 30, 1862, serving on the United States ships "Vixen," "Relief," "Columbia," and Mississippi Squadron, and was discharged from the navy March 28, 1867. Located in New York City for one year; three years in Brooklyn, N. Y., when he became post surgeon at Fort Boise, Boise City, Idaho territory, holding that position from 1871 to 1877. Resigning that position, he continued the practice of medicine at Boise City until his death, which occurred May 23, 1881.

Was a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society in 1862.

Married, September 17, 1867, Harriet Brown of Concord, N. H.

Children, four: John Passmore, who died July 8, 1869, Elizabeth Brown, Thomas Percy and Robert Hastings Treadwell.

FRANCIS MINOT WELD, M. D.

Late of Jamaica Plain, Mass.

WELD, FRANCIS MINOT. Regular officer; b. Dalton; res. Jamaica Plain, Mass.; app. Asst. Surg. May 22, '62; served on U. S. S. "Nantucket" and "Wabash"; resigned Dec. 31, '63. Died Dec. 31, '93, Jamaica Plain, Mass. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 1175.)

Surgeon Weld was born in Dalton, N. H., January 17, 1840, and was the son of Thomas Swan and Sarah Fitch (Sumner) Weld, and a grandson of William Gordon Weld. He received his preliminary education in the common schools of New Hampshire, the high school at Jamaica Plain and the Eliot School of Boston, and was graduated A. B. from Harvard College in the class of 1860. Afterwards the degree of A. M. was conferred by the same college. He commenced his professional education in September, 1860, at the Harvard Medical School and was graduated from the same in March, 1864, taking the first prize for an essay on "Our Native *Materia Medica*," which was published in the Boston *Medical Journal* of about that date.

He was appointed medical cadet in the United States Army, May 3, 1862, and served in the post hospital at Grafton, W. Va., and also with the Sixth West Virginia Volunteers, until June 14, 1862, when he was commissioned assistant surgeon, United States Navy, and ordered to the naval hospital at Chelsea, Mass. January 14, 1863, he was detached from the naval hospital and ordered to the monitor "Nantucket," then fitting out at East Boston, and sailed for Port Royal, S. C., February 28, 1863. He served on the "Nantucket" in the various attacks on Charleston and on blockade duty off Savannah, Ga., and took part in the attack on Fort Sumter, April 7, 1863. December 1, 1863, he was detached from the "Nantucket" and ordered to the frigate "Wabash." He resigned December 13, 1863, and was relieved from duty January 11, 1864.

Soon after receiving his degree of M. D., in March, 1864, he was commissioned surgeon of the United States Colored Troops, Fourth Division, Ninth Army Corps, which was attached to the Army of the Potomac in Grant's campaign from the Wilderness until the siege of Petersburg. In December, 1864, the Fourth Division was transferred to the Twenty-fifth Corps, Army of the James, which was stationed before Richmond. Just before this he had been assigned to the position

of brigade surgeon, First Brigade, Fourth Division, Ninth Army Corps. He was with General Terry with the Tenth Corps at the capture of Fort Fisher, N. C., January 15, and Wilmington, N. C., February 22, 1865. In March the Tenth Corps joined General Sherman's forces near Raleigh. During this service he was brigade and division surgeon in charge of field and post hospitals, and at one time was stationed at the district hospital at New Berne, N. C. After the close of the war he was on garrison duty in North Carolina till mustered out September 21, 1865.

After leaving the service of the United States he settled for the practice of medicine in Jamaica Plain, Mass., in October, 1865, and afterwards practiced in New York City for a considerable period. He was attending and consulting physician and surgeon to various dispensaries and infirmaries in New York, and medical superintendent of the New York Hospital in 1876 and 1877. For two terms he held the position of one of the overseers of Harvard College.

He was a member of the New York Medical Society; also of the New England Society; the Harvard, Century, University Union League, and the Players' Club of New York, the Union Club of Boston and the Loyal Legion.

Married, April 11, 1872, Fannie Elizabeth Bartholomew of Hartford, Conn.

Children, three: Sarah Swan Weld, Francis Minot and Christopher Minot Weld.

Doctor Weld died December 31, 1893, at Jamaica Plain, Mass., and was buried with the honors of the Loyal Legion.

CHARLES HENRY WHITE, M. D.

U. S. Naval Museum of Hygiene, Washington, D. C.

WHITE, CHARLES H. Regular officer; b. Centre Sandwich; age 23; res. Watertown, Mass.; cred. Massachusetts; app. Asst. Surg. Dec. 26, '61; Passed Asst. Surg. Oct. 30, '65; Surg. Nov. 18, '69; Medical Inspector July 10, '88; served on U. S. S. "Huron" and "Roanoke"; still in the service. P. O. ad., Washington, D. C. (*Record, Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 1176.)

Surgeon White was born November 18, 1838, in Centre Sandwich, N. H., and was the son of Charles and Sarah D. (French) White, and a grandson of Samuel White. His preliminary education was received in the common schools and a select school at Centre Sandwich, supplemented by an academic course at Sanbornton Bridge, now Tilton. Commenced his professional education at Watertown, Mass., in 1859, under the direction of David T. Huckins, M. D., taking three courses of lectures at the Medical Department of Harvard College, and was graduated M. D. from the same, March 12, 1862.

While still a student in Harvard Medical College, he received an appointment in the United States Navy, December 26, 1861, and in May, 1862, was assigned to duty in the Chelsea Naval Hospital, Massachusetts. He has remained in the navy ever since, passed through all the grades, including that of medical director, and has had his share of cruising and land duty.

He has given special attention to microscopical and biological work, and is a member of various scientific societies in and about Washington. At the present time he is assigned to duty at the Naval Museum of Hygiene in Washington, D. C.

GEORGE FISK WILBUR, M. D.

Nashua, N. H.

The subject of this sketch was born in Webster, Mass., May 15, 1839, and was the son of Alvah and Mary Farrar (Porter) Wilbur. His early education was in the common schools of Nashua, Nashua Literary Institution, Kimball Union Academy, New London Institute and Westbrook Academy in Maine. His professional education commenced in 1857 with Dr. James B. Greeley of Nashua and later with Dr. N. J. Moore of Nashua. He attended three courses of medical lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York and Long Island College Hospital in New York, receiving his degree from the latter in 1864, and commenced the practice

of medicine the same year in the United States service as acting assistant surgeon on board the hospital transport "Baltic," from June, 1864, until December, 1864, when he was transferred to the hospital transport "Gen. J. K. Barnes," remaining on that boat from December, 1864, to November 14, 1865, when he was mustered out of the service. During the year 1866 he was a few months in Janesville, Wis., and Colorado, returning to Nashua and resuming practice in June, 1867, where he has resided ever since. He is a member of the Nashua Medical Association, has been city physician of Nashua as well as county physician; surgeon of the John G. Foster Grand Army Post for several years and medical director of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of New Hampshire. He is a thirty-third degree Mason; past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias Lodge, No. 5, of Nashua, and a member of Pennichuck Lodge of Odd Fellows; was a member of the board of United States examining surgeons in Nashua from 1893 to 1897.

As a citizen he has been a cherished and valued member of society, and as an evidence of the confidence of his fellow citizens it may be mentioned that he is a trustee of the City Guaranty Savings Bank, a trustee of the Home for Aged Couples and surgeon of the Home for Aged Women, at Nashua, N. H.

It has been his aim to do work in general surgery and medicine, rather than as a specialist, still he has had large experience in the fact that during his labors on the hospital transport he saw a good deal of spotted fever as it came from Wilmington, N. C. He has had considerable experience in a smallpox epidemic in Nashua in 1873, and also of a dysentery epidemic in 1883. He has served on the staff of the Nashua Hospital Association ever since its organization in 1864. He took a post-graduate course in New York with Prof. Austin Flint, Sr., and Prof. Frank H. Hamilton.

Married Clara E. Brown of Nashua, September 30, 1875.

No children.

JOHN HARVEY WRIGHT, M. D.

WRIGHT, JOHN H. Regular officer; b. Haverhill; age 24; res. Massachusetts; app. Asst. Surg. Dec. 9, '39; Surg. Apr. 18, '55; placed on retired list Apr. 25, '61; app. Medical Director on retired list Mar. 3, '71. Died Dec. 26, '79, Boston, Mass. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 1180.)

John Harvey Wright was born in Haverhill, N. H., May 7, 1815, and was the son of John S. and Mary (Wellman) Wright. His parents removed to Boston in 1820, and he fitted for college at the Boston Latin School, and entered Harvard College in 1830. In 1831 he entered Amherst College in the third term of the sophomore year, from which he was graduated A. B. in the class of 1834. The four years succeeding his graduation were spent in the study of medicine—three with Dr. Austin Flint, at Northampton, Mass., and one at the Harvard Medical School, where he received the degree of M. D. in 1838. After a few months spent in the practice of his profession at Springfield, Mass., he was appointed assistant surgeon in the United States Navy, his commission bearing date December 9, 1839. April 18, 1855, he was commissioned surgeon, and March 3, 1871, medical director, his entire term of active service on sea and land covering a period of over sixteen years. Under the act of February 21, 1861, he was placed on the retired list, and, in April of the same year, established himself in the commission business in Boston, under the name of Wright & Whitman, the title being changed in May, 1863, to J. S. & E. Wright & Co., and again in July, 1874, to Wright, Bliss & Fabyan. His connection with this firm continued until his death, the result of Bright's disease, at Brighton district, Boston, December 26, 1879.

Married, February 5, 1863, Anna Moriarity, daughter of Lyman Nichols of Nahant, Mass., who, with two children, survives him.

(Necrology of Amherst College.)

MISCELLANEOUS ORGANIZATIONS.

CONTRACT SURGEONS.

SURGEONS WHOSE SERVICE WAS IN REGIMENTS OUTSIDE THE STATE.

PRIVATES WHO AFTERWARDS BECAME PRACTITIONERS
OF MEDICINE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

During the civil war it was not infrequent that in consequence of severe and sometimes prolonged battles many sick and wounded men were massed together in cities in which it was impossible for the regimental medical attendants to give them due attention. The governors of different states on many occasions appealed to the profession to come into the service temporarily to alleviate the sufferings of these men. Oftentimes, these wounded and sick men were sent to the different states to be cared for entirely by the profession, and good men and women of the commonwealth. Scarcely a single Northern state that did not have one or more hospitals or temporary quarters where such soldiers could be cared for. At one time the court house in Concord was turned into a hospital, and the Capitol at Washington, in 1862, was an ex-temporary hospital for many weeks. Its rooms and corridors were crowded with beds on which the sick and wounded were being treated. New Hampshire had a large hospital at Manchester during the closing years of the war.

The profession in New Hampshire, ever loyal to the state, responded most nobly to such calls as these. These men who volunteered their services for temporary work were oftentimes beyond the age limit to do service in the field and were recognized as contract surgeons. We have done the best we could to group them together for the time being and give them a

place in the medical and surgical records of New Hampshire for their services loyally performed when called for.

Another class which the compiler of these sketches has found, and which seems to be deserving of an official record, comprised men born in the state, who served in the volunteer corps of regiments outside the state, and afterwards returned to the state to practice medicine.

Still another group were those whose patriotism led them to enlist as private soldiers, going to the front for a longer or shorter period; many of whom were wounded, but eventually coming home, became students, graduated in medicine and practiced in the state for a longer or shorter period.

The patriotism of such men is undoubted. Their zeal and good will towards our country was made manifest in their going to the front, and afterwards becoming practitioners of medicine. It will be seen in the sketches which have been prepared that these men were directed by the services which they performed in the amelioration and alleviation of the sufferings that occurred around them, to the practice of medicine.

CONTRACT SURGEONS.

EZRA BARTLETT, M. D.

Late of Exeter, N. H.

Ezra Bartlett, M. D., was born September 28, 1811, at Warren, N. H., and was the son of Ezra and Hannah (Gale) Bartlett, and grandson of Josiah Bartlett, signer of the Declaration of Independence. January, 1812, his parents removed to Haverhill, N. H. His education was received in the common schools of Haverhill, Grafton county, N. H., and in January, 1829, he began the study of medicine with his uncle, John French of Bath, and his father at Haverhill. He attended three courses of medical lectures at Dartmouth and was graduated from Dartmouth Medical College August 22, 1832.

Dr. Bartlett commenced the practice of medicine at Warminster, Nelson county, Va., remaining there one year. He was located in Haverhill three years; South Berwick, Me., fifteen years; East Boston, Mass., four years, and was in Exeter after November 1, 1855.

He was a member of Strafford District Medical Society, New Hampshire Medical Society and Massachusetts Medical Society. He was delegate from Strafford District Medical Society to the annual meeting of the American Medical Association at Boston, May, 1849.

He published several medical papers and had a good standing among the profession as a physician and surgeon. He constructed apparatus for fractures and displacements.

He was acting assistant surgeon, United States Army, from January 7, 1863, to July, 1865. His service was as follows: As contract surgeon, serving at Washington, Memphis and Vicksburg, under General Grant, and also with the Fifteenth Army Corps under General Sherman until the capture of Atlanta. Subsequently, he served in a hospital at Savannah, Ga., until July 1, 1865.

In 1835 he became a member of the Congregational Church at Haverhill. He was health officer at Exeter at one time.

Married, first, May 4, 1835, Sarah, daughter of Josiah and Susan (Hussey) Calef of Saco, Me., who died October 9, 1847; second, February 13, 1851, Eleanor, daughter of Nathaniel and — (Kettell) Tucker of Boston, Mass., and widow of John Hubbard of South Berwick, Me.

Children, one: Josiah Calef, born May 3, 1846; married Grace, daughter of the late Dr. Ira Sampson of Taunton, Mass.

Dr. Ezra Bartlett died in Brooklyn, N. Y., June 16, 1892, of paralysis.

GEORGE BEEBE, M. D.

“Rev. George Beebe, M. D., was born in Bacomb, Somersetshire, England, June 9, 1828. He served in the War with

Mexico and was a practicing physician at the time of the civil war. He was called into the service of the medical department under the designation of warrant surgeon, and as such did duty during the last of the war. He entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church and filled a series of appointments, including the church at Littleton, in 1872-'73. While residing at Gosport, Star Island, N. H., he was several times a member of the Legislature. He died at Bethlehem, March 7, 1877, and is buried in Glenwood cemetery in Littleton.'—(*Granite Monthly*, A. S. Batchellor.)

JAMES H. CROMBIE, M. D.

Late of Derry, N. H.

“Surgeon Crombie was born in Temple, N. H., September 2, 1813, and was the son of Dr. Charles and Joanna (Jones) Crombie. He was educated in the common schools and at Francestown Academy, to which town his father removed during his early childhood. His professional education was commenced with his father and continued under the direction of Dr. Amos Twitchell of Keene. About this time Dr. Twitchell had large medical classes and gave instruction to a good many medical students, who afterwards became very active in the profession in various parts of the United States. Surgeon Crombie attended medical lectures at Woodstock, Vt., and Hanover, N. H., and was graduated from the Medical Department of Dartmouth College in 1838. Located, in 1838, at Francestown with his father, but removed to Derry in 1850, from which place he entered the army as contract surgeon in 1861, and was on duty in the vicinity of Fortress Monroe, Virginia, until 1864. On being mustered out of the service he returned to Derry, at which place he died, June 30, 1884, aged seventy years.”

Married Sarah Frances Mills, daughter of the late Alexander Willis of Francestown.

No children. (History of Francestown.)

ALBERT H. CROSBY, M. D.

Surgeon Crosby was born in Gilmanton, N. H., April 23, 1828, and was the eldest son of Prof. Dixi and Mary Jane (Moody) Crosby of Gilmanton, N. H., and a grandson of Asa Crosby. His father, Dr. Crosby, removed to Hanover in 1838, taking the place of Prof. Reuben Diamond Mussey, who had been professor of surgery in the Medical Department of Dartmouth College for many years. Albert H. was graduated from the Academic Department of Dartmouth College in 1848. He first gave his attention to the practice of law, graduating in the same and locating in Francestown, N. H., about 1852. Not feeling satisfied with legal work, he left that, taking up the study of medicine and receiving his degree of M. D. from Dartmouth Medical College in 1860. While a student in medicine he had two years of clinical study in connection with the United States Marine Hospital at Chelsea and the Deer Island Hospitals in Boston Harbor. After graduating in medicine was located at Wells River, Vt., from 1860 to 1862. Early in 1862 he was appointed to the position of assistant surgeon at Columbia University Hospital, Washington, where his uncle, Thomas Russell Crosby, was a United States volunteer surgeon in charge of the hospital, and was subsequently detailed as surgeon of the Thirteenth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps. In 1863 he became assistant to his father in the medical bureau of the provost marshal's office in New Hampshire; afterwards, in 1864, he became post surgeon at the rendezvous camp near South Street, in Concord, N. H. He remained in charge of the hospital there until the close of the war, closing out and selling all the surgical and medical supplies left at the close of the war. At that time he located in Concord and remained in the practice of his profession until his death, which occurred September 5, 1886, of apoplexy, at the residence of his son-in-law, Col. E. H. Gilman, in Exeter, where he and his wife were visiting at that time.

Early in his professional work in Concord he became medi-

cal director at St. Paul's School and retained that position until his death. While residing in Wells River he married Rebecca, daughter of Moody Moore, granddaughter of Dr. Isaac Moore, who was born and educated in Scotland and, emigrating to America, was for a long period in successful practice in Bath, N. H.

Dr. Crosby was a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society, joining in 1871, and in 1883 was president. For a period of sixteen years he was medical attendant at the New Hampshire state prison; a member of the board of medical pension examiners, and served for three years on the school board.

Dr. Crosby was a delightful companion with a fund of humor and good cheer. "In conversation he was ready and interesting, and it was not easy to touch any subject on which he was not able to talk intelligently and even instructively. He contributed not infrequently to the medical journals and to the newspaper press, and delivered many lectures before lyceums and literary societies. In every movement intended to promote the public health and comfort he was an earnest supporter."

GEORGE W. CURRIER, M. D.

Nashua, N. H.

From time to time during the War of the Rebellion, after battles had been fought in which there was great loss of life and a large number of wounded men, the governors of different states, understanding the great need of competent persons to assist in caring for the wounded men, sent a considerable number of medical students and others, sometimes men who had graduated in medicine, to Washington and they were distributed to points where it was deemed they would do the most good. Dr. Currier comes into this class. He was born in Wil-

mot, N. H., March 8, 1841, and was the son of Nathan and Mary Jane (Frazier) Currier. His early education was received in the common schools of New Hampshire and at the Nashua Literary Institute. His professional education commenced in 1861 with Dr. Josiah G. Graves of Nashua. He attended two courses of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York and was graduated from the same in September, 1864. He has been a resident of Nashua ever since, belongs to the Nashua Medical Society, has been city physician, pension examiner, examiner for various life insurance companies, member of the school board, and has held all of the important offices in the state connected with the Masonic Fraternity.

He was sent to the front by Governor Gilmore in June, 1864, and during the two months' service was in Baltimore, Fortress Monroe, White House Landing, Cold Harbor and Washington; a considerable share of his service being at White House Landing, caring for the wounded brought down from Cold Harbor, afterwards at the hospitals about Washington.

Married, October 8, 1868, Abbie S. Walker.

No children.

DANIEL DARLING, M. D.

Late of Rumney, N. H.

The subject of this sketch was born in Plymouth, N. H., December 31, 1816, and was the son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Leavitt) Darling, and a grandson of Daniel Darling. He received his preliminary education in the common schools, two years at Hopkinton Academy and a short period at Norwich University; commenced his professional education in Rumney, about 1836, under the direction of Dr. Woodbury and afterwards with Dr. Alonzo A. Whipple of Wentworth, N. H.; attended three courses of medical lectures at Bowdoin

College and was graduated from the Medical Department of the same in 1839. First located for the practice of medicine at Concord, Vt., where he remained for two and one-half years, after which he located in Wells River, remaining there about seven years. On leaving Wells River, he located in Rumney, N. H., in 1850, where he remained in the active practice of his profession until his death, which occurred April 3, 1889.

Dr. Darling was a member of the Moosilauke Medical Society. In 1864 he was a contract surgeon and served in the Lincoln Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Married, August 2, 1839, Sarah C. Pillsbury of Wentworth, N. H.

Children, five: Elizabeth, Lydia, Susan, Sarah and Daniel, Jr.

WILLIAM RUSSELL DUNHAM, M. D.

Keene, N. H.

The subject of this sketch was born in Chesterfield, N. H., December 15, 1833, and was the son of Ira and Savona (Prentice) Dunham, and was a grandson of Thomas Dunham. He received his preliminary education in the common and high schools of Chesterfield and Hinsdale, N. H., and commenced his professional education in 1856 in New York under the direction of R. T. Trull, which was continued under the direction of Daniel Campbell of Saxton's River, Vt.; this was supplemented by courses of lectures at the Berkshire Medical College of Pittsfield, Mass., and at Harvard University, from which he was graduated in 1865.

He commenced the practice of medicine April 17, 1865, at Westmoreland, N. H., where he remained until February 22, 1876. At this time he located in Keene, N. H., and became a prominent member of the profession, becoming a member of the Connecticut River Valley Medical Association, of which he

has been vice-president, of the Cheshire County Medical Association, and also of the American Medical Association. He has been a member of the school board of the City of Keene, and is a member of the Keene Society of Natural History, and examiner for several life insurance companies.

During the War of the Rebellion and before his graduation, he became a contract surgeon, holding the position of acting assistant surgeon of a colored regiment and was ordered to South Carolina for duty.

In the line of original research he has been engaged for nearly twenty-five years in the Department of Biological Science.

Married, in 1865, Josephine S. Forbes.

One child, Mary R. Dunham.

CHARLES AMOS ELLIOTT.

Charles Amos Elliott, son of Charles Franklin Elliott, M. D., was born in Somersworth, August 10, 1835. Commenced the study of medicine with his father, taking courses of lectures at Bowdoin and Dartmouth Medical Colleges. Entered the service of the United States as assistant surgeon, where he remained for three years. Afterwards settled in Lebanon, Me.; later removed to Somersworth, where he was associated with his father until failing health demanded his retirement from active work.

Married, April 12, 1872, Hannah Abbie Hayes, daughter of Cyrus W. Hayes of Lebanon, Me.

Children, two sons.

He died March 7, 1891.

WILLIAM KELLY FLETCHER.

“William Kelly Fletcher, the son of Quartus and Ann (Kelly) Fletcher, was born at Cornish, February 12, 1828.

He studied medicine at Dartmouth Medical College and Harvard Medical School, graduating M. D. at the last in 1862; was acting assistant surgeon in the United States Army from May to June, 1862, and from January, 1863, to December, 1864; began practice at Somerville, Mass., April 1, 1865."— (Page 448, "Alumni of Dartmouth College," by Chapman.)

TIMOTHY S. FOSTER, M. D.

Laconia, N. H.

Surgeon Foster was born March 16, 1828, in the town of Lisbon, Me. He was the son of Timothy and Esther (Haley) Foster. His early education was in the common schools and later at private schools and academies. His professional education was commenced in 1859 at Brunswick, Me., under the direction of Drs. N. T. Palmer and John D. Lincoln, who were his medical preceptors. He attended medical lectures at the Medical Department of Bowdoin College and was graduated from the same in April, 1862. He commenced the practice of medicine in 1861, at Brunswick, Me., and entered the United States service as contract surgeon September 1, 1862. He was in the service one year, when on account of ill health he resigned, returned to Brunswick, Me., where he was in practice for a short time, then came to Laconia, N. H., where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. He is a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society, the Winnepesaukee Academy of Medicine and corresponding member of the Gynæcological Society of Boston. He is also surgeon of the G. A. R. Post, John L. Perley, No. 37, of the Department of New Hampshire; member of the order of Odd Fellows, as well as of the local, State and National Granges.

Surgeon Foster's duties commenced immediately after the first battle of Bull Run, when a good many sick and wounded soldiers needed especial care. This was a period in the war when a single surgeon and an assistant were all the medical at-

tendants that were allowed to any regiment of a thousand men, the natural result being that there was a good deal more professional work to be done than was possible by the few men on duty. At this period the governors of the different Northern states were called upon to send to the front volunteer surgeons. A good many of these men left home like the minutemen in the Revolutionary period, only expecting to be gone a few days or a few weeks, giving their services, their expenses only being paid by the state in which they responded to the call. Many of these volunteers remained for a longer or shorter period in the service, accepting positions in the army or navy as best suited their convenience. At that time the City of Washington was but little more than an immense hospital, and for a time even the Capitol was filled with sick and wounded men and Surgeon Foster's service was confined to the hospital within or near the city limits.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Foster says: "I was assigned to hospital duty and was transferred to the Eleventh Army Corps at the time of the battle of Gettysburg; was in several skirmishes on the way to Gettysburg and did not arrive there until the battle was over. After the second battle of Bull Run, by request of Governor Washburn of Maine, with others went to the front for two or three weeks to care especially for Maine men, and on arriving in Washington was induced to take a three months' contract, being assigned to Trinity Hospital, remaining there six months, when the hospital was discontinued and I returned home. After the Chancellorsville battle, by request of Medical Director Abbott, again went to Washington and was assigned to Campbell Hospital, where I remained three months, when my health failing I returned home."

This was a period when women as well as men were largely exercised by our prospects of war or peace. In a letter from Dr. Foster the following shows the devotion of his wife, as well as the patriotism of the man: "A few days after the sec-

ond battle of Bull Run the provost marshal of the state of Maine told me that Governor Washburn desired to send a force of volunteer surgeons to assist in caring for the sick and wounded about Washington and requested that I would go to the front. After a moment's thought I told him I would go and agreed to meet him in Portland the next day. I went home and told my wife, who, patriotic woman as she was, with tearful eyes bid me go if duty called."

Dr. Foster has been twice married.

One son living, William E. Foster, who is now a druggist in Laconia.

JOHN ORDWAY FRENCH, M. D.

Late of Hanover, Mass.

John Ordway French was born in Gilmanton, N. H., November, 1821, and was the son of Dr. John and Lucy (Prescott) French. His preliminary education was received in the common schools and at Gilmanton Academy. He commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Nahum Wight of Gilmanton and continued the same at the Medical School of Dartmouth College, from which he was graduated in 1844; commenced the practice of medicine in Chesterfield, N. H., in 1845, remaining there until 1855, when he removed to Hanover, Mass. He entered the service of the United States in 1861, being commissioned assistant surgeon in the Twenty-third United States Infantry and assigned to Carver Hospital in Washington, D. C., where he served until 1865.

He married, first, Martha B., daughter of William and Hannah (Folsom) Peaslee of Gilmanton; second, Nancy Percival of Hanover, Mass.; third, Mrs. F. V. R. Brown, in 1884.

Children, two sons, one of whom, Dr. Charles Peaslee French, received the degree of M. D. from Dartmouth Medical College in 1875; one daughter, deceased.

Died, September 26, 1887.

CHARLES PINCKNEY GAGE, M. D.

Late of Concord, N. H.

Charles Pinckney Gage was born in Hopkinton, N. H., April 5, 1811, and was the son of John and Sally (Bickford) Gage. Dr. Gage's paternal grandparents, John and Elizabeth (Fowler) Gage, came to Hopkinton from Bradford, Mass., some time prior to the year 1750, and about the same time that his maternal grandparents, Thomas and Abigail (Eastman) Bickford, came to the same town from Newburyport, Mass. The paternal grandparents settled upon the same farm in Hopkinton upon which Dr. Gage and his father were born. It is recorded that his maternal grandfather, Thomas Bickford, was a Revolutionary soldier. Surgeon Gage's preliminary education was received in the common schools of Hopkinton and as a private student of John Osgood Ballard and also at the Academy in Hopkinton village.

“When thirteen years of age his father died of pulmonary consumption, and he was obliged while attending school to do errands, take care of the stock, get wood and water, and do the thousand little jobs about the house and farm.” At the age of eighteen he commenced teaching, and five years later, in 1834, he commenced his professional education under the direction of Dr. Royal Call of Hopkinton. He attended two courses of lectures at Dartmouth Medical College, a course at the Vermont Medical College at Woodstock, Vt., a course at the Berkshire Medical College, Pittsfield, Mass., part of a course at Geneva, N. Y., and three courses in Cincinnati, Ohio. While at Woodstock, Vt., he became a private pupil of the late Dr. Willard Parker, for whom he conceived and ever maintained a most ardent admiration. Professor Parker went from one medical college to another lecturing on surgery and rapidly rising to fame, and Gage naturally went with him. This accounts for his pursuing his professional studies at so many different places. Whatever town contained Parker was for him—aye, and for many another student, not only in those

days, but for a long period subsequently—the medical capital of the country. Parker was his idol, but there were other eminent men among his teachers, and he always spoke of them with the profoundest respect. Among them were Reuben D. Mussey, Robert Watts, Henry Childs, Elisha Bartlett, Samuel D. Gross and Daniel Drake. Among those of his fellow students who subsequently became famous were Oliver Wendell Holmes and Henry Kirke Brown. Brown, who afterwards achieved eminence as a sculptor, was studying artistic anatomy.”

Politically, Dr. Gage was a Democrat and in common with thousands in the North he carried the doctrine of state rights to such an extent as to justify the rebellion of 1861 up to the very beginning of hostilities. When the news came of the firing on Fort Sumter, he, now again in common with thousands in the North, subordinated doctrine to patriotism. When the volunteers began to assemble in the camp on the eastern side of the Merrimack he was assiduous in his attendance as medical officer, and when measles made such havoc in the First New Hampshire Regiment he exerted himself to the extremity of his power to check the spread of the disease, which had shown itself in a very deadly form, and to carry relief and comfort to the sick. He continued in charge of the sanitary affairs of the camp as long as it was used, assisted by several of the physicians of Concord. Afterwards, in 1863, on the return of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Regiments from the unhealthy position they had maintained on the Mississippi river, he again devoted much of his time to the care of soldiers. The city hall and grounds were converted into an immense hospital containing many beds, and, as the records of those regiments will show, a great many deaths occurred while the hospital was maintained on these grounds. Dr. Gage took his full share of the work, and ever maintained a careful supervision over the welfare of the poor fellows who had returned from their military campaign.

It was in June of the same year, while president of the New

Hampshire Medical Society, of which he was a constant member from 1839 until his death, that at the close of his annual address he made the most memorable remarks, from which are the following quotations:

“Our country is under a cloud, dark and portentous. A great and powerful portion of this nation is in wicked rebellion against the flag raised by our fathers after years of suffering and the spending of millions of treasure. No hour so gloomy has it ever been the misfortune of this people to endure. Is the sun of our glory about to go down forever and leave the worshippers of Liberty no gleam of light? Can it be that the future historian shall write our rise, progress and downfall as not occupying the space of ninety years? And have we as medical men nothing to do in this great struggle for national existence, but to stand by in silence, or at most to look after the sick and wounded? Gentlemen, the founders of this society were patriots as well as physicians. They helped achieve our independence. They witnessed the dreadful agonies of the colonies and welcomed the birth of a nation. The first president of our society, who was also one of its founders, was the first person who voted for the Declaration of Independence and the second man who signed it. The blood of the heroes of the Revolution has never ceased to circulate in this organization. It is in this society to-day. There has never been a more patriotic and loyal body of men in any state nor one that has done more for the commonwealth. They have been the watchful guardians of the liberties of the people, the friends of true religion, zealous in the cause of education, and in all great movements for securing the happiness and prosperity of the state. That our profession has done its duty, every battlefield from Bunker Hill to Vicksburg attests. Let the thousands now ministering to the sick and wounded on the Potomac, in the Dismal Swamp, on the rice plantations of the Carolinas, in the Everglades of Florida, and the stagnant bayous of the murky Mississippi, tell of the untiring devotion of our craft to their country and their calling.

And then say if we who are left behind have not a high and holy duty to perform. What is our duty? It seems to me that as intelligent and educated men we should try to revive in the minds of the people the love of liberty, to remind them of the great doctrines laid down in the Constitution, to allay their passions, to stimulate their love of country, to implore them to reverence and abide by the law, caution them against the danger of deviating from the letter of that greatest of all human written instruments as expounded by the greatest and wisest of the sons of New Hampshire, the immortal Webster. The people of New Hampshire were among the foremost in asserting the rights of free men and defending them, and they have been to this day the staunch supporters of a united national government. Nowhere in this great country are the principles of equality and liberty cherished more sacredly.”

* * * * *

“The liberty achieved by our fathers and guaranteed by the Constitution must never be given up under any circumstances. It is only by the strict observance of the written law of the land that we can hope to be preserved in this great national trial. Then let us resolve to stand firm by the government, the Union and the Constitution of these United States. In view of the responsibilities of the hour, let us not stop to discuss the causes of the war or party matters, but let us hasten to posts of duty and pledge our lives and fortunes to overthrow the enemies of free government and to restore the Union flag to every part of the country. Let us have faith in Almighty God, that He will in his own good time deliver his people from this great national peril, that He will confound and destroy all those who in any way strive to break up this Union, and that He will finally restore to us freedom, peace and prosperity.”

Surgeon Gage was an enthusiastic lover of nature, and had an excellent taste for literature and the fine arts. He had but little time to spend on fraternal associations, yet he was a Mason and had attained to the degree of Knight Templar. In

1846, with the late Dr. Tenney of Pittsfield, he attended the first meeting of the American Medical Association and helped organize what has become one of the largest medical associations in the world. For many years his office was the headquarters of a great number of medical students, the names of many of whom are to be found in the records of the New Hampshire surgical history of the war.

Dr. Gage died in Concord, N. H., November 26, 1894.

He married, August 22, 1837, Nancy George Sibley, daughter of Stephen Sibley of Hopkinton.

Children, two: Charles Sibley and Mary Agnes Gage.

JEREMIAH C. GARLAND, M. D.

Late of Nashua, N. H.

Dr. Garland was born in Strafford, N. H., September 23, 1814, and was the son of Nathaniel and Lydia C. Garland, and a grandson of Joseph Garland. His preliminary education was received in the common schools of New Hampshire, at Hampton Falls Academy, at Dr. Hilliard's Academy at Northwood, and at Strafford Academy. He commenced the study of medicine, about 1840, and attended Dartmouth Medical College; afterwards he supplemented this by a course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, from which he was graduated in the class of 1844. He commenced the practice of his profession in Rochester, N. H., where he remained until 1850, when he removed to Nashua. In 1857 he left Nashua and located in Plymouth, where he was in practice during the first year of the war. He accepted service in the army as acting assistant surgeon and served two years in field and hospital. A portion of this time and during the year 1864 he was connected with the hospital at Camp Barker on the Lee estate, somewhere in the vicinity of the soldiers' cemetery. He then located in Nashua, N. H., where he remained in prac-

tice until his retirement in 1889. He was a member of the first common council of the city in 1853, and served on the board of aldermen in 1854. He was city physician in 1857, 1869 and 1870, and served many years on the board of superintending school committee. For a considerable period he was an examiner for life insurance companies and was president of the Hillsborough Medical Association. He also served on the board of medical pension examiners for several years.

“Dr. Garland’s citizenship has been of a character calculated to advance every interest of this community. That he has accomplished so much is the result of fixed principles and a purpose to be right, do right and to encourage all with whom he has come in contact along the lines of cheerfulness, charity and faithfulness in small affairs as well as in matters of greater importance. He has been a good citizen, a kind friend, a husband and father without reproach, a pleasant acquaintance, and so we wish him sunny days and happy hours and long life.”

He died in Nashua May 15, 1900.

Married, December 5, 1849, Harriet C. Woodman.

Children: Celia and Willard Parker, deceased; George Theodore and Claudius, who reside in Chicago.

AARON RISING GLEASON, M. D.

Late of Keene, N. H.

(2 N. H. V.)

GLEASON, AARON R. Co. F; b. Warren, Vt.; age 27; res. Gilsum; enl. Sept. 9, '61; must. in Sept. 17, '61, as Priv.; tr. to 101 Co. 2, Batt'l. I. C., Jan. 5, '64; disch. May 18, '64, to accept position as Acting Asst. Surg. U. S. A.; served by contract as Acting Asst. Surg. U. S. A. (civil appointment), from May 18, '64, to July 22, '65. P. O. ad., Keene. See 14 N. H. V. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 52.)

(14 N. H. V.)

GLEASON, AARON R. F. and S.; b. Warren, Vt.; age 29; res. Gilsum; app. Asst. Surg. May 11, '64; not must.; declined appointment. P. O. ad., Keene. See 2 N. H. V. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 708.)

Dr. Gleason, born June 1, 1835, at Warren, Vt., was the son of Windsor and Sophia (Clark) Gleason, a grandson of the senior Windsor Gleason. He received his preliminary education at the public schools in Warren, Vt., in Aeworth and Alstead, N. H., several terms at the high school at Mill village, Alstead, N. H., and at the Westminster Seminary, Westminster, Vt. This was at the time that Professor Ward was principal of Westminster Seminary. While receiving his education Dr. Gleason several times taught school. He commenced his professional education in the spring of 1857 in Gilsum, N. H., under the direction of Dr. Kimball D. Webster of Gilsum and Dr. George B. Twitchell of Keene. In continuing his course he attended lectures at Georgetown Medical College, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, and post-graduate courses in New York City, graduating from the Georgetown University of Maryland, March, 1864.

In the meantime, as a private in the Second Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers, he served in the hospital department two and one-half years. After graduation he became acting assistant surgeon in Campbell Hospital, Washington, D. C., for one and one-half years; was commissioned assistant surgeon of the Fourteenth New Hampshire, but being pleasantly situated in the hospitals about Washington declined to be mustered into the Fourteenth.

At the close of the war he returned to New Hampshire, located in Fitzwilliam for two years and afterwards at Keene, N. H. He became a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society, Cheshire County Medical Society and Connecticut River Valley Medical Society; was also a member of the G. A. R. Post, No. 4, Department of New Hampshire, the Odd Fellows, Order of Red Men, "Lodge of the Temple," Masonic, No. 88, all of Keene; was superintendent of schools in Fitzwilliam, councilman in Ward two and representative to the General Court from Keene. While at the Campbell Hospital near Washington, Dr. E. A. Kemp of Danvers, Mass., formerly of Sullivan, this state, was acting assistant surgeon at that time.

Married, June 19, 1869, Etta D. Webster, only child of Dr. Kimball D. Webster of Gilsun.

Children, one: Maude Webster Gleason.

Dr. Gleason died March 5, 1904.

WILLIAM HENRY GRANT, M. D.

Ossipee Centre, N. H.

Dr. Grant was born October 23, 1834, in Wakefield, N. H., and was the son of Nathaniel and Sophronia Charlotte (Hobbs) Grant. He attended the common schools and supplemented this education with instruction at academies at Norway, Me., and Exeter and Wolfeborough, N. H. His father being a physician, he commenced the study of medicine under his direction at Ossipee, N. H., in 1855, and attended four courses of medical lectures, two at Dartmouth and two at Bowdoin College, graduating from the Medical Department of Dartmouth College in 1859. He commenced the practice of medicine at Ossipee, N. H., where he remained one year and seven months, then at Tamworth one year, and since the close of the war he has been in Ossipee, with the exception of about two years, when he was in California and Oregon, this being from 1892 to 1894. He is a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy and of various social Masonic societies, as well as of the Knights of Pythias.

His service in the army was at two different periods, both being as contract surgeon with the rank of acting assistant surgeon. The first service was in Columbia College Hospital; the second contract was dated June 10, 1864, and was annulled by reason of sickness September 9, 1864, when his duty was at Lincoln Hospital, Baker's Barracks, and lastly in Prisoners of War Camp, Point Lookout, Md.

Married, first, Louisa A. Ambrose, November 24, 1859, who died January 29, 1865; second, Fanny M. Magoon, April 23, 1866.

Children, one: Willie Clinton, born April 26, 1867; died December 2, 1869.

JASPER SPURZHEIM GRANT, M. D.

Dr. J. S. Grant, brother of William N. Grant, was a son of Dr. Nathaniel and Charlotte Saphronia (Hobbs) Grant, and was born February 6, 1836, at Wakefield, N. H. He was named after Dr. Johann Gaspar Spurzheim, for whose literary works Dr. Grant's father had a great admiration. He received his preliminary education at the common schools and fitted for college at New Hampton Institute, from which he was graduated in 1857, and graduated A. B. from Dartmouth College in the class of 1861. He commenced his professional education under the direction of his father, and attended three courses of medical lectures at Dartmouth, Bowdoin and Harvard, and was graduated M. D. from Harvard in the class of 1863.

He entered the service of the United States as acting assistant surgeon in the autumn of 1863 and was assigned to duty in the Lincoln, then in the Carver and lastly at Saratoga Hospital near Washington, and at one time was detailed for a few months at the Prisoners of War Camp, Point Lookout, Md. He died of chronic diarrhoea at Saratoga Hospital, Washington, D. C., August 14, 1865.

His biographer says of him: "He was a man loved and respected by all who knew him, and secured many fast friends in civil and military circles in and about Washington."

JOSEPH HUNTRESS.

Late of Sandwich, N. H.

The subject of this sketch was born in Parsonsfield, Me., December 20, 1819, and was the son of Samuel and Huldah (Leavitt) Huntress, a grandson of Joseph Huntress of Parsonsfield, Me. His preliminary education was received in the common schools of Maine and New Hampshire, and his professional education was commenced about 1840. He was

graduated M. D. from the Medical Department of Dartmouth College in the class of 1844. He commenced the practice of medicine in Tamworth immediately after his graduation, where he remained until 1861, when he entered the United States service. After passing a good examination in New York, he was made acting assistant surgeon in the United States Volunteers, and was in the service until 1865, being stationed and doing good work in the hospitals in front of Washington.

After his service in the army he was located in the practice of medicine in Lawrence, Mass., in New Brunswick, and Washington, D. C., from 1865 to 1873; after that he returned to New Hampshire and was located in the practice of his profession in Sandwich, N. H., until his death, February, 1884.

Thrice married, first, in 1847, to Miss Oraam Sargent of Tamworth; his third wife was Miss Pierce of Sandwich.

Children, five: Elizabeth, David, Ida, Edward and Charles.

EDWIN AUGUSTINE KEMP, M. D.

Danvers, Mass.

Surgeon Kemp was born in Sullivan, N. H., November 17, 1833, and was the son of Benjamin and Lydia (Woods) Kemp, and a grandson of Benjamin Kemp. He received his early education in the common schools of New Hampshire, and at Kimball Union Academy at Meriden. He commenced his professional education in New Salem, Mass., in 1858, under the direction of Dr. A. E. Kemp and Prof. David Conant, M. D.; attended two courses of lectures at the Medical Department of the University of Vermont and was graduated M. D. from the same in June, 1862. He was assigned to duty in Demilt Dispensary in New York City and was appointed acting assistant surgeon, United States Army, November, 1862, and was assigned to duty in the vicinity of Washington, D. C. His service was for two months in 1862 on the hospital ship "Euturpe"; was stationed at the Campbell Hospital for

eighteen months during 1863 and 1864, at Winchester, Va., three months in 1864, and was at the Finley Hospital after peace was declared, for nine months in 1865. Located for the practice of his profession in Enfield, Mass., where he remained ten years, was in Lonsdale, R. I., five years, and has remained in Danvers, Mass., ever since.

Surgeon Kemp is a member of the Essex South District Medical Society, of which he has been vice-president, also a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, of which he has been a councilor; is a member of the Masons and Royal Arcanum Association; a director in the Danvers (Mass.) Savings Bank, and has taken post-graduate courses in Philadelphia, New York and Boston.

Married, February 13, 1867, Esther M. Woolley of Westmoreland, N. H.

One child, Jessie Isabel Kemp.

JOSEPH WARREN ODELL, M. D.

Greenland, N. H.

Dr. Odell was a so-called "contract surgeon," having a title of acting assistant surgeon, United States Army.

Surgeon Odell was born in North Hampton, N. H., March 18, 1831, and was a son of George and Sarah Bartlett (Towle) Odell, and grandson of James Odell. His preparatory education was received in Greenland and Hampton Academies, and he graduated in the classical course from Dartmouth College in 1852. He commenced the study of medicine in 1852 in Greenland, under the direction of Dr. E. B. Moore of Boston, taking four courses of lectures at Harvard, Jefferson and the University of Pennsylvania. He was graduated from Harvard Medical College in 1855; located at Rye Beach in 1856, at North Hampton in 1858, remaining until 1871, when he removed to Greenland, and has resided there ever since.

He was appointed acting assistant surgeon in July, 1863, and was stationed at Fort Preble, Me., which was the head-

quarters of the Seventeenth Regiment United States Infantry, until he was mustered out in July, 1865, and returned to North Hampton.

Surgeon Odell is a member of the American Medical Association and the New Hampshire Medical Society, has been town treasurer and a justice of the peace and quorum for five and twenty years.

Married Mrs. Martha E. Elliot in 1867.

Children, one: Lillian Atherton Odell.

EDMUND RANDOLPH PEASLEE, M. D., LL. D.

The subject of this sketch was so long identified with New Hampshire interests that it seems fitting that he should have a record with the surgeons of New Hampshire during the War of the Rebellion. Many of New Hampshire's distinguished surgeons were private pupils of Dr. Peaslee and a great many were graduated from the Medical Department of Dartmouth College between 1841 and 1861 who received direct teaching under his supervision. Surgeon Peaslee's interest in his native state never failed and her sons always meet with a cordial reception wherever they are found.

“Edmund Randolph Peaslee was born in Newton, Rockingham county, N. H., January 22, 1814, and was the son of James and Abigail (Chase) Peaslee. He received his preliminary education at the common schools of New Hampshire, at the New Hampton Literary Institute and Atkinson Academy (N. H.), and entered Dartmouth College in September, 1832, and was graduated A. B. in the class of 1836 with Samuel Colcord Bartlett, ex-president of Dartmouth College, and Claudius Buchanan Webster, both of whom were residents of New Hampshire. Dr. Peaslee's father died when he was but a mere lad and like many others who have made their way through Dartmouth College it was through the most careful and judicious management of a slender patrimony that he was enabled to continue his studies. For one year after graduation he

taught as principal of the academy at Lebanon, and was afterwards a tutor in Dartmouth College, at the same time attending medical lectures and studying medicine under the direction of Dr. Noah Worcester of Hanover. Subsequently he entered the Medical Department of Yale College and received his degree (M. D.) from this college in 1840. After his graduation from the Medical Department of Yale College he visited Europe for the purpose of a post-graduate course, but was called home in 1841 to give a course of lectures on anatomy and physiology in the Medical Department of Dartmouth College as successor to Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes of Boston. From this time until his death in 1878 Surgeon Peaslee was connected with Dartmouth College as lecturer, his latest chair being that of gynecology. In 1843 he was appointed professor of anatomy and surgery in Bowdoin College, Maine, which position he held for seventeen years. In 1851 he was appointed professor of anatomy and physiology in the New York Medical College and in 1853 he was transferred to the chair of physiology and general pathology, at which time he was almost a pioneer in this country in advocating and teaching the use of the microscope; later he was appointed to the chair of obstetrics and diseases of women in the same college. In 1858 he removed to New York City, and resigned his positions at Bowdoin College and New York Medical College in 1860. After this period he made Hanover his common residence, practicing after a fashion and devoting considerable time to his work in the Medical Department of Dartmouth College. He received the degree of A. M. from Dartmouth College in 1839 and the degree of LL. D. from the same college in 1859 and became one of its trustees on the anniversary of its centennial in 1869. During the War of the Rebellion, New Hampshire, in connection with other New England states, established post hospitals in the city of New York, one of these was named the New England Hospital, of which Dr. Peaslee was one of its surgeons, and he was similarly connected with the New York State Hospital of Howard street, which

was established for the same purpose. Many a New Hampshire soldier who found himself in the New England Hospital in New York will remember Dr. Peaslee's kind attentions and unflagging interest in their behalf.

“His personal appearance was rather remarkable; tall, thin and very pale, with very white hair, he gave one the impression of feebleness, but his powers of endurance were as great as many a robust working man. His appearance was always the same. Dr. Holmes, America's most humorous physician, writing to Dr. Barker of New York, soon after the war, said of Dr. Peaslee's appearance as he first saw him in 1841, ‘He looked then as if his circulating capital might be a hundred or two red globules with twice as many white ones, in half a pint of serum’; yet he outlived scores of prize-fighters and looked better when I saw him some months ago than as I remembered him then.”

Dr. Peaslee was an author of world-wide reputation, his works on histology and gynæcology were profound text-books and will be remembered by physicians for a long time. Dr. Peaslee died in New York City from pneumonia, January 21, 1878. He was attended constantly by Dr. Janvrin, his partner, who was an assistant surgeon in the Fifteenth New Hampshire Volunteers.

Married, July 18, 1841, Martha, only daughter of Stephen Kendrick of Lebanon, N. H. This was at the time he located in Hanover to practice his profession.

Two children, a son and a daughter; the son, Edward H. Peaslee, was pursuing his studies in Europe at the time of his father's death.

Dr. Peaslee died January 21, 1878.

ABRAHAM H. ROBINSON, A. M., M. D.

Late of Concord, N. H.

Surgeon Robinson, a son of Josiah and Lucy (Sanborn) Robinson, and grandson of Hon. John Robinson, was born in

Concord, N. H., January 8, 1813. His preliminary education was received in the common schools of Concord, N. H., and Gilmanton Academy. He fitted for college at Phillips Exeter Academy and entered the sophomore class of Yale College in 1832, and was graduated A. B. at that university with honors in 1835.

He began his professional education in Concord with the late Timothy Haynes and took courses of medical lectures at Yale and Dartmouth Colleges. He was licensed by the New Hampshire Medical Society to practice medicine, and in 1867 the honorary degree of M. D. was conferred upon him by Yale University, at which time he took his degree of A. M. at the same institution. In 1839 he began the practice of medicine in Hillsborough, N. H., but after the expiration of a year removed to Salisbury, N. H., where he continued in active practice for nineteen years, when he returned to Concord, where he has since resided.

Dr. Robinson was a member of the Centre District and New Hampshire Medical Societies, of both of which he was an ex-president. He was a member of Blazing Star Lodge of Masons, of Concord, of St. Luke's Guild of New York, and of the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Yale, to which he was elected for honor in 1834. He at one time took an active part in politics, and was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1849 and 1850. He twice represented the town of Salisbury in the house of representatives and during one term projected and promoted a movement to restock the Merrimack river with salmon, which led to the establishment of fishways along the stream and to legislation in the interest of the purpose.

During a great portion of his residence in Salisbury he held the office of postmaster.

He was always a close student and had a very retentive memory. Of what he read he could give the substance in a most entertaining manner. For a great many years what is now known as diphtheria was classed by the physicians of New England as putrid or malignant sore throat. Dr. Robin-

son is believed to be the first to apply the name diphtheria, after the form of French authors.

During the War of the Rebellion Dr. Robinson received an appointment as acting assistant surgeon, this being the title under which contract surgeons were known, and for three years was in charge of a post hospital in Concord, N. H. During his term of service in the post hospital at Concord he treated a great many soldiers, and at one time his camp and hospital over on the Plains was considered almost a harbor of refuge for those who had been exposed to hospital gangrene.

In a paper before the New Hampshire Medical Society, published in 1866, Dr. Robinson says: "In the treatment of this disease (gangrene) complete isolation of the patient is essential, with good air and most perfect cleanliness as indispensable aids. The topical application should be such as is alluded to, and in the falling of the slough the parts should be dressed as in ordinary cases of surgery. The constitutional treatment should be on general principles, each case to be managed according to the circumstances attending it."

The topical treatment described by him is such as is known to-day as the antiseptic, and his constitutional treatment was tonics and stimulant. It was several years after this before Lysterism, or the antiseptic treatment of wounds, became popular with the profession. Dr. Robinson, therefore, like many other surgeons in the army, was far in advance of his time, in consequence of his careful study and ability to deduce from the opinions of others many ideas that were useful to him in an emergency.

Of his treatment he says: "The result of the treatment was, I think, on the whole, satisfactory, the rate of mortality not ranging higher than in many other diseases in private practice."

Dr. Robinson has ever enjoyed the respect of the profession and the esteem and confidence of the people.

He married, in 1840, Abby G. Gould of Hopkinton, N. H., with whom he lived most happily for forty-four years.

Five children, two of whom are living: Allan H. of Concord and John W. of Biddeford, Me., both journalists.

Dr. Robinson died at the home in Concord, October 31, 1898.

NOAH SANBORN, M. D.

Late of Bayonne, N. J.

The subject of this sketch was born in Tamworth, N. H., May 14, 1837, and was the son of Solomon and Relief (Brown) Sanborn. His preliminary education was received at the seminary in Parsonsfield, Me., and Phillips Exeter Academy. He commenced the study of medicine with Dr. J. F. Hall of Wolfeborough, N. H., Dr. J. L. Swett of North Parsonsfield, Me., and Moses Swett. He attended two courses of lectures at Dartmouth Medical College and was graduated from the same in 1862.

September 17, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company E, Fourth Vermont Volunteers, and served as ward master, apothecary and assistant surgeon until discharged for disability, September 1, 1862. He was afterwards appointed acting assistant surgeon in the United States Army, serving in the Army of the Potomac and in hospitals about Washington until he resigned May 27, 1863.

He settled for the practice of his profession in Acton, Me., where he remained for a year and a half, when he moved to Union, N. H., where he practiced for the same length of time, then went to Springvale, Me. In 1871 he removed to Bayonne, N. J., where he remained in the practice of his profession until his decease, September 6, 1894.

Married, December 25, 1862, Rebecca L., daughter of Dr. Stephen and Mary Leavitt (Hobbs) Adams, of Newfield, Me.

LABAN MILES SANDERS, M. D.

Surgeon Sanders was born in the Blue Hills district of Strafford, N. H., in 1833, and was the son of William F. and Abigail (Miles) Sanders, a grandson of William Sanders.

He received his preliminary education in the common schools and at Elmwood Literary Institute, New London Literary and Scientific Institute, and at Appleton Academy, New Ipswich. He commenced his professional education in 1861 at New Ipswich under the direction of Drs. James Emerson of New Ipswich and John Wheeler of Barnstead, afterward located in Pittsfield, N. H. He attended two courses of lectures at the Medical Department of Dartmouth College, and was graduated M. D. from the same in 1864. He was immediately appointed acting assistant surgeon, United States Army, and assigned to duty in the Army of the Potomac, where he remained until the close of the war in 1865. He then located at Barnstead Centre, where he remained in the practice of medicine until his death, which occurred January 8, 1867.

His service in the army was in the Twenty-fifth Army Corps and other organizations where his services were needed. It was his fortune to enter Richmond immediately after its evacuation and for a time his headquarters were in an office that had been evacuated by a Confederate surgeon, General Moore.

He was a member of Belknap Lodge of Independent Order of Odd Fellows and one of the school commissioners of Belknap county.

Married, in 1864, Sarah Tasker.

No children.

JOSHUA OTIS STANTON, M. D.

Late of Washington, D. C.

“Joshua Otis Stanton, Washington, D. C., was born at Strafford, Strafford county, N. H., October 22, 1837. He was educated at Strafford Academy and Wolfeborough Academy, New Hampshire, and studied medicine at the Harvard Medical College, Boston, and the Bowdoin Medical College, Brunswick, Me., graduated at the latter in May, 1862. He settled in Washington in 1865, and makes a specialty of diseases peculiar to women. He is a member of the Medical As-

sociation and of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia; of the Gynæcological Society of Boston (corresponding member), and member of the advisory and consulting board of physicians and surgeons of Columbia Hospital for women and lying-in-asylum.

“He entered the military service in June, 1862, as acting assistant surgeon and served in and about Washington till February, 1865. In 1864 he was appointed surgeon of the First New Hampshire Cavalry, but declined on account of ill health. In February, 1865, he was appointed surgeon of the United States Veteran Volunteers and attached to the provost-marshal general’s bureau and served till October of that year.

“In May, 1870, he married Ida M., daughter of Dr. William Brooke Jones of Washington, D. C.”—(“Physicians and Surgeons of the United States,” William B. Atkinson, M. D.)

He died several years ago in Washington.

BELA NETTLETON STEVENS, M. D.

Bela N. Stevens was born in Newport, N. H., December 29, 1833, and was the son of Hon. Josiah and Fanny (Nettleton) Stevens, and the grandson of Josiah Stevens. His preliminary education was received in the schools of Newport, N. H., Gilmanston Academy and Dartmouth College, from which he received the degree of A. B. in 1854. His professional education was commenced under the direction of Dr. Dixie Crosby, professor of surgery in the Medical Department of Dartmouth College, and was graduated M. D. from the same in 1859. While studying medicine he was at the Marine Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., for a time, where he gave considerable attention to plastic surgery. He also attended one course of medical lectures at the Medical College of Philadelphia.

After graduation he was first assistant physician in the Government Insane Hospital, Washington, D. C., for five years; acting assistant surgeon in the United States Army, having charge of St. Elizabeth Army Hospital for sick and

wounded soldiers. In 1863 he was offered an appointment to the chair of anatomy in the National Medical College at Washington, but did not accept. He was of an inventive turn of mind, giving considerable attention to surgery, and developed several instruments to probe for and remove bullets. These were used extensively during the War of the Rebellion.

He was a member of the Episcopal Church and in a discourse commemorative of his life by Rev. W. Pinkey, D. D., one finds many complimentary allusions to the man and his work. We have room for only the following quotation:

“His moral constitution was not less remarkable. Gentleness and firmness were its most striking features—the firmest gentleness and the most gentle firmness. The hills of his native New Hampshire, as they sit in the grandeur of the morning sun, and defy the wind and storm, were not more firm than he; and of the many gentle streams that water its noble soil, not one is more gentle in its flow. Refinement of manners, that beautiful refinement which expresses itself in word and look and deed, and never loses sight of what is due to another, due to his feelings, position and character, and is ever as keenly alive to what is due to itself, was his most prominent characteristic.

“A gentleman he was; and in this age of blustering pretensions and uncouth roughness, when a ploughshare is driven ruthlessly over the sensitive hearts of others, this said of him, and all is said which could dignify and ennoble him as a man.”

Dr. W. W. Godding, of the class of 1854, who knew Stevens and his work as no other classmate had opportunity to do, having been associated with him for several years, gives his biography in the class history published in 1898 as follows:

“He was one of our youngest members. After graduating he studied medicine, and in 1859 became first assistant physician at the Government Hospital for the Insane at Washington, D. C. At the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, still retaining his position as assistant in the Government Hospital, under his chief, Dr. C. H. Nichols, he, as acting assistant

surgeon, United States Army, took charge of the St. Elizabeth Army Hospital for sick and wounded soldiers, established on the grounds of the former hospital.

“He had remarkable professional and executive ability, was thoroughly equipped both by education and temperament, and carried his double work with apparent ease and entire satisfaction to all. His efforts were untiring and the work was of a magnitude out of all proportion to his strength, but he never faltered and carried it on triumphantly to the end. He had a very extensive acquaintance among the men whom the great struggle had brought together at Washington, and was universally popular and beloved. Had he lived he would have taken high rank in his profession; he was already doing so, when a malignant type of fever contracted in the line of his hospital duty ended his life, 1865, July 5. His illness was brief, but he was worn out with the exhausting work that went with that four years of heroic struggle, and a fatal termination was anticipated from the first. Stevens had an indomitable energy with a perfect enthusiasm for surgery.

“His mental activity with its lightning-like execution was something wonderful. In that frail body was a will and nerve like iron, but it was the old story of a sword too sharp for its scabbard. Had he lived,—but it was ordered otherwise; the fever passed quickly to low delirium, and the life going out dashed down those bright hopes with all that rare promise unfulfilled. In his delirium he repeated again and again, ‘This will be all right,’ when it seemed to us all wrong. But might it not be that that ardent soul, escaping from the lingering ills of threescore years and ten was even then passing beyond time and, from the chilling damps and earth shadows of its brief life here, was already entering upon the endless fruition and opportunity of that existence where

“ ‘They shall no more say I am sick;’
and that the ‘all right’ of the delirium was only an echo from the other shore?’”

Surgeon Stevens was never married.

JOHN WHEELER, M. D.

Late of Pittsfield, N. H.

Dr. Wheeler was a native of Barnstead, born September 15, 1828, the son of Hazen and Jane (Jewett) Wheeler, a grandson of Abner Wheeler, who was in Capt. Elisha Woodbury's Company of Stark's Regiment at Bunker Hill. His maternal grandfather, Dr. Jeremiah Jewett, was a native of Massachusetts and was in the Revolutionary War connected with a Massachusetts military organization. The biographer of Dr. Wheeler says:

“His early educational training was obtained in the public schools of his native town, followed by a two years' course of study at Gilmanton Academy. At the age of seventeen entered Dartmouth College in the Classical Department, from which he was graduated at the age of twenty-one. He then began a course of study in the Medical Department of the same institution, but shortly after changed his plans and went to Pittsfield, Mass., and took a three years' course at the Berkshire Medical College, graduating with high rank in 1852.

“He began practicing medicine in his native town, where he remained until the civil war, when he joined the Army of the Potomac as surgeon. At the end of that service he returned to Barnstead and practiced for several years and then removed to this town, where he has since been located. His skill and ability in his profession made him one of the best known and most successful physicians and surgeons in this section of the state, with the result that as long as he continued in active business he always had a large and lucrative practice. He was a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society and had been honored by it with the office of president.

“He was a man of fine literary attainments and a writer of marked ability, and contributed many interesting and valuable historical and biographical sketches to various publications. In religious sentiments he was a Congregationalist, and was while a resident of Barnstead one of the chief supports

of the church in that town and has been a liberal contributor to the support of the Congregational Church here.”

* * * * *

“In August, 1864, he went to Washington as contract surgeon and was assigned for duty to Carver General Hospital, of which O. A. Judson, United States Volunteers, was surgeon in charge. This hospital was situated near the then terminus of Fourteenth street and the land on which the twenty-seven wards and military barracks were built adjoined the grounds of Columbian College. It was quite a little town in itself with its water-works, plank walks, printing office and chapel, and in the rear was a large camp of contraband slaves. It did not, as did some other hospitals in its vicinity, support a theatre, but there was a fine band and the convalescents made a fair military display at guard mounting every morning. Dr. Wheeler became greatly interested in his work there and Surgeon Judson remarked the few deaths that occurred in the wards in his charge. In October he was ordered to join a detachment of the Massachusetts Forty-second Regiment, encamped on the Maryland side of the Great Falls of the Potomac, a station about twenty miles north of Washington on the Chesapeake and Cumberland canal, at the head of the aqueduct that supplies Washington with water. It was considered an uncomfortable position, for Mosely and his guerrillas were roaming the Virginia shore and making frequent raids across the river and doing much mischief. It was difficult to get transportation to the place, for even the officials were unwilling to trust the teams owned by the government in that quarter, where horses were in such demand for Early's army, that boats coming down the canal were robbed of their animals and left adrift. Several other surgeons had been ordered to the place before that, but found a way to evade the order. At this post he found many sick with typhoid fever and malaria, and beside the soldiers in his extemporized hospital he numbered among his patients many of the inhabitants of that region, black as well as white, who along our lines were accustomed to receive medical treatment

gratis. Life there was very exciting, for there were alarms from those on picket duty almost nightly. The military force was not sufficient to oppose the squads of men frequently crossing the river at the ford, two miles north. The little town of Poolsville was destroyed in one of these raids. The Potomac was very low at that time, and Dr. Wheeler, in talking with the officers, once suggested the possibility of the enemy crossing on the rocks above the falls to the wooded land above the camp. The colonel laughed at the idea, but he learned later that our boys were in the habit of crossing the river in that way frequently to gather chestnuts on the Virginia side. After a month at this post the command was relieved and Dr. Wheeler again reported for duty at Carver Hospital, where he would have remained to the end of the war but for complications in affairs at home. While in service at Carver Hospital he received a communication from Adjutant-General Head that a commission as assistant surgeon in the Fifth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers awaited his order at Concord. He regretted exceedingly his inability to accept that position."

His good wife accompanied him and was ever present to assist in his work at Carver Hospital and at other places where he was detailed for duty. The compiler of these sketches has asked Mrs. Wheeler to give something of her experience during these months of duty with her husband. The following is her reply:

"Yes, our experience in the field was somewhat unusual, but as I remember now, after thirty-seven years, it all seems like a picnic with just enough danger and hardship to give zest, and not to be mentioned with the record of the many New Hampshire surgeons whose heroic deeds will be given to the world through the volume you are preparing.

"You ask me to write a sketch of my husband's work in the hospital and with the Massachusetts regiment; I do not think he would wish me to do so, neither do I feel equal to the task. The suffering and grief of the past year have made me dull and disinclined to mental effort."

Dr. Wheeler became a member of the New Hampshire Medi-

cal Society in 1853, was constant in his attendance upon the annual meetings, was its president in 1885, and was an honored member of the association.

Married Mary H. Garland, November 13, 1856.

Dr. Wheeler died at his home in Pittsfield, N. H., December 21, 1900.

PHINEAS HOW WHEELER, M. D.

Alton Corner, N. H.

Surgeon Wheeler was born May 7, 1840, at Barnstead Parade, N. H., and was the son of Hazen and Jane (Jewett) Wheeler, a grandson of Abner Wheeler, who was in Capt. Elisha Woodbury's Company of Stark's Regiment at Bunker Hill. His maternal grandfather, Dr. Jeremiah Jewett, was a native of Massachusetts and was in the Revolutionary War connected with a Massachusetts military organization. Dr. Wheeler's preliminary education was received in the common schools in Barnstead and at Pittsfield and Barnstead Academies, New Hampshire. He commenced the study of medicine in Pittsfield, N. H., in 1862, under the direction of his brother, John Wheeler, M. D. He attended medical lectures at Dartmouth and Harvard, taking two courses at Dartmouth and two recitation courses at Harvard, receiving his degree of M. D. from the Medical Department of Dartmouth College in 1865. Previous to graduation, he commenced the practice of medicine in the United States General Hospital at Mt. Pleasant, near Washington, D. C., in 1864, on a certificate approved by Profs. Dixie Crosby and E. R. Peaslee, and also Medical Director E. N. McLaren, surgeon, United States Navy. Afterwards he was in the Seventh Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps at the Lincoln General Hospital in Washington. After graduating, he was located in Henniker and Manchester (one year in each place), when he removed to Alton, N. H., in 1868, and has remained there ever since.

He was a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society, of the Masonic Fraternity and the Knights of Pythias, was on

the school board of Alton for four years, and has taken an active part in whatever was for the interest of the citizens of Alton.

Married, first, Sarah Colby, in 1866, who died in 1875; second, Augusta E. P. Coffin, in 1878.

Children by first marriage: John and Alice Wheeler; by his second marriage, Annie Wheeler.

The son has taken up his father's profession and is a graduate A. B. and M. D. of Dartmouth College and is located in the practice of his profession at Plymouth, N. H.

DIXI CROSBY, M. D.

The compiler of these sketches has had occasion many times to refer to Dr. Dixi Crosby as the medical preceptor of the student before he entered the army. Dr. Crosby was so well known throughout the state and has had obituaries written by abler men, that it is unnecessary to more than refer to the fact that he was born in 1800 in the town of Gilmanton, and was the son of Dr. Asa Crosby of Gilmanton. He received the degree of M. D. from Dartmouth Medical College in 1824. "In 1827 he married Mary Jane Moody of Gilmanton, who (at the time of writing this obituary) with two sons survived him." Both sons were in the army and Dr. A. B. Crosby, who succeeded Dixi in the Dartmouth Medical College, was the surgeon of the First New Hampshire Regiment.

He was a member of many medical societies, always kept in touch with his students, and his memory will be long cherished by many in this state, as well as by many scattered through the length and breadth of the land, as that of a skilful surgeon, an intelligent and reliable counselor, a faithful teacher and a genial friend.

During the war he did not join the army, but was for two years employed in the arduous and unpleasant duties of examining surgeon in the provost marshal's office.

He died September 26, 1873.

(From obituary by Dr. C. P. Frost.)

SURGEONS WHOSE SERVICE WAS IN REGIMENTS OUTSIDE THE STATE.

OTIS AYER, M. D.

Late of Lesueur, Minn.

Otis Ayer was born in New Hampton, N. H., June 19, 1817, and was the son of John and Judith (McCutcheon) Ayer. He was educated at the New Hampton Academical Institution, and pursued his medical studies in the Medical Department of Dartmouth College, at Hanover, N. H., and at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; was graduated at the former in November, 1841, and at the latter in March, 1842. He settled first at New Hampton in the last named year, where he remained until 1852. In the following year he removed to New London, N. H., where he practiced until 1856. He then permanently established himself in Lesueur, Minn. He was in general practice, but giving special attention to surgery, in the practice of which he was successful in performing various major operations. He was a member of the Minnesota State Medical Society, and was its president in 1877. During the War of the Rebellion, from April, 1863, to December of the same year, he was assistant surgeon of the Second Minnesota Regiment of Infantry; from 1865 to 1875 he was an examining surgeon for pensions.

Thus for fourteen years he was intimately connected with the affairs of the state of New Hampshire, and received the universal respect of the profession. He was a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society, and of such local societies as the state afforded at that time. A few years before his death he returned to New Hampshire, making a long visit, attended the meetings of the various medical societies, and with much interest sought out his old-time friends, of whom

there were living Drs. Gage and Robinson of Concord, Eastman of Hampstead, and some others. For this reason it seems just and fitting to give him a place with New Hampshire surgeons.

Married, January 27, 1845, Narcissa V., daughter of Joseph and Esther (Burnham) Smith of Shoreham, Vt., who died June 1, 1873.

No children.

Dr. Ayer died of pneumonia, January 27, 1889, at Leseur, Minn.

JOHN WATERMAN HARRIS BAKER, M. D.

Late of Davenport, Iowa.

The subject of this sketch was born in Chesterfield, N. H., August 21, 1821, and was the son of Dr. Oliver Baker, Jr., and Sallie (Ticknor) Baker, grandson of Dr. Oliver Baker, Sr.

He received his academic education at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H., and his medical education at the Medical School of Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., and was graduated from the latter in October, 1842. In 1843 he located for the practice of his profession in Newport, N. H.; was in Meriden, N. H., in 1844; at Kokelumne Hill, Cal., in 1853, and settled in Davenport, Iowa, in 1855.

He served as assistant surgeon to the United States Hospital at Camp McClellan, near Davenport, Iowa.

Dr. Baker was a member of the Iowa State Medical Society; was its president in 1866; has held all the offices of the Scott County Medical Society, and was vice-president of the Illinois and Iowa Central District Medical Society and a member of the American Medical Association. He was a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society in 1852.

Married, January, 1845, Julia Ann Richardson.

Dr. Baker died April 7, 1905.

IRA NORTON BARNES, M. D.

438 West North Street, Decatur, Ill.

Surgeon Barnes was born in Claremont, N. H., December 19, 1829, and was the son of Ira Norton and Harriet (Eastman) Barnes, and a grandson of William Barnes, who moved to Claremont, N. H., in 1772. The mother of Ira Barnes, Harriet (Eastman) Barnes, was a member of the Eastman family, from which sprung Daniel Webster and other distinguished citizens.

Ira Barnes received his preliminary education in the common schools of Claremont; fitted for college at the Kimball Union Academy of Meriden; graduated A. B. from Dartmouth College in 1855, and received the degree of A. M. from the same college in 1858. He commenced his professional education in 1858, at Hanover, N. H., under the direction of Profs. E. R. Peaslee and Dixie Crosby; attended lectures in the Medical Department of Dartmouth College, and at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., from which he was graduated M. D. in 1862.

Locating in Decatur, Ill., he became surgeon of the One Hundred and Sixteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and soon after surgeon-in-chief of the Fifteenth Army Corps, and took part in the battles of Vicksburg, Champion Hills, Jackson, Miss., Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge, Knoxville, Tenn., Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Stone Mountain, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Fort McCallister, Ga., and with Sherman's march to the sea; was at the burning of Columbia, S. C., and thence through the Carolinas and Virginia to Washington, D. C.

During his thirty-eight years' residence in Decatur he has been president of the board of health of the city of Decatur, president of the Decatur Medical Society; is a member of the American Medical Association, the Illinois Army and Navy Medical Association, Illinois State Medical Society, Decatur Medical Society, and Central District Medical Society of Illinois.

Like many of the sons of New Hampshire, he still remembers his native state; has educated his son at Exeter and Harvard, and says: "I shall esteem it an honor to have my name enrolled with the physicians of the old Granite State."

Married, first, September 25, 1861, Diantha G. Sargent of Claremont, N. H.; second, July 8, 1886, Mary Wilder of Decatur, Ill.

Children, one: Lynn Moore Barnes, graduated at Phillips Exeter Academy in 1892 and at Harvard University in 1896; is also a graduate of the Harvard Medical School.

NATHANIEL GROUT BROOKS, M. D.

Charlestown, N. H.

The subject of this sketch was born in Acworth, N. H., October 14, 1838, and was the son of Lyman and Mary (Graham) Brooks, grandson of Jonah Brooks. Surgeon Brooks received his preliminary education in the common schools of Sullivan county, and commenced the study of medicine in 1858 with Dr. Lyman Brooks of Acworth, N. H. He attended three courses of medical lectures at Dartmouth and Albany Medical Colleges, and was graduated from the latter in 1861. He commenced practice in 1862, in Acworth, N. H., that being his residence until 1874, when he removed to Charlestown. Early in 1862 he was appointed assistant surgeon of the Sixteenth Vermont Volunteers, remaining with that regiment until mustered out of the service, September, 1863, by reason of expiration of service. He was then appointed first assistant surgeon in the United States General Hospital at Brattleboro, Vt., and remained there until March, 1865. Returning to Acworth, he resumed the practice of medicine; became a member of the Vermont State Medical Society, and was a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society. He has represented the town of Charlestown in both

branches of the legislature, been a member of the school board, etc. He is a Knight Templar Mason, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of his fellow townsmen.

Married, December 5, 1876, Emma Preston of Baltimore, Vt. Children, three: Lyman, Nathaniel P. and Philip P.

GATES B. BULLARD, M. D.

Late of St. Johnsbury, Vt.

The subject of this sketch was born in New Hampshire, and received considerable of his education in the same state, like many others located outside, and was in the service of a Vermont regiment during the war.

Gates B. Bullard, M. D., was born in Plainfield, N. H., February 1, 1829, and was the son of Jonathan and Rebecca (Gates) Bullard, a grandson of Ebenezer Bullard. He received his preliminary education in the common schools of Plainfield, and afterwards attended academies at Craftsbury, Brownington and Newbury, Vt. He commenced his professional education in Newbury, Vt., in 1851, under the direction of Dr. E. V. Watkins; this was continued under the direction of Professors Peaslee and Dixie Crosby, at Hanover; he attended medical lectures at Woodstock Medical College and the Medical Department of Dartmouth College, taking three full courses of lectures, and was graduated M. D. from Dartmouth in the class of 1855. He located first in the practice of medicine at Canaan, Vt., late in the fall after his graduation in November. He remained there three and one-half years, when he removed to East St. Johnsbury, where he was located when the War of the Rebellion broke out in 1861.

He was appointed assistant surgeon of the Fifteenth Vermont Volunteers, of which the late Prof. Carlton P. Frost of Hanover was surgeon. On the resignation of Surgeon Frost in May, 1863, Dr. Bullard was appointed surgeon, and remained

with the regiment until it was mustered out in August, 1863. His service in the army was with the Second Vermont Brigade, under Generals Stoughton and Stanard. On being mustered out of the service he returned to St. Johnsbury, where he died September 4, 1901.

He has been president of the White Mountain Medical Society of New Hampshire, of the State Medical Society of Vermont, and was a member of the American Medical Association. He read several papers before these societies which have been published. He was representative of the town of St. Johnsbury in 1863 and 1864; senator from Caledonia county, 1867-'68; health officer of the town of St. Johnsbury from 1894 to 1897.

Dr. Bullard was a member of the fraternal associations of Odd Fellows, Masons and Grand Army. He was a general practitioner and frequently took winter vacations, attending post-graduate courses in New York.

Married, Lefie P. Wheeler, in 1860.

Children, three: Harry, Rebecca and Agnes Bullard.

JOHN FREEMAN BUTLER, M. D.

Spofford, N. H.

BUTLER, JOHN F. F. and S.; 39 Mass. Inf.; b. Marlow; age 32; res. Chesterfield; app. Asst. Surg. Mar. 27, '64; must. in June 14, '64, for 3 yrs.; disch. June 2, '65; P. O. ad., Chesterfield. (*Record, Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 1036.)

Surgeon Butler was born in the town of Marlow, N. H., June 14, 1881, and was the son of Jonathan and Martha (Russel) Butler, and a grandson of Jonathan Butler, a soldier in the Revolutionary War. The grandfather was at Bunker Hill and served during the Revolutionary War three years. Martha Russel, his mother, was the daughter of a Revolutionary soldier, his maternal grandfather being a Minute Man,

and left home in season to be at the battle of Lexington, and did not return to his home until discharged at the close of the war, being in the service eight years.

Surgeon Butler's education was received in the common schools of New Hampshire, supplemented by an academic course at the Marlow and Tubbs Union Academy at Washington, N. H. His professional education commenced in 1850 at Marlow under the direction of Marshall Perkins, M. D., late assistant surgeon of the Fourteenth New Hampshire Volunteers. He took special courses of medical instruction at the Tremont Medical School in Boston, and Harvard Medical College, and at the Medical Department of Dartmouth College, graduating from Harvard Medical College in March, 1854. He located for the practice of medicine in what is now Spofford, then called Chesterfield Factory Village, Cheshire county, N. H., and has never changed his residence.

He was assistant surgeon of the Thirty-ninth Massachusetts Infantry of Volunteers from May 27, 1864, to June 2, 1865, and during the winter of 1864-'65 was surgeon in charge of the Sixteenth Maine Volunteers, in addition to his duties with the Thirty-ninth Massachusetts. Later he was placed on detached duty in charge of the Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania, and was present at the surrender of Lee's army at Appomattox.

Surgeon Butler was representative in the New Hampshire legislature for two terms, in 1874 and 1875; town moderator for many years, and has been a member of the school board for the past thirteen years; also a trustee of the Chesterfield Public Library.

Dr. Butler performed the operation of ovariectomy as early as 1857, and has had signal success in the treatment of diphtheria and other diseases.

Married, first, December 17, 1857, Julia Quimby of Lebanon, N. H.; second, Celia A. Brewster of Lowell, Mass., January 17, 1863.

No living children.

EDGAR L. CARR, M. D.

Late of Pittsfield, N. H.

(15 N. H. V.)

CARR, EDGAR L. Co. G; b. Gilmanton; age 21; res. Pittsfield, cred-Chichester; enl. Nov. 6, '62; must. in Nov. 6, '62, as Priv.; must. out Aug. 13, '63. P. O. ad., Pittsfield. See *Miscel. Organizations*. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 741.)

(Miscel. Organizations.)

CARR, EDGAR L. F. and S.; 21 Mass. Inf.; b. Gilmanton; age 23; res. Pittsfield; app. Asst. Surg. June 21, '64; must. in June 22, '64, for 3 yrs.; disch. Aug. 30, '64; app. Asst. Surg. 35 Mass. Inf. Sept. 26, '64; must. in Oct. 7, '64; tr. to 29 Mass. Inf. June 7, '65; must. out July 29, '65. P. O. ad., Pittsfield. See 15 N. H. V. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 1036.)

Edgar LeRoi Carr was born in Gilmanton, N. H., May 12, 1841, a son of Isaac Smith and Lucinda Jane (Osgood) Carr, and a grandson of John Carr of Gilmanton. He received his preliminary education in the Pittsfield public schools and Pittsfield Academy, and his professional education commenced in 1861, under the direction of John Wheeler, M. D., of Pittsfield. He attended the medical departments of Dartmouth and Bowdoin Colleges, and was graduated from the latter in June, 1864.

In the mean time he was acting hospital steward of the Fifteenth New Hampshire Volunteers from November, 1862, to August, 1863, and from June, 1864, to August, 1865, assistant surgeon in the Twenty-first, Thirty-fifth and Twenty-ninth Massachusetts Volunteers.

Returning to New Hampshire, he commenced the practice of medicine in Candia, N. H., March, 1866, where he remained for four years, when he removed to Pittsfield, and was an honored physician for thirty-three years. He was a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society, for which he has read medical papers which have been published in the transactions of the same.

Married, July 3, 1867, Addie J. B. Osborne.

Children, two: Burt Wilbur and Belle O. Carr.

Dr. Carr died December 22, 1903.

ALBERT A. CHASE, M. D.

The subject of this sketch was born in Meredith, N. H., September 10, 1839, and was the son of Luther Martin and Roxana (Gordon) Chase, and a grandson of John Chase of New Hampshire. He received his preliminary education in the common schools and academies of New Hampshire. His professional education was commenced at Meredith, N. H., with Dr. John H. Sanborn, who was afterwards assistant surgeon of the Twelfth New Hampshire Volunteers, and continued under the direction of Prof. Dixie Crosby of Hanover. He was graduated in medicine from Dartmouth Medical School in the class of 1865, probably receiving his degree in November of the preceding year, as was the regulation in those days. He commenced the practice of medicine on the border line of Vermont and Canada, remaining about one year. During the period of his medical education he was for a short time with the Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteers; afterwards became connected with the Freedman's Bureau, October 11, 1865, at Raleigh, N. C.

ALBERT WARREN CLARK, M. D.

Dr. Albert W. Clark practiced his profession at Littleton for a period of about ten months in 1856, and left this field, locating at Woburn, Mass. From that place he was appointed assistant surgeon of the Thirty-fifth Massachusetts Infantry, August 14, 1862. He resigned, and was honorably discharged, May 1, 1863. The next year he returned to Littleton and resumed practice. He continued there until his death, March 27, 1867. He was born in Lisbon, July 25, 1828. He took his degree in medicine at Dartmouth Medical College in 1851.

His widow and three children survive him, all residing in Massachusetts.—(*Granite Monthly*, A. S. Batchellor.)

DAVID SMALL CLARKE, M. D.

Derry, N. H.

CLARKE, DAVID S. F. and S.; 59 Mass. Inf.; b. Limington, Me.; age 40; res. Derry; app. Asst. Surg. Mar. 26, '65; must. in Mar. 26, '65, for 3 yrs.; tr. to 57 Mass. Inf. June 1, '65; must. out July 30, '65. P. O. ad., Derry. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 1038.)

Surgeon Clarke was born in Limington, Me., August 16, 1824, and was the son of Nathaniel and Mary (Small) Clarke, a grandson of Ebenezer Clarke. He received his preliminary education in the common schools of Maine, and from Limington Falls Academy. He commenced his professional education in 1851, under the direction of Charles Millett, M. D., of the same town; attended three courses of medical lectures at the Castleton, Vt., Medical College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1854. He then took a post-graduate course in New York City during the winter of 1854-'55.

He commenced the practice of medicine in New Gloucester, Me., where he was located two years. He then removed to LaCrosse, Wis., where he practiced medicine for four years. Returning to New Hampshire, he located in Hampstead for three years, and has been in Derry, N. H., for over forty years. He was formerly a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society.

His military service was in the Massachusetts regiments as assistant surgeon of the Fifty-ninth and Fifty-seventh Massachusetts Infantry, with the following record:

“David S. Clarke, M. D., Field and Staff, Fifty-ninth Massachusetts Infantry; born in Limington, Me.; age forty; resident Derry, N. H.; appointed assistant surgeon March 26, 1865; mustered in March 26, 1865, for three years; transferred to Fifty-seventh Massachusetts Infantry, June 1, 1865; mustered out, July 30, 1865.”

Married, in 1856, Mary S. Latham.

Children, six, four living: Carrie, Howard L., Herbert G., and Sylvia Clarke.

GRANVILLE PRIEST CONN, M. D.

Concord, N. H.

Surgeon Conn was born in Hillsborough, N. H., January 25, 1832, and is the youngest of eight children of William and Sarah (Priest) Conn, of Scotch-Irish and English descent, respectively; grandson of George Conn, and fifth in descent from John Conn, who immigrated to New England about 1710. Until sixteen years of age he lived upon his father's farm, attending the country schools and doing farm work. After this he was a student for a few months at the Francestown and the Pembroke Academies, and spent two years at Capt. Alden Partridge's Military Institute, at Norwich, Vt. He also taught occasionally in the common and select schools in New Hampshire and Vermont. Beginning in 1852, and until 1856, he read medicine in the office of Dr. H. B. Brown, Hartford, Vt., in the mean time being instructor in mathematics at the academy in that town; attended two courses of lectures at the Vermont Medical College, Woodstock, and one course at Dartmouth Medical College, Hanover, N. H., receiving the degree of M. D. from the latter institution, November 12, 1855. In 1880 the honorary degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by Norwich University.

Dr. Conn practiced medicine at East Randolph, Vt., 1856 to 1861, when he removed to Richmond, in the same state. August 19, 1862, he was commissioned assistant surgeon of the Twelfth Regiment Vermont Volunteers, with orders to rendezvous at Brattleboro, and, in connection with the late Surgeon Phelps of Windsor, Vt., organized a United States Hospital of one thousand beds. A month later his regiment entered the field, and with it he served in Virginia during nine months, first in the Twenty-second Army Corps, and later with the Second Vermont Brigade; was transferred to the First Army Corps, and was mustered out of the service with the regiment at Brattleboro, Vt., July 14, 1863.

In the autumn of 1863, Dr. Conn located in Concord, N. H., where he has since remained. In 1864 he formed a partner-

ship with the late Dr. Charles Pinckney Gage, which continued until 1881. He was city physician from 1872 to 1876, and in 1866 secured the passage of a city ordinance requiring a house-to-house sanitary inspection, the first in the state, and, so far as can be learned, the first in this country. He was largely instrumental in securing the passage of the act by the state legislature, in 1881, creating a state board of health, and has been a member of the board and its president continuously since its organization. About 1880 it was largely through his influence that an ordinance was passed in Concord requiring burial permits, which was soon afterwards adopted by the state.

While a resident of Vermont, Dr. Conn became a member of the Vermont State Medical Society, and has since been made an honorary member of that society; became a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society, of which he has been secretary since 1869, except during the years 1880 and 1881, when he was vice-president and president, respectively; is a member of the Centre District Medical Society; American Medical Association; American Public Health Association, vice-president in 1895, chairman of the section on ear sanitation; New York Medico-Legal Society; honorary member of the Strafford County (N. H.) Medical Society; is a member of the various Masonic associations, and of E. E. Sturtevant Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. He was a member of the board of railroad commissioners of New Hampshire, 1877, 1881, being twice elected by the popular vote of the state, and has been surgeon to the Boston & Maine Railway since 1880. He was a member of the United States board of pension examiners at Concord, 1872 to 1885; is a member of the New Hampshire Historical Society, and was elected to fill the chair of hygiene at Dartmouth Medical College, in 1894.

Married, May 25, 1858, at East Randolph, Vt., Miss Helen M., daughter of Edward Sprague.

Children, two: Frank W. and Charles F. Conn.

CHARLES AUGUSTINE DAVIS, M. D.

The subject of this sketch was born in Concord, N. H., February 17, 1823, and was the son of Robert and Almira (Dearborn) Davis. He received his preliminary education in the common schools. Commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Chadbourne, at Concord, in 1845; continued the same with Dr. George Bailey, at Chelsea, Mass., and at the Medical School of Harvard University, and was graduated M. D. from the same in 1848. He commenced the practice of his profession in Lowell, Mass. In 1853 he was appointed surgeon of the Marine Hospital at Chelsea, Mass.; was also its superintendent. In February, 1862, Dr. Davis was commissioned surgeon of the Thirty-second Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers; served in most of the Peninsular campaign in General Hooker's Division, but, prostrated by fever, went to Derry in the fall of 1862, and eventually died, deeply regretted as a distinguished ornament of his profession.

Married, October 29, 1850, Mary, daughter of James B. Thornton of Nashville.

 GEORGE R. DINSMOOR, M. D.

Keene, N. H.

(1 N. H. Cav.)

DINSMOOR, GEORGE R. F. and S.; b. Keene; age 24; res. Keene; app. Asst. Surg. March 13, '65; not must. P. O. ad., Keene. See Miscel. Organizations. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 862.)

(Miscel. Organizations.)

DINSMOOR, GEORGE R. F. and S.; 20 Mass. Inf.; b. Keene; age 24; res. Keene; app. Asst. Surg. March 31, '65; must. in April 14, '65, for 3 years; disch. July 15, '65. P. O. ad., Keene. See I N. H. Cav. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 1043.)

Surgeon Dinsmoor was born in Keene, May 28, 1841, and was the son of William and Julia Ann (Fiske) Dinsmoor of Keene. His preliminary education was received at the public and private schools in Portsmouth, N. H., where he fitted for college and entered Harvard in 1859. In his junior year

(January, 1862) at Harvard College, while at home for the Christmas vacation, an accident befell his father, which required his care and attention, and while performing this duty he became interested in the study of medicine and under the direction of Dr. George B. Twitchell of Keene began the study of anatomy while caring for his father in 1862. He continued the study of medicine, taking lectures in Boston and New York, and received the degree of M. D. from Bellevue Hospital Medical College in the spring of 1865. In the mean time, he had served as medical cadet in the United States Military Hospital at Readville, Mass., and was appointed a recruiting officer for New Hampshire at Keene, and enlisted in Captain Barker's company in the Fourteenth New Hampshire Infantry. Before the regiment left the state, he received an accident in which his leg was fractured, which incapacitated him for active service. It was during this time that he made great advancement in the study of medicine. In 1865 he received a commission from Governor Gilmore as assistant surgeon in the First New Hampshire Cavalry, but at that time there were not men enough enlisted in the regiment to allow his being mustered into the United States service. Soon after he received a commission from Governor Andrew as assistant surgeon in the Twentieth Massachusetts Infantry, and joined his regiment at Burkesville, Va., just in time to hear of the news of Lee's surrender. He remained in camp a short time at this place, when the regiment moved by easy marches to the neighborhood of Washington, D. C., and participated in the grand review of May, 1865. About July 1, of the same year, the regiment was transported to Readville, Mass., where it was soon mustered out of the service. In the autumn of 1865 he entered the Brooklyn General Hospital as resident surgeon, remaining there about a year, when he went West with the intention of locating in the practice of medicine, or of establishing himself at an army post on the frontier, but he never became permanently settled and in the autumn of 1869 he went South. The years 1871 and 1872 were spent in Europe, mostly in England, Germany and Italy.

He returned from the army suffering from malaria and medical experts attribute to that cause his present ill health. He has lived temporarily in Germantown, Pa., and at Portsmouth, N. H., and now with greatly impaired health is residing in Keene, N. H.

Married, in 1874, to Miss Helen Jones of Portsmouth, N. H.

Children, two: A daughter, who is dead, and a son, who was a graduate of the class of 1899 of Harvard College.

Dr. Dinsmoor died in Keene, April 28, 1901.

SAMUEL LANE DUTTON, M. D.

Newton Centre, Mass.

(Fortieth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry.)

Surgeon Dutton was born in Acton, Mass., July 15, 1835, and was the son of Solomon Lane and Olive Charlotte (Hutchinson) Dutton, a grandson of Samuel Dutton. He received his preliminary education in the common schools, supplemented by academic courses at the Appleton in New Ipswich, the Appleton Academy in Mont Vernon, and the Francestown Academy, all in New Hampshire. He commenced his professional studies in Chelmsford, Mass., in 1856, under the direction of Levi Howard, M. D. He attended three courses of lectures at the Albany Medical College, at the Harvard University Medical School, and was graduated from the latter institution in 1860.

“He commenced the practice of medicine in May of the same year at Derry, N. H., and after two years and a half there, entered the service, and upon return, located in Boston, which has been his place of residence since that time. Dr. Dutton was assistant surgeon, First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery; promoted to surgeon of the Fortieth Massachusetts Infantry and surgeon-in-chief, Third Brigade of the First Division, Eighteenth Army Corps, Army of the Potomac.

“On his return from the service in the army, he located in Boston for the practice of his profession, and became a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, Norfolk District Medical Society, and was formerly a member of the Boston Society for Medical Observation, and of the Gynæcological Society of Boston, being one of the founders of the latter society. Early in his professional career Dr. Dutton gave particular attention, through special training, to gynæcological work. He was pension surgeon (Boston board of examining surgeons), under President Harrison; visiting physician to St. Elizabeth’s Hospital, 1868 to 1883, and consulting physician to the same institution, 1883 to 1890. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, of the Loyal Legion, etc.

“Married, in 1860, Miss Surviah Parkhurst Stevens of Chelmsford, Mass.

“Children: Edgar F., Bertha H. and Mary E., living, and Grace S., who died at the age of twelve and a half years.”

NATHANIEL W. FRENCH, M. D.

Late of Penacook, N. H.

FRENCH, NATHANIEL W. F. and S.; 50 Inf. Mass. Vol. Militia; b. Deerfield; age 29; res. Concord (Fisherville, now Penacook); app. Asst. Surg. Oct. 31, '62; must. in Nov. 11, '62, for 9 mos.; died, dis. April 21, '63, Baton Rouge, La. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 1048.)

Surgeon French was the son of Richard J. and Mehitable (Wells) French, and was born in Deerfield, N. H., February 20, 1833. His preliminary education was received in the public schools of Deerfield and Penacook, and he received an academic education at Colby Academy, New London. His professional education was under the direction of Dr. Mirror of Fall River, Mass., and Dr. Thomas Wells of New Haven, Conn., and he was graduated from the Medical Department of Yale College in the class of 1862.

Surgeon French was appointed assistant surgeon of the Fiftieth Massachusetts Infantry October 31, 1862. This was the

Massachusetts regiment that went South with Butler late in the fall of 1862, and he suffered so severely from the effects of the climate in the swamps and bayous of Louisiana, that he died of disease in Baton Rouge, La., April 21, 1863, having been less than six months in the service.

He never married.

CARLTON P. FROST, M. D.

Hanover, N. H.

Carlton Pennington Frost was the son of Benjamin and Mary Catherine (Brant) Frost, and was born in Sullivan, N. H., May 29, 1830. When he was six years of age his father removed with his family to Thetford, Vt., for the purpose of educating his children at Thetford Academy. After graduating from the academy, young Frost entered Dartmouth College in the summer of 1848, and took his degree of A. B. at that institution in 1852. He registered his name soon after as a student of medicine with Dr. E. C. Worcester of Thetford. Like most of the young sons of Vermont and New Hampshire who have made their way by their own efforts from the farm to a college degree, he began early to teach school. He taught at Dublin, N. H., before entering college. In those days Dartmouth had in the winter what was in effect a vacation of three months for the benefit of pedagogues.

Teaching for bread-winning, he pursued diligently his medical studies at the same time. Between 1853 and 1857 he attended five courses of lectures in four institutions; the Vermont Medical College at Woodstock, Bowdoin Medical College, Dartmouth, and New York Medical College. He took his M. D. at Dartmouth in 1857. After some months spent in the hospitals on Blackwell's island, he went to St. Johnsbury, Vt., and began his medical practice in June, 1857.

In 1862 he heard the call of his country, and went to the seat of war as surgeon of the Fifteenth Vermont Volunteers. After some months in the field he was assigned to duty as

inspector in the provost office, located at first at Woodstock, Vt., and later at Windsor. In this service he continued until the close of the war, in 1865.

In 1868 he was called to lecture at Dartmouth Medical College on the Theory and Practice of Medicine and Pathological Anatomy. In 1870 he was appointed associate professor of the same branch, and in 1871 full professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine. In 1871 he removed to Hanover. On settling in Hanover he became secretary and treasurer of the Medical Faculty, and later received the title of Dean, combining in himself all the official functions of the college.

In 1887 he was chosen a trustee of Dartmouth College, to serve for five years, being one of the first elected to that office by the alumni. He was for many years, and until his death, a trustee of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane.

In 1892 he received from Dartmouth College the degree of LL. D.

Dr. Frost became a member of the Vermont Medical Society October 26, 1859. He was elected its president in 1867. He always retained his connection with it, and occasionally attended its meetings. He was a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society, and one of its presidents; also of the American Medical Association, of the White Mountains Medical Society, of the White River Medical Society, and of the American Academy of Medicine.

Dr. Frost's greatest and most enduring work was done during his residence of nearly twenty-five years in Hanover. When he assumed the management of Dartmouth Medical College, succeeding the Crosbys, the teaching work of the college was confined to the lecture term of eighteen weeks in length. The medical faculty consisted of nine members, and the number of medical students was forty-eight. In the last catalogue published during his life, the active members of the faculty numbered twelve, the medical students numbered one hundred and sixty-one, and the working year consisted of forty-two weeks. He organized a winter class of about half a

dozen, and was their sole instructor in all departments, as Nathan Smith was at the founding of the college.

Dr. Albert Smith says of him: "He was a public spirited and enterprising man. The village of Hanover owes its concrete walks and electric lights largely to his persistent efforts. As trustee of the college, and at the same time an influential citizen, he rendered great service in the promotion of the system of water-works which are such a boon to town and college.

Many years ago, with far foresight, he organized in the medical faculty a Hospital Association. He quietly bought, at a moderate cost, a suitable tract of land in the village, and when Mr. Hiram Hitchcock resolved to erect a hospital, the site was ready, and it was to his confidence in Dr. Frost, and to Dr. Frost's counsel, we are largely indebted for that beautiful and beneficent structure.

Married, October 5, 1857, Eliza A., daughter of Earl C. and Anna (Lamson) DuBois of Randolph, Vt.

They have two sons.

Professor Frost died at his home in Hanover, May 24, 1896.

JAMES LANG HARRIMAN, M. D.

The subject of this sketch was born in Peacham, Vt., May 11, 1833. He was educated at the academies in Meriden and Exeter, and in 1855 entered the office of Dr Albert Winch, at Whitefield, where he pursued the usual course of study. He attended three full courses of lectures at the medical colleges at Woodstock, Vt., Albany, N. Y., and Brunswick, Me., and was graduated from the latter in 1857. The same year he began the practice of his profession in Littleton, where he remained for four and one-half years. On July 31, 1862, he entered the service of the United States as assistant surgeon of the Thirteenth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, and was discharged for disability, January 30, 1863. He then settled in Hudson, Mass., where he now resides. He is a member

of the White Mountain, Middlesex Southern and Massachusetts Medical Societies. While residing in Littleton he was chairman of the school committee.

WILLIAM HENRY WEED HINDS, M. D.

Late of Milford, N. H.

Surgeon Hinds was born in Chichester, N. H., August 1, 1833. He was the son of Barzillai and Selura (Aldrich) Hinds, and a grandson of Rev. Orlando Hinds, a somewhat noted divine of the Methodist persuasion and member of the New Hampshire Conference; a pioneer of that body in the eastern states. He received his preliminary education in the common schools of New Hampshire and afterwards at the Otis grammar school in Boston, where he received the Franklin medal of honor in 1847, and afterwards at the English high school in Boston, which he entered in 1847 and graduated in 1850, afterwards he attended the seminary at Tilton, N. H., three terms. He commenced the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. O. S. Sanders of Boston, attended two courses of lectures at Hanover and was four years assistant physician at the Tewksbury State of Massachusetts almshouse, where he studied under Drs. Brown and Holt, attending medical lectures at Cambridge Medical University and was graduated in 1861.

He was appointed assistant surgeon of the Seventeenth Massachusetts Volunteers until 1864, when he was transferred and made surgeon of the Twelfth Massachusetts Volunteers, where he remained until the close of the war.

Surgeon Hinds located in Milford, N. H., in January, 1865, where he remained until his death, which occurred July 27, 1897. After leaving the army he took a course of medical education with Dr. Sanders of Boston, and became a disciple of homeopathy and practiced the same during his residence in Milford, N. H.

He was a fraternal member of the Masonic associations, Grand Army of the Republic, Odd Fellows, Loyal Legion,

with the rank of major, Golden Cross and Knights of Honor. He enjoyed the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens, was representative from the town of Milford in 1874 and 1876, was senator from that district in 1884 and 1885; was president of the Milford Savings Bank, 1893 to 1897, and was elected trustee of the same in 1884. He was honored by the Masonic Fraternity by being made grand high priest of New Hampshire, 1893 and 1894. He was also a member of the school committee and board of health of the town of Milford. While in the practice of medicine, he gave special attention to the branch of obstetrics.

Married, first, August 23, 1861, Harriet M. Twiss of Antrim, N. H.; second, in 1880, Margaret A. Twiss of Amherst, N. H.

Children: Edwin H. Hinds, Winchester, Mass., and William H. W. Hinds, M. D., of Milford, N. H.

WILLARD O. HURD, M. D.

Late of the Soldiers' Home, Tilton.

“Dr. Hurd was born in Lempster, N. H., 66 years ago, and was educated at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H., and the New York Medical University. He was assistant surgeon in the Fifty-third New York Infantry, serving three years, after which he practiced medicine at Hyde Park, Mass., and Ottawa, Ont.”

In 1896 he entered the Soldiers' Home, at Tilton, N. H., as hospital steward, and held that position until his death, which occurred January 11, 1900.

He is survived by a widow, son and daughter.

YORICK GORDON HURD, M. D.

Late of Ipswich, Mass.

The subject of this sketch was born in Lempster, N. H., February 17, 1827, and was a son of Smith and Mehitable (Emerson) Hurd. His preliminary education was received in the common schools and at Hancock Academy; com-

menced the study of medicine with Dr. Albert Smith of Peterborough, N. H.; attended lectures at the Vermont Medical College and Dartmouth Medical College and was graduated M. D. from the latter in 1854. In 1876 he received the degree of A. M. from Bowdoin College. He commenced the practice of medicine in Amesbury, Mass., in 1853.

September, 1862, he was appointed post surgeon at Camp Lander, Wenham, Mass., and in December, 1862, was appointed surgeon, Eighth Massachusetts Volunteers.

In the latter part of the sixties he removed to Ipswich, Mass., where he continued in the practice of his profession until his death. He was superintendent of the Massachusetts house of correction and insane asylum from January, 1869, to January, 1887. In 1866 he received the election of senator to the state legislature; was medical director of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia from 1867 to 1876.

Married, first, May 17, 1853, Mary A., daughter of Eli and Lyma (Silsby) Twitchell of Lempster, N. H., who died October, 1858; second, November 5, 1861, Ruth A. Brown of Salisbury, Mass., who died July 26, 1888.

Dr. Hurd died at his home in Ipswich, Mass., September 24, 1888.

GEORGE H. LARABEE, M. D.

Late of Suncook, N. H.

The subject of this sketch was of English and Huguenot descent, and was born in Bradford, Vt., September 15, 1840, and was the son of Stephen C. and Cynthia (Sawyer) Larabee. When between four and five years of age, both of his parents died, when he was cared for and practically adopted by a sister of his mother, who was a teacher in the public schools of Edgartown, Mass., and Surgeon Larabee's preliminary education was received under her tuition and in the Edgartown and Dukes County Academies. His professional education was commenced with Drs. I. H. Lucas and Edwin May-

bury of Edgartown. The first course of medical lectures he attended at Bowdoin College, Maine, and the following year he attended Harvard Medical College, from which he was graduated in March, 1864. The same week in which he was graduated, Dr. Larabee volunteered, and upon examination received a commission as assistant surgeon, and was assigned to the First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, and immediately joined his regiment and was in active service until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged for disability. He was with his regiment in the engagements at Spottsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Deep Bottom and Petersburg, and was on detail duty at City Point General Hospital.

About 1866 Surgeon Larabee located in the village of Suncook where he remained in the practice of his profession until his death, October 31, 1896. He was a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society, Centre District Medical Society, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, and had taken the thirty-third degree in Masonry. He was also a prominent Grand Army man and Granger, and was universally beloved by his fellow townsmen and enjoyed the respect and confidence of the profession.

Married, February 25, 1889, Susie Elizabeth, daughter of Josiah Kittredge and Malinda Chaplain Clifford.

CHARLES FREDERICK LITTLE, M. D.

Manhattan, Kan.

Surgeon Little was born in Milford, N. H., January 27, 1836, and was the son of Caleb Jewett Tenney and Eliza Ann (Brooks) Little, and a grandson of Abner B. Little. At a very early age he removed with his parents to Illinois, and received his preliminary education in the common schools of Weathersfield, Ill. He commenced the study of medicine in 1858, with T. D. Fitch, M. D., of Kewanee, Ill., attending two courses of lectures at Rush Medical College of Chicago, and was graduated from the same in the class of 1863. Prior to graduation,

he commenced the practice of medicine in Green Valley, Ill., April, 1861, remaining there about one year. He then entered the army as first assistant surgeon of the Nineteenth Illinois Volunteers February, 1862, and remained in the service until July, 1864, in the mean time passing the examination for surgeon, but was not commissioned. After leaving the army he practiced for a time in Princeton, Ill., removing to Manhattan, Kan., in 1866, where he still remains in active practice. He has been city health officer of Manhattan for many years; belongs to the Masonic Fraternity and Grand Army Post of that city. He has taken some part in politics, and was elected to the lower house in the Kansas legislature, January 1, 1876; is pension examining surgeon and vice-president of the First National Bank of Manhattan, Kan.

Married, February 22, 1866, Charlotte Swift.

Children, six: of which Eliza Ada, Nellie Perkins, Bessie Belle, are now living; Blanche Alfina, Fred Swift, and an infant, are dead.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS MCCOLLESTER, M. D.

Waltham, Mass.

Dr. McCollester, son of Silas and Achsah (Holman) McCollester, grandson of Samuel McCollester, was born May 3, 1831, in Marlborough, N. H. He was educated in the district and select schools of the town, at the academies of Fitzwilliam, N. H., Westminster and South Woodstock, Vt., and Walpole, N. H., and at Norwich University, A. B., 1853, and A. M., 1856. The doctor often refers with pride and satisfaction to his experience as a "country pedagogue" in the Fay district, Walpole, N. H., where he taught three successive winters, the first of which he "boarded 'round." He commenced the study of medicine in 1853, at Marlborough, his preceptors being Dr. James Bachellor of that place, Dr. Washburn of Vernon, Vt., and Dr. Moriarty of Deer Island Hospital, at which institution Dr. McCollester was ranking student from May to

October, 1855. He attended two courses of medical lectures, one each at Dartmouth Medical College and Jefferson Medical College, being graduated from the latter March 8, 1856. From May 7 to November 1, of the same year, he practiced medicine in South Deerfield, Mass.; from December 1, 1856, to March, 1887, at Groton Junction, now Ayer, Mass., and since the latter date, at Waltham.

Dr. McCollester is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society; Middlesex East District Medical Society; Middlesex South District Medical Society, and of Waltham Medical Club. He was examining surgeon for recruits, by appointment of Surgeon-General Dale; Massachusetts Volunteer surgeon under Medical Director McClellan, 1862; surgeon of the Fifty-third Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, with the rank of major; United States pension examining surgeon; superintending school board, Groton, Mass., before and after the war, in all, seven years, and filled the same office in Harvard, Mass., 1872 to 1875.

Married, first, May 6, 1856, Miss Sarah E. Hazen of Shirley, Mass., who died May 5, 1858, leaving one child, Anna; second, September 9, 1859, Miss Georgianna Hunt of Groton, Mass.

Children: Lucretia I., Edward Q., May Emma, Harvey Gray, John F. and H. Hortense.

GEORGE HENRY NOYES, M. D.

Late of Nashua, N. H.

Surgeon Noyes was born in Nashua, N. H., March 19, 1831, and was the son of Leonard White and Anne Sewall (Gardner) Noyes, and grandson of Moody Noyes. He received his preliminary education in the common schools and academies of New Hampshire; was in the University of Vermont and Union College at Schenectady, N. Y., and received the degree of A. B. from the latter in 1854, and a degree of A. M. in course in 1857. He commenced the study of medicine in

1853, at Burlington and Castleton, Vt.; attended medical lectures in both places; also at Harvard Medical College and at Berkshire Medical College in Pittsfield, Mass., receiving his degree of M. D. from Berkshire Medical College, in the fall of 1856. He commenced the practice of medicine in Clinton, Clinton county, Iowa, in the fall of 1856, remaining there for five years.

Dr. Noyes entered the army as assistant surgeon September 10, 1861, in the Eighth Iowa Infantry, and was transferred to the Second Iowa Cavalry September 19, 1861, as assistant surgeon; was promoted to surgeon of the same regiment June 9, 1862. He was surgeon-in-chief of the Cavalry Division of the Sixteenth Army Corps; also the Cavalry Corps of the District of West Tennessee; also of the Military Division of the Department of Mississippi, and superintendent of General Hospitals of Murfreesboro, Tenn., all these services being in the Army of Tennessee. He was mustered out of the service October 23, 1865.

Married, July 18, 1868, Miss Anne Learned, daughter of Dr. E. J. Learned of Fall River, Mass.

Child: One daughter, Anna Lenora, born June 8, 1869.

Dr. Noyes was a brother of Col. Frank G. Noyes of Nashua, N. H. He left the service considerably broken down in health, returned to Nashua and died of disease contracted in the service of the United States, December 12, 1881, and was buried in the family lot in Nashua, N. H.

JOHN WILLIAM PARSONS, M. D.

Portsmouth, N. H.

Surgeon Parsons was born in Rye, N. H., August 1, 1841, and was the son of Thomas Jefferson and Eliza (Brown) Parsons. His paternal grandfather was John Wilkes Parsons of New Hampshire. His preliminary education was received in the public schools of Rye, Hampton Falls Academy, Pembroke Academy, Franklin Academy, Phillips Exeter Acad-

emy and Norwich University. He commenced the study of medicine in 1861, with Dr. Levi Gerrish Hill of Dover, N. H., attending three courses of medical lectures at Dartmouth and Harvard Medical College, and was graduated from the latter in March, 1865. He commenced the practice of medicine by being appointed assistant surgeon of the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers in April, 1865, remaining with the regiment until January, 1866, being mustered out of the United States service by reason of the close of the war. He located in Portsmouth, N. H., in 1866, and has remained there ever since.

He is a member of the American Medical Association, the New Hampshire Medical Society, Strafford District Medical Society, Portsmouth Medical Association, and Harvard Medical Alumni Association. He has held the position of vice-president of the American Medical Association; president, counsellor and censor of the New Hampshire Medical Society; president of the Strafford District Medical Society and the Portsmouth Medical Association; vice-president of the Harvard Medical Alumni Association; is now president of the Rockingham County Medical Society. He is a member of the Portsmouth Cottage Hospital Staff; has been pension examining surgeon; is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, of the Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and Sons of the Revolution. He now holds the position of trustee of the Portsmouth Cottage Hospital, trustee Chase Home for Children, has for many years been trustee of the New Hampshire Medical Society, and justice of the peace.

Married, in 1873, Mary Augusta Adams. They have no children.

GEORGE EDWIN PINKHAM, M. D.

Lowell, Mass.

PINKHAM, GEORGE E. F. and S.; 3 Mass. H. Art.; age 24; res. Farmington; app. Asst. Surg. Mar. 6, '65; must. in Mar. 10, '65, for 3 yrs.; resigned Aug. 16, '65. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, p. 1071.)

Surgeon Pinkham was born in Lowell, Mass., April 17, 1840, and was the son of Nicholas and Olive (Murphy) Pinkham, a grandson of Nicholas Pinkham. It seems that his family moved to New Hampshire while he was a youth, as his preliminary education was received by passing through all the grades of the public schools of Dover, N. H., graduating from the high school, and also at the Franklin Academy, Dover, N. H. He commenced his professional education in 1859, at Dover, N. H., under the direction of the late Dr. Levi G. Hill and A. J. H. Buzzell, M. D., afterwards surgeon of the Third New Hampshire Volunteers. He continued his professional education at Harvard and Dartmouth Colleges, taking two courses at Harvard and one at Dartmouth, and was graduated M. D. from Dartmouth Medical College in the class of 1863. He located in the practice of medicine at Dover, N. H., where he remained a few months, then moved to Farmington, N. H., for one year, and has been located in Lowell, Mass., for thirty-three years.

While located in Dover, N. H., he entered the service of the United States as assistant surgeon of the Sixth Massachusetts Volunteers December 23, 1862, and was mustered out with the regiment. He returned to New Hampshire and located in Farmington for one year, and was then appointed assistant surgeon of the Third Massachusetts Heavy Artillery March 6, 1865, and resigned August 16, 1865.

During his long residence in Lowell he has been an active worker in the profession, having been president, counsellor and censor of the North Middlesex Medical Society of Massachusetts; advisory physician on the staff of the Lowell General Hospital, also upon the staff of the Lowell City Hospital. He was city physician of Lowell for three years, and medical director of the First Brigade, Massachusetts Militia, for seven years. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the Loyal Legion of Massachusetts, of the Grand Army of the Republic Post of Lowell, and of various other fraternal associa-

tions. He has also served upon the school committee for five years; was a member of the common council for one year, and an alderman for the same length of time.

Dr. Pinkham gives special attention to gynæcology.

Married, August, 1863, Ella M. Rice.

Child: Harriet G. Pinkham.

GEORGE LORING PORTER, M. D.

Bridgeport, Conn.

George Loring Porter, Bridgeport, Conn., born in Concord, N. H., April 29, 1838, is the son of George and Clarissa (Ayer) Porter, grandson of Isaac Porter, who was of the seventh generation from John Porter, who left England April 25, 1645, upon the "Ann and Elizabeth," and settled in Hingham, Mass.; also grandson of Peter Ayer, descended from Simond Ayer, who left England early in 1635, upon the "Increase," and settled in Haverhill, Mass.

George Loring Porter was a student at the Little Blue Academy, Farmington, Me., was graduated from the Pembroke (N. H.) Academy in 1853; from the New London (N. H.) Academy in June, 1855; and from Brown University, Providence, R. I., A. M., in 1859. He read medicine with Dr. J. P. Dake, at Pittsburgh, Pa., 1859-'60, and was under the preceptorship of Doctors Brinton and DaCosta, Philadelphia, Pa., 1860 to 1862; attended two general and three special courses of lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, which institution conferred upon him the degree of M. D., in March, 1862. On April 29, following, Dr. Porter passed the army medical examining board at Philadelphia, and was assigned to duty as a "proof candidate" at the General Hospital at Strasburgh, Va., where he reported for duty to Major-General Banks May 10, 1862. On the 25th of the same month, when the Union forces retreated down the Shenandoah Valley, Dr.

Porter volunteered to remain with the sick and wounded, and was captured by Colonel Ashby, of the Virginia Cavalry; but General "Stonewall" Jackson at once placed him in charge of the hospital and requested him to care for the Confederate wounded also. This was probably the first recognition of the right of medical officers to claim the protection of the rules of war governing non-belligerents in the War of the Rebellion. When the Confederates were driven up the valley, he was placed in charge of the wounded from both armies; after the battle of Cross Keyes, Va., established a general hospital for the Germans of Blenke's Division; on the twelfth of June was transferred to the General Hospital at Winchester, Va.; on the first of July was assigned to Best's Battery, and served with it during the summer of 1862; was present at the battle of Cedar Mountain, the combats along the Rappahannock, the second battle of Bull Run and the battle of South Mountain. July 17, 1862, he was commissioned assistant surgeon, United States Army, with the rank of first lieutenant; served in the General Hospital at Braddock Barracks, Frederick, Md., from September 17 to November 18, 1862; was then ordered to join the Army of the Potomac at Falmouth, Va., assigned to the Fifth Cavalry, and served with the regiment until May 10, 1864. He was present at the battles of Fredericksburg, Beverly Ford, Gettysburg, Brandy Station, Todd's Tavern, Fleming's Cross-Roads, Manassas Gap, Kelley's Ford, Middleton, Upperville, Williamsport, Boonsboro (wounded in the left arm), Funkstown, Falling Waters, Beaver Dam, Warrentown, Ashby's Gap, Front Royal, Culpepper Court House and Morton's Ford. By order of the War Department, Dr. Porter was relieved from duty April 29, 1864, and ordered to report at Washington; but the Army of the Potomac severed its connection with the railway before the order was received, and for a time had no communication with the capital, and he therefore served with the regiment in the Wilderness campaign. After the Battle of the Wilderness he remained with

the wounded at Fredericksburg for a few days, and was then sent, in charge of the first train of wounded, to Belle Plain, whence he proceeded with dispatches to Washington. He often performed important operations on the field and under a heavy fire.

In referring to his services with the Fifth United States Cavalry, Capt. Julius Mason, United States Army, addressed the board of officers on staff brevets as follows:

“During this time the regiment was engaged in many battles, losing heavily in killed and wounded; Assistant Surgeon Porter’s faithfulness to the sick and wounded is gratefully remembered by the officers and men, and his conspicuous gallantry during the battles of Upperville, Aldie, Gettysburg, Williamsburg, Funkstown and Brandy Station, where he took the dead and wounded almost from the hands of the enemy, entitles him to the greatest praise and consideration. He was under my command during all the above mentioned battles, and for his gallant conduct, and faithful and intelligent services, he is justly entitled to a brevet captaincy and a brevet majority.”

Dr. Porter was post surgeon at Washington Arsenal from May, 1864, to May, 1867; was the only commissioned officer present at the burial of John Wilkes Booth; had medical charge of the conspirators against President Lincoln, imprisoned in the old penitentiary building; was present at the hanging of five of them, and accompanied the others to Tortugas.

Dr. Porter was brevetted captain and major March 13, 1865, for faithful, gallant and meritorious service in the field during the War of the Rebellion. In May, 1867, he was ordered to report at St. Paul, Minn., and was assigned to duty at Camp Cook, Montana, where he reported August 27, following; served during the spring of 1868 with an expedition to the mouth of the Mussleshell river, and during April and May, in addition to his medical duties, did volunteer service as “officer of the day,” to relieve the line officers, who were greatly overworked by the constant presence of hostile Indians

under the command of "Sitting Bull." Dr Porter tendered his resignation, to take effect July 18, 1868, but as no medical officer had then reported, he continued on duty until the arrival of his successor; then crossed the continent, on horseback and alone, over the Lewis and Clark trail, returned to the Eastern states by the Isthmus route, and has been in the private practice of medicine at Bridgeport, Conn., since October, 1868.

Since living in Connecticut he has served in the State National Guard for seven years, four years as surgeon of the Fourth Regiment, and three as medical director upon the staff of Gen. T. L. Watson, the commanding general.

Dr. Porter is a member of the Bridgeport Medical Association, president in 1876-'77; of the Fairfield Medical Association, president in 1883; of the Connecticut Medical Society, president in 1888-'89; of the American Medical Association, member of the judicial council, 1891 to 1894; of the American Academy of Medicine; of the Ninth International Medical Congress, vice-president of the section on military surgery, 1887; president of the board of health of Bridgeport, 1882-'83; member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion; of the thirty-second degree of the Masonic Fraternity; of the Grand Army of the Republic; of the Oquosoc Angling Association; of the Metabetchonan and Island Brook fishing and game clubs; of the Young Men's Christian Association; of the Sea Side Club; of the Eclectic Club; and of the Bridgeport Scientific Society. He has been visiting physician to the Hartford Retreat since 1880; was president of the Bridgewater Library Association in 1879; and is medical examiner for many life insurance companies and benefit organizations.

Married, in 1862, Miss Catherine Maria, daughter of M. Chaffee, the inventor of the Chaffee cylinder for vulcanizing rubber, Providence, R. I.

Children: Clara Elizabeth, George, James Benton, Ethel, Lindsay, May, Alice, Aaron, Hugh, Grace, Anna and Clarissa Porter.

(Taken from "Physicians and Surgeons of America," by I. A. Watson, A. M., M. D., 1896.)

JOHN LOMBARD ROBINSON, M. D.

Manchester, N. H.

Surgeon Robinson, late of Manchester, was born in Pembroke, N. H., in 1835, and was the son of Samuel and Betsey (Webster) Robinson, being the grandson of Ezekiel Robinson. His early education at the common schools was supplemented at the Pembroke, N. H., and Wilbraham, Mass., Academies. He commenced his professional education in 1854, with Dr. Hook of Lowell, Mass.; attended medical lectures at Dartmouth Medical College one year, and two years at Harvard Medical School, and was graduated M. D. from the latter in 1859. He located in Wenham, Mass., in 1859, and made that town his home until 1879, when he left Massachusetts and located in Manchester, N. H., where he remained until his death, June 13, 1896.

He was a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society; the New Hampshire Medical Society, and the Harvard Alumni Association. He was physician to Elliot Hospital, Manchester, N. H.; member of the Franklin Street Church; member of the Manchester Art Association; member of Washington Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

Surgeon Robinson was commissioned first lieutenant and assistant surgeon of the Eighth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia in the service of the United States, November 7, 1862, and was mustered out August 7, 1863; was commissioned major and surgeon July 26, 1864, and was mustered out of the United States service November 10, 1864, but continued as surgeon of the regiment until January 23, 1875.

Married, November 27, 1861, Phebe A. Hadley.

Children: Annie M. and J. Franklin Robinson.

IRA RUSSELL, M. D.

Late of Rindge, N. H.

Dr. Ira Russell, son of Eliakim and Sarah (Converse) Russell, was born in Rindge, N. H., November 9, 1814, and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1841. His education was emphatically the result of his own industry and perseverance. He studied medicine under the direction of Dr. Dixie Crosby of Hanover, N. H., with Dr. Abell of Rindge, and Dr. Alvah Godding of Winchendon. While attending lectures at the University of New York, he received an appointment as district physician, and was connected for several months with one of the city hospitals. Receiving his degree in 1844, he immediately formed a partnership with Dr. Godding, his former instructor. He continued in active practice in Winchendon about nine years, when he removed to Natick, Mass. In 1861 Dr. Russell relinquished a lucrative practice and accepted an appointment as surgeon of the Eleventh Massachusetts Regiment. A few months later he was appointed to brigade surgeon, and assigned to General Grover's Brigade, in Hooker's Division. He remained with this brigade until the summer of 1862, when he repaired to Baltimore and organized the Stuart Mansion Hospital, subsequently known as the Jarvis Hospital, of which he continued the surgeon in charge until the following November. After a brief charge of the Lawson Hospital, in St. Louis, he was appointed medical director of the Army of the Frontier, then under the command of General Curtis. The following spring finds him again at St. Louis, in charge of the post hospital at Benton Barracks, one of the largest hospitals in the West. Later, Dr. Russell was upon the staff of General Thomas, and while in Tennessee he organized the Wilson Hospital, at Nashville, of which he remained in charge until the close of the war, receiving, meanwhile, the brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel, for long and meritorious service. Subsequently for a year or more he was en-

gaged in the preparation of many valuable contributions to the "Medical and Surgical History of the War," for which his prolonged and varied experience in the army furnished ample material. At the close of these labors he returned to Winchendon, and in partnership with his son, Dr. Fred W. Russell, is engaged in an extensive regular and consulting practice. Constantly familiar with the innovations of his profession and the progress of the schools, he belongs to the foremost rank of progressive practitioners.

"He married Rosannah, daughter of Henry Greenwood of Winchendon, Mass., April 29, 1844."

(History of Rindge, N. H.)

("Alumni Dartmouth College," by Campbell.)

JOHN E. SANBORN, M. D.

Late of Melrose, Mass.

The subject of this sketch was born in Gilmanton, N. H., in 1824, and was the son of Rev. Jacob Sanborn, a prominent Methodist clergyman. His early education was received at Phillips Exeter Academy, and in 1845 he was graduated from Wesleyan University; in 1850, and for two years following, he practiced at Malden. In 1852 he accepted the position of professor of chemistry and materia medica in the University of Iowa.

At the breaking out of the civil war he was appointed surgeon of the Twenty-seventh Iowa Volunteer Infantry and served for three years, being mustered out in 1865 as surgeon-in-chief of the Sixteenth Army Corps, Army of the Cumberland. At the close of the war he continued to practice his profession, locating at Rockport, later going to Salem, and in 1890 settling in Melrose. He was for several years chairman of the Melrose board of health.

Dr. Sanborn died at his home in Melrose, April 1, 1903.

BETTON WEBSTER SARGENT, M. D.

Late of Rochester, N. H.

SARGENT, BETTON W. F. and S.; 30th Mo. Inf.; res. Rochester; app. Asst. Surg. July 31, '62; must. in July 31, '62; app. Surg. Aug. 18, '62; tr. to 6 U. S. Colored Heavy Art. Nov. 1, '63; disch. May 13, '62. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 1075.)

Surgeon Sargent was born in Thornton, N. H., January 3, 1827, and was the son of Jacob and Martha (Webster) Sargent. His preliminary education was received in the common schools, at Meredith Village Academy and Franklin, N. H. He commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Luther M. Knight of Franklin, N. H., continued the same at Vermont Medical College at Woodstock, Vt., and Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., and was graduated M. D. from the latter. In 1848 he located in North Barnstead, N. H., for the practice of his profession, afterwards was at Rockford, Ill., for a few months, when he settled in Rochester, N. H.

His biographer says of him :

“Like many other men who have gained a marked position in the community, his education was obtained by hard work, self-denial and persistent industry, unaided by anyone. He was emphatically his own architect, working nights and mornings to get books and pay tuition.”

Dr. Sargent's military service commenced with the Thirtieth Missouri Infantry; July 31, 1862, he was appointed assistant surgeon, and August 18, 1862, was promoted to surgeon. His biographer says of his military service :

“In the early part of the war he was in St. Louis, where he joined the Union Army, and was on the staff of Adjutant-General Thomas as medical director. He served throughout the war with distinction, and was a special favorite with General Thomas, who more than once, after the war was over, came North to visit him.”

He was transferred to the Sixth United States Colored Heavy Artillery November 6, 1863, and was discharged May 13, 1866, when he returned to Rochester, remaining there in

the active practice of his profession until his death, which occurred July 21, 1880.

He was a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society and of the Strafford District Medical Society, of which he was an honored ex-president.

Married, September 16, 1852, Mary S. Farrington of Rochester, N. H.

Children, two: Frank Farrington Sargent and Alice Sargent, Mrs. Edwin R. Bartlett, Somersworth, N. H.

ARTHUR TRAIN, M. D.

Late of Washington, N. H.

Dr. Train was born in Washington, N. H., August 16, 1823, and was a son of Harry and Sarah (Andrews) Train, formerly of Hillsborough, N. H. Dr. Train was educated in New Hampshire, and removed to Ohio. While there he entered the service of the United States during the civil war in an Ohio Regiment. He afterwards came back to New Hampshire, and died at Washington, N. H., June 4, 1889.

SAMUEL CROOK WHITTIER, M. D.

Portsmouth, N. H.

Surgeon Whittier was the third son of John and Hannah (Hanson) Whittier, a grandson of Obadiah, and a cousin to the poet, John Greenleaf Whittier, and was born in Dover, N. H., January 3, 1837.

“He attended school at West Lebanon, Me., and was fitted for college at Franklin Academy, Dover. He graduated from Harvard Medical College in the Summer of 1862, and on August 29 of the same year, was commissioned assistant surgeon of the Eleventh Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, which regiment he joined at Fairfax Seminary, Va., on the fourth of September following. He remained with this regiment, rendering his country distinguished service, until May 26, 1864, when

he was commissioned surgeon of the Twenty-third Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, with which organization he remained until his muster out in June, 1865. Both commissions bear the autograph of Massachusetts' celebrated war governor, John A. Andrew. At the battle of Gettysburg, Surgeon Whittier was placed in charge of a large number of wounded Confederate officers, captured in Pickett's memorable charge, and it was to him the dying Mississippian, General Barksdale, said: 'Why was Hooker succeeded by Meade? We will whip you tomorrow.' Returning from the war, he practiced medicine and surgery for a time in Lynn and Boston, Mass., and in Great Falls, this state. At the latter place, May 28, 1868, he lost his wife (born A. Augustus Huckins), whom he married August 29, 1862, the day on which he was commissioned an assistant surgeon in the Eleventh Massachusetts Infantry."

Surgeon Whittier died in Portsmouth, February 1, 1893.

GEORGE EDWIN WOODBURY, M. D.

Methuen, Mass.

WOODBURY, GEORGE E. Second D. C. Inf.; age 24; res. Bedford; app. Asst. Surg. Nov. 14, '62; must. in Nov. 14, '62, for 3 yrs.; must. out Sept. 12, '65, Alexandria, Va. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 1086.)

Surgeon Woodbury was born in Bedford, N. H., February 9, 1838, and was the son of Peter Perkins and Eliza Bailey (Gordon) Woodbury, and was a grandson of Hon. Peter Woodbury of Bedford. His preliminary education was received in the common schools and academies, and his professional education was commenced in 1856, under the direction of his father, Dr. Peter Perkins Woodbury of Bedford, N. H., and later under the direction of Prof. Albert Smith of Peterborough, N. H. He attended four courses of lectures at the Medical Department of Dartmouth College, and was graduated M. D. from the same, in the class of 1860. He commenced the practice of medicine in Bedford, remaining there from 1859 to 1862. From September to November, 1862, he was acting

assistant surgeon, United States Army, and from November, 1862, until November, 1865, he was assistant surgeon of the Second Regiment, District of Columbia Volunteers.

During his term of service he was for a considerable period surgeon of the board of enrollment at Washington, D. C.

On his return from the army he located, in 1866, in Methuen, Mass., and has remained there to this date. He is a member of the North Essex and Massachusetts Medical Societies; the Masonic Fraternity, and the Grand Army of the Republic. He also holds the office of trustee of Nevins' Memorial Library.

Married, Hariette Emily Reed.

Children, seven: Peter Perkins, Charlotte Eliza, David Dana, Carrie, Isabel, George and Addie Woodbury.

PRIVATES WHO AFTERWARDS BECAME PRACTITIONERS OF MEDICINE.

BRADLEY HORATIO BARTLETT, M. D.

Late of Amherst, N. H.

(1 N. H. Vol. Heavy Art.)

BARTLETT, BRADBURY H. Co. E; b. Grantham; age 34; cred. Pittsfield; enl. Sept. 3, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 10, '64, as Priv.; must. out June 15, '65. Died Dec. 29, '78, Amherst. (*Record, Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 923.)

The subject of this sketch was born in Grantham, N. H., March 18, 1829, and was the son of Richard and Caroline Olive (Williams) Bartlett, and a grandson of Samuel Bartlett of Grantham. From the best information I can obtain, Dr. Bartlett's name was Bradley, instead of Bradbury. He received his preliminary education in the public schools and at Pittsfield Academy. He commenced his professional education in Pittsfield, N. H., in 1854, under the direction of Dr. Charles T. Berry and continued the same under the direction

of different physicians in Illinois, where he taught school for a considerable time. He attended medical lectures at the University of Medicine and Surgery in Philadelphia, from which he was graduated M. D. February 21, 1866.

In the meantime, he served in 1864 and 1865 in the First Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Heavy Artillery, which was doing duty in detachments along the defenses of Washington. He was a private and was stationed for some time at Fort Sumner, situated on a high bluff south of the Potomac, near the Chain Bridge. Being a student of medicine, he became connected with the hospital department of this regiment, doing good service, and was beloved by his associates.

After graduating from the University at Philadelphia, he located in 1868 in Chichester, N. H., where he remained for two years, when he removed to Amherst, N. H., where he practiced his profession until incapacitated by illness. He died in Amherst, December 29, 1878.

While in Amherst he served upon the school committee for several years, and was a highly respected citizen and enjoyed the confidence of the people of the town.

Married Ruth, widow of John French of Pittsfield, N. H.

ROBERT ALLEN BLOOD, M. D.

Surgeon General, Massachusetts, 39 High Street, Charlestown, Mass.

(11 N. H. V.)

BLOOD, ROBERT A. Co. F.; b. New London; age 24; res. Springfield, cred. Springfield; enl. Aug. 13, '62; must. in Aug. 29, '62, as Corp.; wd. sev. Dec. 13, '62, Fredericksburg, Va.; disch. disab. May 11, '63, Concord. P. O. ad., New London. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 561.)

Surgeon Blood was born in New London, N. H., April 30, 1838, and was the son of Luke W. and Mary A. (Bickford) Blood, and a grandson of Eben Blood, great-grandson of Simeon Blood, who served nearly eight years in the War of the Revolution. He enlisted from the town of Hollis, N. H.

His preliminary education was received in the common schools and at Colby Academy, New London. While a student in New London he enlisted in Company F of the Eleventh New Hampshire Volunteers, in company with the late Charles C. Pike, M. D., of the same town. They were students together at Colby Academy, were mustered into the service at the same time, and received wounds in the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862. Both of these young men, after being discharged from the service because of disability incurred by reason of wounds received in the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., returned to New London, completed their academic education and afterwards read medicine. Dr. Blood commenced his professional education in 1864 under the direction of H. C. Bickford, M. D. He attended four courses of medical lectures at Harvard Medical College and was graduated from the same in the class of 1870. He immediately located for the practice of his profession in New London, N. H., where he remained for about three years, since which time he has resided at Charlestown, Mass.

He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, of the Society for Medical Observation and Harvard Alumni Association in Boston; was medical director of the First Brigade Massachusetts Volunteer Militia and surgeon-general of the state after the decease of Surgeon E. J. Forster in May, 1896. He is also a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, Society of Military Surgeons of the United States, Grand Army of the Republic, and a fraternal member of the Masons and Odd Fellows.

AUSTIN S. BRONSON, M. D.

New Hampton, N. H.

Dr. Bronson was born December 11, 1843, at Wethersfield, Vt., and was the son of Simon and Betsey E. (Scott) Bronson. His early education was in the common schools and at the

Methodist Conference Seminary at Springfield, Vt. His professional education was commenced in 1866, under the direction of Langdon Sawyer, M. D., at Springfield, Vt., and continued under the direction of Prof. N. W. Webber of Detroit, Mich. He attended three courses of medical lectures: first, at Dartmouth; second, University of Michigan; third, at the Detroit Medical College, Mich., and was graduated from the latter in June, 1869. His medical education was supplemented by a course at Harvard Medical College in 1870-'71, and Detroit Medical College in 1885-'86. He practiced medicine in New Hampton, Sutton and Canterbury, returning to New Hampton a few years since, where he now resides.

He enlisted in Company E, Sixteenth Regiment Vermont Volunteers, August, 1862, was made corporal, and was mustered out the last of August, 1863, the regiment being for nine months. This regiment was attached to the Second Vermont Brigade, composed of the Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Sixteenth Regiments, under General Standard, and was called into the service as nine months' men. The Sixteenth Regiment was under the command of Col. Wheelock G. Veasey, Brattleboro, Vt., and was engaged in the battle of Gettysburg, where it suffered severely, being a part of that brigade which faced Pickett's terrible charge on the third day of the battle. Dr. Bronson was wounded in the head that day by a fragment of shell, from which he has never fully recovered, and at one time there were nine years that he was unable to do any physical labor.

He is a member of the Grand Army and of the Patrons of Husbandry, town superintendent of schools and a member of the local board of health.

He married, April 22, 1872, Emma F. Lovering of Canterbury, N. H.

Children, two: Herbert Asa, born December 15, 1876, and died September 13, 1895; Lena C. Bronson, born June 30, 1883.

MAHLON C. DIX, M. D.

Troy, Vt.

Mahlon C. Dix was born January 12, 1844, and was the son of Samuel and Maria B. (Church) Dix, and a grandson of John Dix.

His preliminary education was received at the Albany (Vt.) Academy. He commenced the study of medicine in 1873 with Dr. George W. Woodward, at Albany, Vt., and attended three courses of lectures at the Medical Department of the University of Vermont, receiving the degree of M. D. from the same in 1875.

He commenced the practice of medicine at Hinsdale, N. H., August 1, 1875. He served for nine months in Company I, Fifteenth Regiment Vermont Volunteers, was discharged, but was re-enlisted in 1864 and served till the close of the war as a private.

He was a member of the board of education of Hinsdale for twenty years; a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society and read several papers before that association, which were published in the transactions of the society; was a fraternal member of the Masons, Sheridan Post, G. A. R., the Red Men, the Pilgrim Fathers, Golden Cross and Order of United Workmen.

Married, August 14, 1877, Addie E. Marble, daughter of Deacon Alfred Marble of Hinsdale, N. H.

Died June 27, 1900.

LEVI PARKER DODGE, M. D.

Late of Farmington, Minn.

(6 N. H. V.)

DODGE, LEVI P. Co. G; b. Sunapee; age 22; res. New London; enl. Nov. 19, '61; must. in Nov. 28, '61, as Priv.; app. Hosp. Steward July 1, '62; disch. disab. Dec. 31, '62, near Falmouth, Va. P. O. ad., Farmington, Minn. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 301.)

The subject of this sketch was born in Sunapee, N. H., May 25, 1839, and was the son of Mark and Elizabeth (Wilson) Dodge. His early education was received in the common schools of Sunapee, N. H., and Beverly, Mass., and he also attended Colby Academy at New London, N. H. His professional education commenced in 1858, under the direction of the late Solomon M. Whipple, M. D., of New London, and was continued under the faculty of the Medical Department of Dartmouth College. He attended two courses of medical lectures, one being at the Medical Department of the University of Vermont, the second at Hanover, N. H., and he was graduated M. D. from the Medical Department of Dartmouth College in the class of 1864. He commenced the study of medicine while teaching in the common schools of Wilmot, N. H., and before graduation enlisted in Company G, Sixth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers; was appointed hospital steward and for a period did the work of acting assistant surgeon. He was in the second battle of Bull Run and while taking a wounded comrade, who had had one leg amputated, to the rear, the same comrade was hit again and the other leg shattered. At the battle of Antietam he received an injury from a fractious horse, from which he never fully recovered. He was mustered out of the service for the disability received at Antietam, January 1, 1863, at Falmouth, Va.

As soon as his health would permit, he completed his medical studies and began the practice of medicine in New London, N. H., with his late preceptor, Dr. Whipple. He afterwards was at Sutton, N. H., when he removed to Farmington, Minn., and remained there until his death, September 29, 1893.

He was a member of St. Peter Masonic Lodge at Bradford, N. H., a charter member of a Masonic lodge in Farmington, Minn., and also a charter member of Canby Post, No. 47, G. A. R., and a past commander of the same post. For twenty-six years he was a member of the school board of Farmington, and for four years a member of the board of control of the State Public School for Dependent Children. He was an

active politician and during the campaign of 1890 was chairman of the third district Republican committee in Minnesota. From the records of the fourteenth annual encampment of the G. A. R., Department of Minnesota, in 1894, at Minneapolis, we extract the following:

* * * * *

“As a man and citizen his character was unblemished and without reproach. As a physician he stood among the best in the state.

“He was at the time of his death, and had been almost continuously for twenty-six years, a member of the school board of the village of Farmington. He was also a member of the board of control of the State School for Indigent Children at Owatonna. He was a charter member of Canby Post, No. 47, G. A. R., of which post he was a past commander.

“Comrade Dodge was the confidential friend of all his patrons. The country in which he lived loses a patriotic and valued citizen. Canby Post mourns a loved comrade and friend. The Grand Army of the Republic numbers one less here, and one more will respond to the roll-call on the other side.”

From an editorial taken from the *Dakota County Tribune*, published in Farmington, Minn., it is evident that Dr. Dodge was held in high esteem by the inhabitants of that village. The following is of interest to New Hampshire people as showing that her sons are respected wherever they may locate:

“Dr. L. P. Dodge, whose death we chronicle in this issue, was one of the old settlers of the village of Farmington, and his familiar form will be missed on the streets and at public gatherings. He was active in politics, interested in good, orderly government, a staunch friend of education, a ruling spirit in the management of our high school and a much interested and warm adherent of the Grand Army of the Republic. Not fluent in speech but always speaking to the point, he always commanded attention on all public questions which interested him. A man of upright and honorable principles,

he had many friends of a quarter of a century's growth. In his practice of medicine in this community for over twenty-five years he has done a vast amount of hard, laborious work, incidental to the large practice he had."

The following is an extract from a speech of Dr. Dodge, the occasion being Memorial Day exercises in Farmington:

"America is for true Americans, be they native or foreign born. We welcome the foreigner, as we see in him the anticipated typical American. If he is to become American he must drink of the pure waters of American intelligence as they flow from our institutions, without dilution or pollution by foreign creeds, customs or laws.

"He who breathes our free air and partakes of our professed freedom, from whatever clime he may hail, must cast off the life customs and tongue of his nativity and put on the true American colors, the stars and stripes. He must accept and maintain the fundamental principles that underlie our free institutions; nothing less will constitute him a typical American citizen."

In 1864 Dr. Dodge was a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society.

He married, at Fredericksburg, Va., October 1, 1865, Henrietta C., daughter of Warner D. and Ethelin M. (Proctor) Shackelford.

Two children: Warren M. Dodge, M. D., who takes his father's place in Farmington, Minn., and Albert A. Dodge, M. D., physician and surgeon to the Shattuck School for boys at Faribault, Minn.

ORLANDO BENAJAH DOUGLAS, M. D.

Concord, N. H.

The subject of this sketch, Orlando B. Douglas, M. D., now a resident of Concord, N. H., was born in Cornwall, Vt., Sep-

tember 12, 1836, and was the son of Amos and Almira (Balcom Douglas, and a grandson of Benajah Douglas. He came from the old Scotch, being the eighth generation from Deacon William Douglas, who came to Boston, Mass., in 1640 and later moved to New London, Conn.

He received his preliminary education in the common schools of Vermont and at Brandon (Vt.) Seminary; afterwards removed to Missouri. He commenced his professional education in 1858, in Brunswick, Mo., with the medical preceptor, Dr. John H. Blue; continued the same at the Medical Department of the University of Vermont and at the University of New York, graduating from the latter in 1877.

While a student of medicine he enlisted as a private, September, 1861, in the Eighteenth Missouri Volunteers; was promoted lieutenant of Company K, same regiment, March, 1862; adjutant of the same regiment January, 1863; and acting assistant adjutant-general the same year. He had been reading medicine for nearly three years before he entered the service. He was wounded twice during his service, the last time at Shiloh.

Dr. Douglas commenced the practice of his profession in 1877 at the Demilt Dispensary and the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital in New York, remaining there permanently until 1892, when he took a summer residence in Suncook, N. H. He took a post-graduate course in the Post-Graduate Medical School in 1888, where he afterwards served as professor. He has visited many of the hospitals in Europe, London to Moscow, and Stockholm to Vienna. Soon after 1900 he suspended practice in New York and removed to New Hampshire, now residing in Concord, limiting his practice to diseases of the ear, nose and throat.

He is a member of the New York County Medical Society, permanent member of the New York State Medical Society, fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, member of the New Hampshire Medical Society, honorary member of the Vermont Medical Society, member of the American Laryn-

gological, Rhinological and Otological Society, American Electro-Therapeutical Association, Physicians' Mutual Aid Association of New York, Therapeutical Society of New York, etc., with all of which he has been prominently connected.

Dr. Douglas is also a member of Linnæan Society and Scientific Alliance of New York, American Geographical Society, New York Botanical Garden Association, American Park and Outdoor Art Association, a fraternal member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Reno Post, Department of New York, Loyal Legion of the United States, Department of Vermont, Masonic Order, thirty-second degree.

Dr. Douglas has written many articles, among them "The Upper Air-Passages and Their Diseases" (*Medical Record*, December 12, 1891); "Modern Methods of Treating Diseases of the Nose and Throat" (*New York Medical Journal*, October 26, 1895); "Is the Cure of Chronic Nasal Catarrh as Difficult as Has Been Supposed?" (*New York Medical Journal*, March 22, 1890); "Edema of the Larynx" (*The Post Graduate*, June, 1896); "Examination of Patients," "Hypertrophied Turbinated Bodies" (*International Clinics*, Vol. I, 1893); "Relative Importance of Physical Signs in the Diagnosis of Disease" (*International Clinics*, Vol. II, 1893); "Electricity for Medical Purposes as Supplied by the Edison Dynamo" (*New York Medical Journal*, September 21, 1889). He has been interested in original research and has devised numerous instruments for use in treating diseases of the nose and throat. Has been interested in Young Men's Christian Associations in Vermont and elsewhere since 1867, and in Sunday-school work during early manhood.

Married, first, Miss Mary A. Rust of Orwell, Vt., December, 1864, who died August 31, 1873; second, Mrs. Maria L. Manson Tiddy, September, 1875.

One son, Edwin Rust Douglas, M. E., born at Brandon, Vt., September 26, 1872; married, in Claremont, N. H., July 12, 1899.

ROBERT L. ELA, M. D.

Late of Short Falls, N. H.

(6 N. H. V.)

ELA, ROBERT L. Co. I; b. Concord; age 23; res. Concord; enl. Nov. 28, '61, as Priv.; app. Capt. Nov. 30, '61; must. in Nov. 30, '61, as Capt.; wd. sev. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va.; July 20, '64, Mine Explosion, Petersburg, Va.; re-must. Nov. 30, '64, as Capt., for 3 yrs.; app. Maj. June 1, '65; must. out July 17, '65. P. O. ad., Newman, Cal. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 304.)

Dr. Robert Lane Ela, the eldest son of George W. and Adelaide L. Ela, was born at Concord, N. H., April 17, 1838. When he was five years old his mother died. His childhood was spent in part with his grandfather, Dr. Robert Lane of Sutton, and in part with his father at Concord. He was educated at New London, Pembroke and Meriden academies. On completing his studies at these schools he was employed on his father's farm at Allenstown, and subsequently went to Stoneham, Mass., where he engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes, which he continued until the spring of 1861.

When the War of the Rebellion broke out he responded to the president's call for volunteers and, returning to Concord, recruited a company for the Sixth New Hampshire Regiment. He was commissioned a captain, and joining the regiment at Keene, was mustered into the United States service November 30, 1861. He went with his regiment to Washington, D. C., where they remained in camp a few weeks, and early in January, 1862, the regiment joined Burnside's expedition to Hatteras, Roanoke island and Newbern, N. C. In July they were transferred by water to General Pope's command in Virginia. They participated in the battle of Cedar Mountain and the second battle of Bull Run, August 29, 1862, where Captain Ela was severely wounded in the right arm. He went home on a furlough and remained until he had partly recovered the use of his arm, rejoining his regiment in March, 1863, while it was on the way to Kentucky. He was with the regiment through the Kentucky campaign and went with it

to Vicksburg, where he was present during the siege and at the surrender of that stronghold, and also in the operations against Jackson, which resulted in the capture of that place. The regiment then returned to Kentucky and was stationed at Frankfort, where Captain Ela acted as provost marshal. On the reorganization of the army under General Grant, in 1864, he went with his regiment to Virginia and participated in the Wilderness battles of May 5 and 6; the battles of Spottsylvania, May 12 and 18; North Anna River, May 29; Cold Harbor, June 3 and 4; then moving across the James river to the front of Petersburg, engaging in the battle of June 17 and 18, and being under fire every day until the explosion of the mine, July 30. Captain Ela was in command of the regiment at this time, and the Sixth New Hampshire being one of those selected to charge the enemy after the blowing up of the mine, he led it into the crater and in the fight which followed was wounded by the explosion of a spherical case shot in front of him. Both legs were partially paralyzed, causing injuries from which he never fully recovered. He was afterwards detailed for duty as acting adjutant-quartermaster at Camp Gilmore, Concord, N. H. He returned to his regiment and was promoted to the rank of major before the close of the war. He was mustered out of the service with his regiment July 17, 1865.

Major Ela was popular with the men under his command, for he was thoughtful of their comfort and watchful of their interests. He was intimate with but few of his brother officers, but with those he was especially friendly and always ready to give them a cordial greeting. As an officer he was prompt and faithful in the discharge of duty and performed well his part in the war for the Union.

After his return from the army he studied medicine and surgery with Dr. A. H. Crosby of Concord and at the Dartmouth Medical School and Bellevue Hospital, New York City, taking degrees from both schools; in 1870 he received the degree of M. D. from Dartmouth Medical College. He com-

menced the practice of medicine in 1871 in Kansas City, Mo. After a short time he gave up the practice of medicine and went to Nevada and California, where he was engaged in general building of roads, canals and carpentry. While in these remote and sparsely settled sections he used his professional knowledge and skill in emergency cases. On the death of his father he returned to New Hampshire and resided at Short Falls, N. H.

Died May 4, 1905.

GEORGE HENRY ELLIOTT, M. D.

Late of New York City.

(7 N. H. V.)

ELLIOTT, GEORGE H. Non-Com. Staff; b. Manchester; age 19; res. Manchester; enl. Sept. 30, '61; must. in Dec. 14, '61, as Sergt.-Maj.; disch. disab. Nov. 25, '62, St. Augustine, Fla. P. O. ad., Manchester. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 368.)

George Henry Elliott, son of William H. and Serena Frances (Celley) Elliott, and grandson of John W. Elliott, was born in Manchester, June 3, 1844, and was educated in the public schools of Manchester and in the Highland Military Academy of Worcester, Mass.

“At the age of seventeen his attention was diverted from his studies by the breaking out of the civil war and he left the military academy and returned to Manchester, where he was engaged in drilling the raw recruits. Soon after, he enlisted under Colonel Putnam in the Seventh New Hampshire Volunteers in the capacity of sergeant-major.” He was discharged for disability, having been in the service about one year.

He commenced the study of medicine about 1878, at Columbus, Ohio, about one year afterwards completed his course of medicine at the Denver Medical College, taking the rank of valedictorian of his class. He commenced the practice of his profession at Breckenridge, Col., before the date of his graduation, removing to Denver to complete his professional studies.

He removed to New York in 1884 and was actively engaged in the practice of his profession until his health failed early in 1900. He then came to New Hampshire, hoping to regain his health, and was in the northern part of the state for several months and early in November came to Manchester, where he died at his father's home, December 17, 1900.

He was a member of the fraternal associations of Free and Accepted Masons, Grand Army of the Republic and an honorary member of the Lambs' Club of New York City.

"Dr. Elliott stood high in the medical profession, was very much endeared to his calling and at the time of his death was a commissioner of lunacy in New York. He never failed to see life's brightest side and never lost an opportunity to try and have his friends see the same.

"He leaves a widow and one son, George W. Elliott of New York, a father, William H. Elliott of Manchester, one brother, the Rev. C. F. Elliott of Hinsdale, Ill., one sister, Ida F. Elliott of Southern Pines, N. C., and two grandchildren."

LEONARD M. EUDY, M. D.

Late of Bartlett, N. H.

(15 N. H. V.)

EUDY, LEONARD M. Co. C.; b. Bethlehem; age 19; res. Bethlehem, cred. Bethlehem; enl. Sept. 15, '62; must. in Oct. 8, '62, as Priv.; must. out Aug. 13, '63. Died Nov. 29, '76, Bartlett. (*Record, Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 744.)

The subject of this sketch was born in Bethlehem, N. H., January 8, 1843, and was the son of William Eudy. His preliminary education was received in the schools of Bethlehem and he enlisted in the service of the United States as private in Company C, Fifteenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers, September 15, 1862, and was mustered in October 8, 1862, where he served until August 13, 1863, when he was mustered out of the service.

In 1865 he commenced his medical education under the direction of the late Drs. Charles M. Tuttle and Henry L.

Watson, continued the same in the Medical Department of Harvard University in 1867 and 1868. He located for the practice of medicine in Littleton in the year 1870 and after one year's residence removed to Upper Bartlett, where he remained until his death.

From the Hon. J. R. Jackson we obtained the following:

“While practicing at Bartlett in 1877, an epidemic of small-pox broke out there in a lumber camp, and Dr. Eudy assumed charge of the camp, established a pest house, contracted the disease and died November 28, 1877.”

JOSEPH HANSON FARRINGTON, M. D.

Late of Rochester, N. H.

(15 N. H. V.)

FARRINGTON, JOSEPH H. Co. I; b. Rochester; age 26; res. Rochester, cred. Rochester; enl. Aug. 31, '62; must. in Oct. 14, '62, as Priv.; must. out Aug. 13, '63. See 8 N. H. V. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 744.)

(8 N. H. V.)

FARRINGTON, JOSEPH H. Unas'd; b. Rochester; age 28; cred. Rochester; enl. Mar. 21, '65, for 1 yr.; must. in Mar. 21, '65, as Priv.; disch. May 6, '65, Galloup's Isl., B. H., Mass. See 15 N. H. V. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 422.)

Joseph Farrington was a younger brother of Dr. James Bonaparte Farrington, and was born in Rochester, July 5, 1836, and was a son of Dr. James and Mary Dame (Hanson) Farrington, a grandson of Stephen Farrington. He received his preliminary education in the common schools of Rochester, at Wolfeborough Academy, New Hampshire, and at the academy in Lebanon, Me. He studied medicine with his father and Dr. B. W. Sargent, but having a taste for mechanical work did not graduate in medicine but turned his attention to dentistry.

During his term of service he acted as hospital steward.

Married Susie A. Clough of Laconia, N. H.

Dr. Farrington died in Rochester, December 10, 1896.

EDWIN BRANT FROST.

“Edwin Brant Frost, the son of Benjamin and Mary (Brant) Frost, was born at Sullivan, December 30, 1832, and was killed in battle at Cold Harbor, Va., gallantly fighting against the enemies of the Union, June 3, 1864, aged 31. He taught at Pittsfield a short time, also at Royalston, Mass.; then read law a few months until studying medicine with his brother, Dr. C. P. Frost, named below, at St. Johnsbury, Vt.; continued thus to May, 1862, when, having recruited a company in the Tenth Regiment of Vermont Volunteers, of which the captaincy was conferred upon him, civil duties were exchanged for a soldier's life and heroic death. Carlton Pennington Frost, D. C., 1852, and Henry Martin Frost, D. C., 1857, were his brothers.” (“Alumni of Dartmouth College,” by Chapman, p. 435.)

ZEEB GILMAN, JR., M. D.

(Dartmouth Cavalry.)

GILMAN, ZEEB, JR. Dartmouth Cav.; b. Piermont; age 20; res. Piermont; enl. June 24, '62; must. in July 3, '62, as Priv.; app. Q. M. July 17, '62; must. out Oct. 2, '62. P. O. ad., San Diego, Cal. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 1094.)

The subject of this sketch was born in Piermont, May 13, 1841, was the son of Dr. Zeeb and Naomi (McNeal) Gilman. His early education was obtained in the public schools; attended Dartmouth College and was graduated from the same with the degree of A. B. in 1863; received the honorary degree of A. M. from the same institution later; attended medical lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, and was graduated from the same in 1867.

While a student in Dartmouth College he enlisted, June 24, 1862, in the Seventh Rhode Island Cavalry, was appointed quartermaster July 17, 1862, and was mustered out with the regiment October 2, 1862.

He afterwards located in San Diego, Cal., as a physician and lawyer.

(General Catalogue of Dartmouth College, 1900.)

FRANK WALKER GRAVES, M. D.

Late of Woburn, Mass.

GRAVES, FRANK W. B. Rumney; age 19; res. Concord; enl. June 24, '62; must. in June 24, '62, as Sergt.; must. out Oct. 2, '62. P. O. ad., Woburn, Mass. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 1094.)

Dr. Graves was born in Rumney, N. H., June 26, 1842, and was the son of Willard and Elizabeth (Walker) Graves, grandson of Abner Graves, a soldier in the War of 1812. On his maternal side the family is intimately connected with the early history of New England and had a military record dating back to Capt. Richard Walker of London, Eng., who joined the Honorable Artillery Company of London in 1622. Captain Richard came to this country with the Massachusetts Bay Colony and joined the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts the first year of its organization. Some members of the Walker family for some time have been residents of Woburn, Mass., from whence they removed to Concord, then called Penacook, being among the original proprietors of the town.

Dr. Graves received his early education in the common schools of New Hampshire, at the Phillips Exeter School, in Boston, Nashua Literary Institution of Nashua, N. H., and at Barre Academy, Barre, Vt. He commenced his professional education in 1863 under the direction of Dr. Charles P. Gage of Concord, N. H. Attended medical lectures at the Medical Department of Harvard, the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, at the University of Vermont, and was graduated M. D. from the Medical Department of the University of Vermont in 1866. He located for the practice of medicine, first, in Sutton, N. H., where he remained only a few months, removing to Warner, N. H., where he remained for eleven years, after which time he was in the practice of medicine in Woburn, Mass.

He was a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society, the Massachusetts Medical Society, and the East Middlesex District Medical Society. Of the latter he has been its presi-

dent and acted as councillor for this district in the Massachusetts Medical Society. He has been medical director of the Department of Massachusetts, Grand Army of the Republic, and was surgeon of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts, and accompanied the corps as surgeon when the company visited London in 1896. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, including the Scottish Rite degree, of the Grand Army of the Republic and Sons of the American Revolution. (Maternal great-grandfather, Bruce Walker, served with New Hampshire Continentals in the Revolutionary War.)

Dr. Graves' service in the army commenced June 24, 1862, when he was mustered into the service of the United States as sergeant, Company B, Seventh Squadron of Rhode Island Volunteer Cavalry. This company was known as the Dartmouth Cavalry and was enlisted for three months, and stands unique among all the military forces contributed by colleges of this country, to suppress the Rebellion.

John Scales, secretary and historian of the class of 1863, Dartmouth College, says:

"Dartmouth is the only college that furnished anything of the kind, and has just occasion to feel proud of that company of cavalymen, not only for what they did, but also for what they were ready and prepared to do, if more had been demanded of them."

The war spirit among students was very exciting at that time. The capital of our country was regarded as in great danger of being invaded and captured by the forces of General Lee. President Lincoln had issued a call for forty thousand men for three months. Sanford S. Burr of the class of 1863, believing that it was a call of sufficient gravity to induce college men to join in putting down the rebellion, was the moving spirit in enlisting this company of Dartmouth Cavalry. He applied to the governor of New Hampshire and also to the governor of Vermont for permission to enlist a company of college students, but the service was declined. Afterwards he received the assurance of Governor Sprague of Rhode Island

that their services would be accepted by that state. The historian of the company says:

“The news spread rapidly and the whole college was stirred as never before or since. For a day or two it seemed as though the whole college would respond to the President’s call. Parents began to be alarmed lest their young sons should enlist and be off for the war before they could reach them with letters forbidding rash and inconsiderate action. President Lord and the faculty counselled against it also, on the ground that it would be more beneficial to the students to keep to their books than to go to war. These influences tended to dampen the ardor of many of the students when the time actually came to enroll their names, so finally it was found necessary to admit a few from Norwich University, then just across the Connecticut river from Hanover, a few from Union, Bowdoin and one or two other colleges, with a contingent from Woodstock, Vt., not connected with any college, but nearly all were Dartmouth boys.”

This Company B did good service in the army, being drilled in the vicinity of Washington from June 24 until July 18, when “they considered themselves as good as experts in cavalry service.” This whole region was infested with guerrillas at this time and the cavalry were active in suppressing their depredations. Dr. Graves was mustered out of the service October 2, 1862.

Married, in 1868, Mary Louise Bennett.

No children.

Dr. Graves died at his home in Woburn, Mass., March 13, 1900, and was taken to Concord, N. H., for burial.

HIRAM TENNEY HARDY, M. D.

Kaneville, Kane County, Ill.

HARDY, HIRAM T. Dartmouth College; b. North Groton; age 24; res. Grafton; enl. June 24, '62; must. in July 3, '62, as Priv.; must. out Oct. 2, '62. P. O. ad., Kaneville, Kane Co., Ill.

Dr. Hardy was born March 12, 1838, at North Groton, N. H., and was the son of Luther and Lucy (Tenney) Hardy, a grandson of David Hardy of the same town. He received his preliminary education in the common schools and at the academies in Franklin, N. H., and Thetford, Vt. Commenced his professional education in 1860 at Thetford, Vt., under the direction of the late Dr. Ezra C. Worcester and attended lectures at the Medical Department of Dartmouth College. During his first course he enlisted in the Dartmouth Cavalry and served from June 24 to October 2, 1862. He was afterwards hospital steward in the Third Vermont Battery, serving continuously at the front from the beginning of the battle of the Wilderness, along the lines before Petersburg and in the final movement which ended in the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox, being present at that time. He was then sent on detail to a hospital at Farmville, Va., where the sick and wounded of both armies were to be cared for and sent to their homes. This duty finished, he followed his battery to Burlington, where he was mustered out.

He again entered the Medical Department of Dartmouth College and was graduated M. D. in the class of 1866. After graduating he located in Strafford, Vt., where he remained until 1871 and spent the winter in Dorchester, Neb., when he returned to Elgin, Ill., and remained one and one-half years and located at his present residence, Kaneville, in 1873, where he has remained for nearly twenty-five years.

He is a member of the American Medical Association, the State Medical Society of Illinois, Chicago Medical Society and Fox River Valley Medical Society. While residing in Strafford, Vt., he was superintendent of schools. He belongs to the Masonic Fraternity and to an association of Modern Woodmen of America. He is a member of the school board of the town of Kaneville.

“Married, March 12, 1868, to Sophia E. Buzzell of Strafford, Vt. Three children, Ralph Holmes, now married and

living in Kaneville, Ill., Mabel Le Rue died at the age of four and one-half years, and Adra Genevieve.”

TIMOTHY AVANS HALEY, M. D.

Centre Tuftonborough, N. H.

(12 N. H. V.)

HALEY, TIMOTHY A. Co. K; b. Tuftonborough; age 22; res. Tuftonborough, cred. Tuftonborough; enl. Aug. 18, '62; must. in Sept. 10, '62, as Priv.; tr. to I. C. Sept. 3, '63; assigned to Co. C, 18 I. C.; disch. July 10, '65, Washington, D. C. P. O. ad., Tuftonborough. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 623.)

The subject of this sketch was born in Tuftonborough, N. H., July 24, 1840, and was the son of John Smith and Mary Neal (Piper) Haley, and a grandson of William Haley. He received his early education at Wolfeborough and Tuftonborough Academy, Andover Christian Institute and Dartmouth College. His professional education was commenced in 1860 under the direction of Luther J. Pattee, M. D., of Wolfeborough, and William H. H. Mason, M. D., of Moultonborough; was two years at Dartmouth Medical College and was graduated from the same October 24, 1867.

During this time he served three years in the United States Army in the War of the Rebellion, being connected with the Twelfth New Hampshire Regiment. Returning to New Hampshire he located at Tuftonborough soon after his graduation and has been in the same place for twenty-eight years. He was at one time a member of the United States pension board, medical examiner for various life insurance companies, a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, James R. Newell Post, No. 61, Wolfeborough, and also superintendent of schools in the town of Tuftonborough.

Married, December 19, 1869, Corinne C. Peirce of Somerset, Mass.

No children.

CHARLES M. KITTREDGE, M. D.

Late of Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y.

(13 N. H. V.)

KITTREDGE, CHARLES M. Co. B; b. Mont Vernon; age 24; res. Mont Vernon, cred. Mont Vernon; enl. Aug. 26, '62; must. in Sept. 18, '62, as 1 Sergt.; app. 2 Lt. Mar. 26, '63; resigned Nov. 3, '63. P. O. ad., Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, p. 674.)

Charles Marsh Kittredge was born April 30, 1838, in Mont Vernon, N. H., and was the son of Timothy and Fanny (Marsh) Kittredge, a grandson of Dr. Josiah Kittredge. He received a liberal academic education, fitting for college at Appleton Academy in his native town, and was graduated from Amherst College in July, 1862. His professional education was received at Harvard Medical College, which he entered in 1863 and from which he was graduated M. D. in 1866.

He commenced the practice of his profession at Hartford Retreat, an institution for the treatment of nervous diseases, and afterwards located in Hyde Park, Mass., in 1869, but remained there only a few months, when he removed to Fishkill-on-Hudson, where he remained until ill health obliged him to retire from the active practice of his profession.

After his graduation at Amherst and before he commenced the study of medicine in Harvard Medical College, he enlisted in Company B, Thirteenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers, September 18, 1862, as first sergeant, and on March 26, 1863, was promoted to second lieutenant. Dr. Kittredge was in the battle of Fredericksburg, and November 3, 1863, resigned on account of ill health.

Dr. Kittredge was a public spirited citizen, interested in all good work, active in church matters and connected with several of the financial institutions of the town. He never lost his interest in his native town and state, but while residing in Fishkill bought the ancestral farm, as well as an adjoining one in Mont Vernon, and became interested largely in agriculture, having on his farm at one time a fine herd of Swiss cattle.

Dr. Kittredge was one of the founders of the New York

State Medical Association and also a member of the Dutchess County Medical Society of New York. He was a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Society in college, the Grand Army of the Republic and the New Hampshire State Grange.

Married, in 1870, Marcella E. Conant of Mont Vernon, who died in 1892.

Children, six, of whom Charles A. Kittredge, M. D., Aida, Harry M. and George D. Kittredge are living; Willie C. and Eddie, deceased.

Dr. Kittredge died August 19, 1896.

JONATHAN PERRY KITTREDGE.

Concord, N. H.

(3 N. H. V.)

KITTREDGE, PERRY. Co. B; b. Canaan; age 20; res. Concord; enl. Aug. 23, '61; must. in Aug. 23, '61, as Priv.; app. Hosp. Steward Sept. 9, '62; must. out Aug. 23, '64. P. O. ad., Concord. (*Record, Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 129.)

The surgical history of the War of the Rebellion includes the military history of many who never received a commission as surgeon or assistant surgeon. Among these was Jonathan Perry Kittredge, who for three years was hospital steward of the Third New Hampshire Volunteers.

He was born December 13, 1840, in Canaan, N. H., and was a son of Jonathan and Julia (Baleh) Kittredge, a grandson of Jonathan Kittredge, M. D. He received his education in the common schools of New Hampshire, at the Union Academy at Canaan, Kimball Union Academy at Meriden, and at Colby Academy, New London, N. H. Instead of taking a medical education he devoted his attention to pharmacy.

He enlisted in the Third New Hampshire Volunteers August 23, 1861, was appointed hospital steward September 9, 1862, and remained with the regiment for full three years. On his return he located in Concord, N. H., and became a member of the firm of Underhill & Kittredge, and has been one of the leading business men ever since.

He is a member of the New Hampshire Pharmaceutical Association, the Grand Army of the Republic, Eureka Lodge, No. 70, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; was representative from ward four in 1885 and 1886, and has been a justice of the peace for several years.

Married, December 26, 1872, Ellen S. Bond of Worcester, Mass.

FRANK TIFFT MOFFETT, M. D.

Late of Littleton, N. H.

(14 N. H. V.)

MOFFETT, FRANK T. Co. D; b. Littleton; age 19; res. Littleton, cred. Seabrook; enl. Aug. 15, '62; must. in Oct. 10, '62, as Priv.; must. out July 8, '65. P. O. ad., Littleton, N. H. (*Record, Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 718.)

Dr. Moffett was born in Littleton, N. H., August 6, 1842, and was the son of Col. Alden and Almira (Blood) Moffett, and a grandson of James Moffett. His early education was received in the common schools of Littleton, N. H., and in the academy at Barnet, Vt. He commenced the study of medicine in 1867 at Littleton, N. H., with the late Dr. Charles M. Tuttle. He attended three courses of lectures at Harvard Medical College and was graduated M. D. from the same in the class of 1870. He commenced the practice of medicine in 1871, in Littleton, N. H., remaining in that place until his death.

He was a member of the White Mountain and New Hampshire Medical societies and of the American Medical Association; also of Masonic associations, including chapter, council and commandery; was representative to the legislature in 1883, and for several years assistant and afterwards surgeon of the Third Regiment New Hampshire National Guard. Like many other patriotic young men, Dr. Moffett enlisted August 15, 1862, in Company D of the Fourteenth New Hampshire Regiment and was discharged from the service July 8, 1865. During a portion of this period he served as hospital steward.

His biographer says of him: "He was with General Banks on the Red river, went through the Valley campaign in West Virginia with Sheridan, was in the vicinity of Savannah, Ga., to meet Sherman's command on its march to the sea, and was present at the capture of Jefferson Davis and went with the detachment that conveyed Davis to the government transport."

Married, May 23, 1871, Alice L. Tuttle, daughter of his distinguished medical preceptor, Dr. Charles M. Tuttle.

Children, two: Bessie T. and Grace Isabelle Moffett.

Dr. Moffett died in his native town July 12, 1896.

JACOB WASHINGTON MOOAR, M. D.

Late of Manchester, N. H.

(5 N. H. V.)

MOOAR, JACOB W. Co. I; b. Hollis; age 30; res. Hollis; enl. Sept. 25, '61; must. in Oct. 15, '61, as Priv.; disch. Feb. 10, '64, Alexandria, Va. P. O. ad., Manchester. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 255.)

Surgeon Mooar was born March 7, 1831, in Hollis, N. H., and was the son of John and Rebecca (Abbott) Mooar. His parental grandfather was Jacob Mooar of New Hampshire, who was in the battle of Bennington, and his father, John Mooar, was colonel in the Fifth Regiment New Hampshire Militia. He received his preliminary education in the district schools of Hollis, N. H., and at the Normal Institute (now the McGaw Institute) of Merrimack, N. H. He commenced his professional education at Manchester, N. H., in 1857, under the direction of Sylvanus Bunton, M. D., afterwards surgeon of the Seventh Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers. He attended two courses of medical lectures at Hanover, N. H., and was graduated from the Medical Department of Dartmouth College in the class of 1862.

He enlisted as a private in Company I of the Fifth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers, September 21, 1861, and was detailed at once to act as hospital steward until August

18, 1862. At this time he was transferred to the Centre Street Hospital in Newark, N. J., where he remained until December, when he was transferred to Camp Distribution, near Washington, afterwards to the McVeigh Hospital, Alexandria, Va., where he became a dispensary clerk; again he was transferred to the Wolfe Street Hospital to serve in the same capacity. While in the McVeigh Hospital he was induced by Surgeon Charles Page, U. S. A., to accept the position of acting assistant surgeon of the United States Army and was discharged by special order from the Fifth Regiment, March 10, 1864, and was assigned to duty at Claremont Hospital in Alexandria, Va., and remained there until about September 5, 1865; was then transferred to Fort Whipple on Arlington Heights, which was garrisoned by the Third United States Infantry and the Fourth United States Heavy Artillery. About January 1, 1866, he was transferred to the Harwood Hospital, Washington, D. C., afterwards to a military post at Vienna, Va., where he remained until October 14, 1866. At that time the post was discontinued and Surgeon Mooar was mustered out of the service. On February 27, 1867, he was again appointed acting assistant surgeon, United States Army, and assigned to duty at the Asylum for Refugees, under the direction of the Freedman's Bureau, at Garland, Ala. Surgeon Mooar remained in charge of this institution until October 31, 1868, when it was discontinued and his duties terminated "by reason of service no longer required," and with the endorsement, "his service has been well and faithfully rendered."

After leaving the service of the United States Dr. Mooar located in Manchester, N. H. He was a member of the Masonic Fraternity, Louis Bell Post, No. 3, Department of New Hampshire, Grand Army of the Republic, Sons of the American Revolution, and was a member of the local board of health of Manchester for two years.

Married, June 20, 1878, Linda Mitchell Hunter.

Children: Linda Hunter, Mary Louise and Lucile S. Mooar.

Died August 17, 1905.

DAVID BATCHELDER NELSON, M. D.

Late of Laconia, N. H.

(New England Volunteer Cav.)

NELSON, DAVID B. Co. K; b. Roxbury, Mass.; age 39; res. Manchester; app. Capt. Oct. 9, '61; must. in Oct. 24, '61; app. Maj. Dec. 3, '61; resigned June 3, '62. P. O. ad., Laconia. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 840.)

The subject of this sketch was born in Roxbury, Mass., June 7, 1823, and was the son of William and Lucy (Batchelder) Nelson. He received his preliminary education in the common schools of New Hampshire and at the seminary in Newbury, Vt., and the academy at Bradford, Vt., at which he was valedictorian of his class. He commenced his professional education with Dr. Rufus Fellows of Hill, N. H., continuing the same with Dr. Ephraim Buck and J. C. Clark, M. D., of Boston. He attended two courses of medical lectures, one at Pittsfield, Mass., and the other at Harvard Medical College, from which he was graduated M. D. in 1849. During his period of study with Dr. Buck, an epidemic of Asiatic cholera prevailed in Boston, and he with other students acted as attendants during the epidemic. He was present at the Massachusetts General Hospital October 16, 1846, and witnessed the first operation performed under ether as an anesthetic. He first located in the practice of medicine in Boston during the year 1849; he then removed to Manchester, where he remained from 1850 to 1861, when he entered the volunteer service of the United States Army, and on being mustered out located in Laconia, where he remained until his death, which occurred July 9, 1898.

He was a member of the Harvard Medical College Alumni Association and of the New Hampshire Medical Society. He has been one of the councilors of the New Hampshire Medical Society, city physician of Laconia, county physician for three years, was United States pension examining surgeon at Laconia for thirty-two years, member of the board of education for six years and of the school committee for four years. He

was a member of Post No. 37, G. A. R., Laconia, and has held the office of commander, surgeon, etc., and has been medical director of the New Hampshire state encampment. He was appointed colonel on the staff of Governor Berry in 1861, and in that capacity attended to the special transportation for the Third Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers; was afterwards appointed by Governor Berry special mustering officer to raise Troop K of the New Hampshire Cavalry, and in October, 1861, was appointed captain, and in November major, of the Second Battalion. At the battle of Front Royal, May 30, 1862, Dr. Nelson commanded the First Squadron (four companies) of the Rhode Island Cavalry.

Dr. Nelson was prominent in Grand Army circles and so long as his health permitted was always present at their encampments. He was a highly respected and useful citizen of the city of Laconia, having been a resident during its greatest growth. He has been honored by positions of trust and left many lifelong friends that mourn his decease.

Married, first, in 1851, Cornelia C. Weston; second, May 24, 1859, Susan E. Bridges.

Children: by first marriage, Arthur H. and Cornelia, both deceased; by second marriage, Alice M., William and Louise H., all living; David B. and Elizabeth H., deceased.

EDWARD JOSEPH O'DONNELL, M. D.

Auburn, Kan.

(16 N. H. V.)

DONNELL, EDWARD J. Co. C; b. Lyndeborough; age 27; res. Mason, cred. Mason; enl. Oct. 10, '62, as Priv.; app. 2 Lt. Nov. 4, '62; must. in to date Oct. 18, '62, as 2 Lt.; disch. to date Aug. 20, '63; volunteered for storming party at Port Hudson, La., under G. O. No. 49, Dept. of the Gulf, June 15, '63. P. O. ad., Stockton, Kan. (*Record, Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 772.)

Dr. O'Donnell enlisted and served in the Sixteenth New Hampshire Volunteers before becoming a member of the pro-

fession. He was born in Lyndeborough, N. H., May 11, 1835, and was the son of James and Nancy A. (Stafford) O'Donnell, a grandson of James O'Donnell of the same town. After attending common schools in New Hampshire he took an academic course at the Appleton Academy at New Ipswich, N. H. He commenced the study of medicine in 1859, under the direction of Thomas Marshall, M. D., of Greenville, N. H., also S. W. Fletcher, M. D., of Pepperell, Mass. He attended medical lectures at Bowdoin Medical College, Brunswick, Me., and at the Medical Department of Dartmouth College at Hanover, N. H., and was graduated from the latter in the class of 1865. He commenced the practice of medicine in the army on Maryland Heights, later at Athol, Mass.

While a student of medicine he enlisted and was appointed second lieutenant of Company C, Sixteenth New Hampshire Volunteers, and served through their term of service. After his graduation he became an assistant surgeon of the Thirteenth Maryland Volunteers, in 1865, remaining until the regiment was mustered out of the service. Later in the same year he commenced the practice of medicine in Athol, Mass., where he remained for one year. He was afterwards located at Richmond, N. H., four years; at West Townsend, Mass., six years, since which time he has resided and practiced his profession in Kansas.

While in New Hampshire he became a member of the Masonic Fraternity, joining the Souhegan Lodge at Greenville, N. H., and since his residence in Kansas has been identified with the Masonic Fraternity of that state. While a resident of Townsend, Mass., he was superintendent of schools from 1872 to 1876; was a member of the Kansas state senate from 1884 to 1888.

Married, November 20, 1864, Ellen F. Prescott, daughter of Hon. Charles Prescott of Mason, N. H.

Children: Charles, Hugh Virgil and Fanny Stafford O'Donnell. The daughter married N. N. Neher and resides in Stockton, Kan.

CHARLES C. PIKE, M. D.

(11 N. H. V.)

PIKE, CHARLES C. Co. F; b. New London; age 18; res. New London, cred. New London; enl. Aug. 9, '62; must. in Aug. 29, '62, as Priv. wd. Dec. 13, '62, Fredericksburg, Va.; disch. disab. Apr. 18, '63, Washington, D. C. Died Jan. 27, '94, Peabody, Mass. (*Record, Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 587.)

Surgeon Pike, the subject of this sketch, was born in New London, N. H., May 5, 1844, and was the son of James L. and Sarah (Colby) Pike. He was a student in that most excellent institution, Colby Academy, New London, at the commencement of the War of the Rebellion, when patriotism overcame his earnest desire for an education and he enlisted as a private in Company F, Eleventh Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers, and was mustered into the United States service August 29, 1862. He was badly wounded at the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, and served some months as hospital steward. Upon his return home, although still suffering from his wound, he again attended Colby Academy, completing his course there, and began the study of medicine in 1865, under the direction of the late Dr. S. M. Whipple of New London. He attended three courses of medical lectures, two at Dartmouth and one at Harvard, and was graduated M. D. from the former institution in 1869. Dr. Pike immediately located in Sutton, N. H., and that year became a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society. He soon built up a large practice in Sutton, and in December, 1870, married Miss Eveline Piper of Hopkinton, N. H., who died in 1872.

In 1872 Dr. Pike removed to Peabody, Mass., and in a short time succeeded in establishing a very extensive business. He became a member of the South Essex District and the Massachusetts Medical Societies, of which he was a very active member, and was president of the district society in 1885. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Masonic and Odd Fellows Fraternities, and also a member of the Orthodox Congregational Church. Under President Harrison, Dr.

Pike was president of the United States pension examining board at Salem, Mass.

He married, second, January 29, 1874, Miss Susan S. Baker of Peabody, Mass., who survives him.

He died very suddenly of appendicitis, January 27, 1894.

Following is a personal reminiscence, in an address delivered before Union Post, No. 50, G. A. R., Massachusetts, of the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862:

“I should think it was now about three o’clock in the afternoon. I was struck by a bullet in the face, the missile striking on the left side near the angle of the jaw, passing through my mouth, cutting off about one-half of my tongue, knocking out eight double teeth, fracturing the bone on both sides and emerging on the right side near the ear. The hemorrhage from this wound was very free and the loss of blood from this and the other wounds soon made things look hazy. I became unconscious soon afterwards and the next I knew the firing had ceased.

“It was very dark and very cold, the ground was frozen and the air was filled with the cries and groans of the wounded. I was afterwards told that a large number of the severely wounded were allowed to be carried off the field, when our boys came over to bury the dead next day, but at this time I had little recollection of events. I lost a large seal ring and I have a dim remembrance of its being taken from my finger. What money I had was in an inside vest pocket, and my clothes being completely saturated with blood probably prevented a careful search for it. At any rate it was not taken. I had no watch.

“The next day I found myself in a tent with several other men. I do not know where we were or when or how we got there, but I soon learned that it was Falmouth, where those who were too severely wounded to be moved were left. I recollect that it was terribly cold. We had no fire and but few blankets and but little straw to lie upon. Oh, the intolerable thirst! My mouth was much swollen. I could only get

relief by turning water upon it. A thoughtful, practical person came into our tent one day and covered us up with newspapers, tucking them well in around us. I quite expect that my life was saved thereby, for by and by, when we got to Washington, the skin peeled from my feet from having been frost bitten at that time. At another time a young, solemn-looking man came into our tents. I immediately made signs to him for water. He did not readily understand me, apparently not being well up in sign language, but he got out a note-book and pencil and I managed to write the word 'water.' He considered carefully for a few moments and they did seem long ones, and then kindly told me that he had not got any water with him, but that he would gladly pray for me, which he immediately proceeded to do, and a dryer prayer I never listened to. Well meant, I am sure, but somehow it did not reach my case. December 26, thirteen days after the battle, I was sent to Washington, where I arrived in a used up way and was sent to Harewood Hospital, receiving there the most kindly and skillful attention from both surgeons and nurses. After some months I became able to wait upon the sick and wounded as they were brought in, and later was detailed as hospital steward."

Resolution adopted by Post No. 50, G. A. R.:

"Realizing that but a few years can elapse before we must all follow our lamented comrade, and that it is not for us to use idle and insincere words, we wish to publicly declare our profound conviction that of all the comrades who have been connected with this post since it was formed to the present time there has been no one who will be more sincerely and justly mourned, or whose memory will be more fragrant, grateful and lasting than that of Charles C. Pike."

ROYAL B. PRESCOTT, M. D.

Late of Nashua, N. H.

PRESCOTT, ROYAL B. Co. E; b. Nashua; age 23; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 30, '62; must. in Sept. 30, '62, as Priv.; app. Hosp. Steward Nov. 22, '62; 1 Lt., Co. C, Oct. 28, '64; must. out June 21, '65. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 681.)

The subject of this sketch was born in Nashua in 1839 and was the son of Phinehas and Mary Conant (Gates) Prescott. His preliminary education was received in the district school, which he left at the age of thirteen and then commenced work in a printing office. His professional education commenced in 1865 at Marlborough, N. H., under the direction of Drs. George B. Twitchell of Keene and Samuel Richardson of Marlborough, both of whom were surgeons in the Thirteenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers.

Dr. Prescott attended three courses of medical lectures, two at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City, and one at Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., where he received his degree of M. D. in 1867. He commenced the practice of medicine in New York City soon after graduation, remaining there for nearly twenty years, during which time he was connected with the various dispensaries in New York. He was a member of the New York County Medical Society and the East River Medical Association, of which he was one of the original members, and was also a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society.

In 1885 he removed to Nashua, N. H., where his practice was limited to diseases of the eye, ear and throat. His early education in the printing office, his subsequent work as a shorthand reporter, combined with a natural power to use the English language, gave him prominence as a writer on various medical subjects, and also as an orator on the occasion of memorial exercises on Decoration Day since the war.

At one time he was acting assistant surgeon to a large camp of colored refugees near Dismal Swamp, Va., during the year 1863; was surgeon to Post No. 7, G. A. R., for several years, and medical director in the G. A. R., Department of New Hampshire, for four years. He was a member of the Loyal Legion of the Department of Massachusetts and examining surgeon of the pension department of the United States Army in Nashua.

His post-graduate education was in the form of special in-

struction in the diseases of the chest, by Prof. Austin Flint, Sr., and in diseases of the eye by Prof. C. R. Agnew.

His services in the army may be summed up as follows: Private soldier, hospital steward, first lieutenant commanding company, in command of Fort McConihe in the winter of 1864 and 1865, near Bermuda Hundred, participated in ten engagements of the Army of the Potomac, nearly died of smallpox, was wounded in the left thigh by a piece of shell, and commanded the picket line, so that his command was the first to enter Richmond, Va., April 3, 1865.

There was a class of soldiers in New Hampshire, of which Dr. Prescott was one, whose service commenced as enlisted men and whose surgical education was completed subsequent to the war. These young men represented an enthusiastic and patriotic class, whose education and profession was not yet concluded or decided, but who subsequently became most honored citizens of the state. This fact of itself entitles them to recognition in a historic work of this kind.

Married, in 1890, Miss Hattie A. Nichols of Nashua, a native of Merrimack, N. H.

No children.

Dr. Prescott died at his home in Nashua, January 2, 1902.

THOMAS OSGOOD REYNOLDS, M. D.

Kingston, N. H.

(11 N. H. V.)

REYNOLDS, THOMAS O. Co. I; b. Chester; age 19; res. Candia, cred. Candia; enl. Aug. 28, '62; must. in Sept. 6, '62, as Priv.; wd. Dec. 13, '62, Fredericksburg, Va.; disch. May 20, '65. P. O. ad., Kingston. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 588.)

Dr. Reynolds was born in Chester, N. H., December 24, 1842, and was the son of Thomas Furnald and Mary (Currier) Reynolds, and a grandson of Owen Reynolds. He received his preliminary education in the common schools of Chester and at the Chester Academy, New Hampshire. He com-

menced the study of medicine in 1863, at Camp Nelson, Kentucky, under the direction of Dr. A. C. Rankin, acting assistant surgeon, United States Army, continuing the same at Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., at Albany (N. Y.) Medical College, and was graduated from the latter, December 24, 1866. He commenced the practice of medicine in Deerfield, N. H., April, 1869, where he remained for ten months, then removed to Kingston, N. H., where he has practiced since February, 1870, with the exception of one year which was spent in Haverhill, Mass.

He is an ex-member of the New Hampshire Medical Society, was a member of the Rockingham District Medical Society, and a member of the Alumni Society of Albany Medical College. He belongs to various Masonic Fraternities; General Patten Post, G. A. R.; the General Burnside Commandery, U. V. U., of Haverhill, Mass., and the Congregational society of Kingston, N. H.; was meteorological reporter for Harvard observatory for several years, a trustee of the Kingston Academy, town clerk, representative to the general court, coroner for Rockingham county, justice of the peace, etc.

Dr. Reynolds has reported cases to the *New York Medical Record* and to the *Cincinnati Medical Clinic*; one case, somewhat noteworthy, of a punctured wound of the heart, in which the patient lived three days and an autopsy proved the correctness of the diagnosis.

He is now president of the local board of health of Kingston and for many years has been principal surgeon in that section of Rockingham county. Dr. Reynolds takes great interest in microscopy, making his own slides, corresponds extensively with microscopists and has been a regular contributor to *Microscopic and Polarizer Examination*.

Dr. Reynolds' military record began with an enlistment as private in Company I, Eleventh New Hampshire Regiment, August 28, 1862. He was wounded at Fredericksburg December 13, 1862, and again at Jackson, Miss., in July, 1863. In the meantime, he served as chief clerk and acting steward of

Nelson Convalescent Hospital, Camp Nelson, Kentucky, which at that time was the headquarters of the Department of Ohio. From October, 1863, to muster out, May 10, 1865, he was at Lexington, Ky., and soon after, June 1, 1865, was employed as acting assistant surgeon, United States Army, and had all the medical and surgical duties to perform of the Freedman's Hospital at Camp Nelson. This was a camp of three thousand people, having a hospital with one hundred beds. He remained in charge of the same until this camp was closed, January 1, 1866.

Married, July 13, 1870, Mary Fanny Smith.

Children, one: Mabel Reynolds.

JAMES MORRILL RIX, M. D.

Warner, N. H.

Dr. Rix belongs to that class of surgeons who have completed their medical education since the close of the war. He was born in Littleton, N. H., December 30, 1834, and was the son of Hale and Louise (Morrill) Rix, a grandson of Nathaniel Rix. He received his preliminary education at the common schools and select schools of Dalton and Whitefield, N. H., and at Peacham Academy, Peacham, Vt. He commenced the study of medicine in 1859, at New Bedford, Mass., under the direction of Dr. Orren Boynton, of Lisbon, N. H., attending medical lectures at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, and at the Medical Department of the University of Vermont in Burlington, graduating M. D. from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York City, March 1, 1868. He located in Warner, N. H., April 12, 1868, and has practiced medicine in that town ever since.

He has been a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society and of the Centre District Medical Society; also the Odd Fellows, Grand Army and the New Hampshire Grange.

The following is his military record: Enlisted as private in April, 1861, in Company G, Third Regiment Massachusetts

Volunteers, this enlistment being for three months, and sailed immediately from Boston to Fortress Monroe. While in Fortress Monroe Dr. Rix was detailed for duty in the assistant surgeon's office and was mustered out at the end of the term of enlistment; came back to New England and enlisted again in the spring of 1862, at Littleton, N. H., in Company D, Thirteenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers; served as corporal until early winter after the battle of Fredericksburg, when he was sent to the hospital in Washington, and the following March (1868) he was discharged by reason of disability.

Married, in 1869, Mary A. Adams.

Children, one: Learthur A. Rix, born in 1879.

Dr. Rix died February 16, 1906.

ALBERT HAMILTON TAFT, M. D.

Winchester, N. H.

(9 N. H. V.)

TAFT, ALBERT H. Co. E; b. Nelson; age 24; res. Nelson, cred. Nelson; enl. July 29, '62; must. in Aug. 6, '62, as Corp.; disch. disab. Nov. 13, '63, Concord. P. O. ad., Winchester. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 503.)

Dr. Taft was born December 23, 1837, at Nelson, N. H., being the son of Nathan and Achsah (Hardy) Taft, and a grandson of Nathan Taft of New Hampshire. He received his preliminary education in the common and high schools in Nelson, one term at Marlow Academy, and from 1860 to 1862, when he enlisted, at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H. He commenced his professional education while doing hospital work in the army under the direction of Dr. George B. Twitchell and Nehemiah Rand, and attended medical lectures immediately on the close of the war at Hanover and Brunswick, Me., and was graduated M. D. from the Medical Department of Bowdoin College in 1867 and located the same year at Hancock, N. H., where he remained for five years; then removed to Winchester, where he has resided for twenty-five years.

He is a member of the New Hampshire State and Cheshire County Medical Societies, past commander of Post 19, G. A. R., of the Department of New Hampshire, a member of the Patrons of Husbandry, for four years a member of the board of education in Hancock and for six years a member of the board of health in the town of Winchester. He was corporal in Company E, Ninth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers, from the date of his enlistment until November 13, 1863, when he was discharged for disability; afterwards he served as nurse and hospital steward in a field hospital.

Dr. Taft says of himself: "I have nothing in particular to relate, except that mine has been a life of hard work with poor health, yet I have tried to do my duty by my family and my fellow-men."

Married, August 15, 1866, Mary L. Atherton of Winchester, N. H.

Children, four: Albert A., Harry A., Arthur R. and DeForest R. The second and third died young; the first, Albert A., graduated from Dartmouth Medical College in 1894; the youngest, DeForest, is now (1898) a student at the State Agricultural College at Durham, N. H.

GEORGE PILLSBURY TITCOMB, M. D.

Salisbury, N. H.

(5 N. H. V.)

TITCOMB, GEORGE P. Co. I; b. Boscawen; age 26; res. Danbury; enl. Sept. 21, '61; must. in Oct. 15, '61, as Corp.; disch. disab. Oct. 31, '62. P. O. ad., Salisbury. (*Record, Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 273.)

Dr. Titcomb was the son of Jeremiah and Rebecca (Pillsbury) Titcomb and was born in Boscawen, N. H., September 30, 1838. His preliminary education was received at the common schools and the academy in Boscawen, and his professional studies were under the direction of the Eclectic Medical College of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in 1859.

He immediately commenced the practice of medicine at Danbury, N. H., and was located in the village when the War of the Rebellion was precipitated by the firing on Fort Sumter. He enlisted in the Fifth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers, and after a service as corporal for eleven months was assigned to the field hospital department, being transferred from the hospital at Harrison's Landing, Va., (where he had been a patient,) to Point Lookout, Md., where he was assigned to duty in the dispensary. He was discharged for disability October 31, 1862. Returned to Danbury, but was able to do but little physical work; removed to Salisbury in 1868, where he afterwards resided. He never fully recovered his health and died December 3, 1900.

Married Clara Jane Parsons, January 1, 1868.

Children: Fred Parsons Titecomb, born February 12, 1870, and William Nettleton Titecomb, born March 16, 1872.

GEORGE LEONARD WAKEFIELD, M. D.

17 Pemberton Block, Manchester, N. H.

(9 N. H. V.)

WAKEFIELD, GEORGE L. Co. G; b. Plymouth, Vt.; age 18; res. Claremont, cred. Claremont; enl. July 26, '62; must. in Aug. 13, '62, as Priv.; app. Corp.; wd. May 12, '64, at Spottsylvania, Va.; June 16, '64, and July 15, '64, Petersburg, Va.; Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va.; app. Sergt. May 1, '65; must. out June 10, '65. P. O. ad., Henniker. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 505.)

Dr. Wakefield was born October 18, 1846, in Plymouth, Vt., and was the son of Harvey Milan and Mary (Ray) Wakefield, a grandson of Silas Wakefield on his paternal side and his maternal grandfather was Reuben Ray. He received his preliminary education in the common schools of Vermont and at the Academy of Claremont, N. H., when this somewhat celebrated school was managed by C. C. Church and wife.

Before giving his attention to medicine he enlisted in Com-

pany G, Ninth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers. This was on July 26, 1862, he being at that time but fifteen years, nine months and eight days old. His father died while with the Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers, about the same time, at the age of fifty-three. Young Wakefield was promoted to sergeant of the company, was slightly wounded in the left side of head, left side of body and right elbow and right shoulder, but remained with his company and saw the entire service of the regiment for three years.

While in the service, in 1863, he became interested in the study of medicine under Andrew J. Moulton, M. D., who was a private in the same company. Dr. Wakefield has said that for two years he carried medical books in his knapsack and spent what available time he could in reading medicine. Private Moulton was located in the practice of medicine at Frankestown, N. H., when he enlisted, and was killed September 30, 1864, at Poplar Springs Church, Va.

After the war Dr. Wakefield went to Wisconsin, doing more or less practice, and in 1868 took what was called a Practitioners' Course, but was not graduated until 1882, after which he took a post-graduate course at the Hahnemann College of Chicago. During this time he had been in practice at Durand, Wis., and at one or two other places in the same state. He came east in 1888 and located first at Hillsborough Bridge, afterwards at Henniker, and in 1894 went to Manchester, N. H., where he is now in practice.

He is a member of the Clinical Society of the Hahnemann Hospital of Chicago, of the State Homeopathic Society of New Hampshire and medical examiner of the Homeopathic Aid Association of Chicago. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, being a past commander, president of the Veterans' Association of the Ninth New Hampshire at The Weirs; was a delegate to the National Encampment at Portland, Me.; member of the Council of Administration, and various other civil and military organizations.

He married, in 1870, Miss Sarah Ann Conger of Lima, Pepin county, Wis.

Children, two: Electa Estella and George Herbert Wakefield.

WILLIAM F. WALLACE, M. D.

Plaistow, N. H.

(18 N. H. V.)

WALLACE, WILLIAM F. Co. I; b. Concord; age 16; res. Concord (Fisherville, now Penacook), cred. Concord; enl. Mar. 6, '65, for 3 yrs.; must. in Mar. 6, '65, as Musc.; must. out July 29, '65. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 826.)

Dr. Wallace was an enlisted man and served as private during the war. He was the son of William and Lydia M. (Waterman) Wallace, and a grandson of John Wallace, and was born in Concord, N. H., July 11, 1849. He received his preliminary education in the common and high schools of Epsom and of New Hampton Literary Institute. At the age of sixteen he entered the United States service in the Eighteenth New Hampshire Regiment, in Company I, and on the expiration of his service in the army he went West, taught school in Ohio and Kansas for several years, and commenced the study of medicine in Columbus, Ohio, in 1877, under the direction of Drs. Woodruff, Hamilton and Coleman. He attended two courses of medical lectures at the University of Ohio, at Columbus, Ohio, and was graduated from the same institution March 5, 1880. He commenced the practice of medicine at Lafayette, Ohio, in March, 1881, and soon after removed to Bradford, N. H., where he remained for seven years; was at Milton, N. H., ten years, and is now located at Plaistow, N. H.

He has taken an active part in health and school matters, having been a member of the local board of health and of the school board in Milton, N. H.; is a member of Grand Army

Post No. 56, Milton, N. H., Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Grand Templar Division, Milton, etc. He took a post-graduate course in 1896 in New York. Dr. Wallace died in New Hampshire early in September, 1906.

EUGENE WASON, M. D.

Milford, N. H.

(18 N. H. V.)

WASON, EUGENE. Co. D; b. New Boston; age 20; cred. New Boston; enl. Aug. 29, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 20, '64, as Priv.; must. out June 10, '65. P. O. ad., Boston, Mass. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 826.)

Doctor Wason was born in New Boston, N. H., April 25, 1845, and was the son of Abraham and Sarah Theresa (Lamson) Wason, and a grandson of James Wason. His preliminary education was received in the district schools of New Boston, the public schools of Cambridgeport, Mass., and the academy at Mont Vernon, N. H. His professional education commenced at Hillsborough Bridge, N. H., under the direction of William M. Parsons, M. D., now of Manchester. He attended three courses of medical lectures at Harvard Medical School and at Hanover, and was graduated in the class of 1872 from the Medical Department of Dartmouth College. He commenced practice in Nashua, where he remained for five years; was in Londonderry, N. H., for nine years; in Hancock, N. H., seven years; one year in Boston in charge of a private hospital, and has been in Milford since 1894. He is a member of the Cheshire County (N. H.) Medical Society; was city physician of Nashua and examining surgeon of the pension department; member of the board of health of Nashua, as well as the Grand Army and Knights of Pythias; member of the school board and at one time superintendent of public instruction in Nashua. He holds the position of professor of obstetrics in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Boston, Mass., and is a member of the board of health of Milford, N. H.

Dr. Wason was one of a considerable number of New Hampshire young men who enlisted as private soldiers and did not commence the study of medicine until after their service.

Dr. Wason enlisted in the Eighteenth New Hampshire Regiment, July 29, 1864, as a private from New Boston. He was appointed hospital steward of the same regiment, and was detailed as a member of the band of the Engineer Corps of the Army of the Potomac, and also a member of the band of the First Division of the Ninth Army Corps. His term of service was only for one year, and he was mustered out June 10, 1865. His present post-office address is Milford, N. H.

Married, first, August 13, 1866, Hattie S. Wilkins, who died July 23, 1883; second, May 2, 1888, Elsie D. Lee.

Children, one: Arthur, born March 20, 1868.

URANUS OWEN BRACKETT WINGATE, M. D.

Milwaukee, Wis.

Dr. Wingate was born in Rochester, N. H., September 4, 1848, and was the son of David (2) and Lydia Thompson (Wentworth) Wingate, and a grandson of David Wingate. He received his preliminary education in the common schools of Rochester and Lebanon Academy, Maine. He commenced his professional education in 1871, in Haverhill, Mass., under the direction of Dr. Jacob P. Whittemore and James H. Whittemore, father and son, the latter afterwards being superintendent of the Massachusetts General Hospital for many years. He continued his medical education at the Harvard Medical School and at the Medical Department of Dartmouth College, attending three courses of lectures and receiving his degree of M. D. from the Medical Department of Dartmouth College in the class of 1875. He was located for a short time in Haverhill, Mass.; was in Wellesley, Mass., for eleven years, and since that time has resided in Milwaukee, Wis.

He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Massachusetts and Wisconsin State Medical Societies, the New

York Medico-Legal, American Public Health Association, and of various medical societies in Wisconsin. He has published several articles and numerous papers in the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, *Medical Record*, *Medical News*, *Journal of the American Medical Association*, *Medico-Legal Journal*, *Chicago Clinical Review*, *Milwaukee Medical Journal*, etc.

He has been vice-president of the American Medical Association; vice-president of the Wisconsin State Medical Society; president of the Milwaukee Medical Society; commissioner of health, city of Milwaukee; he is director and professor of diseases of the nervous system, Wisconsin College of Physicians; member of the Masonic, Odd Fellows, Royal Arcanum, National Union, Sons of the American Revolution, and other fraternal associations. At the present time he is secretary of the Wisconsin state board of health; treasurer of the Milwaukee Medical Society and treasurer of the Milwaukee Chapter Alpha Nu Pi Omega Medical Fraternity. He makes a specialty of diseases of the nervous system and public hygiene. His service in the army was with the Construction Corps of the Mississippi Division. He served in the quartermaster's department from September, 1866, to May, 1867.

Since the above was written Dr. Wingate has resigned from the position of secretary of the Wisconsin state board of health, and has a private institution near Milwaukee for the treatment of mental diseases.

Married, first, Georgie Knowles; second, Nellie W. Schoonmaker.

Children, by first marriage: Lila May and Newell A. T. Wingate.

LOUIS AUGUSTUS WOODBURY, M. D.

Groveland, Mass.

(16 N. H. V.)

WOODBURY. LOUIS A. Co. D: b. Salem; age 18; res. Concord, cred. Chichester; enl. Nov. 13, '62; must. in Nov. 13, '62, as Priv.; must. out Aug. 20, '63. P. O. ad., Groveland, Mass. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 788.)

“Louis A. Woodbury, Groveland, Mass., born October 1, 1844, at Salem, N. H., is the son of Washington Woodbury and Dolly Head (Jones) Woodbury, granddaughter of General Nathaniel Head of Pembroke, N. H., and the grandson of Luke Woodbury, the old planter, who was one of the first settlers of Salem, Mass. He is the great-grandson of Gen. Nathaniel Head of Pembroke, N. H., who was a captain in the War of the Revolution. He is descended on his mother’s side from Arthur Head, who settled in Newcastle, N. H., before 1670. The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools of Concord, the family having moved there in 1845. At the age of eighteen he enlisted in Company D, Sixteenth Regiment, and served until the muster out. After his discharge at Concord he went to Washington, D. C., and for a time was employed by the government as forage master.

“After returning home he began the study of medicine and graduated from Harvard University Medical School, February 14, 1872, and soon after settled in Groveland, beginning the practice of his profession, in which he is still actively engaged.

“Dr Woodbury is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society and of the Haverhill (Mass.) Medical Club and is post surgeon, Grand Army of the Republic. He is United States examining surgeon for pensions, a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, president of the Village Improvement Society, a trustee of the public library and a justice of the peace. He is a member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society and of the Essex Institute. He is also a member of Doric Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Tilton, N. H.; has been a member of Union Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Laconia, for thirty years, and a Knight Templar of Haverhill Commandery, of which he has been prelate and generalissimo.

“Dr. Woodbury has contributed several papers to the medical societies of which he is a member and has done considerable historical and genealogical work. Among his papers and published works are: ‘A Contribution to the Early History

of Medicine in Haverhill, Mass., 'Inscriptions from the Old Cemetery in Groveland,' 'Early Ministers of Bradford,' 'An Historical Sketch of Bradford in the Revolution.'

"Dr. Woodbury has been twice married, first, to Alice G. Stanwood, who died in 1889; second, to Helen Hey Robinson of Portsmouth, N. H."

(Sixteenth Regiment History, p. 441.)

HENRY D. WYATT, M. D., A. M.

Chattanooga, Tenn.

(15 N. H. V.)

WYATT, HENRY D. Co. B; b. Campton; age 25; res. Campton; enl. Sept. 15, '62, as Priv.; app. 1 Lt. Nov. 3, '62; must. in to date Oct. 10, '62, as 1 Lt.; disch. to date Aug. 13, '63, tm. ex. P. O. ad., Chattanooga, Tenn. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 758.)

"Henry D. Wyatt, M. D. and A. M., and now principal of the Chattanooga (Tenn.) high school, was the son of Daniel and Phebe (Palmer) Wyatt, both natives of New Hampshire, and both lived to be over ninety-one years of age. The subject of this sketch was born in Campton, Grafton county, N. H., September 24, 1836, grew to manhood on the farm and received his rudimentary education in the common public schools and private schools of the day. Having early imbibed a fondness for teaching, he taught several terms during the winter season and worked on the farm during the summer.

"The war broke out about this time, and in 1862 he enlisted as a private in Company B, Fifteenth New Hampshire Infantry, United States Army, and was soon promoted to the rank of first lieutenant, had command of the company in front of Port Hudson in 1863, when he was wounded and mustered out of the service in August of that year. He soon gave his attention to teaching and the study of medicine, attending medical lectures at Harvard College, and in 1865 became assistant surgeon of a regiment of heavy artillery, which position he filled acceptably, also had charge for a time of the post hos-

pital, using the Bragg Hospital building in Chattanooga, Tenn., until he was mustered out of the service in May, 1866. After cessation of hostilities he graduated from the Medical Department of Dartmouth College, and then, his old desire to engage in teaching as a profession was so strong, he entered Meriden (N. H.) Academy for a few months, took the classical course in Dartmouth College, graduating in the class of 1871. He then taught in the North until late in 1872, when he was called to take charge of the Chattanooga school, which he organized, and was superintendent until 1892; then he was one year in the normal department of the Chattanooga branch of the U. S. Grant University; one year president of Chattanooga Academy, and has since been principal of the Chattanooga high school."

SUPPLEMENT.

The following was received too late to be inserted in its proper place. Dr. Goodwin evidently was a contract surgeon, but the proofs of that section have already been read, therefore we insert it as a supplement.

RICHARD JAMES PLUMER GOODWIN, M. D.

481 Pleasant Street, Malden, Mass.

The subject of this sketch was born in Boston, Mass., June 7, 1837, and was the son of Richard Hanson and Mary Ann (Roberts) Goodwin, grandson of Joseph Goodwin. All his ancestors were once residents of New Hampshire. Received his preliminary education in the public and Chauncey Hall schools of Boston, Lawrence Scientific School, Harvard University, and his professional education at Tremont Medical School of Boston, and was graduated from the Medical Department of Harvard University in July, 1865. Commenced the practice of medicine before graduating in 1861, in Malden, Mass., until April, 1862, when he entered the army as acting assistant surgeon, and was mustered out of the service in June, 1865.

During his service in the army was located at Washington, D. C., having charge of the smallpox hospital, and from October 8, 1864, until June 1, 1865, was an assistant in the Webster United States General Hospital at Manchester, N. H., also superintendent of smallpox hospital at Manchester. Remained in the practice of medicine in Manchester until April, 1885, then removed to Boston, and in 1890 removed to Malden, where he still is in the practice of his pro-

fession. He is a member of the Medford Hospital Society, Malden Historical Society, also Society of the Sons of the Revolution; was city physician and chairman of the board of health in Manchester, member of several fraternal societies and surgeon of Post 66, Grand Army of the Republic, Medford, Mass., and was once a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society.

Married, December 29, 1859, Josephine Louisa Allen of Boston, Mass.

Children, nine: Richard Herbert, Alice Gertrude, Carrie Josephine, Mary Eliza, Ellen Louisa, Ezra Frederick, Laura Anna, Beatrice Evelyn.

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