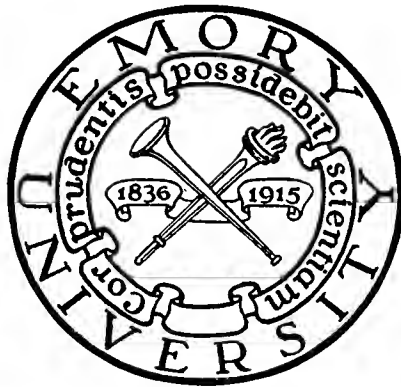




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MAINE

1865

MAINE
IN THE
WAR FOR THE UNION:
A HISTORY
OF THE
PART BORNE BY MAINE TROOPS
IN THE SUPPRESSION OF
THE AMERICAN REBELLION.

By WILLIAM E. S. WHITMAN,
AND
CHARLES H. TRUE.

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P R E F A C E.

When it was decided to commence the undertaking of preparing a volume in which should be recorded what Maine had done through her noble sons as her share in maintaining the honor, integrity and unity of the Republic, for the purpose of having the work as truthful and as complete as it could be made, the editors immediately opened a correspondence with officers and men in the service in whose statements they had implicit confidence, setting forth their design and soliciting of such parties their co-operation by furnishing us, at the earliest moment, such information as it was in their power to give. Adverting to the honor and reputation of the State and of the organizations with which they were connected, we enjoined upon them the importance of not disregarding our request, which we are happy to state was quite satisfactorily complied with.

With such material as was furnished, in addition to that obtained from official sources, we have been able to perform the task assigned us. Those from whom we have derived such private assistance, were all actors in the scenes narrated. The accuracy of the work ought, therefore, to be reasonably satisfactory, as great pains have been taken to make it of incalculable value in this respect, although it is not impossible but that a few errors have crept in unwarily, escaping our scrutiny in the work of preparation.

The design and scope of the work is to preserve in a permanent form for perpetual remembrance, the important services

which Maine has rendered in this great struggle for human rights. Written in a spirit of impartiality, with an eye single to the credit and honor of the State, it is hoped it will be found a valuable compendium of what her gallant soldiers have suffered and achieved. Every note-worthy incident and deed of personal valor to which our attention has been called, we have given. This feature necessarily adds to the interest and intrinsic merit of the work.

While our task has been exceedingly perplexing at times, owing to certain facts for which we sought not being forthcoming, we persevered until the end was reached, and we now submit to the public, especially to the relatives and friends of those in the service, the result of our labors to await their verdict.

When a general history of the rebellion is written by competent hands this volume will then be found a useful storehouse to draw such material as is necessary to show what Maine did in its suppression. In this regard our labors can but be of value, collecting, as we have, much important material that in the lapse of time would have been lost, had we not treasured it in this record.

To those kind friends to whom we are indebted for assistance, and to the gentlemen of the press who have favored us with files of newspapers, we express our profoundest thanks. To the State authorities we also owe a debt of gratitude for the privileges accorded us and for their sanction and approval of our effort.

In view of the possibility of the publication of another edition, it is highly desirable that all persons who have in their possession information of heroic acts, interesting incidents in the field or in camp, or other matter relating to the participation of our troops in battle, their movements, positions, &c., should forward the same without delay to

THE EDITORS.

Augusta, Me., March, 1865.

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MAINE

IN THE

WAR FOR THE UNION.

I.

INTRODUCTORY CHAPTER.

When the standard of our nationality was insulted on the twelfth of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and the symbol of our power trodden in the dust, the unhallowed blow caused the great heart of twenty millions of people to pulsate with a feeling that their outraged honor must be vindicated. The most momentous results were involved. The stability of our government, the best the world ever saw, was threatened. Those whom we had looked upon as brothers; who had shared alike with us the glorious memories of the past, had raised the dastardly hand of treason and aimed a blow at the life of the Republic. The assault and reduction of Fort Sumter inspired a patriotism that rallied millions of freemen to defend their country's flag. The sublime uprising that occurred presented a spectacle that was never witnessed before in any age or country. Rome, in the height of her power and grandeur, never furnished such a scene. It was a demonstration of fidelity to the Union, and fealty to the constitution that was an assurance of success. War, with all its hardships and countless miseries, was far preferable to national degradation. If a resort to arms was necessary to sustain the supremacy of the laws, the issue was cheerfully accepted. If the fate of this nation was to be settled by the stern arbitrament of the sword, not one would shrink to perform his duty

In the great crisis that was upon us, there was but one heart and one purpose in the loyal States. Alive to the perils that surrounded us, and to prove to other powers that we, as a people, were capable of self-government, a unanimity and patriotic ardor that was unprecedented in the annals of history, pervaded every community. Party lines and platforms disappeared, past differences were forgotten, and the North stood a unit. From every quarter came the cheerful intelligence that the manly and heroic were vying with each other in their devotion to the flag, and in their pledges of aid to redress the foul wrong that had been perpetrated by fratricidal hands.

In the glorious uprising that took place no State was in advance of Maine in showing its devotion to the national cause. True to the spirit of her revolutionary ancestors the unquenchable fire of patriotism gleamed in the eyes of her citizens, and with a promptitude of action not to be excelled by any of her sister States, she rallied to arms with a firm and unwavering determination that the lawless insurgents of the South should be punished, and the unity of the Government preserved in its integrity as it was handed down by our fathers. An enthusiasm was kindled that filled the breasts of her noble sons with an eagerness to avenge the foul blow that had been struck, and to co-operate with the Government in every measure that would tend to crush out treason forever. Mothers, wives, and sisters, animated by the same spirit, and proud of the opportunity to make any sacrifice, with tears of joyous pride, gladly offered all that was dear to them. Throughout her beautiful domain of liberty, her hill-tops and valleys resounded with martial music and gleamed with bristling bayonets. The air was resonant with vocal patriotism. There was a deep and abiding sentiment among her people, that, come what may, the Union must be preserved at whatever cost of life and treasure. In all of the principal places in the State the people met together in council. In fact, nearly every community was aroused to the highest pitch of excitement, men of all parties vying with each other in their expressions of maintaining the Union at all hazards. The pulpit invoked Divine guidance in this hour of peril, and prayed for God's blessing on such as should go forth to defend this majestic column of constitutional liberty. Banks and private citizens tendered such material aid to the Government for

war purposes as was necessary. The ladies were awake to the call of duty and patriotism, and anxious to have some service allotted to them where they could testify their devotion to the cause. In Skowhegan a few ladies got out a field piece and fired a salute of thirty-four guns. As an instance of the alacrity with which men responded to arms, in several towns volunteer companies were raised in twenty-four hours. The Lewiston Light Infantry, Auburn Artillery, and Portland Rifle Guards were among the first companies to tender their services. The former was the first company to fill its ranks and be accepted and ordered into service by the Governor. In four hours after the enlistment roll was opened in Cherryfield, fifty volunteers had entered their names. Other towns did as nobly. In China a volunteer company voted unanimously to offer their services to the State immediately. Mr. Henry B. Humphrey, a wealthy gentleman of Thomaston, offered to arm and equip a company of artillery, at an expense of \$15,000.

The opening of hostilities found the militia of Maine in a neglected and disorganized condition, incident to a protracted period of uninterrupted peace. With an enrolled but unarmed militia of some sixty thousand men, no more than twelve hundred, and these mere paper organizations, were in a condition to respond to calls for ordinary duty within the State in emergencies contemplated by the constitution. But, notwithstanding this state of affairs, when the President's call for seventy-five thousand volunteers was issued, April fifteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, Maine promptly answered the requisition made on her by sending the First and Second regiments of infantry under the command of the gallant Jackson and the lamented Jameson, respectively, every man of which was fully armed and equipped in a manner that subsequently elicited from the Secretary of War, (Mr. Cameron,) his thanks and commendation to our chief executive. Gov. Washburn, who, at that time occupied the executive chair of State, finding himself without sufficient authority of law to meet the requisition made on him by the President, for a portion of our militia to aid in suppressing the rebellious combination that existed, and deeming it one of those extraordinary occasions contemplated in the constitution for convening the Legislature, issued a proclamation April sixteenth, for that body to assemble on the twenty-second

of that month, at twelve o'clock, meridian, for the purpose of considering and determining on such measures as the condition of the country and the obligations of the State seemed to demand. On the assembling of the Legislature an act was passed providing for the raising of ten regiments of volunteers, and authorizing a loan of a million of dollars. This led to the promulgation of a general order calling for ten thousand volunteers, to be organized into ten regiments, without regard to military districts, to be immediately enlisted and mustered into the active militia service of the State. This order was directed to Major Generals James H. Butler, Bangor; Wm. H. Titeomb, Rockland; and Wm. W. Virgin, of Norway, in command of the three military divisions of the State. Dr. Alonzo Garcelon, of Lewiston, was appointed Hospital Surgeon and head of the Medical Department of the State, which is the same position as Surgeon General in other States.

The act of the Legislature authorizing these troops to be raised, caused them to be enlisted for two years unless sooner discharged. The First and Second regiments were thus enlisted; the former was mustered into the service of the United States for three months, and the latter for two years. The Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth regiments were also thus enlisted, but subsequent orders from the War Department, requiring all State volunteers to be mustered into government service for three years, rendered an amendment necessary to our mode of enlistment. This consisted in signing a contract to serve for an additional year. Those who declined enlisting for this time, excepting those of the First and Second regiments, were discharged. Several hundred efficient men were thus, for the time, lost to the service, as was also the amount paid them, their subsistence, and the expense of enlisting them.

Within three weeks after the adjournment of the extra session of the Legislature the patriotic response of our citizens to the supposed requirements of the government, in the prompt organization of companies, was so far in excess of the preparations which were possible to be made by the authorities at Washington, that it was deemed necessary, in the exercise of a wise economy, not only on the part of the State and General Government, but also in relieving our public-spirited citizens, thus volunteering their services, of the unavoidable sacrifices

attendant upon keeping up military corps for which no promise or hope of immediate active service could be obtained, that all the organized companies in excess of those designated and necessary for six regiments, should be disbanded; or at their election, be placed upon such footing as to drill and compensation, as would measurably relieve them, and yet secure their services when called for. Under General Orders the following companies were duly mustered at their respective places of rendezvous, and paid for service from the date of their several organizations up to, and including, the day of payment:

Captain West's, East Machias; Captain Sawyer's, Dixmont; Captain Roberts', Dexter; Captain Boynton's, Newport; Captain Carlisle's, Bangor; Captain Cass', Bangor; Captain Lawrence's, Gardiner; Captain Norris', Monmouth; Captain Duly's, Phipsburg; Captain Jones', Waldoboro'; Captain Crowell's, Winterport; Captain Robinson's, Unity; Captain Jones', China; Captain Chase's, Fairfield; Captain McDonald's, Buckfield; Captain Houghton's, Woodstock; Captain McArthur's, Limington; Captain Andrews', Biddeford.

Of these companies, Captains Duly's, Jones' of Waldoboro', Robinson's and Andrews', made their election to devote, not exceeding two days, or an equivalent, each week, to drill and instruction until otherwise ordered, and to be paid *pro rata* therefor, without quarters or rations. The other companies elected to take leave of absence, without pay or rations, until called for. Twelve of these commanding officers, with a large portion of their companies as then existing, have since gone into actual service in regiments subsequently accepted by the Government, and this has also been the case with Captain Hutchins' company, of New Portland, which was put upon leave of absence.

After the sending forward of the first six regiments, Gov. Washburn was induced to discontinue enlistments in consequence of information received from Washington that the Government would not accept additional troops from Maine. But after Brig. Gen. Sherman had visited this State and concerted measures with Gov. Washburn in regard to his naval expedition, it was made certain that additional regiments would be required, and accordingly new energy and vigor were infused into the

work, and the organization of the four remaining regiments completed.

In the meanwhile the first battle of Bull Run took place, in which the soldiers of Maine bore an honorable and conspicuous part, winning fame for themselves, and shedding glory on the noble State that sent them forth to patriotic duty. Of the troops actually engaged on the loyal side, nearly one-fourth were from Maine, and though the day terminated in a reverse to the Federal Arms, the signal valor displayed by our soldiers in the face of greatly superior numbers, left its own potent assurance of our future and permanent triumph. Our reverse on this occasion led to the promulgation of an order by Gov. Washburn directing the enlistment of additional regiments of volunteers, in which he said:

“Whilst observing, with the most grateful pride and admiration, the brave conduct of our Regiments already in the field, the Governor and Commander in-Chief calls upon the loyal men of the State to emulate the patriotic zeal and courage of their brothers who have gone before them. The issue involved is one on which there can be no divided opinion in Maine. It affects not only the integrity of our Union, but the very life of Republican Government. For the preservation of these, Maine will pour out her best blood, and expend her richest treasure. Having already contributed generously of the flower of her youth and manhood, Maine must send yet more of her stalwart sons, to do battle for the preservation of the Union, and for the supremacy of Law.”

From this moment the work of recruiting progressed without interruption until the reception of orders relieving the State authorities from all further participation in this service from and after January first, eighteen hundred and sixty-two. It was found, however, that more troops were indispensable to the plans of the Government in suppressing the rebellion, and as our sister States, some of whom were already in advance of us in the quota of troops furnished, were rapidly progressing with still other military organizations, authority was given by the War Department to organize five more regiments of infantry, (with power to increase the number to eight,) a regiment of cavalry, six batteries of light artillery, and a company of rifle sharpshooters.

Before the departure of these corps for the seat of war, the unexpectedly favorable aspect of national affairs achieved by the valor of loyal arms, at the beginning of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two, led to the following official expression by the Legislature, then in session.

STATE OF MAINE.

Resolve relating to recent national victories.

Resolved, That the Legislature, for ourselves and in behalf of the State, tender to the gallant officers and soldiers of the army, and to the officers and soldiers of the navy of the United States, our warmest thanks for the brilliant victories recently won by their valor and skill in the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Missouri, North Carolina, Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee, and that the Governor be requested to order a salute to be fired in testimony of our appreciation of the honor and glory which these signal successes reflect on the arms of the Union.

[Approved February 18, 1862.]

In compliance with this resolve, a salute of one hundred guns was fired at the capitol. Up to this period Maine had raised and organized for service, fifteen regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, six batteries of mounted artillery, one company of sharpshooters, besides four companies of coast guards, which served by authority of the War Department. On April third, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, the Adjutant General of the United States ordered the volunteer recruiting service in this State to cease and all enlistments were suspended until May twenty-first, when authority was given under the direction of the War Department, for the raising of the Sixteenth regiment of infantry for three years service. At that time there were no intimations of an immediate call for additional three years' troops from this State; but within a few weeks a requisition was made upon the State, for its quota upon the call of July second, for three hundred thousand volunteers for three years' service under the General Government, and this regiment with the Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth, authorized by General Orders, and numerous recruits for regiments in the field, furnished by cities, towns and plantations upon requirements or quotas based upon population, were received by the Government in satisfaction of this requisition.

Previous to these orders being issued the following eloquent appeal came from our Chief Magistrate :

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, July 4, 1862.

To the People of Maine :

An additional number of troops is required by the exigency of the public service, and if raised immediately, it is believed by those who have the best means of knowledge, that the war will be brought to a speedy and glorious issue. Of this number the President of the United States desires and expects that Maine should furnish her proportion or quota.

Our gallant and patriotic State has done her whole duty in the past, and she will not falter nor fail in the present nor the future.

That her natural interests may be protected and advanced ; that tranquillity and peace may be restored throughout the land ; that the Constitution and the Union, which have been to us all the source of unmeasured blessings, may be preserved ; that Liberty, of which they were the inspiration and are the selected guardians, may be saved ; and that the light of one great example may shine brighter and brighter, to guide, to cheer and to bless the nations ; to aid in all these, I invoke of the people of this State, a prompt and hearty response to this new demand upon their patriotism. And may they all unite in the work that is before them, each laboring in his own sphere, doing what he can by his example, influence and sympathy—proffering his treasure, his time, his strength, his heart and his highest hopes to the cause of his country!

General Orders will be issued immediately, giving authority for raising new regiments of infantry and for calling into actual service a portion of the ununiformed militia of the State.

ISRAEL WASHBURN, JR., Governor of Maine.

The action of our citizens in volunteering, in all parts of the State, was so prompt that these regiments were filled in a very short time. Before their organization was completed the President, on the fourth of August, called for three hundred thousand militia, to be raised by draft and to serve for nine months unless sooner discharged. The assignment by the Secretary of War, as the quota of this State under that call, was nine thousand six hundred and nine ; a small deduction from which number was authorized in consequence of the large number of enrolled militia in the merchant marine and the navy, with the privilege of furnishing volunteers instead of drafted men for the whole or any portion of the number. Regulations for the enrolment and draft under this requisition were issued by the War Department on the ninth of August, in General Orders, which directed the designation of rendezvous for the troops and commandants of the encampments, and also required the enrolment of all able-bodied male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, the appointment of a commissioner from each county to superintend the drafting and hear and determine the excuses of persons claiming exemption from military duty, in case no provision was made by law for carrying into effect the draft ordered, or if such provisions were defective. The statutes of our State being deemed sufficient for the emergency, no commissioners were then appointed ; but all the other requirements of the War Department were complied with. An enrol-

ment of persons liable to the performance of military duty having been duly made in June preceding, under the law enacted by the Legislature during its last session, a supplementary enrolment only was required, the performance of which duty, with few exceptions, was faithfully and promptly done. The draft was ordered to take place the third day of September, but the time was subsequently postponed to the tenth, when proceedings were commenced in those few towns which at that date were found deficient in their quotas. The places of rendezvous were as follows:

From the counties of Cumberland, York, Oxford and Androscoggin, at "Camp Abraham Lincoln," at Portland, Col. JOHN LYNCH, Commandant.

From the counties of Franklin, Somerset, Kennebec, Sagadahoc, Lincoln and Knox, except the towns of Camden, Hope and Appleton, at "Camp E. D. Keyes," Augusta, Col. GEORGE W RICKER, Commandant.

From the counties of Aroostook, Piscataquis, Penobscot, Hancock, Washington, Waldo, and the towns of Camden, Hope and Appleton, in the county of Knox, at "Camp John Pope," Bangor, Col. GIDEON MAYO, Commandant.

These three places of rendezvous were deemed sufficient for the wants of the service. It was the intention of the Chief Executive that three regiments of nine months troops should be rendezvoused and organized at each of these encampments, and a General Order was issued that required such concentrations of quotas from counties in immediate proximity to the respective encampments as would secure that result. The numerous enlistments, however, authorized by Gov. Washburn, from these troops into regiments already in the field for three years' service having reduced the companies at Augusta and Bangor below the number requisite for mustering, some four hundred men of the quotas of Hancock and Washington counties were detached from Camp John Pope to Camp E. D. Keyes, filling up the latter for the three regiments organized there, and leaving the former only the number required for two regiments. The municipal authorities of the few towns within which drafts were made, effected arrangements which enabled them, in every instance, to fill their quotas or such portions of them as it was found possible at that time to complete, by voluntary enlist-

ments; so that the regiments, organized for nine months' service under the call of August fourth, were composed exclusively of volunteers.

At the close of October, it being found that a few towns in each county had been remiss in furnishing the balance of their quotas upon the calls of July and August, a General Order was issued, appointing a commissioner for each county to make a draft on the twenty-ninth of November, in such towns as should not by that time enlist the required number of soldiers. These gentlemen rendered so efficient service in facilitating enlistments for delinquent towns, that they found it unnecessary, in any instance, to resort to the ulterior means authorized for accomplishing the object of their appointment, and no drafts were made under this order.

The following gentlemen were appointed commissioners for the purposes specified:

- Androscoggin County—Wm. P. Frye, Lewiston.
- Aroostook County—Eben Woodbury, Houlton.
- Cumberland County—John Lynch, Portland.
- Franklin County—Simeon H. Lowell, Farmington.
- Hancock County—Parker W. Perry, Ellsworth.
- Kennebec County—George W. Ricker, Augusta.
- Knox County—Joseph Farwell, Rockland.
- Lincoln County—E. W. Stetson, Damariscotta.
- Oxford County—J. C. Marble, Paris.
- Penobscot County—Gideon Mayo, Orono.
- Piscataquis County—Charles W. Lowell, Foxcroft.
- Sagadahoc County—James Carney, Richmond.
- Somerset County—T. H. Dinsmore, Skowhegan.
- Waldo County—N. G. Hichborn, Stockton.
- Washington County—George W. Dyer, Calais.
- York County—E. H. Banks, Biddeford.

Among those cities and towns which not only responded promptly and cheerfully to the calls of July second and August fourth, but left the remainder of the State indebted to them for a surplus sent forth in addition to their quotas, are the following:

Androscoggin County—Danville, Lewiston and Webster.

Aroostook County—the towns of Lyndon, Sherman, Washburn, and Weston; and Crystal, Fremont, Portage Lake (only one able-bodied man left in it), and Macwahoc plantations.

Cumberland County—Brunswick.

Franklin County—New Vineyard and Wilton.

Hancock County—Eastbrook, Eden, Ellsworth, Franklin, Hancock and Otis.

Kennebec County—the cities of Augusta and Gardiner, and the towns of Manchester, Monmouth, West Gardiner, Windsor and Clinton Gore.

Knox County—the towns of Appleton and Washington, and Muscle Ridge plantation.

Lincoln County—Bristol.

Oxford County—Fryeburg, Peru, Sumner and Sweden.

Penobscot County—Bradley, Chester, Dixmont, Etna, La Grange, Lincoln, Mattawamkeag, Oldtown, Orono, Springfield and Winn.

Piscataquis County—Greenville, Monson and Elliottsville.

Sagadahoc County—Perkins, Richmond and Topsham.

Somerset County—Concord, Fairfield, Harmony, Lexington, Mayfield, Moscow, Smithfield and The Forks.

Waldo County—Burnham, Freedom, Monroe, Swanville, Waldo and Winterport.

Washington County—Calais, Crawford, Edmunds, Machias, Marshfield, Meddybemps and Northfield.

York County—Biddeford, Cornish, Saco and South Berwick.

The town of Saco sent no less than twenty-five more men than were required of her upon both quotas, regardless of the large number previously sent. The other places named furnished from one to twenty in excess of the demand. The town of Machias not only furnished its full quota, with almost unexampled promptness, but expressed a willingness and determination to respond in like manner to all future calls. Some other towns and plantations had more of their citizens in service than were required of them, but as such recruits enlisted for, and received the bounty of other places, their places of residence were deprived of that honor which they really deserved.

In the year which followed (1863) the draft was enforced by the general government under the conscription law. Major J. W. T. Gardiner, of the Second U. S. Dragoons, a native of Maine, who, for the past two years, had been acting as Superintendent of Military Affairs in this State, received the appointment of Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General of Maine.

Boards of Enrolment were organized by the Government in all of the Congressional Districts, of which the Provost Marshals were the official heads, as follows:

First District, comprising the counties of Cumberland and York, C. H. Doughty, Provost Marshal; Edward S. Morris, Commissioner; Dr. Theodore H. Jewett, Surgeon; headquarters, Portland.

Second District, comprising the counties of Oxford, Franklin, Sagadahoc, Androscoggin, John S. Baker, Provost Marshal; Joel Perham, Jr., Commissioner; Dr. Alcander Burbank, Surgeon; headquarters, Lewiston.

Third District, comprising the counties of Kennebec, Somerset and Lincoln, and the county of Knox excepting the towns of South Thomaston, Rockland, Camden, Appleton, Hope, Vinalhaven and North Haven, A. P. Davis, Provost Marshal; Henry A. Williams, Commissioner; Dr. G. A. Wilbur, Surgeon; headquarters, Augusta.

Fourth District, comprising the counties of Penobscot, Piscataquis and Aroostook, Elijah Low, Provost Marshal; Charles H. Chandler, Commissioner; Dr. A. S. Patten, Surgeon; headquarters, Bangor.

Fifth District, comprising the counties of Washington, Waldo, Hancock, and the towns of South Thomaston, Rockland, Camden, Appleton, Vinalhaven, Hope and North Haven, in the county of Knox, A. D. Bean, Provost Marshal; Alvin G. Crocker, Commissioner; Dr. Samuel B. Hunter, Surgeon; headquarters, Belfast.

The total result of the draft made this year was as follows: Drafted and entered service, eight hundred and eight; furnished substitutes, one thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven; paid commutation, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven; exempted, failed to report, &c., eleven thousand six hundred and five. Total, sixteen thousand and eighty-seven.

The draft was quietly made, in every instance, with one single exception, where an attempt was made in July, in the towns of Kingfield, Freeman and Salem, in the second district, to resist its enforcement. This flagrant violation of law, however, was promptly suppressed by an expedition composed of company G, third division State Militia, of Lewiston, made up mostly of returned veterans, and a detail of U. S. troops, the whole

under the command of Post Adjutant Webber, of Assistant Provost Marshal General Gardiner's staff.

Following the draft another call was made by the President, October seventeenth, for three hundred thousand volunteers, which called forth the following stirring proclamation from the Governor:

* * * * *

“Of this additional force Maine is expected to furnish her quota, and she will not disappoint that expectation. Now, as heretofore her patriotic men will respond to the call, and promptly furnish her full share of the force necessary to vindicate the integrity of our Government, and maintain the supremacy of the laws of the Union.

“Our people, with almost entire unanimity, have determined that the present rebellion shall be suppressed, and that the Union which it was designed to destroy, shall be maintained. For this purpose they entered upon the contest, and to this end they will persevere until the object be accomplished, and until the world shall be satisfied that free men can endure more, and persevere longer for the preservation of free government, than can the most desperate and determined traitor for its destruction.

“The length of the conflict is not to be measured by years, but by events. *Treason is to be put down*, and to that end should all the measures of the Government be subservient. Great progress has already been made. Two years ago rebellion was bold, defiant, and apparently successful in half the territory of the Union, and our National Capital was literally besieged by armed traitors. Since that time, by the valor of our arms, they have been expelled from the greater part of this territory, and the banners of the Union now float in triumph over more than half the States which were then claimed as component parts of their boasted Confederacy.

* * * * * “A little more pressure, a few more vigorous blows, and the work of suppression will be accomplished, and our Union will stand forth in all its former glory, not reconstructed, because not destroyed, but stronger for the assault which has been made upon it. These are encouraging omens.

“But the work accomplished has cost immense labor, and has required immense resources in both men and money. To sustain our armies who have struggled so heroically and successfully, to fill their ranks which have been reduced by the return of those whose term of service has expired, and thinned by the casualties of the field, and to enable them to hold the vast territory which has been conquered by their valor, and to bring the war to a successful and speedy termination, more men are now wanted. Will these men be forthcoming? Who that knows anything of the past, or the patriotism of our people, can doubt on this point? I cannot. Our people will not wait for any coercive power to call them to duty; all they desire to know is, how much additional aid is desired of them, and I feel full assurance that such aid will be rendered. I therefore, with great confidence, call upon the citizens of this State, as with one mind they have resolved to suppress the rebellion, with united hearts to provide the means necessary to accomplish this object.

* * * * "I summon, therefore, the loyal men of this State to aid in the speedy accomplishment of this work. I call upon the representatives of every class to contribute of their numbers and their means. Personal efforts and personal sacrifices are unworthy considerations, in comparison with the immense issues at stake. Let not these be imperilled through our inactivity. I believe that a proper appreciation of the necessities of the Government on the part of the people of this State would render but a few days necessary to answer the call of the President upon us. I am too well acquainted with the results of determined effort in the past, to doubt this.

ABNER COBURN, Governor and Commander-in-Chief."

Pending the draft under the authority of the War Department, bearing date June twenty-ninth, Gov. Coburn received permission to raise the Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth regiments of infantry, Second regiment of cavalry and the Seventh battery of artillery, which were designated veteran volunteers, and as a badge of honorable distinction, "service chevrons" were furnished by the War Department, to be worn by these troops, which honor was also conferred on all re-enlisted men, whether they went into new or old organizations. These troops were raised during the fall and winter, and promptly forwarded to the seat of war. In addition to these corps, recruiting for regiments in the service continued.

Under Gov. Cony's administration six companies of cavalry were raised late in the winter for Baker's D. C. Cavalry, in addition to one company raised by his predecessor. The Thirty-first and Thirty-second regiments of infantry were also raised under the Presidential call of February second, eighteen hundred and sixty-four. The Government at first, was not disposed to accept these two regiments, the call being made for the purpose of obtaining recruits for filling up old organizations. But it appearing evident that recruits for new regiments could be obtained more readily than for old organizations, and this point being urged with no inconsiderable force by His Excellency—in consideration that Maine had invariably responded promptly and fully to all previous calls, permission was granted to raise two new organizations—a privilege accorded to but two other States under that call.

The threatening aspect of affairs in July, produced by the rebel invasion of Maryland and the District of Columbia, induced Gov. Cony, after ascertaining that all communication with Washington was interrupted, to issue the following proclamation for volunteer troops:—

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, AUGUSTA, July 13, 1864.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, rumors are rife that the National Capitol is in danger, the rebel hordes having once more attempted the invasion of loyal States, with the purpose equally of raising the siege of Richmond and the plunder and destruction of the property of loyal people; and whereas, in consequence of communication being cut off with Washington, we are unable to concert measures of protection or resistance with the national authorities;

Therefore, I, SAMUEL CONY, Governor of the State of Maine, call upon all good citizens, magistrates and people, within her limits and in every locality, to make arrangements for the performance of a common duty—the driving back of the rebel foe.

I invite every citizen to constitute himself a recruiting officer, and request that lists may at once be obtained of all men who are willing to enter the military service of the country, for the protection of the city of Washington and defence of the loyal States, for a term not exceeding one hundred days.

General Orders will be issued, prescribing the mode of organization of forces, which may be called upon to leave the State in this emergency.

There will be paid by the State, to each non-commissioned officer and private mustered into the service of the United States, and who shall actually leave the State, in the nature of a bounty, a sum monthly, equal to the pay of a private, in addition to the pay and allowances of the United States for every month's service rendered.

Inasmuch as due provision by law for the creation of an organized, efficient and adequate militia, to meet emergencies like the present, has been omitted, the gravity of which omission the perils of the present moment demonstrate, we are compelled to rely upon the necessarily slow process of unorganized volunteering.

Maine has ever been ready on all the occasions of this war to meet her full share of responsibility and contribute her due proportion of soldiers for the common cause, and your Chief Magistrate doubts not that her high character for patriotic devotion will be maintained in the present crisis, and as the fathers of the revolutionary days "left the plough in the furrow," that the sons in our time will leave the grass in the swath, to repel the invasion of our soil.

SAMUEL CONY, Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

Throughout the State a general response was made; but the danger surrounding the national capital being dispelled, and Governor Cony being advised by the Secretary of War that a call by the President for twelve months' troops would shortly be issued, all action upon the proclamation was suspended.

The aggregate number of men furnished by Maine for the suppression of the rebellion, up to July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, exclusive of enlistments in the navy, and a greater part of those in the regular army, is fifty-three thousand two hundred and eighty-one. This includes seven

thousand five hundred and eighty-five nine months' men, which reduced to three years' men, gives us a credit on their account, of one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, and also seven hundred and seventy-nine three months' men, so that the whole number of three years' men, with which the War Department has credited the State, is only forty-six thousand eight hundred and twelve, but this, according to the figures of the Department, gives the State an excess of six hundred and seventeen over all calls.

Until July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, no quotas were assigned the State. The quota under the President's call of that date was nine thousand six hundred and nine; under the next call, August fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, which was for nine months' men, the quota was nine thousand six hundred and nine. The quota of February first, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, for five hundred thousand men, which included the draft, and call of October seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, was eleven thousand eight hundred and three. The quota for the call of March fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, for two hundred thousand men, was four thousand seven hundred and twenty-one.

It is fortunate for the State that from the commencement of the war, her Chief Magistrates have, without exception, been men of unswerving and incorruptible honesty, and the loftiest patriotism, whose highest ambition was to furnish men and means for the suppression of the rebellion as promptly and economically as it was possible to do. Gov. Washburn, especially, labored under almost insurmountable difficulties, in having but the crude and chaotic elements of a militia system with which to organize an efficient military force. The manner in which he accomplished this, reflects distinguished honor upon himself and the State. His successors, Governors Coburn and Cony, followed his wise and able course, improving upon details as experience pointed out the necessity, and the result is that Maine, at the present writing, stands fully coequal with any of her sister States. The invaluable co-operation of Adjutant General Hodsdon has contributed in a great degree to the success of their efforts. His large experience in militia affairs, his wonderful clerical and analytical powers, his untiring application and his uniform urbanity, have all conspired to make the manner of

conducting the department of which he is the head, regarded both at Washington and throughout the loyal States, as a model of its kind. He has been so invariably seconded in the discharge of his duties by the efficient and popular government officers within the State that his office contains a record of every man who has entered the service from Maine, unequalled in the country

The military ardor of our citizens at the commencement of the war, developed by existing emergencies, was demonstrated in every possible manner that could aid in accomplishing a speedy restoration of law and order throughout our distracted country. Informal voluntary associations for military duty were numerous in various parts of the State, and during the last fifteen years, there had not been seen such an array of citizen soldiery parading for discipline and review, as was witnessed in the months of September and October of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-one; and this not only without compulsion, but after repeated refusals to their applications for organization.

The absorption of the most efficient of the active militia of the State into the United States service led to the organization of numerous companies of Home Guards, several of which, in view of the depredations of rebel privateers, garrisoned the principal forts on our coast. Fort McClary, near Kittery, was occupied [April thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one] by Capt. M. F. Wentworth's company of artillery of that place, and remained until July ninth of the same year, when it was relieved by Capt. Ira Andrews' company of Home Guards which was relieved by a company of regulars and these in turn were subsequently relieved April twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, by the Lewiston and Norway companies of Home Guards under the command of Capt. Sylvanus Cobb, Jr.

Capt. James Staples' company of Home Guards was placed in occupation of Fort Scammel, Portland harbor, July twenty-second, where they served until September thirteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

A Lieutenant's command of forty men under Lt. George W. Sabine was also placed in occupation of Fort Sullivan at Eastport, December fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and remained there until September tenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two

when they were mustered out of service and Lt. Sabine raised a company for the Eighteenth regiment.

Under the act passed at the extra session of the Legislature, authorizing these organizations of Home Guards, informal organizations of similar corps at Wiscasset and Boothbay were also recognized. At the former place Capt. R. H. Tucker, Jr., had command.

At the close of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two, a patrol guard was detailed from Company I, Capt. B. M. Flint, of Calais, for that city, in anticipation of a threatened lawless incursion across our eastern border.

Shortly after the capture of the Tacony pirates, Company A, State Guards, Capt. John M. Beal, of Portland, were detailed for guard and picket duty in that city and vicinity, serving until September fifteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, when they were discharged.

The demonstrations of the rebels upon our coast with their almost successful scheme for capturing the United States Revenue Cutter Caleb Cushing in Portland harbor, June twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, which scheme through the vigilance of the United States and municipal authorities aided by the citizens of that city was happily frustrated by the capture of the invaders—demonstrated the necessity for increased care and preparations on the part of the people of the seaboard cities and towns to repel any invasion of their rights, and to maintain the honor and dignity of the State and nation. At the request of the chief magistrate of the State the efficiency of our coast defences was increased by the national government. Strong field works were erected, heavy ordnance mounted, and suitable ammunition and projectiles therefor deposited in their magazines at Rockland, Belfast, Castine, Machias and Eastport, and a sufficient force stationed at each place for any emergency. Forts McClary, (Kittery,) Gorges, Preble and Scammel (Portland,) Popham and Knox (at the entrance of the Kennebec and Penobscot rivers) and Sullivan, (Eastport,) were each placed in a suitable condition for defence.

In his inaugural message Gov. Cony in referring to coast and frontier defences said that "upon the call of this State by the resolves of the Legislature touching the defenceless condition of her coast and northeastern frontier, and the urgent solicita-

tion of my predecessor, the United States in addition to large expenditures upon the permanent fortifications in the harbor of Portland at the mouth of the Kennebec river, and the narrows of the Penobscot, has constructed earth-works at Rockland, Belfast and Eastport, at each of which places two batteries of five guns each have been mounted, while both at Castine and Machiasport a single battery of five guns have been supplied."

It is doing no more than justice to say, that these movements for the defences of Maine, originated with Hon. John A. Poor of Portland. Early in eighteen hundred and sixty-one, Mr. Poor had given his attention to it, and when the official note of October fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, addressed by Mr. Seward, Secretary of State, to the Governors of the loyal States on the sea-coasts and lakes, was promulgated, Mr. Poor laid certain papers before Gov. Washburn, who promptly responded, and sent Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Hon. Reuel Williams and Mr. Poor to Washington, as commissioners, whose report was placed before the Legislature of eighteen hundred and sixty-two and printed. Mr. Poor was further employed by Gov. Washburn, as commissioner in eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and his report to Gov Washburn of December twelfth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, was submitted by Gov. Coburn to the Legislature, January fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three and printed. Mr. John Lynch of Portland, a member of the House in eighteen hundred and sixty-two, originated the "Frontier and coast defence" committee, and was by courtesy entitled to the position of chairman, but being a new member, Hon. Bion Bradbury of Eastport, was made chairman, a position appropriately assigned to Mr. Lynch by the Speaker (Hon. Nelson Dingley, Jr.) in eighteen hundred and sixty-four. In Mr. Poor's report of December twelfth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, he commented with great severity on the conduct of the ordnance office at Washington, and urged the adoption of some measures by the Legislature to correct the evil complained of. Just at the close of the session Mr. Poor visited Augusta, and submitted to Gov. Coburn resolutions which were immediately adopted and passed in the following language :

Whereas, It appears from the report of Gen. Totten, chief of the bureau of engineers of the United States, submitted to the Secretary of War under date of January fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, in conformity with the tenor of the official note of the Secretary of War to His Excellency, the Governor

of Maine, on the defences required within the limits of this State, that there is no adequate armament of the forts in this State, and that these forts are useless, if not constituting an actual danger, unless properly guarded, manned and served ; and

Whereas, The ordnance bureau of the United States, has neglected year after year, to make adequate provision for the armament of these forts, though called upon by repeated requisitions from the engineer bureau to supply such needed armament, all which facts appear in the official report of Gen. Totten, Engineer-in-Chief, on file in the war office, and printed among the State documents of the present session of the Legislature of Maine ; therefore,

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to call the attention of the President to the matter of the defences of Maine, and to lay before him from time to time such information on the subject as the public exigencies may require."

These resolutions Gov. Coburn promptly laid before the authorities at Washington, and had an interview with the Secretary of War and the head of the ordnance bureau, which at once led to the supplying of guns to Maine. A change in the head of the ordnance bureau soon followed. Massachusetts failing to meet the suggestions of Secretary Seward, has been compelled to raise one million of dollars for this purpose, at her own expense, relying on the general government for its repayment.

While the noble old commonwealth of Massachusetts will be remembered as the first to offer and the first to suffer in this new war for independence, Maine, which poured forth her wealth of strong men within her own borders at the altar of the Union, will also be remembered as the cradle wherein that offering was rocked, wherein it was learned that to suffer for liberty was the noblest consummation of a manly life ; will be remembered as being the strong mother of strong men, and as sending these men out full grown Titans to other States.

So great has been the tide of emigration from Maine to California and the Western States during the past twenty years, that an examination of the descriptive rolls of regiments in service from those portions of the Union would undoubtedly show this State to be the birth-place of thousands of their best troops. The names of some of the dead who fell in the cowardly attack in Baltimore, April nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, one of whom belonged in Oxford County and the other in Waldo, tell of a birth-place in Maine. York county, from its proximity to New Hampshire and Massachusetts, and from its business relations and railroad connections with these

States, has furnished many men for their regiments. Some of the towns in that county have actually supplied more troops to these States, particularly to Massachusetts, than to Maine. Other portions of the State have also, to some extent, contributed for organizations beyond our limits. Legislative action was finally taken forbidding enlistments for service in regiments organizing beyond the State, but even this did not wholly correct the evil.

Our great extent of populous seacoast, with a community which obtains a livelihood by maritime pursuits, and affording a nursery for seamen for the navy unequalled upon this continent, found Maine able to exhibit a greater comparative number of its citizens in that branch of the service than any other State, excepting, perhaps, Massachusetts. Thousands of the sons of Maine enrolled their names upon the enlistment books of our ships of war. In fact, Maine, since the commencement of the rebellion, has furnished the army and navy more men proportionately than has any other State, though the number furnished for Maine volunteer organizations may not appear to be quite as large as the quota demanded.

After the breaking out of the war, as soon as it was practicable, arrangements were perfected at the War Department for transmitting such portions of the pay of persons in service as they chose to allot for the benefit of their families or themselves.

Aaron A. Wing, Esq., of Bangor, Owen C. Whitehouse, Esq., of Augusta, J. S. Emery, Esq., of Hampden and J. H. Hamlen, Esq., of Portland, acted under an appointment by the President, as allotment commissioners at the seat of war. The agency of the State Treasury has since been employed in receiving and disbursing the principal portion of all allotments. Indeed no pains were spared by the Governor, the allotment commissioners and other officials, as well as by many of the most public spirited and philanthropic of our private citizens, for the success of this undertaking. The co-operation of the State and municipal authorities was cheerfully accorded in securing the acquiescence of soldiers in this wise arrangement for the welfare of themselves and families.

The sanitary condition of our troops in the field, and the facilities requisite for alleviating the distressed condition of the sick and wounded, has been the subject of great anxiety and

effort on the part of the chief executive, and of the expenditure by the State of an amount of some magnitude, financially considered, but utterly insignificant in point of humanity. The most tender care and nursing has been secured for those of our patriotic sons who have gone forth to battle and die for the vindication of the honor and integrity of the nation. The better portion of our citizens of both sexes, in almost every city, town and plantation in the State, have been untiring in their contributions of money and needed articles, in aid of sick and wounded soldiers; the former of which has been promptly transmitted to headquarters, by the authorized agents of the Sanitary Commission, and the latter to their several destinations, by our indefatigable agent, George R. Davis, Esq., of Portland.

State agencies at New York, Philadelphia and Washington, for the relief of our own disabled and destitute soldiers, have been maintained. Among those who have been unremitting in their exertions for the relief of Maine soldiers, within their knowledge, requiring pecuniary or other aid, are Colonels Frank E. Howe of the New England Soldier's Relief Association, New York, Robert R. Corson, Philadelphia and Charles F. Mudge of the Special Relief Department of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, Boston.

A benevolent Society, called the Washington Relief Association, (composed of native born and adopted citizens of this State, residing temporarily in that city,) for the purpose of ministering to the wants of our wounded, sick and destitute soldiers at Washington, and in its vicinity, has been instrumental in accomplishing greater good than has been possible through other efforts.

The labors of Mrs. C. A. L. Sampson in Washington and vicinity have been invaluable. She has been truly a "ministering angel" to our sick and wounded soldiers, attending as she has, in every possible way to their wants. Her unremitting attentions have won for her everlasting gratitude and honor. The philanthropic labors of Mrs. Mayhew are as equally prized. Our delegation in Congress, C. C. Hayes, Esq., Hon. Horatio King, Hon. T. J. D. Fuller, Hon. Ezra B. French, A. B. Farwell, Esq., Benjamin H. Hinds, Esq., and many other of our fellow citizens at home as well as out of the State, have also been instrumental in alleviating the needs of our suffering boys in blue, and are entitled to the thanks of loyal hearts.

The most liberal provision by legislative enactment for the families and dependants of soldiers, as well as themselves during their period of service or when disabled, has been made. In addition to State aid, nearly every municipal corporation has met its obligations in this respect, in a patriotic and self-sacrificing spirit worthy of all praise. Millions of dollars have been expended, which munificent amount has been amply sufficient to guard against the least possibility of privation or want being known. It is believed that the most prompt and adequate relief has almost universally been afforded by the proper authorities without evasion or neglect.

More than four million dollars in bounties were disbursed by our cities, towns and plantations to volunteers, to fill their quotas for the three years' and nine months' service. The total amount of State bounties exceeds eight hundred thousand dollars. The amount of expenditures on account of war purposes by the State for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-one was \$998,578.17; for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two, \$124,088.36; for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-three, \$921,605.76. The whole public debt of the State due January first, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, was \$2,422,000.

In conclusion, we would add that Maine, which rallied promptly at her country's first cry of need, has ever since borne an honorable and conspicuous part in the whole contest. She has been represented on every battle-field since the commencement of the war, by noble soldiers in the regular or volunteer service, and the warm heart of this cold, northern region has ever beat as high as any, to the music of the Union, sending the life-blood thrilling and tingling to the farthest extremities of our sisterhood of States. Her great heart still pulsates with patriotic valor, true to her motto, "*Dirigo.*" No coward has disgraced the fair name of the Pine Tree State, but many a veteran, maimed and scarred in battle, is now in our midst, a living witness to testify to the heroism of her sons. Her best blood has been given freely to secure us a continuance of the blessings we enjoy and the bones of many a hero now lie mouldering on the hard fought field, hundreds of miles from his birth-place, with no mark to indicate the hallowed spot. One of her own gallant sons—a Major General—was the first volunteer officer of his grade, to fall in battle at the head of his

column, and one of her regiments was the first to bear back the old flag to the soil of South Carolina, where the stars and stripes were first trampled in the dust. Her men, too, placed in position and manned Gen. Gillmore's "Swamp Angel," which has become so famous as having first succeeded in throwing a shell into the city of Charleston.

Not a flag has been lost by Maine troops in the whole course of the rebellion, but they have captured many from the enemy, which have been sent home and deposited with the State authorities and with private parties.

All honor to these sons of Maine, who have served so nobly in so noble a cause. All grades of them, from the lowest to the highest, have reflected honor on the State, such as she never received before. It is to rescue some of these deeds from undeserved oblivion and to preserve for the future historian important facts which are every day being forgotten, that the following pages have been prepared. They lay claim to no literary finish but aim merely to give authentic facts in simple style and language.

The unwritten history of every organization and each of its members far exceeds all that can ever be narrated. There are thousands of incidents, experiences and circumstances apparently trivial, which have been potent for good or evil and have stamped success or defeat upon those who experienced them, that can never come to the eye of the public nor be collected by the historian. These will form the subject of many a fire-side story for years to come and be repeated over and over again by those who were actors in them and by their descendants for generations in the future.

As details are more numerous and, in some sense, important than a general outline, so these will be more minutely a mirror of the war, and, gathered into a volume, would form a more elaborate and particular record of our struggles and sacrifices, than the faint outline which it is possible to prepare. But one whose whole attention is engaged in the examination of the details is not able to form any correct idea of the whole, and it is hoped that a clearer and more comprehensive understanding of the whole may be obtained from these pages than would be possible from a confused and promiscuous mass of information gathered from the experiences of those who had no thought to

the general plan but simply to their particular share of participation in it.

Almost every household has its martyr and can point in tearful pride to the chair made vacant by the devotion which urged the daring and noble spirit to go forward to the defence of his country. Maine weeps with them for her fallen sons who were not permitted to see the end accomplished for which they fought so well, but their memory is enshrined in the hearts of the people where it will be cherished and kept green to the end of time.

II.

FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY.

This regiment was raised at a time when the National Capital was in great danger, when Baltimore was in insurrection, when general gloom pervaded the North, and when every one who enlisted expected to be called into immediate service, and be assigned posts of danger. Not a man enlisted who did not regard this as inevitable.

The regiment was organized for active service April twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and mustered into the United States service for three months by Capt. J W T. Gardiner, of the Second United States Dragoons, May third, at Portland. They numbered seven hundred and seventy-nine men, organized as follows :

FIELD AND STAFF.

Nathaniel J Jackson, Lewiston, Colonel; Albion Witham, Portland, Lieutenant Colonel; George G Bailey, Portland, Major; James S. Fillebrown, Lewiston, Adjutant; William S. Dodge, Portland, Quartermaster; Wentworth P Richardson, Portland, Surgeon; A. A. C Williams, Brunswick, Assistant Surgeon; George Knox, Brunswick, Chaplain; Foster Randall, Lewiston, Sergeant Major; Stephen H. Manning, Brunswick, Quartermaster Sergeant; George J. Northrop, Portland, Hospital Steward; David Jones, Westbrook, Drum Major; Cyrus Freeman, Lewiston, Fife Major.

COMPANY OFFICERS.

Company A, (Portland Light Infantry.)—George W Tukey, Captain; George H. Chadwell, First Lieutenant; Charles L. McAllister, Second Lieutenant; all of Portland.

Company B, (Mechanic Blues.)—Charles Walker, Captain; Charles J. Pennell, First Lieutenant; James M. Black, Second Lieutenant; all of Portland.

Company C, (Portland Light Guard.)—M. R. Fessenden, Captain; Wm. P Jordan, First Lieutenant; Benj. M. Redlon, Second Lieutenant; all of Portland.

Company D, (Portland Rifle Corps.)—Charles H. Meserve, Captain; Wm. A. Pierce, First Lieutenant; George H. Bailey, Second Lieutenant; all of Portland.

Company E, (Portland Rifle Guard.)—Wm. M. Shaw, Captain; Albert H. Estes, First Lieutenant; John M. Marston, Second Lieutenant; all of Portland.

Company F, (Lewiston Light Infantry.)—Jesse T. Stevens, Captain; William Knowlton, First Lieutenant; Elijah M. Shaw, Second Lieutenant; all of Lewiston.

Company G, (Norway Light Infantry.)—George L. Beal, Captain; Henry Rust, Jr., First Lieutenant; Jonathan Blake, Second Lieutenant; all of Norway.

Company H, (Auburn Artillery.)—Charles S. Emerson, Captain; James C. Folsom, First Lieutenant; Phineas W. Dill, Second Lieutenant; all of Auburn.

Company I, (Portland Rifle Guards, 2d.)—William M. Quimby, Captain; Nehemiah T. Furbish, First Lieutenant; Hebron Mayhew, Second Lieutenant; all of Portland.

Company K, (Lewiston Zouaves.)—Silas B. Osgood, Captain; Elijah D. Johnson, First Lieutenant; George H. Nye, Second Lieutenant; all of Lewiston.

The first eight of the foregoing companies enjoyed a high reputation for correct military deportment and perfection of drill and discipline, before they offered their services in defence of the flag. The two last were of a more recent organization, and enlisted to make up the quota for the regiment.

The unusual prevalence of sickness delayed the regiment's departure from the State as soon as it was expected. Their camp was at Westbrook, situated on the beautiful slope of land near the Marine Hospital, and having a fine view of the bay. It was named Camp Washburn, in honor of Gov. Washburn, then chief magistrate. During the period of their encampment, His Excellency paid the regiment a visit, accompanied by his aids. Arriving at the camp, he was escorted on to the field by Capt. Fessenden of Company C, and a salute of fourteen guns was fired under direction of Capt. Staples of the Portland Home Guard. The Governor then reviewed the troops, after which under command of Col. Jackson, they went through a battalion drill, which being over, the men were formed into a square and were addressed by the Governor who congratulated

them upon their truly martial appearance, and spoke at length in a very appropriate manner.

On the first of June the regiment left for the seat of war. From the moment of their departure at Portland until their arrival at Washington, they were the recipients of marked demonstrations along the route. At Newburyport, the native place of Col. Jackson, a grand salute was fired. Their greeting in Boston was enthusiastic. Here a beautiful silk flag was presented them. In New York they met with a glorious reception from the sons of Maine resident in that city, who, to the number of about five hundred, were distinguished by wearing a badge on their left breast, bearing the following inscription: "Welcome the defenders of constitutional liberty and the law." After the first greeting was over, the regiment, preceded by the committee of arrangements, were escorted to the Astor House, where a temporary halt was made for the purpose of presenting the regiment with a beautiful American flag. As soon as the regiment was drawn up in line, Henry Dunlap, Esq., son of the late Ex-Gov. Dunlap of this State, was introduced, who, in behalf of the sons of Maine resident in the Empire city, in the following address presented the standard. He said:

FELLOW CITIZENS AND SOLDIERS OF THE STATE OF MAINE:—

It is with no ordinary pride that we, natives and former residents of your own proud State, now welcome you within our midst. We welcome you as coming from among those who have built up the civilization and commercial enterprises of our native State; we welcome you as associated with all those fond memories which cluster around our earlier years; but above all, we welcome you as citizens of our common country, marching to the defence of our common constitution. But seven short weeks have elapsed since the President of the United States sent forth his appeal to the American people to rally for the protection of the nation's capital. That appeal rang like a clarion note through the towns and cities of the North; the great loyal heart of the Northern people was stirred as it never was before; and behold to-day, a quarter of a million of bristling bayonets have answered to that call. From the remotest borders of our own native State to the farthest prairies of Kansas, has gone up one united, simultaneous shout—"The Union must and

shall be preserved." It was with pride and satisfaction that we heard your noble response to your country's call. When your Governor was asked how many of Maine's regiments were ready for the field, he responded in one short, comprehensive word, "All." That welcome answer came not unexpected to our ears. That enterprising spirit which has felled the forests of Maine and dotted her plains with thriving cities, towns and villages; which has sent forth her ships upon the farthest seas, beneath unfamiliar constellations; that spirit we knew would lead you on in the foremost ranks of those who are rushing to our country's call. The sons of Maine resident in this city, wishing to show in some degree their high appreciation of your patriotism, wishing to pay some fitting tribute to the loyalty of our native State, have instructed me to present to you, her worthy sons, this flag—our nation's flag—the same glorious old flag that was first bathed in the baptismal fires of the Revolution. For more than eighty years has it floated proudly over us, with the smile of God ever upon it, encircling as with a halo of light, its radiant folds. It is the same dear old flag that we have loved to gaze upon from our earliest childhood, the emblem of all that we hold most dear and sacred upon earth, and never, while a true American heart throbs on American soil, shall one stripe be torn from its rays of white and red, or one star be stricken from its radiant field of blue. We entrust it to you, knowing that we have confided it to loyal hearts and sturdy hands. Bear it with you to the field where duty calls you; bear it with you, if need be, beyond the Potomac, not to invade the so-called "sacred soil of Virginia," but to protect and defend the far more sacred soil of our common country. Let it be shown to the world at large that wherever there is one blood-bought rood of American soil, there the American flag shall wave without molestation. You are about to leave us, to march, perhaps to scenes of conflict. Our hearts' best wishes go with you. Let the memories of those who earned with their blood this heritage we now enjoy, let the recollection of those you have left behind you at your respective homes, let the heart-felt ejaculation "God bless you," which rises from the thousands now around you, cheer you on in the path which lies before you.

The banner was eight feet by ten, made of the finest fabric.

On the field appeared thirty-four stars, worked in gold tinsel. The fringes were gold bullion, and the tassels of red, white and blue silk. The staff was made of ash from Maine, surmounted by a gilt eagle. On a plate fastened on the staff was the inscription, "To the First Maine Regiment, from the sons of Maine in New York."

Col. Jackson replied to the address of Mr. Dunlap as follows:

SIR, AND GENTLEMEN, SONS OF MAINE:—

We did not come here with the expectation of being compelled to do any speaking, nor are we men of words. We are men of action. Accept the simple and heartfelt thanks of the First Maine Regiment. It is only idle labor for me to tell you how much we appreciate your kindness in bestowing on us so handsome a gift, and that we will defend it with our hearts' blood, you may rest equally assured. We are your own brethren and you must be willing to let history record our deeds and speak of our bravery. We go to meet our brethren who went before us to defend the constitution and laws, and we trust that we may be instrumental in placing our unhappy country once more in the same position she occupied prior to this present difficulty.

The remarks of Col. Jackson, as well as of Mr. Dunlap, were enthusiastically applauded. Dexter A. Hawkins, Esq., then stepped forward, and placed in the hands of the Colonel, a battalion camp flag eighteen by twelve feet, presented to the regiment by Mr. Henry T. Capen, also a son of Maine. Rev. Dr. R. D. Hitchcock, also a son of this State, was then introduced and spoke as follows:

Welcome, sons of Maine; welcome brothers. I am one of you, was baptized at the same altar, am bone of the same bone, flesh of the same flesh, and we were all born beneath the same sky. I love the State from Aroostook to the Atlantic, and I love her granite hills. But, my brethren, our first allegiance should not be to her—we love the whole country. The American flag waves triumphantly from the lakes to the Pacific; see to it that it remains there. That flag we follow—it is no ribbon, but that banner God has woven with thirteen stripes and four and thirty stars; and it behooves you, as soldiers marching under that flag, to watch and cherish it, and allow no rebellious horde to efface one of its bright orbs, or permit one to be ruthlessly

torn from its field. My brethren, you will pardon me if, on this holy day, I represent to these stalwart men and remind them of their allegiance to God. Many of them have left the plow and furrow, others merchandise and stores, and it seems strange for me to be here and exhort you to be mindful of the presence of God, who watches and protects you. The errand you go on is a noble one, and fit to be made even on a holy day. You go to assert the authority of majestic laws, and to fix the wavering stars in their place. You go to do a solemn and earnest work, and may God be with you, to assist in redeeming our land.

The following poem, composed by Mr. W. C. Baker, a son of Maine, and dedicated to the regiment, was then read:

TO THE FIRST REGIMENT OF MAINE.

Ye Sons of Freedom and of Maine,
 On to the glorious fight,
 When thus your country calls you forth,
 To battle for the right.
 Go where the traitor sword is drawn,
 Raise there your banner high,
 And let the war song ever be
 "We conquer or we die!"

From those snow-capped stately mountains,
 Down whose sides bright streamlets flow,
 Gushing from their crystal fountains,
 High amid those mounds of snow;
 From the moorland and the woodland,
 Where the pine tree forests wave,
 And the noble moose and deer stand,
 By the rugged rock and cave;
 Ye have come in true devotion
 To your country's sacred cause—
 To maintain, 'midst war's commotion,
 Its flag, its fame, its laws.

More potent than the statesman's word
 Is your strong, willing hand,
 To conquer and bring peace again
 To this unhappy land.
 God, Justice, Truth your helmets are,
 Fame, Heaven your boon shall be;
 Our hopes and prayers go with you now,
 On! let your watchword be.

After a solemn and eloquent prayer by Rev. Mr. Strickland, the regiment was marched to the Park barracks, where they were messed, and the officers sat down to a sumptuous dinner at the Astor House, which was provided by the committee.

Among the distinguished gentlemen receiving the regiment on its arrival, were Hon. John A. Poor, Wildes P. Walker, Esq., Dexter A. Hawkins, Esq., Capt. Willis Patten, and a host of other distinguished Maine gentlemen.

A hearty greeting was also given the regiment in Philadelphia. Every one seemed to vie with each other to supply their wants. In Baltimore as they passed through, the streets were lined with people, but there was no demonstration for or against them. It was expected there would be trouble, and Col. Jackson had taken the precaution to have every musket loaded and bayonet fixed. With steady tramp the men marched through the city, neither looking to the right nor left in obedience to orders. They marched over the same route as did the Sixth Massachusetts regiment which was so cowardly assaulted on the ever memorable nineteenth of April. It is reported that the lawless men of Baltimore knew better than to meddle with our Maine boys. From thence the regiment proceeded to Washington, where shortly after their arrival they encamped on Meridian Hill, naming their camp after their commander.

Their time now commenced to be spent in drilling and target shooting. Pickets were thrown out every night some three or four miles to "practice" the men. Several amusing incidents happened while they were on picket duty. One night about forty men were thrown out some four miles on the road to Frederick, Md. At about midnight along came a carriage which proved to be full of ladies, returning from a wedding. The picket challenged, "who goes there?" and was answered, "Gentleman's carriage, returning from a wedding." "Advance gentleman's carriage with the countersign." Here was a "dilemma," but no countersign. So Col. Jackson was obliged to put the Chaplain of the regiment in with the ladies to enable them to pass on.

The weather was especially pleasant, though oppressively warm at times. One Sunday after an inspection of arms and knapsacks in the morning, the regiment formed a hollow square in a beautiful oak grove about one-fourth of a mile distant from

their camp, for religious worship. Just as the services commenced by singing, "Am I a soldier of the cross," &c., two ladies came into the grove, and going to the right of the Chaplain, near the head of the column, stopped near a large tree, and joined with the soldiers in singing. Their voices rang out sweetly on the breeze and went like magic to the hearts of the soldiers, bringing a thousand pleasant recollections of home and friends far away—of sisters, wives and mothers, who were at that time, perhaps, joining in the services of the sanctuary at home. It was, altogether, an interesting occasion—the Chaplain, with uncovered head, standing in the presence of armed men, exhorting them to be good men as well as brave.

While the sound of distant cannonading was heard during the first battle of Bull Run, a courier arrived at the camp with word for the regiment to march in fifteen minutes. Companies were immediately formed and furnished with forty rounds of ammunition. Two days rations were ordered. After the regiment was formed and ready to start, it was dismissed to quarters, it being deemed best that the regiment should continue to remain in the defences of Washington. The regiment was under such fine discipline that shortly after it was stationed to guard the Long Bridge, which was considered the post of honor. Gen. Mansfield sent to two other regiments to know if they could do that duty, and both declined, saying their men were not under sufficient discipline for the present. Then, says the General, go to the First Maine, they can and will do it. And they did it. Many persons in Maine thought it very strange they were not put into active service, which the men so much desired, and the question, why they were not, was put to the Commanding General whose reply was, we need them more in Washington. They are a model regiment, and we always know where to find them, and can depend upon them, and we don't want to send them away. No higher compliment could have been paid them. The regiment was not excelled in discipline, none was better drilled. Its camp was orderly. Drunkenness was not suffered; when discovered it was punished severely. A favorite penalty was to sweep the camp ground, the back of the culprit being loaded with a knapsack filled with brick.

The regiment remained in the performance of necessary guard duty at exposed points until the first of August, when their term

of service having expired they returned to Portland, where they were mustered out on the fifth. Their reception in that city by the municipal authorities was an enthusiastic one. A vast crowd assembled to witness their arrival, and to testify their respect and admiration for the regiment. A bountiful collation was spread for them in the warehouse to which they repaired with invited guests. Alderman Larrabee called the assembly to order, when Mayor Thomas welcomed them home in the following words:

COL. JACKSON, AND OFFICERS, AND SOLDIERS OF THE FIRST MAINE REGIMENT:—

Three months since, when our National Capital was threatened with investment by traitors and rebels of our own household, seeking the overthrow of the best Government on which the sun shines, you, officers, and soldiers of the First Maine regiment, nobly, cheerfully, and with alacrity, volunteered your services to defend and protect it.

You proceeded to Washington, and held yourselves in readiness to do battle for the defense of our National flag, and in support of the constitutional government. It has not fallen to your lot to be called to the field of battle; had such call been made, it would have received from you a hearty and ready response.

Although not ordered into active service, yet encamped as you were in the immediate vicinity of the Capitol, the *moral power* you have exerted by your presence in preventing attack, and overawing the spirit of secession, has been formidable. Last week I saw a portion of your regiment performing guard duty at one of the most important points near Washington; you were detailed for this duty on account of the confidence reposed in you.

Your reputation for discipline and drill is not surpassed by that of any other regiment. The conduct of the officers and men of the First Maine regiment, I know from personal observation, and from other sources, has been alike honorable to yourselves, and creditable to the State.

You have not been called to mourn the death of any of your number. A kind Providence has watched over you, and returned you in safety—and now we welcome you home to Maine; welcome back, to this, our Forest city—welcome to wives, children,

brothers, sisters, and friends! Welcome, welcome home! and may He in whose hand are the destinies of us all, grant you His blessing, and when you go forth again in your country's cause, give you the victory, and preserve the Union.

Col. Jackson responded in a few happy remarks—thanking the city authorities for such a kind and handsome reception upon their return home. He remarked that they were conscious of having faithfully performed every duty which had been imposed upon them while absent. And now, after having seen their wives and loved ones at home, and made such business arrangements as were necessarily required, they were ready to return and serve their country. Col. Jackson was subsequently presented at the table with a beautiful wreath sent in by a lady.

The regiment returned with bronzed features, a healthy cast of countenance and in better bodily condition than they had known for years.

The regiment had enlisted in the service of the State for two years; but as they could not be moved outside the limits of the State after their term of three months' muster-in had expired, the Governor did not claim their services longer, and they were disbanded. On the formation of new regiments many returned to the seat of war to continue their noble and self-denying labors in defense of our common country. Col. Jackson was shortly afterward placed in command of the Fifth regiment, and served with distinction in the Peninsula campaign. At the battle of Gaines's Mill he was wounded. He was subsequently promoted to Brigadier General and afterwards placed in command of the rendezvous camp at Ricker's Island, New York harbor. Capt. Beal was elected Colonel of the Tenth regiment, serving with faithfulness during their two years' term of service. On their return he went out again for three years in command of the Twenty-ninth veteran regiment. Captains Walker and Emerson also went out in the Tenth, the former as Major and the latter serving Captain until promoted to Major, on Walker's resignation. When the Twenty-ninth was formed Capt. Emerson was appointed Lieutenant Colonel. Lieutenants Shaw of Company F, Mayhew of Company I, Blake and Rust of Company G, Black of Company B, Estes of Company E, Nye of Company K, Knowlton of Company F, and Jordan of Company C, were also appointed Captains in the Tenth regiment. The three last went out with

the Twenty-ninth, Knowlton as Captain, afterwards Major, and Jordan still holding his Captain's rank. Captain Rust was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel of the Thirteenth. Adjutant Fillebrown went out Lieutenant Colonel of the Tenth. Capt. Quimby accepted a Captain's commission in the regular army. Lieut. Pennel of Company B, was made Adjutant of the Eleventh, and Lieut. Johnson of Company K, Adjutant of, and afterwards Second and First Lieutenant in Company K, of the Seventh, afterwards Colonel of the Twenty-first regiment, and subsequently Captain of Company C, Second Cavalry. Capt. Fessenden went out as Captain in the Twelfth, and Lieut. Chadwell of Company A, also was made Captain in the Twelfth. Capt. Shaw went out Major and was afterwards promoted to Lieutenant Colonel of the Eleventh. In addition to these the regiment furnished from the non-commissioned officers and privates of the different companies, many other officers for every regiment that had been raised in the State since the expiration of its term of service.

III.

SECOND REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Although numerically the second, this was in fact the first regiment which left the State for the seat of war. It was raised within the limits of the First Division of the militia of the State, and was rendezvoused at Bangor. The field and staff officers, the companies and company officers, originally composing this regiment, were as follows:

FIELD AND STAFF.

Charles D. Jameson, Bangor, Colonel; Charles W. Roberts, Bangor, Lieutenant Colonel; George Varney, Bangor, Major; John E. Reynolds, Bangor, Adjutant; Charles V. Lord, Bangor, Quartermaster; William H. Allen, Orono, Surgeon; Augustus C. Hamlin, Bangor, Assistant Surgeon; John F. Mines, Bath, Chaplain; Edward L. Appleton, Bangor, Sergeant Major; Luther H. Pierce, Bangor, Quartermaster Sergeant; Alden D. Palmer, Orono, Hospital Steward.

COMPANY OFFICERS.

Company A, (Bangor Light Infantry.)—Herman Bartlett, Captain; Rinaldo B. Wiggin, First Lieutenant; James Dean, Second Lieutenant; all of Bangor.

Company B, (Castine Light Infantry.)—Seth K. Devereux, Captain; Charles W. Tilden, First Lieutenant; David D. Wardwell, Second Lieutenant; all of Castine.

Company C, (Brewer Artillery.)—Elisha N. Jones, Captain; John K. Skinner, First Lieutenant; Eliphalet S. Morrill, Second Lieutenant; all of Brewer.

Company D, (Milo Artillery.)—John S. Sampson, Captain; Walter W. Sturtevant, First Lieutenant; Sumner R. Kittredge, Second Lieutenant; all of Milo.

Company E, (Bangor Company.)—Levi Emerson, Bangor, Captain; James W. Adams, Bangor, First Lieutenant; Lyman E. Richardson, Wayne, Second Lieutenant.

Company F, (Bangor Company.)—Daniel Chaplin, Captain; Albion P. Wilson, First Lieutenant; Warren H. Boynton, Second Lieutenant; all of Bangor.

Company G, (Ex-Tigers, Bangor.)—Daniel F. Sargent, Brewer, Captain; Edward L. Getchell, Bangor, First Lieutenant; Ralph W. Morse, Bangor, Second Lieutenant.

Company H, (Gymnasium Company.)—Frederick Meinecke, Captain; Augustus B. Farnham, First Lieutenant; Frank A. Garnsey, Second Lieutenant; all of Bangor.

Company I, (Grattan Guards.)—John Carroll, Captain; Henry Casey, First Lieutenant; Miles J. Sweeney, Second Lieutenant; all of Bangor.

Company K, (Oldtown Company.)—Fernando C. Foss, Oldtown, Captain; Albert G. Fellows, Bangor, First Lieutenant; Albert L. Cowan, Oldtown, Second Lieutenant.

Companies A, B, C, D and I were a part of Colonel Jameson's old command, and were reorganized for service in this regiment. The others were new companies raised to complete the organization.

The regiment completed its organization and left the State on the fourteenth of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-one. On the morning of its departure it was presented by the ladies of Bangor with a beautiful set of colors, made of silk, surmounted by the emblematic eagle in gold, with heavy gold tassels. Miss McRuer, being introduced by His Honor, Mayor Stetson, presented the flag in behalf of the ladies of the city in a brief and happily conceived speech, which was appropriately responded to, for the regiment, by Colonel Jameson. They then marched to the depot accompanied by an immense concourse of people from the whole city and vicinity, who had come out to see their friends depart for the defence of the country. The rain began to fall but the crowd did not disperse till a quarter before eleven o'clock, at which time the regiment left amid the firing of cannon and the shouts of the people. It proceeded, through a succession of ovations and patriotic demonstrations all along the road, to Willett's Point, Long Island, New York, where it remained till the thirtieth of the month, having in the meantime been presented with a flag and been mustered into the United States service for two years, on the twenty-eighth, by Lieutenant Milton Coggswell of the Eighth United States Infantry. While

at Willett's Point, and before the regiment was mustered in, Captain Devereux of Company B, resigned on account of his official duties as Collector of the port of Castine, and Lieutenant Tilden was afterwards promoted to the Captaincy. Private George K. Ingalls of this company was here saved from death by a Testament in his breast pocket. A comrade was carelessly handling a revolver when it was discharged and the ball passed through Ingalls' overcoat and uniform, striking the Testament with great force, but fortunately did not pass through it. Captain Devercux brought the book home and presented it to the mother of the soldier.

On the thirtieth of May the regiment left for Washington and went into camp on Meridian Hill, a very pleasant situation about two miles from the White House. This hill derived its name from the fact of its being the point from which our longitude is reckoned. No indignity was offered the men while passing through the streets of Baltimore, and it is probable that had there been any, warm work would have ensued, as they marched through the city with muskets loaded and bayonets fixed, and were anxious for an opportunity to avenge the previous insults to Union soldiers upon the people of that city. The regiment was provided by the general government with smooth bore muskets of the pattern of eighteen hundred and forty.

On the night of the first of July the regiment marched from Meridian Hill to Falls Church, Virginia, where it formed the advance guard of the Union army on the Fairfax road. It was at this time in the first brigade, under Acting Brigadier E. D. Keyes, first division, under Acting Major General Daniel Tyler of the Connecticut Militia, of General McDowell's grand army. They remained in camp here until the sixteenth of the month when they took up a line of march towards the South, and were engaged in the battle of Bull Run on the twenty-first, and did themselves distinguished honor. Bull Run is the name of a sluggish creek which rises in Loudon County, near the Blue Ridge, north-east of Centreville, and flows into the Occoquan about midway between that place and Manassas Junction. At Centreville on the way to Bull Run the regiment was presented with an elegant flag on Saturday July twentieth, the very day before the battle. It was sent from San Francisco, California, by the ladies of that city, by Mr. George B. Haycock of Cali-

fornia, but a native of Maine, with a request to Vice President Hamlin that he should designate, for its reception, the First Maine regiment which reached Washington, or one which was composed in part of lumbermen. As the Second met both these requirements and no other fulfilled either, it was presented to Col. Jameson for the regiment, by Mr. Haycock, in an eloquent address which the Colonel responded to in an appropriate manner, promising that by the blessing of God it should never be dishonored, nor its fair folds be stained except by the blood of its defenders.

The banner was a very large one, of the heaviest description of India silk, and cost twelve hundred dollars. The stripes were red and white and the field of blue, most elegantly painted, showing on one side the American eagle and thirty-four stars, and on the other the arms of California and Maine in separate shields, the legends "Eureka" and "Dirigo" on each respectively, while the Goddess of Liberty stood between with a hand resting on either shield. The staff was made of manganita wood, a very tough California wood. The slide, rings and battle-axe surmounting the staff were of solid California silver, very heavy. There were thirteen silver stars on the belt for the color-sergeant, and a socket of silver on which was the inscription "Union and Liberty." On the slide were the words, "Presented to the Second Maine Regiment by ladies of that State now residing in San Francisco. June 21st, 1861." When Col. Jameson, in his speech accepting the flag, alluded to the eagle painted upon it, he pointed upwards, and the Hon. Ezra B. French, Second Auditor of the Treasury, following the direction in which the Colonel pointed, observed a large American eagle hovering directly over the square, and called the attention of those around to this bird of happy omen. Hon. Morris Davis, Member of Congress from Pennsylvania, looking at the eagle with a spy-glass, found it to be a bald-headed eagle of the largest size. The majestic visitor remained in view long enough to be seen by the soldiers and their guests, and then circling away into the upper sky, disappeared from sight.

The regiment started from Centreville, so called from having roads radiating from it in every direction, for the Bull Run battle-field at two o'clock on Sunday morning, July twenty-first, halting until the whole column passed, and the brigade then

-serving as a reserve pushed forward and took position on the Warrenton turnpike. About ten o'clock the regiment was ordered to march to the front. Marching three miles at double quick under a burning sun, many fell out of the ranks on the way, exhausted. Coming up to the point where Sherman's battery was engaging a rebel one, the men threw aside their coats and packs and went on at double quick step, through the woods, over streams and ditches, when coming up to a rebel battery, they charged twice up almost to the muzzles of the cannon, and twice they were driven back when they were ordered to retreat. Capt. Jones of Company C, which was the color company, fell in the first charge, mortally wounded. He was taken prisoner and died during the month, at Richmond, Virginia. Lieut. Skinner of his company was captured while he was endeavoring to rescue him from the enemy. William J. Deane of Co. A, color sergeant, was mortally wounded at the same fire as Capt. Jones, while carrying the new and beautiful flag presented to the regiment but the day before from the ladies of San Francisco. He was placed on a stretcher and fell into the enemy's hands, but died the same day, thus mournfully verifying the prophetic promise of Col. Jameson when he accepted it. Chaplain Mines wrote that he saw him after he was wounded. He was carried off tenderly and laid on the grass close by a little brook. A shot had broken his arm and cut through his throat so that he breathed through the wound. Lieut. Col. Roberts had told him meantime the fate of the flag. He beckoned to the Chaplain who knelt and put his ear close to the sufferer's mouth. He whispered, "It's safe!" "What," said the Chaplain, "the flag?" He nodded his head, smiled and closed his eyes. He never spoke again. The flag, stained with his blood, was seized as he fell by Corp. Americus V. Moore of Oldtown, a member of Company K, another of the color guard, who was almost instantly shot dead, and the flag was left on ground which the rebels immediately occupied. All shouted at once, "We must have that flag!" Up the hill Col. Jameson led the regiment. The rebels almost had their hands on the standard, when our men rushed to the rescue, and it was recovered without being polluted by rebel hands. It is now in this State. The flags presented in Bangor and New York were pierced with bullets and torn with shells. The reg-

iment went up on the main road between a cornfield and the woods and drew up in line of battle in front of the woods. The Colonel ordered his men to charge on a body of rebels in an orchard, who from their uniforms were taken for Federal troops and had fired on the regiment. The Second charged up to within twenty-five yards of a battery where it stood until ordered by Col. Keyes to retreat, when it retired to the woods and lay down to rest. Gen. Tyler soon after came down and ordered them to charge again. Col. Keyes suggested to him that the Second had done its share of the fighting, and that it might be as well to order on a Connecticut regiment which had not done any, although Gen. Tyler had done his best to rally them. Lieut. Richardson was killed and Surgeon Allen and Chaplain Mines, who might have escaped but would not leave the wounded, were taken prisoners. Twenty-five men endeavoring to bring off the wounded, were all captured. When Col. Jameson and his volunteers came up to the wounded, there was one brave fellow—Martin Joss of Hampden, a member of Company F—with both legs shot off. Saluting, he smiled and said, “Colonel, I am glad to see you again, but I am gone. Good bye.” These were his last words.

The regiment fought with great bravery the whole time they were engaged. A Connecticut Colonel who saw it says the fire of the regiment was most deadly. It routed a South Carolina regiment in a manner that was pronounced by a regular army officer to be most admirable, and the Seventh Georgia regiment, with which it had a conflict, was, in an official rebel account, reported “annihilated.”

Before the retreat, six of Col. Jameson’s men were lying wounded on the field where they had made a charge. The Colonel called for volunteers to go with him and bring them off. Six men—Sergt. G. W. Brown of Company F, A. J. Knowles and Leonard Carver of Company D, A. P. Jones and Henry Wheeler of Company A, and Peter Welch of Company I—stepped forward. They went up upon the run, led by the gallant Colonel into the grape and cannister from the enemy’s batteries which were sweeping across the place, and brought back the wounded men.

Col. Keyes, in his official report of the battle, says: “The gallantry with which the Second regiment of Maine volunteers

charged up the hill upon the enemy's artillery and infantry, was never in my opinion surpassed."

About four o'clock P. M. a general order was given to retreat. The Second was the last regiment to leave the field, acting as rear guard to cover the retreat, during which the celebrated Black Horse Cavalry made a charge upon it, but got driven back with considerable loss. For this exploit Col. Jameson received the thanks of Col. Keyes and Gen. Tyler. The regiment marched to Centreville and bivouacked, but about twelve o'clock that night the whole army was ordered to Fairfax and the march was continued to Alexandria, a distance of twenty-five miles, and for the last three or four hours through a heavy rain, arriving there at ten o'clock next day. Starting at two o'clock in the morning and marching to the battle-field, having an eight hours' fight in the dust and smoke, under a scorching sun, and then all weary and almost worn out as they were, having been on their feet thirty-six hours, made to march some sixty miles in all without food or rest, through the dust and then the rain, no wonder many fell out by the way or died of fatigue and exhaustion afterwards. No wonder that for such valiant services in the contest Col. Jameson was by Gen. McDowell thanked and highly complimented for good conduct, or that the regiment there won itself glory and a bright name that made it a synonym for gallantry throughout the army, a reputation it sustained untarnished to the close of its career. Col. Jameson, who was the first volunteer and the first Colonel in the field from Maine, was for gallantry displayed in his first battle, commissioned as Brigadier General of volunteers on the third of September, eighteen hundred sixty-one, the first date at which any officer from the State was promoted to that grade.

The regiment remained two days at Alexandria and then was ordered to Arlington Heights, in the vicinity of Fort Corcoran, opposite Georgetown. The brigade being partly composed of regiments whose term of service had nearly expired, it was broken up after the battle and the Second was temporarily assigned to Gen. Sherman's command. Some two weeks afterwards Lieut. Col. Roberts was placed in command of Fort Corcoran, a substantial earthwork enclosing about an acre of ground and mounting ten large guns, which was thrown up by the Sixty-ninth New York regiment and named after their

Colonel who was taken prisoner at the battle of Bull Run. This was at this time the only work covering the capital on the south shore of the Potomac. On the first of September, two days after going into the fort, the regiment was reviewed by the President, Secretary Seward and Gen. McClellan, who were well pleased with its appearance, the latter complimenting it highly for its proficiency in drill. Col. Jameson having been promoted to Brigadier General, Lieut. Col. Roberts succeeded him in the command of the regiment. Col. Roberts' command while stationed at this place, was some two or three miles in extent, including some four or five forts, a ferry and aqueduct bridge, and he had charge of several companies of regulars and detachments from various volunteer regiments.

The regiment was originally enlisted for three months, but afterwards re-enlisted for two years, but on the fourteenth of August, just three months after they left the State, some of the men, getting discontented perhaps from seeing three months' troops from other States returning home, but without further excuse, became insubordinate and refused to do duty, claiming that their time had expired. Sixty-six were for disobedience sentenced to Tortugas, but this was commuted to a transfer to the Second New York where they served about one year when they were returned to the regiment and served faithfully during the remainder of its term.

In the latter part of October the Second left the fort for Hall's Hill, having been assigned to Gen. Martindale's brigade of Gen. Fitz John Porter's division. About the first of November, Company I having become greatly reduced in numbers and the officers resigned, was disbanded, and Capt. Daniel White of Bangor raised a new company which was mustered into service on the sixteenth of December and took its place. On the second of December there was a night expedition under command of Lieut. Col. Varney, consisting of a detail from the Second, and the Twenty-second Massachusetts, divided into three detachments, which, about a mile apart, marched twelve miles and then lay in ambush all day to entrap a corps of cavalry. The weather was so cold that the water in the boys' canteens was frozen while they from necessity were obliged to lie quietly. The men while at this post took great pains to make their quarters neat and comfortable, and they were models in this

respect which were not surpassed. At Christmas the encampment was decorated with evergreens, arches and other ornaments, and presented a very picturesque appearance.

The regiment remained here until March tenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, when it was ordered to move upon Manassas. The enemy, however, having anticipated them, they were ordered to Alexandria, where they remained four days, and then embarked for Fortress Monroe. On their arrival, they remained nearly a week, doing picket duty on the road leading to Big Bethel, when they received orders to go to Yorktown, where, with the Twenty-second Massachusetts and Twenty-fifth New York regiments, and Martin's Third Massachusetts Battery, they immediately engaged the enemy's right, who was found to be so strongly entrenched that the engagement was discontinued. They, however, maintained their ground until the next day. During this spirited engagement, the skirmishers of the Second, under Captains Foss and Wilson, Lieut. Boynton and others, acted with the greatest firmness, being under an exceedingly hot artillery fire over four hours. This attack was made long before the arrival of the main body of the Union army. During the remainder of the siege of Yorktown the Second were occupied in the trenches, building bridges and doing picket duty. The very last trench before Yorktown was begun and completed by the Second, assisted by the Thirteenth New York regiment. After finishing this work, which must have been of great advantage to the Union army in their operations, had the enemy not have evacuated, the Second, through Major Chaplin, received the thanks of both Generals McClellan and Porter. The only casualty of the Second during the siege, was one man—private George C. Martin, of Company H,—wounded in the leg, since deceased.

In advancing to a position in front of Yorktown in the first part of April eighteen hundred and sixty-two, the regiment was obliged to march eight miles through mud almost knee deep. The men reached a place at night where they were detailed for picket duty and they remained there thirty-eight hours in a cold rain without overcoats or blankets, before they were relieved.

At Yorktown our men were spoken of as "those marvellous New England soldiers who build batteries by night and in the

rain with the same energy and skill with which they repair locomotives, construct railroad bridges, run grist mills and reconstruct abandoned saw mills." Two days after the enemy's evacuation of Yorktown, the Second left for the Chickahominy, by the way of West Point. A march of several days brought them to Gaines' Station. Porter's corps at this time comprised the right wing of the army of the Potomac. On the night of May twenty-sixth the Second with the greater portion of the corps, in a severe rain storm and with three days' rations and sixty rounds of ammunition, advanced upon Hanover Court House, where they arrived the next forenoon, and immediately gave battle to the enemy. The Second was detailed, together with the Twenty-second Massachusetts regiment, to annoy the enemy's right, who only replied with one piece of artillery. Meanwhile they cut the telegraph wire running to Richmond, and also for some distance destroyed the railroad running in the same direction, about one mile from Hanover Court House, where the remainder of the division had been ordered. Moving on after the main body, the Second had not proceeded more than a mile before they were attacked by six rebel regiments, who were posted in their rear, under cover of the woods protected by a close fence. The Second had only a portion each of the Twenty-fifth and Forty-fourth New York regiments and a section of Martin's Third Massachusetts battery, to assist them in resisting the attack. For one hour and a half they held their ground, saving the section of the battery which the gunners were obliged to desert, and which decided the victory won on that day. In this encounter the Second expended sixty rounds of ammunition, and had appealed to be allowed to charge, when they fortunately received reinforcements, Gen. Porter sending all of his command which had arrived at Hanover Court House to their relief. For their noble conduct on this occasion, Col. Roberts, who fought the battle in command of the brigade and who was at that time the oldest Colonel in the field from Maine, received personally for his command, the thanks of Gens. McClellan, Porter, Morell and Martindale. After remaining forty-eight hours awaiting the arrival of McDowell's forces, which failed to appear, the Second was obliged to retrace their steps, making inside of fifty hours a march of over thirty miles, and entirely putting to flight a superior force of the enemy. During

this brilliant engagement their loss in killed was slight, though the number of wounded was large.

During the month which followed, the Second was variously occupied in doing picket duty, and in building roads and bridges. The last picket duty that was performed on the right bank of the Chickahominy was by them, they leaving in season to participate in the battle of Gaines' Mill.

At the battle of Gaines' Mill, or Chickahominy, June twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, the Second was in Morell's division, Porter's corps, which was stationed on the opposite side of the Chickahominy from Richmond. Soon after the close of the fight of the day before, an order came from Gen. McClellan to Gen. Porter to withdraw his corps to a position two miles this side of Gaines' Mill. During the latter part of the march the disturbance from the rebel cannon and muskets grew less, although they kept within respectable distance till our men passed into the woods skirting the cornfields and fallow land extending back from the ravine through which flows the creek and pond which furnish water power to Dr. Gaines' Mill. It was about ten o'clock in the morning when the place designated for halting was reached, the force having marched or rather retreated at the rate of one mile an hour for six hours. The order to Gen. Porter was to draw up his men in line of battle in this field, plant his batteries in the most eligible positions and not yield the ground on any condition. The enemy gathered in strong force in the woods, and were determined to break our lines. Our men, most of whom had been under arms two days, fired volley after volley into them. The statements of the prisoners and the freshness and vigor of their fighting, showed that they had been reinforced and greatly outnumbered us, so the only safe course left to Gen. Porter was to ask for reinforcements himself, which were sent and gave new impetus to the contest. Most of Martindale's brigade was rallied by Col. Roberts of the Second within thirty rods of the enemy, but not being supported, continued to fall back with the troops. In this engagement the Second fought splendidly, as in fact did all the troops engaged. The sun went down in brilliancy and splendor and his last rays looked upon the dreadful carnage still going on. It was nearly seven o'clock before the enemy succeeded in driving us back, the firing ceased and the battle

for the day was over. There was a general retreat during the night, and all our men and guns were safely withdrawn to the opposite side of the river.

In this battle Lieut. Col. Varney, Adjutant Lewis P. Mudgett, Hospital Steward Daniel W. Edgerly and Capt. Levi Emerson of Company E, were taken prisoners. Col. Roberts was in the thickest of the fight and escaped unharmed. Corp. Wesley A. Brown of Company B, was also taken prisoner while endeavoring to save his brother, Lieut. George I. Brown, whose life he saved. The regiment here captured the flags of the Fifth Alabama, totally routing that command. This was the beginning of the grand retreat towards Harrison's Landing. During the seven days' retreat the Second was repeatedly under fire. They saw and heard the battles of Fair Oaks and Seven Pines, but were two or three miles off.

At the battle of Malvern Hill, called also Turkey Bend, July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, the Fifth corps occupied the centre and supported our batteries there, and were in a very conspicuous position. The engagement here was altogether an artillery fight. In an open field a mile long and three quarters of a mile wide, with woods before and behind them, they were obliged to lie upon the ground from noon till sunset, and for five hours flat upon their faces, without firing a gun. This was the fiercest and most sanguinary conflict of all the famous "seven days' fights" before Richmond. The firing commenced at eight o'clock in the morning and was continued until ten at night. The Union army was entrenched in the thick woods on one side of the level open field, which was planted in corn that was not more than four or five inches high. Our batteries were placed in front of a house on an eminence commanding the entire plain. About five o'clock in the afternoon the rebel General Magruder ordered his men to charge across the field and drive us from our position, and they came on at a full run. A murderous fire opened upon them from our breastworks and they fell by hundreds, but the line closed up and they pushed on till they had advanced two thirds of the distance across the field when our fire was so withering that they wavered and fell back to the cover of the woods. The effort to carry the position was twice again renewed but with the same result as at the first attempt. The enemy was beaten badly and repulsed at

every point. No attempt was made to charge upon our batteries after dark, but the artillery fighting on both sides was kept up till ten o'clock. The Second, although losing but few men in this battle, successfully held a dangerous and conspicuous position during the day.

The Mansion House at Malvern Hill, which was used as a hospital by the Union troops, stands on a hill some two hundred rods from the James river and fifteen miles from Richmond. It is a quaint edifice of the last century, built of red brick, with a lawn on which is a fine grove of ancient elms, and commands a beautiful view of the meanderings of the river for miles, as well as glimpses of waterbrooks, field and forest. It was standing in Tarleton's time and is said to have been marked on the map which accompanied the early English edition of his campaigns.

On reaching Harrison's Landing after the battle of Malvern Hill, Gen. Martindale was relieved of his command by court martial and was made military governor of Washington.

At Harrison's Landing they remained several weeks when finally, on its evacuation, they were ordered to join Gen. Pope, and Col. Roberts temporarily assumed command of the First brigade, First division, Fifth army corps which included the Second. Marching across the Chickahominy near its mouth, or where it flows into the James river, they crossed to Williamsburg, thence down the Peninsula to Yorktown and Fortress Monroe, thence to Newport News, from whence they embarked for Acquia Creek where they disembarked and marched to Falmouth.

Major General Fitz John Porter issued a congratulatory order to his troops on the fifth of July eighteen hundred and sixty-two, on the perils through which they had so honorably passed and the success they had, by their valor, added to the glory of our arms; specifying the names of the battles which they were entitled to have inscribed on their colors and informed them that he had received assurances from the government at Washington that their efforts and successes had received its attention and earned both approval and reward and that this reward would be duly apportioned and bestowed as soon as time would allow.

On the eighth of July eighteen hundred and sixty-two, Capt.

Tilden of Company B, was promoted to the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the Sixteenth Maine, then forming, and Lieut. Mudgett was promoted to the Captaincy of the Company. On the fourteenth of the same month Major Chaplin was discharged to enable him to accept the Colonelcy of the Eighteenth Maine which was then being raised. Capt. Sargent of Company G was promoted to fill the vacancy and Lieut. Getchell succeeded him as Captain.

On the twentieth of July eighteen hundred and sixty-two, Col. Roberts sent two of the regimental flags of the Second to the Mayor of Bangor, by the hand of Capt. Albion P. Wilson of Company F, for safe keeping until the return of the regiment. They had become too much soiled, worn and rent for further service. July twenty-eighth the effective strength of the Second had become reduced to two hundred and fifty-one rifles for duty but these were in fine spirits and condition.

Lieutenants John K. Skinner of Company C, who was taken prisoner at Bull Run, and Sumner R. Kittredge of Company D, who was captured at Hall's Hill, while on picket, both of whom had been prisoners for more than a year, first at Richmond and afterwards at Salisbury, North Carolina, together with one hundred and sixty other Union prisoners arrived at Fortress Monroe, August eighteenth, having been liberated and left Salisbury on the eleventh.

At the battle of Groveton or Manassas, better known as the second Bull Run, August thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, the action was commenced by the rebels opening their batteries upon our left between one and two o'clock in the afternoon. Their guns were advantageously and strongly posted upon a ridge while ours had to fire from the open plain. The First brigade First division of the Fifth corps, commanded by Col. Roberts, went into the battle at four o'clock and fought with great bravery and efficiency. The Colonel here had his horse shot under him but he escaped unhurt. Lieut. Cowan of Company K, was killed by a piece of shell which struck him in the side; Major Sargent was wounded in the arm and Capt. Foss of Company K in the foot. During the fight, the enemy's Sharpshooters concealed in the woods, were a great annoyance to our forces. Our men charged on them and drove them from the woods. Our whole forces fought bravely during this engage-

ment, but the enemy's position was too strong, and for lack of necessary support our forces were obliged to retire and the enemy remained on the field over night. The Second retired in good order in regular line of battle, led by Major Sargent, who, although seriously wounded, refused to yield the command. The regiment came out of the battle with but one hundred and thirty-seven men able to carry rifles.

The following night, under orders from Gen. Morell, the Second marched to Centreville where Col. Roberts resumed command of the regiment, and they were rejoined by Lieut. Col. Varney, on the march back to Washington, the third of September.

They moved from Centreville to Chain Bridge, then to Hall's Hill and Alexandria, and afterwards encamped on Arlington Heights where they remained only three days when they received orders to march hastily to Maryland, leaving their extra clothing, blankets and knapsacks behind. The weather was very hot, and as the men had not rested since the Pope campaign, the hard march was too much for them and many broke down on the way. They were five days in marching from Arlington Heights to Antietam, not arriving in time to participate in the battle of South Mountain.

At the battle of Antietam, September seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, the Second was under fire, but in the reserve, Gen. Porter's corps occupying a position on the east side of Antietam Creek, upon the main turnpike leading to Sharpsburgh, and directly opposite the centre of the enemy's line. This corps filled the interval between the right wing and Gen. Burnside's command, and guarded the main approach from the enemy's position to our supply trains. It was necessary to watch this part of our line with the utmost vigilance lest the enemy should take advantage of the first symptom of weakness here, to make a vigorous assault for the purpose of piercing our centre and turning our rear, as well as to capture or destroy our supplies. Once having penetrated this line, a passage to our rear by the enemy could have met but feeble resistance as there were no reserves to reinforce or close up the gap.

After the battle they were on picket duty at Stone Bridge, and their skirmishers were among the first to enter Sharpsburgh after the enemy had left, and were in possession of the town

before the Union cavalry arrived. Saturday morning, September twenty-first, the Second forded the Potomac at Shepherds-town, to reconnoitre the enemy's position, and were attacked by the enemy in large force and were obliged to retire, but got back across the river in safety. Privates Veazie and McLaughlin of company G, were slightly wounded, but were carried back and soon recovered. None were killed or missing during the movement. The regiment at this time numbered two hundred and five rifles, and had hardly pitched their tents since leaving Arlington Heights.

The regiment, attached to Porter's corps, remained encamped about six weeks at Sharpsburgh. On the twenty-second of October they constructed a bridge across the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, capable of supporting artillery, preparatory to crossing the Potomac. They left Sharpsburgh on the first of November for Falmouth, marching by way of Harper's Ferry, where, crossing the Potomac into Virginia, they proceeded to Falmouth by easy marches, though part of the time short of rations, and arrived there on the fourteenth.

The regiment was engaged in the battle of Fredericksburgh on the thirteenth of December, and behaved with its usual gallantry. Crossing the pontoon bridges on Saturday about noon, they marched through the city under a very heavy fire of artillery. Outside the town they formed in line of battle and were ordered to charge the rebel position which was very strong behind a stone wall and earthworks. Moving up over and down a hill, they came to a hollow where they were ordered to lie down and allow the enemy's fire to pass over them. In addition to the severe engagement with the enemy the regiment had to lie before the rebel breastworks twenty-six hours, exposed to the fire of their sharpshooters, being able to withdraw only under cover of the darkness at ten o'clock Monday night. It suffered heavily among the commissioned officers, ten being wounded, though but one of them—Lieut. Arthur C. Whitcomb of company F—fatally. Lieut. Col. Varney, commanding the regiment, was wounded slightly on the top of his head by a piece of shell, but was on duty the next day. The loss in this battle was about seventy out of the two hundred and fifty that went in.

Col. Roberts tendered his resignation in the autumn of

eighteen hundred and sixty-two, at a time when a commission as Brigadier General was being placed at his disposal; but on account of health impaired by unremitting and faithful service with his regiment, he felt that in justice to himself and family he ought to retire. He had never left his command after his departure from home for the seat of war. So reluctant was the government to part with his services that his resignation was not accepted till after he had renewed the expression of his unalterable purpose to decline further service, not only as Colonel but the proffered position as Brigadier General, and it was not till the tenth of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, that he received an honorable discharge, and then only by personal application to his brigade commander, as his resignation had been endorsed by Gens. Hooker and Butterfield, "Col. Roberts is a valuable officer and his services are indispensable."

On Sunday December twelfth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, a beautiful flag was presented to the Second from the city of Bangor, by Col. J. W. Hathaway, agent for Maine soldiers at Washington. At twelve o'clock, meridian, Major Sargent gave notice that all was ready, and proceeded to the parade ground, where the regiment was formed in a hollow square, which Col. Hathaway entered and presented to the regiment, through Lieut. Col. Varney, an elegant regimental color, on which were beautifully embroidered in white silk, on the stripes of the flag, the names of the battles which the commanding General had ordered to be inscribed on their colors.

On the thirtieth of March following, Col. Hathaway presented to the Mayor of Bangor the splendid though war-worn and battle-stained California flag, which was deposited in the archives of the city where it still remains.

On the fifth of February, Lieut. Col. Varney was promoted to the Colonelcy of the regiment, and Maj. Sargent was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel, leaving the Majorate vacant on account of the reduced condition of the regiment.

On the twenty-second of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, an order was issued from the Adjutant General's office, Washington, directing that the names of battles in which regiments and batteries had borne a meritorious part, should be inscribed on their colors or guidons. In accordance with this

order the names of "Yorktown," "Hanover Court House," "Chickahominy" and "Malvern" were afterwards inscribed on the colors of the Second.

From this time till May, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, the Second was in camp at Falmouth and doing picket duty. Early in January it made a reconnoissance twenty-five miles up the Rappahannock, fording the river twice, and was gone two days. It had a very hard march and captured a few prisoners.

When Gen. Fitz John Porter was ordered to Washington, the Fifth corps was placed under Gen. Butterfield and afterwards under Gen. Meade. While stationed near Falmouth, on the twenty-second of April, the regiment was formed in a square, and a document from the War Department stating that its term of service would expire on the twenty-eighth proximo and that it would be discharged, was read to the men. The Second was attached to the Fifth corps then under Maj. Gen. Meade, and had participated in every action in which that organization had been engaged, and had lost heavily in battle.

At the battle of Chancellorsville on the second, third and fourth of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, the regiment was under fire the whole time, but the Fifth corps was not very much engaged there. The whole corps lost about six hundred men. On Sunday morning, May third, Gen. Meade called for a regiment which could be depended on to hold a very exposed position about the centre of the line. Gen. Griffin commanding the division, pushed up the Second, which remained there from Sunday morning until Tuesday, exposed to the fire of the enemy's sharpshooters and batteries.

The regiment left camp early in the morning of Wednesday, May twentieth, and was escorted to the depot at Stoneman's Switch by the Eighteenth Massachusetts, Col. Hayes, who specially requested this privilege, and reaching Washington the same afternoon, embarked immediately on board the steamer *Expounder*, and on Sunday following reached Newport, Rhode Island, safely. Taking in coal at this place they left the same day for home. They experienced some uncomfortable weather on the voyage, but reached Bucksport about four o'clock on Tuesday morning, May twenty-sixth, where they were met by a delegation from the committee of arrangements and Col. Roberts, their old commander, who had in charge the old flags

of the regiment, which torn and tattered, had been replaced by others. One of these was the one presented by the ladies of Bangor the morning the regiment left the city, another that presented by citizens of Maine in New York, and the third that presented by the ladies of San Francisco.

About ten o'clock the booming of cannon announced their arrival and people rushed in crowds to the steamboat wharf. The regiment disembarked, and escorted by militia and engine companies, with bands of music, marched to Broadway where an immense throng had assembled, filling the entire square. In the procession was the Adjutant General of the State with other dignitaries, and a company of discharged soldiers of the regiment under command of Captains Bartlett, Emerson and Wilson. All along the line the buildings were decorated, flags flying, and the shipping had put on its best suit. After speeches of welcome the men were marched to Norombega Hall, where a bounteous collation had been provided. After this had been disposed of, speeches were made by Adjutant General Hodsdon, Ex-Governor Washburn, Vice President Hamlin, Lewis Barker, Esq., Hon. F. A. Pike, Professor Harris and Col. Roberts, and original hymns were sung. The hall was splendidly decorated with flags and bunting and the names of the battles in which the regiment had participated. After the exercises were concluded the boys were dismissed to enjoy themselves as they were disposed. On the fourth and ninth of June the regiment was mustered out of service by Capt. Thomas C. J. Baily of the Seventeenth United States infantry. There were twelve hundred and twenty-eight men in all, mustered into the regiment during its term of service, of whom two hundred and seventy-five returned home and were mustered out, and one hundred and twenty who were mustered in for three years, were, when the term of the regiment expired, transferred to the Twentieth Maine.

The Second, during its two years' term, saw an amount of service which would put to the blush many of the veteran troops of the old world. It was engaged in eleven bloody and hard-fought battles besides numerous skirmishes in which it invariably distinguished itself, and it never received a word of censure in any particular from the higher officers who from time to time were appointed over it. This was due in a great degree to the

superiority of its officers. During all its trials, tedious marches and desperate battles, it never fainted, never faltered, never murmured, but scrupulously performed its duty, steadily and steadfastly upheld the old flag, and was ready to sacrifice life, if need be, to sustain the institutions of our government. It has a record second to no regiment which has ever been in the service, and the officers and men who were members of it, as well as the whole State, look back with satisfaction and pride upon its untarnished fame, while future generations will rise to bless the living and revere the memory of its noble dead.

After Col. Jameson's promotion to Brigadier General, he was assigned to the command of the First brigade of the Third (Hamilton's, afterwards Kearney's,) division of the Third (Heintzelman's) corps. This brigade was composed of the Eighty-Seventh New York, the Fifty-Seventh, Sixty-Third and One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania regiments. With these he fought at Yorktown, Williamsburgh, Fair Oaks and in other battles. He was always brave even to rashness, and willing to lead where any dared to follow. Having a lively interest in the comfort of his men and always sharing their lot, he won their love and admiration, and they, glorying in their leader, followed him with a discipline of the heart.

He was the first to enter the enemy's works at Yorktown after their evacuation; and at Fair Oaks, riding out into the open field to rally his men, he was met by a volley from the enemy and his horse fell pierced with three bullets. In falling, the General's leg was caught under the animal, when some men of the Sixty-Third Pennsylvania came up and lifted the horse off and helped their leader away.

By hard and protracted labor and exposure, he fell sick of camp fever, and in September, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, he was obliged to return home to recruit his health. He died on the sixth of November following.

Gen. Kearney who had a strong personal attachment for him, in a letter to Gov Washburn in May, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, said that Gen. Jameson had "amply filled the full meed of anticipated distinction," and that on the fifth of that month, "forming the rear of the column on the march from camp, used vigor in bringing up his men under every difficulty and was with me under severe fire, when he arrived and gave

guaranty of a resolution that promised success in case, daylight remaining to us, he had been launched to the attack of Fort Magruder and those works which the enemy evacuated to us during the night and which he was the first to enter at daylight."

A leading journal closes a notice of our General in these words:—

"Intrepid, enterprising, but withal judicious and full of resources, Gen. Jameson had before him the prospect of a most brilliant military career. He was one of the fighting Generals.

"As he, with others of the salvoed chiefs of fearless men who lately have left us—when we could have better spared others of another mould than theirs—as he, and Kearney and Stevens shall reach the shores of that dark river, made mournful by Cerberus' ceaseless howl, the waiting hosts of the bravest dead of all the past will recognize their beaming blades, nor will they seek to dispute them place amid their front and foremost ranks."

IV

THIRD REGIMENT INFANTRY.

While the State was alive with patriotic enthusiasm, among her stalwart sons who rallied to the defence of their country, this regiment responded with promptness and alacrity. There was not a member but who believed, in the language of the illustrious Jefferson, "in the preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and safely abroad."

The regiment went into camp at Augusta on the State Grounds fronting the capital. While encamped here it underwent constant drill under the direction of Sergeant E. Burt of the United States army, a capable and experienced officer, assisted by Mr. Frank Pierce, a native of Augusta, and a graduate of the Vermont military school. It was organized for active service May twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and mustered into the United States service June fourth, by Capt. Thomas Hight of the Second United States dragoons, as follows, the men being armed with the Springfield smooth-bore musket:—

FIELD AND STAFF.

Oliver Otis Howard, Leeds, Colonel; Isaac N. Tucker, Gardiner, Lieutenant Colonel; Henry G. Staples, Augusta, Major; Andrew J. Church, Augusta, Chaplain; Gideon S. Palmer, Gardiner, Surgeon; George E. Brickett, China, Assistant Surgeon; Edwin Burt, Augusta, Adjutant; James H. Plaisted, Waterville, Sergeant Major; Joseph S. Smith, Bath, Quartermaster Sergeant; Lorenzo D. Grafton, Augusta, Commissary Sergeant; Frank H. Getchell, Waterville, Hospital Steward; Charles H. Howard, Leeds, Drum Major; Moses M. Wadsworth, Gardiner, Fife Major.

COMPANY OFFICERS.

Company A, (Bath City Greys,)—William O. Rogers, Captain; Reuben Sawyer, First Lieutenant; John S. Wiggin, Second Lieutenant; all of Bath.

Company B, Edwin A. Bachelder, Captain; Albert B. Hall, First Lieutenant; Edwin Burt, Second Lieutenant; all of Augusta.

Company C, William E. Jarvis, Captain; James M. Colson, First Lieutenant; George S. Andrews, Second Lieutenant; all of Gardiner.

Company D, Charles A. L. Sampson, Captain; William H. Watson, First Lieutenant; Warren R. Mattson, Second Lieutenant; all of Bath.

Company E, James M. Nash, Captain; John W. Sanborn, First Lieutenant; Gorham S. Johnson, Second Lieutenant; all of Hallowell.

Company F, Elbridge G. Savage, Solon, Captain; Royal B. Stearns, Skowhegan, First Lieutenant; Henry A. Boyce, Skowhegan, Second Lieutenant.

Company G, Frank S. Hesseltine, Waterville, Captain; Nathaniel Hanscom, Benton, First Lieutenant; William A. Hatch, Waterville, Second Lieutenant.

Company H, William S. Heath, Captain; Francis E. Heath, First Lieutenant; John R. Day, Second Lieutenant; all of Waterville.

Company I, Moses B. Lakeman, Captain; A. R. Quimby, First Lieutenant; H. M. Rines, Second Lieutenant; all of Augusta.

Company K, Newell Strout, Durham, Captain; Binsley S. Kelley, Winthrop, First Lieutenant; William Elder, Winthrop, Second Lieutenant.

The only company of the regiment which existed under former militia laws, was the Bath City Greys, a corps that had no superior in discipline and the soldierly bearing of its members. The regiment was composed largely of hardy specimens of Kennebec lumbermen. The average individual weight of one company was one hundred and seventy pounds. The regiment was exceedingly fortunate in the appointment of Col. Howard as its commander. This estimable and accomplished gentleman was educated at the Military Academy at West Point, where he was graduated with the highest honors. After graduation he was appointed Lieutenant in the Ordnance Department. After serving in Texas and Florida he was transferred to the arsenal in Augusta, Georgia, and from thence to Augusta, the

capital of this State. After this he was appointed Professor of Mathematics at West Point, which post he filled for four years, when he was furloughed to enable him to take the command of this regiment. Lieutenant Burt of Company B, was promoted to Adjutant before the regiment left the State and his place in the Company was filled by Edward C. Pierce of Augusta.

In the early gray of the morning of June fifth, the day after the regiment had been mustered into the United States service, they broke camp to leave for the seat of war. On taking their departure they received the farewell of the State in an inspiring address from Gov Washburn to which Col. Howard responded in a felicitious manner. The regiment was accompanied by Mrs. Sampson, wife of the Captain of Company D, who had the unexampled benevolence to devote herself to the welfare of the sick without any assurance of recompense. On their passage through New York an elegant regimental flag was presented them by Stewart L. Woodford, Esq., U. S. District Attorney, in behalf of the sons of Maine, and received with appropriate acknowledgments by Col. Howard. Ten rounds of ball cartridges were given each man previous to passing through Baltimore. No occasion occurred, however, requiring their use, and the regiment arrived without adventure in Washington during the evening of the seventh, when they were ordered to the camp of instruction on Meridian Hill. Here they remained until July sixth, when they crossed the Potomac, and encamped near Fort Ellsworth in Virginia, occupying the most advanced position and the post of honor in Gen. McDowell's column.

The war at this period had begun in earnest. The first advance upon Richmond, which the rebels had selected as their seat of government, had been commenced by the commander of the Union forces. The Third was moved to Clermont, three miles from their previous camp, where they were brigaded under Col. Howard, and placed in the Third division under Acting Major Gen. Heintzelman. Major Staples assumed command of the regiment, Lieut. Col. Tucker being on detached duty.

The day after the regiment was moved, their picket line was advanced to Springfield Station. Three days after they joined in the march on Bull Run, arriving at Centreville on the seventeenth, and at Bull Run on the twenty-first, where took place the first desperate battle of the war, the enemy being under Gen.

Beauregard. Heintzelman's division took the old Braddock road which went into Centreville from the south east, about a mile and a half from the village, and then moved to the Warrenton Turnpike, the Third regiment being in the rear of the column. The long and tedious march which the regiment had undergone made the men so fatigued that they were halted under cover of the woods, about half a mile from a battery of the enemy, to recuperate. After remaining in this position some fifteen minutes they were ordered into line of battle, and proceeded to engage the enemy. Marching to the top of a hill one quarter of a mile from their resting place, a battery of the enemy opened upon them with terrible effect. Firm in their position stood the men of the Third, firing their volleys with good execution, when they retired to the foot of the hill, reformed and returned to the encounter. Finding that they were insufficient in number to cope with the enemy and there being none of our troops in sight and no artillery to assist them, they again fell back in good order, after a short but desperate struggle, under a raking fire from the enemy's batteries. On reaching the woods they became scattered, but soon rallied and retreated with the rest of the army, to Centreville. In this disastrous battle the Third sustained itself with credit, until the panic which seized the troops, when it was found impossible to rally them. The fire of our musketry seemed so utterly useless and the ranks were so thin that no better course could be taken than to retreat, as all our forces were doing. Col. Howard had his horse shot, while shells exploded all about him. When our troops were flying in all directions, he distinctly said that he would not run away but would be taken first. He therefore walked his horse with the few that still adhered to him, and a little further on he rallied all that could be found of the Third brigade. The enemy now began to press upon the rear, and the order came to retreat to Centreville. Major Staples, commanding the regiment, and Lieut. Burt, Acting brigade Quartermaster, who tendered his valuable services to the former, conducted themselves with heroic gallantry while leading on our men. Capt. Hesseltine, before leaving camp with his company, offered a brief prayer, saying to his men, "Trust in God—stand by the flag, and you will know no fear." They did stand by it, one and all, and the Captain cared not for his own comfort, but ministered to the

wants of his command, and conducted in safety a part of the wounded to the camp. Captains Sawyer, Heath and Lakeman, and Lieutenants Hatch, Wiggin, Colson, Hall, Johnson, Watson, Savagcand Harvey, evineed true courage, keeping their positions during the engagement, until ordered to retire, and administering to the wants of the suffering.

Company H probably suffered more severely than any other company in the regiment. The long march which was made in the heat of the day, at quick and double quick time, to reach the scene of conflict was almost too much for men, who were under arms from half past one in the morning. Many dropped by the wayside by reason of fatigue; and when breathless and exhausted they arrived on the field of battle, out of the sixty-six men who marched out of camp at Centreville before daylight, only some thirty-two or three were there. After the colors of the regiment had left, the company was formed on the left of the Second Vermont, by order of Col. Howard, together with other fragments of the regiment, and marched up the hill and faced the terrible fire, when every man felt that he was going to his death. The loss of the regiment was eight killed, twenty-nine wounded and twelve taken prisoners. The entire baggage of the regiment together with the knapsacks of the men fell into the hands of the enemy.

After our retreat from Centreville the Third was the first to move back. They retired to their old encampment on the right of Fort Ellsworth and four miles from Clermont, on the estate of Commodore Forrest who was in the Southern service. The officers were somewhat reluctant at first to come back. But Col. Howard deemed it much better for the health of the men and good discipline of the regiment, that they be removed from their narrow and filthy quarters, and be brought out of the precincts of a city where there was no suitable place for drill, and where the men must be either closely confined in buildings or allowed to wander about a city to acquire habits of idleness or those more vicious. Soon after their arrival Greene's battery was put under command of Col. Howard, also a company of United States cavalry. The regiment was placed in a new brigade under Gen. John Sedgwick. Clermont House was used as a hospital for the regiment. There was a good deal of sickness, but there was perfect satisfaction in regard to the

medical department. Dr. Palmer who was acting and finally made surgeon for the brigade was succeeded by Dr. Brickett as surgeon of the regiment. The first one who died in the hospital was private Blaisdell of Gardiner, of Capt. Lakeman's company.

Gov. Washburn paid the regiment a visit while here. He called to see what was needed to make the Maine troops more efficient and more comfortable, with the purpose of doing all in his power to meet their wants. Rev. H. C. Leonard, the new Chaplain of the regiment, went on with him, Chaplain Church having resigned. The situation of their encampment was shortly afterward changed to Flag Hill, where the health of the regiment was much improved. Mrs. Sampson was proving herself of great value as a hospital nurse. Her attentions to the sick were untiring, and she had won the esteem of the whole regiment.

The operations of the stove-pipe artillery as it was called, originated here. The boys went into a meeting house, got a piece of stove-pipe, mounted it on a pair of wagon wheels that they obtained, and run it up a hill in sight of the enemy, whereupon the rebels commenced firing at it with their cannon; our boys abandoned their "gun," after the first shot, but had the satisfaction of seeing the enemy waste twelve shot on it.

On September fifth, the two flanking and two color companies were furnished with rifles. Several changes of command at this period also took place, among which Major Staples succeeded to the Colonelcy, Col. Howard having been promoted to Brigadier General. Capt. E. Burt of Company K, was elected Major. Dr. Brickett who had accepted the appointment of surgeon of the Fifth Maine, was succeeded by Dr. Thaddeus Hildreth of Gardiner. While these changes were making, Col. Staples who was absent on recruiting service in Maine, returned, and the following order was issued:

HEADQUARTERS, THIRD REGT. MAINE VOLS. }
Camp Fessenden, Sept. 17th, 1861. }

ORDER.

Col. Staples having arrived and reported for duty, the command of the regiment is turned over to him. Gen. Howard takes this occasion to say that he leaves his old regiment with many feelings of regret. Without one exception he can heartily commend every officer of the regiment, for a steady co-operation

in duty, and a frank gentlemanly demeanor towards him on all occasions. He earnestly hopes that the uniform good conduct of the officers and men, which is laying the foundation of a durable reputation for them here and at home, may continue. He cherishes the firm conviction that the enemy will ultimately be conquered, and that this regiment will have its quota of the honors and the blessings that will accrue to our beloved country. May Heaven bless and guide your new Colonel in the performance of his duties, and enable him to add yet more to his well-earned laurels. To him your old Colonel entrusts you, and asks on your part the same promptness, diligence and regard towards him which have been shown in the past. Gen. Howard owes much of worldly notice and position to this regiment, and he trusts he will never tarnish the reputation given him by any neglect or miscarriage on his part.

It is his duty and yours to face the enemy. By the help of God the enemy must be conquered. Forget not, then, daily to ask confidently for that help from on high.

O. O. HOWARD,

Brigadier General Volunteers.

The regiment parted with Gen. Howard with feelings of the profoundest regret. He carried with him the love of the whole regiment, which ever afterwards felt inspired by the noble example of moral heroism which he left behind.

Until the twenty-seventh of September the regiment remained encamped near Clermont employed in doing picket duty, working on fortifications and drilling, and on one occasion, August twenty-seventh and eighth, a portion engaging in a skirmish with the enemy at Bailey's Cross Roads, with no loss, when their brigade was moved to a position on the estate of George Fowle, Esq., formerly a resident of Massachusetts, and a staunch Union man, and posted to Gen. Heintzelman's division. This estate was known as the "Burgundy farm," and was on the old Fairfax road. The whole regiment was now supplied with rifles. Lieut. Col. Tucker having resigned and been appointed brigade quartermaster, Capt. Sampson of Company D was appointed to fill the vacancy, a position which he resigned July seventh of the following year.

Month after month now passed during which time the Army of the Potomac, as it was called, underwent reorganization

under Gen. McClellan who had succeeded McDowell in its command shortly after the battle of Bull Run. It had to be disciplined, armed and instructed. Occasionally the monotony of camp life was relieved by a reconnoissance or slight brush with the enemy, but there was no prospect of a serious conflict between the contending forces until the following spring, when the long period of inactivity was to be broken by the renewal of hostilities. The patient labors of many months had produced their fruit, and the Army of the Potomac was now a real army, admirable in discipline and instruction as then announced by its commander, and excellently equipped and armed.

The spring campaign opened with cheering signs. Our lines were advanced, and there was a promise of "thundering all around" once more. The splendid victory achieved in Tennessee at the battle of Pittsburg Landing gave an assurance of success. The advance on Yorktown, the opening of the ill-starred Peninsula campaign, had commenced. In the siege of this stronghold of the enemy, the Third regiment, which had arrived on the afternoon of April fifth from Hampton, and encamped within range of his guns, sustained no minor part, being one of the few who never permitted themselves to be surprised. Night and day they labored on the formidable works which were being erected, oftentimes under a deadly fire of grape and cannister.

The evacuation of Yorktown found the Third among the first in pursuit of the enemy; hence the severe loss of their brigade at the battle of Williamsburg which followed, before arriving at which place, they were nearly exhausted from the severity of the march, made as it was through mud in some places nearly two feet in depth. Arriving within two miles of the battle field, their brigade filed off, and after halting to relieve the men of their knapsacks, were again on the march. On reaching the field Gen. Heintzelman, who commanded their corps (Third), detached the Third and Fourth Maine from their brigade, and being reinforced by three other regiments marched and formed a line of battle on the plain to the left of the battle-field, in order to prevent the possibility of a flank movement. In the meanwhile the balance of the brigade had advanced and engaged the enemy. At sunset the Third was withdrawn from the plain and marched to relieve those of our forces which had been engaged, when an order came from Gen. Kearney who commanded the

division, for them to "file into the woods and bivouac, as Williamsburg was won." The rain fell in torrents throughout the day. Only two of the regiment were wounded.

At early dawn the following morning—May sixth—the Third in company with the Fourth Maine were ordered to advance in line and carry Fort Magruder by storm, but their passage thither was not disputed, the enemy having evacuated the works the night previous after a severe contest, leaving behind his dead and wounded. The right of the army having been foremost up to this time, and needing rest, the left pursued the enemy. Receiving fresh supplies of rations and ammunition the march was resumed, and on the fifteenth the Third arrived at Cumberland on the Pamunkey river, where they remained but a few days, when they moved to within a few miles of Bottom's Bridge on the Chickahominy river, where, on the twenty-fifth, they crossed and marched to within half a mile of Fair Oaks. During the attack on the enemy at this place on the thirty-first, the Third was ordered to the front by Gen. Birney.

They moved up the railroad by the flank, and occupied several positions on the right and left of the road during the afternoon, resting at night in line of battle upon the first opening on the right of the railroad, above the bridge. The next morning, June first, they were ordered into the field by Col. J. H. Hobart Ward of the Thirty-eighth New York, who was in command of the brigade, where they formed a line of battle under the edge of the woods, their right toward the railroad. The quick step of scouts to the line was the signal that the enemy was approaching. Our position could not have been better for the purpose of "ambush," a sufficient force having been sent to take a flank position on the right, while the Third, and the Thirty-eighth and Fortieth New York regiments were concealed behind a fence. On came the enemy, Longstreet's division. They formed four distinct lines of battle, the last of which was within twenty yards of our levelled muskets. They thought to surprise us, when at the favorable opportunity the order was given our men to fire and charge, and never was an order more promptly or thoroughly obeyed. The three left companies of the Third were opposed to an entire battalion (Eighth Alabama) who were all either killed, wounded, or taken prisoners. The enemy was driven, madly contesting every foot of ground, through a

heavy growth of wood, across a swamp and over a plain, where the Fourth Maine finished the morning's work. The brilliant charge which had been made was the theme of universal praise, and Gen. Kearney said that "the brigade had gallantly won the honors of the day." The loss of the Third in killed and wounded was nearly one third of the regiment, principally in the left wing.

The heroic and manly conduct of Sergeant Major F W Haskell of Waterville, who was afterwards promoted to Adjutant of the Nineteenth Maine for his gallantry during this engagement, led Col. Staples and Lieut. Col. Egan of the Fortieth New York, to call Gov. Washburn's attention to it in terms of commendation. The former, in a letter to His Excellency, stated that "he was in advance of the line during the whole time, constantly cheering on the men. For his gallant and meritorious conduct on this occasion he has won the praise and admiration of the entire regiment. Where all did their duty it is difficult to single out; but so much has been said concerning young Haskell that I have determined to inform Your Excellency of the fact. He richly deserves a commission, and I take pleasure in commending him to your favorable consideration." The latter officer in his communication, said that, while under a galling fire, he observed young Haskell leading the men on the left of the Third, when no other officers were near him whom he could observe. His conduct was so brilliant as to be worthy of an officer of any rank.

After the battle the brigade held its position for three days, when it was withdrawn and encamped on the ground on which the battle had been fought. The duty in the trenches here was very trying, as it was almost continual battle from day to day. The Third remained in the advance line of the army until June twenty-fifth, when they were engaged in the battle of White Oak Swamp, where by having a good position they were enabled to do excellent service with very slight loss.

During the famous seven days' contest that followed, Col. Staples was sick and Maj. Burt had command of the regiment. They left camp early in the morning of the twenty-ninth, from the advance line of fortifications before Richmond, and crossed White Oak Swamp late in the afternoon at Brackett's Ford. The left flank, company B, under Lieut. Cox, was deployed as

skirmishers, and ordered to proceed cautiously to Charles City Road, and there await further orders, unless they met with opposition from the enemy on their way. After advancing nearly two miles they found a superior force of the enemy strongly posted in the woods, with field artillery; and though at first successful in driving the enemy from his position, they were finally compelled to yield the ground to his superior numbers. Having succeeded in checking the advance of the foe, they retired in good order and joined the regiment. It being deemed inexpedient to attempt to proceed by this route to the Charles City road, the regiment re-crossed the swamp, followed its banks about six miles, and again crossing, gained the high land on the river side, and bivouacked for the night. On the morning of the thirtieth, on which day occurred the battle of Glendale or Nelson's farm, they marched and formed a line of battle. Here the enemy appeared in our front, making an attempt to drive in our pickets, and the regiment was ordered to leave their baggage which was lost, and move to the front in double quick time. It then appearing evident that the enemy was marching around our left flank instead of making a direct attack in our front, the regiment was ordered to the left, and deployed as skirmishers, holding a line of over half a mile until the morning of July first. Before daybreak that morning they were drawn in from picket line, formed and marched over the Quaker road to Malvern Hill, near Turkey Bend, on the James river, where they arrived about five o'clock A. M. After a short rest they moved to the front, and formed in line of battle in support of Randolph's Sixth Rhode Island battery. The fire of the rebel artillery was drawn upon us by a few shot fired by this battery. and the regiment was within close range and under a severe fire from the enemy's shell some six or eight hours. Their loss was slight. The conduct of our men while under this galling fire was admirable in the extreme—no one flinching from his place, but all standing up to their work with great resolution and bravery. During the vigorous shelling by the rebels the regiment constructed a barricade of fence rails, and when straw and shovels were procured in the afternoon, they strengthened it into a formidable rifle pit or breastwork, in which they lay during the night. At two o'clock the next morning, the regiment was again formed and moved by the river road to

Dr. Mung's plantation, near Berkley's Station, and bivouacked there until the following morning. At this place the rebels shelled our camp with great vigor, inflicting, however, no injury. During the forenoon the regiment moved with the army in the direction of Harrison's Landing, a severe rain storm prevailing which made it almost impossible for their wounded men to be kept in the ranks. The next morning the enemy's shell gave notice of his close proximity, when the Third proceeded to the front, held their ground and finally encamped.

The behavior of the regiment during the trying scenes which they had passed of arduous toil, of the march, picket guard and the battle field, with scarcely any rest or sleep, was most commendable—every one appearing cheerful and eager in the execution of his duty. During this time Maj. Burt was greatly indebted to Capt. Lakeman, who acted as Lieutenant Colonel, for his valuable and efficient services. Surgeon Hildreth displayed great coolness and presence of mind while under fire, and rendered prompt and timely aid to the sick and wounded. Chaplain Leonard was ever present, and contributed in no small degree in preserving the zeal of the soldier and cheering him on in the execution of his duty by his animating and inspiring remarks during their hardships and danger, and by the encouraging aspect of affairs he always presented when talking with the various members of the command.

From this time until August fifteenth they remained in the front, erecting breastworks, and performing picket duty, when they joined in the retrograde movement towards Yorktown, arriving on the nineteenth and embarking on transports for Alexandria, thence by rail to within four miles of the Rappahannock river, thence to Greenwich, Bristow's Station, Manassas and Centreville, and finally on the twenty-ninth they marched for Bull Run, arriving on the battle field of Groveton or Second Bull Run, at about 9 A. M., and participating in the engagement of that day. The next day they supported Randolph's battery until three o'clock P. M., when they retired to the rear. The regiment shortly returned to the attack with Gen. Kearney at their head, but meeting a rebel brigade, were forced to retire under a murderous fire. A portion also encountered another heavy fire while supporting a section of a battery, and with the rest of our forces fell back to Centreville.

The next day, September first, when took place the battle of Chantilly, they, with the rest of the brigade, went to the assistance of Gen. Stevens' division, which had been repulsed, and succeeded in checking and driving back the enemy, holding their position until the next morning. Their loss was four killed, thirty-eight wounded and eight missing. The following day the regiment marched to Alexandria, when Col. Staples returned from sick leave and resumed his command.

The disasters happening to Gen. Pope hastened at this period the withdrawal of the army of the Potomac to his relief, while Gen. McClellan was placed in command of the defenses of Washington. Proceeding to Poolesville, Maryland, thence to White's Ford on the Upper Potomac, the Third performed duty at the fords from Monocacy river to Conrad's Ferry, at which place Col. Staples was placed in temporary command of their brigade, Lieut. Col. Lakeman commanding the regiment until October eleventh, when they with the Fourth Maine were ordered to the mouth of the Monocacy to intercept the return of the enemy (Stuart's cavalry) into Virginia. Arriving at the mouth of the Monocacy about eleven o'clock P. M., Capt. Morgan with two companies was sent forward to hold the bridge, and form a picket line. Having taken his position the regiment advanced. The following morning at nine o'clock, the enemy with field artillery opened an attack with the seeming intention of crossing the river at this point. Lieut. Col. Lakeman then sent forward companies F and H, under command of Capt. Morgan, as skirmishers, to harass the enemy's guns, which encountered a body of his cavalry, dismounted, acting as skirmishers, whom Capt. Morgan attacked and routed. The firing at this time by our artillery prevented him from following. In the meantime Major Burt, with four companies, was engaged in supporting Purinton's battery, when, learning that the enemy had taken to their horses and were crossing the ford, three miles lower down, Lieut. Col. Lakeman with the balance of the regiment, immediately started for the ford, where on their arrival it was found that the enemy had escaped. Returning to Poolesville in the evening, they marched to White's Ford where they remained doing guard and picket duty until the twenty-eighth, when they forded the Potomac at this point and encamped near the river on the Virginia side. Gen. Ward

having previously taken command of the brigade, Col. Staples resumed command of the regiment, and on the thirty-first they marched towards Leesburg, encamping within two miles west of it, and thence proceeding to Warrenton on the Rappahannock, where they remained doing duty at Waterloo Bridge, until the sixteenth of November when they left for Falmouth, the command of the regiment devolving on Col. Lakeman who had been promoted, Col. Staples having resigned.

The regiment remained at Falmouth until the eleventh of December, when, the thunder of our guns before Fredericksburgh, told them that the battle had commenced, and reminded them of their duty. At early dawn the regiment was in line and on the move. After proceeding about a mile, with the rest of our force they stacked arms, and the men unslung knapsacks, as the passage of the Rappahannock river had not been carried. In this position they remained until nearly dark when the whole division moved about a mile further to the front, and filing right and left, bivouacked for the night. All the forenoon of the following day the men were kept at their arms, ready for any emergency. In the afternoon Col. Lakeman marched nearly six miles in order to cross and reinforce Gen. Franklin, who had been giving battle to the enemy since morning.

On arriving within about a mile of the pontoon bridge, it was found that the troops previously sent by this route had not yet crossed, and the Third was ordered to bivouac. The next day, at daybreak, they were under arms, and at ten o'clock they crossed the Rappahannock, when Gen. Birney, commanding the division, immediately formed his brigades and pushed forward to the left of the ground occupied by Gen. Whipple, and prepared for action. Col. Lakeman marched to the rear, some one hundred and seventy-five yards, where his men deposited their knapsacks and took position in the line amid a shower of shot and shell, when he was ordered to the support of Hall's Second Maine battery, remaining in position nearly six hours under a most trying fire from batteries and sharpshooters. The position was a post of honor and danger. The battery having been ordered to change position, it was discovered that one of its guns had been disabled, which, with the loss of all its horses, led the enemy to boldly come forward and attempt to capture it; but the unerring aim of a well-directed fire from the Third,

sent him flying back to the cover of his entrenchments beyond the woods. The regiment then escorted the battery to the position to which it had been assigned, then immediately returned and formed in line of battle on the ground previously occupied by the battery, covering nearly the whole brigade front. At sunset they were reinforced, and that night formed the advance line, being in close range for the enemy's sharpshooters. At an early hour the next morning they were withdrawn from the front and placed in the second line, where they remained through the day, when at midnight they took up their previous position in the advance. The regiment was from necessity compelled to lie on wet ground, in front of the enemy, for nearly fifty hours, which accounts for the slight loss they sustained, which was three killed, twenty-five wounded and four missing. During the retreat the regiment lost no baggage or public property. On the morning of the fifteenth, they reached the camp they had previously occupied across the Rappahannock at Falmouth.

On the twentieth of January they broke camp and participated in Gen. Burnside's movement on Fredericksburgh, which being abandoned, they returned to their old camp remaining until the fourth of March, when with the division they went to Potomac Creek and, under Capt. Morgan, were employed in building military roads until April twenty-eighth. On this day afternoon the regiment promptly took their position in the brigade and marched toward the Rappahannock where they bivouacked for the night. The next day they advanced their position two miles nearer, in order to be within supporting distance of the troops under Gen. Sedgwick. There they remained until the following day bivouacking for the night. At one o'clock on the thirtieth, their brigade moved towards United States Ford, a distance of fifteen miles above, near which they arrived about midnight and bivouacked until morning. At daybreak on the morning of May first their brigade crossed the Rappahannock at this ford, and from thence proceeded to the plank road leading from Gordonsville to Fredericksburgh, where they took position in line of battle and there remained until the morning of the second, when the regiment moved up the road and took another position nearer the front, awaiting an attack until two o'clock in the afternoon, when their brigade took position in the extreme front of the reserve. Shortly after sunset they were ordered to the

centre and remained there, in line of battle, until nearly midnight, when the brigade was ordered to charge on a force supposed to be in their front. The Third advanced nobly to the charge, and a terrific fight ensued, which lasted nearly an hour. They succeeded in taking the first and second lines of earthworks, and held them until daylight on the following morning, notwithstanding the stubborn resistance of the enemy who were five times their number. They also succeeded in keeping open the communication with the Twelfth army corps which had previously been cut off by the flank movement of the enemy which had driven back the Eleventh corps in disorder. In this fearful encounter the Third never flinched, but pressed on under a most galling fire of infantry and artillery, giving round for round though the odds were against them. The next morning at dawn, the enemy occupying the woods to the right and rear, opened a terrific fire on their brigade which was briskly returned until they left their breastwork and retired to Chancellorsville, where the bloody battle of that day was fought, in which the brigade supported such batteries as ordered, and otherwise participated in the action that took place. The Third which was in the front retired to the second line of defenses after the action was commenced, where they remained until the following morning when they again moved to the front and occupied the first line of defense. Here the enemy's shells came thick and fast and several men were more or less slightly wounded. In this position the enemy made three different attacks upon them, but were handsomely repulsed at each assault. The conduct of the regiment in the front, centre and rear was admirable, for they were assailed at all points. The brigade was highly complimented by Gen. Ward, its commander, for the gallantry of its officers and men. They occupied the front line of earthworks until daybreak of the sixth, when they covered the retreat of our army, being the last to leave the front, recrossing the Rappahannock in the forenoon, and returning to their former camp. The casualties were Lieutenants Cox and Witham killed, Lieut. Emery wounded, Lieutenants Fuller and Nye prisoners, and fifty-six men wounded and prisoners, four of whom afterwards died of wounds.

Remaining in camp until June eleventh, the regiment was relieved from picket duty on the Rappahannock, and during the

afternoon took their position in line, and with their brigade marched to Rappahannock Station, from thence to Bealton Station, Catlett's Station, Manassas, Bull Run, Centreville, Gum Springs, and from thence to Monocacy, Maryland, where they arrived on the night of the twenty-fifth, performing a forced and very tedious march of twenty-seven miles that day, the rain having fallen heavily during the entire afternoon and evening. At Gum Springs, Lieutenants John R. Day and George S. Blake, of Company H, H. M. Anderson of Company I, and S. L. Gilman of Company F, were captured by guerillas while breakfasting at a farm house about one mile from the camp. From Monocacy they marched to Point of Rocks, and from thence through Middletown, Frederick City, Walkersville, Woodborough and Tanytown, where they arrived on the thirtieth. The next night found them at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, in the battle at which place they bore a conspicuous part being the first to attack on the morning of the second, a long distance in advance of the line. The enemy had attacked the extreme right of our line in a spirited manner, while the left and in our front was ominously still. Gen. Sickles, commanding the corps, ordered a reconnoissance of the position, and chose the Third and one hundred sharpshooters to "feel for, and find the enemy at all hazards." At this time the regiment numbered only one hundred and ninety-six rifles, and fourteen officers, but they were all heroes, as their conduct that day proved. The duty assigned to Col. Lakeman with so small a command, was an arduous one; but on looking at his little line of well tried men, he had no fear of the result. At the words "column forward," they advanced with measured steps and defiant bearing, and for half a mile outside our lines pierced the enemy's territory, when a dense woods obstructed their front. Here Col. Lakeman formed a line of battle, the skirmishers covering his front. He then advanced about half a mile through the wood, when the skirmishers became hotly engaged, and drove the enemy's pickets and skirmishers before them. He then advanced his command, and found the enemy concentrating his forces *en masse* on his left, with the evident intention of turning that flank. Col. Lakeman engaged him and for nearly half an hour, held him in check, notwithstanding the odds were thousands, his gallant men refusing to yield an inch of ground, but fearfully

thinning the enemy's ranks with their volleys. The brigade commander complimented him highly on the conduct of his officers and men on this occasion. Said he, "Colonel, I had to send three times to you, before I could get your regiment to retire. I believe you intended to stop there all day; they did nobly, sir, and your officers and men are deserving unbounded praise." In this engagement the Third lost forty-eight men killed and wounded. Had it not been for the masterly manner in which the officers executed Col. Lakeman's commands in that trying position, as well as the random firing of the enemy, the regiment would have been annihilated.

The regiment retired in splendid line, giving volley after volley, long after the bugle had sounded to cease firing; so impetuous were they to engage the enemy that they did not seem to know or acknowledge a superior force. Joining the brigade they were again sent forward to hold a position in the extreme front on the Emmettburgh road, where Col. Lakeman selected a position in the ever memorable Peach Orchard, and throughout the day so harassed the enemy, that his skirmishers could not obtain a footing in our front. Several times the regiment was charged upon, and on every occasion the enemy was repulsed with great slaughter. During the latter part of the day the regiment did splendid execution on the enemy's flank as he advanced *en masse*. The slaughter was terrible. There were no stragglers reported from the regiment, but each little squad of fifteen or twenty men, which composed the fighting strength of the regiment, were a host of themselves. At five o'clock the battle raged in a most terrific manner, and our gallant heroes fell thick and fast all around; but still, those unhurt stood up to their work with a coolness and confidence that was surprising. The enemy having concentrated his heavy masses, pushed them forward with perfectly maniac strength and ferocity; but for nearly two hours our forces held the enemy back with frightful loss, the entire plain in front being strewn thickly with his dead and wounded. Our left flank being found weak, the Third brigade fell back to let our batteries open on the enemy, the Third still holding its position, and not falling back until twilight with the First brigade, when they immediately joined their own brigade, and being weary from hard marching, hard, but glorious fighting, and scarcity of rations, were soon wrapped

in slumber. The enemy had been defeated along the entire line. The regiment in proportion to its strength suffered severely. The color guard were all either killed or wounded. Capt. Keene, of the color company, fell pierced by four bullets. So severe was the engagement from four o'clock until dark, that scarcely a single officer or man escaped without a shot through some portion of his clothing or equipments. Gen. Sickles did the regiment the honor to say, that, "the little Third Maine saved the army to-day!"

On the morning of the third, Col. Lakeman was placed in command of the brigade, and Capt. Wm. C. Morgan, who was subsequently promoted to Major, in command of the regiment. The column moved to the centre to the support of Gen. Hancock, of the Second corps, who was reported to have been heavily pressed by the concentrated columns of the enemy. The regiment occupied the right and front with the Fourth Maine, Twentieth Indiana and Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania, a post of honor. In this position they supported the batteries which shelled the mob of the enemy's troops, now rushing headlong to the cover of their earthworks, after which they moved to the extreme front, relieved the line of skirmishers, and occupied the first line of defenses, supported by, instead of supporting the Second corps, until the morning of the fifth, when, finding the enemy had disappeared, on being relieved, Col. Lakeman marched his brigade to the ground occupied by the division. The repulse of the enemy had been complete. The total casualties in the regiment were one hundred and thirteen killed, wounded and missing. Major Lee and Lieut. Penniman were severely wounded.

On the morning of the seventh, Gen. Meade started the army in pursuit of the retreating forces of the enemy, but no battle occurred until that at Wapping Heights near Manassas, on the twenty-third, where the enemy was engaged and routed. The regiment with the Fourth Maine on this occasion, were deployed as skirmishers, and charging the enemy repulsed him from his front position on the heights, capturing a number of prisoners.

The next morning they were put in motion towards Warrenton and moved to Sulphur Springs where they remained in camp until September sixteenth, when they went to Culpepper, where they remained until the eleventh of October, when during the

retrograde movement of our army, they engaged the enemy at Auburn Mills on the following day, routing him. Proceeding to Fairfax Station they remained there until the nineteenth, when they advanced with the army to Catlett's Station and remained there until the seventh of November, during which time they were employed in repairing the railroads in that vicinity. During the skirmish at Kelley's Ford, November seventh, they met with a slight loss. Crossing the Rapidan on the twenty-sixth at Jacob's Ford, they took part in the engagements at Orange Grove, the next day, and Mine Run on the thirtieth, with but slight loss, having but one killed, eight wounded, and twenty-three missing. Remaining in position until the first of December they recrossed the Rapidan to their camp near Brandy Station and stayed there until the onward movement for Richmond commenced under Lieut. Gen. Grant, May fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, when they moved across the Rapidan at an early hour in the morning, and encamped that night on the old battle ground of Chancellorsville. Their participation in the battle of the Wilderness commenced about sunset of the following day, they taking position in the woods near Brooks' Cross Roads, where they lost severely. Among the number wounded was Capt. Getchell, who afterwards died in consequence of his wounds.

When their division was ordered to relieve those of our troops which were suffering severely, the Fortieth New York under the brave Col. Egan, which lead ahead of the Third, became unmanageable under the firing taking place, and were on the point of breaking, when Col. Egan approached Col. Lakeman, and said, "Col. Lakeman, I cannot get my men to fire a rifle, will you not charge over them!" "Maine Third, forward!" shouted Col. Lakeman, and over the prostrate forms of the Fortieth went the gallant Third, and away went the rebels ahead of them. This example inspired the Fortieth with courage and they went in and fought well. That night a slight change of position was made, and on the following morning the enemy was engaged again at the same point, when by a severe attack on the left of our line, the Third was obliged to fall back to the road to a rifle pit which they took possession of, maintaining their position until afternoon, when the enemy charged upon them, but was handsomely repelled. That night

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they still held their position. During this engagement their loss was very heavy. Lieut. Col. Burt was killed; Capt. Harvey was wounded and died a few days after in consequence of his wounds; Capt. Woreester was also wounded. Lieut. Johnson, who was Acting Adjutant, was taken prisoner.

The following day they held their position in the rifle pit until sunset, when their position was changed several times by varied movements. Early in the morning of the next day they joined in the movement towards Spottsylvania Court House, doing but little fighting. Until the tenth but little fighting was done by the regiment, on which day they were held in reserve until sunset, when their brigade made a charge on the enemy's works and were repulsed. Falling back they were engaged in manoeuvring preparatory to a charge on the morning of the twelfth, which was successfully accomplished. Their division carried the first line of pits and held them during the day against repeated assaults made in the most determined manner, the enemy losing thousands of prisoners, while the ground was almost covered with his dead and wounded. The regiment lost severely in these engagements. Capt. Nye was mortally wounded and Capt. Merrill missing; Acting Adjutant Bursley was killed. Frequent skirmishing occurred until the evening of the nineteenth, when an attack was made on the right, and the capture of our wagon trains threatened. This attack was repelled by our forces, which were relieved by the Third with their division, the regiment having enjoyed during the day the first rest they had had since the fifth. The next morning as soon as it was light, the enemy was pressed by their brigade and several hundred prisoners taken. That night the army pushed on for Milford Station, the Third arriving there about sunset of the twenty-first. The next day the Third were engaged in building a rifle pit. On the morning of the twenty-third they moved toward the South Anna river, arriving during the afternoon at Taylor's Bridge where a strong work of the enemy commanding the bridge was taken by their division, the regiment being assigned one of the hottest places during the fight, losing severely. Col. Lakeman was wounded and Major Morgan killed. On the crossing of the South Anna the next day, a rifle pit was built by their brigade under a galling fire of artillery, in which they remained until the night of the twenty-sixth, when they

recrossed the North Anna, and after making a long detour, reached and crossed the Pamunkey on the twenty-eighth, pushing along until the morning of the thirtieth when the regiment engaged in throwing up an entrenchment under a very annoying fire of sharpshooters, during which Capt. McIntire was wounded, and Lieut. Briggs killed. During the change of position by the army that followed, the Third lost on the picket line, sixteen men, most of whom were taken prisoners. The regiment was not actively engaged in the battle at Coal Harbor on June third, their division serving as a support to Gen. Barlow's division of the Second corps. Their term of service expiring the next day, they left on the fifth for Maine, Gen. Birney on their departure, issuing an order congratulating them on the faithful and efficient services they had rendered during their three years' campaign.

On the eleventh of June they reached Augusta, where they were greeted with a public reception. The Augusta Citizens' Band, most of whom were formerly connected with the band of the regiment, were in waiting and joined in giving expression in inspiring musical strains to the general joy. The veteran heroes, the pages of whose history were written all over with undaunted valor, patient endurance and heroic achievements, were invited to partake of a handsome collation which had been placed in readiness for them by the city authorities. After they were seated at the table, Col. Lakeman, the veteran commander of the regiment, called to order, and Mayor Caldwell, in brief terms, gave them a welcome to the hospitalities of the city, and introduced Gov. Cony, who addressed them in a few well chosen sentences, congratulating them upon their safe return to their homes, and adverting to the glorious history of the regiment, from its departure under its gallant commander, General Howard, through all the vicissitudes and dangers of its three years' service, up to the crowning heroism of its achievements during their last campaign. The remarks of the Governor were warmly cheered by the men. Adjutant General Hodsdon also made a few timely remarks.

Only about one hundred and seventy-five of the original members were left, sixty-four of which number re-enlisted. These with the recruits were transferred to the Seventeenth Maine regiment. Of the original field and staff not one returned with

them. Gen. Howard who went out in command of the regiment, and who was promoted to Brigadier General for his distinguished services, was afterwards made Major General of Volunteers. In the Peninsula campaign he lost his right arm at the battle of Fair Oaks, while in command of the Second brigade of Heintzelman's division. At the battle of Antietam he commanded Burns' brigade until Gen. Sedgwick was wounded, when he took command of his division. At the battle of Fredericksburgh he commanded a division in the Second corps, and at the battle of Chancellorsville he commanded the Eleventh corps. At the battle of Gettysburg, after Gen. Reynolds fell mortally wounded, the command of the field fell on him, when he withdrew to Cemetery Hill, and successfully held the key to Meade's position against the fiercest assaults of the enemy. From the Army of the Potomac, he joined with his corps the Army of the Cumberland in Tennessee, distinguishing himself at Lookout Valley, Chattanooga and Missionary Ridge. When the Eleventh and Twelfth corps were united to the Twentieth he was placed in command of the Fourth corps and participated in Gen. Sherman's memorable Georgia campaign, receiving a slight wound in the foot at Dallas, shortly after the army commenced its movement from Tennessee. On the death of Gen. McPherson, he was assigned to the command of the army and department of Tennessee, a position made vacant by that officer's death.

On the resignation of Col. Staples the command of the Third devolved upon Col. Lakeman who had been promoted from Captain, and whose skill and valor, perseverance and dash had crowned his name with imperishable renown. Twice was he offered promotion to the rank of Brigadier General, but his attachments and hopes were with the brave and hardy men of his cherished Third regiment, from the valley of the Kennebec, the schoolmates of his boyhood and the companions of his early manhood, and he could not leave them; and for this reason he gracefully declined the proffered honors. It was his mission to seek the welfare of his country in a position where he believed he could be most useful, which was at the head of a regiment who confided in him and with whose qualities he was entirely familiar. It was this mutual confidence and trust between Col. Lakeman and the men of his regiment which enabled them to participate with so much honor to themselves in the numerous

battles in which they were engaged, and never for an instant to tarnish by fault or failure the brightness of their fame.

Not one of the original Captains returned with the regiment except the Colonel, who went out in command of Co. I. The original Surgeon of the regiment, who was promoted to Brigade Surgeon soon after the first battle at Bull Run, was afterwards made Medical Director at Annapolis. Of the original First and Second Lieutenants not one came home, having been promoted, resigned or killed in battle.

The record of the regiment when mustered out of service, stood as subjoined. The record includes the original members of the regiment and all who joined as recruits. Officers mustered out of service, seventeen; discharged for promotion, seven; discharged for disability, four; dismissed, two; discharged for incompetency, one; now held as prisoners of war, six; deserted, two; killed and died of wounds, eleven; transferred to Invalid Corps, one; resigned, thirty-three. Enlisted men mustered out of service June twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, one hundred and seventy-six; prisoners of war, eleven; discharged for disability, four hundred and forty-two; deserted, one hundred and one; transferred to Seventeenth regiment, Invalid Corps, Navy, &c., five hundred and twenty-five; killed and died of wounds, one hundred and six; died of disease, one hundred and twelve.

V

FOURTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

While the demon of secession was being let loose in our land, among those who responded to the exigencies of the government, leaving their pursuits of peace and girding on the armor that would make them invincible in the service of their country, were the sons of Maine who composed this regiment.

The Fourth went into camp at Rockland, at which place it was organized for active service, May eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and mustered into the United States service by Capt. Thomas Hight, United States Dragoons, on the fifteenth of June, as follows:

FIELD AND STAFF.

Hiram G. Berry, Rockland, Colonel; Thomas H. Marshall, Belfast, Lieutenant Colonel; Frank S. Nickerson, Searsport, Major; Jabez B. Greenhalgh, Rockland, Adjutant; Benjamin A. Chase, Unity, Chaplain; Isaac C. Abbott, Rockland, Quartermaster; Seth C. Hunkins, Windham, Surgeon; Abial Libbey, Richmond, Assistant Surgeon; S. H. Chapman, Rockland, Sergeant Major; John H. Crowell, Winterport, Quartermaster Sergeant; Isaac Prince, Belfast, Drum Major; Henry E. Burkmar, Belfast, Fife Major.

COMPANY OFFICERS.

Company A, (Belfast Artillery.)—Henry W. Cunningham, Belfast, Captain; George Gunn, Searsmont, First Lieutenant; Richard S. Ayer, Montville, Second Lieutenant.

Company B.—Elijah Walker, Captain; Orrin P. Mitchell, First Lieutenant; Julius B. Litchfield, Second Lieutenant; all of Rockland.

Company C.—Oliver J. Conant, Captain; William Fessenden, First Lieutenant; Charles A. Rollins, Second Lieutenant; all of Rockland.

Company D.—Lorenzo D. Carver, Captain; Thomas B. Glover,

First Lieutenant; Charles L. Strickland, Second Lieutenant; all of Rockland.

Company E.—Stephen C. Whitehouse, Captain; James O. Dow, First Lieutenant; Fred Hussey, Second Lieutenant; all of New Castle.

Company F, (Brooks Light Infantry.)—Andrew D. Bean, Brooks, Captain; James S. Huxford, Brooks, First Lieutenant; Charles H. Burd, Belfast, Second Lieutenant.

Company G.—Edwin M. Smith, Captain; William H. Clark, First Lieutenant; Gustavus Rundlett, Second Lieutenant; all of Wiscasset.

Company H.—George J. Burns, Captain; John C. Cobb, First Lieutenant; Beniah P. Brackley, Second Lieutenant; all of Rockland.

Company I.—Ebcnezer Whitcomb, Captain; John B. Wiswell, First Lieutenant; William E. Burgin, Second Lieutenant; all of Searsport.

Company K, (Belfast City Grays.)—Silas M. Fuller, Captain; Alden D. Chase, First Lieutenant; Horatio H. Carter, Second Lieutenant; all of Belfast.

The Artillery and City Grays (Light Infantry) from Belfast and the Brooks Light Infantry were the only companies of this regiment existing at the date of the requisition of the President for troops. The two former having enjoyed and improved unusual facilities for drill, were in a high state of discipline.

Colonel Berry was one of the first to offer his services to his country. He was the originator and sole commander for several years of one of the best disciplined companies in the State—the Rockland Guards. Such was his reputation as a military gentleman possessed of a high order of executive ability, and as one of the leading and most influential citizens in his section of the State, that the position of Colonel of the Fourth was conceded to him from the earliest stages of its organization.

Licut. Col. Marshall, a gentleman of wealth, refinement and literary culture, was the first commander of the Belfast City Grays, and in organizing that Company as well as perfecting it in drill and discipline gave his time, talents and money freely to the work. At the time the regiment was formed, he was still Captain, but at the choice of regimental officers he was elected Major and afterwards Lieutenant Colonel.

Major Nickerson was also Captain of the Searsport Company before the election of regimental officers. Capt. Cunningham of Company A, had filled not only one of the highest military offices in the State, but also various subordinate places, and invariably with credit to himself.

The regiment left Rockland for Washington on the seventeenth of June, thoroughly furnished with everything necessary for efficient operations in the field. The men were all strong and sturdy specimens of Maine's nobility. They were armed with the Springfield smooth bore musket. Accompanying the regiment were Maj. Gen. Titcomb of the Second division of Maine Militia, with Col. Edward R. Spear and Major Everett W. Stetson of his staff. On the passage of the regiment through New York city they were presented with two flags, one from the daughters of Maine resident in Brooklyn, and the other from the sons of Maine resident in the former city. In responding to the address when the first named flag was presented, Col. Berry turning to the regiment, asked: "Shall this flag ever trail in the dirt?" "No," they responded. "Will you defend it so long as you have a right arm?" "We will," was shouted back from the men, and thundering cheers were given by the crowd of spectators on all sides.

The regiment arrived at Washington on the evening of the twentieth, and went into camp the next day on Meridian Hill. Here they remained until the eighth of July when they moved across the Potomac into Virginia, going into camp the following day two miles beyond Alexandria. Two days afterward they moved to Bush Hill on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, where they were temporarily brigaded with the Third and Fifth Maine and Second Vermont regiments, under the command of Col. Howard of the former regiment. Here they remained occupying the time in drilling and occasionally making reconnaissances until the sixteenth, on which day they left camp in light marching order for Centreville, arriving on the eighteenth. Three days after they engaged in the battle of Bull Run, their brigade leaving Centreville at about sun rise on the morning of the twenty-first and moving to a position to outflank the enemy and attack in the rear. Gen. Tyler's division, in which was the Second Maine, attacked in front. By order of Gen. McDowell, their brigade halted at the turn and allowed Cols. Franklin and

Wilcox to pass on. They waited until noon, when an order came to hurry forward, when they marched at quick step for about four miles, then took a path through the woods, a shorter route than the rest of our forces had taken. Messengers came back saying we were carrying the day, and at this point an order was brought from Gen. McDowell to go at double quick. This was unfortunate, for the men were tired and very much heated; but they pressed on. On reaching the battle ground they came out from under cover of the woods, the Fourth taking the advance, followed by the Second Vermont, which two regiments formed in line in a ravine and marched up a hill where there were some trees, but unfortunately the battery they were to support retreated before they arrived, and met them as they came up. They remained on the brow of the hill giving about twenty rounds apiece, until their muskets became too hot for use; but the enemy were so sheltered and at such a distance their firing took little effect. When the panic seized our army the Fourth were the last to leave the field, but, with the Second Vermont, made a desperate charge upon a battery of the enemy, and stood receiving the fire of shot and shell for more than half an hour until ordered to retreat. The battle had been lost before this; but, notwithstanding they were aware of it, from the fact that their lines were more than once broken by our own cavalry retreating, it was remarked by those who witnessed it, that their lines were more steady than any regiment which had gone before them up the hill. They retreated in good order under command of their officers to Alexandria where they remained until the twenty-fourth, when they returned to their old camp at Bush Hill at Clermont. Their casualties were as follows: Officers wounded, one, taken prisoners, four, one of whom was wounded; enlisted men killed, seventeen, wounded, four; missing, prisoners, thirty-eight, nearly all of whom were wounded.

During the battle Col. Berry developed a military genius which gave evidence of the brilliant career which he afterwards followed. He was the first to discover the retreat of the enemy from his line of Manassas and Occoquan, which fact he communicated to the President by telegraph at twelve o'clock at night. When the army for whose success he labored so faithfully was defeated, he returned to Alexandria, shedding tears of

mortification on the loss of the victory, which he had so bravely sought to win. Gen. Kearney in a letter to Gov. Washburn some time afterwards, while complimenting Col. B. by stating that he had "a genius for war and a pertinacity in the fight that proved him fit for high command," gave him the credit of nearly saving the day at Bull Run. Major Nickerson was highly complimented by Acting Brig. Gen. Howard, for his bravery, efficiency and good conduct. Sergt. Maj. S. H. Chapman was killed instantly by a cannon ball, soon after the regiment came under fire. Surgeon Hunkins was taken prisoner, but shortly afterward was exchanged.

Sergeant R. H. Gray of Stockton, belonging to Company I, was shot through the left wrist and breast. He was not able to get away from the field, and was taken prisoner and held at Manassas. Three several times was he examined by the surgeons of the rebel army to ascertain if he were sufficiently well to travel. All our wounded men able to endure the journey had been forwarded to Richmond, thence to be distributed to Montgomery, Raleigh, and other interior towns. Gray was not able to be moved, and was, on every occasion, passed by the examining officers. He was so sick from his wounds that he was left comparatively unguarded, and, observing this fact, and resolved to take advantage of it, he carefully secreted a small quantity of the peculiar salve that was used to dress his wounds, an extra bandage for his arm, and two or three hard biscuit. With this scanty provision, he started at dawn on Sunday morning, easily evading the guard, took to the thicket, and started for the Union lines. He had in his pocket a cheap paper map of the seat of war on the Potomac, and this was his only guide. After running innumerable risks of his life by the rebel pickets, many of whom he heard talking, so near was he to them; after lying out all night in a pelting rain, and having by dint of unprecedented exertions crossed the Potomac, by wading partly across and swimming the rest of the way (with his wounded arm), he finally, after thirty hours' wandering, found himself in the camp of one of our Maine regiments, where he received the kindest attention, and was placed in the hospital.

The escape from death of Lieut. Charles H. Burd of Company F, who after he was wounded was taken prisoner and confined six months at Richmond before he was released, was almost

miraculous. A musket ball struck him on the left side of the forehead and penetrated the skull. The ball then split in two pieces, separating, and one of them penetrating the brain. One of the pieces was extracted on the day of the battle, but the other remained where it had lodged until a Union surgeon extracted it at Fortress Monroe after he had been released from imprisonment. The indentation in the skull allowed the pulsation of the brain to be seen. Lieut. Burd recovered, but left the service.

After the battle it is related, that a private in one of the Waldo companies, showed lameness and hobbled about with a cane. One evening as Col. Berry was going around among the tents, he found the fellow in one of them, and also found that his principal disease was black-leg. There he sat with his cane by his side, and a pack of cards in his hands, gaming a poor, unskilled soldier, out of his last cent. "Hallo," said the Colonel, "how are you getting along?" "Oh, first rate Colonel," replied the limper, "I have won all this fellow's money, except what's on the board, and I think I'll take that," as he exhibited his hand to the Colonel. Without stopping to reply Col. Berry seized the fellow's cane, and breaking it over his head, ordered him on duty and kept him on guard through the night. He was afterward kept on duty and it is said he got over his lameness marvelously soon.

On the second day of August the Fourth moved across the railroad and encamped on Battery Hill. Here the regiment was permanently brigaded with the Third Maine, Thirty-Eighth and Fortieth New York regiments under the command of Colonel afterwards Gen. John Sedgwick. The brigade was known as the Eighth. On the twenty-fourth their camp was moved to Shuter's or Flag Hill, near Fort Ellsworth. Soon after this change was made Lieut. Col. Marshall resigned, having been promoted to the Colonelcy of the Seventh Maine. The vacancy was filled by the promotion of Major Nickerson, who was succeeded by Capt. Fuller of Company K, as Major.

On the twenty-first of September a mutiny occurred in the regiment which resulted in ninety-seven members, principally of companies H and D, being transferred to the Thirty-Eighth New York regiment. The mutiny arose from a supposition that the regiment was only three months' men, on account of some

informality in mustering them into service. A few members of Company A who did not openly revolt but who had signed a paper promising to do so, at the instigation of one member, were received back into the Company; but he was marched off with the rest of the mutineers, whose sentence was that they be separated and distributed into other regiments, and that all should be disabled from any promotion even to the place of Corporal. Company H was broken up entirely. Capt. Burns was dismissed while his two Lieutenants resigned. Most of the members were transferred to other companies in the Thirty-Eighth New York. Its place and letter in the regiment was taken by a new company recruited at Bangor and Belfast, mustered into the United States service November ninth, and organized as follows: William L. Pitcher, Captain; Albert S. Spencer, First Lieutenant; George F. Bourne, Second Lieutenant; all of Bangor.

On the thirtieth the regiment moved their camp to Lawson's Hill, near Fort Lyon, where they furnished large details for working parties who were employed in throwing up fortifications. Here they remained through the fall and winter. They were in the advance on the left of the army opposite the enemy's right at and near Acquia Creek. During this time Lieut. Col. Nickerson was promoted to the Colonelcy of the Fourteenth Maine regiment, and his vacancy filled by the promotion of Major Fuller, who was succeeded in his position by Capt. Walker of Company B.

The commencement of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two, still found the regiment encamped on Lawson's Hill near Fort Lyon, and about two miles and a half from Alexandria. Their brigade still continued under the command of Gen. Sedgwick, who was shortly afterwards succeeded by Gen. Birney, and their division under the command of Gen. Heintzelman who was subsequently succeeded by Gen. Hamilton. On the sixth of January, one hundred and sixty men, under command of Maj. Walker, went out on an exploration in the vicinity of Accotink and Pohick rivers, acting as a support to Capt. Heine, of Topographical Engineers. The distance traveled was between thirty and forty miles—crossing Accotink river and striking the Pohick at several points. On the tenth the regiment was furnished with Austrian rifles in exchange for the muskets and

Windsor rifles with which they were previously armed. On the twenty-second Adj. Greenhalgh left for Maine on recruiting service, and Sergt. Edwin Libbey of Company D, was appointed Acting Adjutant, afterwards commissioned as Adjutant, Greenhalgh having been transferred to the First Lieutenancy of company K. During the month of January the weather was very uncomfortable, consequently the prescribed daily drills, parades, &c., were very much interrupted. The following month was still more unpleasant, and very little was done in camp. When the weather allowed the drill was attended to principally and bayonet exercise. While the regiment was on picket duty at the close of the month, the lines were extended some two miles. On the twenty-fourth a reconnoissance was made by order of Gen. Heintzelman to capture a portion of the enemy's pickets. Maj. Walker of the Fourth commanded the force, which consisted of our picket reserve and a squadron of cavalry. The force scouted some four miles to the right and seven miles to the front of the lines, going nearly to the Occoquan river, farther than any reconnoissance made during the winter. No prisoners were taken, the rebel pickets having retired from their former line a short time previous. A cavalry scout was shot during the day, probably by one of the treacherous inhabitants, which caused a report of the enemy's presence in force, and large reinforcements were sent out to support the pickets, but the alarm proved groundless.

From the ninth of March to the twelfth, the regiment was on picket, the lines being now extended to Pohick Creek. On the evening of the former date, the first notice of the evacuation by the enemy of his position at Manassas and Occoquan was received by the pickets of the Fourth by fugitives from the rebel lines; and a reconnoissance was made to Occoquan village on the tenth, with one hundred men under command of Maj. Walker. This reconnoissance together with additional information received from deserters coming in to our picket line during the day, fully confirmed the truth of the reports, all of which were promptly communicated to division headquarters. On Monday, the seventeenth, the regiment broke camp and moved to Alexandria, where with the rest of the division they embarked for Old Point Comfort. The division was now under the command of Gen. Hamilton, Gen. Heintzelman having been

promoted to the command of the corps to which the division belonged. From thence they went to the plains beyond Hampton. The baggage and camp equipage they were allowed to take on leaving their camp on the Potomac, was, by order, reduced to the smallest possible extreme; the men were provided with small rubber shelter tents which they carried with their knapsacks, the only canvas tents for which transportation was allowed being those for the field and staff officers, the company officers having been requested by Col. Berry to reduce their baggage and appurtenances to what they could carry on their backs. While encamped here Col. Berry was promoted to Brigadier General, and Maj. Walker succeeded him in the command of the regiment. Capt. Carver of Company D succeeded Lieut. Col. Fuller who had resigned, and Capt. Smith of Company G, was appointed Major. The latter officer, however, declined the position to which he was promoted and was shortly afterwards detached to act as Assistant Adjutant General on Gen. Berry's staff, and was killed at the battle of Fair Oaks.

The general advance of the army towards Yorktown began on Friday, the fourth of April, when the Fourth after marching about twelve miles bivouacked for the night near Great Bethel. The next day's march brought them in front of the enemy's fortifications at Yorktown. On account of a severe rain in the forenoon, making the mud in the roads very deep, the march was toilsome and difficult; especially so as they were hurried on at double quick pace to support the advance of the column which was engaged with the enemy. By the time their portion of the column arrived near the scene of action, the fight was closed, and their brigade encamped within full view of Yorktown, some two miles distant across the open plain. A few of the enemy's shell fell into their camp during the evening, but did no injury. On the following day the left guide of the regiment named Snowdeal, was killed by a shell, while watching the operation of the rebel batteries, near camp. On Wednesday, the ninth, this brigade changed their location to a point in the woods about two and a half miles to the left and farther to the front; but on the eleventh was removed to their former position, being, however, at this time placed a little to the rear in the woods instead of on the open plain. Here they remained until the time of leaving Yorktown on the fourth of May. During

this interval the Fourth when not on picket duty, was employed on the fortifications and roads, heavy details being made for fatigue duty both day and night. The work required was very laborious, and the situation of the camp as well as the entire vicinity was so extremely unhealthy, that their numbers were considerably reduced by disease, during the latter part of their stay. On the night of Saturday the twenty-sixth, while the regiment was out on picket duty, they had a slight skirmish with the enemy; but no casualties occurred. During this month Gen. Hamilton was superseded in command of the division by Gen. Kearney.

The enemy having evacuated Yorktown on the fourth of May, the Army of the Potomac was put in motion. The Fourth left camp at three o'clock in the afternoon, marched through the rebel fortifications, and two miles out on the Williamsburgh road, where they bivouacked for the night. The following morning they moved forward towards Williamsburgh. Our force in advance having met the enemy near that place, and being hotly engaged, their march was hurried and rendered excessively fatiguing, on account of the state of the roads. The day being rainy, the mud was very deep in the highway, and the soft soil of cultivated fields through which the Fourth had to march for long distances, was still worse than the roads. About four o'clock in the afternoon, when within three miles of the battle ground, the men were ordered to divest themselves of knapsacks and all encumbrances, leaving them under charge of a guard. The Fourth and the Third Maine were here detached from the brigade and ordered to report to Gen. Emory, the remainder of the brigade moving forward under Gen. Birney. Col. Walker reported to Gen. Emory, who was holding a position on the extreme left, against which the enemy was advancing, and together with other forces, the Fourth was placed in position to receive him; but after waiting nearly an hour in a soaking rain storm, it became evident that the enemy had abandoned his attack, and Col. Walker was ordered to report back to his brigade, which he did, arriving near the field of battle just at dark, when the fighting was suspended. The regiment bivouacked for the night under circumstances of considerable hardship, being much fatigued, soaked with rain and mud, and destitute of blankets, overcoats or shelter from the rain. The

next morning at an early hour, they emerged from the woods in front of Fort Magruder, where the principal fighting of the previous day had taken place, expecting to find the enemy; when it was discovered as they advanced upon the works, that during the night the enemy had abandoned his fortifications, so that they entered without opposition and planted the regimental flag on the parapet. At noon the regiment marched to and encamped at Williamsburgh. Gen. Kearney, who was in command of the Third division of Heintzelman's Corps, in a letter to Gov. Washburn, thus speaks of the Fourth and Third Maine on this occasion: "As Commanding General of this division, of which two of the Generals commanding brigades (Gen. Jameson and Gen. Berry,) as well as two regiments, the Third Maine, Col. Staples, and the Fourth, Col. Walker, form a part, I take this opportunity of calling to your notice their meritorious conduct in the late fight, and to display the fact that, although these regiments were not sufferers in the late engagement at Williamsburgh, having been detached by Gen. Heintzelman to guard the left flank, by their steady and imposing attitude, they contributed to the success of those more immediately engaged. And I assure you, sir, that with such material, commanded by such sterling officers, nothing but success can crown our efforts when the occasion requires."

From Williamsburgh the regiment move to Barhamsville, New Kent Court House, Cumberland Landing on the Pamunkey river and thence to Baltimore Store, where they crossed the Chickahominy at Bottom's Bridge on the twenty-fifth, and encamped a mile beyond at Burnt Chimneys, twelve miles from Richmond. Here the regiment was occupied three days with fatigue duty, principally "slashing," or constructing lines of heavy *abattis* by felling timber. The irregularity and unsteadiness of their marches up the Peninsula, and the short distance usually made in a day, were owing to the badness of the roads, which were in a wretched condition, and to the position of their corps which was a considerable distance towards the rear of the column.

On Thursday the twenty-ninth they moved two miles further and remained until Sunday morning, when they changed camp to within a mile and a half of Seven Pines, where the opening of the battle at two o'clock, P. M., found them. At about an hour later their brigade was ordered forward and took the posi-

tion assigned to them to the right and left of the line of railroad, advancing at intervals during the afternoon, but at no time directly in action, though part of the time exposed to the fire of the enemy. At night the brigade occupied the extreme front, and the four left companies of the regiment—G, H, I and K—under command of Capt. Pitcher of Company H, who was commissioned a few days after Major, a capacity he had been acting in some time previous, were sent out to the front as a picket on the railroad. The battle closed with daylight and the night passed quietly until seven o'clock on the morning of June first, when a sudden and furious attack was made by the enemy from the woods to the left of the railroad at the point where the picket was stationed—a brigade which had taken position there in the morning bearing the brunt of the onset. Capt. Pitcher immediately took position on the railroad track with his command and opened fire, effectually checking the enemy's advance whose attack had broken, and completely routed the regiment nearest them. The engagement at this point was kept up, with but little cessation, for three and a half hours, our force holding an excellent position and delivering a very effective fire, as a subsequent examination of the field showed. The main body of the regiment held the line it occupied the previous night, and was engaged with the enemy during the forenoon. The casualties were as follows: two killed, seven wounded, and one missing. The scouts of the Fourth captured twenty-five or thirty prisoners, one of the number being a Colonel of a South Carolina regiment. By noon the battle closed at all points, the enemy left our forces in possession of the field, and the Fourth went into camp on the ground they had held during the day, and afterwards encamped at different points in the vicinity of Fair Oaks and Seven Pines during the operations of our army before Richmond, being employed in picketing and work on the fortifications. Picket duty at this place was rendered very difficult and dangerous from the nature of the ground in front and the incessant harassing attacks of the enemy.

On June twenty-fifth, the brigade was called out as a support to Hooker's division, which had engaged the rebels in front of Seven Pines. The Fourth was engaged with the enemy in the afternoon and evening, but without loss, holding a most difficult position in his face through the night.

On the twenty-eighth, the regiment was detached from the brigade and went to Jordan's Ford, White Oak Swamp, five miles to the left of our army lines, for the purpose of building a bridge across the ford to facilitate the retreat of the army by the left flank, to James River, a movement already begun. On the afternoon of the twenty-ninth, they were joined by the remainder of the brigade, when they crossed Jordan's Ford and held back an attacking force of the enemy for about two hours, until the entire force of their corps with artillery and supply trains had passed, when they joined in the retrograde movement, towards James River, the Fourth acting as the extreme rear guard. In consequence of the hurry of the movement and the want of teams, all their property in camp at Jordan's Ford had to be abandoned or destroyed, comprising tents, and camp equipage, men's knapsacks with contents, officers' baggage and furniture and quartermasters' stores, together with their chest of books and papers, the only teams furnished being required to carry the sick who could not walk, and the necessary hospital stores, together with the regimental books and papers.

The regiment crossed the swamp at White Oak Bridge and lay down to rest a mile beyond at about noon. The next day at half past two o'clock in the morning, they were called into line and their brigade marched some distance to a position in the woods, near Charles City Cross Roads, which they were to hold, to guard the rear of the army from the rebel force in pursuit, whose advance guard engaged our skirmishers about noon. The battle became general about the middle of the afternoon, the interval being occupied in light skirmishing and the manœuvring and arrangement of forces on both sides. The battle was a severe one but the Fourth suffered slightly, no attack being made by the enemy directly in front of our lines, though the position the Fourth held was assigned to them as being one of the most important, and which Gen. Kearney said would be hotly contested by the enemy. The fighting ceased about nine o'clock in the evening, and they remained on the field in their capacity of rear guard until two o'clock the next morning, July first, when they retired and moved on towards Malvern Hill where they were assigned as support to artillery planted on the heights, to command the position where the pursuing force of the enemy shortly appeared, and an artillery duel took place

which lasted through the afternoon. The next morning the Fourth left the field, and, still acting as rear guard, took up their march for Harrison's Landing, where they arrived at nine o'clock A. M., during a severe rain storm that prevailed, completely exhausted from what they had undergone the previous sixty hours.

Their loss during these two battles was slight. At the engagement of White Oak Swamp, or Glendale, as it is also known, were two wounded and nine missing; at Malvern Hill, one killed, three wounded and five missing. The number missing were those who, from illness or fatigue, were unable to keep up, and who, with the wounded, had to be left to be taken prisoners by the enemy

On the third their brigade threw up a rude log breastwork and encamped in the rear of it. During the succeeding fortnight this line of fortifications was improved and perfected. But little labor was required of the Fourth during that time, it being intended that the troops should rest and recruit their strength, many being worn out and sick; but little was gained however in this respect, the season being so hot and their situation so unhealthy. On the eighth the regiment was supplied with shelter tents and clothing, replacing those abandoned at White Oak Swamp.

On Monday the eleventh of August, they were ordered to move in light marching order at two o'clock P. M. In this state of preparation they remained until the morning of the fifteenth, when their brigade left its encampment, in conjunction with Heintzelman's entire corps, and after five days march arrived at Yorktown, where they embarked on the steamship Merrimac and went to Alexandria, where the regiment bivouacked that night a mile or two outside the city. During the march of the army to the Rappahannock, the Fourth was posted in the extreme front as the advance guard of the division. After reaching the river they moved immediately to the rear near Catlett's Station on the evening of the twenty-seventh, a march of about twenty miles, where, after resting a few hours, they started again early the next morning, coming up with their brigade near Kettle Run, where they joined in the advance of the army upon Manassas Junction, which place with the entire vicinity had been desolated by a raid of the enemy, who had left



MA C E S E Y

the same morning. At nine o'clock that night they arrived at Centreville. Capt. Rollins of Company C, who had remained behind when the regiment left Alexandria on the twenty-third, was taken prisoner by the enemy at Bristow's Station on the twenty-seventh.

At six o'clock on the morning of the twenty-ninth, they moved forward with the column advancing upon Bull Run, where the enemy had taken position, and where our forces had engaged him the previous evening. Kearney's division took its position on the extreme right of the line of battle, about nine o'clock, A. M. The Fourth, in company with the Fortieth and One Hundred and First New York, was ordered forward to engage the enemy about ten and a half o'clock. As they advanced to the brow of a hill, they suddenly came upon one of the enemy's batteries, so supported by a force posted in a ravine between them and the battery, that it was impossible for them to take it. The battery immediately opened fire, with grape and shell, making it necessary for them to retire by the left flank to a position in the woods, where they engaged the enemy for an hour and a half, until they received orders to retire to the rear, where they remained until three o'clock, P. M., when they went forward to the support of Robinson's brigade, driving the enemy until he was so heavily reinforced that they were compelled to fall back which they did in good order. Only eight companies were in the afternoon's engagement, two companies, I and K, under command of Lieut. Col. Carver, being detached to support a battery. The casualties in the regiment during the day, were seven killed, thirty-three wounded and seven missing. There were only about two hundred men of the regiment engaged, many of the men having been compelled to fall out, from lameness or exhaustion occasioned by the forced march from the Rappahannock. Col. Walker had his horse shot under him in the afternoon's engagement.

The next day the regiment remained in the rear. The fighting along the lines was irregular and scattering through the forenoon, but became general about noon, and towards night the enemy had gained such an advantage that the Fourth's division was ordered to retire towards the left and centre, which it did moving a short distance to the rear, and taking up a position where, though closely pressed and almost surrounded by the

enemy, they held their ground until ten P. M., when they retired directly to the rear, crossing Bull Run and joining in the retreat towards Centreville, which place was reached early on the morning of the thirty-first. Four videttes of the Fourth, who were left behind at the last position, succeeded in capturing a party of the enemy, consisting of one Assistant Adjutant General, one Lieutenant of Cavalry, one Orderly and two negroes, with six horses and sets of horse equipments, all of which they brought into camp. The names of the captors were Orlando F. Brown, George W. Dunbar, Ephraim C. Cross and George K. Hall.

Remaining encamped at Centreville until September first, on the afternoon of that day they moved out on the road to Fairfax Court House, towards which a flanking force of the enemy were advancing from the north, with the intention of occupying the road and cutting off our trains moving to the rear. Stevens' division had been holding the enemy in check with a severe loss, at Chantilly, about a mile to the left of the road and three miles from Centreville. The Fourth's division went to its relief. The regiment was met by a most galling fire from a superior force of the enemy, and soon retired to a more advantageous position a few rods in the rear, where a most effective fire was kept up for an hour and a half, until their cartridges being nearly expended, they retired in good order, carrying off all their wounded, while another regiment took their place; but night coming on, the firing very soon ceased. Their loss was eight killed, fifty-four wounded and two missing, out of about two hundred and forty men who were engaged. Lieut. Crabtree of company C, who was slightly wounded in the battle of the previous Friday, was more seriously wounded here, the ball passing through his shoulder. Lieut. Libby of company B, was wounded in the right arm. During the night the regiment remained on guard on the battle field, and experienced considerable hardship, the men's clothes being soaked by the heavy rain which fell for two hours during the engagement, and no fires being allowed them during the eight cold hours while on guard duty. The next day they moved off the ground, back to the Centreville turnpike, thence to Fairfax Court House, and thence via Fairfax Station and Pohick Church to Alexandria, arriving near Fort Lyon on the afternoon of the third.

On the tenth their brigade moved camp to Alexandria Heights, and on the following Friday to Fort Barnard, where the Fourth was assigned a place inside the works as a garrison.

On the night of the fifteenth their brigade marched to the Potomac, near Georgetown, crossing the river the next morning at Aqueduct bridge, and marching to Rockville, Maryland, and the next day marching to Poolesville, from which place, on the eighteenth, they moved to the mouth of the Monocacy, where the different regiments of the brigade were assigned stations at points along the Potomac to guard the fords. The post of the Fourth was at Point of Rocks. While here one of their scouting parties went to Waterford, Virginia, eight miles distant, and captured one sergeant of cavalry and three privates.

On Wednesday, October eighth, they moved twelve miles down the river to Conrad's Ferry, where they joined the rest of the brigade. On the eleventh, in company with the Third Maine—both regiments being under the command of Col. Walker of the Fourth—they proceeded to the mouth of the Monocacy, where the rebel Stuart's cavalry, who had made a raid into Pennsylvania and around the rear of McClellan's army, were expected to recross the river at this place, into Virginia. The next day they were joined by Gen. Pleasanton, with a force of cavalry and artillery which had been in pursuit of the raiders the previous day and night, and shortly afterwards Stuart's cavalry made their appearance and attempted the crossing at about eight o'clock in the morning. He struck for the river at a point about three miles below the point where the Fourth and Third Maine were guarding, and succeeded in defending his flank with artillery from assault by our force which was under the command and management of Gen. Pleasanton, until he had forded the river and made his escape with the loss of a very few prisoners. No casualty occurred to the Fourth, except that Major Pitcher's horse was shot under him.

The same evening the regiment marched to Poolesville, where Gen. Ward assumed the command of the brigade as the successor of Gen. Birney, transferred to another command. On the twenty-eighth Col. Walker left for Maine on recruiting service, and the division under the command of Gen. Stoneman successor to Gen. Kearney, who was killed at the battle of Chantilly, crossed the Potomac at White's Ford, and after

remaining encamped about a mile from the landing until the thirty-first, moved to the neighborhood of Leesburgh, and from thence to Mount Gilead, Middleburgh, White Plains and Salem, arriving near Waterloo, November sixth. On the tenth they crossed the north fork of the Rappahannock as a support to Gen. Pleasanton's cavalry, which river was recrossed on the twelfth, and after attending to one day's picket duty along its north fork, they successively marched to Warrenton, Bealton, Fayetteville, Morrisville, Stafford Court House, where Col. Walker rejoined the regiment, and finally to Falmouth, where they arrived November twenty-second, where the men who were poorly clad, were nearly all supplied with a new outfit.

On the morning of December third, Col. Walker received orders to report to Gen. Woodbury, commanding engineer brigade, for fatigue duty, with four days' rations. He moved down the river about seven miles, where, with the assistance of the One Hundred and Twentieth New York, the Fourth cut and loaded three hundred teams with timber for corduroying roads, which employment occupied their attention several days afterwards, after which they joined their brigade on the morning of the twelfth, when one officer and thirty men of the Fourth were immediately detailed to report to Prof. Lowe the balloonist. During the afternoon the remainder of the regiment was put in motion. Active operations had commenced at Fredericksburgh. The next morning the Rappahannock was crossed, the Fourth moving to the left and front about two miles, finding themselves in a place where the shot and shell were falling thick and fast.

Here the men relieved themselves of their knapsacks. Of the twenty-one officers and two hundred and thirteen men who had crossed the river, thirteen men were detailed as brigade guard, ten, the pioneers, to guard knapsacks, leaving but twenty-one officers and one hundred and ninety men to go into action. The regiment was assigned a position in the rear of a battery as a support, where they remained thirty minutes, losing two men killed by the explosion of a shell from a rebel gun in their ranks. Col. Walker then received orders to follow the Thirty-eighth and Fortieth New York regiments which were about to charge and take possession of the railroad. Moving through a field in line of battle to the woods, he joined them on their right. The line was at an acute angle of twenty-five degrees,

the Fourth being farthest from the road. The regiment which first arrived at the road and saw the position of the enemy, became panic-stricken, and both regiments on the left of the Fourth retreated. Col. Walker attempted to bring his regiment off by the left flank. When he gave the order the right wing was driving the enemy and was so hotly engaged that the order was not understood. The left wing having moved a few rods to the left, he was obliged to halt them to hold the position or his right wing would have been lost, for it was at this time flanked on the right. His left wing nobly held the force which had put two regiments to flight, until the right wing which had advanced to the road had joined them, when the regiment retired bringing off many of the wounded. The enemy following was not checked in his advance until Gen. Berry, who was at hand, arrived and drove him back with his brigade, punishing him severely.

The Fourth fell back to their former position where they remained until the next morning, when thirty of their number were detailed to assist in working a battery, while the remainder relieved the brigade guard. On the evening of the fifteenth they recrossed the river, and the next day went into their old encampment near Falmouth, having been exposed seven days and nights without shelter, and living on pork and hard bread. During the battle the conduct of the officers and men was admirable and for which they were complimented by Gen. Birney in a general order to the division; who also designated the camp, in honor of Major Pitcher who was killed, as "Camp Pitcher." This gallant officer, said Gen. Birney, "died as one of our division dies, with breast to the foe doing his whole duty."

From this time until the beginning of the following year the regiment attended to nothing but drill and ordinary camp duty, when, on the twentieth of January they moved to Banks' Ford on the Rappahannock with the army on its contemplated forward movement which was abandoned on account of a severe storm, and the regiment returned to their old camp, three days afterward. On the fourth of March the division camp was moved to near Potomac Creek, where the regiment was employed in building roads until about the middle of April. On the twenty-eighth of this month they broke camp at four o'clock in the afternoon and moved to the Rappahannock five miles below Falmouth, acting as a support to the troops crossing the river at

that point, to open hostilities at Fredericksburgh. That night they bivouacked near the river, three miles below that city, opposite Gen. Franklin's battle ground of December thirteenth. The next day they moved up the river to near United States Ford where they crossed the following morning (May first,) and proceeded to Chancellorsville. That night they bivouacked in an oak grove near the front.

At an early hour the next morning they partook of a hasty breakfast and then advanced in line of battle further to the right and three fourths of a mile into the dense woods. Running quarterly across the left flank of our line not over two miles distant was the Rappahannock which takes a sharp turn southerly for several miles below United States Ford. About the same distance directly on the right up a plank-road, was an open field containing a large house around which was the Eleventh corps, in the direction of which and beyond, the enemy began to open with his batteries. Their division now received orders to march rapidly by the left flank which was in the direction of the river at the point named. The head of the column was not long in reaching the river below a portion of the enemy who were thereby hemmed in or surrounded. They now halt and loud cheers rend the air. But this exultation was brief for they were hastily summoned to go back to check a flank movement on their right, the enemy having driven the Eleventh corps down the plank road entirely past the point held by the Fourth's brigade in the morning. Most of the day was spent in acting as a support to other troops. The darkness of evening had fallen before they arrived on the field near their old position bordering the woods in which the rebel tide had been stayed. About nine o'clock instead of preparing for a night's rest their brigade is ordered to lay off knapsacks and prepare for action. A charge was to be made upon the enemy now lying in heavy line of battle in the edge of the dense woods, not half a rifle shot distant. In half an hour all is ready, and the advance is made. A few rods into the woods and they received a deadly volley. A volley in return was given and then the enemy's works were charged. The next day morning our troops began falling back out of the woods in order to assume in part, at least, a new front and location for the struggle of the day. This movement was discovered by the enemy who

opened a musketry fire as he advanced to the borders of the wood from which the shattered division of the Fourth is already withdrawing under cover of batteries, supported by Gen. Berry's division. Passing along the rear and towards the right of our then line of battle, under a considerable fire of shell and rifle shot, the division crosses the plank-road and takes position to support our batteries near the brick house at the four corners. About this time Gen. Berry is killed. The battle is now raging in its utmost fury—the main opposing lines of battle running squarely across the road just west of the brick house—the four corners being a point for which the rebels are most desperately striving. Their chances increase, for while resisting the main attack from above, we are soon annoyed by a counter assault from below, from a rebel battery, which must be answered by some of our own artillery. The brick house is soon in flames, lighted by this convergent storm of shells. At this juncture, by a skilful manœuvre, Gen. Hooker withdraws this portion of his troops from a position evidently too much exposed, constituting, as it did an apex (or letter A) on his battle front, and retiring one-third of a mile on the road from Chancellorsville to the river line parallel with the plank road and in a broad field, where rifle pits sheltered his most exposed points. By this exploit he changes the direction of the approaching lines, thereby bringing the point into the original position from which they had been temporarily forced by the flank attack of yesterday. Against this firm line, Hooker's main position, Lee hurled his thousands in vain. Here they were met, staggered, broken and hurled back as Gibraltar hurls the ocean waves, which, maddened by the storms, rush upon him only to reel away again. By noon the main action of the day ceased. During the two days that followed the Fourth was engaged in holding different positions and building breastworks under fire. On the sixth their brigade as rear guard recrossed the river and returned to their old camp at Potomac Creek. The casualties of the Fourth during this movement were as follows: Officers killed, one; wounded, three. Enlisted men wounded, eighteen; missing (all prisoners) ten. Lieut. Sheridan F. Miller of Company K, was the only officer killed.

From this time the Fourth remained encamped until the eleventh of June when the army entered upon its summer

campaign under Gen. Meade. On the thirteenth the regiment arrived at Bealton Station. From thence they went to Catlett's Station, Manassas Junction, Blackburn's Ford, near Centreville, Gum Springs, across the Monocacy into Maryland, from thence into Pennsylvania, arriving at Gettysburgh on the night of July first, where they were placed on picket duty. The next day they engaged with the Third Corps in the afternoon, when from four and a half o'clock to half past eight o'clock took place one of the most sanguinary engagements of the war. The enemy had concentrated all of his forces on our left flank, which was under the protection of the Third Corps. The corps received the attack with great coolness. The enemy made at once for our flank and kept moving heavy columns in that direction. Support was quickly given and the battle now became perfectly fearful. The armies engaged each other at very short range, and for three long hours the war of musketry was incessant. The fighting was desperate, tenacious. The enemy would often bring up suddenly a heavy column of men, and force our line back, only to be in turn forced back by our line of glittering steel. Our gallant columns covered themselves with glory over and over again, and none more so than the Fourth. During the battle the color staff of the regiment was shot away. Before the colors reached the ground, Sergt. Henry O Ripley of company B, who wore the Kearney medal for bravery shown in other fields, sprang and caught them, and raised them proudly aloft in the storm of bullets. At that moment an officer who beheld the gallant act, while riding past, stopped and exclaimed, "That color bearer ought to be made a Major General." Col. Walker and Maj. Whitcomb were each wounded, after which Capt. Libby of company D, temporarily assumed the command of the regiment. The three following days the regiment occupied different positions as artillery supports and on the skirmish line. Their casualties during the battle were as follows:—Officers killed, three; wounded, two; missing (prisoners,) four. Enlisted men killed, eleven; wounded, fifty; missing, sixty-eight. The officers killed were Lieutenants Orpheus Roberts and Charles S. McCobb. Lieut. George M. Bragg died from wounds received, shortly afterward. Major Whitcomb died from the effect of his wounds three months afterward.

Flushed with their brilliant achievement at Gettysburgh, the

army followed in pursuit of the discomfited and retreating enemy. On the seventh the Fourth marched to Mechanics-town, thence to Middletown, South Pass, Antietam Creek, Williamsport, near Maryland Heights, crossing the Potomac and Shenandoah at Harper's Ferry, Hillsborough, near Snicker's Gap, Upperville, to near Manassas Gap, arriving on the twenty-third at Wapping Heights, where took place on this day a brisk skirmish. The first attack on the enemy was made by the Fourth and Third Maine, who were detached from the skirmishers by Gen. Ward and directed to clear the hill by assault. Our sharpshooters held the attention of the enemy while these two regiments crept silently and unobserved up the face of the hill. On gaining the summit they sprang to their feet, delivered a volley, and with a most determined charge cleared the hill, gaining a number of prisoners and spreading the ground with killed and wounded rebels. The charge was a gallant one, such as soldiers may well feel proud of having participated in. The Fourth lost one man, wounded. That night the enemy retreated. The next day the regiment marched to Piedmont, thence to Warrenton, and on the first of August moved to White Sulphur Springs where they went into camp.

On the twelfth of September they advanced to Culpepper and encamped until October ninth, when they moved to Freeman's Ford. From thence they went to Greenwich, Centreville, Fairfax Station, Bristow's Station, Urbana, Catlett's Station, to near Warrenton Junction where they encamped.

On the morning of the seventh of November, the First, Second and Third Corps, forming the left wing of the army, proceeded to Kelly's Ford. The latter corps formed their skirmish line on the south of the Orange and Alexandria railroad, stretching down towards Normand's Ford. The rebel General Early's division of Ewell's corps occupied the heights on this side of the Rappahannock, the works upon which they had so turned as to make them defensible from attack in this direction. When our force reached Kelly's Ford, about six miles below Rappahannock Station, the enemy threw across an entire division to support their picket line on this side. Gen. French who was in command of our left wing, hastily took position so as to bring his artillery to bear on them, and proceeded to shell them with marked effect, not only killing a

large number, but throwing them into utter confusion and taking several hundred prisoners. Following up this advantage he immediately threw the first and second divisions of the Third Corps across the river, which ended the operations for that day. The Fourth supported a battery during the crossing. The next day morning the remainder of the corps crossed, and at daylight they took the lead in the pursuit of the enemy, followed by the First and Second Corps in order. About noon they came upon a strong force of rebel cavalry and light artillery posted in line on a hill near the railroad, and two miles east of Brandy Station, which the Third division supported by two brigades of this division, immediately charged upon and soon drove from their position. This division followed them leisurely, inflicting some punishment upon them as they retreated up the railroad to a point two miles beyond Brandy Station. Here the Fourth encamped on the tenth, remaining until the twenty-sixth when they marched to the Rapidan. The right of the army consisting of the Third Corps crossed the river early the next morning at Jacob's Ford. As the centre advanced it came upon the enemy's pickets and skirmish line. Subsequently the enemy's line was strengthened by the arrival of reinforcements, and at about one o'clock a slow and irregular cannonading commenced on the road leading towards Orange Court House and considerable firing between the skirmishers. The enemy did not reply with artillery. At four and a half o'clock the Third Corps while advancing encountered the rebel Ewell's corps, before Gen. French who was in command, could connect with the centre, from which he had become isolated. After a severe fight he held his position, although with serious loss, and captured some nine hundred prisoners. The battle ground was in the wilderness with but little open country. Soon after the enemy fell back to Orange Court House. The object of Gen. Meade being accomplished, notwithstanding his movements were considerably retarded by the rain, the army commenced withdrawing from the south of the Rapidan, and on the next day the Fourth went to Mine Run, recrossing the river at Culpepper Ford on the morning of December second, and arriving at their old camp at Brandy Station at daylight on the morning of the third. Their casualties during this movement were, officers wounded, one; enlisted men wounded, five; missing (all prisoners,) five.

On the fourteenth they moved their camp and commenced building winter quarters. Here they remained until the thirty-first of March of the following year, when they moved their camp, exchanging grounds with the Third division on account of the re-organization of the army under Lieut. Gen. Grant. The Third Corps was broken up and their division assigned to the Second Corps.

On the twenty-sixth of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, the regiment moved out of winter quarters into shelter tents and sent all extra baggage to the rear.

The third of May the summer campaign opened. On the night of that day at eleven o'clock the Fourth commenced moving, crossing the Rapidan at Ely's Ford the next morning, and bivouacking at night on the old battle field at Chancellorsville. The following day they marched to Torbet's tavern, from which they were ordered back at noon and detached from the division to support a brigade of the Sixth Corps. Until after dark they were heavily engaged. That night they rejoined their division, and at daybreak on the morning of the sixth they advanced on the enemy's position. They were engaged all that day and during the next day. This was the battle of the Wilderness, during which their casualties were, officers killed, two; wounded severely, five; mortally, three; slightly, three. Enlisted men killed, thirty-two; wounded, one hundred and thirty-six; missing, three.

On the eighth they marched to Torbet's Tavern, relieved the troops there and repaired rifle pits for defence. The next day they crossed the river Po and bivouacked for the night. Two days after they went out on a reconnoissance, met the enemy's pickets and drove them in on their main body. In returning the regiment was cut off and nearly surrounded by a large force of the enemy, but escaped through a swamp. Their casualties were one officer mortally wounded. Enlisted men three wounded; nine missing. On their return they were detailed to guard corps wagon train, to which they marched and returned on the twelfth, a distance of twenty-five miles. For the next five days they were engaged in digging rifle pits, holding breastworks and skirmishing with the enemy, their position in the meantime being almost constantly changed. On the eighteenth they supported the Second division in an attack on the enemy's works,

which were taken but could not be held. On the twentieth they engaged in an attack capturing a number of prisoners. The next day they moved at midnight, crossing the Mattapony river at Milford Station at six o'clock on the following morning, having marched a distance of twenty-five miles. Advancing to the front they were employed all day in building breastworks. On the twenty-third they marched at six o'clock in the morning, arriving near Hanover Junction at noon where they took part in a charge on the enemy, driving him across the North Anna river, losing five men killed and eighteen wounded. The following day they crossed the North Anna and were under an artillery fire all day. Most of the night was employed by them in building rifle pits. Their loss was one man killed, two wounded. On the twenty-fifth they were under fire all day and skirmishing by picket in front. The next day at night they recrossed the North Anna, and acted as rear guard. On the twenty-seventh they marched to within five miles of the Pamunkey river which they crossed at six o'clock on the afternoon of the next day at Mrs. Nelson's Ferry, five miles from Hanover Court House. The next three days they advanced three miles and were engaged in skirmishing, building breastworks and supporting artillery.

On the second of June they moved to Coal Harbor and built rifle pits. From the third to the twelfth they occupied different positions and were engaged in skirmishing, building rifle pits and supporting other troops. One man was wounded on the tenth. On the thirteenth they moved at three o'clock in the morning, crossed the Chickahominy river at Long Bridge and arrived at Charles City Court House at seven o'clock in the evening. The next day they crossed the James river at noon by transports, moving two miles to the front and taking position in line of battle. The following day the regiment was relieved from duty in the army, their term of service having expired, and ordered to report to the Superintendent of volunteer recruiting service in Maine for muster out of service. The men whose term of service had not expired were transferred to the Nineteenth Maine. They numbered two hundred and seventy-seven. On the sixteenth they marched to Fort Powhattan, and on the next day took transportation for Washington, arriving on the eighteenth and leaving on the following day for Maine, arriving at Rockland on the morning of the twenty-fifth, between three

and four o'clock. In that city the gallant veterans received a suitable reception under the auspices of the municipal authorities. Flags were generally suspended, bells rung, guns fired, and the citizens turned out in large numbers. A procession consisting of the State Guards, the fire companies and City Council, was marshaled under the direction of Major General Titcomb, and led by the Rockland Band, marched to the square in front of the Kimball block. The regiment bore, besides the flags it brought from the battle field, the old smoke-stained and war-torn colors which it carried through all its earlier battles. As the brave fellows marched along, hundreds pressed eagerly forward to catch a glimpse of familiar, but now bronzed and weather-hardened features, and friends and relatives, fathers, brothers, wives and children crowded into their ranks to greet their loved ones. Smiles and tears of joy shone on many faces, and tears of sorrow wet the cheeks of others, as the father greeted the one son returning and thought of the other fallen in the fight, or the widow took the hand of the comrade by whose side her husband fell, or as others who had been bereaved marked the forms they knew, and thought of those who had gone out with these, but would never return. The men bore the marks of fatigue and exposure, and the faded uniforms looked dusty, stained and worn, but nearly all appeared rugged and healthy.

On arriving at the square the regiment was welcomed in behalf of the city, by Hon. N. A. Farwell, as follows:—

“COL. WALKER:—I am instructed by the City Council to welcome you and your brave regiment back to the city, whence, three years since, you went at the call of your country. This is not the time nor the place to rehearse the history of your noble deeds; it would be tedious to the men who have made that history, and unnecessary to the people here assembled, who have watched with so much pride every movement of your much cherished regiment. It is sufficient to say that wherever the noble army of the Potomac have met the enemy in battle array, there, in the thickest of the fray, have been yourself and your command, and no friend of the regiment has ever had occasion to blush for your conduct. And again permit me to express the thanks of the City Council and of the citizens to each and all of you, and to invite you to partake of the hospitalities provided for you.”

After these remarks the regiment partook of a collation at Atlantic Hall, at which were present the Mayor and Council, the clergymen and other honored guests.

The men were furloughed until the nineteenth of July, on which day the regiment was mustered out of service by Capt. T. C. J. Baily, and received the balance of pay due them and one hundred dollars bounty by Major Elias Merrill, additional Paymaster U. S. A. The organization now lives only in history and the hearts of its countrymen.

The number of officers mustered in with the regiment June fifteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, was thirty-six; officers sent out from Maine as recruits, ten; officers promoted from the ranks, thirty-eight. Total, eighty-four.

The number of officers lost by casualties during the service of the regiment was sixty-five; mustered out of service July nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, seventeen; prisoners of war, two. Total, eighty-four.

The number of officers of the original organization was 36; privates of the original organization, 966; officers enlisted since, recruits, 10; privates enlisted since, recruits, 513. Total mustered into the regiment, 1,525.

The number of officers mustered out was 17; officers prisoners of war, 2; privates mustered out, 224; privates prisoners of war, 37; officers discharged, 5; officers resigned, 41; privates discharged for disability, 366; privates transferred to other commands, 435; officers died of wounds, 14; officers died of disease, 2; privates died of wounds, 139; privates died of disease, 112; privates deserted, 131. Total, 1,525.

The regiment was in all the important battles of the Army of the Potomac, during its term of service. Gen. Berry its original commander, after being promoted to Brigadier General, was assigned to the Third brigade, First division, Third corps, and entered upon the discharge of his duties with his characteristic energy. At the siege of Yorktown, he distinguished himself both in the trenches and in the field. At the battle of Williamsburgh he was awarded the honor of having saved the day. At Fair Oaks he hurled back the enemy who had repulsed Casey's and Couch's divisions, retaking all the ground that had been lost, and holding his position until reinforced. At White Oak Swamp, Gaines' Mill, Glendale and Malvern Hill he per-

formed his arduous labors with signal ability. At the battle of Fredericksburgh, December thirteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, it is related that A. P. Hill, the confederate general commanding the division opposed to him on that occasion, under a flag of truce, complimented him for his generalship during the battle, the only instance of the kind, it is believed, that has occurred during the war. In March, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, the rank of Major General of Volunteers was conferred on him and he was assigned to the command of the Second division, Third corps, so long commanded by Gen. Hooker. This division, trained anew under his skilful hand, and rendered, perhaps, more efficient than ever, he led at the battle of Chancellorsville, the third of May. Here it fell to him, for the third time during the war, to throw himself into the breach and stop defeat to a wavering army. An entire corps of the Federal army had given way before the enemy, and were fleeing to the rear. Gen. Berry, with the division that had never been driven a rod, met the advancing foe, with a terrible charge of bristling bayonets, drove him back, and saved the day. It was the hour of his last and greatest success, and it was the last of his life. Walking coolly among his soldiers, in the fearless performance of his duty, the messenger of death found him, and at the moment of success, he fell dead at his post. His last words were a command to his soldiers, and obeying it they bore his lifeless body from the field. His body was buried at Rockland with military and masonic honors appropriate to his rank and to the distinguished services he had rendered to his country. Among those present to do honor to his memory were Vice President Hamlin, Gov. Coburn and staff, Ex-Gov. Washburn, Adjutant General Hodsdon, Senator Morrill, Hon. Samuel C. Fessenden, and many others. The buildings in the city were draped in mourning, the flags at half mast, and the sorrowful countenances of the thousands who crowded the city attested the estimation in which the deceased was held. Thus died a gallant soldier, a noble officer, a patriotic citizen, one whom Maine and the country will forever hold in grateful remembrance.

VI.

FIFTH REGIMENT INFANTRY

This regiment was composed entirely of new companies, all of which were raised in the Third division of the militia of the State. Each of the previous ones had been organized with more or less companies of militia as a nucleus around which to gather the numbers requisite for muster. The original officers of the regiment were the following:—

FIELD AND STAFF.

Mark H. Dunnell, Portland, Colonel; Edwin Illsley, Limington, Lieutenant Colonel; Samuel C. Hamilton, Biddeford, Major; Charles S. Whitman, Portland, Adjutant; John S. Merrill, Gorham, Quartermaster; Benjamin F. Buxton, Warren, Surgeon; Francis G. Warren, Biddeford, Assistant Surgeon; John R. Adams, Gorham, Chaplain; Frederick Speed, Gorham, Sergeant Major; Adelbert B. Twitchell, Bethel, Quartermaster Sergeant; Benjamin Freeman, Bethel, Commissary Sergeant; William S. Noyes, Saco, Hospital Steward.

COMPANY OFFICERS.

Company A.—Josiah Heald, Captain; William Merrill, First Lieutenant; John S. Merrill, Second Lieutenant; all of Gorham.

Company B.—Lewis B. Goodwin, Captain; Robert M. Stevens, First Lieutenant; Samuel H. Pilsbury, Second Lieutenant; all of Biddeford.

Company C.—Isaac B. Noyes, Captain; Fred S. Gurney, First Lieutenant; David S. Barrows, Second Lieutenant; all of Saco.

Company D.—Edward W. Thompson, Brunswick, Captain; George B. Kenniston, Boothbay, First Lieutenant; Charles H. Small, Topsham, Second Lieutenant.

Company E.—Emery W. Sawyer, Lisbon, Captain; Aaron S. Daggett, Greene, First Lieutenant; Charles S. Whitman, Portland, Second Lieutenant.

Company F.—George P. Sherwood, Portland, Captain; Nathan

Walker, Portland, First Lieutenant; George E. Atwood, Gardiner, Second Lieutenant.

Company G.—Henry G. Thomas, Captain; George W. Martin, First Lieutenant; Thomas J. Sawyer, Second Lieutenant; all of Portland.

Company H.—Edward A. Scammon, Portland, Captain; Ambrose S. Dyer, Yarmouth, First Lieutenant; Samuel Munson, Portland, Second Lieutenant.

Company I.—Clark S. Edwards, Captain; John B. Walker, First Lieutenant; Cyrus M. Wormell, Second Lieutenant; all of Bethel.

Company K.—William A. Tobie, Poland, Captain; Hamlin T. Bucknam, Minot, First Lieutenant; Burbank Spiller, Raymond, Second Lieutenant.

Col. Dunnell, Lieut.-Col. Illsley and Maj. Hamilton came into camp in command of companies H, E and B respectively, and at the regimental organization were elected to these positions and their First Lieutenants succeeded them in the command of the companies.

At the time the regiment was recruited, patriotism was profuse throughout the State, and enthusiasm to enter the army for the purpose of assisting in crushing out the rebellion and restoring the country to a state of peace and prosperity, was at so high a pitch that the companies requisite for the completion of the regiment were raised almost without exertion. Husbands left their wives, fathers their children and sons their parents, artisans their shops and farmers their plows in the furrows like Cincinnatus of old, and rallied to the defence of the flag and the maintenance of the dignity and integrity of the Union.

The regiment was mustered into the United States service June twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, by Capt. Thomas Hight of the Second United States dragoons, and left the State on the twenty-sixth for Washington, numbering one thousand and forty-six men fully armed and equipped. The uniforms were gray throughout with drab felt hats, regulation pattern. They were armed with the Springfield musket and common bayonet.

Passing through New York city on the twenty-seventh, the regiment was presented by the sons of Maine with a splendid silken regimental color, regulation size. They arrived in Wash-

ington next day, and on the twenty-ninth went into camp on Meridian Hill. It remained in camp here till the ninth of July when it crossed the Potomac and encamped near Fort Ellsworth, remaining there until the twelfth when it advanced to Clermont where it was two miles in advance of any other Union troops, and was principally engaged in doing picket duty. At one cut, on a march, twelve thousand soldiers, including the Fifth, had to cross a log one at a time, occupying some three hours. At the time of the advance to the battle of Bull Run, the Fifth was in the Third brigade, commanded by Col. Howard of the Third Maine, Third division, Gen. Heintzelman, of Gen. McDowell's column. The Fifth commenced the march to the battle field at half past two on the morning of July twenty-first. It was a strange spectacle for our country, those forty thousand men marching out in the moonlight on that Sabbath morning, leaving their camp fires burning on the hill sides and in the valleys for miles in extent, in warlike array, with glittering muskets and bristling bayonets reflecting the moonbeams and the fire-light as they moved along. The clatter of horses and artillery, the long lines of white army wagons, the confusion of moving men and horses joined to the strangeness of the situation and the momentous interests involved, which every one with almost superstitious devotion regarded as vital,—all tended to compose a scene which will never pass from the memory of those who beheld it, but will endure as long as time and sense shall remain to them. The sun rose splendidly upon the green oak forests which concealed in their bosoms a subtle and deadly enemy ready with his engines of destruction in every form to hurl devastation and death into our ranks.

Having slept in the open air from Tuesday night, starting at half past two in the morning in the rear of the advancing column and marching seven miles at double quick step, the men fell out by the wayside one by one, exhausted from over-exertion, so that not more than half of the regiment was present when it arrived on the battle field, and other regiments were in about the same condition. Just before reaching the position assigned, the men had to cross an open field, and as soon as the division appeared a rebel battery opened upon it and the shot fell thick and fast. The regiment formed in line in a ravine and awaited orders, but soon a retreating body of cavalry came down the

hill and then a battery of the enemy opened fire nearly upon the right flank of the ravine. This accelerated the flight of the cavalry, and the cannon balls striking among the ranks of the regiments in reserve, scattered them somewhat. The flight of the cavalry operated disastrously upon these men, but they rallied, when Col. Howard returned for them to come up to the support of two regiments which had already advanced to the brow of the hill, and Col. Dunnell reformed them under direction of Col. Howard. The men fired about twenty rounds when their muskets became too hot for use. At no time could the enemy be seen, they being hid in the woods, and our men had to fire at random. When the backward movement commenced, our troops retreated by regiments to the cover of thick woods, which were abundant in that vicinity. They threw away their knapsacks, with all their little comforts in them, and retreated some fifty miles, running a great part of the way, for the last few hours through a driving rain.

The Fifth retreated from the battle field to Alexandria, where it remained until July twenty-sixth when it went back to its former encampment at Clermont. The regiment about this time suffered from sickness, want of tents, cooking utensils and change of clothing, these having been left at Fairfax Court House and during the retreat were captured by the rebels. August thirteenth they moved to a position about one mile from Alexandria, and encamped near Fort Ellsworth, and remained there until the thirteenth of September, but in consequence of being for the greater portion of the time employed on fatigue and picket duty they had little opportunity for military drill, and were in rather a bad condition, poorly disciplined, destitute of clothing and other necessaries and comforts, and suffering from sickness. Col. Dunnell, who at the time of his election was United States consul at Vera Cruz and obtained temporary leave of absence to enable him to take command of the regiment, resigned on the twenty-first of August and forthwith repaired to his post in Mexico. The vacancy occasioned by his resignation was filled by the appointment of Col. Nathaniel J. Jackson, late of the First Maine, whose term of service had expired. Here on the twelfth of September, Lieut. Col. Illsley and Maj. Hamilton resigned, and were succeeded respectively by Capt. William S. Heath of company H, Third Maine, and

Capt. Edward A. Scammon of company H of the Fifth. On the thirteenth of September the Fifth removed some two miles in the advance of this location and encamped at Eagle Mount, a healthy and pleasant location, where there was soon a marked improvement in the health of the men, and contentment took the place of despondency. On the fourteenth of October the regiment removed to Camp Franklin, near the Theological Seminary just below Alexandria, some three miles in the direction of Washington from its last location, where with better opportunities for drill, its discipline became improved and its health excellent. The Fifth at this time was in the Seventh brigade, Gen. Slocum, of Gen. Franklin's division. Their brigade commander thus speaks of them at this time:—

CAMP FRANKLIN, ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA, }
December 7th, 1861. }

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor of acknowledging the receipt of your letter of November twenty-ninth, and in reply would say that I shall not ask the government to give me a better regiment than the Fifth Maine, in case it can be filled to the maximum standard. I do not think there is a regiment in the entire army which has improved so rapidly as Col. Jackson's has. The change has been wonderful. Their sick list to-day is less than one third of what it was two months since. The men are cleanly, well drilled and ambitious. They are becoming proud of their regiment, and are uniting cordially with Col. Jackson in all his efforts. I shall be greatly disappointed if this regiment does not do credit to your State. Fill it to the maximum and then pay us a visit and judge for yourself whether I am too sanguine in regard to the regiment.

I am, sir, very respectfully your obedient servant,

H. W. SLOCUM,
Brigadier General of Volunteers.

To His Excellency I. Washburn, Jr.,
Governor of Maine.

For the remainder of the fall and winter the regiment was laboriously engaged in constructing fortifications and on picket duty near Mount Vernon, and was engaged in several slight skirmishes with the enemy during the time.

While engaged on picket duty when near Mount Vernon, in the winter of sixty-one--sixty-two, one of the men of the Fifth

was out one moonlight night, when the moonlight was dubiously done in a very deceptive sheen of mist and fog. The picket had paced along well into the night, when one of the men in the dim light of the doubtful atmosphere discovered a moving object, which, on nearer approach he concluded was some prowling rebel, and cried out, "Halt! Who goes there? Give the countersign," at the same time raising his musket to pop the seemingly peripatetic rebel.

Taking good aim he discharged his musket and brought down the rebel, which proved to be a hog, which, being severely wounded, awakened the whole picket line with his cries.

In April, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, the Fifth moved with the army of the Potomac to Fortress Monroe and marched up the Peninsula. Having reported to General McClellan, the division comprising the Fifth remained on board the transports some two weeks and then disembarked on the north bank of the York river, under the protection of the gunboats, to act on Gloucester, at which place the garrison had been reinforced and the works strengthened. The troops were mostly kept on ship board while the necessary preparations were made for landing them and supporting them in case of necessity. Thus, although held within supporting distance, the regiment was not engaged at the siege of Yorktown.

General Franklin's division, with the reputation at that time of being the best in the army, was sent by water from Yorktown to the right bank of the Pamunkey in the vicinity of West Point, in the hope of forcing the enemy to abandon whatever works he might have on the Peninsula below that point or be cut off. On the night of May sixth the disembarkation of the infantry of the division was completed, and it was placed in a good position to cover the landing place, both flanks and a large portion of the front being protected by water. The division bivouacked here for the night.

The action at West Point on this day was the most important affair in which the division had yet been engaged. The Fifth was in the advance line for six hours, holding a heavy force of the enemy in check, and finally repulsed him. Their conduct on this occasion was very creditable, and was complimented at the close of the action by all the staff for heading an advance into the woods upon the left. Although under a very severe

fire, the situation of the ground was such that their loss was only two killed and five wounded.

The whole division moved on the fifteenth and sixteenth to White House, five miles in advance. The state of the road was so bad that it required thirty-six hours for the trains to pass over this distance. About this time the divisions of generals Franklin and Smith were organized into the Sixth provisional army corps and placed under the command of General Franklin. The onward movement from the Pamunkey continued slowly, and on the twenty-first, the Fifth was three miles from New-bridge, on the Chickahominy, about one mile from Coal Harbor.

At Mechanicsville on the twenty-fourth of May, the regiment had three skirmishes with the enemy, once supported by cavalry while deployed on picket, and twice in line of battle supported by artillery. Each time they drove the enemy, who were finally forced across the bridge over the Chickahominy. The regiment was engaged for the month following on picket duty and in constructing fortifications.

On Thursday, the twenty-sixth of June, the day before the battle of Gaines' Mill, all the corps commanders on the right bank of the Chickahominy, were ordered to be prepared to send as many troops as could be spared, to the left bank of the river on the next day. General Franklin was instructed to hold Slocum's division, which comprised the Fifth, in readiness by day-break. They were exposed to a galling, enfilading fire from the enemy's artillery during the forenoon of Friday, the twenty-seventh, and at two o'clock in the afternoon were ordered to cross over Alexander's bridge to the left bank of the river and proceed to the support of General Porter. They reached their destination about half-past three o'clock, where General Porter was contending against the enemy, who outnumbered him two to one. The line was so severely pressed at several points, that to prevent its being pierced at any one, it was found unavoidable by General Porter, who was required to hold his position till dark, to divide Slocum's division, and send parts of it, even single regiments, to the most threatened points. The Fifth was at first stationed on the left wing and afterwards was ordered to go to the support of a battery near the centre, where it remained until about five o'clock, when it was ordered to charge the rebels over the crest of Gaines' Hill. The men advanced, not

one wavering or hesitating, and while advancing made a change of front forward under a perfect storm of bullets, shot and shell, drove the rebels before them and gained possession of the hill, where they held their position for upwards of three hours, when they were relieved by other troops. In this engagement the Fifth lost ten killed, sixty-nine wounded and sixteen missing. Colonel Jackson was wounded and carried from the field, and Lieutenant-Colonel Heath, upon whom the command then devolved, while riding up to ascertain whether our troops were firing on friends or enemies, was shot through the head and died instantly. He was buried by the rebels, and no vestige of his grave has been found. The regiment bore an honorable and prominent part in the battle and displayed the most determined courage, without a single instance of hesitation or faltering on the part of the men for the day. During the night all the Federal troops on the left bank of the Chickahominy recrossed to the other side of the river.

On the twenty-eighth of June, the regiment under the command of Captain Edwards, of Company I, was in a severe though short engagement with the enemy at Golding's Farm, and were in the last division which commenced the retreat from the Chickahominy to the James river.

On Wednesday, June thirtieth, the Fifth again had an encounter with the enemy at Charles City Cross Roads, called also from different positions occupied by different parts of the line, Nelson's Farm or Glendale, and White Oak Swamp, in which battle, so terrible in loss to the enemy, it bore a conspicuous part.—General Franklin's and Sumner's commands were drawn up in line of battle the day before at Savage's Station in a large open field to the left of the railroad, the left resting on the edge of the woods and the right extending down to the railroad. Gen. Slocum's division, comprising the Fifth, having been ordered to Savage's Station, in reserve, the day before, was on the right of the Charles City road. Gen. Franklin was ordered to hold the passage of White Oak Swamp bridge and cover the withdrawal of the trains from that point. At half-past two in the afternoon, the enemy having advanced down the road, made an attack on Gen. Slocum's left, and finally on his whole front, but was checked by his artillery. Gen. Franklin held his position till after dark, repeatedly driving back the enemy in their at-

tempts to cross White Oak swamp. The Fifth held its ground against fearful odds—(forty thousand men under Gen. Magruder)—till one o'clock that night, when they fell back towards the James river and about daylight next morning reached Malvern Hill. At this battle the regiment became almost entirely surrounded and only escaped by passing in the deepest silence through a small aperture in the enemy's lines. The enemy's artillery opening upon us at this time sent a severe fire over the heads of our forces and into their own lines in our rear and were obliged to cease firing in consequence.

At the battle of Malvern, next day, the Fifth was held within supporting distance of the Federal forces, but was not called into the fight. This was the closing general engagement of the flank movement to the James river in the peninsular campaign, and the army soon after moved to Harrison's landing, where after about a month's inaction, varied occasionally by a skirmish or a reconnoissance, the general movement for the withdrawal of the troops commenced, August fourteenth, and on the morning of the sixteenth all the troops were in motion by land and water; on the twentieth all of the army which had not embarked was ready to do so at Yorktown, Newport News and Fortress Monroe, and on the twenty-fourth the headquarters of the army were at Acquia Creek. Major Scammon was promoted to be Lieut.-Colonel on the twenty-fifth of July, and Capt. Edwards of company I was commissioned Major August twenty-eighth.

On the first of September the Fifth was brought up to the support of Gen. Pope at Manassas, or the second battle of Bull Run. As the retrograde movement had already commenced the regiment covered the retreat and picketed the outposts till the following morning, having during the night a slight skirmish with a body of cavalry, but fortunately without loss. The Fifth was the last regiment of infantry to cross Cub Run, and just after crossing were fired upon by the enemy with his artillery and followed up by cavalry, but rejoining their division, they were drawn up in line of battle awaiting the enemy's approach, who were however driven away by our artillery.

After a tedious march into Maryland through the dust and under a scorching sun, they arrived near Crampton's Pass in the South Mountain range, which is on the direct road from Frederick City to Sharpsburgh, where on Sunday, September

fourteenth, they again engaged the enemy. Discovering the enemy to be in force at that point, Gen. Slocum immediately made arrangements to give battle. The Fifth, together with the Sixteenth New York, was formed in line of battle, constituting the advance, and ordered to move forward and assault the enemy. For nearly a mile under a severe fire of artillery, they moved toward the front over an open field, in full view of the enemy, passing through a corn-field and climbing five rail fences in their route. Arriving at a point about five hundred yards from the enemy, they opened a fearful fire of musketry. For an hour and a half they poured volley after volley into the enemy's ranks, and though their fire was promptly returned not a man flinched, but stood nobly at his post. At length every round of ammunition was expended, and the regiment fell back a few yards, when an order came to charge the enemy. With a shout the men sprang forward at double quick step with the rest of the division and made a charge. They received a volley or two into their ranks, when the firing ceased and the enemy retreated from his stronghold in confusion and we took possession of the heights. The regiment in this engagement lost thirty-five killed and wounded.

The regiment remained on the mountain two days, and on the morning of the seventeenth again moved under command of Lieut.-Col. Scammon towards Antietam creek. A march of two hours brought them to the battle-field of Antietam, where their brigade was immediately formed in line of battle and moved forward to the front within a short distance of the enemy's advance. They remained quiet for some three hours, when the Fifth with the Sixteenth New York, was ordered to support Davidson's brigade which occupied an advanced position upon their left. The command was in line in a moment, and though it seemed almost sure death to advance, the men marched forth by the flank with firm step. They had scarcely moved twenty yards when the enemy, detecting the movement, directed upon them a terrible fire. But they soon rallied and advanced to their new position, where they were slightly protected by the crest of a hill. Here they maintained their ground until the next morning, when the fight re-opened with musketry. Nearly all day they were under fire, but without any advance being made upon either side. At about four o'clock in the afternoon

they were relieved by fresh troops, and marched to the rear, having been under fire for thirty hours, though with comparatively small loss.

The regiment remained near Sharpsburgh doing ordinary picket and guard duty till October thirtieth, when it took up a line of march and crossed the Potomac at Berlin November first, and continued the march to Stafford Court House. During this march Gen. McClellan was relieved from the command of the army of the Potomac and Gen. Burnside succeeded him. The regiment went into camp at Stafford Court House, where, in the performance of the ordinary camp duties, it remained till the advance on Fredericksburgh. Col. Jackson having been appointed Brigadier General of volunteers, on the first of November Lieut. Col. Scammon was promoted to the colonelcy, Maj. Edwards to the lieutenant-colonelcy and Capt. Millett of company A, to the majority.

On the eleventh of December the regiment crossed the Rappahannock river with the army, and occupied an important position in the battle of Fredericksburgh on the thirteenth. It was posted on the extreme right and advance of Franklin's grand division, near the centre of the army line of battle. The principal fighting of this battle was upon the extreme right and left of the army, and the Fifth was not engaged with musketry but was subjected to a very hot fire from the enemy's artillery. The work assigned it was to meet any demonstration of the enemy in our front, and check any advance he might make, and especially to present a front to the enemy, while the right and left wings attempted to turn his flanks. The regiment was eminently successful in the performance of its duties.

After the battle the regiment went into camp near White Oak Church, a short distance from Fredericksburgh. On the twentieth of January eighteen hundred and sixty-three, it took up a line of march towards Banks' Ford on the Rappahannock four miles above the town. Marching about ten miles they encamped in some pine woods near the ford and early next day the brigade to which the Fifth belonged was ordered forward, but during the evening a rain set in and the roads were almost impassable. For some days it was impossible either to advance or retreat and the regiment remained encamped in a piece of woods a few miles from United States Ford, and finally a retreat

was ordered. Remaining a few days in front of the enemy, near the Rappahannock, it again returned, after an unsuccessful enterprise, to its old camp near White Oak Church, where it remained in the performance of camp, fatigue and picket duty, till the latter part of April. Col. Seammon having resigned, Lieut. Col. Edwards was on the second of March, promoted to fill the vacancy, Maj. Millett was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel and Capt. Daggett of company E was promoted to Major.

In the afternoon of the twenty-eighth of April it marched to Franklin's crossing on the Rappahannock, keeping covered by the hills which run parallel to the river and but a few rods from its banks. Bivouacked there till eleven o'clock at night it was decided that Brooks' division, comprising the Fifth, should cross first in pontoon boats and clear the way on the opposite bank for laying the pontoons. The boats were carried down by hand as quietly as possible and launched, and shortly before daybreak on the morning of the twenty-ninth the regiment crossed the river in open boats at the very point where they had crossed in December before. The movement was executed under cover of a heavy fog, so that no casualties occurred to the regiment although a few volleys were fired at them in crossing. In twenty minutes from the launching of the first boat the whole division was over and the lines formed, and a gallant charge made upon the rifle pits of the enemy scattering the rebels in all directions, and capturing some prisoners. The work of laying the bridges then commenced and soon three fine ones spanned the river. The regiment was in the second line of battle where it remained through the day and until Thursday night, April thirtieth, when the brigade relieved the first line and went to the front, where it remained till the next night, when it was relieved and moved to the rear of its old position near the river, remaining under arms till Sunday morning, May third, when with the first appearance of day it began to move to the front on the plain near where the Bowling Green turnpike intersects a deep ravine, and formed a line of battle. It was then placed in support of a battery and was afterwards ordered to move forward under cover of the ravine and take possession of the railroad leading to Richmond, which was almost in their immediate front, but the enemy discovering the movement poured so heavy a fire into them from his batteries

that they were ordered to retire, the enemy's position on the railroad being so strong as to render it impossible for our forces to take and hold it. Being marched to Fredericksburgh and then on the plank road towards Salem Heights, some four miles from Fredericksburgh, the regiment discovered that the enemy in great force, had made a stand near Salem Church and was prepared to contest our further advance. A severe engagement at close range ensued, lasting half an hour, and the advance of the enemy was checked for some time but the regiment on the right of the Fifth giving way, before overpowering numbers, both its flanks were exposed to a murderous fire and the regiment was ordered to fall back which it did in good order pouring a heavy volley into the enemy as it retired. Early on the morning of the fourth, the Fifth was stationed on the flank where it remained until noon when it went to the support of the First Massachusetts battery and about nine o'clock at night fell back to Banks' Ford. After an hour's rest the regiment was sent back a mile for performing outpost duty and covering the retreat of the remaining troops of the corps which were crossing to the opposite bank. About three o'clock next morning the whole corps had crossed, when the men of the Fifth weary and almost worn out, fell back silently to Kelly's Ford and were the last to cross. The pontoon Bridge was immediately taken up after they reached the opposite bank. The regiment camped some half mile from the Rappahannock, and on the seventh returned to its old camp near White Oak Church, thus ending its participation in the famous and ill-fated second battle of Fredericksburgh, or Chancellorsville.

For about a month the regiment was in camp and nothing of interest occurred. On the sixth of June it again moved with its corps, being in the Second brigade, First division of the Sixth corps, towards Franklin's Crossing, and the next morning crossed the river and relieved the troops which were in front. Outpost duty was performed on the ninth and tenth, and on the evening of the latter the regiment recrossed the river and bivouacked for the night. It was on the evening of the thirteenth that our troops retired from the vicinity of Fredericksburgh and entered upon the weary marches which culminated at Gettysburgh. Under a drenching rain the Fifth set out and marched ten miles towards Potomac Creek where it rested till

the evening of the fourteenth, when it moved over a rough road to the neighborhood of Stafford Court House, reaching there about daylight. At three o'clock on the morning of the fifteenth it marched towards Dumfries and arrived there about sunset, and at four in the morning of the sixteenth the march was continued to Wolf Run Shoals, thence to Fairfax Station, which was reached at seven in the evening. On the eighteenth the command was ordered to Germantown on the Chantilly road, where it remained till the twenty-fifth when it went to Fairfax Station on a reconnoissance, but returned next day. Here commenced the series of long marches. At daylight on the twenty-sixth the regiment set out and marched until four in the afternoon when they reached Drainsville, sixteen miles distant. Next morning at daylight the march was pursued fourteen miles to Edwards' Ferry, Maryland. They left Edwards' Ferry on the evening of the twenty-eighth, and passing through Poolesville and Barnsville, bivouacked near Hyattstown after a march of nineteen miles. Next day they marched twenty-six miles to the vicinity of New Windsor, passing by Mount Airy and Ridgeville, and on the thirtieth they moved early in the morning to near Manchester, where after a march of twenty-five miles they bivouacked. July first at ten in the evening the regiment returned nearly to Westminster, and taking the Baltimore and Gettysburgh pike moved to within a short distance of Gettysburgh, having marched thirty-six miles in seventeen hours without even stopping to make coffee.

The regiment rested two hours and then moved to the front where it was immediately placed in position. Heavy firing was kept up on both sides during the remainder of the day with slight loss to the Fifth. As soon as night set in the regiment was placed on outpost duty where it remained all night, but was next day relieved when it retired a few rods and fortified itself by a breastwork of stone behind which it rested during the day. At one o'clock on the morning of the fourth the regiment under cover of the darkness brought back two guns of the Ninth Massachusetts battery which had been captured on the second and abandoned by the enemy. About ten in the forenoon the Fifth made a reconnoissance to ascertain whether the enemy were in force, and finding he was, it returned to its old position. On the fifth there was a brisk skirmish with the

enemy near Fairfield Pass, which was only terminated by darkness.

The regiment remained here till a late hour on the sixth when it marched to Emmettsburgh, Maryland, where it arrived at daylight next morning, and at about nine o'clock marched to Hamburg arriving there at midnight literally drenched, a rain having set in at evening, which continued all night and part of the next day, when the Fifth marched toward Middleton, in the vicinity of which it bivouacked. On the ninth it moved through Middleton nine miles in the direction of Boonesborough and at five o'clock next morning moved towards Funkstown where meeting the enemy a line of battle was formed. At five in the afternoon the regiment was ordered on picket near Antietam Creek where it remained twelve hours, then moved towards Hagerstown and bivouacked. It again moved early in the morning of the twelfth when it marched through Funkstown, where a spirited skirmish took place. The regiment remained here two or three days on outpost duty and building rifle pits, but were soon sent in pursuit of the enemy who had retreated to the river and was crossing at Williamsport. On the fifteenth it marched to Boonesborough and next day to Petersville where, on account of the rainy weather it remained until the eighteenth when it marched to Berlin on the Potomac and next day crossed the river and marched to White Plains where it bivouacked on the twenty-third. On the twenty-fifth it moved to Warrenton and encamped, and on the thirty-first returned to New Baltimore, five miles, where it remained doing outpost duty till September thirteenth, when it moved back to Warrenton, and on the fifteenth moved towards White Sulphur Springs bringing up the rear of the corps.

On the sixteenth it marched from White Sulphur Springs to Stonehouse Mountain, a distance of eighteen miles, where it rested until October fifth, when a movement toward the Rapidan was accomplished, and the regiment stationed at a point between Cedar Mountain and Raccoon Ford, did outpost duty until the eleventh. October twelfth the regiment moved to Brandy Station, supporting a cavalry reconnoissance, and on the thirteenth fell back to Rappahannock Station, and then moved twenty-one miles to Bristow's Station. October fourteenth moved to Centreville, thence to Chantilly, seventeen miles.

October nineteenth moved to Gainesville, ten miles, and on the twentieth back to Warrenton, eleven miles, where our troops went into camp and remained till November seventh, when they moved forward towards Rappahannock Station arriving there about two o'clock in the afternoon and taking position on the right of the railroad where a line of battle was formed.

The enemy having been driven from an eminence in our immediate front, the regiment was soon after advanced under a heavy fire of artillery from their batteries within short range of their rifle pits. During this movement Lieut.-Col. Henry R. Millett was slightly wounded by the fragment of a shell, but no other casualties occurred.

At about sunset an advance was ordered, and the regiment moved forward. The enemy, upon discovering the advancing column, poured volley after volley into our ranks, but the Fifth stood firm. Soon after a movement to the right was ordered, and when the regiment faced the works again, it was to charge. With a yell, and amid a shower of bullets, the Fifth rushed on unmindful of danger. The rifle pits were carried at the point of the bayonet, in gallant style, and the enemy was surprised in his stronghold. Meanwhile the troops on the left having after a spirited struggle carried the fortifications and redoubts at that point, the enemy were fast pressing towards a pontoon bridge, their only crossing over the Rappahannock. The arrival of the Fifth among them, and the confusion such an arrival necessarily created, can be more readily imagined than described. The bridge was soon secured, and after some resistance a capture of some twelve hundred prisoners, among whom were the brigade commander and many field and staff officers, was effected.

Four battle flags belonging to the regiments which had opposed us were also captured, Lieut. Andrew S. Lyon commanding company K, capturing the color of the Eighth Louisiana; Corp. Emory P. Blondel, company D, that of the Sixth North Carolina; Corp. Theodore Shaekford, company A, that of the Fifty-fourth North Carolina; private James A. Littlefield, company I, that of the Seventh North Carolina. The flags were subsequently presented to Gen. Meade who said, "In the name of the army and the country I thank you for the services you have rendered, particularly for the example you have set and

which I doubt not on future occasions will be followed and emulated." At this battle Maj. Daggett had the pleasure of taking the swords of Colonels Penn of Louisiana and Webster and Godwin of North Carolina. One of these officers was in command of a brigade. For this act the Major was complimented in being detailed by Gen. Upton to command the battalion which escorted the captured flags and trophies of that brilliant charge to Gen. Meade's headquarters. Every man during the engagement seemed possessed of a determination, a courage and daring which ensure success, and the affair was a complete and glorious victory. The Fifth lost in this action seven killed and twenty-eight wounded. The regiment occupied the fortifications during the night and next day advanced to near Brandy Station. Col. Edwards issued an order on the seventeenth as follows: "The commission as Second Lieutenant of the late William A. Tubbs, Orderly Sergeant of company K of this regiment, was received at these headquarters last evening. As is well known to this command, Lieut. Tubbs fell at the recent battle at Rappahannock Station on the seventh of November, while gallantly, bravely and nobly leading on the men of his company to victory, and the Colonel commanding cannot allow the present opportunity to pass without paying a slight tribute to the intrinsic worth of one who has thus nobly sacrificed his life, his all, upon the altar of his country. Lieut. Tubbs fell in the prime of youth. Brave, energetic, fearless in action, prompt in the discharge of his duties, diligent and studious in every sphere to which he was assigned, ever respectful and obedient to those in command, steady in his habits,—in a word a *true* soldier,—most truly had he earned the promotion which death alone has prevented him from grasping with its honors. For a long time he bore the standard of our nationality with this regiment, never faltering or failing under the severest fire of the enemy or the most trying circumstances. His great ambition was to do his whole duty to himself and his country. Let us all emulate the glorious example set before us by our deceased comrade—each striving in the faithful execution of his respective labors."

On the eighteenth Col. Edwards issued a general order in which he said he had been "nobly supported in one of the most fearless and illustrious achievements of the war. Under the

cover of the night, ignorant of what was before you, you charged the enemy entrenched within his rifle-pits and redoubts, sweeping all before you. * * * And while we are permitted to enjoy the laurels which the gallantry of this regiment has earned, let us not forget those noble and self-sacrificing comrades, who, fearing nothing, rushed on with the word "victory" upon their lips till the fatal missiles of death cut them down at the very moment of our triumph. Forget not the example of the gallant French, who lying wounded and in the very agonies of death, cried, "Don't stop for me, but on! on!" nor forget others, all known to you, who, though suffering from the most acute wounds, yet scarcely uttered a groan, smiling amid their agony as they listened to the victorious shouts of their triumphant comrades."

On the eighth the troops were marched forward in pursuit of the enemy's retreating column, but rainy weather having set in they camped near Wellford's Ford, a distance of some two and a half miles from Brandy Station. Nothing of interest occurred until the twenty-sixth, when after a storm the army was advanced towards the Rapidan. The troops moved slowly and the Fifth in its capacity as rear guard was detached by companies to haul by hand wagons, which owing to the rough roads could not be drawn by the animals. After a tedious march the regiment camped near Jacob's Ford at one o'clock in the morning on the twenty-seventh, moving at six across the Rapidan. The brigade to which the Fifth belonged was ordered to the support of the Third corps, and were under fire at the battle of Orange Grove, but no casualties occurred.

On the twenty-eighth the regiment was advanced on the Orange Turnpike to a position near Mine Run, its corps being the right of the army. Here picket duty was performed vigilantly until the thirtieth, when the regiment moved towards the right at two o'clock in the morning, and formed a line of battle, being covered by a piece of pine woods. The knapsacks of the command were packed together by companies, as a charge was to be made. The day was intensely cold, and it was only by dint of exercise that the troops succeeded in keeping themselves warm. This position was kept all day, but the impossibility of taking the heights in their front without a great loss having been recognized, the troops fell back after dark to

their position of the twenty-ninth, where they remained until the evening of December first. At that date the troops moved towards Germania Ford, arriving there at daylight on the second, and marching some four miles from the ford, bivouacked. On the third it moved to Wellford's Ford, to its old camp, where it remained the rest of the year. Arrangements were made for winter quarters, and the Fifth soon prepared to weather the Virginia winter.

On December fourteenth Lieut. J. H. Stevens of company D, having been ordered with a guard outside the picket line for the purpose of procuring bricks, was captured by guerillas which infested the country. Three enlisted men from the regiment were also captured with him, they forming part of his guard. From that date to the year's end nothing of interest occurred, the regiment performing its ordinary camp duty.

The regiment remained encamped here till early in May, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, engaged in doing picket duty and drilling. Schools of instruction, in which the officers were thoroughly taught, were maintained and the regiment was in an excellent state of discipline.

Lieut. Gen. Grant having meantime been assigned to the command of the Army of the Potomac it was thoroughly reorganized and new vigor infused into it. On the third of May they broke camp and crossed Hazel river and next day crossed the Rapidan at Germania Ford and bivouacked. On the fifth the regiment participated in the battle of the Wilderness. At three o'clock in the morning, the reveille was sounded and at daylight the troops set out on their march. Having moved a short distance, it was reported that the enemy was advancing with his infantry and artillery and our infantry column halted in line of battle, Gen. Sedgwick's command, comprising the Fifth, being upon the right, Warren's in the centre and Hancock's on the left. Afterwards, moving forward again it was found that the enemy was advancing and our infantry was concentrated and formed for battle, Generals Sedgwick and Warren getting into line about eleven o'clock, and soon after, skirmishing was heard on the front. A severe battle succeeded, lasting about an hour, our position being mostly in a wood so dense that no artillery could be used. The Fifth advanced through a long piece of woods and found the enemy drawn up

in line of battle. The line was maintained under a heavy fire of musketry and artillery. The regiment remained in line for the remainder of the day, all night, and all day on the sixth. The battle of the sixth commenced about half past four in the morning by the enemy's attacking our right and right centre. Heavy fighting continued all day in different parts of the line, but the nature of the ground was such as to render the employment of artillery almost entirely impracticable, although the attacks on both sides were furious and large numbers were killed, wounded and taken prisoners in each army. Gen. Sedgwick, their corps commander was here killed, and Maj. Gen. Wright was afterwards assigned to his command. Temporary advantages were mutually gained, but the enemy gradually retired or were driven back so that on Saturday, the seventh, there was no general engagement, but our forces were following the retreating troops of the enemy. On Sunday, the eighth, the severely contested battle of Spottsylvania Court House was commenced and fought by the Fifth army corps, the enemy continuing to fight fiercely, but also to keep falling back.

On the night of the tenth the regiment was put in position within short musketry range of the enemy's earthworks, which were defended by heavy lines of infantry and artillery stationed in dense woods. The twelve best regiments in the Second and Sixth corps were selected to charge upon these works. The Fifth was one of the regiments selected, and at dusk they were ordered to take possession of the works. Advancing through some woods to an open field some five or six hundred yards wide they crossed it rapidly under a most terrific fire of musketry and artillery. More than one half the regiment were lost in passing over the field, such a discharge of canister shot they had to encounter. In less than five minutes after the order was given to charge they had crossed the open ground and captured the works. The Fifth took two rebel flags and the column a large body of prisoners. They were however obliged to abandon the works soon after, on account of a lack of proper support and a flanking fire from the enemy, but the prisoners were brought off, although necessarily at double quick to prevent their recapture; and the pieces of artillery would have been brought off had the force been able to drag them away. The regiment then fell back to its old position and remained

under arms, holding their position the next day. On the twelfth the regiment with its corps was ordered to charge on the works on a hill within a few rods of those on which they previously charged, and which were a continuation of the same line of works. Moving up from a ravine they had but a short distance to advance to reach the works, and these were carried for a moment when a flanking fire from the enemy compelled the whole column to fall back some half a dozen rods under the cover of a ridge. The line was here reformed and maintained for the next twenty-four hours, during which the works were again taken and were this time permanently held. A space of some six rods, in which the Fifth was stationed while under cover of this ridge, was the key-point to the whole line, and while lying there the troops within the six rods expended over a million rounds of ammunition. Just in the rear of the rebel works was a heavy growth of oak, and several trees, varying in size from ten to twelve inches in diameter, were entirely cut off and fell to the ground, by the fire of our musketry alone, while their stumps which were left standing, were cut into shreds and splinters by our subsequent fire. The Second and Sixth corps fought from nine o'clock in the forenoon of the twelfth, till about daylight on the morning of the thirteenth, held the ground and drove the rebels out.

The regiment participated in the other skirmishes in the vicinity of Spottsylvania Court House, and moving forward with the army crossed the North Anna river on the twenty-third, and on the twenty-fifth our forces were well posted on the south side, with headquarters at Jericho Mills. Here skirmishes and reconnoissances were constantly kept up. The regiment was detailed to protect a party while destroying the track of the Virginia Central railroad, and while they were thus engaged, Sergt. Joseph C. Paradis of company F, who had been commissioned as Second Lieutenant, but who had never been mustered in to his new grade on account of the reduced state of the company, made a sally beyond our picket line, with two men, and proceeding to the yard of a rebel house in which was a party of half a dozen or more of the enemy, captured two horses fully equipped, shot one of the rebels who attempted to prevent them from carrying off the horses, and the three returned unharmed to our lines with their booty. For gallantry

here displayed, Sergt. Paradis was recommended and commissioned as Captain, but was mortally wounded on the second of June and died before being mustered on his promotion.

On Thursday May twenty-sixth, Gen. Grant made a demonstration on the enemy's left to cover his flank movement, which was commenced by re-crossing the North Anna in the morning. Our forces moved eastward towards the Pamunkey river, which they reached the next forenoon at Hanover town, fifteen miles from Richmond and sixteen from White House, which then became our new base of supplies. The Pamunkey was crossed on the twenty-eighth, and on Sunday the twenty-ninth they moved forward and next day met the enemy when a brisk engagement occurred. Moving on, the army met the enemy again at Coal Harbor on the first of June, where heavy fighting ensued, but after several desperate charges with great loss on our side, we gained possession of Coal Harbor, which was a very important point as it commanded the approach to our base of supplies at White House. June third, several desperate charges were made upon the enemy's intrenchments on the Chickahominy with great loss on our side, and our forces did not succeed in crossing the river. On the fourth, the two armies lay very near each other, intrenching, relieved by sharpshooting and occasional cannonading. Digging and musketry firing were the principal business of the day on the fifth with a fierce assault on a portion of our intrenchments by the enemy at night. For the next week the two armies lay in their intrenchments with an occasional attack and repulse, picket firing and reconnoissance. On Sunday night, the twelfth of June, the Sixth corps moved down the Chickahominy and crossed twelve miles below Bottom's Bridge and the whole army effected the crossing of the James river within the three succeeding days with no serious opposition, and soon after effected a junction with Gen. Butler's forces which were in the vicinity of Bermuda Hundred. The combined armies then commenced to operate against Petersburg.

The Fifth participated actively in the whole campaign from its opening, sharing all its privations, tedious marches and exposures. In the day time the enemy would be found drawn up to oppose them and during the night the men were continually marching, changing position and throwing up breastworks.

During most of the campaign in order to get rest in safety they had to lie down in holes dug for the purpose and behind earthworks thrown up for protection where ridges were not to be met with. They shared the fortunes of this most severe and terrible campaign of the present, if not indeed, every other war, till June twenty-second, when it left the army, which was then within one mile of the city of Petersburg, and started for home.

The Fifth left the front on the night of the twenty-second of June and, making a short tarry in Philadelphia, New York and Boston at each of which places they were provided with good cheer, arrived in Portland on Tuesday, June twenty-eighth, where they met with a public reception and were furnished with an excellent dinner.

The regiment brought home a good name for valor, and was during its term of service engaged in eleven pitched battles and eight skirmishes previous to the campaign which commenced at the Wilderness. It had captured more prisoners than the whole number of men ever in its ranks, and six rebel flags, four of which were borne in the procession on its return.

After the formation of the different army corps it served in the Second brigade, First division, of the Sixth *corps d'armee* until its departure for home. On the leaving the field, the following letter was addressed them, showing the estimation in which they were held in the army :

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, }
June 23d, 1864. }

Col. Edwards, Officers and Men of the Fifth Maine Regiment:—

At the expiration of your term of service I feel it a great pleasure to signify to you my appreciation of the services you have rendered your country.

Your gallantry, your constancy, your devotion to the flag of your country, your patient endurance of fatigue during the campaigns of three long years, entitle you to the lasting gratitude and esteem of your countrymen.

Springing to arms at the first sound of danger, you have given proof of your valor and patriotism on every field, from the first Bull Run to the present time. Leaving your native State with over one thousand and forty men, after receiving a large number of recruits you now return with but two hundred and sixteen.

The long list of battles in which you have participated, including Bull Run, West Point, Gaines' Mill, Charles City Cross Roads, Crampton Gap, Antietam, Fredericksburgh, Salem Heights, Gettysburgh, Rappahannock Station, eight days' battle in the Wilderness, and at Spottsylvania Court House, and Coal Harbor, will account for your losses.

Repeatedly have the colors of the gallant Fifth Maine been planted upon the enemy's works. From behind their entrenchments you have captured the battle flags of five of the proudest regiments in the Confederate service; and while inflicting a loss equal to your own, you have in addition captured more prisoners than you have ever borne names on your rolls.

But while your former services have won for you the admiration of your commanding officers, your example and conduct during the present campaign forms the brightest page of your history

After three years' hard fighting—well knowing the risks of battle,—not even the ardent desire or the immediate prospect of being restored to your friends, could damp your ardor or enthusiasm; but like brave and patriotic men you have fought nobly to the end of your term, adding, with each day, increased lustre to your arms.

With this brilliant record, and the proud consciousness that you have stood by your country during her darkest hours of peril, you now return to your homes where you will receive the homage due the services you have rendered.

Bidding each and every one of you, in behalf of your old comrades in arms, a hearty God speed,

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

E. UPTON,

Brigadier General Commanding.

The regiment left the State with upwards of one thousand men, and received during its term of service some five hundred recruits. Of these, not including officers, but one hundred and ninety-three were mustered out with the regiment. Of the remainder four hundred and fifty-six enlisted men were discharged, two hundred and forty-two were transferred, one hundred and thirty-one died or were killed in battle, one hundred and nineteen deserted, and twenty-two were missing in action. The remainder re-enlisted. Chaplain Adams was the only officer

who went out originally with the regiment, continued with it during its whole term of service in the same grade, and returned and was mustered out with it. But a single other Maine Chaplain has served so long in any one organization. The regiment was mustered out of service on the twenty-seventh of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, by Lieut. John H. Walker of the Fourteenth United States Infantry.

Brig. Gen. Jackson, at the commencement of the war, was Captain of the Lewiston Light Infantry. When the first call for troops was made he volunteered with his command for three months and was assigned to the First Maine, of which he was elected Colonel. He returned to the State with this regiment at the expiration of its term of service, and was shortly afterwards commissioned Colonel of the Fifth Maine, with which he served with distinction through the peninsular campaign and under Gen. Pope in Virginia, and was wounded at the battle of Gaines' Mill. On the recommendation of Gen. McClellan, he was, on the twenty-fourth of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, commissioned as Brigadier General of volunteers, and shortly after, assigned to the command of the Second brigade, Second division, Twelfth Army Corps. He was injured by a fall from his horse during the Spring campaign of eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and was afterwards assigned to the command of the rendezvous camp at Ricker's Island, New York harbor. In the autumn of eighteen hundred and sixty-four he was ordered to active duty and assumed command of a brigade in the Twentieth corps, under Gen. Slocum, of Gen. Sherman's command in Georgia.

VII.

SIXTH REGIMENT INFANTRY

This regiment was among the first of the thousands of patriots who sprang to arms at the early summons of the national government for troops. Its members came with true hearts and strong hands, believing with the ancient Roman that it was sweet and beautiful to die for one's country. Composed principally of the hardy lumbermen of the Penobscot Valley and the eastern section of the State, they were as fine and as noble a looking set of men as were sent from Maine.

Before the regiment was organized it was composed of two battalions of five companies each, one comprising companies A, B, E, H and I under Gen. J. C. Stevens, rendezvousing at the State Arsenal at Bangor, and the other composed of companies C, D, F, G and K under Maj. Aaron Hayden, at Fort Sullivan, Eastport. Under a General Order issued by Adjutant General Hodsdon, June twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, both battalions were removed to Portland, united in a regiment and organized for active service July twelfth. Three days after they were mustered into the United States service by Capt. Thomas Hight, United States Dragoons, as follows:

FIELD AND STAFF.

Abner Knowles, Bangor, Colonel; Hiram Burnham, Cherryfield, Lieutenant Colonel; Frank Pierce, Bucksport, Major; John D. McFarland, Ellsworth, Adjutant; Isaac Strickland, Foxcroft, Quartermaster; Eugene F. Sanger, Bangor, Surgeon; John Baker, East Machias, Assistant Surgeon; Zenas Thompson, Portland, Chaplain; Thomas W. Porter, Bangor, Quartermaster Sergeant; Percival Knowles, Bangor, Sergeant Major; Charles A. McQuesten, Bangor, Hospital Steward; J. W. Snowman, Bucksport, Commissary Sergeant; Z. Buzzell, Bucksport, Drum Major; John Washburne, Foxcroft, Fife Major.

COMPANY OFFICERS.

Company A, (Brownville Rifles.)—Moses W Brown, Brownville, Captain; Charles H. Chandler, Foxcroft, First Lieutenant; Addison P Buck, Foxcroft, Second Lieutenant.

Company B.—Isaac Frazier, Captain; Otis W Kent, First Lieutenant; Albert M. Murch, Second Lieutenant; all of Ellsworth.

Company C.—Benjamin F Harris, Captain; John H. Ballinger, First Lieutenant; Charles F Stone, Second Lieutenant; all of Machias.

Company D.—Joel A. Haycock, Captain; Reuel W Furlong, First Lieutenant; Henry H. Waite, Second Lieutenant; all of Calais.

Company E.—Joseph Snowman, Captain; Benjamin J. Buck, First Lieutenant; Virgil P Wardwell, Second Lieutenant; all of Bucksport.

Company F.—William N Lysett, Pembroke, Captain; John M. Lincoln, Pembroke, First Lieutenant; Simon Pottle, 2d, Perry, Second Lieutenant.

Company G.—Ralph W Young, Rockland, Captain; Frank C. Pierce, Augusta, First Lieutenant; Hiram B. Sproul, Cherryfield, Second Lieutenant.

Company H.—Cyrus Brown, Captain; Joseph G. Roberts, First Lieutenant; George Fuller, Second Lieutenant; all of Corinth.

Company I.—Albert G. Burton, Oldtown, Captain; Henry R. Soper, Oldtown, Second Lieutenant; William H. Stanchfield, Milo, Second Lieutenant.

Company K.—Theodore Carey, Captain; Thomas P Roach, First Lieutenant; Charles Day, Second Lieutenant; all of Eastport.

Major Henry Prince of Eastport, a graduate of West Point and a skilful and experienced officer in the regular army, who had seen active service in the Florida and Mexican wars, was first elected Colonel, but declined the command for the reason, among others, that in accepting it he would be obliged to resign his position of paymaster in the service. The choice then fell upon Abner Knowles, Esq., a lawyer of distinction belonging in Bangor.

The regiment left Portland on the seventeenth of July, for

New York city, where it met with a handsome reception by the sons of Maine resident in that metropolis, who presented them with a beautiful standard.

While *en route* for the capital they stopped in Philadelphia and were located in the immediate vicinity of several liquor shops, the keepers of which were requested not to sell to the regiment. Two of the proprietors disregarded the request, and immediately Col. Knowles sent a file of soldiers, shut up the shops, locked the doors, and placed the proprietors under guard, to their great chagrin and surprise. Quite a number of Quakers were among the lookers-on, and it was said to be amusing to see them walk up to Col. Knowles, and in their peculiar style, say, "Friend Knowles, thy conduct meets our approval, and we will back thee up if necessary." It was not necessary, however, as his prompt action prevented further trouble in that direction.

On the nineteenth the regiment arrived at Washington where they were stationed at Chain Bridge on the Potomac, where they built battery Vermont and a smaller earthwork that commanded the position. Here they remained until the third of September, when they crossed the Potomac into Virginia and for several weeks were engaged principally in fatigue and picket duty, and in building roads and bridges, digging pits and erecting forts and breastworks. The strength and skill of these trained backwoodsmen as the gigantic oaks of the Potomac fell like grain before their rapid, ringing strokes while they were employed in clearing the woods, were the admiration of the officers and the envy of other regiments. Later in the fall the regiment was pushed forward towards Lewinsville, occupying Fort Griffin through the fall and winter.

In January of the following year Col. Knowles resigned and was succeeded in the command of the regiment by Lieut. Col. Burnham, who entered upon the work of thoroughly drilling and preparing it for service. Capt. Chandler of company A, who was promoted from First Lieutenant, was made Lieutenant Colonel, and Capt. Harris of company C, made Major.

In March the regiment was put into Hancock's brigade of Smith's division, and joined in the advance on Manassas whose works had kept the army in check nearly nine months. Arriving at Fairfax Court House they remained encamped several days,

when the movement on Richmond by way of the Peninsula commenced. Proceeding to Alexandria the regiment was transported to Fortress Monroe, where they arrived on the twenty-fifth and encamped near Hampton. Two days after they accompanied the division on a reconnoissance up the James river in the direction of Warwick Court House, in which they encountered and drove in the enemy's pickets, but did not discover him in force. In this vicinity they remained until the next day when the division fell back and encamped near Newport News. The army having been organized into corps, Smith's division was attached to the Fourth corps under Gen. E. D. Keyes.

On the fourth of April the regiment broke camp at six o'clock in the morning, and joined in the advance of the army on Yorktown, where they arrived in front of the enemy's complete and massive works on Warwick Creek at three o'clock in the afternoon, and encamped. Here the regiment for the first time came under fire. The following day, forming a portion of a reconnoitering force under Gen. Hancock and Lieut Comstock of Gen. McClellan's staff, they left their camp at an early hour in the morning, and proceeded to reconnoitre the enemy's works upon the creek. The enemy was found posted along the entire length of a stream this side of his works. The skirmishers thrown out in advance met the rebel pickets at every exposed and convenient place this side of the stream. Our men gallantly drove them up to the shore, and in several instances across. The enemy's fortifications were disclosed at all these places, guns being mounted in them, with a single exception. The Sixth advanced to the top of a ravine, descending on this side of the stream, and under its protection Lieut. Comstock made important observations. The Fourteenth Alabama were stationed on the other side. Four prisoners from that regiment were taken within half a rifle shot of one of the enemy's forts which opened fire on our skirmishers with considerable effect. Private David Clark had his arm shot off and several others in the regiment were slightly wounded. While the Sixth held this place the enemy's troops marched down the stream and behind their fortifications. Col. Burnham thought this part of the enemy's line could be taken. He sent Major Harris, with an escort of two men, to Gen. Hancock, to ask permission to

attempt it. At that moment the General was with the Fifth Wisconsin inspecting the works of the enemy further down. Major Harris was intercepted by a small scouting party of the enemy. When meeting them he coolly gave his orders to his two men as if he had a company, and ordering them to fire, one of the enemy was killed; the others fell back and the Major escaped. If there existed a favorable moment for occupying that fort, it quickly passed; but notwithstanding the concentration of four or five regiments of rebels at that point, the Sixth held their position for three hours. The regiment then moved down the creek in the direction of Lee's Mills, where, at the distance of half a mile, another fort of the enemy was discovered. As their skirmishers moved toward it through the bushes, a hot fire of musketry was poured upon them from the enemy's rifle pits, and a brisk skirmish of some duration ensued. In spite of a most disadvantageous position our skirmishers held their ground until the fort was thoroughly examined, when, by direction of Gen. Hancock, they were withdrawn without loss, and the regiment marched back to camp. During this expedition Adjutant McFarland captured a prisoner within one hundred and thirty yards of a rebel battery mounting one gun, and its parapet at the time lined with rebel infantry, and the gunners at their posts. He, however, had the good fortune to keep his prisoner between himself and their guns. Lieut. Col. Chandler and this officer also captured three more prisoners.

On the ninth the Sixth covered a reconnoissance made by Lieut. Comstock, examining the same position of the enemy's line as in the previous reconnoissance. A brisk skirmish with the enemy took place, during which the Sixth displayed great coolness and courage, holding their position under a heavy fire of musketry, until all observations were completed. They were then withdrawn with a loss of one man mortally wounded. For their gallantry on this occasion the regiment subsequently received the thanks of Gen. McClellan in General Orders as follows:

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS, CAMP NEAR }
Warwick Court House, April 10, 1862. }

The gallant conduct of the Sixth regiment of Maine Volunteers, while under fire covering a reconnoissance made by Lieut. Comstock of the engineers, has been reported to the Major

General commanding the Army of the Potomac, and by him I am directed to thank them.

Soldiers of the Sixth Maine! Your friends at home will be made joyous when they learn that this order thanking you for noble daring, is to be published throughout the Fourth Army Corps.

E. D. KEYES,

Brigadier General Commanding.

During a skirmish at the siege of Yorktown, two soldiers, one from Maine, the other from Georgia, posted themselves each behind a tree, and indulged in sundry shots, without effect on either side, at the same time keeping up a lively chat. Finally that getting a little tedious, Georgia calls out to Maine, "Give me a show," meaning step out and give an opportunity to hit. Maine, in response, pokes out his head a few inches, and Georgia cracks away and misses. "Too high," says Maine: "Now give me a show." Georgia pokes out his head, and Maine blazes away. "Too low," sings Georgia. In this way the two alternated several times, without hitting. Finally, Maine sends a ball so as to graze the tree within an inch or two of the ear of Georgia. "Cease firing," shouts Georgia. "Cease it is," responds Maine. "Look here," says one, "we have carried on this business long enough for one day, 'spose we adjourn for rations?" "Agreed," says the other. And so the two marched away in different directions, one whistling "Yankee Doodle," the other, "Dixie."

On the sixteenth the regiment participated in the battle of Lee's Mills, which the reconnoissances of the sixth and ninth had paved the way for being successfully fought. They supported artillery and were exposed to heavy shelling, but were not engaged with infantry. As the fruit of their former labors the men had the pleasure of seeing the enemy driven from the fort where the previous skirmishes had taken place, and its guns silenced.

On the twentieth-fourth the regiment proceeded to make another reconnoissance of the enemy's works on Warwick Creek. Skirmishing commenced immediately beyond our picket line. The enemy was driven back very rapidly, and our skirmishers approached to within half a rifle shot of his rifle pits. The firing now became general and incessant, but our skirmishers

steadily held their position. Once the enemy was ordered to charge, and at the word his men rose up in their rifle pits, when we poured a volley into them which drove them back in confusion. No further attempt of this kind was made. All observations being finally completed our skirmishers were drawn in without the loss of a single man, while quite a number of the enemy were killed and wounded. It is worthy of note that when the regiment received the order to make this reconnoissance they were out on picket. The remainder of the brigade was in camp, and available for any such movement; but Gen. Hancock paid the Sixth the marked compliment of selecting it for this delicate and dangerous service, sending out another regiment to take its place on picket while the reconnoissance was made.

On the twenty-eighth the regiment left camp on another reconnoissance of the enemy's works on Warwick Creek. Finding him concealed within a hundred yards of our pickets, our skirmishers advanced and a brisk firing took place, during which he was driven back one fourth of a mile, across the creek and into his rifle pits. The Sixth held this position under a galling fire, within rifle shot of the enemy's works, until all observations were completed, when their skirmishers were drawn in with the loss of one man mortally wounded.

At Warwick Creek the regiment remained until the evacuation of Yorktown by the enemy, May fourth, when they crossed the creek and joined the army in pursuit of the retreating foe, arriving near Williamsburgh immediately after dark, where they bivouacked for the night under the guns of Fort Magruder, the enemy's principal work. The next day the battle of Williamsburgh was fought. Gen. Hancock crossed Queen's Creek, a sluggish arm of the York River, at a small dam. Upon the opposite bank was a small redoubt and upon the heights beyond and a little to the left another, both unoccupied by the enemy. The woods skirted the bank of the creek and extended towards the enemy's lines on either hand, leaving a space of cleared land from the two redoubts to Fort Magruder, about a mile from the creek at right angles, capable of holding six or seven thousand men. In this and in redoubts upon either flank, the enemy were strongly posted. From one to five o'clock in the afternoon the Sixth supported Kennedy's battery under a heavy

fire from the enemy's artillery. At this time the enemy advanced in overwhelming force to charge our batteries, whereupon they together with the regiment were ordered by Gen. Hancock to fall back about a hundred rods, to where the remainder of the brigade was stationed. The movement was well executed notwithstanding the enemy was close upon them and had opened a hot fire of musketry. Supposing our force in full retreat the enemy (Early's brigade) came forward very rapidly, their fire being concentrated upon the Sixth and the Fifth Wisconsin, the other regiments of the brigade being all at some distance in their rear and mostly out of sight. Having arrived at the place designed by Gen. Hancock, the Sixth was faced about to meet the enemy. By order of Gen. Hancock the four right companies of the regiment were placed in an earthwork in the centre of our lines, while the other companies were formed immediately on the left of this work. The regiment as thus disposed was in the centre of the brigade and received the hottest of the enemy's fire, but no man wavered, but returned promptly a terrible fire which did good execution in his ranks. The Seventh Maine and Thirty-third New York now moved up and took position on the right of the Sixth and the Forty-ninth Pennsylvania on their left. After interchanging a few volleys the enemy broke and retreated, and the whole line, including the Seventh Maine, being pushed forward, about five hundred prisoners were taken, and forty or fifty were found killed, the wounded being included among the prisoners. No charge whatever was made, nor was our line advanced until the enemy was routed and in full flight. Two days after Gen. McClellan made a complimentary address to the regiment for its services on this occasion, as he did to all other regiments which Gen. Hancock commanded during the battle.

From the ninth of May to the fourteenth the regiment was on the march up the Peninsula in the direction of Richmond, encamping on that day at White House on the Pamunkey river. From thence they moved to Gaines' Mill and on the twenty-fourth encamped near the Chickahominy about eight miles from Richmond. The regiment having been in the meantime transferred to the Sixth corps, Gen. Franklin moved on towards Richmond and crossed the Chickahominy on the fifth of June, the regiment encamping near Golding's Farm, about five miles

from Richmond, at which place on the twenty-seventh, the battle bearing that name was fought, in which the Sixth participated. Leaving camp at six o'clock in the morning the regiment took up a position on the picket line to protect a large earthwork that had been thrown up the night before. On their arrival, Col. Burnham took a position a short distance in the rear of the earthwork, on the right, near a piece of woods, with orders to hold it at all hazards. In front of this earthwork was a large, level field, at the upper portion of which, were planted the enemy's batteries, while at a short distance in Gen. Hancock's rear, was a deep ravine, on the opposite side of which we had a masked battery of siege guns. About nine o'clock the enemy appeared in force on the left, as if preparing for an attack. An hour later he opened with his artillery, directing his fire, principally, at the woods where lay the Sixth, and at our own battery which had been unmasked, and which after an hour's rapid firing, silenced the enemy's guns, forcing the rebels to retire out of range. During this duel the Sixth had two men killed and one wounded. The battle continued through the remainder of the day mostly with artillery. The Sixth corps held the centre of the line, and Gen. Porter the extreme right on the north of the Chickahominy. The latter being heavily attacked fell back with severe loss. When it was dark the Sixth corps was attacked.

The Sixth Maine held about the centre of the line. The enemy advanced at six o'clock, his infantry heavily massed. Hancock's brigade met the assault, no other infantry being engaged on our side. His onslaught was sudden, fierce and determined; but he found us prepared to meet him. As often as he attempted to cross the field in our front he was repulsed with slaughter. The fight raged until long after dark. Three times the enemy attempted to charge our lines, but each time he was met by such a withering fire that he was forced to fall back in a broken and disorganized manner. Finally he was beaten back at all points with heavy loss, and drew off his shattered forces in great confusion. During the fight many of the men of the Sixth expended between fifty and sixty rounds of ammunition. Many of their guns were rendered useless by foulness, in consequence of which, as well as from want of ammunition, they, with the remainder of the brigade, were

relieved, and Col. Burnham was ordered to withdraw quietly with his regiment and return to camp, where he arrived at a little past one o'clock. During the engagement the casualties were one man killed and twenty-three wounded. Three of the latter died shortly afterwards. From the beginning to the end of the affair the conduct of the men was most excellent.

The next day commenced the retrograde movement of the army towards the James river. At an early hour the Sixth prepared to move. Breakfast was hastily eaten, and the work of getting in readiness promptly commenced. Col. Burnham was ordered to report the whole of his command to Gen. Smith for fatigue duty, when the men were furnished with axes and ordered to cut down the skirt of the forest in which was located their camp, in order to afford a range for our artillery in case the enemy made an attack. On this being accomplished, the regiment was ordered to the left of the felled trees, with the rest of the First brigade, their division acting as rear guard for the column with which it was connected. While getting into position, the enemy indicated an attack by opening a furious fire with one of his batteries, when Gen. Hancock ordered the Sixth to take position in line of battle a little to the left of where it had formerly been encamped. As they moved out to get into position they were observed by the enemy who began shelling them with artillery, doing considerable execution; whereupon one of our batteries got into position and a fierce artillery engagement took place which resulted in silencing his guns. The Sixth continued to hold their position during the night, while the greater part of our forces made their retreat. They were bivouacked in line of battle, every man with his rifle at his side, ready to spring to his feet and give battle in case of an attack. All night long the troops on their left and in their rear were falling back. The rumble of baggage trains and artillery was continuous. At last only the division remained to which they belonged, and their position was evidently a critical one, for, notwithstanding troops were within supporting distance, it was plain, that in case of an attack, they would bear the brunt of the battle. But the enemy did not choose to attack.

On the following morning their division began to fall back, leaving a proper force of cavalry and artillery behind as the rear guard of the corps. Falling back about three miles, they came

to a large field containing a strong force of our troops and an immense number of baggage wagons. Positions were taken in line of battle, while a halt of about three hours was made, during which the retreat went on. By this time the latter had all disappeared. Resuming the line of march, the division moved along leisurely until they reached a field a short distance from Savage's Station. Here another halt was made, and the division deployed in line of battle, and stationed in the edge of a piece of woods, in which position they remained until about two o'clock, when, keeping up the line of battle, they left a portion of Heintzelman's corps in the rear, and passed through the woods to Savage's Station, halting a little way beyond. On resuming the march, they proceeded about a mile, when a rattling fire of musketry in their rear showed that the enemy had attacked our forces at Savage's Station. Forthwith the division was marched rapidly to the scene of action. The weather was so hot that it seemed almost impossible for the men to drag themselves along. When they arrived the battle was raging furiously. Under a heavy fire the Sixth marched across the field and took position on the right of the line where a flank movement of the enemy was imminent. The position was an honorable but a dangerous one. Col. Burnham at once established communication with the rest of his brigade, and awaited an attack on his right flank, which he doubted not would be made, as the enemy subsequently threatened, who, after a short and bloody engagement were repulsed. The Sixth did not actively engage in the battle, although they were under a heavy fire, and shared many of its perils.

At nine o'clock, the division was again put in motion, leaving Heintzelman's forces to hold, for a time, the hard-earned field. The Sixth was placed in the advance. The four right companies were detached and thrown some distance ahead as an advance guard. Two squads, under non-commissioned officers, were thrown still further ahead, to feel the way. In this order they marched until three o'clock on the morning of the thirtieth, when they crossed White Oak Swamp bridge and took position on the heights beyond. Here a halt was ordered by Gen. Hancock, and the men, totally exhausted by the severe labors of the last twenty-four hours, threw themselves on the ground and were almost instantly asleep. During the remainder of the

night and until eight o'clock the following morning troops were constantly filing past. At the last named hour they had all passed and Smith's division was again rear guard of this portion of the army. At ten o'clock White Oak Swamp bridge was blown up, and our troops were deployed in line of battle upon the heights, where they could meet the enemy advantageously in case he made his approach. By order of Gen. Hancock the regiment was posted on the extreme right of the line, near a creek, where it was thought the enemy would attempt to cross and turn our flank. Pickets were thrown out, and the men rested in line of battle. The day was exceedingly hot and oppressive. The long hours passed slowly away, and up to noon there was nothing which indicated the enemy's approach. Suddenly, without the slightest premonition, the enemy opened a spirited fire with twenty pieces of artillery, from the opposite side of the creek. For a while the cannonading was terrific, an unceasing shower of shell was raining upon a portion of our lines. In obedience to orders, the Sixth was marched from the right to the centre of our lines, taking a position in rear of the batteries within supporting distance. This position was maintained throughout the fight, which raged for three hours with awful fury, and during which the Sixth had two men seriously wounded. At four o'clock the enemy's guns were silenced, and he withdrew. A little before the engagement terminated at this point, the enemy made a most desperate attack further down our lines at White Oak Swamp. The battle lasted far into the night. When at last the uproar ceased, victory was with our arms.

At eleven o'clock the division was again put in motion, the Sixth still keeping in the advance. Col. Burnham was instructed by Gen. Hancock to use the utmost vigilance, as it was confidently anticipated that the enemy would make an attack with the intention of cutting him off. He therefore detached the four left companies of his regiment, and put them under the command of Major Harris. The night was spent in rapid marching, and the fortitude of the men, worn out as they were by the severe labors of the preceding three days, was taxed almost beyond endurance. It was exceedingly warm, and the men suffered terribly from a scarcity of water; but with ranks well closed, the brave fellows kept pushing steadily on. Twice

uring the night Gen. Hancock sent orders for the advance guard to move with the utmost watchfulness and care, and be at all times prepared for the attack which was apprehended. At length, on the morning of July first, at a few minutes past four o'clock, they emerged from the swamps of the Chiekahominy, in sight of the James river, at Turkey Bend. Here they remained until eleven o'clock, when their brigade was put in motion while they were stationed to guard a road, where it was thought the rebel cavalry might make its appearance. In this position they remained until three o'clock the following morning, when Col. Burnham was ordered to move with the rest of the division down the river. Through a violent rain storm they marched until two o'clock in the afternoon, when they arrived at Harrison's Landing and encamped in a large wheat field, where they remained until the next morning, when they were again put in motion, and marched about three miles from the James river, where they halted.

Here they remained encamped until the evacuation of the place by the army. The transfer of the personnel and materiel of the army to the different points of embarkation, occupied five days. On August sixteenth the Sixth took up the line of march under the command of Maj. Harris, for Fortress Monroe, where they arrived on the twenty-second, from which place they were transported to Alexandria, where they encamped near the city. On the twenty-eighth, under the command of Lieut-Col. Chandler, the regiment made a reconnoissance by rail towards Bull Run bridge, to ascertain whether or not the enemy had possession of the road. They succeeded in getting to Fairfax Station by rebuilding a bridge over Pohick Run, which the enemy had destroyed the night before. At Fairfax Station sixty-five of our wounded men were found and taken aboard of the train. These men were wounded in the engagement which Gen. Taylor had with the enemy two days before. It was dark when the train returned to Alexandria.

Gen. Franklin's corps arrived too late to be of any service in the battle of Groveton or second Bull Run in which Gen. Pope was defeated. The division to which the Sixth belonged arrived at Centreville just as the army had commenced falling back from the battle field. It was then dark, and the regiment encamped for the night on the heights. The next day at one

o'clock, September first, they moved with the army towards Washington, encamping near Fairfax at about three o'clock the following morning. At noon of that day they returned to Alexandria, where they remained until the sixth, when, Col. Burnham resuming command, they left camp at six o'clock in the afternoon, and marched to Washington and thence to Tenallytown, where they arrived and encamped at four o'clock on the morning of the seventh.

At this time it was known that the mass of the rebel army had passed up the south side of the Potomac in the direction of Leesburgh, and that a portion of that army had crossed into Maryland; but whether it was their intention to cross their whole force with a view to turn Washington by a flank movement down the north bank of the Potomac, to move on Baltimore, or to invade Pennsylvania, were questions which, at that time, there were no means of determining. This uncertainty as to the intentions of the enemy obliged Gen. McClellan, up to the thirteenth of the month, to march cautiously, and to advance the army in such order as continually to keep Washington and Baltimore covered, and at the same time to hold the troops well in hand so as to be able to concentrate and follow rapidly if the enemy took the direction of Pennsylvania; or to return to the defence of Washington, if, as was greatly feared by the authorities, the enemy should be merely making a feint with a small force to draw off our army, while with their main force they stood ready to seize the first favorable opportunity to attack the capital. During this while the Sixth continued marching in the direction of the rebel Jackson's forces without incident, save a slight skirmish with the enemy's cavalry on the eleventh at the base of South Mountain. The route of the regiment lay through Rockville, Barnsville, Urbana, Buckeystown, Jefferson and Burkettsville, they arriving at Crampton's Pass on the afternoon of the fourteenth, participating in the battle at that place, though not actively engaged, Hancock's brigade being held in reserve.

The next day the regiment was detached to take possession of and hold a pass in South Mountain, two miles to the south of Crampton's Pass. On obtaining possession of this pass they had a sharp skirmish with the enemy, taking four prisoners. Having captured the pass, Col. Burnham put a section of light

artillery which was temporarily under his command, into position, and shelled the enemy in the valley severely, scattering their cavalry in all directions. This position was held until nightfall, when the regiment rejoined their brigade.

At an early hour on the morning of the seventeenth the regiment left their camp near Crampton's Pass, and marched to Antietam, arriving on the battle field at ten o'clock in the forenoon and taking position towards the right of our lines, where our forces had just fallen back after a most desperate charge. Apparently the enemy was moving up to occupy this same position. While our forces were establishing their lines his skirmishers opened a hot fire upon us, but were soon driven back. During the remainder of the day the fight was furious, being carried on principally with artillery on that portion of the field where was posted the Sixth. During the entire fight the regiment supported Franklin's battery in a part of the field where the heaviest fighting for the day had been, but were not attacked and made no attack. A few men only were wounded by distant firing. The battle not being resumed the next day, the following day our lines were advanced at an early hour in the morning, when it was found that the enemy had fallen back during the night leaving his dead and wounded in our hands. The Sixth marched through Sharpsburgh, thence to Williamsport, back towards Sharpsburgh, encamping at Bakersville, through Hagerstown, encamping at Cunningham's Cross Roads, back through Hagerstown and out on the Green Castle turnpike, Williamsport, Boonsboro', arriving at Frederick city on the thirty-first of October.

The regiment did not participate in any action again until the battle of Fredericksburgh, when they formed a portion of Franklin's attack on the left below the city, but were not actually engaged, and lost only a few men wounded. At the commencement of hostilities they crossed the Rappahannock early on the morning of December twelfth, at the lower bridge. At ten o'clock they moved up and took position under the entrenched batteries of the enemy, who shelled them severely during the day. The Sixth was in the centre of our line of battle, and their position was an exposed one, as the rebel batteries on their right enfiladed them with ease and accuracy. This position was maintained three days, during which time the

men all acquitted themselves creditably, particularly on the twelfth, when the conflict raged with indescribable fury.

Proceeding to near Belle Plain, they remained encamped until early on the morning of January twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, when they moved to Banks' Ford, where Gen. Burnside attempted crossing and giving battle to the enemy; but the mud being so deep, on account of a two days' rain, the movement was abandoned and the regiment returned to its former camp, arriving on the twenty-third.

On the second of February, having been assigned to Howc's light division, a brigade of which was placed under the command of Col. Burnham, the regiment proceeded to Potomac Creek and went into winter quarters.

On the twenty-eighth of April, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, when operations at Fredericksburgh were about to commence, under the command of Lieut. Col. Harris, the regiment broke camp and marched towards the point on the Rappahannock where Gen. Franklin crossed his command in December, arriving at five o'clock in the afternoon. The light division was halted a little back from the river out of sight of the enemy. The regiment was drawn up in the skirt of a pine forest, and allowed to rest until it became so dark that the operations for which they were detailed could be carried on without fear of discovery by the enemy. The command was then marched into the open field where the pontoon train was drawn up about a mile and a fourth from the point of crossing. From this place the batteaux were to be carried to the river by the light division, and launched into the water preparatory to throwing a force upon the right bank of the river. For this purpose the regiment was divided into parties of seventy men each. At ten o'clock the batteaux were taken from the wagons and carried by the men towards the river. The distance was quite long and the roads slippery owing to the heavy rain which had fallen during the day. Nevertheless the men worked with a will, and some hours before daylight the boats were all in a position at the water's edge. So silently were these operations conducted that it was judged the enemy had no idea of our presence although his pickets were posted on the opposite bank only a few rods from us. Just before daylight the boats were launched and filled with men by Gen. Brooks. The Sixth was then drawn back a little

and with the first gleaming of light the line of boats swept across the river, while the regiment remained in line of battle on the bank until eight o'clock in the forenoon of the next day, when they marched to the right of the bridges which had been laid to guard the mouth of Deep Run. At ten o'clock they were relieved and withdrawn to the heights a short distance back from the river. Here they remained until the afternoon of May first, little being done in their front in the meantime. Just at twilight of this day they moved across the river and took position on the first line of battle, the light division doing picket duty for the whole force which had crossed the river at this point. Lieut. Col. Harris' command was virtually a picket, and as extreme vigilance was used, the men rested but little. The night wore away quietly as did the next day, until about noon, when a company of the enemy's sharpshooters crept up Deep Run and commenced a sharp attack upon the Sixth's pickets; but they were repulsed losing several men who were wounded and taken prisoners. At five o'clock in the evening an advance of the entire line was ordered, and the regiment went forward driving the enemy before them and forcing him to retire to the base of hills which he had so strongly fortified. Here a halt was ordered, and at eight o'clock another regiment took the place of the Sixth in the first line, while the command of Lieut. Col. Harris was drawn back near the end of the bridge, where the men were permitted to rest until eleven o'clock. At this hour the regiment was again put in motion, and marched with the rest of the light division through Deep Run and around towards Fredericksburgh. The column moved very slowly, and the entire night was consumed in this movement, so that they did not enter the streets of the city until about five o'clock on the morning of the third. After a halt they marched out and took position in front of the fortifications on Maryc's Heights, the strongest portion of the enemy's works. Here the lines were formed with a view to charging the enemy and taking the works by storm. The Sixth formed the right of the lines, the right flank resting near a plank road which wound down the hill and crossed the canal, the left flank resting near a small redoubt from which the enemy had been driven in the early part of the day. On their immediate left was the Thirty-first New York, while deployed as skirmishers

in front of both regiments was a portion of the Fifth Wisconsin. Dispositions were at once made for an attack. The men were informed what was to be done, and instructed to press on at double quick to the top of the hill over the meshes of rifle pits and stone walls which intervened. Above all they were instructed to rely upon the bayonet and not to fire a shot until the fortifications were carried. At eleven o'clock an attacking column consisting of the Sixty-first Pennsylvania and Forty-third New York, marching by the flank, moved across the bridge on the immediate right of the Sixth, and advanced up the plank road to attack the enemy. This was the signal for a general attack, and as they became warmly engaged with the enemy, the Sixth was ordered forward. The instant that the advance commenced all of the enemy's works in their front, stone wall, rifle pits and redoubts, belched forth a terrible fire of musketry which did fearful execution in our ranks. Silent, cool and determined, the men of the Sixth with closed ranks pushed steadily on, routing the enemy from behind the stone wall at the point of the bayonet, and pressing on to the rifle pits without a halt and without firing a shot. Hotter and hotter waxed the fire of the enemy. Besides his terrific musketry he poured cannister and spherical case into our ranks from his guns at the top of the hill, while the right of the Sixth which was left entirely unprotected by the breaking of the Sixty-first Pennsylvania, was subjected to a flank fire before which it seemed that every man must go down. As they neared the rifle pits the fire of the enemy reached its greatest fury and did most fearful execution. It was here that those gallant officers of the Sixth—Captains Young, Ballinger and Gray—fell fighting like brave and true men as they were. Scores of the men fell, too, but nothing could check the advancing line which swept steadily on up the hill. The rifle pits were reached, and then for the first time a shout of victory went up. In the fierce hand to hand encounter that ensued many of the enemy were slain by the bayonet alone. Private George Brown of company K, bayoneted two of the enemy in succession, and then as the resistance was obstinate he brained a third with the butt of his musket. At this point the fight was only waged for a moment. The enemy's line gave way in wild confusion and dismay, and fled to the top of the hill, followed so closely by our men that

they never were rallied, but either surrendered in the fort or continued their flight down the plank road. Rushing on, our men scaled the earthwork at the top of the hill, capturing many prisoners and a battery of seven guns from the celebrated Washington artillery. In five minutes from the time the Sixth started on the charge the fort was captured and their colors were the first to wave in triumph over its parapet. In this battle the regiment won a reputation that will live with the history of the rebellion. Their loss was one hundred and twenty-eight officers and men killed and wounded. Major Haycock, one of the most valued and gallant officers in the regiment, fell among the first, while cheering the men on by his example and words. After a halt of a few minutes in the formidable works which had been so successfully carried, the regiment was pushed down the plank road in pursuit of the flying enemy who had fled towards Chancellorsville. Signs of panic and rout were everywhere visible and many prisoners were captured by the pursuing forces. Brooks' division having taken the front, the Sixth marched very slowly with the remainder of the light division and was not again engaged with the enemy during the day. Just at dark they were marched to the front and supported a battery at Salem Heights. Here the night was passed. As the men had left their knapsacks at the base of Marye's Heights before the charge, they were without blankets and rested but little:

The next day the battle with the enemy was resumed. The Sixth with the whole light division was changing positions almost continually—occupying different portions of our lines which were threatened strongly by the enemy, but at no time becoming engaged. At night the withdrawal of the Sixth corps to the left bank of the river having been determined upon, the regiment together with the Forty-third New York and two companies of the Thirty-first New York, were posted to hold the extreme right of our lines which rested on the river at Brook's ford. The position was a critical one, as they were detached from the remainder of the corps by a distance of nearly two miles, and it was only necessary for the enemy to break through a picket line and place himself between them and Brock's ford in order to completely cut them off and render their capture almost certain. This he attempted a little before midnight, ad-

vancing to attack the Sixth which was strongly posted in a skirt of pine forest. The pickets in front from the Thirty-first and Forty-third New York regiments all surrendered or fell back without firing a gun. Lieut.-Col. Harris was warned of the approach of the enemy by the tread of his troops, and his hurried orders which were given in a loud tone of voice. Having obtained the precise information from the captured pickets as to our position the enemy advanced to attack in heavy force. For nearly half an hour the fight raged furiously, but the Sixth, though unsupported, met the attack as brave men should and finally the enemy was driven back in confusion having sustained severe loss.

After the first heat of conflict Lieut.-Col. Harris sought Col. Baker on his right, who was in command of the whole force, to ascertain what his instructions were at this critical juncture of affairs. During his absence the services of Adjutant Charles A. Clark were invaluable. While the fight continued he rode back and forth along the line, fearlessly exposing his person and encouraging the men by all means in his power.

The enemy on rallying his forces prepared to renew the attack with overwhelming numbers. Annihilation or capture stared the regiment in the face unless it could be withdrawn in pursuance of orders previously received. This was successfully accomplished by Adj. Clark, who led the regiment through almost impenetrable underbrush to the bank of the river and then over a precipitous bluff to the water's edge, riding his horse down this bluff which it seemed impossible for any mounted man to descend alive. Having arrived at the water's edge the regiment was led down the river to Banks' Ford and there rejoined the light division. The behavior of Adjutant Clark on this occasion cannot be praised too highly. His gallantry and presence of mind extricated the regiment from a most perilous position after it had repulsed a superior force of the enemy in a handsome manner.

At two o'clock on the morning of May fifth the regiment recrossed the river at Banks' Ford, encamping for a few hours near the place. At ten o'clock in the forenoon the regiment marched to Richard's Ford to resist the passage of the enemy at that point. Here they remained until the seventh without being attacked by the enemy, when they rejoined the light division.

In addition to the casualties already given in these battles in and around Fredericksburgh, Capt. Roach of company K received a fatal wound, Capt. Buck of company E, was seriously wounded, but recovered, Capt. Burnham of company G, and First Lieut. McKinley of company E also wounded, Sergt. Frank P. Holmes of company A, Sergt. Alonzo R. Merrill of company G, killed.

On the eleventh the light division was broken up, and the regiments composing it were assigned to different brigades, in consequence of the discharge from service of two years', and nine months' troops. The Sixth was assigned to the Third brigade, First division, Sixth corps.

On the ninth of June, the regiment having arrived at Kelly's Ford, in company with two other regiments of infantry, under command of Gen. Russell, dashed across the river, surprising and routing the enemy. The pursuit was continued until reaching Brandy Station, where joining Gen. Ames with a force of infantry and cavalry the command retired to the north bank of the river, having accomplished the object of the expedition, which was the gaining of correct information about the movements of the enemy. In this spirited and brilliant reconnoissance the infantry though not actively engaged with the enemy, was so splendidly handled and showed such a soldier-like appearance, that the enemy in his official report of the affair spoke of them as "the flower of the Army of the Potomac."

On the fourteenth the army having commenced falling back upon Washington, the Sixth proceeded towards Fairfax Court House where it arrived on the eighteenth. On the twenty-sixth the army commenced crossing the Potomac keeping between Washington and the enemy, and on the following day the Sixth crossed and participated in the long fatiguing marches that followed, the last day's march before the battle of Gettysburgh, being thirty-six miles. At this battle the Sixth was not actively engaged but occupied a responsible position upon the extreme left flank of the army, until the last desperate charge of the enemy upon our left centre, when it was ordered to act as a reserve. In the close pursuit of the enemy, July fifth, the Sixth was in the front skirmishing not unfrequently with the rear guard and kept this exposed but honorable position until Gen. Lee's army succeeded in crossing into Virginia.

On the twelfth the regiment was in line of battle near Funks-

town, Maryland, supporting the skirmish line of the division, and while thus engaged Capt. Furlong with his company (D) numbering only twenty-five men, went out beyond the skirmishers, and succeeded in surprising a portion of the enemy's pickets, killing and wounding about thirty of them and taking thirty-two prisoners without losing a man—a brilliant and remarkably successful exploit. A week after and the regiment crossed the Potomac on its way into the interior of Virginia. The day following Col. Burnham was ordered to Maine on duties connected with the draft, and the command of the regiment devolved upon Lieut. Col. Harris.

During the month of August and the first part of September, the regiment was encamped at Warrenton, where it was brought to the highest state of efficiency by careful and constant drilling under the supervision of Gen. Russell. On the fifteenth they proceeded to Culpepper Court House, and were engaged several days in repairing the roads from that place to Hazel river. At the latter place they repaired the ford, which after having made passable they returned to Culpepper where they remained until the fifth of October, when, with their corps, they proceeded to the Rapidan, relieving the Second corps. They remained at this point until the tenth, when the enemy having thrown a heavy force in the direction of Centreville, the army fell back and the Sixth formed that night a part of the rear guard. On the thirteenth it was the last regiment to leave the Rappahannock being the outer rear guard of infantry. The next day they formed the advance guard of the right wing as it advanced eastward from Centreville—a singular circumstance, one day being the extreme rear guard and the next the extreme advance guard of the army. The army now formed a line of battle from Wolf Schools on the left through Centreville to Chantilly on the right, and for a number of days awaited the enemy's attack, the brigade to which the Sixth belonged being on the extreme right. While here, on the seventeenth, about fifty men of the regiment being on picket in charge of Lieutenants Pottle and Williams, and Major Fuller being in charge of the whole line, were engaged in a spirited skirmish with five hundred of the rebel Stuart's cavalry and a battery of horse artillery, who made a sudden dash on our lines, but were handsomely repulsed, the Sixth having but two men wounded. The whole force engaged on our side did not exceed one hundred men.

On the nineteenth the advance was ordered and the Sixth left camp and marched to Warrenton. There they remained until daylight on the morning of November seventh when they left camp in company with the rest of the brigade and marched toward Rappahannock Station. When within one mile of the place the regiment was halted and formed into line of battle in the edge of a wood about two hundred yards to the right of the railroad. This was about twelve o'clock M. At two o'clock in the afternoon, Lieut. Col. Harris who had command of the regiment was ordered to relieve the Forty-ninth Pennsylvania regiment which was upon the skirmish line. Companies A, F, D, I, and C, composing the right wing were sent forward under the command of Maj. Fuller, for this purpose, and the skirmish line was duly relieved; the right of the line, connecting with the skirmishers of the One Hundred and Twenty-first New York regiment; and the left connecting with those of the Twentieth Maine belonging to the Fifth corps. At five and a half o'clock the skirmish line was ordered to advance upon the enemy, which it did in gallant style, quickly driving in his skirmishers upon the fortifications. The loss of the Sixth up to this time was one killed and five wounded. At sunset the left wing was ordered to advance, and it was immediately thrown forward to within one hundred and fifty yards of the skirmish line, and ordered to lie down under the crest of a hill just in our front. Immediately after, orders came from Gen. Russell to deploy the left wing, double the skirmish line and with the Fifth Wisconsin as a support to charge the enemy's works. The wing was at once deployed, and upon the arrival of the Fifth Wisconsin, was thrown forward upon the skirmish line. Here but a moment's delay was caused in arranging the skirmishers now doubled, and at the command "Forward, double quick," the regiment marched upon the works under a heavy fire of musketry and artillery. The fire grew heavier as the line neared the works, and the men were struck down with fearful rapidity, but unwavering, with wild cheers the survivors reached the fortifications, and springing over them, engaged the enemy in a hand to hand conflict. The enemy astonished and bewildered, quickly gave way and fled, many of them towards the river, but by far the greater part to their left, which was as yet unassailed, leaving in our hands three hundred and fifty

prisoners, four guns and one stand of colors. The works the whole length of the line were now in our possession. But the enemy, strong in his rifle pits further to his left, soon commenced a raking fire down the length of our line, which proved very destructive, and perceiving the weakness of our force, advanced heavily upon our right, compelling that part of the line to abandon the works; but disputing every foot of the ground, the men fell back upon our centre and left, which still retained possession of the fortifications, and turning sharply upon the enemy, kept him at bay until the opportune arrival of the Fifth Wisconsin, which came up on the run, and with its usual impetuosity, rushed into the conflict. With the invaluable aid of this regiment the Sixth was soon gaining ground when the arrival of the Forty-ninth and One Hundred and Nineteenth Pennsylvania, together with the storming of the enemy's left by the Fifth Maine and the One Hundred and Twenty-first New York regiments who carried those works with a rush, decided the battle, the enemy being either captured or driven across the river. About eighty men belonging to the Fifth corps, under the command of Capt. Morrill of the Twentieth Maine, forming a skirmish line upon our left, rendering valuable aid in carrying and holding the works. After the regiment had lost two-thirds of its line officers, the obstinacy with which the fight was conducted, is due to Captains Lincoln and Bassford and Lieuts. Hovey, Norris, Smith and Williams; the two latter although severely wounded, rejoined their companies the next morning and reported for duty; and First Sergt. William H. Coan of company H, who after his officers had fallen took command of the company, and by his cool, determined conduct, helped much to the result. Capt. Sumner and Lieut. Hobbs of company A, forming the right support; and Lieutenants Hill and Pierce of company C, forming the left support, did their duty nobly. During the early part of the engagement, Lieut. Col. Harris, while gallantly leading on his men fell dangerously wounded, and the leading command devolved upon Maj. Fuller. Adjutant Clark was also severely wounded while in the works bravely doing his duty, but not before he had driven his sword into his adversary. Captains Furlong (killed) Burnham, Roberts and Witherell (wounded) and Lieutenants Wilkins and McKinley (killed) Waite, Pottle, Jacobs, Morton, Chamberlain and

Knowles (wounded) were struck down while gallantly leading on their men, doing their duty, as only such officers can. Numerous instances of personal valor among the enlisted men of the regiment took place. Among the number is the following one of unexampled courage and coolness. Sergt. Otis O. Roberts of company H, with only five men rushed upon the color bearer of the Eighth Louisiana regiment who was in the middle of his color company, and after a hand to hand conflict in which the bayonet was freely used, succeeded in capturing the colors and compelling the whole company to surrender. In acknowledgment of this act of gallantry, Gen. Wright, commander of the corps, issued a special order permitting Sergt. Roberts to present the flag in person to the Chief of Staff of the Army of the Potomac, and his company to be sent with him as an escort of honor. Privates Robinson, Hutchings and Thomas Chick of company B, and private Lawrence O. Laughlin of company G, pursued the enemy to the river firing three shots after them, and ordered them to surrender. Three commissioned officers, and one hundred and seventy-five men obeyed the order, and the three men marched the whole of their prisoners safely to the rear. The Sixth lost in this terrible engagement, one hundred and thirty-nine officers and men, killed and wounded. Sixteen of the number were of the former. This frightful mortality especially among the officers, as the regiment went into the battle with only twenty-one officers and three hundred men, shows the desperation with which the fighting was conducted.

During the short campaign across the Rapidan on the last of November, the Sixth with its brigade on the twenty-seventh was hurried to the support of the Third corps, then engaged at Locust Grove. The prompt arrival of this force turned the fortunes of the day, and the enemy quickly drew off his forces. Upon the withdrawal of the army from the south bank of the Rapidan, the Sixth marched back to their former camp near Wilber Ford, where it rested until the army went into winter quarters at Brandy Station. Here they remained until the opening of Lieut. Gen. Grant's campaign on the fourth of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, when two days afterward they, forming a part of the Sixth corps, were engaged in the battle of the Wilderness, but not in that portion of the lines that

suffered a heavy attack. They lost five or six. At the battle of Spottsylvania on the eighth they were in the front lines and lost a few men by the enemy's sharpshooters. Two days after they participated in the attack on the enemy's works on the right which were carried, but Gen. Johnston's division of the enemy coming up with a superior force they were compelled to fall back, and did so losing heavily. The loss to the regiment was one hundred and twenty-five men. Lieut. Isaac C. Campbell of company F, was killed, and Major Fuller, Captains Witherell of company K, Ginn of company E, and Hill of company C, were wounded. Major Fuller who had been in command of the regiment since Col. Harris received his wound at Rappahannock Station, was so severely wounded that Captain Lincoln, of company F, assumed the command, and held it until the regiment's time expired. On the twelfth the regiment mustered only seventy men fit for duty, and being employed as a support of Hancock, were under fire eight hours, losing two officers and three men killed and eleven wounded. The officers killed were Lieutenants James M. Norris and Lindroff W. Smith. Daily skirmishes ensued, but no casualties were experienced until the arrival of the army at Coal Harbor, where for twelve days the remnant of the regiment was employed in digging rifle pits and skirmishing in close proximity to the enemy's defenses, losing in all about fifteen men. On the eleventh of June Capt. Edward Williams and Adjutant William H. Coan were wounded. On the fourteenth the regiment went up James river by steamboat, reached Gen. Butler's headquarters on the seventeenth and Petersburg on the twentieth. Here they were placed in the front and remained until the tenth of July, when their time of service expiring on the fifteenth they were sent to Washington, where they arrived on the twelfth, and volunteering to remain thirty days in defence of the capital, were marched to Fort Stevens. As the attack of the enemy's raiders, however, had been repelled, they were relieved on the thirteenth and on the seventeenth left for Maine, arriving in Portland on the twenty-second, where they were furloughed for several days and then mustered out.

One hundred and seven officers and men returned. There were left in hospital fifty-eight men whose time had expired July fifteenth. About two hundred and thirty-eight men whose time

had not expired, remained in the service and were classified as the Sixth battalion. Of the thirteen hundred men who have been since its organization attached to the regiment, not more than one hundred and fifty fell in battle or died of wounds. About as many more died of disease. The regiment was in ten general engagements during its term of service, and in innumerable skirmishes. In three battles they led the attack, where they left on the field not less than half of their number engaged. In not a few instances they were selected for dangerous service, because they had acquired a reputation of never flinching from danger or turning their backs to the enemy.

At the commencement of Lieut. Gen. Grant's campaign, Col. Burnham, who, since March, had been in command of the Third brigade, First division, Sixth corps, was promoted to Brigadier General for meritorious service, and in July transferred to the Eighteenth corps, and Lieut. Col. Harris was commissioned Colonel of the regiment, Major Fuller Lieutenant Colonel, and Capt. Theodore Lincoln, Jr., of company F, Major; but neither of the three latter ever got mustered in the new grades owing to the reduced state of the regiment. Gen. Burnham was killed September twenty-eighth, the day after he had returned from a visit to his family in Maine. He fell at the head of his brigade in an assault of Gen. Stannard's division of the Eighteenth corps, upon a powerful work of the enemy at Chapin's Bluff. His body was embalmed and transmitted to Cherryfield where appropriate funeral services took place. During his military career, Gen. Burnham was noted for his bravery and coolness under fire, and won many honors that will never be forgotten by the lovers of that cause for which he so nobly sacrificed his life.

VIII.

SEVENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY

While the enrolment of volunteers continued with unabated vigor throughout the State, and every avenue and thoroughfare was filled with files of glittering steel, among the thronging cohorts of men fired with patriotic enthusiasm and with eagerness and pride rushed to the defense of the Union were those who composed this regiment, which was raised irrespective of divisional limits, and rendezvoused at the capital of the State. The company from Houlton was the first that went into camp, under the command of Capt. John W Freese. The following is a roster of the officers of the regiment at its organization :—

FIELD AND STAFF.

Edwin C. Mason, Portland, Colonel; Selden Connor, Fairfield, Lieutenant Colonel; Thomas W Hyde, Bath, Major; Elijah D. Johnson, Lewiston, Adjutant; John K. Russell, Skowhegan, Quartermaster; Thomas C. Barker, Deer Isle, Surgeon; Francis M. Everleth, Presque Isle, Assistant Surgeon; James A. Varney, China, Chaplain.

COMPANY OFFICERS.

Company A.—John W Freese, Houlton, Captain; Timothy Swan, Houlton, First Lieutenant; Joseph G. Butler, Presque Isle, Second Lieutenant.

Company B.—James P Jones, China, Captain; William L. Haskell, Poland, First Lieutenant; Eli H. Webber, China, Second Lieutenant.

Company C.—Charles D. Gilmore, Bangor, Captain; John A. Bachelder, Oldtown, First Lieutenant; Albert P Titcomb, Lincoln, Second Lieutenant.

Company D.—Henry A. Dalton, Readfield, Captain; Henry S. Hagar, Richmond, First Lieutenant; George E. Morse, Bath, Second Lieutenant.

Company E.—John W Channing, Captain; Albert A. Nick-

erson First Lieutenant; Augustus F Emery, Second Lieutenant; all of Fairfield.

Company F.—William M. Cushman, Portland, Captain; James M. Andrews, Biddeford, First Lieutenant; Joseph E. Walker, Portland, Second Lieutenant.

Company G —Charles H. Gilman, Portland, Captain; George B. Knight, Portland, First Lieutenant; Simeon Walton, Cape Elizabeth, Second Lieutenant.

Company H.—Edward H. Cass, Bangor, Captain; Thomas S. Gates, Bangor, First Lieutenant; Henry C. Snow, Hampden, Second Lieutenant.

Company I.—Henry Rolfe, Maysville, Captain; Hovey Austin, Presque Isle, First Lieutenant; Charles H. Hasey, Houlton, Second Lieutenant.

Company K.—Greenleaf K. Norris, Monmouth, Captain; Granville P Cochran, Monmouth, First Lieutenant; John B. Cook, Lewiston, Second Lieutenant.

Col. Mason was, at the time of his election, a Captain in the Seventeenth United States Infantry, Lieut. Col. Connor was Captain of company E and Maj. Hyde Captain of company D. The regiment was organized August twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, with no more than the confusion incident to an undisciplined and hastily collected body of civilians some eight hundred strong. On the morning of the twenty-third of August, the round white tents were struck, farewells said, the line formed and the regiment marched to the depot and left the State, arriving in Baltimore on the twenty-fifth. They were received at all prominent points of the journey southward, with earnest ovations, and the bright Windsor rifles, the physique of the men and the fine regimental band, all received their share of admiration.

Contrary to expectation, which supposed an immediate march to the battle-field, orders came to stop in Baltimore, and camp was pitched in Bellevue Garden in the western part of the city.

Col. Mason was here on the thirty-first obliged to resign his commission, not being able to obtain an extension to his seven days' leave of absence to enable him to hold the command. He was succeeded in command of the regiment by Lieut. Col. James F Miller of Gov. Washburn's staff, who accompanied the regiment from the State. On the thirtieth of August the

regiment moved to Patterson Park, East Baltimore, where it remained till the sixteenth of September. While stationed here a cordial friendship sprang up between our soldiers and the Union people of that section, and the frequent dinner parties, dances and moonlight serenades made all conclude that war in Baltimore was well worth enlisting for. A fine stand of colors was presented to the regiment by the Union ladies of the city through Hon. Mr. Leary in an eloquent speech which was appropriately responded to by Col. Miller. On the fifth of September, Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Marshall of the Fourth Maine was appointed to the Colonelcy of the regiment and on the ninth took command and at once energetically began the work of preparing the men for service. Camp was changed on the sixteenth to Murray Hill, opposite Fort McHenry, where details of the men with hired laborers commenced the construction of a fort, which was afterwards named Fort Marshall, and now frowns over the bay, commanding the water approaches to the city. Here the regiment was placed in a provisional brigade under the command of Gen. Abram Duryea.

Owing to the unhealthy location of camp, sickness was very prevalent and deaths frequent, which prevented the regiment from being ordered upon the great expedition then rendezvousing at Annapolis under Gen. Burnside. Col. Marshall's severe labors in behalf of his command soon told severely upon a not hardy constitution, and he was prostrated upon a bed of sickness from which he was destined never to rise. On the twenty-fifth of October, as the Seventh was marching down Pratt street to take the cars for Washington and the more immediate front, his spirit took its flight. Sad and deep were the feelings of all associated with him, for none could but admire his earnest character, faithful patriotism and sterling worth.

On the twenty-sixth of October the regiment pitched its camp on Kalorama Hill in the vicinity of Washington and was brigaded under Col. Pratt of the Twentieth New York State Militia, in a provisional division under Gen. Silas Casey. Remaining here some ten days the regiment made good progress in drill under the instructions of Lieut. Col. Connor, and was reviewed by Gen. Casey.

On the seventh of November the regiment marched across Chain Bridge into Virginia and went into camp near Lewinsville,

Fairfax County, Virginia, where they were brigaded under Col. Taylor of the Thirty-third New York with that regiment, the Forty-ninth New York and Forty-seventh Pennsylvania. Col. Mason having succeeded in obtaining leave of absence and having on the fifth of November, again been commissioned as Colonel of the regiment, arrived and on the tenth took command. The regiment remained in camp here till March tenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, doing severe picket duty, drilling and scouting and were often reviewed. Gen. Brannan commanded the Third brigade for a season and was succeeded by Gen. J. W. Davidson, a cavalry officer of the regular army. Company F, having become greatly reduced, was disbanded and Capt. Stephen C. Fletcher of Skowhegan raised another company which was mustered into service on the twenty-third of January and took its place and letter in the regiment. On the tenth of March they left their comfortable quarters at Camp Griffin and the graves of some eighty of their men with whom sickness had anticipated the bullet, and marched towards Manassas. The first day's march of fifteen miles brought them to Flint's Hill, near Fairfax Court House, where the corps (Keyes') to which the regiment was attached, remained till the fifteenth. Discovering that the dreaded fortifications were tenantless of all save imaginary foes, the massive columns were turned about, and on the morning of the fifteenth, in a heavy rain storm the Seventh started and marched twenty-two miles, camping at the close of the day near Alexandria. This was the first real experience of hardship,—such rain and chill and mud were more than the most errant fancy had ever imagined. But the fervent patriotism of the time bore all with cheerfulness, and when the transports were in readiness on the twenty-third of March, Smith's division comprising the regiment embarked for Fortress Monroe, preparatory to the Peninsula Campaign, at which point they arrived at ten o'clock the next day. They were, at this time in the Third brigade, Second division, Sixth provisional corps. On the twenty-fifth the regiment moved down to Sewall's point from which place on the twenty-seventh a reconnoissance was made on the road towards Warwick Court House. This reconnoissance extended as far as Watts' Creek, the pickets of the enemy were driven in and a satisfactory exploration of the country made. On the return of the division, orders to go into camp

at Newport News were received on the march, and the regiment went into camp on the bank of the James river. While in camp here an occasional shell from the rebel gunboat Teazer varied the monotony, and several bloodless reconnoissances gave them an exciting foretaste of bloody war which was soon to come.

On the morning of April fourth, the Third brigade of Smith's division, with Ayer's, Wheeler's and Kennedy's batteries, led the columns on the advance to the Yorktown line of defences. On the fifth the Seventh was assigned the post of honor and deployed as skirmishers to lead the advance. About noon the rebel pickets and videttes were driven in. Soon after the regiment came upon the enemy's entrenchments, forts and long line of camps beyond. They bivouacked that night at Young's Mills, a strongly fortified point on the Warwick road. During the afternoon of the next day they were under the fire of Fort Lee on Warwick Creek. This was a formidable redoubt, which with its outworks and rifle pits, was near the extreme right of the rebel line of works. A well directed volley sent the enemy inside their works. The first martyr that fell on the battle field, and the first man of the Union army killed in McClellan's advance to Richmond, was private Joseph Pepper of Bath, a member of company B, who was nearly cut in two by a piece of shell which also injured several others. Still deployed as skirmishers, the regiment maintained its ground during the night, exposed to the enemy's fire, and next morning was relieved by the Thirty-third New York, and drawn back a little as a support for the batteries. There they remained lying on the ground so near that our artillery could play over them, so near that the number of the enemy might be counted, and all the time under a heavy fire of shell, grape and cannister and musketry, which lasted till dark. The enemy's overshooting alone prevented our meeting with heavy loss. John Kinney of company H, was mortally wounded by a grapeshot. Not a man finched from his post. Many had amusing rifle duels with rebel sharpshooters on the other side of a creek that ran between the two opposing forces, serving as a ditch to the enemy's outworks. At dark the fire slackened. The Seventh staid where they were and could hear the rebels call their rolls plainly. During the night the rebels placed a new battery in position and the brigade was under its fire for two days, when they were

moved to a position opposite their big fort. Gen. Smith sent an aid to Col. Mason to tell him that the Seventh Maine behaved like veteran troops. For four days a rain storm delayed operations and flooded the roads so that it was necessary to transport beef and pork on the bayonets of the men.

About this time the regiment had three men wounded on picket. Corp. C. T. McLeran of company E, was killed by a shell, private Thomas A. Galusha of company B, was slightly, and Corp. Andrew Bisbee of the same company severely wounded. Our pickets talked with the rebel pickets across the creek, and Capt. Channing of company E, found an old friend, Edward Drummond by name, formerly of Winslow in this State, who was then Captain of company B, in the Tenth Georgia regiment.

Lieut. Swan of company A and William Brown, bugler of company D, having on one occasion about this time lost their way, were taken by the rebels, who as has since been ascertained, took their clothing, and passed through our lines gaining valuable information.

On the fifteenth Capt. Gilmore of company C, was sitting upon a fence when a shell struck it near him, throwing him to the ground severely injuring him.

On the nineteenth a reconnoissance was made by the regiment and the rebel pickets were driven in. About noon of the twenty-second, our pickets, consisting of company D and part of company C, under command of Capt. Morse of the former company, was attacked by the skirmishers of a Mississippi regiment and the Fifteenth Virginia. At the first fire of the rebels, George O. McLellan of company D, Alonzo Patten and James Shorey of company C, were wounded. The enemy rushed on and several of them fired into the bleeding body of Shorey, killing him instantly. Capt. Morse ordered his men to fix bayonets and charge the enemy and the rebels were driven nearly back to their fortifications with some loss. The Captain was afterwards thanked by Generals Keyes, Smith and others for his gallantry. McLellan after he was struck down, fired his rifle killing one of the enemy. His leg was amputated the next day and he died on the twenty-fourth. He displayed fortitude and cheerfulness through the whole. The regiment made a reconnoissance on the twenty-fourth and returned with one man

slightly wounded, though they were subjected to a fire of shell, grape and canister. The Seventh was assigned a responsible position on the Yorktown road near Dam No. 3, at a point called by Gen. McClellan, "the key of the line." Composing part of the advance to Williamsburgh and lying on their arms during the night of Sunday May fourth, when it was discovered that the enemy had evacuated their line of works, they were marched five miles early the next morning through a heavy rain to feel the enemy's left. Their brigade at this time was under the command of Gen. Hancock. After crossing the dam leading over Queen Anne Creek and feeling the rampart of a deserted earthwork, they debouched into a magnificent plain. In the distance was Williamsburgh and its chain of forts and the smoke and roar of battle. Shelling several earthworks as they advanced and finally meeting a lively response they formed in two lines, the Sixth Maine and Fifth Wisconsin supporting Wheeler's battery and throwing out skirmishers in advance, the Forty-ninth Pennsylvania and the Seventh Maine guarding respectively the left and right flanks of the second line and the Thirty-third New York holding a small redoubt in the centre. While intently watching the varying fortunes of battle on the left, they saw masses of men suddenly reinforce the enemy and following them three brigades, which deployed into line and moved up to attack us. Their cavalry and infantry came on gallantly in three lines. Our skirmishers were driven in and the first line forced to retreat before overwhelming numbers, contesting every step and was formed again behind the small redoubt in the centre of the second line. Meanwhile Col. Mason had moved his regiment behind a little hill and they saw no more of the fight until ordered to charge, when with a yell of long-restrained excitement, the Seventh with three companies of the Thirty-third New York dashed up over the hill, Gen. Hancock cheering them on. It had the effect of a sudden reinforcement. Without firing a gun the rebels broke in the wildest confusion and our men poured continuous volleys into them as they ran. The long line of sabre bayonets coming over the hill and the wild cheers were too much for the rebels and the effect of our fire was terrible. They literally lay in heaps. The whole rebel loss was over six hundred men, besides regimental colors and over a thousand stand of arms, while the

five regiments engaged on our side lost less than one hundred in all. The Seventh bivouacked on the field, and all that night the cries of the rebel wounded were ringing in their ears. Our men cared for them as they would for their own, many giving up their blankets and sitting until morning in the rain. Daylight found the enemy in full retreat beyond Williamsburgh and so Yorktown and Williamsburgh were ours. That night at dress parade Gen. McClellan and staff paid the regiment a visit and were received with the usual salute. Riding nearer the line opposite the colors, with hat in hand, he said:—

“Soldiers of the Seventh Maine: I have come to thank you for your bravery and good conduct in the action of yesterday. On this battle plain you and your comrades arrested the progress of the advancing enemy, saved the army from a disgraceful defeat and turned the tide of victory in our favor. You have deserved well of your country and your State, and in their gratitude they will not forget to bestow upon you the thanks and praise so justly your due. Continue to show the conduct of yesterday and the triumph of our cause will be speedy and sure. In recognition of your merit you shall hereafter bear the inscription ‘Williamsburgh’ on your colors. Soldiers, my words are feeble, but from the bottom of my heart I thank you.”

The General then turned to Col. Mason, grasped his hand and shook it warmly. The Colonel turned towards his men and raised his cap, when such a cheer went up from them as only a favorite General could elicit. It showed the confidence, the enthusiasm and the love of the men for their heroic leader. He made similar speeches to other regiments of Hancock’s brigade, which did the most of the fighting that day.

After two days of rest the regiment moved on up the Peninsula with the advance. Their first day’s march on the ninth was very rapid and trying; it was hot and dusty, and many of the officers and men gave out by the way and fell out from sheer exhaustion, lying by the wayside until they were sufficiently rested to follow on. The second day’s march was slower and they halted at noon near New Kent Court House where they remained in camp over Sunday. On Monday, the thirteenth, they marched to Cumberland Landing on the Pamunkey river. The scenery was delightful. The view of our troops crossing the Warwick river on the dam at Winn’s Mill, as well as the

picture presented by Gen. Hancock's troops crossing the ravine near the scene of the action on the fifth, where the long line of infantry and artillery was repeated in the mirror-like surface of the lake as it crossed the dam and wound around the hill and up among the dim woods, could not fail to impress the most stolid observer. Moving to White House they remained there until the nineteenth when they again took their position at the head of the column and skirmished up the north bank of the Chickahominy to Gaines' Hill.

Mechanicsville was near at hand. So near to Richmond that imagination already had the stars and stripes waving over the rebel capitol. Notwithstanding the hardship of the marches, the obstinacy of the fighting and the deprivations incident to a soldier's life, our troops were in the best of spirits, animated by a patriotism that defied all obstacles and looked forward to but one result and that was victory.

A few days after the battle at Hanover Court House, in which the Second Maine won distinguished laurels, occurred the first battle at Mechanicsville, an engagement of vastly more importance in its results than historians have given it credit for, and in which the Seventh did gallant service, gaining new honors for themselves and the State.

Mechanicsville, a village about four and one-half miles north of Richmond, on the Richmond and Hanover road, was held by Howell Cobb's brigade of Georgians, one of the best brigades in the rebel army. Commanding as it did, Meadows Bridge across the Chickahominy less than three-fourths of a mile distant, this place was an important one to obtain and hold. With the bridge and Hanover road in the possession of the rebels it would have been easy for them to throw a force across the Chickahominy sufficient to envelope and drive back, if not destroy, the right wing of our army which had advanced to the Gaines' place north of the Chickahominy, near that part where New Bridge was afterwards built.

The taking of Mechanicsville was intrusted to the Third brigade of "Baldy" Smith's division commanded by Brig. Gen. J. W. Davidson. This brigade has been known as the Third brigade, of the Second division, Sixth corps, and was at that time composed of the following regiments: Thirty-third New York, Col. Taylor, Forty-ninth New York, Col. Bidwell, after-

wards Gen. Bidwell who was killed in Sheridan's fight at Cedar Creek, Seventh Maine and Seventy-seventh New York, with one battery, Griffin's.

About one o'clock in the afternoon the movement commenced, one regiment in the advance as skirmishers. But little opposition was made by the rebels until between two and three o'clock at a place near Gaines' Mill. Here our forces were subjected to a heavy fire from a rebel battery stationed on the hill beyond the creek, to which Griffin's battery promptly replied. With the tread of veterans our troops steadily advanced and soon the engagement became general, lasting until nearly dark, when a charge was made driving the rebel brigade across the creek and over the hill within half a mile of Mechanicsville.

At daylight the next morning the engagement was renewed, the Thirty-third New York deployed as skirmishers. The rebel pickets were soon driven in, and the Seventh Maine and Seventy-seventh New York were ordered to charge, the Forty-ninth New York being held in reserve. At the word our men dashed forward with the same impetuosity that distinguished them in Hancock's charge at Williamsburgh, the brave sons of the "Pine Tree" and "Empire State" vying with each other in gallantry. The rebel line could not withstand the shock, and panic stricken, they were driven through the village down the hill beyond, and across the Chickahominy under the shelter of their batteries on the other side. The victory was complete, the rebel loss being heavy while our casualties were slight.

After detailing a small force of two companies of Infantry, A and K of the Seventh Maine, with a section of Artillery, under the command of Capt. Cochran of the Seventh, to hold the place and watch the enemy, our troops withdrew to the main body. Capt. Cochran with his men rejoined the regiment the day following, having been relieved by a force from Porter's corps. For its gallant conduct in this action the Seventh was ordered to place "Mechanicsville" on its banners under the word "Williamsburgh" which it had so nobly earned before.

On the twenty-sixth of May, Gen. McClellan wishing to be informed of every fording place on the Chickahominy for the distance of two miles below New Bridge, companies A, Capt. Channing, and K, Capt. Cochran, of the Seventh, were detailed for the enterprise. A portion of company E was ordered into

the stream and led by Lieut. Nickerson, commenced their watery journey, now wading, now swimming, as the depth of water permitted. Every fordable place was noted and observations made as to the nature of the ground on each side of the stream. The reconnoissance extended the required distance and was made more than a mile in advance of our picket lines, in the face of the rebel force whose scouts were seen lurking on the opposite side of the river watching our movements but keeping out of range of the rifles of our supports who were marching along the banks to protect their comrades. The desired information was obtained and Lieut. Custar, an aid of Gen. McClellan, who accompanied the party, expressed himself highly pleased at the entire success of the expedition. The officers and men received warm commendations for the faithful and fearless discharge of a dangerous duty. Lieut. Custar was promoted to a Majority for this exploit.

Immediately after the battle of Fair Oaks, in which the Seventh was not engaged, they moved to the left bank of the Chickahominy, where they remained during the month of June, engaged daily with the enemy who tried to shell them from their position. The unceasing vigilance required, and the heavy picket and field duty, told fearfully upon the health of the men, and the malaria from the swamps of the Chickahominy was even more fearful than the bullets. The position of Smith's division was at Golding's farm, its right resting on the Chickahominy and its left connecting with Sedgwick. Davidson's brigade was in the front, which was covered by small rifle pits, beyond which was a ravine, then a hill, upon which our pickets were within speaking distance of the enemy. All the afternoon of Thursday, the twenty-sixth, they heard heavy cannonading in the direction of Mechanicsville, and as it grew darker they could see the quick flashes from the guns, and later, in the increased quiet, could hear the low surging sound of distant musketry. No one who has not experienced it, can realize the anxiety which is felt in listening to a battle in which he cannot engage. McCall and Porter were hotly engaged and the result was anxiously awaited. At length a courier announced that our forces had beaten the rebels commanded by Lee in person. Loud cheers were given by the men, and the bands, which had not been formed since the battle of Williamsburgh, gave

expression to the general joy by inspiring strains of martial music. That night a redoubt was raised on our picket line, and a skirt of woods being unfortunately cut down, our camps were unveiled to the enemy

On the morning of the twenty-seventh the army commenced to change its base of operations, during which the regiment participated in the battles of Savage's Station, White Oak Swamp and Malvern Hill. At dawn on the twenty-seventh the firing opened more fiercely but in a different direction. Could the enemy have driven us? The regiment saw fires and heard heavy explosions in the direction of Porter's camp. Soon regiment after regiment appeared on the flats across the Chickahominy above us, and on the estate of Dr. Gaines, and our glasses soon recognized the gray uniform of the Confederates. The Seventh with its brigade was then ordered to form on the picket line, and the enemy soon after opened fiercely with his artillery. The men lay flat and could see the gallant Ayres bring the division artillery into position and reply with spirit. A Connecticut battery then came up with heavy guns and after an hour's firing the rebel batteries were silenced. In the intervals of our own deafening fire our men could hear the cannonading going on with unintermitted fury on our right, while the heavy gray columns still poured in from Mechanicsville. The other division of the corps, led by Gen. Slocum, had gone to the assistance of Porter and the brigade comprising the Seventh was relieved by Brooks' Vermont brigade, and towards night was ordered to follow Gen. Slocum. As the line was forming, the enemy seeing a movement of troops suddenly reopened directly upon them with his artillery. The men came up gallantly into line, but the Twentieth New York (Max Weber's German Turnverein) that were defiling before them, broke in confusion. When our line had been formed the men kept them back with the butts of their guns, but they swept by into the woods beyond. The scene was terrific. The air seemed filled with bursting shells, our men were falling and our tents were ripped in pieces behind us. Dirt was thrown in the eyes and over the bodies of the men, from the solid shot striking near them, and two shells burst in the closed ranks of the Fortyninth New York, piling the men in heaps. Still our line was as steady as if on parade. The cannonade was but the prelude to

an infantry attack. Brooks and Hancock were on the picket line and the Seventh was ordered to the front to support Wheeler's Second New York battery. Late that night the firing ceased, the enemy drew off his baffled forces and the fight of Golding's Farm was over. All night long the regiment worked strengthening the redoubt in front, but Saturday morning it was discovered that the enemy by the defeat of Porter had been enabled to turn our flank and get into position on our right and rear. Our guns were removed to the left. Our baggage train had already gone. The Seventh were sent with axes to the woods on the left, to make obstructions which should protect our retreat. At noon the wood was down, and soon after the rebels opened their fire from two directions. Our deserted camps were riddled and the scene of the night before was repeated.

The brigade this time had the front, and after an hour's fight their old antagonists of Lee's Mills and Mechanicsville,—the Georgia brigade—were repulsed with great slaughter, losing many prisoners. Col. Lamar, owner of the yacht *Wanderer*, was borne by, severely wounded. Gen. Smith was in the hottest of the fire, giving his orders in his usual unruffled manner, and personally supervising our artillery. The rebels sent over a flag of truce for permission to bury their dead, and Capt. Ayres, going out to meet them, discovered that they had sixty pieces of cannon already in position and all ranged upon the small strip of woods where the division lay closely packed. By a ruse he kept the flag of truce out until night, the rebel cannoniers waiting all the while anxiously at their guns. The men were then safe for a little longer and lay down to rest, but the stench of decaying horses and men, (it was a former battle field) prevented sleep. The feelings of those few who knew that certain annihilation awaited us with the morning dawn, can better be imagined than described. Two o'clock came;—will our orders never come? Three o'clock—the growing day becomes overcast. Just as the light begins to steal among the trees, an aide dashes up, and away we go breathless and still, thus covering on that march the retreat of the whole army. So ended the action at Garnett's Hill.

On the march from Golding's, at dawn Sunday, the twentieth, they passed pile after pile of commissary stores that were

slowly smouldering, and arriving at the Trent House, took a position and waited for the enemy. He not making his appearance, the Seventh resumed its march, and reached Savage's Station in the afternoon. Here they passed the extensive hospitals, filled with sick and wounded, and saw heaps of ammunition and stores of all descriptions prepared for the flames, and they were afterwards all destroyed by our troops. The air was filled with dust and the heat was intense. Gen. Davidson and Col. Mason were both prostrated by sun stroke and carried to the rear. The plain was crowded with marching columns and everywhere chaos seemed triumphant. At length the regiment was formed in the wood skirting the plain, in column by division, closed in mass, and it is said to have been Gen. Sumner's intention to hurl the whole thirty thousand infantry there posted, upon the enemy as soon as he debouched upon the plain. The enemy not making his appearance, brigade after brigade was ordered to move on their weary march towards the James river. As the regiment halted to rest about a mile from Savage's Station and the men were supplying themselves with new clothing from a deserted clothing depot, they heard behind them the usual sounds of battle. They faced about and moved in the darkening twilight, in solid columns towards the scene of action. Many stragglers fell in with them and the men re-echoed the cheers of those already engaged as they pressed eagerly to the front, and the murmur "cold steel, cold steel" ran through the ranks. They arrived upon the field just as the enemy made his closing effort, but the fortunes of the day were already decided. The regiment took position but the firing ceased. Gen. Brooks came riding along with his wounded leg bandaged up and ordered them to resume their march. As they were moving away, the lights of those who were seeking for their friends on the battle-field were distinctly visible and looked like so many will-o'-the-wisps in the distance. A drenching rain soon set in but still they marched on in the intense darkness. The head of the column was delayed and Sedgwick and Richardson passed. The road was narrow and very bad. After several hours of drowsy tramping, guided in their course only by an occasional candle at the roadside, they reached the bridge over White Oak Swamp. They were delayed here till dawn the next morning when they marched over followed by great numbers

of stragglers and the cavalry rear guard. Now a short rest was granted the men and one half the regiments lay down in order of battle while the rest went on picket. Being deemed safe from immediate pursuit in the direction of the Chickahominy, the artillery was parked, the generals were occupying a beautiful farmhouse and the tired soldiers were stretched in sleep under every available shade or making their coffee or bathing in an adjacent brook, when suddenly from some six or eight field batteries burst a most appalling fire. The rebels had discovered our whole position by means of a deserter, got our range and for more than an hour poured an enfilading fire of shot and shell upon us. The Twentieth New York broke and ran in confusion; the other regiments threw themselves flat on the ground and the artillery was hurried off to the rear with the exception of one gun of Mott's battery which was dismounted and four caissons that were afterwards blown up. Gen. Smith was dressing at the time and lost all his personal effects, and many horses and men were disabled. All were affected at the distress of the female occupants of the house, upon which the hottest fire was directed, as their husbands and fathers were killed before their eyes. Hancock's and Brooks' brigades now went to the rear at double quick, but the Seventh received no orders to follow but prepared themselves for the usual infantry attack. The enemy then made a cavalry charge upon the deserted piece of Mott's, but were forced by our fire to relinquish it. The brigade then received orders to fall back and take position in the woods in the rear. They marched back, the Seventh bringing up the rear and were soon joined by their pickets in their new position. The battle then began to rage fiercely on their left and they were without further molestation except an occasional skirmish fire. At dark the battle of White Oak Swamp was over and at ten o'clock they resumed their march. On, through the dust and heat and darkness they pushed till eight o'clock the next morning when they found themselves near the James river and the weary soldiers were allowed to stretch themselves on the ground and sleep. In making these long marches day after day, which hardly seem warranted by the distance passed over, it must be borne in mind that the Seventh was on the extreme right of the army

and had to be swung round on a circle of some thirty miles in order to avoid being cut off by the enemy.

At daylight July first they reached the James river and at nine A. M. they marched back to the front to await an attack, but received none, though the division on their left and nearer the river had a heavy battle in which the gunboats participated. On Wednesday the second they took up their line of march at two o'clock in the morning, and at three o'clock it came on to rain heavily and continued till one o'clock in the afternoon, at which time, wet and muddy, they reached Harrison's Landing. The whole army came in during the day and Gen. McClellan in person established the line of the new position. On the third they moved about two miles to the front and were engaged in throwing up strong field works. President Lincoln visited the army while stationed here. After having once been within two hours' march of Richmond they could hardly realize that they were again so far back with the loss of so many who had fallen by the wayside. Their camp here was pleasantly located near a large fortification that had been recently built, the soldiers were again supplied with full rations, and the lack of good water in sufficient quantity to supply the troops was no longer felt, for numerous wells were sunk from which a good supply of clear water was derived.

Quite an amusing scene occurred here between the Seventh and the Thirty-third New York in reference to a spring of water. The farm on which they were encamped had been thoroughly underdrained, and Maine dug a spring where one of the drains emptied into a large ditch. New York and Maine got water together for a while, but some dispute arose and New York placed a guard over the spring and confiscated the whole for themselves. Maine of course understood that water ran down hill, and so tapped the vein about ten rods above and put in a barrel which was soon filled with clear water, while New York was left to guard a — mud hole. They waxed wroth of course about it, but Maine kept cool and drank clear water.

During the time spent by the army at Harrison's Landing the Seventh was employed in building a series of redoubts to defend that position. Leaving here on the thirteenth of August they marched to Newport News and embarked in transports for Alexandria where they went into camp on their arrival. They

marched thence, on the thirtieth to Manassas or second Bull Run, but did not participate in the action which commenced on that day. The next day their division (Gen. Franklin's) joined Gen. Pope at Centreville, where they were drawn up in line to arrest the stragglers retreating from the battle-field. From this place the regiment moved back to the defences of Washington where they remained until the night of September sixth when the Maryland campaign commenced and they moved up the Tenallytown road to Rockville, Maryland, where they bivouacked for the night. On the morning of the seventh they moved up the Darnestown road to Sugar Loaf Mountain where on the next morning they encountered the enemy and had a brisk skirmish. Here they remained on picket during the night, and next day about noon took up a line of march towards South Mountain, crossing the Maryland range of mountains on the twelfth and marched to Jefferson. On the next day they moved towards Middletown and that night picketed the road leading to Point of Rocks. At daylight next morning, they moved forward towards Burkettsville, where about eleven o'clock in the forenoon they arrived and found the enemy in force, occupying Crampton's Pass. This is said to be the same Pass through which Gen. Braddock marched in seventeen hundred and fifty-five accompanied by the youthful Washington as an aide-de-camp. Gen. Franklin immediately formed his forces for the attack. The regiment was ordered forward at double quick. The enemy having heavy guns posted on the mountain side above Burkettsville opened a severe fire of shot and shell upon them as they crossed the plain. Passing on through the village of Burkettsville, they were cheered for the first time during the war by the Union ladies of the town standing at the doors, while shot and shell were crashing through the roofs of the houses and among our forces in the streets. On, up the mountain side, over the rugged road our troops pursued the flying enemy, capturing three of his guns and in the short space of an hour and a quarter killing, wounding and taking prisoners twenty-one hundred of the enemy, and Gen. Howell Cobb's Georgia division was put to utter rout. Moving over the mountain they occupied the Pass, where they remained till the morning of the seventeenth, hearing during the whole time heavy firing in the direction of Harper's Ferry.

On the morning of the seventeenth they took up a line of march through Connorsville, and reached the battle-field of Antietam about eleven o'clock A. M., where they took a position on the right of the Dunker Church on the pike leading to Sharpsburgh. It was first intended to keep Gen. Franklin's corps in reserve on the east side of Antietam creek to operate on either flank or on the centre, as might be required, but the strong opposition on the right, developed by the attacks of Generals Hooker and Sumner, rendered it necessary to send them at once to the assistance of the right wing. The artillery supports not proving adequate to prevent the advance of the enemy, the Seventh was ordered up with its brigade and charged upon the enemy, driving back the advance until abreast of the church. As the right of the brigade came opposite the woods it received a destructive fire which checked the advance and threw the brigade into some confusion, but it formed again behind a rise of ground in the open space in front of the batteries. The Seventh was then ordered to charge, all alone, a very strong position of the enemy, some three quarters of a mile across the open plain where a battery of artillery and a rebel reserve brigade on the hill-side awaited their approach. Every private in the ranks knew that a fearful blunder had been made, but as obedience is the first duty of a soldier they advanced promptly. The enemy withheld his fire until they had passed over more than half the distance, when as they were moving by the left flank to gain the cover of an orchard, he opened a terrible fire upon them. At this point the regiment had arrived within range of one of our batteries which had been playing upon the enemy, and, not aware of the advance of our forces, continued firing. The rebels opened with grape and canister from a battery, and the regiment seemed devoted to destruction, yet the men delivered their fire with steadiness and terrible effect.

They were driven back out of the orchard into a cornfield, where they reformed and again rushed forward, driving the enemy before them, when he took refuge behind a stone wall, and opened a galling fire of musketry. Moving thence through the cornfield by a circuitous route they returned to their old position in line of battle. Major Hyde, who was in command of the regiment, in his report said that he brought out of the

action four officers and sixty-five men of the fifteen officers and one hundred and sixty-six men that went in. Lieut. Harlan P. Brown of company I, who was in command after Capt. Cook was wounded, while at the head of his company cheering on his men in that dreadful charge, was shot through the brain and instantly killed. Lieut. Haskell of company B, Acting Adjutant, was also mortally wounded and died at Chambersburgh, Pennsylvania, on the seventeenth of October. He lay upon the field three days after the battle, when he was moved by his friend Capt. Jones. He was, before his death, commissioned as captain of company G. Capt. Cochran of company K was also severely wounded during the battle. The regiment behaved with its usual gallantry and was complimented for its good conduct by being temporarily made the body guard of Generals Franklin and Smith. The strength of the regiment had by this time become so much reduced that it was too small for field duty, and by order of the War Department it was sent home in October to recruit. It met with a handsome reception in New York and Boston and was enthusiastically received in Portland, Gov. Washburn and Council taking part in the ceremonies. The regiment went into camp at Island Park and at once engaged in the work of filling up its diminished ranks. On the twenty-first of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, Lieut. Col. Connor, in command of companies B, C, D, I and K which had been filled by consolidation, left Portland for the field and on the twenty-fifth it rejoined its old command,—Third brigade, Second division, Sixth corps—at White Oak Church, Virginia, where it remained in camp until April twenty-eighth, when at noon it struck tents and with eight days' rations marched to the heights opposite the city of Fredericksburgh. They crossed the Rappahannock at Deep Run on the second of May and deployed near the enemy's works, skirmishing slightly during the night. At three o'clock in the morning of the third, the skirmish line was withdrawn. The Sixth corps moved one and a half miles to the right, and took a position directly in front of the enemy's fortifications on Cemetery and Marye's Heights, where it remained until half past eleven in the forenoon, when the battalion was assigned a position in the first line of the storming party, and ordered to assault the enemy's works. Under a heavy fire of artillery, the line moved across an open

plain and deep morass, in which many of the men sank to the hips. The works were carried. In this attack, Lieut. J. G. Butler, commanding company D, was killed, while most gallantly leading his men. After taking the heights, the line advanced four miles towards Chancellorsville, at which point a desperate battle had been fought during the day. Adj. Charles H. Hasey, during the battle volunteered as aid to Brig. Gen. Neill, commanding Third brigade, Second Division, Sixth corps, and gained the commendation of Gen. Neill by his gallantry in the greatest danger.

The battalion bivouacked that night upon the field. Before morning the enemy flanked the position, and at daybreak, opened upon the line with their batteries. It was evident they were rapidly gaining our rear. The battalion was immediately deployed and moved towards the enemy upon the run. A brisk skirmish commenced at once, continuing more than an hour, resulting in the check of the enemy's advance. At eight o'clock in the morning the battalion was relieved from the line. At ten, company B, Capt. Jones, was ordered to the front. At eleven an attempt was made to break through our line. A brigade was massed in our front, and charged at double quick upon the position occupied by company B. Gallantly and steadily they advanced, sanguine of success. Capt. Jones coolly awaited their coming without firing a shot or exposing a man, till they were in easy range. Then he poured volley after volley into their front, mowing them down in heaps, and throwing them into confusion. A charge was made, causing a complete rout, and resulting in the capture of one battle flag from the Fifty-eighth Virginia, and eighty prisoners and completely thwarting the enemy's design. At five o'clock in the afternoon the attack was renewed along the whole line. A fearful struggle followed, in which Lieut. Col. Connor, commanding, and Lieut. A. M. Benson were wounded, and Lieut. Small was taken prisoner. The battalion held its position until midnight, then withdrew, crossed the river at Banks' Ford, and returned to the camp at White Oak Church. The loss in this campaign, in killed, wounded and missing, was four commissioned officers and eighty-eight enlisted men. Capt. Cook at one time got into the enemy's lines, but escaped by swimming the river. Capt. Hill shot one of the cowards of the Twentieth New York, who

was running away Corp. Boston with three men of company B, captured several prisoners and brought them in.

May twenty-third company F, under Capt. Fletcher, joined the battalion, having been re-organized and filled at the recruiting rendezvous in Portland. At one o'clock in the afternoon on the fifth of June, the battalion broke camp and moved to the Rappahannock, where it supported Cowan's battery, while shelling the rebel rifle pits and covering the movements of the corps of construction. At nine A. M., June sixth, crossed the river, taking a position in the first line. June seventh, recrossed during the night and bivouacked on the heights opposite. Nine P. M., June eighth, again crossed the river and threw up breastworks near the Bernard House. June ninth, returned to the heights, where it remained until June thirteenth. At evening on that day commenced the Pennsylvania campaign. Quickly and silently the battalion took up its line of march. At two A. M., June fourteenth, bivouacked at Brooks' Station. At four P. M. June sixteenth, arrived at Dumfries. The march was long, the heat oppressive. June seventeenth, marched to Fairfax Station; thence to Fairfax Court House, arriving June eighteenth. Encamped here until June twentieth, then resumed the march. Bivouacked that night at Union Mills. On June twenty-first marched to within one mile of Manassas Junction, at which place picketed for three days. June twenty-fourth marched to Bristow's Station; June twenty-fifth, to Centreville Heights, arriving at midnight; June twenty-sixth, passed through Drainsville. June twenty-seventh, crossed the Potomac at Edward's Ferry, and encamped on its banks. June twenty-eighth, marched to Hyattsville, Maryland; June twenty-ninth, to New Market thence to Jewsburg; June thirtieth, to Manchester. At nine P. M. July first, continued the march. Reached the Baltimore and Gettysburgh Pike at daylight; at six P. M. July second, the battle field of Gettysburgh, having made a march of thirty-five miles without rest.

July third the battalion was sent to the extreme right of the line to meet a force of the enemy attempting the flank. After a slight skirmish in which five were wounded, a strong position was gained, and the enemy's movement prevented. July fifth the brigade to which the battalion belonged was detached to pursue the enemy while the army moved to intercept his flight.

July sixth, skirmished to the entrance of Monterey Pass. July seventh, entered Waynesborough and encamped. Picketed here until July eleventh, when the march was again resumed. Halted that night at Leitersburgh. July twelfth, rejoined the corps at Hagerstown. Col. Mason rejoined and took command of the regiment at Funkstown. July nineteenth the regiment recrossed the Potomac at Berlin. July twenty-fourth, marched to Manassas Gap; July twenty-fifth, to Waterloo, and encamped at Warrenton Springs. September eighteenth, again broke camp and marched to Stone House Mountain. October fifth, marched to Cedar Mountain, and picketed on Robertson's river. At nine P. M. October tenth, marched to Culpepper; thence, October eleventh, to Rappahannock Station. October twelfth, was deployed on the skirmish line, which drove the enemy back beyond Brandy Station. October thirteenth, marched to Bristow's Station; October fourteenth, to Chantilly, where the regiment lay until October nineteenth, awaiting an attack of the enemy who had followed them thus far. October nineteenth, moved to Gainesville, arriving at five P. M. The regiment was immediately ordered to the front to establish a picket line. It met Buford's division of cavalry which had been in advance during the day, rapidly falling back, hard pressed by a force of rebel cavalry. The Sixth Vermont was ordered to report to Col. Mason. He at the same time received orders to advance and check the enemy. A position was immediately taken on either side of the Warrenton and Gainesville road. Custar's brigade of Buford's cavalry division passed to the rear. Some of Gen. Stuart's rebel cavalry came charging down the road, but a well directed volley from the infantry massed in the woods, emptied several saddles and sent the enemy back in confusion. October twentieth the regiment was in the skirmish line, covering the advance of the Sixth corps. There was brisk skirmishing during the day, compelling the enemy to fall back beyond Warrenton. Encamped at this place. November seventh, marched on Rappahannock Station, participating in the engagement at that place. Although under a sharp artillery fire, no further casualties were suffered than a few men slightly wounded. November eighth, marched to Brandy Station and went into camp. November twenty-sixth, at daylight, the regiment took up its line of march for the

Rapidan. Crossed the river at midnight. November twenty-seventh, were in line of battle until ten P. M., supporting a portion of the Third corps at the battle of Locust Grove. November twenty-eighth, advance to Mine Run. To Col. Mason was given the command of the division skirmish line. During the three succeeding days the regiment was in front and constantly engaged in skirmishing with the rebel outposts. On the morning of December second, recrossed the Rapidan. December third, returned to camp at Brandy Station, where the regiment went into winter quarters.

Here ended the campaigns of eighteen hundred and sixty-three. In these campaigns the regiment marched more than five hundred and sixty miles, and participated in engagements in Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania.

Lieut. Col. Connor was on the first of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, commissioned as Colonel of the Nineteenth Maine. Major Hyde was promoted to the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the Seventh, and Capt. Jones of Co. B, to the Majority. Col. Hyde was for the entire year Provost Marshal on the staff of Maj. Gen. Sedgwick, commanding the Sixth Army Corps, and Lieut. Farrar of company K, served as aide-de-camp on the staff of the same officer. Capt. Freese of company A served as Provost Marshal at Augusta, Maine, and Capt. Cochran of company K, was Inspector on the staff of Maj. Gardiner, Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General for the State of Maine.

The regiment lay at Brandy Station all winter, engaged in drilling and perfecting themselves for the spring campaign. They made a long, fatiguing march in December in conjunction with Custar's cavalry brigade, towards Charlottesville. They remained in the vicinity of Madison Court House for two days when the cavalry returned after a fruitless attempt to take the town. The regiment was then twenty-seven miles from its old camp and Gen. Sedgwick consented to the troops marching back that night if they chose. They left their bivouac at eight o'clock in the morning and at six o'clock in the evening were in their old quarters at Brandy Station where they remained till May fourth, when at daylight, to the color was sounded and in half an hour they were on their way towards the Rapidan. At two o'clock in the afternoon they crossed the river at Germania

Ford and moved up the Wilderness road, and marching some five miles bivouacked for the night. At daylight on the morning of the fifth they started again but had not marched more than a mile when they came upon the enemy's skirmishers. A halt was ordered and they formed in line of battle. After a delay of about an hour they were ordered to advance and on they went as fast as the nature of the country would permit. Soon they heard a sound that every old soldier knows so well—something like the distant pattering of rain drops on the leaves of the forest. Our skirmishers were engaged. The Seventh had the extreme right of the line and echelon behind the Forty-ninth New York. The firing became very heavy about this time. At four o'clock in the afternoon they were facing by the rear rank when the enemy hurled a very heavy force of infantry on our right, intending to turn that point and get between us and the river. On they came, yelling like demons, drove in our skirmishers and overturned everything in their course. The first they saw was the rebels going around their right. Not a moment was to be lost. The front must be changed or they would be taken in the flank. Promptly came the order "change front to rear on tenth company" The change was made but not without severe loss. The enemy supposing we were caught, doubled and came down on what they supposed to be our rear, but only to receive a withering volley throwing them into confusion. Then came our turn. The order rang along the line to charge and our men advanced with an onset that nothing could withstand. The enemy halted a moment, then broke and ran. Our forces took some two hundred prisoners, defeating Harry Hayes' Louisiana brigade and thus ending their fighting for that day with a loss of eighty-one.

Early on the morning of the sixth the regiment took up their position in the second line, but did not remain long inactive, receiving orders to relieve the First New Jersey, where they remained until five o'clock in the afternoon, losing some fourteen men. They then moved back to a line of rifle pits which had been hastily thrown up. About dark Early's corps charged our front but were driven back with severe loss. Then there was a short interval of silence, but full too well our forces knew its meaning. The enemy were preparing for the final

struggle. Hearing them yell off upon our right, our men knew that the Third division was to take the whole weight of the onset, and they had no fears for the result. But, vain hope! they broke and ran at the rebel yell, not stopping to fire a shot, while their brave Generals, Seymour and Shaller, who were both taken prisoners, did all they could to stop them, but to no purpose. On came the enemy, forming a line of battle in our rear, and opened fire on us from front, flank and rear, and ordered us to surrender. Major Jones replied, "All others may go back, but the Seventh Maine, never!" After fighting some three hours, Neill's brigade re-established the line and the Seventh remained in this position until midnight when it moved off by the left flank. In this fight they lost their Colonel. About daylight next morning they crossed the plank road and took a position on the right of the line. They put up breastworks and remained here until about dark on the seventh, when they again started on a night march, passing the old battle ground of Chancellorsville. They halted about daylight to make coffee, and then started towards Spottsylvania Court House. When within three miles of it they found the rebel General Lee in full force. He commenced to retreat at about nine o'clock in the morning and our forces followed immediately, marching all day and night, continually skirmishing with the enemy. Their loss was twenty in killed and wounded. On the eighth they marched until one o'clock in the afternoon and at three took a position in the line of an assaulting column. The assault was to commence at six o'clock, but the enemy anticipated us and made the attack, but was repulsed with heavy loss. They slept that night on their arms in line of battle. On the ninth they were building rifle pits all day. This was a sad day for the Sixth corps, their brave old General, John Sedgwick, being killed by a rebel sharpshooter, thus depriving the country of one of its firmest supporters, and the army of one of its best Generals. Fighting commenced on the tenth at daylight and continued all day without intermission. At six o'clock in the evening they made an assault, capturing some nine hundred prisoners and driving the enemy out of his works, which they could not hold owing to the darkness of the night and their ignorance of the exact position of the enemy. In this affair the Seventh lost twenty-five men.

They then went on picket and had a very quiet time till Thursday, the twelfth, when they moved in the morning around to the right to support the Second corps. They went to the support of Carr's brigade and were not long inactive, but being ordered to move to the right did so and soon became engaged. They fought the enemy's breastwork at forty-five paces for three hours, losing one hundred and thirty-eight officers and men. Adj. Charles H. Hasey and Captains Henry F Hill, Joseph E. Walker and Lieut. Hooper were killed, Col. Mason, Maj. Jones, and Captains McGinley, Fletcher and Swan were wounded. Capt. John W Channing, the senior officer, here took command of the regiment. This has been called the hardest fight that ever occurred on the continent. In the space of not more than half a mile, two corps each of the Union and the Confederate army fought from four o'clock on the morning of the twelfth until two in the morning of the thirteenth, both armies suffering severely. We took twenty-two pieces of artillery and seven thousand prisoners in this action. That night it rained very hard and they slept on their arms all night not taking part in the night action. The angle that the troops fought so hard to gain was a shocking sight to see the next day. The rebel dead lay there piled three and four deep. In one instance an officer of the Seventh saw five dead men taken off a wounded one and in the small space of half an acre lay from three to four hundred of the dead. This was war with all its attending horrors. A white oak tree some eighteen inches in diameter which stood in range of the heaviest fire, was completely cut off by minnie bullets.

On the fourteenth they started at three o'clock in the morning towards the river Ny, but did not cross, and lay there during the fifteenth and sixteenth. On the seventeenth they again took up their march towards the right. At five o'clock in the morning of the eighteenth the Seventh formed part of the storming column that was to carry the enemy's works directly in front of Spottsylvania. The regiment started forward in the third line, but when the fourth line of the enemy's works was carried, it was in the first line. The regiment here suffered severely, having forty-two men killed. Capt. Channing, commanding the regiment, was wounded in the head by a case shot, Capt. Fletcher, although not wounded, had his clothes literally

torn off from him and Capt. Henry Warren—as brave a man as the regiment could boast of—was killed. On the nineteenth they moved back to their old position on the river Ny. Next day they moved to Gurney's Station on the Fredericksburgh, Richmond and Potomac railroad. On the twenty-first they were under arms at daylight. Our skirmishers were driven in by the enemy at ten P. M., but they paid dearly for it. At ten o'clock they started "On to Richmond," crossing the Mattaponi river five miles south of Gurney's Station. They started for the North Anna river on the twenty-third and crossed it at seven P. M., and had not proceeded far when they heard heavy firing in front. The regiment was deployed and afterwards went to the support of the artillery of the corps. They lay in camp until the night of the twenty-sixth on the south bank of the North Anna and vicinity, when at dark they started for Hanover town on the Pamunkey river, some five miles from Hanover Court House, marching all night and going into camp at ten o'clock the next night. On the twenty-eighth they crossed the Pamunkey and went on picket, where seven of the First Maryland rebel cavalry surrendered to private Calvin Berry of company I, who brought them in and was complimented by Gen. Neill, commanding brigade, for his exploit. They remained on picket next day, during which Dr. Getchell who had been commissioned but not mustered as Assistant Surgeon, ventured beyond the lines and was captured by rebel cavalry.

They started next day at four o'clock in the morning for Hanover Court House where they arrived after a march of six hours and ate their breakfast over the graves of the soldiers of the Second Maine who fell there in the battle of May twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-two. On the thirty-first they moved forward and lay under arms several hours, but did not become engaged. Capt. Channing, commanding the regiment, here was surprised to learn that he was dead. This was the second time that he had read his own obituary in the Maine papers. Afterwards, when he had arrived in front of Petersburg, the Captain denied "the soft impeachment" in a note to the editor of the paper in which he first saw it. Wednesday, June first, they were on the old battle field of Coal Harbor where Gen. McClellan had his headquarters during their stay in front of Richmond in eighteen hundred and sixty-two. They

were here engaged in supporting the Fourth and Fifth Maine batteries. On the afternoon of the same day Capt. Channing was ordered to drive the enemy from the field in front of the road leading to Tunstall Station, which they succeeded in doing, and also carried the field beyond. Remaining on the skirmish line all night and all the next day, their corps moved off toward the centre and they held their position until relieved by Barlow's division of the Second corps. Friday morning, June third, the Seventh was ordered to support and conform to the movements of the One Hundred and Second Pennsylvania. They moved forward at the signal, but as they raised the hill the One Hundred and Second Pennsylvania broke and fled without firing a shot, but the Seventh held the position till ten o'clock at night, with a loss of twelve men. On the morning of the fourth they moved to the second line of rifle pits where they remained all day, and at night went on picket and were not relieved till the night of the seventh, keeping up during the night of the sixth a desultory fire to keep the enemy's artillery quiet. Again moving into the second line, they remained there all day, having one man killed. On the morning of the eighth they moved to the rear. They went on picket on the night of the ninth, and the regiment did not fire a shot. They remained here until eleven P. M. on the thirteenth, when they moved to Jones' Bridge where they crossed the Chickahominy, moving thence to Charles City Court House. All along the line of march the men amused themselves by shooting pigs and sheep and picking cherries. They encamped on the estate of Ex-President Tyler, where they remained for three days, hearing for the first time for months the shrill whistle of steamboats as they ascended the James river. On the night of the sixteenth they crossed the river on the long pontoon bridge, and at about two P. M. on the seventeenth arrived within about three miles of Petersburg, where they went into the works recently captured from the rebels by the colored troops.

The regiment remained here on duty, losing more or less men daily, until the ninth of July when they were ordered to the defence of Washington. Taking transports at City Point, they arrived at Washington on the eleventh. They immediately proceeded up Seventh Street to Crystal Springs and went into camp. At four o'clock on the afternoon of the twelfth, they were ordered to attack the enemy in front.

Moving forward under the eye of the President himself, they drove the enemy from the vicinity of Fort Stevens, thus relieving the national capital from the rebel hordes, led on by Gen. John C. Breckinridge, formerly Vice President of the United States. Maj. James P. Jones was killed in this charge—as faithful and brave an officer as the country could boast of and known throughout the Army of the Potomac as “the fighting Quaker.” Captain John W. Channing of company E, was on the twenty-seventh of July commissioned as Major but having declined and returned his commission, Capt. Stephen C. Fletcher of company F, was soon after appointed to the vacancy.

Moving from here on the afternoon of the thirteenth, the Seventh took part in all the marches and countermarches of the Army of the Shenandoah, until the twenty-first of August, when their term of service having expired they returned to the State and were mustered out of service on the fifth of September by Capt. Charles Holmes, Seventeenth United States Infantry.

The Fifth and Sixth Maine having been consolidated, by an order of the War Department with the remainder of the Seventh whose term of service had not expired, was at first called the Seventh Maine, but by a subsequent order that designation has been changed to the First Maine Veteran Volunteers.

IX.

EIGHTH REGIMENT INFANTRY

This regiment was organized September seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-one at Augusta, the place of general rendezvous. The companies were organized in different parts of the State. The field and staff officers, the companies and company officers originally composing this regiment, were as follows:

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

Lee Strickland, Livermore, Colonel; John D. Rust, Camden, Lieutenant Colonel; Joseph S. Rice, Ellsworth, Major; James Dingley, Jr., Auburn, Adjutant; Augustus H. Strickland, Livermore, Quartermaster; Paul M. Fisher, Corinna, Surgeon; Jonathan S. Houghton, Solon, Assistant Surgeon; Henry C. Henries, Lincoln, Chaplain; Edgar A. Perry, Rockland, Sergeant Major; John M. Robbins, Greene, Quartermaster Sergeant; Franklin Gray, Skowhegan, Commissary Sergeant; W W West, Waterville, Hospital Steward.

COMPANY OFFICERS.

Company A.—Ephraim W Woodman, Captain; Austin S. Bump, First Lieutenant; John M. Adams, Second Lieutenant; all of Wilton.

Company B.—Joseph F Twitchell, Patten, Captain; Charles C. Perry, Island Falls, First Lieutenant; Luther B. Rogers, Patten, Second Lieutenant.

Company C.—John E. Bryant, Buckfield, Captain; Isaac H. McDonald, Buckfield, First Lieutenant; William H. Timberlake, Livermore, Second Lieutenant.

Company D.—Henry Boynton, Detroit, Captain; Franklin E. Gray, Plymouth, First Lieutenant; John R. Sprague, Parkman, Second Lieutenant.

Company E.—Thomas Hutchins, New Portland, Captain; Thomas S. Hutchins, Winthrop, First Lieutenant; Isaac A. Phillips, Kingfield, Second Lieutenant.

Company F.—John Hemingway, Sanford, Captain; Alonzo E. Kimball, Biddeford, First Lieutenant; John H. Roberts, Alfred, Second Lieutenant.

Company G.—Augustus A. Hoit, Gouldsboro', Captain; Wilbur F. Lane, Ellsworth, First Lieutenant; Edwin B. Bates, Dedham, Second Lieutenant.

Company H.—John F. Milliken, Belfast, Captain; Edward A. True, Hope, First Lieutenant; Charles E. Howard, Portland, Second Lieutenant.

Company I.—William M. McArthur, Limington, Captain; Charles H. Robinson, Unity, First Lieutenant; John E. McUrda, Jefferson, Second Lieutenant.

Company K.—John Conant, Bangor, Captain; Henry Brawn, Oldtown, First Lieutenant; Hillman Smith, Bradley, Second Lieutenant.

The regiment left the State on the tenth of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-one. No finer body of men has entered the service from this State.

Lee Strickland of Livermore, actuated by the same spirit which had influenced others, left a large and profitable business and a pleasant home, raised a company for the Eighth and was elected Colonel of the regiment.

The regiment went first to Hempstead, Long Island, New York, and reported to Brig. Gen. E. L. Viele, to whose brigade it had been assigned. Gen. Viele moved his brigade to Washington in a few days, and after a stay of three weeks reported to Gen. T. W. Sherman at Annapolis, Maryland, on the sixth of October, where that officer was organizing an expedition for an unknown destination.

The troops embarked on the eighteenth day of October, the Eighth on board the steamer Ariel. The fleet was composed for the most part of steamships, many of which were among the largest and finest owned by our merchantmen. Gen. Sherman on board the Atlantic was followed by his command in three columns, the brigade of Gen. Viele on the right, Gen. Stevens—who afterwards fell at the second battle of Bull Run while bravely leading the Pennsylvania Highland regiment—in the centre, Gen. Wright—now commanding the Sixth army corps—on the left. The vessels of each brigade followed each other at a prescribed distance, the whole forming one of the

grandest sights ever beheld on this continent. It was the first of those great expeditions that have been of almost incalculable advantage to our cause. At Fortress Monroe Gen. Sherman was joined by a naval fleet under command of Commodore—now Rear Admiral Du Pont.

The expedition arrived off Port Royal harbor, South Carolina, on the third of November. The fleet had been scattered by a most violent storm, which at one time threatened to destroy it. Most of the vessels had arrived on the seventh; and the preparations for the attack having been completed, the Wabash—the flag-ship of Du Pont—weighed anchor at ten o'clock A. M., and, followed by seventeen gunboats, moved forward to battle. The contest was short, but brilliant. At two o'clock P. M. our forces landed at Hilton Head, and hauled down the rebel flag, which the enemy did not even attempt to secure, so deadly had been the contest. They fled in the wildest confusion, and yielded to the army and navy, one of the finest ports on the Southern coast.

The Eighth landed on the ninth, and was for several weeks engaged in constructing earthworks, in which employment they gained a high reputation for energy and skill. Col. Strickland resigned December fourteenth, on account of ill health, and Lieut. Col. John D. Rust was commissioned Colonel.

On the fourteenth of February, Lieut. Col. Woodman—a most excellent officer, afterwards Colonel of the Twenty-eighth Maine (a nine months' regiment) and since Colonel of the Second Maine Cavalry—was ordered to report to Gen. Viele, at Dawfuski Island, South Carolina, with five companies from the Eighth.

Dawfuski Island lies in the Savannah river, opposite Tybee Island and Fort Pulaski, and about five miles distant. The city of Savannah, Georgia, on the same river, and nearly fifteen miles from the ocean, was in part defended by Fort Pulaski; a strong fortification, built by government several years before the rebellion.

Gen. Viele was directed to place batteries on two low muddy islands in the river, between the fort and city, to prevent all rebel communication with the fort. Twice each day these islands were covered with water, nevertheless it had been decided that batteries could and must be placed upon them; and, although the men sank deep into mud and water, the work

progressed, and was completed, fully accomplishing the desired object. But the sufferings of the soldiers who were employed upon the work were almost unendurable. Three soldiers of the Eighth, Samuel Holt, Lindsey O Goff and Morris Woodbury, all of company C, were one night posted on picket on one of these islands, and instructed under no circumstances to leave their post. It was a cold night in February, and, as the tide rose, the water came up slowly around them, rising nearly to their breasts, and as slowly ebbed away; and yet those faithful sentinels obeyed their instructions. But they returned to camp nearly exhausted. Holt soon after died from the effects of that night's exposure. Goff returned to the State, broken down in health and soon after died. Woodbury alone remains, but his constitution was also ruined by the sufferings of that dreadful night. Other soldiers of the regiment endured almost as great sufferings, but all bravely performed the duties required of them, and the regiment was highly complimented by Gen. Viele for the faithfulness and energy always maintained by the officers and soldiers. The enemy were not able to render any assistance to the garrison in Fort Pulaski which was captured together with the fort, a result due as much to the erection of the batteries by Gen. Viele on Bird and Jones' Islands, as to the erection of batteries by Gen. Gillmore on Tybee Island.

The first of May, Col. Rust was ordered to report at Tybee Island to Brig. Gen. Gillmore, who had nearly completed preparations for the bombardment of Fort Pulaski from that island, which lies between the fort and the ocean. During the bombardment the most exposed position was assigned to companies D, E, F, H and I, of the Eighth, the other companies of the regiment being on Dawfuski Island. Several of the batteries were worked by soldiers from the Eighth, and when the fort surrendered Gen. Gillmore honored it by first hoisting its flag where the flag of treason had so lately waved defiance. Gen. Gillmore, in his report, made special mention of the bravery displayed by Capt. McArthur of the Eighth Maine, now Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment, who commanded at one of the batteries during the bombardment.

From that time until the spring of eighteen hundred and sixty-four, the regiment was employed for the most part in doing guard duty at Hilton Head, Beaufort, South Carolina, and

Jacksonville, Florida. The regiment suffered many months from the effect of exposure during the spring campaign of eighteen hundred and sixty-two. At one time nearly three hundred men were sick. The Surgeon, Dr. Fisher, resigned in July, and was succeeded by Dr. J. D. Mitchell of Jacksonville, Florida, a Maine man who had spent several years at the South but had fled from his home, proving his devotion to his country by leaving an extensive practice and a large property. He joined the regiment in the fall of eighteen hundred and sixty-two and found it suffering sadly from the effects of the spring campaign. Very many deaths had occurred and more than two hundred were at that time sick. His skill, improved by experience at the South, was of incalculable advantage to the regiment, at that time suffering from diseases contracted in a Southern climate. The men improved rapidly under his treatment, and in a few weeks there were but few sick men in the regiment. He was obliged to leave the service in a few months. The enlisted men, as a slight token of their gratitude for his faithful labors on their behalf, presented him with a valuable gold watch and chain. In November about three hundred recruits were sent to the regiment from the State, who were so well disciplined and drilled that in the following spring, the Eighth was one of the largest and most effective regiments in the Department of the South. For various reasons the Eighth for many months was not in active service.

In the fall of eighteen hundred and sixty-two, Brig. Gen. Rufus Saxton, Military Governor of the Department of the South, received instructions from the War Department to raise five regiments of colored troops and commission the necessary officers. Previous to that time government had not seen fit to arm colored men; but the War Department approved of the plan submitted to it by Gen. Saxton, and he raised the first regiment of colored troops armed by the government. The question whether or not the policy was wise has been settled, and it now appears almost incredible that it should have been doubted; but at first it met with bitter opposition. So unpopular were the officers connected with the movement that very many officers of white regiments would not associate with them; and, indeed, their opposition was so strong that they would not show sufficient respect for Gen. Saxton—a regular army officer

and a Christian gentleman—even to salute him as they passed him on the street, although he afterwards became one of the most popular commanders in the Department.

Notwithstanding the unpopularity of the movement, most of the line officers and a large majority of the enlisted men of the Eighth were warm advocates of the policy. No other regiment in the Department was nearly as friendly, and, although a few months later more than a thousand applications for positions in colored regiments were received by Gen. Saxton, at that time but few men save those of the Eighth desired to accept office in the new regiment. They believed that black men would fight and would make good soldiers, and that the time would come when a position in a colored regiment would be as good as in a regiment of white troops. They did not, however, expect so soon to witness a revolution in public opinion so great as that which took place in a few months.

Gen. Saxton, aware of the warm advocacy of this policy by officers and men of the Eighth, selected from that regiment nearly half of the line officers for the First regiment of colored troops.

The following are the names of the men commissioned, viz:

First Sergt. Levi W Metcalf, company C, was promoted to Captain; Sergt. William W Sampson, C, to Second Lieutenant; Private A. W Jackson, C, to Sergeant Major; Private Asa Childs, C, to Second Lieutenant; First Sergt. Charles E. Parker, D, to Second Lieutenant; Second Lieut. George Dolly, H, to Captain; First Sergt. Charles I. Davis, H, to Second Lieutenant; Corporal Eli C. Merriam, H, to Second Lieutenant; Private E. W Robbins, H, to Quartermaster Sergeant; Private William Stockdole, I, to First Lieutenant; Sergt. E. P White, K, to First Lieutenant; Sergt. Maj. Joseph H. Thibadeau, to Captain.

Although more than a thousand officers and men applied for positions in the Second regiment of colored troops, and although the Eighth had been already honored above all others, yet, on account of the deep interest in the cause early manifested by that regiment, Gen. Saxton selected from it more officers for the Second than from any other.

The following are the names of the officers commissioned:

Wagoner R. B. Wasson, company B, was promoted to Quartermaster Sergeant; First Lieut. John M. Adams, A, to Captain;

Capt. Augustus A. Hoit, G, to Captain; Quartermaster Sergeant William B. Dickey, — to Quartermaster.

Capt. Bryant was appointed on the staff of Gen. Saxton in March, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and assisted in raising the Second Regiment of colored troops. The position of Lieut. Colonel in the First or Third regiment was tendered him by Gen. Saxton, but he declined to accept either commission. In August of that year, he was authorized by Gen. Saxton to raise a regiment of colored troops. The first company had been organized when the War Department changed the policy of raising those regiments, and revoked the authority given to Gen. Saxton. This was brought about in a great measure by his personal enemies. He had braved the sneers of his associates in the regular army, and advocated a policy which they regarded as chimerical, and, for doing so, had incurred their bitter hostility. But, regardless of their sneers, governed by his own good judgment and actuated by a noble spirit of christian philanthropy, he stood forth almost alone as the champion of a movement which was destined to be of incalculable advantage to the nation.

Under Col. Higginson the First regiment of colored troops fought bravely in Florida.

When the War Department learned of its success it was at once decided to arm black men. In a few months a revolution in public opinion took place upon that subject. Men who at first had bitterly opposed the policy, became warm advocates of the measure, and adventurers sought for and obtained positions in colored regiments. Of these the department of the South received its full share. Capt. Bryant, displeased with the movements of office-seeking politicians in the army, refused to be a competitor with them in raising colored troops, and was appointed by Gen. Saxton Provost Marshal of the District of Beaufort, which position he held until he joined his regiment in front of Petersburg.

In the fall of eighteen hundred and sixty-three Gen. Gillmore, the commander of the department of the South, then besieging Charleston, South Carolina, considered it of great importance that the telegraph wire on the line from Charleston to Savannah, Georgia, should be tapped, that he might thus gain information that could in no other way be obtained. Capt. Bryant was selected to carry out his plans and instructed to commence

operations immediately. His forces were collected on Ladies' Island, South Carolina, ten miles north of Beaufort, and consisted of a company from the First South Carolina Volunteers (colored,) Captain, L. W. Metcalf; First Lieutenant, W. W. Sampson, and Second Lieutenant, A. W. Jackson; all promoted from company C, Eighth Maine, and one company of the Fifth South Carolina Volunteers (colored,) First Lieut. A. G. Osborn, also promoted from company C, Eighth Maine. Chaplain Fowler, First South Carolina Volunteers, and a telegraph operator, accompanied the expedition.

Capt. Bryant moved his force on the night of September seventh, in row boats with muffled oars, on to an island twenty miles inside of the rebel lines. He had previously selected a safe route through the enemy's country to the telegraph line, and was therefore able to move undiscovered between their picket posts.

Lieut. Osborn with eight colored soldiers was directed to accompany the operator to the telegraph line by the route previously selected. Chaplain Fowler, the fighting parson of the First South Carolina Volunteers—a brave and shrewd man—commanded the expedition. They left at dark on the night of September tenth, crossed the Combahee river to the main land, and proceeded to the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, along which ran the wire they had been instructed to tap. They carried two hundred yards of wire and a telegraph instrument. They arrived at the railroad soon after midnight, and having selected a secluded spot in the woods near the road, for a station, immediately commenced to make the connection, and were ready to receive dispatches by daylight. Messages were received from that time until ten A. M., some of which were of great importance to Gen. Gillmore. But owing to the unskilful manner in which the connection had been made by the operator, their operations were discovered about ten A. M. The party immediately left the station and attempted to escape. Five of the colored soldiers succeeded, but the pursuit was so hotly pressed and made by so large a force of cavalry that the remainder of the party were captured on the twelfth day of September.

Lieut. Osborn was at first confined at Pocotaligo, South Carolina. In a few weeks he was removed to Charleston and afterwards to a rebel prison in the interior of Georgia, where,

suffering privations and enduring hardships, his strong constitution was broken, and at length, on the twenty-fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, death put an end to his misery. Lieut. Osborn was a noble and brave young man, greatly beloved by those who knew him. He entered upon the perilous and to him fatal enterprise with eagerness and enthusiasm, and was captured in a vain effort to save others from capture.

On the nineteenth of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, the regiment embarked under orders from Gen. Hunter, to occupy Jacksonville, Florida, where it arrived March twenty-third. A considerable portion of that city was found to be in ruins, and the rebels under Gen. Finnegan closely invested the place. The Eighth landed under the fire of the enemy, who was shelling the city preparatory to a general attack. A two-gun battery on the shore aided by the gunboats Norwich and John Adams, opened such a fire upon the enemy that he soon retired. Capt. Henry Boynton was detached as Provost Marshal of the city with his company (D,) for provost guard.

On the night of the twenty-fourth the rebels opened a vigorous fire and shelled the city for some time, fortunately causing no casualties in the regiment. Our forces were immediately put in motion to repel the attack, when the enemy retired precipitately. On the twenty-fifth a reconnoissance was made in force on the line of the railroad toward Baldwin. Our forces with the Eighth upon the right, advanced several miles, driving the enemy's pickets before them with occasional skirmishing, the rebels shelling them from a distance. The object of the reconnoissance having been effected, and our lines satisfactorily established on ground previously occupied by the enemy. our forces retired with the loss of two killed and one severely wounded in Capt. McArthur's company (I). Everything was progressing favorably for an early and full occupation of Eastern Florida, when the place was evacuated by order of Gen. Hunter, March twenty-ninth, and the regiment was ordered back to Beaufort to make preparations to participate in the contemplated attack on Charleston. April third the regiment embarked for Stone river near Charleston, when it lay on board transports during the bombardment of Fort Sumter by Admiral Dupont's fleet, April seventh, but the attack not being renewed, it was ordered back to Beaufort, where it landed April twelfth.

April sixteenth the regiment was again ordered to the vicinity of Charleston, and embarked to proceed thither. It proceeded, however, no farther than Hilton Head, where it landed and remained during the summer and fall, subjected to severe picket, fatigue and garrison duty. Companies F, I and K with their officers, were detached during the summer for provost guard duty at Hilton Head where Capt. McArthur was Provost Marshal.

During the month of June Lieut. Lord of company F, was detached to engineer and cut a road through a dense and swampy forest on Hilton Head Island where many of the men contracted a swamp fever which proved fatal in many cases.

On the fourteenth of November, the regiment was ordered to Beaufort, South Carolina, where its numbers were again replenished by the addition of nearly two hundred men who had "come in out of the draft" and who made excellent soldiers.

In March, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, three hundred and sixteen veterans of the Eighth Maine, who had re-enlisted, received a furlough of thirty days and returned to the State.

Col. Rust was ordered to report to Gen. Butler at Fortress Monroe when the furlough of his men had expired. He was there joined the last of April by the remainder of his regiment, which left Beaufort, South Carolina, on the fourteenth day of April. On the fourth day of May he was ordered to march to the front, but was suddenly taken ill, remained at Fortress Monroe and did not again rejoin the regiment for duty. Lieut. Col. Boynton, upon whom the command then devolved, was with the force that landed at City Point and Bermuda Hundred on the night of May fifth. Here they entrenched their position and on the ninth moved on the Petersburg and Richmond railroad, their brigade being the advance. They struck the road at a point about a mile and a half nearer Richmond than where a break had been made in it on the seventh, and destroyed it by tearing the track to pieces in some places and turning it directly over in others. They then proceeded towards Petersburg and after a fatiguing march in the extreme heat, reached Arrowfield Church just before the battle commenced, where after a sharp fight the enemy was defeated, leaving his killed and wounded in our hands. At the battle of Chester Station next day, the Eighth arrived just as the engagement was closing

and went to the support of a battery. The rebels were again defeated. The artillery had set the pine woods on fire and despite our generous efforts to save them many of the rebel wounded were burned to death.

On the night of the twelfth they patrolled the Richmond and Petersburg turnpike for four miles and on the thirteenth and fourteenth they held the crossing at Redwater Creek. On the morning of the fifteenth the regiment reported at sunrise to Maj. Gen. W F ("Baldy") Smith commanding the Eighteenth corps (to which it was soon after permanently assigned,) and were placed on the extreme right of the corps to hold the important road leading from Fort Darling to Bermuda Hundred where their skirmishers soon engaged those of the enemy. The fight here at Drury's Bluff on the fifteenth and sixteenth was the first in which the regiment particularly distinguished itself. The skirmishers were pushed up within thirty yards of the enemy's cannon, and by pouring an incessant fire of bullets through the embrasures and over the parapet, held their heavy guns silent for over nine hours. The night was dark and rainy and a thick fog arising towards morning enabled the enemy to mass a heavy force in our front and hurl them upon us. The skirmishers of the Eighth were quickly driven in, when they lay flat on the ground, and as the enemy advanced at close range, the red flashes from their muskets showing our men where to fire in the gloomy darkness, they poured into the very breasts of the rebels a murderous fire. The two lines were within twenty-five yards of each other and the fighting was desperate. Volley answered volley with great rapidity and the slaughter of the enemy was terrible. The rebel line in front of the Eighth slowly recoiled and was driven into the fort. The battle soon became general. The artillery firing was very heavy and volleys of musketry were discharged in rapid succession. There was no light except the flashes of fire arms, but these blazed in every direction. The regiment was swung around to face the right and lay upon the ground among the bushes till daylight. About an hour after, the enemy made another charge on the Eighth, when a brisk fight of some twenty minutes ensued, but the enemy being closed in mass his loss was fearful and he was repulsed. They were so closely engaged that he could not use the guns of the fort upon us

without firing into his own men too. The Eighth rejoined the line of the Eighteenth corps, all of which had fallen back into the open field north of the Halfway House, and with that line again advanced and attacked the enemy, and after a considerable struggle both armies withdrew for the day. Near the close of the battle Lieut. Col. Boynton was severely wounded by a shrapnel case shot and the command of the regiment devolved upon Major McArthur. The loss in killed, wounded and missing was ninety-five out of four hundred engaged.

The regiment was in the battle of Gill's farm on the eighteenth, and a detachment of two hundred was in the battle of Wier Bottom Church on the twentieth where they lost eighty-three out of one hundred and ninety engaged. Both these engagements resulted in the repulse of the enemy.

They hastened to White House and Coal Harbor with their corps, arriving the first day of June, and immediately charged upon the works of the enemy. They also fought in the terrible battle at that place on the third day of June, and for nine days were almost constantly under fire. The regiments of the second brigade, second division, of the eighteenth corps, were formed by division closed in mass, the Eighth Maine in the rear. The brigade charged to within a few rods of the enemy's works, but received a fire so deadly that the men could move no further.

The men of the Twelfth New Hampshire, in the advance, fell to the ground; the Eleventh Connecticut advanced a few paces, but were obliged to give way, breaking for a moment the ranks of the Eighth, yet they were immediately reformed and the men advanced with loud cheers, following their gallant Major into the jaws of death. They fell to the ground, and, with bayonets, plates and dippers, threw up the earth for a protection against the deadly fire of the enemy.

The ground, thus bravely won, was as stubbornly held, and became a part of Gen. Grant's advance line. But the regiment paid dearly for the position gained, losing one hundred out of three hundred and fifty engaged. In a few days the regiment with its corps returned to the south side of the James river, in advance of the army of the Potomac, hastened back to Bermuda Hundred, and immediately started for Petersburg. Under Martindale, the second division assisted in storming the outer main line of the defences of Petersburg, and pushed on to the inner

lines; but the enemy resisted so stubbornly that but little advantage was gained.

Maj. McArthur was severely wounded on the eighteenth day of June, while gallantly leading his regiment in the last assault on the works of the enemy. This charge is spoken of by military men who witnessed it as a brilliant affair. The regiment afterwards assisted in fortifying and defending the position gained around Petersburg.

Capt. Bryant joined the regiment on the twenty-eighth day of July, and assumed command. He found but seven officers and less than two hundred men, for duty. At eleven o'clock P. M., July twenty-ninth, he received orders to hold his regiment in readiness to march at a moment's notice. Soon after midnight, the Second brigade moved to the left, to assist in supporting the Ninth corps in the assault, which was made upon the works of the enemy, on the thirtieth of July. The morning of that day was beautiful. The air, cool and bracing like a New England morning, stimulated the men, who were in the best possible spirits. At daylight the regiment saw around them a large army, which had been silently massed during the previous night. A thick wood, in front, concealed them from the enemy. Gen. Grant rode in front of the line at an early hour, to satisfy himself that everything was in readiness. A few moments later, an explosion, which shook the ground for miles around, was the signal for the commencement of the battle. Large masses of troops moved through the woods, and wounded men and rebel prisoners came back. The Eighth at length was ordered forward. They marched through the woods under fire and halted at the foot of a hill. The battle was raging beyond.

The news-boy brought the daily papers, and the postmaster the mail, and the men read letters from dear ones at home, while the enemy's shells burst, and their bullets fell around them. The battle continued but a few hundred yards distant, but, for a long time, they could learn nothing of the result. The roar of artillery was deafening, and was pronounced the most terrific that the Army of the Potomac had ever witnessed. At length rebel cheers, which are easily distinguished from those of our troops, heard above the roar of battle, told our soldiers that the enemy was charging, and in a moment, the confusion on the hill above, that our men were repulsed. The Eighth was imme-

diately thrown forward as skirmishers, to prevent stragglers from passing to the rear. The firing of the enemy increased as they advanced. Shells burst around the men in every direction, but they stood firm as rock, as the panic stricken soldiers pressed against their line, and tried, in vain, to break through. Black and white troops crowded together in the wildest confusion, but thus far and no farther, said the men of the Eighth and the rout was staid, the troops were rallied and the enemy repulsed. The regiment was ordered to the rear about ten A. M., and marched to camp.

The regiment was afterwards employed until the sixth of September in guarding entrenchments, first near Petersburg, and later near Point of Rocks. Col. Boynton returned and resumed command on the fourth of September. Sixty veterans, whose term of service had expired, left that day in command of Capt. Bryant, who had been commissioned as Major but declined the position. They arrived at Augusta on the ninth of September, and were mustered out of service on the fifteenth. The regiment was sufficiently large to retain its organization after the muster out of the original members. Sixteen officers had been wounded during the campaign; three had been killed and two taken prisoners. Lieut. C. F. Munroe, company C, fell mortally wounded, while gallantly leading his company in that terrible charge at Cold Harbor. Lieuts. John Stevens, company H, and Hill, company I, also fell in the same fight, while bravely charging with their companies. Ninety-eight enlisted men were killed or died of wounds; two hundred and fifty-two were wounded, and forty-five were missing in action.

Many changes had taken place in the regiment since it entered the service. But one officer—Capt. Bryant—served three years in the same grade, and but seven remained who entered the service as officers.

Col. Rust was discharged from the service on the nineteenth day of August.

Capt. Woodman, company A, was commissioned Major on the twenty-eighth of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, vice Joseph S. Rice resigned, and Lieutenant-Colonel on the fourteenth of December, vice John D. Rust promoted.

Capt. Twitchell, company B, was commissioned Major on the fourteenth of December, vice Woodman promoted, and Lieut.-

Colonel on the sixth of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, vice Woodman resigned.

Capt. Hemingway, company F, was commissioned Major on the sixth of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, vice Twitchell promoted, and Lieutenant Colonel on the eighteenth of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, vice Twitchell resigned.

Capt. Boynton, company D, was commissioned Major on the eighteenth of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, vice Hemingway promoted, and Lieutenant Colonel on the sixteenth of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, vice Hemingway resigned, and Colonel on the fourteenth of August, vice Rust discharged.

Capt. McArthur, company I, was commissioned Major on the sixteenth of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, vice Boynton promoted, and Lieutenant Colonel on the fourteenth of August, vice Boynton promoted.

Capt. Bryant, company C, was commissioned Major on the fourteenth of August, vice McArthur promoted.

Capt. True, company H, was commissioned Major, vice Bryant declined commission.

From the time the regiment entered the service until the veterans were mustered out, fourteen officers had joined from civil life, thirty-three had resigned, four had been discharged, one had been mustered out by reason of expiration of term of service, one had been dismissed, four had been promoted in other commands, two had been taken prisoners, five had died of disease and three had been killed in battle. The regiment entered the service with seven hundred and seventy enlisted men; five hundred and seventy men joined afterwards; one hundred and seventy-nine were discharged for disability, sixteen were promoted into other commands, thirty-five were promoted in the regiment, one hundred and twenty-six died of disease, ninety-eight were killed, or died of wounds, forty-five were missing in action, twenty-four deserted, one hundred and twenty-one were mustered out by reason of expiration of term of service, three hundred and sixteen re-enlisted and six hundred and sixty-eight remained. Of the regiment, both officers and men, it may be said that in bravery and efficiency they have been excelled by few regiments, if any, in the service.

At Drury's Bluff, Wier Bottom Church, Cold Harbor, the dead-

liest fight of the campaign, and at Petersburg they earned and maintained a reputation for coolness and bravery of which they are justly proud. When the veterans left, they were in the Second Brigade, Second Division, Eighteenth Corps, in as good spirits as they were when the campaign commenced.

When the regiment arrived at Boston, Mass., on its way to the seat of war, a flag was presented to it on behalf of the State of Maine. That flag was the first to be raised over Fort Pulaski after its surrender to our army, and being much worn was sent to the Governor, and is now in the State House.

At Annapolis, Maryland, the wife of Gen. Viele, on behalf of certain loyal women of New York city, presented a flag to each regiment in her husband's brigade. At the request of Mrs. Viele, Governor Hicks, of Maryland, that noble patriot, who, more than any other man prevented his State from seceding, presented the flag to the Eighth Maine, and stirred the hearts of all with burning words of eloquence. That flag was borne by the regiment in all the battles, in which it had been engaged, and, having been torn by the bullets, shot and shell of the enemy until it had been nearly destroyed, was on the fifteenth day of September presented by Capt. Bryant to Gov. Cony to be preserved by the State as evidence of the dangers through which the regiment had passed.

The regiment crossed to the north side of the James river during the night of the twenty-eighth and participated in the victory at Fort Harrison near Chapin's Farm next day. The name of the fort has been changed to Fort Burnham in honor of our gallant Maine general who was killed on its glacis, while leading his brigade over its guns. The Eighth remained in the trenches near Chapin's Farm until October twenty-seventh when it was engaged in the reconnoissance made by the Eighteenth corps to the vicinity of the Fair Oaks battle ground. An^d assault having been ordered to be made by a small part of the force, companies A, C, E, F and G of the Eighth were deployed as skirmishers to lead the column. The assault was unsuccessful though the line went dashing forward in splendid order. A large portion of the charging party was captured. Lieut. Chase was taken prisoner and Lieutenants Kyes and Carr were mortally wounded. Col. Boynton was sent back to hospital that night on account of his old wound which was aggravated by his

severe exertions that day. The enemy's works being found strong and well manned, our forces were withdrawn and the next day the Eighth returned to its old position near Chapin's Farm, where at the present writing it remains. During the six months ending with October, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, the regiment was in thirteen general engagements besides numerous picket skirmishes, in all of which it fought with distinguished bravery. The men bore the long and weary marches, the exhausting duty of the trenches, the often constant deprivation of rest and comfort with patience and cheerfulness. The regiment is in the Second brigade, Second Division, Eighteenth Army Corps.

X.

NINTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

After the fall of Sumter, the young men of Maine seemed all ready to go wherever they might be needed, to vindicate the honor of the government. Regiments were raised with unexampled readiness until the general government refused to receive any more. But six regiments had then gone from Maine, and it was thought that no more would be required. Companies already formed were disbanded, the men returning to their homes dispirited that they, too, were unable to assist in putting down the rebellion.

As soon as the War Department discovered that more men were needed, additional regiments were authorized to be raised, and judging that there would be but a limited number, and that the chance to get into one of them would be difficult, men enlisted with great rapidity. In less than two weeks from the arrival of the first company of the regiment at Augusta, the Ninth was on its way to Washington, more than one thousand strong.

By an act of the Legislature the first ten regiments elected their own officers. The privates elected the line officers and the latter the field officers. The regiment was raised at large and rendezvoused at Augusta. The following was the organization of the regiment and each of the companies on leaving Augusta, September twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Rishworth Rich, Portland, Colonel; Colman Harding, Gorham, Lieutenant Colonel; Sabine Emery, Eastport, Major; James C. M. Furbish, Portland, Adjutant; John H. Lowell, Hallowell, Quartermaster; Joel Richardson, Rockland, Surgeon; Cyrus D. Tuck, Fairfield, Assistant Surgeon; Marshall P. Getchell, Waterville, Sergeant Major; Henry A. Gray, Portland, Quar-

termaster Sergeant; Joshua G. Ross, Portland, Commissary Sergeant, Edward F Wyman, Augusta, Hospital Steward.

COMPANY OFFICERS.

Company A.—George F Granger, Calais, Captain; Fred A. Emery, Eastport, First Lieutenant; Joseph Noble, Augusta, Second Lieutenant.

Company B.—Zina H. Robinson, Bath, Captain; Jonathan P. C. Fall, Topsham, First Lieutenant; Alfred T. Robinson, Bath, Second Lieutenant.

Company C.—Thomas L. Reed, Augusta, Captain; Henry Sewall, Augusta, First Lieutenant; John L. Emerson, Portland, Second Lieutenant.

Company D.—William F. Baker, Bingham, Captain; Winthrop H. Hall, Palmyra, First Lieutenant; Sylvester B. Troy, Wellington, Second Lieutenant.

Company E.—Edwin W. Wedgewood, Cornish, Captain; Ansel G. Marston, Cornish, First Lieutenant; John H. Andrews, Biddeford, Second Lieutenant.

Company F.—Horatio Bisbee, Jr., Canton, Captain; Elisha S. Bisbee, Peru, First Lieutenant; John Blake, 2d, Turner, Second Lieutenant.

Company G.—Enoch H. Hines, Houlton, Captain; Robert J. Gray, Houlton, First Lieutenant; Charles O. Brown, Moro Plantation, Second Lieutenant.

Company H.—Washington I. Chase, East Machias, Captain; William J. Ramsdell, East Machias, First Lieutenant; Samuel R. Barclay, Calais, Second Lieutenant.

Company I.—George W. Cummings, Bangor, Captain; Scollay D. Baker, Bangor, First Lieutenant; Billings Brastow, Brewer, Second Lieutenant.

Company K.—Thomas E. Wentworth, Gorham, Captain; Chester B. Shaw, Gorham, First Lieutenant; Charles A. Brooks, Buxton, Second Lieutenant.

On arriving at Washington, September twenty-sixth, the regiment was ordered to Bladensburg, one mile and a half from the capitol. Here as much drill as possible was practised. The regiment was soon assigned to Gen. T. W. Sherman's Provisional Forces, then organizing to attack Port Royal, South Carolina, and on the eighth of October left Washington for

Annapolis, where they arrived the same day and encamped until embarkation Sunday morning the twentieth, on steamer Coatzacoalcos. On the twenty-first they sailed for and arrived at Fortress Monroë, where they remained until Tuesday the twenty-ninth, when they sailed at noon in company with a large fleet, with sealed orders. The passage from Hampton Roads to Port Royal harbor was more terrific than a bloody battle. The steamer was old and unseaworthy, and the storm fearful. The hurricane deck had been wrenched so that every toss of the sea made it sway and reel; the hog chains and hog beams were broken, the state-rooms were crushed in, and worse than all, the steamer was leaking badly—there was already eight feet of water in her hold. This at midnight in a fearful gale. The Captain of the ship informed Col. Rich that she would probably go down, but everything would be done to keep her afloat as long as possible, and asked for men to help his ship's crew. The Colonel had "reliefs" of sailors detailed from the men, and all night they labored to keep the ship free and the engine in motion. At every revolution the engine was assisted by means of an iron bar, when the walking-beam was exactly poised. Had it stopped for a single moment, the sea would have broken the vessel into atoms. It was a cheering sight at about noon next day to see the Wabash bearing down upon them. In the morning scarcely a man on board expected ever to see the shore again. The storm still increased, and not a single sail of that magnificent fleet that had left Hampton Roads but thirty-six hours ago, was in sight. But at noon the grand old frigate loomed up in the distance, and hurried towards the flag as it shook in the hurricane on the flag staff, Union down. The men gave a glad shout, and not one but blessed the rough old Admiral (Dupont) for his timely presence. The frigate laid by them until a gunboat could be signalized, when they started for shoal water, convoyed by the latter. Towards night the wind gradually subsided, and without further mishap they reached Port Royal, before the fleet had begun to collect. But they would not go to sea again, notwithstanding rebel gunboats began to come down the harbor. The men had enlisted to fight the rebels, and would rather have stood the fire of twenty gunboats than again venture to sea in a shattered craft. They had no need to do so. The gunboat with them, without waiting

to sound, sent a few shots among the rebel boats, and they left for up the river.

Soon the fleet began to collect, and in two days from their arrival the bombardment of the forts commenced. The forts were silenced near night on the seventh of November, and Wright's brigade (the Third) was ordered to land. The Ninth landed simultaneously with the Sixth and Seventh Connecticut and Fourth New Hampshire, thus being the first to bear back the old flag to the State of South Carolina. After throwing out pickets they lay on their arms that night, but without making any attempt to pursue the enemy.

They remained at Hilton Head until the last of January, drilling and doing picket duty. They were then ordered to embark for an unknown expedition, and proceeded to Warsaw Sound, off the coast of Georgia. Here they stayed until the first of March, partly on shipboard and partly encamped on shore. It is since known that the original intention of the force—about eight thousand men—was for an attack on Savannah; but after getting to the place of rendezvous, it was thought to be impracticable, and Fernandina, Florida, was substituted in its place.

On the first of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, Admiral Dupont with his fleet, and Gen. Wright with his land force on transports, started from Warsaw Sound for Fernandina. The place was found to be deserted. The rebels saw the fleet lying in Cumberland Sound, where it had anchored to remain over Sunday. The commanders thought it better to commence the fight on a fighting day, and they—the rebels—employed the day to evacuate, carrying away and dismounting all the guns they could. At nearly night on Sunday a negro informed the Admiral that the enemy were leaving, and it was then concluded to go at them at once, even though it were Sunday. The regiment did not get in, however, on account of the wind, until Tuesday, the fourth. The Ninth happened to be on quite a slow boat, and was in the rear making slow headway, while the swifter boats were pressing on as fast as possible, each anxious to have the honor of getting first into the harbor. Every one of them got aground, while the Ninth coming along last, was piloted in by the navy boats that had already sounded out the channel. Two companies were set ashore to take possession

of the town and bring back a train of cars that was running over the railroad bridge, but had been stopped by some shells from the gunboat *Ottawa*. This was brought in and found to contain to overflowing, rebels and rebel goods. As the tide rose the other transports were floated and came up the harbor, when all landed. Here was the second time that the men had been anxious for a fight, and were in hopes the rebels would hold on, but were disappointed. The Ninth having first taken possession of the town, the General deemed that it ought to have the honor of holding it. The other troops were accordingly taken to other points.

The town was in a state of great disorder and filth, and as hot weather was coming on, it was feared that there would be much sickness among the men. But by a careful system of draining and cleansing, Col. Rich rendered it one of the healthiest places on the coast. Tents were dispensed with on account of the heat of the sun, and the men quartered in the large hotels found empty, which were fitted up as barracks for them. The fortifications left by the rebels were put in complete order, others were made and guns mounted on them all, and the town put in a perfect state of defence. Amelia Island, on which Fernandina is situated, is some eighteen miles long, and frequently rebels would land at the southern point and get contraband news from some of the inhabitants. It was therefore necessary to have a number of mounted men to be always in a condition to look out for them. Col. Rich accordingly formed a company of cavalry from the regiment, selecting the men from the different companies. The equipments were furnished from Hilton Head, but the horses were captured in frequent expeditions into Georgia and Florida. These mounted men proved of great service. Capt. Z. H. Robinson of company B, was detailed to act as Provost Marshal, with his company for Provost Guard, and company I, Capt. Baker, was turned into a light battery, while the other companies were, in turn, drilled in heavy artillery tactics. The regiment was thus admirably adapted for the defence of an isolated post such as Fernandina.

Up to this time but few changes had taken place in the regiment, although at Hilton Head quite a number of men died from congestive fever. While at Warsaw Sound Lieut. John H. Andrews died after a sickness of but a few hours from eating "half

tide" oysters. In January Lieut. Col. Harding resigned, and Capt. Horatio Bisbee, Jr., was commissioned in his stead. Capt. Cummings, of company I, and Lieut. Ramsdell, of company H, resigned before the regiment left Annapolis. Capts. Hines, of company G, Wedgewood of company E, Wentworth of company K, and Reed of company C, also resigned before leaving Hilton Head.

While at Fernandina the regiment was constantly employed in keeping the enemy from the island, and occasionally making incursions on the main land, taking grain and cattle, and whatever else could be of use in supporting the enemy. In June Gen. Hunter sent a request to Col. Rich to take down one of the steam saw-mills at St. Mary's, a village on the St. Mary's river in Georgia, about ten miles from Fernandina. Col. Rich dispatched Maj. Emery with two companies of men and about fifty negroes to do the work of putting the machinery on board a schooner, towed up there by a small gunboat—which latter also remained. It was discovered, on landing that a force of rebels were encamped a few miles from the town and that cavalry pickets were stationed along the shore. These were fired on and scattered by our pickets. The works of the mill were very heavy and the detachment was detained three days in taking it down and loading it, annoyed only by mounted rebels. On the morning of the third day Maj. Emery received notice that seven hundred infantry had been sent from Calahan to capture his force. He was determined to get the mill on board and hoped with the aid of the gunboat to keep them at bay until the work should be completed. He accordingly drew in his men as closely around the mill as practicable, and kept the negroes at work. Soon the rebels attacked all along the line, but very cautiously, fearing a large force. The gunboat threw shells over the heads of our men into the woods, and the rebels fell back for a time, waiting for the tide to fall in order to render the fire of the gunboat useless. The banks of the stream were high, and but a small fall in the tide brought the guns entirely below them. As soon as this occurred the rebels advanced again, but our men were well prepared for them. Each man had made himself a breastwork with orders not to fall back at all. There was no retreat. The rebels had conjectured that our force was small, and were pressing up to the

very breastwork in order to make a charge, when every one was startled. A shot from far down the river came plunging into the woods in their rear. Col. Rich had seen and heard the firing from Fernandina, and had come to our relief with five companies of men on board the gunboat Dawn. The rebels, too, saw them and retreated, leaving our men to complete their work unmolested. The mill was worth about thirty thousand dollars, and was taken to Hilton Head and set up.

Another small expedition worthy of mention was sent out a few weeks later by Col. Rich to capture a party of rebels, guarding the coast to prevent the escape of negroes. Company I, Capt. Baker, and company A, Lieut. Emery, comprised the force, under Capt. Baker. The rebels were at a place called Cabin Bluff in Georgia, and the attack was intended for a surprise. The force got there in boats without giving any alarm until passing through the place where the rebels had picketed their horses, some noise was made, which alarmed them. As soon as this occurred our men rushed for the house, but the rebels all escaped except five. One was killed and four captured; while one of our men was killed. All the arms, horses, and horse equipments of the rebels were captured.

The regiment remained at Fernandina until January, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, when it was ordered back to Hilton Head in anticipation of the attack on Charleston. Previous to leaving Fernandina, in consequence of some complaint, the Colonel was dismissed the service by order of the President and Lieut. Col. Bisbee was promoted to his place. On a representation of the matter, however, Col. Rich was reinstated and Col. Bisbee, in accordance with his own wishes, mustered out of service. When the first attack was made on Fort Sumter, the Ninth was left in the forts at Hilton Head, while nearly all the other troops in the Department were put on board of transports, to assist the navy if an opportunity should offer. Every one knows how the attempt failed with the loss of the Keokuk.

June twenty-seventh, Col. Rich, who had been unwell for some time, resigned his commission on account of disability. Lieut. Col. Sabine Emery was commissioned to fill the vacancy, the vacancy of Lieutenant Colonel being filled by the promotion of Maj. Robinson who was succeeded by Capt. Granger of company A, as Major. Early in June Col. Emery was ordered with

his regiment to go into camp at St. Helena Island. Shortly after other regiments began to arrive, and finally the whole force that attacked Morris Island on the morning of July tenth. Gen. Strong here organized what he called his "Storming Brigade," consisting of the Ninth Maine, the Sixth and Seventh Connecticut, Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania, Forty-eighth New York, and Third New Hampshire. This Brigade embarked on the morning of the fourth of July for Folly Island, and during the night of the ninth embarked in small boats with the other regiments of the brigade, to attack Morris' Island by assault early in the morning. For nearly all night the men rowed with muffled oars up Folly river—a deep, crooked creek between James Island on the one side and Folly and Morris Islands on the other. Occasionally all the fleet would stop to pull up or saw off piles driven down by the enemy to obstruct the passage; then it would silently move on again. At length the morning began to dawn, still they rowed on. The batteries of the enemy were in sight; still silently the fleet of boats pulled towards them. Then, all at once, these batteries burst forth, hurling their shell and shot among the crowded boats. Not a boat was stopped except those that were struck. The fleet first struck Morris Island, about one quarter of its length towards Charleston, and then ran down along side the island to its southern point. On this point it was designed to land, because the beach was hard; but to do this the boats must row down close to the shore, exposed to the fire of the rebel infantry in the rifle pits; besides the rebel batteries all bore on the point of the island. On noticing this Col. Emery sprang ashore and ordered the regiment to follow and drive the rebels from their rifle pits. This was done in good style, although the shore was an oyster bed, in which the men would sink to their knees at every step. After pouring two volleys into the rifle pits in front, the rebels fled from them in great confusion, leaving their dead and wounded. Col. Emery was then informed that the rebels were fiercely attacking the left flank of the regiment from what appeared to be another rifle pit. He immediately changed the front of the two left companies, G and I, and charged on the pit. The rebels left as fast as possible, but were pursued without hesitation. Quite a number of prisoners were taken, together with the flags belonging to the Twenty-first South Carolina. In the mean time Lieut. Col. Rob-

inson with the remaining eight companies charged the batteries on the sand hills and drove the enemy from their works. The rebels on the lower part of the island supposing that our attack was made for the purpose of cutting off their retreat, left their guns and ran towards Fort Wagner, leaving the bulk of the attacking force to land unmolested. Before these had arrived within range of Wagner, the Ninth had cut off and secured all the prisoners captured that day. The regiment never had the credit due it in the capture of Morris Island. Gen. Strong afterwards told Col. Emery that the easy capture of the south part of the island was due to the Ninth in landing and attacking as it did.

It was in relation to the flags here captured that the following letter was written to Gov. Coburn :

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, }
 Morris Island, S. C., August 25th, 1863. }

To His Excellency the Governor of Maine:—

SIR:—I have the honor to forward per Adams' Express the rebel flags captured in the action of the tenth of July on Morris Island, South Carolina, by soldiers of the Ninth regiment of Maine Volunteers.

The names of the captors are Moses Goodwin and David C. Hoyt, both privates of company I. The former has since died of wounds received in the discharge of his duty in the trenches on Morris Island.

It will be, I am sure, a source of gratification and pride to yourself and the citizens of your State, to receive these trophies of the gallantry of her sons who are struggling in this distant field for the vindication of our cause.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

With great respect, your obedient servant,

Q. A. GILLMORE,

Brigadier General Commanding.

The Brigade was then ordered to lie down and rest,—covering themselves as best they could from the shells from Forts Sumter, Wagner, and Johnson. The sun was intensely hot, the water in the canteens was all exhausted, and the men were without food. Not even a haversack had been allowed to be taken. Still all lay down on the sand, expecting every moment to be called on to repel an attack or make a charge on Wagner, with-

out a word of complaint. Just before daylight the next morning, Gen. Strong aroused the men, saying that they were to assault Wagner. Three regiments formed the assaulting column. The Seventh Connecticut had the right, the Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania the centre, and the Ninth the left. The column moved silently forward, until the rebel pickets were reached. These fell back rapidly towards the Fort. The rebels allowed our troops to approach very near, and then opened with grape, canister and musketry; with a cross fire of shell from Forts Sumter and Johnson. The havoc was fearful. The Seventh Connecticut gave way on the right after losing very heavily. The Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania and the Ninth still kept on. The Pennsylvania regiment was subjected to a more destructive fire than the Ninth, on account of occupying a ridge in their advance. At last they gave way, and left the Ninth still pressing towards the fort, the only remaining regiment of the column. Gen. Strong was with the regiment, struggling through the low marsh to get into the fort. The regiment reached it. An immense ditch was to be crossed, swept by flanking howitzers; but one regiment was left, and the probability was that this could not hold it if they should be able to carry that part of the work. Gen. Strong said, "It is useless," and gave the order for the Ninth to fall back. About one hundred men were killed and wounded in the attack, and Lieut. Elton W Ware of company I was taken prisoner.

Fort Wagner was thus discovered to be an almost impregnable earthwork, extending on both forks to the water, and consequently most difficult of capture. Gen. Gillmore determined to construct a line of works directly opposite, as near to the fort as it would be practicable for working parties to operate, then to endeavor, with the assistance of the ironclads, to knock the fort to pieces. After incessant labor for seven days, during all that time the regiment being constantly under arms and in line of battle, the line of works was completed, mounted with guns and ready for action.

On the morning of the eighteenth of July all the batteries were opened on the fort, and the ironclad fleet drew close in shore and battered away also. Soon, not a single shot was returned; and at night it was even thought that the rebels had evacuated. Another assaulting force was called for. The

entire First and Second brigades were ordered out, the First brigade, as usual, taking the advance. This time the regiments were formed in column by company at half distance, the Sixth Connecticut on the right, the Ninth in the centre and the Third New Hampshire on the left. At about sunset the order was given to advance, but immediately countermanded to give opportunity for the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts (colored) to advance to the extreme front. This regiment had lately arrived, was very full and very eager for a fight. It was formed in two lines directly in front of the columns of the First brigade. The men of this regiment were poorly disciplined and as yet unfit to be put into such a position. Before coming under fire, while marching up to the fort, Col. Shaw was obliged to halt twice and reform his line, so badly did they press towards the centre. When the fire opened, although perhaps the regiment did as well as living men could do under such a fire, the regiment broke and came down on the First brigade in their rear. As soon as they had passed, the Ninth again advanced, double quick, but there was no use in doing so. Nineteen guns swept a narrow neck of land not more than ten or twelve rods wide, a continued fire of musketry flashed from the parapet, while Fort Sumter and Fort Johnson threw shell from fifty guns. Perhaps never in this war, over so small a space of ground, has such a whirlwind of fire been seen. After getting up to the fort it was impossible to pass the ditches, and at last, after losing every commanding officer of a regiment with nearly half its men, the First brigade was beaten terribly and driven from the fort. Capt. Shaw of company K was killed, and Lieut. Goodwin of company A was wounded and taken prisoner and afterwards died. Col. Emery, Adjt. Shepard, Capt. Brooks of company A, Lieut. Whitten of company B, Lieut. Emerson of company C, Capt. Robinson and Lieut. Dyer of company B were wounded. Two hundred and seventcen men were killed, wounded and missing.

From that time until the evacuation of the fort by the rebels, the regiment was in the trenches every third night, under command of Lieut. Col. Robinson, and after the parallels were completed and a third assault decided on, the Ninth was again selected to form part of the assaulting party.

On the return of Col. Emery to his command, in October, af-

ter recovering from his wounds received at Fort Wagner in July, the regiment was ordered to Black Island, a very small island about half way between James and Morris Islands. This was held as an important point, to prevent the rebels from controlling Folly river, and was within easy range of the batteries on James Island. To Col. Emery was assigned the duty of picketing the numerous creeks running between the enemy's batteries and our own. A battery of rifled guns was also constructed, for the purpose of firing into Secessionville whenever the rebel batteries at that place should fire on our small steamers bringing supplies up Folly River. Nearly every day the regiment was subjected to a shelling from the various rebel batteries on James Island; but escaped injury by digging bomb-proofs large enough to hold an entire company, and occupying these so long as the firing continued.

While here Lieut. Bradley Smith of company A was sent to destroy a block-house built by the rebels on the creek leading to Secessionville. This he approached in the day time, but found that the rebels had anchored a couple of torpedoes in the channel to prevent an approach to it. Lieut. Smith returned to camp, procured an instrument to bore holes in the torpedoes, returned again and flooded them and brought them along to headquarters. One of these torpedoes is now in the capitol at Augusta. He then manned his boat and went back to the block-house, which he set on fire, notwithstanding the rebels continually poured grape shot into it. He returned to camp without losing a single man.

When the old regiments were called on to re-enlist, the Ninth responded at once. Nearly every man in camp who was eligible to re-enlist, and could be accepted by the surgeon, volunteered. About four hundred and thirty veterans were thus secured to the Government. The re-enlisted men returned home the twenty-third of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, under Col. Emery, while the remainder of the regiment—recruits, conscripts, &c., were left at Morris Island under Maj. Granger.

After remaining at home thirty days, Col. Emery asked to be transferred to the army of the Potomac, where it was supposed active operations would begin as soon as Spring opened, and he received orders to report in Washington. Here the regiment was re-armed, and then was sent to Gloucester Point, Virginia,

where the balance of the regiment from the Department of the South had already arrived. The regiment was put in the Second Brigade, Third Division, Tenth Army Corps, Gen. Ames commanding the Division. On the first of May the whole force left Gloucester Point, and the next day landed at Bermuda Hundred. May third Ames' Division advanced to the position afterwards occupied by Gen. Butler's works, and for a day or two was engaged in entrenching and skirmishing with the enemy. On the seventh the Ninth, with the Thirteenth Indiana, was temporarily attached to the Eighteenth corps, and ordered forward on the railroad between Petersburg and Richmond. This was done with small loss, and the road destroyed for about six miles.

On the morning of the sixteenth, the Ninth with the One Hundred and Twelfth New York were ordered to go to the support of Gen. Heckman, but on arriving at the place, it was found that the General's force had been nearly all captured. The One Hundred and Twelfth New York being in advance, came very near sharing the same fortune. The fog was exceedingly dense, and the flank of the regiment was within the enemy's lines before it was discovered. Lieut. Col. Carpenter, of the New York regiment, was killed before he could extricate his command. The Ninth, under command of Lt. Col. Robinson, immediately formed in line of battle towards the enemy, and held their position until the fog cleared up. Three times during the day the regiment charged upon the rebels, each time driving them and capturing prisoners. Its position was the extreme right of the whole line. At night Gen. Weitzel rode along and thanked the regiment for its gallant conduct. Gen. Butler thought it inexpedient to push his forces further, and fell back to his fortified position. From this time—the battle of Drury's Bluff—Gen. Butler occupied the same position for months. At this fight Maj. Granger was wounded while going out to the skirmish line. Company B suffered more severely than any other, having been on the skirmish line all day.

While inside of the entrenchments the picket duty was very severe. The small space between the rebel lines and our own was occupied by the two lines of pickets, and firing was constantly kept up between them. From twenty to thirty of the Ninth were killed and wounded every day for some time. Capt. Barrows, Lieuts. Smith, Weeks, and Colbath, all the officers of the picket, were wounded in one day.

On the twenty-fifth Col. Emery resigned, and Lieut. Col. Robinson was shortly after commissioned in his place, and he was succeeded by Maj. Granger.

The regiment left their encampment on the twenty-seventh of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and marched to Bermuda Hundred, where they embarked on board steamer Convoy for West Point, and arrived at that place on the twenty-ninth, and bivouacked for the night, two miles from the Point. Early in the morning they moved forward toward White House, which is some fifteen miles from the Point. The day was intensely hot and the roads very dusty, the water along the route bad, scarcely fit to drink, and the men suffered much during the day, many being sun-struck. They arrived at the Pamunkey river at four o'clock the same day, and bivouacked for the night.

Early the next morning they crossed the Pamunkey to White House, where they were compelled to wait for provisions. They there received a seven days' supply, and at four o'clock resumed their march, which they continued until two the next morning, and bivouacked for three hours, and at five o'clock again moved forward. Although they had marched during the night, there was but very little straggling. At four o'clock of the same day they joined the Eighteenth Army Corps, then under command of Gen. "Baldy" Smith, and at five the brigade formed in line of battle.

The enemy was strongly entrenched in a belt of woods some mile from their line, and opened on them with solid shot and shell. The order soon came to charge, and forward the brigade rushed on a run, with hearty cheers; before reaching the woods they had to pass over an open field some two-thirds of a mile wide, which gave the enemy the opportunity of pouring into them deadly volleys of musketry and grape and canister, which terribly thinned their ranks. Still they did not for once waver, but gallantly closed up the awful gaps made by their fallen comrades. The enemy were driven from their first line of works near the edge of the woods, and made a hasty retreat to their second line. They were so closely followed by the brigade that they were driven over and out of this line of works also. The colors of the Ninth were the first on the intrenchments, and were pierced by numerous balls; the enemy rallied and made a desperate charge to regain their works. Having now a much

superior number, the ranks of the Second brigade having been so thinned by the charge, they in their turn were compelled to fall back, but they still held the woods. The fight became desperate. Every foot of ground was obstinately disputed. Soon they were reinforced by the Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth New York, and again rushed forward, the Ninth taking the lead, and drove the enemy from their works. Col. Drake of the One Hundred and Twelfth New York having been mortally wounded, and Col. Connel of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth New York killed—by order of Gen. Devens, Lieut. Col. Robinson of the Ninth took charge of the brigade for the remainder of the battle.

In this battle Capt. Cross of company B, and Lieut. Thompson of company C, were mortally wounded; Lieut. McKenney of company E severely wounded, but recovered; Capt. Gray of company G slightly wounded; Lieut. Whitten of company B, and Lieut. Bixby of company D, taken prisoners.

About the tenth of June, the regiment left Coal Harbor and marched to White House, where they embarked for Bermuda Hundred, arriving there the evening of the next day. It remained near Bermuda Hundred a short time, then marched near to Petersburg, where it participated in all the battles in front of that place, and won a high reputation for bravery.

On the thirtieth of June the regiment, under command of Capt. R. J. Gray, was ordered to occupy a line of rifle pits within sixty yards and immediately in front of the enemy's main line before Petersburg. One hundred and two men went into the fight and but fifty-three came back.

On Wednesday, September twenty-first, the regiment whose term of service had expired, left the front before Petersburg under command of Capt. Brooks of company A, and reached Augusta on Saturday the twenty-fourth. It was raining in torrents when the men arrived, but they were received at the depot by a large crowd of citizens and were welcomed home by Mayor Caldwell in a brief speech and then partook of a collation at the Stanley House, after which they were escorted by a band of music to Camp Coburn, where they remained until the twenty-seventh when they were mustered out of service by Capt. Charles Holmes of the Seventeenth United States Infantry.

Only about eighty men were mustered out, the remainder of the original members having re-enlisted. The number of re-

enlisted men and recruits whose term of service had not expired being sufficiently large to retain its organization, the regiment remained in service with its old command, and is now with Gen. Grant's army before Richmond. Col. Robinson resigned August sixteenth. Maj. Granger was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel and Capt. Noble of company H to Major, June sixth. On the thirteenth of September Lieut. Col. Granger was commissioned Colonel and on the third of October Capt. R. J. Gray of company G was promoted to the Lieutenant Colonelcy, but was killed in action on the Petersburg and Weldon railroad, while bravely leading his regiment, before he had been mustered into his new grade. On the tenth of October Maj. Noble was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel and Capt. Dyer of company B, Major.

A full company, recruited in the State by Capt. Samuel S. Mann, formerly a Lieutenant in the Seventh Maine and with which organization he was mustered out of service, left the State on the twenty-seventh of September and joined the regiment where it became company K.

The Ninth has been at the front since this time doing the ordinary duty of the army. On the twenty-seventh of October it made a demonstration upon the rebel works in front of Richmond and lost heavily. The regiment is in the Third brigade, Second division, Tenth Army Corps.

XI.

TENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY

Shortly after the First Maine was mustered out of service, orders were issued for the various companies composing it, and which had enlisted for two years, although mustered into the United States service for but three months, to rendezvous at Portland with a view to reorganizing the regiment to serve out the remainder of their time. This purpose, however, was found to be partially impracticable without the adoption of coercive measures, which, up to that time, had not been adopted. All the companies of the First were, however, reorganized except A, C and D, but principally by new enlistments, as six hundred and ninety-seven out of the eight hundred and eighty-one men in the Tenth were paid bounty as newly enlisted troops. Company C in the new organization was formed by a fusion of the three which were not able to organize separately, and a new company recruited in Saco became company A, and another raised in Aroostook County became company D, and these filled up the regiment to the standard requisite for mustering.

The following were the original officers of the regiment:—

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

George L. Beal, Norway, Colonel; James S. Fillebrown, Auburn, Lieutenant Colonel; Charles Walker, Portland, Major; Elijah M. Shaw, Lewiston, Adjutant; William S. Dodge, Westbrook, Quartermaster; Daniel O. Perry, Portland, Surgeon; Josiah F. Day, Jr., Portland, Assistant Surgeon; George Knox, Brunswick, Chaplain; John M. Gould, Portland, Sergeant Major; Charles F. King, Portland, Quartermaster Sergeant; Charles Thompson, Norway, Commissary Sergeant; George J. Northrup, Portland, Hospital Steward; William Allen, Gray, Drum Major; Alpheus L. Greene, Portland, Fife Major.

COMPANY OFFICERS.

Company A.—John Q. Adams, Captain; Ephraim M. Little-

field, First Lieutenant; Charles E. Pierce, Second Lieutenant; all of Saco.

Company B.—James M. Black, Captain; Charles W Roberts, First Lieutenant; Alfred L. Turner, Second Lieutenant; all of Portland.

Company C.—William P Jordan, Portland, Captain; Benjamin M. Redlon, Portland, First Lieutenant; Benjamin F Whitney, Windham, Second Lieutenant.

Company D.—George W West, Fort Kent, Captain; John D. Beardsley, Grand Falls, First Lieutenant; Henry M. Binney, Somerville, Massachusetts, Second Lieutenant.

Company E.—Albert H. Estes, Captain; Cyrus Latham, First Lieutenant; Andrew C. Cloudman, Second Lieutenant; all of Portland.

Company F.—William Knowlton, Captain; Edward S. Butler, First Lieutenant; Abel G Rankin, Second Lieutenant; all of Lewiston.

Company G.—Henry Rust, Jr., Captain; Jonathan Blake, First Lieutenant; William W Whitmarsh, Second Lieutenant; all of Norway.

Company H.—Charles S. Emerson, Captain; James C. Folsom, First Lieutenant; Phineas W Dill, Second Lieutenant; all of Auburn.

Company I.—Nehemiah T. Furbish, Portland, Captain; Hebron Mayhew, Westbrook, First Lieutenant; John T. Simpson, Portland, Second Lieutenant.

Company K.—George H. Nye, Lewiston, Captain; John F Witherell, Monmouth, First Lieutenant; Fayette Bicknell, Oxford, Second Lieutenant.

At the election of officers for the organization of the regiment, Capt. Beal of company G, was elected Colonel, James S. Fillebrown, who was Adjutant of the First Maine, Lieutenant Colonel, and Capt. Walker of company B, Major. Captains Beal and Walker were succeeded in the command of their companies by their First Lieutenants respectively.

The regiment was mustered into the United States service on the fourth of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, by Maj. Seth Eastman of the First United States Infantry, and left Portland, where it had been encamped nearly four weeks, on the sixth of the same month. Being conveyed by rail to Fall

River, it embarked on board the steamer State of Maine, and after twenty hours of rough, tempestuous weather, arrived at New York, with the loss of one man—private Howard L. Griffin of company H. After being delayed all day, they disembarked, marched on board another steamer and sailed to Amboy, New Jersey, travelled thence by rail to Baltimore, where it arrived about the middle of the afternoon of the eighth. The usual joyful and cheering demonstrations were freely manifested along the route, to which the regiment gallantly responded. At Boston and Philadelphia it was served to bountiful collations, which received ample justice from the hungry soldiers, and perhaps a digression will be pardonable when we mention that the loyal and patriotic citizens of Philadelphia have expended thousands and tens of thousands of dollars in the same manner. Not a regiment or company marches through that city without being compelled to partake of refreshments lavishly and gratuitously furnished.

Owing to some misunderstanding or gross carelessness, the men were obliged to lie upon the bare floor of the depot, the night they arrived in Baltimore, but it proved a downy couch to many a weary soldier, as all the sleep obtained the previous night was snatched at brief intervals on the route.

In compliance with an order from Gen. Dix, on the morning of the ninth the regiment encamped at Camp Washburn, Patterson Park, which proved to be a healthy and beautiful location densely shaded by magnificent locust and oak trees. At the expiration of nearly two weeks the regiment received arms (Enfield Rifles,) and commenced a daily drill, continuing till the fourth of November, when it removed to the Relay House, a distance of nine miles from the city, where it encamped at Camp Beal, relieving the Fourth Wisconsin and entering upon their duties as railroad guard, on the Washington branch of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, with an eagerness derived from long inactivity and a desire to be serviceable. Sentinels were placed every quarter of a mile apart, and were on duty day and night, to protect the bridges, culverts and track from obstructions or the depredations of evil disposed persons.

November thirteenth it moved one mile towards Washington, and four companies were distributed along the road to Annapolis Junction, a distance of nine miles, and guarded the whole

intervening property with such care and fidelity that they received the grateful thanks and compliments of the stockholders. On the fourteenth, in addition to the sentinels previously ordered, a guard was placed at each switch with orders to allow no one not connected with the railroad to interfere with them in any manner.

On the twenty-seventh it returned to its previous location at Camp Beal, where it remained till February twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-two. The duty of the regiment while stationed here was arduous and fatiguing, being composed of six consecutive hours in every twenty-four of guard duty, and four hours drilling, after completing Fort Dix, begun by the Fourth Wisconsin, and which commands the immense stone bridge spanning the Patapseo river and known as the Thomas Viaduct, and constructing commodious barracks for winter quarters. But though cold storms of rain, snow and sleet were of frequent occurrence, promptly and uncomplainingly each performed his allotted task, and but trifling sickness was caused by the unavoidable exposure. Nearly all the supplies for McClellan's army, then lying inactive about Washington, passed over this road, rendering the duty of the sentinels doubly responsible and laborious. The guard established at the depot, searched every train from Washington, arresting many deserters, persons of doubtful loyalty, and furloughed soldiers of the enemy.

This regiment was one of three, comprising the Railroad Brigade, commanded by Brig. Gen. Dixon S. Miles.

February twenty-seventh the five companies at headquarters were sent out on the main stem to guard thirty-three miles of track.

On the eighth of March the companies on Washington Branch were transferred to Monocacy Bridge, on the main stem, a distance of forty-nine miles.

The regiment was taken to Harper's Ferry, Virginia, on the twenty-eighth of March, and shortly afterwards established on railroads towards Martinsburgh and Charlestown, as follows, with headquarters at the former place: Companies D and F at Harper's Ferry, company H at Duffield's, company K at Kearneysville, company C at Van Cheiesville, company A at Opequon Bridge, company B at Martinsburgh, company E at Halltown, and companies G and I at Charlestown; afterwards

company C was marched to Charlestown. March thirtieth, regimental headquarters were at Harper's Ferry and orders were issued for the troops stationed between there and Winchester to obey all orders emanating from Maj. Gen. Banks, or Brig. Gen. Shields. While stationed at these various locations the officers pursuant to orders from higher authority, confiscated much rebel property, such as horses, wheat, corn, &c., and the men, in compliance with orders originating among themselves, and issued by some waywardly-disposed, non-commissioned officer, confiscated a considerable amount, for their especial benefit and consumption, such as sheep, swine, fowls, milk, eggs, ham, &c., thinking, doubtless, that when in an enemy's country, its resources should furnish them with subsistence, or, as they were risking, willingly, their lives for their country, they possessed an undisputable right, as well as disposition, to appropriate a portion of its luxuries.

April third Capt. Furbish of company I, was assigned to duty as Provost Marshal of Charlestown. On the tenth Capt. West of company D, was appointed Provost Marshal of the district of Harper's Ferry. He was relieved by Capt. Knowlton of company F, who was in turn ordered to be relieved on the eighth of May by Capt. West, and Lieut. Beardsley acted in that capacity until Capt. West's return.

May ninth, companies C, E, F, G and I went to Winchester and Lieut. Col. Fillebrown was appointed Provost Marshal of that place.

May twenty-fourth, companies A, D, H, and K, were removed to Winchester, by rail, and company B left Martinsburgh and marched twenty-two miles to the same place.

Company C, Capt. Jordan, and company I, Capt. Furbish, were sent out four miles on the Front Royal turnpike, to delay the enemy, supposed to be advancing to cut off the retreat of Gen. Banks from Strasburgh. They were fired upon frequently during the night by Ewell's division, but a bold and determined resistance kept the enemy at bay till daybreak of the twenty-fifth, when, being attacked by a regiment of infantry and a battery, they withdrew in good order, company C losing five men wounded, all of whom were taken prisoners.

The regiment was held in reserve during the battle fought at Winchester on the twenty-fifth of May, and after the defeat of

our forces was assigned the responsible and dangerous duty of rear-guard to the corps, and acted in that capacity during the celebrated retreat to Williamsport, Maryland. A battery of artillery opened a raking fire upon them as they sullenly quitted the city, but good order was maintained, though every shot fell in or around the ranks, and was creditable to the rebel gunners. Every officer and man was apparently as cool and collected as though on drill or dress-parade. It is stated upon reliable authority that Jackson dared not charge them with cavalry, having learned that they were proficient in the bayonet-exercise, but for an excuse affirmed that he mistook them for "regulars," a soubriquet which they long retained.

Though tenaciously following with cavalry and light artillery twenty-five miles, the enemy never ventured within musket shot, and the regiment in consequence had no occasion to discharge a gun. This being the first occasion on which the regiment had been obliged to march any considerable distance, and the weather being intensely hot and suffocating, many of the men failed in strength and endurance and were captured. Many others from their severe lameness were unfit for duty for several days. Some secreted themselves in trees and uninhabited dwellings, and after a few days' exposure to hunger and wandering scouts of the enemy succeeded in reaching our lines. The distance they were compelled to travel was thirty-five miles. Company B marched fifty-seven miles in twenty-four consecutive hours.

The entire loss during the retreat, including the sick unavoidably abandoned at Winchester, the killed, wounded and missing, was ninety, as follows: Three killed, five wounded and eighty-two missing; thirteen of the latter, however, escaped capture, and thirteen were paroled, being too much disabled to march. Assistant Surgeon Day was offered a parole, but refused to take it and was carried to Richmond. Sergeant Merrill of company F was concealed three days in Martinsburgh, by a Union family, beneath the floor of the very room occupied by Gen. Ashby. He was ensconced in a limited space, and that, combined with the intense sufferings derived from a sprained ankle and protracted fasting, served to render his condition both critical, dangerous and painful. The proprietor of the establishment being secreted in the same place, he dared not sur-

render himself, fearing to bring a disgraceful death upon his friends.

As they were slowly and sternly marching through the streets of Winchester, several pistol-shots were fired into the rear companies, from hidden localities, but fortunately without injury. Lieut. Col. Fillebrown was fired at several times, but received no wound. He chanced to be alone, or the insult would probably have been avenged. The men secretly vowed retaliation if they ever again visited the city. Foot-sore and toil-worn they reached Williamsport, and gladly slept upon the dew-laden grass, without coats or blankets. No covering, save the broad canopy of heaven, sheltered those fatigued and hungry soldiers, but as they quietly reposed, with the full-orbed moon shedding its silvery effulgence upon their prostrate forms, a casual observer would not have supposed they had been a day without food, nor for the distance of thirty-five weary and tedious miles been continually in peril from cannon-shot and sabre. But such is a soldier's life, and now that they have succeeded in arriving at a place of security, unscathed, they slumber as peacefully and sweetly as though environed by the pine-covered hills of Maine, and surrounded by friends jealous of their comfort and happiness.

While at Williamsport the regiment was attached to the First brigade of the First division, which brigade was immediately afterwards taken command of by Brig. Gen. S. W. Crawford. May twenty-eighth the regiment, with a squadron of cavalry and a section of artillery, under Lieut. Col. Fillebrown, made a reconnoissance towards Martinsburgh. On arriving at Falling Waters, the enemy opened fire upon them with artillery, but could not, from their elevated position, sufficiently depress their guns to inflict damage. While the infantry and cavalry fell back into cover, the artillery selected a favorable position and soon silenced the enemy, compelling them to "limber up" and precipitately retreat. They were allowed to retire unmolested, as Col. Fillebrown's orders were only to watch, and not pursue the enemy. Company K, Capt. Nye, being posted upon a hill, directly between the two batteries, was, for a short time, in a very precarious situation. The company became disturbed, being anxious to gain shelter, and partially broke in confusion, when the Captain commanded a halt, and made them reform. The distance marched was ten miles.

May thirty-first the regiment marched, under command of Col. Beal, to Falling Waters, five miles, established a line of pickets across the bend of the Potomac, and recaptured some clothing abandoned by the rebels in their hasty retreat.

On the first of June they marched to Martinsburgh, eight miles, and ascertained upon their arrival, that the rebels had cut down the flag-staff, erected by Union citizens upon the Square, destroyed the flag and devastated every store, owned and occupied by the Unionists. In prompt retaliation, they compelled the secessionists to erect another staff, place the stars and stripes upon it, then arrested all the disloyal persons and lodged them in jail. On the third of June Maj. Walker was appointed Provost Marshal, and many a citizen who came to his office, complaining of the atrocities committed by Union soldiers, requesting a guard to be placed upon his property, and finally admitting that he entertained and advocated sentiments hostile to the Union cause, found gratuitous and commodious lodgings in jail, with a blue-uniformed orderly always convenient to attend him, and also to prevent his escape. Seldom did they demur or refuse to accede to Maj. Walker's kind proposals, and when they did, a glittering bayonet in the hands of a stout, determined soldier, persuaded them to comply and hold their peace.

One man captured about four miles outside the limits of the city was accused of having surrendered three Union soldiers into the custody of the rebels, by foully deceiving them, and when brought before Col. Beal and asked if he did it, smilingly replied that he did, and boasted of it, "you may kill me, if you wish," he continued, "'twill be only one for three!" "Repeat those words," exclaimed Col. Beal, "and I will hang you instantly! I have a mind to do so now!" Cries of "Hang the traitor!" swelled the throats of the hundreds assembled to hear sentence pronounced upon him, and it was with the utmost difficulty the men could be prevailed upon to permit the guard to take him to jail. The respect and love they had for their Colonel alone prevented them from inflicting summary punishment.

June eighth the regiment proceeded with the brigade seventeen miles towards Winchester, under command of Col. Beal. The weather was excessively hot and sultry, rendering frequent rests necessary, and grateful to the soldiers. Three several

times they halted beside the newly made graves of as many men belonging to the regiment who were shot during the retreat by the enemy, and who had been decently interred by humane inhabitants along the route. Their worthy Chaplain pronounced a brief but expressive and appropriate prayer over each solitary grave, and tears bedimmed the eyes of many a stalwart soldier of the company to which the unfortunate martyr belonged, as they stood, silently leaning upon their burnished muskets recently discharged above the resting place of their comrade. As the last word of the benediction was uttered, tears were dashed roughly aside and from the agitated, heaving breasts, came oaths of fearful retribution upon the heads of the murderers.

June ninth they marched through Winchester and in the direction of Front Royal, a distance of ten miles. The solemn declarations of vengeance upon the city proclaimed the day before, were apparently forgotten or so sufficiently cooled by the soothing influence of the drenching rain which poured unceasingly upon them during the entire day, as to admit of no demonstration; but doubtless they would have arisen in all their pristine fury, had they made a halt of several days duration as they ardently hoped and confidently expected. Thus were their sanguine anticipations doomed to overthrow, and never to be realized. Disappointment was upon every countenance and anxious, furtive and scowling glances were often turned upon the hated city, and the clenched hands, fiercely closed teeth, flashing eyes and hoarsely muttered curses portrayed the feelings that animated their bosoms.

June tenth they marched to Cedarville, ten miles and lost two men who were captured by guerillas and paroled. Company D was detailed on the twelfth to help construct a bridge across the Shenandoah river, and to repair and run a ferry boat until the bridge was completed. For the energy, skill and promptness manifested, they received the compliments of Gen. Crawford in general orders.

While remaining at Cedarville, innumerable descents were made upon the distant farmhouses, by day, and nocturnal visits upon the adjacent ones, and abundant contributions of eatables were levied. Bee hives usually appeared to be the principal objects of the marauding expeditions by night, as they invariably returned laden with such luxuries.

Col. Beal was ordered to reprimand his men, and punish them severely, if more depredations were committed. He did so in a very mild manner, telling them to be cautious and not *get caught* repeating the offence. One flock of sheep numbering nearly four hundred, was diminished to about thirty at the expiration of two weeks. Hen-roosts suffered still more from the effects of the "fatal epidemic," as in many instances not a solitary member remained.

On the twentieth of June companies A, B and K, under Lieut. Col. Fillebrown, occupied Front Royal, and on the twenty-second headquarters were removed to the same place, where the regiment did outpost duty two weeks, and although the labor proved toilsome, the men enjoyed it, for they subsisted upon the best the country could furnish. Large black and red cherries grew spontaneously and in great quantities over the whole country, and black and blueberries were also very abundant.

While stationed at Front Royal the regiment occupied the three large hospital buildings constructed to accommodate the rebel wounded of the battle of Bull Run, which were convenient and spacious, but rather too thickly infested with vermin to be perfectly agreeable. A short time, however, sufficed to exterminate the scourge.

June twenty-ninth and the day following, the First brigade made a reconnoissance toward Luray Court House and returned to Front Royal. The regiment under the direction of Lieut. Col. Fillebrown, marched sixteen miles the first day and on the next twenty-three. Col. Fillebrown was wounded and Orderly Sergeant Pratt of company K, killed by accidental shot. Sergt. Pratt was always distinguished for good conduct, prompt performance of his duty, and was ever kind and affable to all with whom he associated. He displayed a zealous devotion and a practical efficiency, which gave promise of distinction. There was, at the time of his death, a vacancy in the officers of his company, and he being the ranking Sergeant, would in all probability have been promoted to the position he justly merited. At the time of the accident he was engaged in eating dinner, and in pleasant, lively conversation. The musket of a comrade lying upon the ground was struck by the foot of another, causing the fatal accident.

July third company E, Capt. Cloudman, being outpost guard at Front Royal, on the Luray Turnpike, wounded two scouts of the enemy and captured their horses. On the fourth a squad from company F, under Lieut. Rankin, captured two from a party of guerillas who were lurking in the mountains in front of the village, and fired upon the Signal Corps.

On the sixth the brigade marched through Chester Gap, to Sandy Hook, Rappahannock County, a distance of eight miles, and the following day marched past Flint Hill, ten miles farther. During the first day's march the route lay through the Blue Ridge, a dense forest on either side of the road, not sufficient breeze to perceptibly stir the foliage of the trees, four inches of dust trodden to the consistency of powder, which the slightest agitation would cause to rise in thick, smothering clouds, the sun pouring his powerful rays unbrokenly upon their heads, and the temperature at 120°. Unmurmuringly they plodded on, scarcely a man of the Tenth falling out of the ranks. At night they slept in the open air, preferring to do so rather than pitch their tents, and as they lay down upon the wet grass, their clothing completely saturated with perspiration and red with dust, joyous and happy songs arose on every side, plainly denoting that their spirits were yet hilarious, notwithstanding the hardships experienced. As the turnpike led through a more open and level country during the last day's journey, their march was less toilsome.

July eleventh they marched through Amissville, Glen Falls and Waterloo, to near Warrenton, a distance of twelve miles, over a rough road, remaining till the sixteenth, when the brigade returned six miles to Waterloo. On the seventeenth they marched to Washington, by way of Gaines' Cross Roads, so called from a gentleman bearing the same name, living near the junction and owning the large tract of land intersected by "The Roads." The regiment marched twelve miles, the last five being in a drenching rain, and encamped upon a high hill one mile from and overlooking the pleasant village nestling away among pleasant groves of oak and chestnut. Six or eight miles to the southwest could be distinctly seen the village of Sperryville, near which Gen. Sigel's forces were encamped. The hill upon whose summit the brigade pitched their tents, was a very commanding position, made strong by nature, and a

very little labor would have been sufficient to render it impregnable. Here was an extended panorama of the most beautiful and romantic scenery, comprising field and forest, mountain and valley, and a wide, extensive space of alternate grove and plain, the latter dotted with the snowy tents of more than twenty thousand troops. Afar off in the dim distance where the hill-tops seemed to pierce the sky, arise columns of smoke from other encampments, and from those blue peaks flutters the banner of the Signal Corps, as they converse in their apparently complicated and mysterious language, with some other detachment not discernible to the naked eye. On nearly every hill-side and in every valley gleams the white tent and brazen cannon. During the day the polished bayonet and glittering sabre glisten in the sunlight from every bush and grove, showing that more troops than a casual observer notices, are in the immediate vicinity.

Here the regiment remained till the twenty-third, when receiving marching orders they struck tents and made all other necessary preparations. Leaving their pleasant location at the first appearance of dawn, they marched through Washington—while the regimental band played the lively tune of “Dixie’s Land”—Sperryville and Woodville, encamping three miles beyond the latter place, making a distance of thirteen miles. The following day the march continued through Boston and Grifinsburgh to Culpepper Court House, thirteen miles.

On the twenty-fifth company A, Capt. Adams, was sent ten miles to Rixleyville, to guard a bridge over Hazel river, remaining there till August sixth when it rejoined the regiment, having been relieved by a regiment from Gen. McDowell’s corps.

While at Culpepper, private Ira A. Kneeland of company H, being detailed as one of a guard for the signal corps, went outside the lines five miles, captured a horse, continued his journey ten miles farther, when meeting with a better one, he exchanged and returned. Riding into camp the next day, he sold his horse for fifty dollars.

Gen. Crawford frequently asserted that the Tenth Maine contained more “scouts,” than all the other regiments in the First brigade, combined, and Henry J Ricker, company II, B. F. Cobb, company C, and some others often acted in that capacity, rendering much important service, and gaining considerable valuable information.

On the eighth of August, the Union scouts came in, bearing information that our cavalry pickets had been driven in by a superior force of Stuart's rebel cavalry, and requesting reinforcements immediately. Gen. Crawford at once issued orders for the brigade to be in readiness to march at the expiration of one hour with only guns and equipments. For a more complete and concise history of the result of that day and the succeeding one, we append Col. Beal's official report.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH MAINE REGIMENT, }
Culpepper C. H., Va., August 11, 1862. }

Brigadier General S. W. Crawford:

SIR:—I have the honor to make the following report of the late movements of my command. At half past one P. M., August eighth, I received orders from you to march in *one hour* with only arms and equipments. At the appointed time the regiment, with the others of the First brigade, went out on Orange Court House road, about seven miles. The air had been extremely hot, and full a third of the men had fallen out, but nearly all came up during the evening. Being ordered to support Knapp's battery, I placed the regiment behind the hill and remained there all the night and the next day, till a quarter past four P. M., when other regiments of Banks' army having arrived, we changed our position in front of Cedar Run and to the right of the road; which being done, we were again ordered forward to support Best's battery. The battery, on taking position in the rear of the woods at the right of the road, was assailed by a heavy artillery fire from the enemy's right and centre, from which the regiment was protected by the woods and by lying down. I am happy to state that none of my force were injured by this fire. At about six P. M., I was ordered to advance through the woods, and did so at once. On emerging from them, the condition of affairs was as follows: across the open space, and distant two and three hundred yards, were other woods, in the lower, eastern edge of which the enemy's musketry was just being commenced. An unknown Federal regiment, on the Orange road, was retreating slowly before this fire and that from the enemy's centre, as also from the enemy's artillery, whose overshots were striking around us. The enemy rapidly worked up the edge of the woods towards our right, and commenced very vigorous fire upon us. Our men went

forward rapidly, and on arriving at the summit of a slight undulation, met a most murderous fire. Seeing that my men had no shelter, I commenced to retire them to the woods we had just left, where we might have done excellent service and been comparatively safe. An officer reporting himself as on Gen. Banks' staff, came forward and forbade this movement, and I ordered the men to halt on the northern slope of the knoll, and to lie down and fire. I must mention that I waited some time, unwilling to fire, because scattered parties from other regiments were being driven from the woods by the advancing enemy. Had my men been less determined, this crowd of unfortunates would have created a panic in our ranks. At the command, every man went to work, and for thirty minutes kept up a continuous stream of fire along the line. The enemy, however, from their shelter and immense numbers, had greatly the advantage; and our casualties, all of which happened at this place, show how successfully they used it. A part of Gen. Gordon's brigade soon appeared on our right, but the fire of the enemy being so murderous that I could not believe it to be the desire of any General to allow such useless slaughter, I gave the order to retreat.

Previous to this order, all had done their duty manfully. I have not heard of a single instance of cowardly or shirking conduct during the fire. The retreat through the woods broke up my command; and many remained behind, and under cover of the woods prolonged the contest. Others helped off the wounded. We reformed in the timber skirting on the northern bank of Cedar Run, and passed to the rear of Rickett's division. Learning that two wagon loads of rations were near by, I marched the regiment towards them, the men having been thirty hours without food. The enemy having created a fright amongst teamsters by firing a few shells, I was compelled to retreat, in all about two miles, where, the teams being halted, the regiment stacked arms, ate their suppers and went to sleep. We remained in this vicinity till the morning of the eleventh, when we received orders to return to Culpepper Court House, and go into camp.

I cannot distinguish among the many brave, any one who did not do his whole duty and prove himself a hero; all promptly obeyed, all gallantly faced the cross-fire of the enemy, which

in thirty minutes caused the frightful casualties which I am obliged to report. I am happy to state that nearly all of our wounded were brought off and taken care of as well as possible.

Our revised recapitulation is: In action, two field, four staff, and twenty company officers; four hundred and thirty-five enlisted men.

Officers—killed, two; mortally wounded, one; severely wounded, two; slightly wounded, two.

Enlisted men—killed, nineteen; mortally wounded, eight; severely wounded, seventy-three; slightly wounded, sixty-three. Aggregate, one hundred and seventy.

There are also missing, supposed prisoners, Lieut. Beardsley, commanding company D, a sergeant and two privates.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE L. BEAL,

Colonel Commanding Tenth Maine Volunteers.

Subsequent to making this report, two wounded officers and fifteen wounded enlisted men died from the effects of wounds.

August eleventh they marched back to Culpepper Court House, five miles, to guard the village. On the eighteenth they struck tents and made preparation to march. From the nineteenth of August to the second of September, the brigade and all infantry of Banks' corps, was in reserve and as such, were continually marching from place to place. A few men were captured by the enemy while straggling, and the corps was often in positions of extreme peril, but took part in none of the numerous skirmishes and pitched battles. August nineteenth, Gen. Banks' corps marched eleven miles, to Rappahannock Station, Fauquier County, Virginia, rested one day, then marched down the river, two miles, during the night. The succeeding day they went eight miles up the river to support Gen. Sigel's command, and Gen. Crawford received a severe cursing from Gen. Sigel, as remuneration.

On the twenty-third they marched to the neighborhood of White Sulphur Springs, to the rear of Gen. Sigel, a distance of six miles. The next day they countermarched and struck across the country, passing by the Springs, eight miles. Company H at one time killed a cow for food, having been without all day, and just as they had removed the skin and entrails, a rebel shell dropped in their midst, causing much confusion. Ere

sufficient time had elapsed for them to recover their equanimity, another hissed over their heads in dangerous proximity, warning them that it was no fitting occasion to "confiscate" rebel property. At the same moment came the order to march. A few of the more audacious tarried long enough to appropriate a generous slice, and after carrying it two days in their haversacks, in some instances were driven by hunger to eat it raw.

August twenty-fifth they marched two miles up the river to the vicinity of Piney Mountain, returned and went in the direction of Warrenton, and took a cross road toward Bealeton Station, ten miles, and on the twenty-sixth marched five miles toward Bealeton. Next day they passed Bealeton to Warrenton Junction, twelve miles, and the following day continued the march seven miles to Kettle Run, where they remained on the alert till the morning of the thirtieth, when they resumed the march, went seven miles to Manassas Junction, and returned one-half the distance.

On the morning of the thirty-first, the regiment was sent out on the Gainesville road as picket, but were hastily drawn in at nine A. M., and marched by way of Brentsville, eleven miles to Blackburn's Ford. The regiment moved at all times during the month of August, under Col. Beal, and with the other regiments of the brigade, except as picket on the thirty-first.

On the first of September the corps marched through Centreville to south of Fairfax Court House, a distance of six miles, and the next day again took up the line of march and at two o'clock on the morning of the third, arrived at Fort Ward, Alexandria, having marched a distance of fourteen miles through the mud, which in many places reached to their knees. Encamping in the immediate vicinity of two large hay-stacks, the men consigned a bountiful supply to their personal wants. Scarcely had they satisfactorily adjusted their beds and lain themselves down, weary and toil-worn, for a night's repose, or what small portion of it remained, when Gen. Crawford sent for Col. Beal and peremptorily commanded him to order his men to carry the hay back to the stacks. Col. Beal informed him that the men had experienced, during the four weeks just expired, a continued succession of marches, countermarches, hunger and fatigue, had been shelled in innumerable instances, and as they had finally

reached a place of security, where they would not be in danger of disturbance for a few hours, at least, he considered it no more than their rightful due, for gallant deeds, as the ground was wet with recent, severe rains, and their suppers were scanty, that they should have the hay, if it would add to their comfort. Their food, for several days, had been what scattering remnants of hard-bread they were fortunate enough to find in the mud along the routes, with, perhaps, an occasional pig or chicken. The General would listen to no remonstrance, or vindication of the offence, but repeated the order to the Colonel to compel his men to replace the hay, under guard, and to detail a guard from the regiment, to render it secure from further molestation. The indignation of the Colonel was instantly aroused at what he deemed a direct insult to his brave men, and he replied firmly that they should suffer no such indignity, while he commanded them. He said they might return the hay to the rebel owner, but should not do so under guard, nor should a single man be detailed from his regiment, as sentry, that night. The General inquired if he refused to obey the orders of his commanding officer, and Col. Beal replied that he did stubbornly refuse to so debase his men. "Then," continued Gen. Crawford, "consider yourself under arrest, sir."

Col. Beal immediately surrendered his sword and returned to his quarters, while Gen. Crawford procured a guard from another regiment. The men replaced a portion of the hay, but retained enough to shield them from the mud and water.

Praises were bestowed upon Col. Beal, by his soldiers, and the respect, admiration and devotion they already entertained for him were deeply strengthened. He had ever been lenient and indulgent, but this act of magnanimity far surpassed in their eyes all former ones. After having one barrel of hard-bread and a single gallon of molasses distributed to the brigade (consisting of four regiments,) they marched two miles and again encamped. Resuming the march on the fourth, they crossed the Potomac and proceeded two miles north of Tenallytown, making a distance of eight miles. As the brigade crossed the Potomac, led by the Tenth Maine, at whose head rode Gen. Crawford, Col. Beal rode along, and Capt. Furbish of company I, shouted: "Three cheers for Col. Beal!" to which the regiment gladly responded, and "three cheers and a tiger" were given with a

heartly good will. The General turned in his saddle with a frown upon his brow, but made no remark.

On the fifth the brigade marched ten miles, halting two miles beyond Rockville, Maryland, and Col. Beal was reinstated to the command of the regiment. While at Rockville the regiment received its baggage, having been nineteen nights without blankets, overcoats, or tents, exposed to the elements, and in more than half the cases destitute of rubber cloths. The next day the march was once more resumed, the regiment being allowed but one team, having strict orders to burden themselves no more than was positively necessary, with baggage. Their knapsacks, rations and a few indispensable culinary utensils comprised the articles carried. The force moved ten miles to Middlebrook, where they remained forty-eight hours in line of battle, ready at a moment's warning to meet the foe, then rapidly advanced into Maryland. Resting two days, the march was continued eight miles to near Damascus.

On the eleventh they changed location one mile, and on the twelfth proceeded towards Urbana, to within one mile of Ijamsville, making a journey of twelve miles, and on the thirteenth marched nine miles farther and encamped in Frederick. Many of the men had become so much exhausted and worn out with continuous marching and a deficiency of subsistence that they were obliged to enter the hospital at that place. The following day the brigade marched through Middletown and countermarched in various directions until two o'clock P. M., making a distance of thirteen miles, Col. Beal having command, Gen. Crawford being in command of the division.

On the fifteenth they marched seven miles, going over South Mountain, the scene of a severe conflict the previous day, through Boonesborough to a small hamlet, where Gen. Mansfield assumed command of the corps. On the morning of the sixteenth they advanced one mile toward the enemy, and at eleven o'clock P. M., marched through Keedysville to the extreme right of the grand army and in the rear of Gen. Hooker's corps. Heavy picket firing continued during the night, but the men succeeded in obtaining five hours of refreshing sleep, which greatly renovated their languid frames. At five o'clock on the morning of the seventeenth the battle of Antietam commenced. This battle takes its name from the creek or river on which it was fought,

which rises in the mountains of Pennsylvania and flowing in a southerly direction, empties into the Potomac. The rebel name of the battle is Sharpsburgh, from the village near which it occurred. Sharpsburgh is a town of about one thousand inhabitants and lies in a deep valley two miles from the Potomac, some twelve miles north of Harper's Ferry, and about eight miles west of Boonesborough. The battle field is about five miles by four in extent. Our signal corps was stationed upon the summit of a mountain several hundred feet above the general level around, at the top of which was an area of felled trees covering about an acre. The signal station was a large chestnut tree with the small branches cut off and scaffolds built of poles laid across the larger limbs. From this elevation the whole field except some places occupied by woods could be seen with the naked eye, and the course of the Potomac, the ford and the Virginia side were plainly visible without the aid of a glass. More than two miles to the west lies Sharpsburgh; further away, nearly five miles off, is Shepherdstown, Virginia; a mile and a half in a northerly direction is a large house, near Antietam Creek, where Gen. McClellan had his headquarters; to the east is Pleasant Valley, one of the loveliest vales of all the world; northeasterly are Boonesborough and South Mountain and to the west, the steep, umbrageous sides of the Blue Ridge. The panorama is a beautiful one and will long be remembered as the spot where two large and splendidly disciplined armies contended fiercely and where the rebels left so many of their dead upon the ground unburied and others but slightly covered with dirt where they fell, so that even the swine rooted out ghastly faces and decayed extremities for weeks afterwards and left them there a terror to visitors, rotting in the sun and rain.

Partaking of a hasty breakfast, the brigade steadily moved towards the front, receiving inspiration from the stirring notes of the fife and drum, and becoming more firm and courageous, as the rebel shells flew hissing above their heads. At half past seven they entered the musketry of the enemy. The troops which the brigade relieved were those of the extreme left of Ricketts' division, and who were then much exhausted. Reinforcements were just arriving for the enemy to attack Ricketts in front; while a rebel regiment, the Twentieth Georgia, had

got in upon his left, and was pouring a murderous fire into flank and rear. The Union force and the Twentieth Georgia occupied a belt of woods of but a few yards width.

The brigade, marching in massed columns, deployed into one line as it approached the woods to relieve Gen. Ricketts. The Tenth was the left regiment of the brigade, and in deploying, came upon the Twentieth Georgia, and their further progress stopped. The regimental line was at once broken, the men rushing for whatever protection they could find, and opened fire which proved too much for the Georgia regiment.

It was here that Gen. Mansfield received his death wound. Thinking from its position that the Georgia regiment was Union, he ordered the Tenth to cease firing, which being obeyed only in part, he rode between the two regiments and was there wounded.

The other regiments of the brigade had pushed forward and engaged the enemy successively in field, turnpike, and woods beyond. Considerable ground had been gained by the Tenth from the enemy when Gen. Greene's division,—the Second—advancing to the support of the First carried the Georgia regiment off before it. Orders were given to retire, and the regiment took no further part in the struggle.

The position of the regiment at first was critical; the woods were held by the enemy, and in advancing across the open land they poured a destructive fire into their ranks. When, however, a portion of the woods had been gained, the fight became more equal and the enemy were speedily put in condition to offer no further resistance. The order to retire was not obeyed by many who advanced with Greene's division.

Corp. Reuben Viele of company K, ran ahead of the Union line, and captured the Colonel of the Twentieth Georgia, while a corporal of the Second Massachusetts, in company with him, took a Lieutenant prisoner at the same time. Private Mark Grover of company H, being one of the large number who advanced with the Second division, remained upon the field the entire day. Whenever his cartridge box became empty, he replenished it from those of the fallen soldiers around him. He skulked behind trees, bushes, or any convenient shelter, and assured his comrades that he did not fire a solitary shot without taking deliberate aim. Once, being surrounded by the enemy,

he escaped capture only by feigning death. Instances of this kind are numerous, but it is impossible to give the names of all.

Col. Beal and his horse were severely wounded early in the engagement. The latter kicking Lieut. Col. Fillebrown, disabled him and he was carried from the field, but recovered from his injury sufficiently to return to duty on the twenty-first, Major Walker meantime having command of the regiment.

The day subsequent to the battle the brigade moved toward the front and was held in reserve. On the nineteenth they marched all day and till one o'clock A. M. of the twentieth, passing through Rohersville and Brownsville, a distance of thirteen miles. On the twentieth they marched along the crest of Maryland Heights, five miles, to opposite Harper's Ferry, Virginia, where they remained in the performance of the various duties allotted to them, till the third of October when the regiment marched five miles to Berlin Station, under Lieut. Col. Fillebrown, being detached from the brigade. Previous to this, however, on the twenty-ninth of September, company K, Capt. Nye, was sent to Knoxville, a distance of four miles, to do provost guard duty. On the second of November he proceeded with his command to Point of Rocks, to act as provost guard on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, where Capt. Nye acted as Provost Marshal.

October tenth company F, Capt. Knowlton, was sent to Petersville, Maryland, to do guard duty. Maj. Gen. H. W. Slocum was assigned to the command of the Twelfth corps, to which the Tenth was attached, on the fifteenth.

On the nineteenth companies H and E, under Capt. Emerson of the former company, made a reconnoissance into Loudon County, Virginia. The first night and day were spent in ambush upon Short Hills, where parties of guerillas were known to congregate and thence proceed upon their depredatory excursions. No enemy appeared, and ascertaining from an authentic source that a squad of cavalry were at Bohlentown, the battalion proceeded there at two o'clock, A. M., of the twenty-first, surprised four pickets and captured their horses, arms and equipments. One man escaped; two videttes also avoided capture and alarmed the main body, who followed the Union force at a respectful distance, as far as Lovettsville, when Capt. Emerson

charged upon or at them, after which nothing more was seen of them.

The regiment stayed at Berlin until the tenth of December, when it concentrated at Harper's Ferry, and marched eight miles into Loudon county, Virginia. Maj. Walker having meantime resigned, and Capt. Emerson of company H, who was at this time the senior Captain in the field from Maine, was promoted to fill the vacancy. The last week that the regimental headquarters remained at Berlin, company H was thirteen miles away, at Adamstown, having marched there on the fourth of the month. On the eleventh it marched, with the other regiments of the First brigade, through Hillsboro' to Wheatland, eleven miles; on the twelfth through Leesboro' to Goose Creek, sixteen miles; on the thirteenth through Gum Springs to the residence of the rebel Gen. Stuart in Fairfax county, thirteen miles, and on the fourteenth it marched ten miles further, through Fairfax Court House and Station to camp beyond. The regiment remained in camp near Fairfax Court House till Monday, January nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, when it took up a line of march towards Dumfries, and for the three succeeding days continued on towards Stafford Court House, a distance of thirty miles, where they arrived and encamped on the twenty-third, in a drenching rain which rendered the roads, already in a wretched condition, nearly impassable. For their prompt and energetic efforts, cheerful obedience to orders, and the willingness and activity with which they marched, the division commander issued an order of commendation, which we subjoin.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, TWELFTH ARMY CORPS, }
Near Stafford C. H., Va., Jan'y 24th, 1864. }

The Brigadier General commanding the Division, desires to express to the troops of his command his high satisfaction with their soldierly conduct displayed in the recent arduous march from Fairfax Station to this place.

Under severe hardships and privations which resulted from the storm commencing and accompanying us during our march, and over roads seemingly impassable, their patient endurance and prompt performance of every duty, merits the highest praise. Soldiers deprived by unexpected obstacles of proper subsistence, and exposed to the most inclement weather without shelter, and yet enduring all without murmur, deserve the warmest thanks,

not only of their commander but of the nation they so faithfully serve.

By command of

BRIG. GEN. A. S. WILLIAMS,

Commanding Division.

WM. D. WILKINS,

Captain and A. A. General First Division.

Most assuredly ought the nation and all interested in its welfare, feel grateful for such unhesitating and uncomplaining endurance in their behalf. Wealth would fail to tempt, selfishness would not suffice to induce men to suffer such hardships. The love of country, only, urges them on. Firm determination to render efficient aid to support and sustain their Government, incites them to such Spartan heroism.

While the regiment remained at Stafford Court House, it performed heavy outpost duty. More than half the time were the men upon detail, and the rest of the time was occupied in drilling, by brigade and division, and in numerous inspections and reviews. No movement was made during the months of February or March. The men built log huts, using their shelter-tents for roofs, by stretching them over poles, supported by crotched, upright sticks, and in either end of the cabin wall securely fastened to the beams. The encampment wore a romantic and picturesque appearance, and many said even ludicrous, but nevertheless all the requirements necessary for compactness and comfort, were answered. Several regiments were encamped in the immediate vicinity, and when the troops halted there, they were surrounded by a dense forest of lofty pine and oak, but at the expiration of three months not a tree, nor even a stump, stood within the distance of a thousand yards. For several days subsequent to their arrival the incessant ringing of axes in every direction, and the loud crashing of trees could be distinctly heard. Tall pines that had long stood overlooking the surrounding country, and witnessed the advent and exodus of generation after generation, became victims to the ruthless axe; and their huge straight forms were prostrated to the earth, chopped and split to a convenient size, and made into rude cabins, to afford shelter to the soldiers from inclement weather.

Frequently, when on picket, would the men cut trees of

similar proportions to replenish their waning fires, causing some disturbance to their slumbering comrades, as well as the owner, but impressed with the belief that hard pine of such dimensions and standing so near, was excellent and convenient fuel, all curses and remonstrances were uttered in vain. No positive orders to the contrary being received from the Commanding General, they considered it an undeniable privilege and conducted themselves accordingly.

Rebel productions of beef, mutton, pork, poultry, and honey, were limited in the vicinity, therefore the soldiers had no favorable opportunities to display their dexterity in confiscating such articles as they invariably did when encamped within the precincts of a neighborhood abounding in these luxuries. Many a rebel citizen residing in the Shenandoah and Luray valleys, at that time, had ample cause to utter maledictions upon them.

Occasionally they indulged in the amusing and time-honored game of base-ball, but not unfrequently were they called from this pleasure, to some arduous and important duty.

Brig. Gen. Williams, commanding the First division, Twelfth corps, complimented the regiment highly, after the grand review by Gen. Hooker and President Lincoln, on the eighth of April, for their regular and instantaneous execution of every movement, and in conclusion asserted that it was the best behaved and best drilled regiment in the First division, which was justly celebrated for its excellency in the manual of arms and its efficiency and promptness in the performance of guard duty. Due attention is not always paid to giving the proper salutations to officers, but the Tenth became noted for the precision and rapidity with which the salutes were given.

On the fifteenth, considerable excitement prevailed relative to the orders received that day, which were to make all necessary preparations for a general movement at an hour's notice. Clothing must be kept constantly packed, and eight days' rations always on hand and in readiness. The intelligence resulted in many complaints in regard to the rations, but the prospect of an advance was taken more coolly.

On the twentieth, Gen. Slocum visited and closely inspected their quarters, after which he told Col. Beal that by diligent scrutiny, he ascertained that the camp was sufficiently neat and

clean to quarter another regiment in, providing the army did not move previous to the expiration of their term of service. The officers were very particular to have the grounds thoroughly policed every morning, and were liberally compensated therefor, by the praise of the General.

On the twenty-sixth an order was received from the brigade commander, to form in brigade line, at sunrise, on the following morning, in readiness to march. An order was also received from the division commander, directing the three years' men of the Tenth to report at his headquarters without delay.

Many of the men lamented loudly the fatigue in store for them, and murmured because they were not to be sent to the rear instead of the front, as their term of service would expire at the end of the week. Others were indifferent, being apparently willing to march in either direction. Sorrow pervaded the hearts of all, as the three years' men marched away. They knew they were destined no more to be companions of the toilsome march, lonely bivouac, or bloody conflict. It was like severing family ties, and tears could be distinctly seen coursing down the weather-beaten cheeks of many a war-worn veteran.

During the entire day complaints were heard from those most desirous of going home, but they solemnly asserted that if called upon to enter battle they would fight as unflinchingly and gallantly as ever, and the Confederates should long have occasion to remember their farewell.

Early on the morning of the twenty-seventh the following orders were received from the corps and division Generals, and they show their respect and esteem for the regiment.

HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, }
Stafford C. H., Va., April 27th, 1863. }

[EXTRACT.]

1 * * The Tenth regiment Maine Volunteers is hereby relieved from duty in the corps. The commanding officer is charged with the care of all public property that may be left in the camp of the First division. He will collect such property and turn it over to the Quartermaster at Acquia Landing. He will also turn in the arms and equipments of his regiment, to the ordinance officers at that point, and apply to the Quartermaster at the Landing, for the necessary transportation, and proceed with his regiment to the place of enrolment. This

order will be carried into effect as soon as possible after the troops of the First division have moved.

By command of

MAJ. GEN. SLOCUM.

H. C. RODGERS,

Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, TWELFTH CORPS, }
Near Stafford C. H., Va., April 26th, 1863. }

The Tenth regiment Maine Volunteers, having been ordered to the rear, to be mustered out on expiration of their term of service, the Brigadier General commanding division desires to bear testimony to the gallant, faithful and valuable services of this regiment, which has been with the division now nearly one year. The fields of Winchester, Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock, and Antietam bear testimony to the valor and gallantry of this regiment.

In bidding them farewell, the Brigadier General commanding the division cannot suppress the hope that they may soon rejoin us in the field.

By command of

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAMS,

Commanding Division.

WILLIAM D. WILKINS,

Captain and Assistant Adjutant General.

Immediately after Col. Beal perused and explained the contents of the above orders, the field and staff officers started upon a mission of waking the line officers; every one they awoke instantly joined them, and they proceeded through the entire camp, awaking alike both officers and men. All were soon awake and great rejoicings followed.

They visited the deserted camp grounds and gathered many precious relics and mementos of "Dixie's Land," which had been abandoned by troops recently occupying them, and after partaking of a hearty farewell dinner, they packed and slung their knapsacks and marched to Acquia Creek, a distance of eight miles. The weather was excessively hot and sultry, but at the expiration of four hours the last straggler had arrived. For the last time they stacked arms, removed and deposited their equipments beside them. They then marched on board a steamer, waited impatiently till after nightfall, and at last quitted

rebellion and proceeded to Washington, arriving at "The Soldier's Retreat" at two o'clock on the following morning. At three o'clock P. M. they continued the journey, reaching Baltimore at eight o'clock and receiving accommodations for the night at a building owned and occupied by a benevolent and charitable company of citizens, known as "The Soldier's Relief Association." Here the sick, wounded, hungry, toil-worn, naked and penniless soldiers are cared for in a manner reflecting great and lasting credit upon the patriotic and humane society.

Before departing from Baltimore the staff and line officers paid a brief visit to Mr. E. H. Abbott, a gentleman who became endeared to them when the regiment was stationed there in eighteen hundred and sixty-one. One of the privates—a French Canadian boy—who was a good soldier and beloved by all who knew him, was taken suddenly and seriously ill. It was a time when Baltimore was far less loyally inclined than to-day, when Union men lived in fear, and hourly felt that the presence of United States troops was necessary to afford protection to their lives and property, and essential to peace and tranquility in the streets even by daytime. A gentlemanly stranger found his way to the regimental camp, discovered the suffering condition of the soldier lad, and humanely proposed to have him immediately removed to his residence, where he could receive those needful attentions which the camp can seldom bestow. Being in appearance one of nature's true noblemen, and having gained the confidence of the officers after informing them that he was a native of New England, the boy was conveyed to his house where he was nursed and cared for with tenderness until he was in fitting condition to rejoin his company. Mr. Abbott's house became, in fact, to a great extent, a hospital for the regiment. In its quiet retirement and comfort many a sick soldier and officer found those attentions which friends only are capable of bestowing.

When the regiment moved forward if an invalid could be conveniently sent back he found a generous and hearty reception in the hospitable mansion of this true Unionist. Thrice welcome was he to the best that could be procured, and being provided with an ample competency, Mr. Abbott was able to furnish all the sick man required.

As the officers called in a friendly manner upon this cherished companion and friend, on their return home, one of the party contrived to direct the attention of Mr. Abbott and his lady to another part of the house, and a splendid service of plate, consisting of four pieces of heavy metal, elaborately and artistically wrought, was spread upon the centre-table of the parlor, and surrounded by the remainder of the officers. The arrangements having been previously made, Mr. Abbott and wife were led back, and, all unconscious of the proceedings, as they re-entered the room were met by Col. Beal, who addressed them in a few appropriate remarks, begging them to accept the humble testimonial from the officers of the regiment, as a slight token of the obligation and regard which they entertained toward those who had done so much to divest their camp-life of its hardships and monotony.

Mr. Abbott was taken completely by surprise; and he replied that he was under obligations to them and not they to him, for they had afforded him protection to life and property.

As soon as this scene was enacted, it became Col. Beal's turn to be surprised. The Chaplain of the regiment, Rev George Knox, stepped forward, and making a few remarks adapted to the occasion, presented the gallant Colonel with an elegant sword and accompaniments, the former bearing the following inscription: "Presented to Col. George L. Beal, by the Line and Staff Officers of the Tenth Maine Regiment, April, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

"Merit is better than fame."

Lieut. Col. Fillebrown had a short time previously been presented with a similar testimonial from the officers, and the Chaplain had received a superb gold watch and chain from the non-commissioned officers and privates.

The banner which was presented to the regiment in New York, on its departure for the seat of war and left at Baltimore for preservation, was again taken possession of, as the regiment returned and as it floated upon the gentle breeze, all saw beautifully and neatly inscribed upon its silken folds, the names and dates of the battles they had participated in during their absence, and loud cheers rent the air.

Proceeding by rail, to Philadelphia, they partook of a hearty meal, furnished gratuitously at "The Cooper Shop," then

resumed their journey, arriving in New York at midnight, and were quartered at the Park Barracks. On the following day they took steamer to Providence, Rhode Island, thence by rail, to Boston, arriving at seven o'clock. They were marched to Faneuil Hall, where Col. Beal dismissed them to seek dinner. At one o'clock, P. M., the regiment left for Maine, arriving in Portland at half past six. Upon its arrival at the depot, national salutes were fired, and numerous other demonstrations made to bid it "welcome home." A very large concourse of people had assembled in and about the building, who made the welkin ring with loud cheers as the soldiers formed in column in the crowded streets. A committee of the City Council met the officers and welcomed them and their command to the city. The soldiers, although without muskets, the true emblems of their offices, presented a truly martial appearance. Their countenances, as well as their uniforms bore undisputable evidence of long exposure.

The scene at the depot was an exciting as well as an affecting one. There were wives embracing their husbands, children their fathers, and friends greeting each other.

An escort, composed of the soldiers of the Seventh Maine, under command of Col. Mason, accompanied by the Band of that regiment, the Portland Band, a detachment of the Ocean Engine Company No. 4, and the America Hose Company No. 1, was awaiting them, and conducted the regiment through the various principal thoroughfares, to the New City Hall. All along the route crowds were assembled on the sidewalks and in the streets, frequently breaking up the companies and retarding their progress.

As the regiment marched through State, Congress and Free Streets, the up-town bells poured forth their merry peals, joining in the universal welcome of the citizens to those who had willingly perilled their lives in defence of the Union. At the City Hall an immense crowd had collected, completely blocking the streets for a long distance. On the arrival of the regiment the field and staff officers were introduced to the Mayor by Alderman Moody, chairman of the committee of reception. The Mayor graciously saluted and welcomed them to the city, and then stepped forward and extended a hearty welcome to the soldiers; after which he introduced to them Hon. Josiah H.

Drummond, Attorney General of the State, who in a few eloquent and patriotic remarks, greeted their return from the war. The men afterwards partook of dinner at several different hotels and everything passed off pleasantly. Those members of the regiment who resided in the city, then repaired to their homes, and those from other parts of the State provided quarters for themselves, or were lodged in the old City Hall.

On the seventh and eighth, all having returned from a short leave which had been granted them, and the rolls having been prepared, the regiment was paid off and mustered out.

During its term of service the Tenth lost over seventy men killed and died of wounds received in action, and forty-eight of disease. Some one hundred and forty were discharged for disability and other causes. The eight companies which returned comprised a total of four hundred and fifty men.

The hard earned fame of this regiment will be a priceless record of honor to themselves and their posterity for all time, and their gallantry upon all occasions will be remembered with pleasure and pride, while the sacred memory of their heroic dead will be cherished among the richest legacies of the State. Of the three hundred regiments composing the Army of the Potomac, the Tenth was one of eleven which received the commendation of Gen. Hooker for showing a good inspection report. In the remarkable regularity, fulness and accuracy of monthly and quarterly returns to the Adjutant General's Office at Augusta, as well as the prompt, intelligible and concise form in which all requisitions upon them for information, were responded to, they were excelled by no regiment or corps in the service. Although making no allotments (with the exception of a few members of company E,) it is believed they remitted home as large an amount of money as any other regiment from the State.

On the sixth of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, as the regiment was on its way to the seat of war, there came on board the train at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, a large, black, Newfoundland, cross-breed dog, weighing considerably upwards of one hundred pounds. Entering the car occupied by company H, Capt. Emerson, he was adopted by the members of that company and christened "Major." From that time until May eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, when the regiment

was mustered out of service, he continued a member of this company, (never but once deigning to recognize a person belonging to any other, and that during Banks' retreat from Winchester when he became so crippled from continuous travel that it was with the utmost difficulty he could proceed,) sharing with almost human patience and fortitude all the vicissitudes of camp life, with as much a sense of duty, apparently, as if he had been duly enlisted and mustered for the war.

At the Relay House, where the regiment was stationed during the early part of its term of service, he was always among the most advanced of the pickets, and no dog, arrived at maturity, was ever allowed to cross the lines with impunity. When boxes of roasted turkey, chicken and other delicacies were received from Maine for a Thanksgiving Dinner, he partook of his share with great relish, and seemed to appreciate the donation as profoundly as the soldiers.

In Gen. Banks' retreat from Winchester, he was very nearly taken prisoner by a dastardly attempt on the part of the enemy to "cut off his rear." Although foot-sore and leg-weary, Major was too much of a soldier to tamely submit to such an indignity, and after an absence of two days within the rebel lines, he met a member of company F, whose acquaintance he had never deigned to acknowledge in camp, and following him, managed to reach the regiment in safety, where he immediately sought out his own company and would recognize no one but a member of it.

Major invariably accompanied the regiment on the march and in all its movements, and no member of his company during all the tedious marches and privations which the regiment was called upon to undergo, ever became so weary or famished that he was not ready to share his last biscuit with him or resent any insult offered to him. At the battles of Cedar Mountain and Antietam, and other actions in which the regiment was engaged, he was in advance of the front rank, but like many another hero, he had the good fortune to escape unharmed in them all.

For awhile, when stationed upon the railroad, he habitually chased the trains as they went past, and one day he not being so nimble as he doubtless supposed, was struck and thrown several paces, inflicting quite a severe wound upon his hip.

This accident which nearly proved fatal, convinced him that it was futile to endeavor to stop the flying train by merely barking at, and running ahead of it.

Previous to his joining the Tenth, Major had served out a three months' enlistment with the First New Hampshire regiment, and with that organization participated in the battle of Bull Run, receiving a slight wound. He returned to his native State, and after a short stay at home, like the greater part of our returned soldiers, he tired of the monotony of every day civil life, and when he saw the train full of blue uniforms arrive, his patriotism and the strange and mysterious fascination of camp life proving stronger than the love of home, he at once re-enlisted and again went forward to the wars.

While the regiment was at Culpepper Court House, Virginia, a man purporting to be the primitive possessor of Major, visited the encampment and demanded his property; but as Major happened to be detailed for picket duty that day, and the business of the gentleman would admit of no delay, he was compelled to return without him, much to his disappointment. Again, as the regiment was waiting in Portland, to be mustered out of service, he paid the company a brief visit and once more established his claim, as original owner; undertaking to prove the same, to the satisfaction of the company, by certain documents in his possession. To pacify him, and satisfy all parties concerned, the company offered to purchase the dog at his own price, but he refused to sell him, and insisted upon having the animal. Captain Shaw would not surrender him, because he belonged to the "boys," long before he took command of the company, and the "boys" would not give him up, unless ordered to do so by the Captain. The claimant thereupon applied to Col. Beal, to procure an order from him, but strange to say, the Colonel peremptorily refused to meddle in a matter which he said did not concern him, and told the man to settle the affair with the boys, two of whom had in the meantime by a private conveyance, taken Major a short distance into the country for his health. So the man was forced to return home without the dog, which he could not have obtained, or his equivalent in money, which he might have received.

The boys then had a handsome silver collar made for Major, and presented him to First Lieut. Granville Blake, who enlisted

as a private in their company, and had remained with it throughout its entire term of service. On the collar was engraved the leaf, indicative of a Major's rank, the names of the battles in which he had been engaged, and of the parties by whom and to whom presented. Capt. Emerson (now Lieutenant Colonel of the Twenty-ninth Maine) who went out in command of the company, having been promoted Major of the regiment, and the original regimental Adjutant having been commissioned Captain of the company, Lieut. Blake was the highest remaining officer of the company who was an original member of it, and on this account, as well as for his universal popularity with the men, the pet was presented to him.

The dog went home to Auburn with Lieut. Blake, where he remained until his master was commissioned Captain of company H, Twenty-ninth Maine, when he again returned to service with him, and many other of his old messmates in the Tenth. He served with his accustomed fidelity and good nature up to the battle of Mansfield, Louisiana, on the eighth of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, in which he, as usual, engaged, and where, it is said, he promiseously engaged the rebels on his own account. During the fight he was killed by a musket-ball; thus gloriously laying down his life for the support of principles he had not the capacity to comprehend. God grant that no man, laying claim to that reason and intelligence which distinguish us from the lower animals, may have cause to blush at his own allegiance to the government which protects him, in comparison with this poor dumb brute, whose devotion cost him his life, and whose bones, unknown and unnoticed, are now mouldering in a distant and hostile land. Peace to his ashes, and may we all improve the talent entrusted to our keeping as nobly as he has done, and like him fall at last with our armor on, battling manfully in the sacred cause of liberty, justice and humanity

The officers and men sustained losses of clothing and property, May twenty-sixth eighteen hundred and sixty-two, by unavoidable abandonment in their retreat from Winchester to Williamsport, when serving as a rear-guard to Gen. Banks' command. The dress-coats of the regiment having been packed and ordered to Baltimore, for convenience and safety, but through the inexcusable negligence or misapprehension of those having charge of them, they were sent to Bristow's Station and burnt

August thirty-first, with a large amount of other clothing, military property and army stores, necessarily destroyed to prevent their falling into the hands of the rebels.

The Regimental Band, under the supervision of Lieutenant Chandler, was one of the best in the service. They were ever at the head of the regiment during the march, enlivening the men by cheerful and melodious music. In accordance with an order from the War Department they were mustered out of service on the first of September eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and the want of their influence upon the long and tedious march was sadly felt.

The Tenth Maine Battalion was organized on the twenty-sixth of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, from the three years' men of the Tenth regiment. Of the companies of this regiment, two, A and D, were originally mustered into the United States service for the term of three years, and all recruits received by the regiment after its departure from Maine were enlisted and mustered for the same period. On the twenty-fifth day of April the aggregate of company A was fifty-five and of company D fifty-four men. The rolls of the other eight companies bore the names of one hundred and thirty-seven men who were mustered for three years.

On Sunday, April twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, the following order was received at the regiment from corps headquarters:

[EXTRACT.]

“HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH CORPS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, }
Stafford Court House, Va., April 26th, 1863. }

The enlisted men of the Tenth Maine Volunteers, whose term of service extends to three years or during the war, will be marched to these headquarters in charge of the following named officers: Capt. J. D. Beardsley, Lieut. Charles F. King, Lieut. Chandler Libbey, Lieut. Charles H. Haskell, and Assistant Surgeon H. N. Howard.

These men will be constituted a provost guard, relieving the three companies of the Second Massachusetts Volunteers now on duty at these headquarters. They will be allowed to retain their full proportion of camp and garrison equipage.

By command of

MAJ. GEN. SLOCUM.

H. C. RODGERS,
Assistant Adjutant General.”

In obedience to this order, the officers and men referred to reported at corps headquarters the same day, and by direction of the Major General commanding were at once organized into a battalion of three equal companies. Companies A and D preserved their original organizations. To company A were transferred the three years' men from company K, and a part of those from H. To D were added the men from F and C. The men from B, E, G, I, and the remainder of those from H, were formed into a new company (B), to the command of which Lieut. C. H. Haskell, formerly of company F, was assigned.

On the morning of April twenty-seventh, the battalion, in common with the rest of the corps, left camp and marched in the direction of the Rappahannock river. On the same day the two years' portion of the regiment left Stafford Court House for Maine.

Continuing the march, on the morning of the twenty-ninth the battalion crossed the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford, and the same night encamped on the south-east side of the Rapidan river near Germania Ford. On the afternoon of the thirtieth it arrived at and halted on the famous field of Chancellorsville. Although from its position as provost guard the battalion was not as much exposed to the fire of the enemy as it otherwise would have been, yet on this occasion it did not altogether escape. On the second day of the battle Asaph Judkins of company B was struck in the foot and mortally wounded by a fragment of a shell, which fell and exploded in the midst of the command. On the third and last day of the fight, David Emery of company B was struck in the knee and mortally wounded by a rifle ball. Joseph B. Cook and Charles N. Dinsmore were taken prisoners by the enemy. On the evening of May fifteenth the command recrossed the Rappahannock at United States Ford, and on the sixth, after a tedious and fatiguing march of not less than twenty-five miles, reoccupied the old camping ground at Stafford Court House.

On the thirteenth of June the army moved from about Acquia Creek and Stafford Court House, and marched by way of Fairfax and Edward's Ferry into Maryland, and ultimately into Pennsylvania. It is sufficient to say that the battalion participated in every part of that arduous and well known campaign.

To convey an idea of the severity of the marching, we need only say that the battalion marched, between June thirteenth and July twenty-seventh, a distance of more than five hundred

miles. As a large portion of this time was spent at intermediate points on the route, the marching was at an average rate of twenty miles per day.

From the first of August until the twenty-fourth of September was spent in camp along the Rappahannock and Rapidan rivers. On the latter day the battalion with the rest of the corps left Raccoon Ford, on the Rapidan, and marched to Brandy Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. Here the command was put into cars, and on the twenty-seventh passed through Alexandria and Washington, and took the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for Ohio. Crossing the Ohio river into that State at Bellair, it again took the cars at that place. Passing through the State of Ohio by the way of Zanesville, Xenia and Dayton, and through Indiana via Richmond and Indianapolis, the command again crossed the Ohio river at Jeffersonville into Kentucky. From Louisville, Kentucky, to Nashville, Tennessee, was the route of one night; and after a fatiguing and tedious journey of eight days and nights, the battalion halted in the capital of Tennessee. After remaining there three days, it moved by rail to Murfreesboro, and encamped in close vicinity to the field of Rosecrans' severely contested and hardly won battle of Stone river. After remaining at Murfreesboro for a week, the battalion again moved, this time marching to Shelbyville, and thence to Wartrace, where it was encamped.

On the thirtieth of May, Capt. John Q. Adams and Lieut. Charles Pierce of company I reported for duty, and Capt. Adams, being senior officer, relieved Capt. Beardsley of the command of the battalion. On the tenth of June, Capt. Adams was appointed Provost Marshal of the corps and Capt. Beardsley resumed command of the battalion. On the seventeenth of July Second Lieut. Libbey of company D resigned. On the twenty-seventh of July, Capt. Adams and Lieutenants King and Fowler were detached to go to Maine, by order of Maj. Gen. Slocum, to procure recruits to fill up the battalion to a regiment.

As it was found impossible to procure recruits enough for this purpose, the battalion remained as provost guard at the headquarters of the Twelfth corps. On the twenty-second of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, company D reported to the Twenty-ninth Maine, to which the battalion had been assigned by order of the War Department, and on the thirtieth the remainder of the battalion joined the regiment at Morganza, Louisiana.

XII.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY

This was the first regiment raised in Maine at the direct expense of the general government, under authority of the President. The ten preceding regiments had been raised, subsisted and completely fitted out at the expense of the State, in pursuance of the act of April twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one. Unlike the mode of organization pursued under the ten regiment bill, requiring the election of the field officers by the Captains and subalterns, by which the Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel and Major could not be elected until after the organization of the companies comprising the regiment, that of the Eleventh was completed in advance.

The regiment was organized for active service October eleventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and mustered into the United States service on the following twelfth of November by Lieut. Col. Eastman, First United States Infantry, and Capt. Hight, Second United States Cavalry, while they were rendezvoused at Augusta. They were organized as follows:—

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

John C. Caldwell, East Machias, Colonel; Harris M. Plaisted, Bangor, Lieutenant Colonel; William M. Shaw, Portland, Major; Charles J. Pennell, Portland, Adjutant; Ivory J. Robinson, Augusta, Quartermaster; Albert S. Clark, Bristol, Surgeon; William C. Gordon, Plymouth, Assistant Surgeon; Caleb H. Ellis, East Machias, Chaplain; Harrison Hume, Robbinston, Sergeant Major; George H. Caldwell, Troy, New York, Quartermaster Sergeant; Henry C. Adams, Cherryfield, Commissary Sergeant; Joseph D. Moore, Augusta, Hospital Steward; Corydon A. Alvord, Jr., New York City, Drum Major; Sylvester C. Moody, Portland, Fife Major.

COMPANY OFFICERS.

Company A.—Woodbury S. Pennell, Portland, Captain; Syl

vanus B. Bean, Brownfield, First Lieutenant; Randall Libby, 2d, Porter, Second Lieutenant.

Company B.—William H. Kimball, Captain; Nathaniel W. Cole, First Lieutenant; James H. Albee, Second Lieutenant; all of Augusta.

Company C.—Robert F. Campbell, Cherryfield, Captain; George W. Seavey, East Machias, First Lieutenant; J. William West, East Machias, Second Lieutenant.

Company D.—Leonard S. Harvey, Weston, Captain; John D. Stanwood, Springfield, First Lieutenant; Gibson S. Budge, Springfield,, Second Lieutenant.

Company E.—Samuel B. Straw, Bangor, Captain; Francis W. Wiswell, Holden, First Lieutenant; Francis W. Sabine, Bangor, Second Lieutenant.

Company F.—Augustus P. Davis, Gardiner, Captain; John M. Beal, Portland, First Lieutenant; Samuel G. Sewall, Augusta, Second Lieutenant.

Company G.—Winslow P. Spofford, Dedham, Captain; Charles E. Illsley, Harrison, First Lieutenant; John S. Dodge, Tremont, Second Lieutenant.

Company H.—Royal T. Nash, Gray, Captain; Nelson T. Smith, Brownville, First Lieutenant; Charles A. Fuller, Corinth, Second Lieutenant.

Company I.—John Pomroy, Bancroft, Captain; Benjamin B. Foster, Orono, First Lieutenant; Simeon H. Merrill, Bridgton, Second Lieutenant.

Company K.—Jonathan A. Hill, Stetson, Captain; Melville M. Folsom, Newburgh, First Lieutenant; Albert G. Mudgett, Newburgh, Second Lieutenant.

Col. Caldwell, although having no previous military experience, evinced an aptness for the correct performance of his duties, while the regiment was encamped in Augusta, which gave promise of that efficiency and distinction which he afterwards acquired.

The regiment left Augusta on the thirteenth of November and proceeded to Washington, where it arrived on the sixteenth, going into camp on the same day on Meridian Hill, where it was immediately brigaded with the One Hundred and Fourth and Fifty-second Pennsylvania and Fifty-sixth New York regiments, designated as the First brigade, to which was afterwards

added the One Hundredth New York regiment, and placed in Gen. Casey's division. There they remained until the first of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, when they went into winter quarters in Carver barracks, which buildings had been erected by the regiment. While in Washington the regiment received the highest encomiums from Gen. Casey for its discipline and efficiency in drill. On the twenty-eighth of March their division, numbering about ten thousand men, moved for the Peninsula, proceeding to Alexandria and thence to Newport News, where they encamped. Here they were detached from the brigade on the sixth of April and proceeded to Young's Mills, fourteen miles to the front, on the James river, at the mouth of Warwick Creek, where the enemy was reported in occupation of the place. The regiment made the march in three and a half hours, and took up their quarters in the Virginia barracks, which the rebels vacated the day before. While here their pickets were attacked one day by the enemy, when four pieces of artillery were sent to reinforce the regiment. Four days afterwards they were attacked by the rebel gunboat Teazer, which resulted in an artillery fight of about an hour and a half. On the seventeenth their division arrived, when they rejoined their brigade which was under the command of Gen. Naglee, and advanced to before Yorktown. In a reconnoissance of the enemy's works on the twenty-ninth, near Lee's Mills, the Eleventh had the advance and were sharply engaged by the enemy's artillery and infantry. Private Andrew C. Mace of company A was killed, shot dead under the very walls of the enemy's fortifications.

On the fourth of May the Union army advanced on the enemy's works, Casey's division at a point near Lee's Mills. Col. Caldwell had the right of the first brigade, and the advance. Six companies under Lieut. Col. Plaisted, thrown forward as skirmishers, were the first to scale the rebel works at that point and plant the national standard. The enemy having retired, the division pushed on in pursuit, the Eleventh having the advance as skirmishers for ten miles, and at four o'clock in the afternoon coming up with the Federal cavalry under Gen. Stoneman, who had the rear guard of the enemy at bay. Casey's division was now halted in order to allow Hooker's division to come up and take the advance, and shortly afterwards bivouacked, the Elev-

enth passing the night in an open field without tents, blankets or overcoats. The next day, Monday, took place the battle of Williamsburgh. At daylight the regiment took up its march towards Williamsburgh, and arrived in the smoke of the contest about eight o'clock, their brigade reaching a point between the brick church and half-way house, and the line of the enemy, not more than a mile and a half from the latter, where they remained five and a half hours, when the division was ordered to support Gen. Hooker. After a march of two hours, the artillery half the time to the axles in mud, the cavalry horses plunging, and the men in mud to their ankles, the division arrived in the rear of Gen. Hooker at half-past three o'clock in the afternoon, the very moment he was driven back by the enemy. Gen. Casey was preparing to support Hooker, when the order came to countermarch and return in haste. While returning Gen. McClellan arrived on the ground. Learning the critical state of affairs, that our left had been turned and Hooker driven back, of the exposed and critical position of Gen. Hancock, who had turned the left of the enemy at one o'clock, and who, notwithstanding that, during four hours he had constantly sent for reinforcements, had received none, that he was already yielding the advantages he had so gallantly held all day, with the certainty that if unsustained the victory that had been within our grasp since one o'clock was about to be turned into an inglorious defeat, and that Hancock's command if not immediately sustained would be cut off or be cut to pieces, he immediately ordered the Eleventh's brigade to proceed with the utmost dispatch to sustain Gen. Hancock. The brigade started off midst the pouring rain, in mud to their ankles, at a double quick step, and made the distance, three miles, through bog and mire and water in less than an hour, and arrived upon the ground held against great odds by Gen. Hancock and his brave men for so long a time. They had been forced back one half a mile. Retreat before an enemy across the mill dam by which the approach had been made, was impossible, and there was no alternative but to surrender or be cut to pieces. They were holding on, fighting desperately, yielding inch by inch, still hoping for relief. The relief was seen coming in the distance. The charge and shout that followed was terrific, and bore down everything before it, and the enemy fell back with great loss. Gen. Hancock indicated the line where

he was most exposed, and by the time it was occupied it became dark. Although they had eaten nothing since the day before, wet for fifteen hours, cold and chilled, without overcoats, tents or blankets, not permitted to make fires, the troops stood by their arms the entire night, with constant rain pouring upon them, and never made a murmur. The next day the regiment encamped on the battle field near Port Magruder, occupied in brigade drills until the ninth, when they advanced ten miles beyond Williamsburgh on the road to Richmond, and the next day to Roper's Church. Here on the thirteenth, Col. Caldwell, promoted to Brigadier General, took leave of the regiment, and Lieut. Col. Plaisted, promoted to the Colonelcy, took command, and with their division moved to New Kent Court House, reaching that place the next day after an exhausting march of seventeen and a half hours, without eating or drinking. Advancing to Baltimore Cross Roads, and thence to York river railroad, two or three miles from the railroad bridge across the Chickahominy, their brigade engaged on the twentieth in a reconnoissance to Bottom's Bridge, two miles distant. After a sharp encounter the enemy was driven from the railroad bridge, setting fire to the bridge as he retired. A company of the Eleventh led by Lieut. Mudgett, sprang into the Chickahominy, and, under the fire of the enemy's artillery, extinguished the flames, using their caps for buckets. The following day they marched to near Bottom's Bridge and camped while the pioneers of the Eleventh and company G, under Capt. Spofford, repaired the railroad bridge. On the twenty-third the Chickahominy was crossed at this point by their brigade. Gen. McClellan having ordered Gen. Naglee to make a reconnoissance of the road and country by the Williamsburgh road, as far as the Seven Pines, on Saturday, the twenty-fourth, with instructions "if possible to advance to the Seven Pines, or the forks of the direct road to Richmond, and the road turning to the right into the road leading from New Bridge to Richmond, and to hold the point if practicable." Gen. Naglee, with the addition of two batteries of artillery and Col. Gregg's cavalry, pushed the reconnoissance, not without considerable opposition, to the Seven Pines, one mile and a half beyond the Pines on the following day, and to a line perpendicular to the railroad from Richmond to West Point, intersecting it midway between the fifth and sixth mile posts, the day fol-

lowing. On the twenty-seventh the line was extended across the "nine mile road," where it is intersected by the road to Garnett's house, and thence by this road bearing to the right, our picket lines extended to the Chickahominy. This line from the river across the railroad to the Williamsburgh road, about three miles long, was picketed at first by the First brigade, and afterwards by Casey's division, but placed more directly under the charge and protection of the regiments of the First brigade which was encamped along its entire length for that purpose. This was the line of our advance on the thirty-first at noon, when two shells thrown into our camp first communicated the hostile intentions of the enemy.

During the preceding week before the battle of Seven Pines, the amount of picket and fatigue duty performed by the regiments of the Eleventh's division was almost beyond the power of human endurance. The details from the Eleventh for thirty hours preceding the day of the battle for this service were greater in number than from any other regiment.

Gen. Keyes' corps which had crossed the Chickahominy on the twenty-third, lay for one week at the Seven Pines on the right bank with the right wing of our army on the left bank opposite, and no bridges were thrown across the river to connect the two wings. During that time there was no communication between the two wings except by the way of Bottom's Bridge, a circuit of twenty miles. Mounted orderlies were in the habit of crossing directly between the respective headquarters of the two armies, by fording the river. On Thursday, the twenty-ninth, two days before the battle, twenty pioneers of the Eleventh were detailed to construct a bridge across the Chickahominy. They were mistaken for rebels by Sedgwick's pickets on the left bank and fired on. The next day two companies of the Eleventh, picked axe men under Lieut. West, were detailed in addition to the pioneers to complete the bridge. That night Lieut. West reported the bridge nearly completed for infantry, and that two hours more would complete its construction.

The battle at Seven Pines, or Fair Oaks, commenced by the enemy attacking and driving in our pickets. Casey's division was put immediately under arms. Companies A, C and F of the Eleventh, under Major Campbell, moved to the scene of

action, the balance of the regiment being detached on picket duty, four companies under Capt. Spofford and three companies under Capt. Merrill. Col. Plaisted, who was general officer of the day, took command of the battalion, moved up the Williamsburgh road and brought his men into action under a gradual fire, when he was ordered to the support of Capt. Spratt's battery, then hotly engaged on the right of the road, about two hundred yards in advance. The battalion was filed to the right across the road to the woods, one hundred and fifty yards distant, which furnished a cover, while they advanced in line of battle to the front until opposite the right of the battery, thence by the left flank to their position, where the men lay down behind a ridge that protected them, and reserved their fire until the enemy emerged from the woods. Soon after Gen. Naglee rode in front amidst a shower of bullets, and gave the order to charge, which was received with the greatest enthusiasm. With the One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania on the right, the battalion charged across the open space two or three hundred yards to a fence not more than fifty yards from the woods into which the enemy had been driven, when they opened fire, maintaining their position until two thirds of their commissioned officers and six more than half of the battalion were either killed or wounded, their flag riddled with bullet holes, and the supports on their right had broken and given way, when the order came to retreat. Of the ninety-three men of the battalion, fifty-two were killed and wounded.

The four companies under Capt. Spofford, G, B, H and K, which were detached for picket duty, being driven in, joined their reserve, the Fifty-sixth New York, and fought with that regiment during the engagement, behaving nobly and not retiring from the field until compelled by a superior force. The detachment under Capt. Merrill, consisting of companies I, E and a part of company D, were on picket duty along the Garnett field in front of which several rebel regiments marched about dark. These companies called together at the edge of the woods, fired upon the advancing rebels, tumbling three of their field officers from their saddles. When Sedgwick crossed the Clickahominy they immediately communicated with him, and remained all that night during a rain storm, upon the picket line without rations, with the enemy in their front and rear, and

on Sunday in the forenoon, coming in and bringing more prisoners than the entire number of men in their ranks.

During this battle the officers and men of the Eleventh gallantly performed their duty. Lieut. West commanding company C, was killed. He fell at the head of his company near the place where fire was first opened, shot through the breast, and dying without a struggle. He was buried where he fell, and it is said nearer Richmond than any other Union soldier during the Peninsula campaign. He was a good officer and an excellent man, distinguished for his constant attention to the wants of his company and especially for his care of the sick. The bravery of Sergt. Katon of company B, the color bearer of the regiment, was conspicuous. He bore the standard in front of the line, until ordered to halt on a line with the One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania, and when the order came, "Forward to the fence!" several yards in advance of that regiment, he was the first man to reach it, against which he firmly planted the flag, moving with the greatest steadiness amid a storm of bullets, which completely riddled the colors. When the staff was shot away, he supported its place with his own body, holding up the shattered standard as high as he could reach, with one knee on the ground and leaning over the dead body of Corp. Maddocks of the color guard, in the very teeth of a fire, pronounced by a veteran General to be "the most terrible fire of musketry," he had ever witnessed. After the fight grew warm, Lieut. Rice of company G, who was sick in the hospital, where there were a number of the regiment, exclaimed, "Boys, all who can hold up your heads, follow me!" He then shouldered a musket and all joined their regiment and fought gallantly. Rice, after seventeen rounds delivered with deadly effect, for he was an excellent shot, was mortally wounded and carried from the field. Lieut. Foster of company I, and Capt. Davis of company F, Provost Marshal of the division, acted as aides-de-camp to Gen. Casey, during the engagement, both behaving gallantly.

When at dark, the enemy had swept all before him, the Eleventh was the last to leave the field. The hastily constructed bridge thrown across the Chickahominy by the sturdy axemen of the regiment, probably saved the left wing of the army on the thirty-first, from disastrous defeat, Gen. Sumner crossing it late in the afternoon by dint of almost superhuman exertion,

with two of his divisions, Sedgwick's and Richardson's, and attacking the enemy's flank as he was pressing Keyes back with resistless force, drove him back Richmondward in confusion.

After the battle of Seven Pines, the Eleventh with its division, occupied the rifle pits of the rear defences near the battle ground, until the fourth of June, when, with its brigade, it moved to the Burnt Chimneys. On the thirteenth the rebel Stuart's cavalry made a raid in the rear of our lines, attacking and firing into a train of cars on which were six officers of the Eleventh, leaving for Maine on recruiting service. The bridges across the Chickahominy being threatened by the enemy, the regiment occupied Bottom's Bridge, a little past midnight, guarding it until the seventeenth, when their camp was moved to a high bluff by the railroad and about one mile from the railroad bridge, on the right bank of the river. On the twenty-sixth was fought the battle of Beaver Dam by Porter's corps, on the left bank of the Chickahominy. The cannonading continued till past nine o'clock at night, its heavy sound, at every discharge, "nearer, clearer, deadlier than before," told too plainly that the tide of battle was going against us. The week of battles before Richmond had now begun, to be followed by the shifting of the base of our army from the York to the James river. In these operations the Eleventh was actively employed. Shortly before midnight on the night of the twenty-sixth, the regiment took charge of the railroad bridge across the Chickahominy about two miles above Bottom's Bridge. One hundred men under Capt. Hill, were placed in the immediate vicinity of the bridge, with outposts a quarter of a mile beyond. The balance of the regiment stood by their arms as a reserve, twelve hundred yards from the bridge. A line of communication was thus established along the railroad track between the two detachments.

On the following day was fought the battle of Gaines' Mill on the left bank, between our right wing under Porter, and the enemy under Jackson, stragglers from which began to drift down the left bank to the railroad bridge. Three pieces of artillery under Capt. Brady, were added to Col. Plaisted's force, and placed in position commanding the bridge. Heavy earthworks were thrown up to protect the pieces, and the whole marked by small trees. The flooring of the railroad bridge was

torn up for about two hundred feet, and left loose so as to be readily cast off in case of emergency, and the bridge prepared for the torch. The force at the bridge was increased to seven companies. They were posted above and below, close to the channel and deep water, in the mud and water of the swamp. The pickets of the Eleventh extended about one mile below the bridge, while the balance of the regiment stood by their arms in reserve, as a support to the artillery. By break of day the next morning, stragglers from the battle fields of the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh, began to arrive in large numbers. By ten o'clock in the forenoon about three thousand officers and men, mostly Pennsylvania reserves, were passed over the bridge to the right bank, and sent to the Provost Marshal at Savage's Station. A long train of cars filled with sick and wounded, passed early in the morning from Savage's Station to White House, and about half past nine o'clock returned loaded with forage. This was the last train that passed the bridge to the Army of the Potomac. About this time the scouts of the Eleventh who had been sent out early up the left bank, reported a brigade of rebel troops with artillery and cavalry, about one mile from the bridge. At ten o'clock the enemy was reported within half a mile. About the same time, Col. Plaisted received an order from Gen. McClellan "to tear up the flooring of the bridge at once, and destroy the bridge on the appearance of the enemy;" but to "delay till the last moment its destruction, as another train of sick and wounded was about ready at Savage's Station." At half past ten our cavalry dashed across the railroad within one hundred yards of the bridge towards Bottom's Bridge, followed by the rebel cavalry. The enemy's infantry immediately after made their appearance. The torch was applied to the prepared combustibles by Sergt. Dunbar, and the railroad bridge over the Chickahominy was in flames. The Army of the Potomac was cut off from its base of operations. The rebel army was in its rear. During the remainder of the day the enemy felt of our picket line occasionally, but not without loss. Lying concealed behind breastworks and trees so as to command every part of the Stygian Chickahominy, the Eleventh's pickets never failed to punish every attempt of the rebels to spy out our situation. That night our force was strengthened by the addition of one company and sixteen

men under Capt. Spofford. About midnight Col. Plaisted received an order from McClellan "to destroy the foundation of the bridge, utterly, so that it cannot be repaired for the passage of artillery in any reasonable time." The superstructure was gone, but the heavy uprights being green and water-soaked, did not burn. This order must be executed immediately, in the light of the still burning timbers and within one hundred yards of the enemy's rifles. To the pioneers and a body of picked men of the Eleventh under Sergt. Dunbar, was assigned the hazardous task, supported by the whole force of the regiment. This forlorn hope fully appreciated the danger. Though they all might fall, half of the regiment even, they knew the destruction of the bridge must be complete. The safety of the Army of the Potomac, whose retreating column was moving past within rifle shot, depended upon it. "I shall never die but once," said the brave Sergt. Dunbar, "nor to a better purpose." Most thoroughly was the work performed. For eighty feet, covering the breadth of the channel, all the posts and uprights, every portion of the bridge was removed. The attack on the timbers by the Maine boys was so vigorous, so bold and defiant, that the rebels retired without firing a gun. Even their horses and wagons were heard to retire in haste, doubtless supposing the bridge undergoing repairs to pass over a body of our troops. In about two hours the enemy returned in force, but the work of destruction was complete.

The next day several attacks were made on the regiment, but without harm, while they were in the swamp near the bridge. About five o'clock in the afternoon the enemy opened fire at Bottom's Bridge from a battery, nearly opposite Capt. Brady's masked battery. It was replied to with great rigor by Gen. Naglee, who had fourteen pieces of artillery; but the enemy's fire not abating, Capt. Brady unmasked his battery, firing with excellent effect. It was a fire from an unexpected quarter, and the enemy's guns were soon silenced. The enemy then commenced throwing up a redoubt opposite the position of the Eleventh, but the three-inch guns of Capt. Brady soon drove him from the attempt.

Our retreating army lacking transportation to carry with them the immense quantities of ammunition and commissary stores with which the train of cars was loaded at Savage's Station, they

were ordered to be destroyed by running the train into the Chickahominy. Just before sunset the ill-fated train was let loose, starting with a full head of steam with no hand to guide, down a descending grade, the foremost car in flames, with accelerated speed rushing on, until it plunged into the chasm made in the bridge, with an explosion that shook the earth and filled the air with its ruins. The rear car was filled with tons of ammunition in barrels, and an immense quantity of fixed ammunition, shells of the largest size, for the siege guns. For two hours the explosion of shells from that tremendous battery was incessant. So terrific was the explosion, that the entire rebel force in front of Bottom's Bridge abandoned their works, and ran back towards the railroad in the most indescribable confusion and panic. Under cover of the smoke which completely hid the movement from the enemy, the Eleventh and the three pieces of artillery withdrew and joined their brigade at Bottom's Bridge. At dark the brigade moved towards White Oak Swamp, having performed the important duty of holding the bridges across the Chickahominy for three days and three nights, until the entire army of the Potomac had passed by on its way from Fair Oaks towards the James river. That such a task should have been assigned to a single brigade is much to be wondered at. Had the enemy broken through our weak lines he would have struck the flank of our retreating column within fifteen minutes' march from the bridges.

The march from Bottom's Bridge was made in excellent order. The White Oak Swamp was crossed before daylight next morning, and in the field beyond, the brigade bivouacked. The Eleventh enjoyed a few hours' rest, having during the preceding three days and nights been almost entirely without rest and without relief.

On the thirtieth was fought the battle of White Oak Swamp, or Poplar Hill, one of the most bloody conflicts on the Peninsula. About ten o'clock in the forenoon the Eleventh's brigade having been attached for the day to Smith's division, and assigned to act as rear guard thence to the James river, was moved back half a mile from the swamp and placed in position. It was formed in line of battle on two sides of an open field along the edge of the pine groves, the right resting at the James river road and fronting the enemy, the left parallel to and fronting

the road. Included between the angle formed by the two lines were acres of government wagons, pontoon trains, &c. Arms were stacked and all sought the shade of the pine growth in their immediate rear. Fires were lighted and the soldiers ate their dinners of hard bread and coffee. The scene was one resembling that of a picnic rather than a phase of war. Suddenly all was changed. The clear atmosphere, until then without a speck, was all at once filled with exploding shells. Without a note of warning, the enemy had brought up his artillery behind the opposite hill, and suddenly running it forward, all at once opened his batteries upon our army, who had not discovered his presence till then. Col. Plaisted being in command of the brigade in the absence of the General who had gone to the front to ascertain the enemy's intentions, gave the order to fall in, and then galloped to the crest of the hill overlooking the whole field, in order to observe the condition of things and to watch for the General's return. For a time the enemy had it all his own way. Smith's division broke for the woods, but was there rallied, the officers leaving their horses tied to the trees in the open field. The teamsters of the many army wagons soon began to harness. Some who were harnessed, especially those of the pontoon trains, cut their traces and away went the mules by fours and sixes. Then it was that Naglee's brigade behaved like men. By his wise precaution the brigade had been placed in line of battle, surrounding on two sides the army wagons. The officers of his brigade threatened the teamsters with instant death if they moved their teams faster than a walk. Guards were stationed along the James river road at short intervals for nearly a mile, in order to prevent a stampede. A New York regiment broke and was leaving the field, when it was charged upon with bayonets by another regiment in its rear, and stayed. Presently our batteries which had been planted early in the morning, began to get at it, and then commenced a tremendous artillery duel. The general having appeared on the ground, Col. Plaisted returned to his regiment, which was found by its arms. For twenty minutes they had stood in this position awaiting the order to take arms, with the shells bursting all around them, crashing through the pines over their heads, and had not broken a stack. In company with the One Hundredth New York they

were moved across the open field under the terrific cannonading, towards the front some five hundred yards, and placed in line of battle on the left of the James river road between Hazard and Mott's batteries, and some two hundred yards in their rear. A Virginia fence of seasoned oak rails lay near them. It was but the work of a minute to make a breastwork of the rails, in front of our line, some four feet thick and about three feet high. The men lay down behind this shelter, a short distance from it, the better to avoid the splinters, and there remained for five hours under a heavy cannonading, in rear of two batteries that had both its commanders wounded, Hazard mortally, and about half their force, and more than half their guns demolished by the enemy's fire, and not a man of the Eleventh was wounded. The little breastwork proved a perfect protection against the partially spent balls of the enemy. During the heaviest firing, Corp. Keene of company D, with two privates, at the suggestion of Gen. Naglee, advanced between the two fires and brought away three horses left by Gen. Smith's officers, tied to trees, all that were left alive, which were afterwards presented to their owners. At about nine o'clock in the evening Gen. Naglee whispered the command "Countermarch by file right," and they left the breastwork and took position in the road, where they waited until eleven o'clock for the troops to pass towards the James river. Our artillery was kept shelling the rebel position, the shells growing less frequent, until that hour, when only one gun remained, and that was worked at intervals of from fifteen to twenty minutes. By midnight they were three miles on their march to James river, before that one gun ceased to notify them that no enemy was within at least that distance of our rear.

The brigade was not only the rear guard of the retreating column by this route, but the Eleventh was the rear guard of the brigade. The hardy pioneers were in the rear with fixed bayonets, supported by twenty-four picked men, with orders to run through friend or foe if necessary, to prevent a stampede, fearing most, our own cavalry. This rear guard under charge of Capt. Spofford, acting Major, protected the rear and kept the men closed up and all on the move. Not less than a full regiment of stragglers falling exhausted from the column, were picked up by the rear guard of the Eleventh, the whole regi-

ment finally acting as such, and forced along by the bayonet to the river, where they arrived about sunrise. The march that night of fifteen miles was not only made without water, but the regiment did the duty of rear guard of a column of fifteen thousand exhausted troops—forcing every man dropping by the way to keep moving, and so faithfully was this duty performed, that, when the James river was reached, not a man was missing, or a knapsack, blanket, or shelter tent lost.

Arriving at the James river their brigade bivouacked in a wheat field where they caught a few hours' rest, when, aroused by the enemy's guns, they marched towards the front and were placed in the reserve, where they remained all day, July first, momentarily expecting to be called into the battle at Malvern Hill. At half past eleven o'clock they were again in line waiting for the army to accomplish its successful retreat to Harrison's Landing. On the next day the brigade again took its place as rear guard, the Eleventh having the rear of the brigade. The brigade was alone held in a large field to support different batteries until three o'clock in the afternoon. Previous to that hour men without order or organization rushed past. Had the enemy appeared in pursuit, only our weak regiments and a few pieces of artillery, aside from this brigade, could have been rallied to oppose him. The remainder seemed a straggling mob of men. Thus passed by the rear of the great Army of the Potomac to Harrison's Landing.

The rain began to pour in the morning, and without abatement continued all day, rendering the roads in the rear, after the tramp of so many thousand, almost impassable. Slowly and with great difficulty, at the close of the day, the march was made to the vicinity of Harrison's Landing, the brigade arriving about dark, where it was immediately ordered on picket. It retraced its steps through the mire, the rain still falling, without complaint, without a murmuring word. Before midnight, however, they were relieved by fresh troops from Shields' division.

The sick and weakly of the regiment who had been started off with the regimental teams four days before, had all arrived by easy stages and were in excellent condition. This result is chiefly owing to hospital steward Hubbard and Messrs. Libbey and Safford, two members of the Eleventh's Band, who were

untiring in their exertions during the retreat, for their comfort. Arriving at Harrison's Landing before the storm of July second, they pitched the hospital tents and the tents of the field and staff officers of the regiment, and thus saved the sick of the Eleventh from the hard conditions of thousands of others, sick and wounded, who lay for days and nights in the mud and water with no shelter whatever from the pouring rain, there to linger until death or the kind Samaritans of the Sanitary Commission came to their relief.

From the time the Eleventh was placed in charge of the railroad bridge, until their arrival at Harrison's Landing, both officers and men never flinched or faltered, but were always cool and cheerful, ready and prompt. Captains Hill and Spofford rendered valuable assistance to Col. Plaisted throughout the retreat. In the absence of the Lieutenant Colonel and Major—both of whom were sick—they were his chief dependance; and when he was compelled by illness to yield the command early in the day of July second, the whole care of the regiment devolved upon them. Surgeon Blunt's singular indifference to danger, for the first time being under fire, aided not a little, by his constant presence and example, to secure that self-possession in the men which never forsook them in the most trying circumstances. He is entitled to the distinction of being the only surgeon of the brigade who did not arrive at Harrison's Landing in advance of his regiment.

Remaining at Harrison's Landing until August sixteenth, they left for Yorktown. During the fall months, besides a heavy guard duty, the regiment did a vast amount of fatigue duty in levelling the approaches and parallels of McClellan before Yorktown, and in renewing the fortifications of that place. The severity of its labor, added to the insalubrity of the climate, told fearfully upon the health of the men. While at Yorktown, and mostly in the months of October and November, the regiment lost thirty-four by death and eighty by discharge for disability. In the Union cemetery near Yorktown lie buried forty-seven of its number. They are buried on the spot where Washington received the surrender of Cornwallis.

During the latter part of November the regiment made an expedition into Mathews County, for the purpose of destroying a large number of salt works which largely supplied the rebel

capital. The regiment did its duty so well and the results of the expedition were deemed so important that the commanding General ordered "Mathews County" to be inscribed upon its banner. The loss of the regiment in this expedition which occupied three days, was one commissioned officer and one enlisted man, taken prisoners.

On the eleventh of December the regiment in company with three others with cavalry and artillery, under command of Gen. Naglee, made an expedition into the enemy's country in the direction of the Rappahannock, penetrating within a few miles of that river, and within sound of the battle of Fredericksburgh, operating as an important diversion in rear of the rebel army. The rebel rangers were driven from five counties and all their barracks, stables, stores and tanneries were destroyed. Large herds of cattle intended for Lee's army were also captured. Such was the soldierly conduct of the regiment in this important reconnoissance that all the prisoners captured were entrusted to the charge of the Eleventh for safe keeping, and to it on the retreat was assigned by special order of the General, the post of honor—the rear guard. The regiment was also commended in general orders, while the other regiments were censured. In this order Gen. Naglee said: "I am happy that this picture of disgrace is partially redeemed by the unexceptionable conduct of Col. Plaisted and the Eleventh Maine, who not only did well their military duty, as all have done, but had that self-respect which not only protected their own honor, but shielded that of their brigade commander whose name must be tarnished by such outrages."

On the twenty-sixth of December the Eleventh, with Naglee's brigade, making eight regiments, embarked for North Carolina. After a stormy passage, during which storm the original Monitor was lost, the brigade landed at Morehead City on the first day of January, of the following year, and went into camp at Carolina City. There Gen. Naglee was promoted to the command of a division. In taking leave of his old brigade he issued a spirited order designating the names to be inscribed upon the banners of the several regiments, and reciting the important battles and events in the history of the war in which they had acted a conspicuous part. The following is the closing portion of the order:

“Thus is yours the honor of having been the first to pass, and the last to leave the Chickahominy, and while you led the advance from this memorable place near Richmond, you were the last in the retreating column, when after seven days’ constant fighting it reached a place of security and rest at Harrison’s Landing.

Your descendants for generations will boast of the gallant conduct of the regiments to which you belong, and when all are laid in the dust, history will still proclaim the glorious deeds performed by you.

A new page in your history is about to be written; let it be still more brilliant than that already known. Your past good conduct has won the warmest esteem and confidence of your late brigade commander; he has no apprehensions for the future.”

The regiment remained at Carolina City three weeks, spending the time in company and battalion drill. They then embarked on a transport, and after lying in the harbor nine days, went to sea in company with eighteen other regiments, entering Port Royal harbor, South Carolina, on the thirty-first. On the tenth of February, after being on board their crowded transport twenty-one days, they landed on St. Helena Island, six miles from Hilton Head. There our soldiers, besides the labor of making their camp comfortable, spent much time in company, battalion and brigade drills, and general review. The general health of the regiment had been improving all the time since they left Yorktown, till the day before they landed, when the ship fever broke out and carried off seven of their number in one week. While on St. Helena, the regiment received a very beautiful flag made in Boston, Massachusetts, purchased by the officers. It bore on it the inscriptions designated by Gen. Naglee, and was presented to the regiment in behalf of the officers, by Col. Plaisted, with appropriate remarks.

A few days before leaving St. Helena the regiment received four months’ pay, and the next day collected and sent home to Maine thirty thousand dollars. At that time the regiment numbered little over five hundred men. After a stay of seven weeks the regiment embarked on the fourth of April, on board a transport, with the One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania, to form part of the Charleston expedition, and on the afternoon of the fifth entered North Edisto inlet. There they remained

five days without landing, and then the attack on Charleston by the iron clads having failed, they returned to Beaufort, where they landed April eleventh. Here they had a pleasant and neat encampment. During their stay Assistant Surgeon Bates and Lieut. Butler commanding company C, were stricken down by death. The former officer had been in the service fourteen months, during which time he had ably and faithfully performed the duties of his office. The severity of his labors impaired his constitution to such an extent that he became an easy prey to typhoid fever, resisting its attack only three days and dying on the eleventh of April. Lieut. Butler died of congestive fever on the fourteenth, after an illness of only two days. He was an excellent officer and had been in the service about eight months, having left College to enlist. Once promoted for good conduct from the rank of Second Lieutenant to that of First, he was about to be made Captain in accordance with the earnest recommendation of every member of his company. He had won their love and confidence, and that of the whole regiment, by his uniform kindness and his many excellent qualities as a soldier and man.

The regiment remained at Beaufort until the fourth of June, when it was ordered to Fernandina, Florida, by Gen. Hunter, where it arrived on the fifth, and Col. Plaisted took command of that post. When Gen. Gillmore arrived in the department, and active operations against Charleston were resumed, Col. Plaisted immediately repaired to Morris island and tendered the services of the Eleventh. The General had not time to make a change of regiments, but he accepted a detachment of the Eleventh to serve as artillerists. Lieut. Sellmer with forty men from companies C, E, G and H, were dispatched to Morris island, where they bore a most honorable part in the siege of Wagner and Sumter. After serving a battery of sea-coast mortars and two hundred pound Parrott guns, they were selected by Gen. Gillmore to man the famous "Swamp Angel" battery to fire upon the city, and thus to the Eleventh belongs the honor of having fired the first shells into Charleston. Lieut. Sellmer was ordered by Gen. Gillmore to direct his fire upon the tall spire of St. Michael's church, in sight from Morris island, but which could not be seen from the battery, a thick curtain of wood on James' Island intervening. He succeeded, however, by means

of a pocket compass. One of the shells actually struck the church at which the fire was directed, and another demolished the statue of John C. Calhoun.

The regiment remained at Fernandina four months garrisoning that town and Fort Clinck, besides doing a heavy fatigue and picket duty. Assisted by one company of the Fourth South Carolina, it built a fortification for the protection of the town which required twenty-five hundred days' labor. Here as at other places, the regularity and neatness of its camp attracted general attention, and the good conduct and order of the regiment was the praise of all good citizens and the approbation of the military authorities.

On the sixth of October the regiment left Florida, having been ordered to Morris Island, where it arrived on the seventh and went immediately to the front. On the eleventh it was assigned to the First brigade as artillerists, and for a long period was engaged day and night in shelling Sumter and the rebel works on Sullivan and James' Islands.

In the spring of eighteen hundred and sixty-four, the regiment left Morris Island, and was placed in Gen. Butler's army, having been assigned to the Third brigade, First division, Tenth corps. Proceeding from Fortress Monroe they moved to the James river where they were busily employed in throwing up entrenchments and otherwise co-operating with movements then in progress before Petersburg under the direction of Gen. Grant.

On the seventh of May their brigade engaged the enemy nearly five hours, destroying a portion of the Petersburg railroad running to Richmond, and a number of bridges. Other active operations were carried on during Butler's occupation of Bermuda Hundred, in which the regiment bore a conspicuous part.

Near the close of July our troops captured a battery on the New Market and Malvern Hill road, below the Four Mile Creek. The Eleventh, under Lieut. Col. Hill, had taken the position on the twenty-first, and again on the twenty-second, captured fourteen prisoners with the loss of but one man. But not feeling able to hold the ground without reinforcements, he fell back at dark to the redoubt on the bluff. At daylight the next morning, the regiment was again advanced under Col. Plaisted through the strip of woods along the left bank of the Four Mile Creek,

and after a close fight of twelve hours, the enemy was pushed back, step by step, beyond the Malvern Hill road, and a position secured within fifty yards of the road and about one hundred yards from the rebel battery, and commanding both. Rifle pits were dug and the regiment held the position through the night. Col. Cuneis' brigade having arrived, Col. Plaisted received orders to advance to the road at daylight and secure the position if possible. The Eleventh was accordingly advanced, and the road and battery both secured with trifling loss. They were then relieved by two regiments of Col. Cuneis' brigade, and returned to camp, after having been three days and three nights constantly in the presence of the enemy, and for the most part fighting.

At half past ten on the night of the twenty-fifth, Col. Plaisted returned to the bluff with the Eleventh, and assumed command of the Union troops, below the Creek, Col. Cuneis' pickets having been driven in and the position on the New Market and Malvern Hill road having been lost, the enemy holding both the woods and the crest in front of the woods. Two companies of the Eleventh were thrown forward on the left to secure the entrance to the margin of the wood along the Four Mile Creek, leading to the enemy's position on the Malvern Hill road, and one company of the same regiment was placed in the grove on the right. Two regiments of Cuneis' brigade were advanced a few hundred yards to the front, and lay in line of battle until morning. His other two regiments were set to digging rifle pits, and the rest of the Eleventh were placed in reserve. At daylight the enemy opened a heavy fusillade from the crest in front of the woods upon the two regiments lying in the open field, and both regiments retired within the fortifications. Finding that these troops could not be relied upon to retake the lost position on the Malvern Hill road, the Eighteenth Connecticut was placed in reserve, and the Eleventh Maine was advanced along the creek in the woods. The enemy was soon met in strong force, and was slowly but steadily pushed back until confronted in the line of rifle pits, dug and occupied by the Eleventh on the night of the twenty-third. Not being able to dislodge the enemy from this position by sharpshooters alone, four pieces of artillery of the First Connecticut, were opened upon the rebel position. After a most vigorous shelling, the rifle pits were

carried by assault. Thus a position was secured commanding the Malvern Hill and New Market roads. This position was gained against great odds, it being won against Kershaw's whole division of Longstreet's corps. The sharpshooting was kept up until dark, when the Eleventh was relieved by the Tenth Connecticut, and placed in reserve. During the night Gen. Hancock arrived with the Second corps and Gregg's cavalry, and attacked the enemy at sunrise, and seized the Malvern Hill road below the rebel battery of four guns. The commanding officers of the Eleventh Maine and Tenth Connecticut were the first to reach the guns when they were captured.

On the twenty-sixth, the Eleventh had twenty-three killed and wounded. The small number of men lost, considering the close and constant fighting, was owing to the excellent cover afforded by the trees, and to the skill of the men in bushwhacking. Lieut. Col. Hill had the immediate command of the regiment the most of the time, seconded by Maj. Baldwin.

On the morning of August thirteenth orders came for the Third brigade to be in readiness to march at a moment's notice. That night the Eleventh were stationed on picket on the right. Early the next morning, on which day the battle of Deep Bottom was fought, the Eleventh was ordered to attack the enemy. Three hundred and twenty-five of the regiment were on picket, extending from the Grover House to the Four Mile Creek, a distance of more than one mile. The Deep Bottom road divided this front in about two equal parts. The Eleventh was to attack on the right, between Deep Bottom and Four Mile Creek, the Tenth Connecticut on the left of the road. The few officers and men in camp for duty were ordered to join their respective companies on the picket line immediately. That portion of the regiment on the left of Deep Bottom road, all but one company, and the videttes, was thrown to the right of the road, and the regiment hastily formed in a line—a thin skirmish line without reserve. Ordered to attack, the Eleventh was soon hotly engaged. At fifteen minutes past five, among others Maj. Baldwin and Capt. Sabine were carried to the rear wounded, the former severely. For more than two hours the Eleventh was hotly engaged along its whole front, with a superior force of the enemy, strongly posted, pressing him closely, all the time suffering, and all the time steadily advancing.

At half past seven the One Hundredth New York was sent to take a portion of our front and the Sixth Connecticut as a support to both regiments. Before the former regiment had reached its position the general advance commenced, the Eleventh being ordered to charge. In an instant the line sprang forward, regardless of numbers, over the enemy's entrenchments, and without halting even to gather up the prisoners, throwing down their arms and announcing their surrender, followed the fleeing rebels with hurrahs, so closely, they had not time to form behind their rear defences, over two strong lines of which they were driven in succession. Through the woods, some four hundred yards, the pursuit was continued to the open field at the foot of Spring Hill. Here along the edge of the woods, in a last line of rebel rifle pits, the Eleventh was halted and the skirmish line reformed. The prisoners captured and sent in by the Eleventh were twenty-six, a small proportion of the number captured by the regiment. Many were passed over by the regiment, and left to be gathered up by the One Hundredth New York and other regiments as they came up, the Eleventh dashing on to capture the enemy's reserves, who, leaving their arms in the stack, took to flight with the greatest precipitation.

The loss of the regiment in this engagement, nearly all of which occurred previous to the charge, was nine killed and forty wounded, including two commissioned officers. Two companies, C and D, lost eleven and twelve respectively, killed and wounded, and nearly half of their muskets. Company G, Capt. Sabine, losing heavily, had its commanding officer disabled, when Orderly Sergeant Payne took command. In a few minutes he was disabled and the next Sergeant took charge, but never a man took one step backward.

After the line had reached the edge of the woods the roll was called, and two hundred and ninety muskets were in line. The whole number of muskets engaged in the affair was three hundred and thirty-nine; forty-seven had been killed and wounded, leaving but two men to be accounted for, and these were assisting the drum corps to carry off some of the wounded.

The rebels had been driven into their main works around Spring Hill, which were now within easy range of our rifles. A constant fire upon them was kept up whenever and wherever

they showed their heads. Some rebels, more bold, attempted to walk the parapets at first, but almost invariably were picked off by the sharpshooters of the Eleventh.

About four o'clock in the afternoon, a flank movement of the brigade to the right took place, which brought the Eleventh across the Kingsland road into the field near the Four Mile Creek, where it lay behind the rebel parapets in the open field until dark, when the regiment was placed on picket across the open field to the Four Mile Creek. At ten o'clock they were withdrawn excepting the picket line, and led the advance of the corps across the Creek to Strawberry Plain, where they arrived at midnight and bivouacked in the open field. Before daylight on the morning of the fifteenth, the men left on picket and fifty men detailed at dark to construct a bridge, came up, and the regiment was together again. At seven o'clock, the brigade was ready to move and soon after moved in a northerly direction, the Eleventh in the advance, some four miles to a point near Fuzzle's Mill Pond, where the regiment bivouacked in the edge of the woods until the next morning with three companies thrown out as pickets during the day. At three o'clock on the morning of this day, the regiment was ready to march. Soon after daylight it moved about a mile to the front and formed in line of battle on the right of the brigade and supporting the right of Hawley's brigade then in advance. Soon after the line of battle was changed and the brigade formed in the woods, the Eleventh on the right. Three companies, under Capt. Merrill, were thrown out as skirmishers. Two companies were left in reserve on the right of the line, to be put on the skirmish line if the direction of the march necessitated it. The enemy's pickets were soon after met in a line of rifle pits and driven in by the skirmish line, the Eleventh capturing a few prisoners. Advancing across a second ravine the enemy was soon met in strong force behind a line of breastworks of logs and earth, and the engagement with all the skirmishers soon became hot. While our force was attempting to develop the enemy's position on the front, the order was given to drive the enemy into his main works and ascertain whether the same could be carried by assault. The skirmish line was accordingly pressed forward very close—the bushes being thick—when a charge was made and the enemy's works, which proved to be his real picket line,

carried with rousing cheers and with little loss. Not stopping for a moment even to secure the affrighted prisoners, the line rushed on, followed by the reserves. The Eleventh was now all on the skirmish line; the First Maryland cavalry and a battalion of the Second corps followed as reserves. When the enemy's main line was reached by the Eleventh the first volley from the enemy not only checked the reserves, but turned them back. Every possible effort was made to bring them forward, which caused a delay and the opportune moment was lost.

The Eleventh was withdrawn a few yards, where it lay until the First brigade came up and formed a line in its rear. The Eleventh was then withdrawn and a line formed on the right of the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts, a little to the left of the First brigade. When the latter soon after charged, the Third brigade charged with it. The Eleventh dashed across Deep Run and into the enemy's main works on its front.

On the left the enemy's works were not taken, which subjected the Eleventh to a heavy flank fire. The right of the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts joined the left of the Eleventh in the enemy's works. Thence its line ran back nearly at right angles to the line over the slope into Deep Run. Near the left of the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts, a small ravine entered Deep Run almost abreast, at right angles to it. Beyond this ravine, the enemy retired and held on to the angle of land formed by it and Deep Run with the greatest tenacity. The position thus held, formed a bastion which enfiladed our whole line, and defied all attempts that were made to take it.

The enemy now crossed the ravine and charged down in front of the Eleventh, but were severely repulsed. One time his colors were shot down within two hundred feet of our front, but were taken off.

The enemy now entered the ravine in great numbers, their battle-flags appearing above it, and there was great danger of his turning the left of the Eleventh Maine and Twenty-fourth Massachusetts, by moving down the ravine into Deep Run. The fire of musketry had been incessant. The Eleventh had expended all their cartridges, and as many more of the rebel cartridges which were found along the work in abundance, and their guns were so foul it was only by using the pieces of the dead and wounded the fire could be kept up. Lieut. Col. Hill,

Capt. Lawrence and Lieut. Holt had in the early part of the engagement left the field, wounded. Twice the regiment's flag-staff had been shot away and one third of the men had fallen. It was now near three o'clock in the afternoon, and the position must be lost if not supported immediately. A Pennsylvania regiment was sent from Barton's old brigade, but before it got into position it was evident it would not stand. The balance of the brigade was ordered up and began to move by the left flank in rear of the Eleventh, but scarcely had the movement commenced when the Pennsylvania regiment already sent, dissolved and disappeared across the Run. The Twenty-fourth Massachusetts then gave way, and the Eleventh shortly retired, the rebel flag having been planted on the parapet.

In this fight the regiment lost ninety-three enlisted men and three commissioned officers, killed and wounded, most of whom fell from the flank fire while taking and holding the enemy's works. Capt. Lawrence was mortally wounded, and Capt. Sabine who was also wounded, died from the effect of his wounds about a month afterward.

About sunset the Eleventh was placed on the left of our line, connecting with the Second corps at the Mill Pond, where it lay until the night of the eighteenth, engaged most of the time in fortifying its front. The regiment followed the movements of the brigade to the New Market road near Malvern Hill, and thence to Deep Bottom where it arrived at sunrise on the morning of the twentieth and went immediately on picket. On its return, Col. Plaisted was appointed by Gen. Birney to command the rear guard of one thousand men, selected from the different regiments of the Tenth corps. Lieut. Col. Hill and Maj. Baldwin not having recovered from their wounds, Capt. Merrill commanded the regiment.

On the seventh of November the term of service of the original members of the regiment, numbering one hundred and thirty-one, expired, leaving in the regiment which was encamped at the front near the New Market road north of the James, four hundred and seventy-six men and twenty commissioned officers—ten present and ten absent. They returned to Maine where they were mustered out.

Two hundred recruits were at this time added to the regiment which was under the command of Lieut. Col. Hill.

After Gen. Caldwell received his promotion he was assigned to the command of Gen. Howard's brigade. He was in all the battles of the Peninsular campaign after Fair Oaks, and his brigade never lost a gun, color or inch of ground. In the retreat to Harrison's Landing his command was in six battles in three days, marching all night after fighting all day. Gen. Kearney wrote Gen. Caldwell a very complimentary letter for the efficient service he rendered him at Charles City Cross Roads, where his command captured a stand of colors. At the battle of Antietam his brigade drove a largely superior force of the enemy before them, capturing seven stands of colors and three hundred prisoners, a larger number both of colors and prisoners than was taken by any other brigade in the army. At Gettysburgh he succeeded Gen. Hancock in the command of the First division, Second corps. He was subsequently relieved from duty in the field and called to preside over a military commission in Washington.

XIII.

TWELFTH REGIMENT INFANTRY

This regiment was raised and organized for the general government upon the same basis as the Eleventh, and was designed from the outset to constitute a portion of Maj. Gen. Butler's New England division, designed for the capture of New Orleans. Within three weeks after the first enlistment paper was circulated, the regiment was raised. The men were sent into camp at Portland, where they were mustered into the United States service November fifteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, by Lieut. Col. Eastman. The regiment was officered as follows:

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

George F Shepley, Portland, Colonel; William K. Kimball, Paris, Lieutenant Colonel; David R. Hastings, Lovell, Major; Edwin Illsley, Lewiston, Adjutant; Horatio N Jose, Portland, Quartermaster; James H. Thompson, Orono, Surgeon; William T. Black, Calais, Assistant Surgeon; Joseph Colby, Gorham, Chaplain; John W Dana, Portland, Sergeant Major; Elias F Goddard, Rumford, Quartermaster Sergeant; Julius Drake, Portland, Commissary Sergeant; Sargent S. P Coe, Portland, Hospital Steward.

COMPANY OFFICERS.

Company A.—Gideon A. Hastings, Bethel, Captain; Elbridge G. Bolton, Portland, First Lieutenant; Charles D. Webb, Portland, Second Lieutenant.

Company B.—George H. Chadwell, Captain; Charles F Little, First Lieutenant; S. Bolivar Wiggin, Second Lieutenant; all of Portland.

Company C.—Charles C. G. Thornton, Scarborough, Captain; William W Deane, Westbrook, First Lieutenant; Horatio Hight, Scarborough, Second Lieutenant.

Company D —Elisha Winter, Dixfield, Captain; Henry B.

Walton, Peru, First Lieutenant; Christopher C. Richardson, Dixfield, Second Lieutenant.

Company E.—Enoch Knight, Bridgton, Captain; Horace Eastman, Lovell, First Lieutenant; Hamilton S. Lowell, Windham, Second Lieutenant.

Company F.—Seth C. Farrington, Fryeburgh, Captain; Abbott Coan, Orono, First Lieutenant; Edward H. B. Wilson, Orono, Second Lieutenant.

Company G.—Moses M. Robinson, Portland, Captain; Stephen B. Packard, Auburn, First Lieutenant; William B. Skillin, North Yarmouth, Second Lieutenant.

Company H.—John F. Appleton, Bangor, Captain; Daniel M. Phillips, Gorham, First Lieutenant; George Webster, Bangor, Second Lieutenant.

Company I.—Menzies R. Fessenden, Portland, Captain; Samuel F. Thompson, Bangor, First Lieutenant; Abram B. Coombs, Bangor, Second Lieutenant.

Company K.—George Washburn, Calais, Captain; James S. Cleaves, Calais, First Lieutenant; Stephen M. Eaton, Gorham, Second Lieutenant.

Col. Shepley for several years was United States District Attorney, and one of the ablest and most eloquent lawyers in the State. Lieut. Col. Kimball had been formerly United States Marshal. Three of the field officers and six of the Captains were lawyers and nine of the Lieutenants were either lawyers or law students.

The First battery of mounted artillery was temporarily attached to the regiment.

On the twenty-fourth of November the regiment left Portland for Massachusetts, going into camp at Lowell, where they remained until the latter part of December, when they proceeded to Boston and embarked on the second of January of the following year on board steamship Constitution for Ship Island at the mouth of the Mississippi, at which place they arrived on the twelfth of February.

On the twenty-second of March, Col. Shepley was placed in command of the Third brigade of Gen. Butler's division and the command of the regiment devolved upon Lieut. Col. Kimball.

The regiment remained at Ship Island engaged in perfecting itself in drill and discipline until May fourth, when it went to

New Orleans which city had then fallen into our possession. Landing on the ninth the regiment was stationed at the United States branch mint, relieving the police and performing guard duty. Gen. Shepley was appointed military commandant of the city.

On the twenty-second of June Lieut. Col. Kimball, who was shortly afterwards promoted to the command of his regiment, with six companies of the Twelfth, and Capt. Read of the gun-boat New London, who was to co-operate with him, was sent to Pass Manchac, on an expedition which resulted in a complete success, the enemy making but slight resistance before he escaped in his boats across Lake Maurepas. Two batteries consisting of six 32-pounders were captured, together with a large amount of ordnance stores, camp equipage, and a stand of colors. The bridges in that vicinity were destroyed, together with the depot and other buildings of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern railroad, thus breaking up all the enemy's communications between New Orleans and Jackson, Mississippi. A rebel Colonel was also taken with eight thousand dollars in Confederate currency. This brilliant achievement on being brought by Gen. Butler to the attention of the War Department, was warmly commended, and the captured colors were ordered to be kept in the possession of the Twelfth for their gallantry. These colors were subsequently forwarded to Maine and added to the collection of trophies in the hands of the State.

Having been informed that a small force of the enemy were repairing Pass Manchac, and that the troops had been withdrawn from Ponchatoula, forty-eight miles north of New Orleans, the headquarters of the rebel Gen. Jeff. Thompson, Gen. Butler directed Maj. Strong, his chief of staff, to take five companies of men to complete the destruction of the bridge and the repairs, if any, and by a division of his force to endeavor to secure the person of Gen. Thompson, and to destroy his supplies. Pursuant to orders Maj. Strong on the thirteenth of September, embarked on the afternoon of that day, on board the steamer Ceres, at Lakeport, with three companies of the Twelfth Maine—company C, Capt. Thornton, company D, Capt. Winter, and company F, Capt. Farrington—and one company (Capt. Pickering's) of the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts regiment. Maj.

Strong had previously sent one hundred men of the Thirteenth Connecticut regiment on board the gunboat *New London*, whose commander, Capt. Read, had kindly consented to co-operate with him. The object in view being to surprise the village of Ponchatoula, to that end the *New London* was to land her men at Manchac Bridge, whence, at daybreak next morning, they were to drive the enemy that might be found there, northward to Ponchatoula, while the remainder of the force, having found their way fifteen miles up the Tangipahea river in the night, should have landed, marched six miles westward, and captured Ponchatoula in season to secure those of the enemy who had been driven up from Pass Manchac.

The attempt at a surprise failed; for not only was the *New London* unable to get over the bar into Manchac Pass, in the darkness, but the *Ceres*, too large for the easy navigation of the narrow and winding Tangipahea, failed, in each of the two succeeding nights, to reach her destination on that river in season to admit of our gaining Ponchatoula before daylight. Maj. Strong resolved, therefore, to go with that steamer to Manchac Bridge, and did so on the morning of the fifteenth. From that point Capt. Winter was sent with his company southward, to make the destruction of the railroad on Manchac Island more complete, which duty he thoroughly performed. Capt. Pickering's company was left to guard the steamer, and the companies of Capts. Thornton and Farrington began a forced march of ten miles upon Ponchatoula.

A locomotive, one mile below the village, gave notice of their approach, which could not be concealed, and ran northward, giving the alarm at the village, and thence to Camp Moore, for reinforcements. We met, on entering Ponchatoula, a discharge of cannister, at seventy yards, from a light battery, in charging which Capt. Thornton received three wounds and was obliged to retire from the field. His company then, under Lieut. Hight, reinforced Capt. Farrington's first platoon, that had gained a position on the enemy's right, while Lieut. Coan, with the second platoon of that company, took a position, under partial cover, on the left of the enemy's line. From these positions our troops poured in so deliberate and destructive a fire that the enemy was driven from the field, the artillery galloping away, followed by the infantry, on a road through the forest, in a northwesterly direction.

We were now masters of the field. Some busied themselves with taking care of the wounded; some set fire to a freight train, loaded with sugar, molasses, and other Confederate stores, and others looked after matters in the Post and Telegraph Offices. Gen. Thompson's headquarters were searched, and his sword "Presented by a few Memphis Patriots," and his spurs were brought away. Thinking it possible the enemy designed coming in upon the railroad at a crossing about a mile below, Maj. Strong ordered most of his little force down to that position, and Capt. Farrington with the remainder was to assist the wounded away. While thus engaged, a train loaded with Confederate troops, arrived above the village. They brought with them two field pieces and a rifled 12-pounder. We were about one mile below the village, and nearly ready to return, when they opened upon us with shot and shell. Those of the wounded who were able to walk, were with us. Several men in charge of Sergt. Snow of company D, were bearing Capt. Thornton on a mattress. They had just left the village and were very near the enemy, when he opened fire. For them to proceed further on the railroad, was impossible, as it also was to proceed through the woods. They were passing the last house, and humanity and prudence alike recommended that the Captain be left there. Sergt. Snow with others, after leaving the Captain in charge of one who felt unable to get away, hurried through the wood and joined the rear guard. Capt. Farrington was in the village with the wounded, when the enemy passed him. He, however, had no idea of remaining there, and by a circuitous route joined the rear guard.

The return from Ponchatoula being necessarily along the railroad, through a swamp, and on which there was no cover for troops, it was, therefore, impossible to bring off those of our men who were most severely wounded, as they would be exposed, for a long distance, to the fire of the artillery, which, with horses attached, would be brought back upon the line of the road, as soon as we should have left the village. It did so return, at the signal of the inhabitants, but though actively served, did us no harm, and the force reached the Ceres a little after dark, and on the next morning returned to quarters. Our force engaged amounted to but one hundred and twelve men, the Twelfth losing fourteen killed and several wounded and

taken prisoners. The rebel force consisted of three hundred troops of the Tenth Arkansas regiment, one company of home guards and one company of artillery. On the return march, Sergt. Snow, than whom a braver man never lived, was lost. After he joined the rear guard, from assisting Capt. Thornton, he continued firing at the enemy until his musket was too hot to use, and then was assisting to raise a rail off the track when he fell from sudden congestion of the brain or sun-stroke, and died in a few minutes.

On the twenty-first of October the regiment under Major Hastings, Col. Kimball being on detached duty as president of a military commission, left New Orleans for Camp Parapet, eight miles distant, where they remained until November nineteenth, when they marched about eighty miles through the enemy's country to College Point, where they embarked on board transports for Baton Rouge. During this march frequent skirmishes took place with the enemy's pickets, with but few casualties. On their arrival at Baton Rouge, December twentieth, they were placed in the defences of that city. On the twelfth of February Col. Kimball rejoined the regiment and was shortly afterward assigned to the command of the Second brigade in Gen. Grover's division, the Twelfth forming a portion of the brigade under the command of Lieut. Col. Illsley. At this time the Department of the Gulf was under the command of Gen. Banks who had succeeded Gen. Butler, and operations for the reduction of Port Hudson were inaugurated. During the early stages of the campaign the Twelfth performed an important part, assisting in covering the successful naval movement under Farragut, which resulted in his passing the enemy's stronghold with his fleet and communicating with our fleet above.

Returning to Baton Rouge the Twelfth formed a portion of the expedition through the Teche country to Red river. Proceeding to Donaldsonville with the remainder of Grover's division, three days' long march brought them to Thibedauville on bayou La Fouche. From thence they went by rail to bayou Roueff, where after remaining two or three days, they moved to Berwick Bay. Here they were put on board transports, Saturday, April eleventh, and started up the bay into lake Chestimacha, up which sheet of water they proceeded about thirty miles. Emory's

division had gone up to attack the enemy at Franklin situated on bayou Teche, about twenty-five miles, where it empties into Berwick bay. While he engaged him, the Twelfth with the rest of Grover's division were to attack in the rear. The transport Arizona on which were the Twelfth and Forty-first Massachusetts, grounded in passing the lake, and all attempts at getting her off proving unavailing, the remainder of the fleet went on without her, when her troops were disembarked, and after considerable effort she was got off on Monday, and did not join the rest of the fleet until afternoon, when all of the troops had disembarked and gone on. They were soon overtaken, however, and that night the regiment lay on its arms on the west side of the Teche, the rebel attempt to burn the bridge across that bayou not succeeding. The next morning our force moved onward, but the advance had not gone far before it came upon the enemy in the edge of a thick wood. The battle known as Irish Bend then took place. The fight was short but severe. The enemy was in a concealed position, but he was driven, our men fighting desperately and advancing rapidly. When the Twelfth came up the woods were cleared, but the danger was not over. The gunboat Diana, which the rebels had captured from us but a short time before, came up and commenced shelling the Twelfth without any casualty. For two or three hours she kept up firing, when our forces having all got out of reach, she was fired and abandoned.

Continuing their march our forces proceeded through the enemy's country to the Red river, and embarking on transports landed at bayou Sara on the right bank of the Mississippi, fourteen miles above Port Hudson, to participate in the siege of that place, then commencing. The Twelfth with their brigade immediately engaged the enemy in his rifle pits outside his defences, which were captured, while he retired to his works. The siege was now fairly commenced, and on May twenty-seventh the Twelfth led an assaulting column in the first charge on the enemy's fortifications. On this occasion the regiment suffered severely in killed and wounded. Their flag was the first one planted on the outside of the parapet, the contending parties approaching so near each other that bayonets were crossed. In consequence of the enemy massing his forces in largely superior numbers in our immediate front, the order for

entering his works was countermanded. The conduct of the regiment was specially commended in general orders.

On the fourteenth of June the regiment participated in another charge during a general assault the entire length of our lines, which resulted in a repulse, and the Second brigade under Col. Kimball, was ordered to hold the advanced position obtained during the charge. Here the Twelfth remained in the trenches, constantly on exposed outpost duty without shelter, covering the operations in our approaches to the enemy's works, suffering daily in killed and wounded, until the final surrender, July seventh, when they were honored by being selected as one of the regiments taken from each division, to participate in the formal capitulation of the enemy.

Immediately following the surrender the regiment with their division embarked for Donaldsonville where a successful engagement with the enemy under Gen. Dick Taylor, took place. The Twelfth remained at this place about a month or until after the disappearance of the enemy in that vicinity, when they went to New Orleans. From thence with the Twenty-fourth Connecticut they were sent to Ship Island to protect that post, which was placed under Col. Kimball's command, against a threatened attack from Mobile. Here they remained during the excessively hot months of August and September, when the force was recalled to New Orleans, the Twelfth on their arrival being placed in charge of the external defences of that city, at Camp Parapet, remaining until the commencement of the following year, when they formed a part of an expedition for the occupation of the town of Madisonville and the eastern part of the State. The expedition was under the charge of Col. Kimball and was successful in its mission, the place being captured without resistance. The Twelfth remained at Madisonville until the eleventh of March, when on the departure of Gen. Banks' Red river expedition which movement it covered, they returned to New Orleans. On the twelfth two-thirds of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans who, April sixteenth, were furloughed and came to Maine, the non-re-enlisting men remaining under command of Capt. Cleaves at Camp Parapet. On the expiration of their furlough they left Maine, June third, and returning to New Orleans on the sixteenth, joined the balance of the regiment and proceeded to Morganzia where they remain-

ed until the third of July. Then they were transported down the river to Algiers where they remained encamped until the thirteenth when with a portion of the Nineteenth corps, they sailed for Fortress Monroe, arriving on the twentieth and on the next day reporting to Gen. Grant at City Point, who sent them to Bermuda Hundred. There they reported to Gen. Butler who ordered them that evening to the front. Here they remained for over a month, constantly employed in our operations before Petersburg, when at an early hour on the morning of July thirty-first the regiment embarked at City Point for Washington from which city they proceeded on the second of August to Tennallytown where they joined their division. Here they remained encamped until the thirteenth when proceeding through Snicker's Gap in the Blue Ridge they joined Gen. Sheridan's army which was then falling back, at Berryville.

On the nineteenth of September took place the battle of Winchester. On the morning of this day at an early hour, the Union column moved rapidly forward on the Winchester Pike, the Sixth corps on the right, Nineteenth in the centre and Eighth in the reserve—our advance driving in the enemy's outposts. Arriving within a mile of Winchester at about eleven o'clock in the forenoon a line of battle was formed, the Twelfth's brigade—first, of the Second division—forming a portion of the front line, companies A and H being sent forward under Capt. Phillips, as skirmishers, when the advance was ordered. The enemy was driven across an open field into a piece of woods, when an order was given for our advance to halt and adjust the formation of the line, but so enthusiastic were our men that they fixed bayonets and with a yell started forward upon the double quick with such impetuosity that the enemy was driven in great confusion. Our flank being exposed, our advance soon found themselves under such a terrible cross fire from the enemy's artillery and infantry, that they were obliged to fall back. The field was strewn with the enemy's dead. The Twelfth's brigade lost one fourth of its number in killed, wounded and missing. The regiment lost heavily.

In this charge Captains Thompson of company I and Phillips of company H, were killed. The former was struck with a cannister shot and instantly killed. The latter, who was in command of the skirmish line, was waving his sword and cheering

on his men, when a ball struck him in his leg above the knee, severing an artery. It was impossible to bring him from the field, and he shortly afterwards died. During the fight the Twelfth's brigade was pitted against "Stonewall's Invincibles." On the re-formation of our lines our troops were again advanced, but the first charge had done its work. The enemy offered a feeble resistance, and when Torbet with his cavalry went dashing on their flanks, they broke and rushed through the streets of Winchester a panic-stricken mob. The battle lasted all day, and was the commencement of the ebbing flow of the tide of success which had heretofore attended the rebels in the rich valley of the Shenandoah. The next day our army advanced to near Strasburgh, and found the enemy posted at Fisher's Hill, a position which, though of great strength, was captured by Sheridan's brave army with most of its artillery and stores. Our loss was comparatively small. The Twelfth's brigade was in the reserve, and although under the enemy's fire of artillery during the storm of battle, not one was injured. During the night of the twenty-second and after the capture of the enemy's works who fled in utter rout, the regiment took the advance and skirmished all night.

On the morning of the twenty-third, the regiment was at Woodstock, from which place they advanced and joined in the pursuit of the enemy who escaped through the Blue Ridge.

On the twenty-fifth they marched to Harrisburgh, where they remained four days when they moved forward as far as Mount Crawford. The next day they returned to Harrisburgh. The object of this movement was to be within supporting distance of our cavalry which had advanced as far as Staunton. The army commenced falling back to Harper's Ferry on the sixth of October, having accomplished all that was intended in this region, when it was followed by the enemy's cavalry, who were severely punished by the Union cavalry for their audacity. On the tenth we took up a strong position on the north side of Cedar Creek, our left resting near the north bank of the Shenandoah. During the evening of the eighteenth, the Twelfth with the remainder of the Second division of the Nineteenth corps was ordered to be in readiness to make a reconnoissance to the front at daylight the next morning. When on the point of moving, the enemy attacked the extreme left of our lines,

having taken the Eighth corps which held that position, by surprise—driving them back, thus exposing the left flank of the Nineteenth corps, which not being a flanking corps was in no condition to make a proper resistance, until it changed front, which was done as soon as the state of affairs was fully known, but not until the Eighth corps was driven back and somewhat demoralized. The Twelfth being in the front line, occupying rifle pits, remained in its position until many of its number had been struck down by bullets coming from both flank and rear. That portion of the Nineteenth corps which was the flank, faced towards the left after the commencement of the fight, being obliged to fall back. The regiment then received orders to change front, which it did in good order under a severe fire from the enemy who had gained an eminence commanding the position occupied by the Twelfth, which fell back to a position where the lines of the corps were re-arranged, and there remained until the timely arrival of Gen. Sheridan in person on the battle field. All seemed inspired with the same confidence on his appearance. Re-forming his army in one line of battle, it was pushed forward, achieving one of the most complete and decisive victories that had taken place in the Shenandoah. The enemy was scattered in utter confusion, our men fighting as they never had fought before, feeling that the annihilation of the enemy depended upon their blows. That night the Twelfth occupied its old position and next morning moved forward as far as Strasburgh, where it remained until the twentieth, when it returned to its former position on Cedar Creek. The regiment lost during the battle one hundred and two in killed, wounded and taken prisoners.

The Twelfth remained at Cedar Creek encamped, until the ninth of November, when it moved back to near Opequan Creek with the rest of the army, where it remained until the nineteenth. At this time expired the term of service of the non-re-enlisting men, and of a large portion of the officers, numbering in all about eighty, who returned to Maine for the purpose of being mustered out, which took place on the seventh of December at Portland. The re-enlisted men consisting of four companies under Lieut. Col. Hilsley, numbering about three hundred and seventy-six men, were formed into a battalion.

During its term of service none of the field officers of the Twelfth were killed. The utmost cordiality of feeling and

unity of action ever prevailed in the regiment. No man was ever disgraced by any corporeal punishment, but each was always ready to perform that which was required of him. The regiment bears a good record, having always been prompt and trusty, never wanting in courage, invariably selected for arduous and perilous service, and always complimented by every General under whom they served.

Gen. Shepley remained military commandant of New Orleans until the seventeenth of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, when he was commissioned on the following day Brigadier General, and was appointed Military Governor of Louisiana, and in that capacity acted until the spring of eighteen hundred and sixty-four, when he was transferred to Norfolk, Virginia, and served in a like capacity. His administration of affairs in Louisiana met with wide approval, and a large portion of the loyal people of that State would have elected him Governor, if he had been constitutionally eligible.

XIV

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

This regiment was raised at large and rendezvoused at Augusta. The following was the organization of the regiment:

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

Neal Dow, Portland, Colonel; Henry Rust, Jr., Norway, Lieutenant Colonel; Frank S. Hesseltine, Waterville, Major; Frederie Speed, Gorham, Adjutant; David S. Stinson, Auburn, Quartermaster; James M. Bates, Yarmouth, Surgeon; Seth C. Gordon, Gorham, Assistant Surgeon; Henry D. Moore, Portland, Chaplain; Edward H. B. Wilson, Cumberland, Sergeant Major; Wayne W. Blossom, Turner, Quartermaster Sergeant; George W. Dow, Portland, Commissary Sergeant; Simeon A. Evans, Fryeburgh, Hospital Steward.

COMPANY OFFICERS.

Company A.—Frederie A. Stevens, Bangor, Captain; William H. H. Walker, Newburgh, First Lieutenant; George E. Moulton, Westbrook, Second Lieutenant.

Company B.—William B. Snell, Fairfield, Captain; Edward P. Loring, Norridgewock, First Lieutenant; Joseph B. Corson, Canaan, Second Lieutenant.

Company C.—Alfred E. Buck, Lewiston, Captain; Freeman U. Whiting, Newport, First Lieutenant; John S. P. Ham, Lewiston, Second Lieutenant.

Company D.—Charles A. Bates, Norridgewock, Captain; Almon L. Varney, Brunswick, First Lieutenant; James H. Wetherell, Norridgewock, Second Lieutenant.

Company E.—Isaac F. Quimby, Westbrook, Captain; Morrill P. Smith, Wilton, First Lieutenant; William A. Brainard, Farmington, Second Lieutenant.

Company F.—Charles R. March, Portland, Captain; Waldo A. Blossom, Turner, First Lieutenant; John H. Sherburne, Portland, Second Lieutenant.

Company G.—Joshua L. Sawyer, Portland, Captain; Aaron Ring, Westbrook, First Lieutenant; William T. Smith, Augusta, Second Lieutenant.

Company H.—Abernethy Grover, Albany, Captain; Augustine W. Clough, Portland, First Lieutenant; Enoch Foster, Jr., Newry, Second Lieutenant.

Company I.—Stillman C. Archer, Cherryfield, Captain; Isaiah Rendall, Portland, First Lieutenant; William C. Cushing, Winterport, Second Lieutenant.

Company K.—William R. Swan, Paris, Captain; Amos G. Goodwin, Biddeford, First Lieutenant; Melville C. Linscott, Readfield, Second Lieutenant.

The regiment was mustered into service on the thirty-first of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, by Lieut. Col. Eastman and Capt. Hight of the United States army. It remained in camp at Augusta until February eighteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, when it left for the seat of war and arrived in Boston that night, where the men were quartered in Faneuil Hall, "the cradle of liberty." On the twentieth companies A, B, E and I, under Col. Dow, with Maj. Hesseltine and a portion of the staff, embarked for Ship Island, Mississippi, via Fortress Monroe, on board the steamer Mississippi. Next day the remaining companies under Lieut. Col. Rust, with the remainder of the staff, proceeded to New York. They left that city on the twenty-seventh, on board the steamer Fulton, direct for Ship Island, where they arrived on the eighth of March and immediately went into camp. The companies under Col. Dow touched at Fortress Monroe on the twenty-fourth, took Gen. Butler on board and next day put to sea. The ship encountered a terrific gale off Cape Hatteras on the night of the twenty-sixth, and many members of the regiment who were experienced sailors, were called up from below and rendered very efficient service in working the ship and saving her from impending destruction. Without their aid the vessel would have foundered. On the morning of the twenty-eighth, under a clear sky and brilliant sunshine, on a smooth sea and with Cape Fear light ten miles distant on their starboard bow, the ship grounded on Frying-pan Shoals, where she was in much greater peril than during the storm two days before.

The Mississippi was an iron ship of twenty-five hundred tons

crowded with men, having on board the Thirty-first Massachusetts in addition to the four companies of the Thirteenth, and was fast aground, ten miles from land, exposed to the full sweep of the sea, at one of the most dangerous points on the Atlantic coast. By great labor the ship was cleared from the shoal and got afloat at half past five in the afternoon. It was found that the anchor had made a hole in her bottom and her forward compartment was filled with water to the level of the external sea. This brought the ship down two feet by the head. While the steamer was being got afloat, two companies of soldiers were transferred to the United States steamer Mount Vernon, that had come to its relief. The transfer was attended with danger as the wind and waves kept constantly rising, and at last it was entirely stopped by this cause.

The Mississippi could not possibly have survived on the shoal through the night, as the sea became very rough. She touched at Cape Fear where she remained part of the day and then sailed for Port Royal, South Carolina, where they arrived March second and went into camp, the ship hauling up for repairs. The battalion of the Thirteenth remained here till the thirteenth, when they embarked on board steamer Matanzas and sailed for Ship Island, where they arrived on the twentieth after a very pleasant passage. Here they found the remainder of the regiment already in camp.

Ship Island is simply a heap of fine, snow-white sand, thrown up by the action of the sea, ten miles from the southern line of the State of Mississippi. It is about seven miles long and on an average, one fourth of a mile wide. It is, in portions, marshy, and high tides cover nearly one half of the whole island. There is but one tide a day there, of about fourteen inches, but this is constantly varied by the action of the wind. Good, fresh water, however, could always be found by digging a few feet beneath the surface.

The sanitary condition of this regiment as well as all the other troops composing Gen. Butler's expedition, was, during their stay on Ship Island, most lamentable. Passing in mid-winter from a rigorous northern climate to the enervating atmosphere of the Gulf, provisioned only with army rations mostly damaged in transportation, they were afflicted by an epidemic of typhoid fever and diphtheria. Surrounded by no objects to

gratify or relieve the eye, with nothing exciting to vary the monotony of camp life, the utmost exertions were required to prevent universal despondency and discontent. Deaths from homesickness as well as disease and deliberate suicide, were the result of the condition engendered from these causes. The bread supplied, in particular, was so bad that but little of it was eaten, and where the encampments were thickest upon the island, might at any time be found, in windrows, like sea-weed upon the beach, loaves which the men had thrown away as refuse matter. The only compensating advantage arising from this kind of life during the long stay upon the island was the opportunity it afforded for perfecting the troops in drill and discipline, in which the Thirteenth was not excelled by any regiment on the island. Gen. Weitzel, one of the most accomplished officers of the army, arriving early one morning when nothing was known of his coming, after having reviewed and inspected the regiment, said the men performed their duty in every particular and that he had never seen better soldiers. The great mortality upon the island, in proportion to the number taken sick, was ascribed by surgeons to the fact that no nutriment could be supplied, from any source, to sustain the proper system while nature, with the aid of medicine, was throwing off disease.

All the other regiments having departed for the Mississippi river, the Thirteenth was finally left alone to occupy Ship Island, where it did camp, guard and fatigue duty till the fifth of July. On the twenty-eighth of April, Col. Dow was appointed Brigadier General and Lieut. Col. Rust was promoted to the Colonelcy, Maj. Hesseltine to the Lieutenant Colonelcy and Capt. Grover of company H to the Majority. July fifth, company K proceeded to Fort Macomb, Louisiana, to garrison that post, and company C proceeded to Fort Pike to garrison that post, relieving the troops stationed there, subsequently reinforcing company K at Fort Macomb. These two forts constituted one post. On the eighth of July companies A, G, H and I were ordered to the Mississippi river under Maj. Grover. Next day the former occupied Quarantine Station and the three latter Fort Jackson, relieving the troops at those points. Company A remained at Quarantine till the seventh of August when it was ordered to Fort St. Phillip. The companies at Fort Jackson remained

there under command of Maj. Grover till July sixteenth, then under Lieut. Col. Hesseltine till August twenty-fourth, when they were ordered to Fort St. Phillip to reinforce the garrison. On the eleventh of July, companies B and E left Ship Island for New Orleans where they remained till the fourteenth, when they moved down the river and next day occupied Fort St. Phillip. Companies D and F remained at Ship Island under Col. Rust, who commanded the post until January twenty-third eighteen hundred and sixty-three, doing garrison and guard duty, having charge of the stores, contrabands and prisoners upon the island. At this date, by order of Gen. Banks, Col. Rust relinquished the command of Ship Island to assume that of Forts Jackson and St. Phillip at the entrance of Lake Ponchartrain, where he remained until the first of August following when he was detailed for duty at the city of New Orleans. The duties at the forts were responsible and very monotonous. They consisted of the care of the forts and their armament, in guarding closely the river, examining all vessels which passed and the papers of those engaged in the carrying trade to prevent contraband traffic so far as possible, and to keep vigilant guard against surprise of which serious apprehensions were felt at Department headquarters, especially at the time when Gen. Banks had withdrawn all the forces that could possibly be spared from the outposts, to complete the investment of Port Hudson.

The rebel forces, scattered and dispersed by Gen. Banks in his expedition up the Tche, having been reorganized, threatened attack at every point considered vulnerable. The forts being built upon a marsh with no dry ground within several miles, insects and reptiles abounded to such an extent as to make existence almost intolerable. Exposed to the malarious influences of this most marshy country of the whole south, to the direct rays of a tropical sun during the day and to the stings of flies by night so as to make rest, except in the most closely barred apartments, an impossibility, the men suffered severely in health and spirits and were only too glad to accept the fatigues and privations of active field service. About the first of September they were ordered to New Orleans to perform provost duty

On the thirtieth of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-three,

by the arrival of companies C and K at New Orleans from Fort Macomb, the regiment, after a separation of sixteen months, was once more united. Here it remained doing provost duty till, having been joined to the expedition of Gen. Banks into Texas, it embarked in the steamer Clinton on the twenty-third of October. The men suffered severely during the voyage, exposed on the upper deck of the badly crowded steamer to a cold rain storm for forty-eight hours, and to a severe gale in the gulf in which two of the transports foundered. On the first of November the regiment landed, the first of the expedition, on Brazos Santiago, Texas. A barren, desolate region, it hardly seemed worth the cost of this second effort to save it to the republic to the soldier who must wearily march, carrying his burden over its arid, sandy soil. Yet hundreds of miles must be traversed and millions of money spent before it was discovered that the captured waste was not worth the holding.

On the night of the third of November, in obedience to orders the regiment headed the advance on Brownsville, fording Boca Chica Pass to the main land and marching that day to the mouth of the Rio Grande. Here it bivouacked twenty-four hours waiting for rations, but none arriving it was provisioned from Mexico, and made a forced march of thirty-five miles to Brownsville on the sixth of November, taking possession of Fort Brown which the rebels had hastily evacuated, blowing up the government buildings. On the fourteenth and fifteenth it marched back over the old Taylor road by the memorable battle fields of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma to Point Isabel and joined Brig. Gen. Ransom's coast expedition. Landing through the surf on the southern extremity of Mustang Island on the evening of the sixteenth of November, they made that night a most trying march of twenty-four miles up the beach, and early the next morning supported by the Fifteenth Maine (the rest of the force failing to come up,) advanced in line of battle against the fortifications of Aransas Pass, compelling the surrender after a brief skirmish, capturing the garrison and six guns. For their conduct in this affair the regiment was complimented in a speech by the General and honorably mentioned in his official report. On the twenty-first the regiment crossing the Pass, landed on St. Joseph Island and still in advance, marched to the northern extremity, a distance of forty miles, in

two days. On the twenty-fifth having crossed the channel to Matagorda Island, it continued its march up the coast coming within range of Fort Esperanza at the northern extremity of the island, a distance of forty-five miles. On the morning of the twenty-seventh the regiment with skirmishers in advance moved up in line of battle, driving the rebels from their rifle pits and took up position under a heavy fire of shells from the fort. A severe norther that arose prevented the intended attack on the fort, delayed an important movement to capture an interior work and cut off the retreat of the garrison for which this regiment had been chosen. Fearing this movement and an attack as soon as the gale abated, our infantry being within close range of this work, the rebel force of one thousand men hastily abandoned and blew up their very strong fort on the night of the twenty-ninth. Fort Esperanza one of the strongest of earthworks mounting eleven heavy guns, commanded Pass Caballo the entrance to Matagorda Bay. By its capture our force had possession of this fine harbor for a base for future operations into the heart of Texas.

The regiment was encamped by this pass while the army was being reinforced, until February eighteen hundred and sixty-four, when it was ordered back to Louisiana and rejoined the Nineteenth army corps at Franklin, to take part in the Red river campaign then about starting. The deprivations and sufferings of the regiment during the Texas campaign were very great. No land transportation accompanied the expedition and the regiment, suddenly taken from garrison, being unprovided with tents of any kind were exposed to the freezing northerly gales, peculiarly severe in that region. To escape the piercing wind the men dug holes in the sand and even sought to make existence less miserable by constructing a shelter from the fresh hides of slaughtered cattle. The scarcity of wood and want of transportation made fire a rare indulgence. To add to their sufferings the men were scantily and poorly supplied with rations and at one time wholly deprived of food for two days. In all these sufferings there was no distinction between officers and men. Both alike were exposed without shelter and deprived of sufficient food and means of preparing the little obtained. While stationed here the regiment was sent on several important expeditions; indeed it was always selected when any

hazardous work was to be performed. On the twenty-ninth of December companies C, H and K, numbering one hundred men, went on an expedition up Matagorda Peninsula. The following is Lieut. Col. Hesseltine's report of the affair :

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH MAINE REGIMENT, }
Fort Esperanza, Texas, January 1, 1864. }

GENERAL:—I have the honor to report that in accordance with instructions received through you from the Major General commanding Coast Expedition, I embarked on the evening of the twenty-eighth ult., with one hundred men of my regiment, on the gunboat Granite City and proceeded that night outside up Matagorda Peninsula to a point seven miles from the head of it. In the morning we landed in small boats through the surf on a reconnoissance, intending to return on board when our object was attained, but shortly after our debarkation the surf was so increased by a strong southerly wind as to cut off all communication with the gunboat. A detachment under Lieut. Ham, having returned from a scout up the Peninsula, I deployed a line of skirmishers nearly across and moved down under convoy of the "Granite City," driving back the rebel pickets cut off by our line. Our progress was so impeded in the night by bayous from the lake that by two o'clock P. M., we had advanced only seven miles and were obliged to shorten the line of skirmishers. At this time I was warned by the whistle of our convoy and the shells from her 30-pounder Parrott of an enemy in the rear. Soon by aid of my glass I was able to discern the head of a body of cavalry moving down the Peninsula under a heavy fire from the gunboat. Their line stretched steadily towards us, and without seeing the last of it, I made out a force of from eight hundred to a thousand cavalry. Throwing the reserve in advance of the skirmishers we moved forward as before. In a half hour their skirmishers were swarming close up to mine, slightly heeding the shell and shrapnel which by reason of the heavy sea only now and then emptied a saddle for them. Having drawn them to within good rifle shot by allowing them to pepper away at us liberally, at command, half the skirmishers faced about and gave them a volley with apparently good effect, as it sent them, some hugging their horses, others being supported, out of range. They all hastily chose the other side. Having reached a narrow neck some two

hundred yards wide made by a bayou from the lake, as the boys were anxious to see the parade, I assembled the skirmishers, and countermarching so that they could face the foe, formed line of battle across the neck. I knew my men; they were cool, and determined rather than the rebels should meet the first encouragement of this campaign, that they would die there with as many of their foes lying about them. They would not meet us in front. They were fording the bayou and gaining our rear. I gave orders to move back, quick time, and rode ahead to select another spot for a stand. They were closing around us. Hastily communicating to the officers my plan to throw up from the drift, branches, logs and stumps, a barricade, first a face to the enemy, then on each flank, I wheeled the men in on the beach. As if by magic, and while the men were forming their line for attack, there arose with knarled roots and branches projecting, a rough redan, its *pan coupe* on a sand ridge, its gorge out in the surf. They formed, advanced, hesitated, halted; a party rode up to reconnoitre and rode back with minnie balls to report. They moved stronger to the right to charge obliquely the left face, which speedily looked too bad for them. While they deliberated darkness came with a heavy mist. For a ruse or a threat we rung out three hearty cheers and a tiger. Two fires on each flank gave our position to the gunboat Sciota which came in from a reconnoissance up the coast. The Granite City goes to send reinforcements. With the expectation of an attack the men were kept at the barricade all night. Their scouts approached to learn from our rifles that we were awake. Soon after midnight the picket fired and ran in to report a strong body moving to the left on to the beach. This force came up but a sharp fire sent them to the rear as the gunboat Sciota, which had slipped her anchor, ran round and poured in a broadside. They retired for the night. The morning was very foggy. Bodies of cavalry were occasionally seen, and about ten o'clock A. M., a considerable force was seen on the right, but made no demonstration. As it was uncertain what more the enemy might bring, the work was further strengthened by digging pits with bayonets and wooden spades and filling the barricade. Blankets were used for sand bags. By noon it cleared away and the rebel gunboat J. G. Cass, ran down inside opposite our work and commenced shelling it with

her 20-pounder Parrott, making some very good shots, but injuring no one. At three o'clock P M., the men being without food and water, the gunboats expected to our relief having failed, by reason of the fog, to find us, and concluding that the enemy had driven back our reinforcements, after some hesitation we moved secretly out to cut our way down the Peninsula. The rebel boat shelled the abandoned work and as they report from the Sciota, kept back a body of their own cavalry. Our advanced skirmishers drove before us a few of the enemy's scouts. Night came with a heavy fog and we advanced cautiously. At ten P M., the severest norther of the winter struck us. At one A. M., we bivouacked for the rest of the night. The next day at two P M., twenty miles below our work we were discovered from the Scotia and with great difficulty taken aboard. On the march the sick and exhausted soldiers had been nobly aided by their comrades, so that not a man, musket or equipment was left for the enemy

The rebel gunboat J G. Cass was driven ashore in the norther and Capt. Strong, of the Monongahela, who came to relieve us, reports that she was abandoned and destroyed. The loss of this boat, the information secured concerning the enemy and the Peninsula, already given you verbally, with the lesson taught our enemies, make the reconnoissance not altogether valueless. To the officers with me, First Lieut. J S. P Ham, commanding company C, Second Lieut. Robbins B. Grover, commanding company H, Second Lieut. John D Felton, commanding company K, and Second Lieut. Augustus C. Myrick, company C, the highest credit is due for the energy and pluck they manifested, aiding and arousing their men to endure and die sooner than surrender. I would respectfully suggest that they are worthy of notice, as a mark that the country honors those of her sons who are valiant in upholding her honor.

Capt. Perkins of the Sciota excited my admiration by the daring manner in which he exposed his ship through the night in the surf till it broke all about him, that he might, close to us, lend the moral force of his 11-inch gun and howitzers, and by his gallantry in bringing us off through the gale.

To Capt. Lamson of the Granite City, great credit is due for his exertions to retard and drive back the enemy. By the loss he inflicted upon them, it is clear but for the heavy sea, he

would have freed us from any exertion. Information comes in that the attacking force was Green's cavalry, from twelve to fifteen hundred strong.

I have allowed myself to be too minute in this report that you may know how one hundred of your "Yankees" baffled, beat back, and eluded so large a body of rebels and the rebel gunboat, without loss.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, your obedient Servant,

FRANK S. HESSELTINE,

Lieutenant Colonel Commanding.

BRIG. GEN. T. E. G. RANSOM,

Commanding 3d Brig. 2d Div. 13th Army Corps,

Fort Esperanza, Texas.

It was afterwards ascertained by a Galveston paper that the enemy lost twenty-four from a company of infantry, who, having been sent over from Matagorda to cut off the retreat of our force, froze to death. Their loss by action was not known.

The whole regiment with boat, howitzers and crew, from the steam sloop-of-war *Monongahela*, landed through the surf at the same point and took position within a few miles of the rebel works and army, till joined by a brigade moving up the Peninsula under command of Brig. Gen. Ransom it moved up and made a close reconnoissance of the enemy's works. It was at this point that Capt. Mareh, of company F, fell, shot through the head, and was buried. One night two hundred picked men of the regiment under command of Lieut. Col. Hesselstine were sent up Matagorda bay on a boat expedition to cut out a rebel gunboat. The failure of the pilot to pilot the boat through the surf defeated the object of the expedition. From the first of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, till the return of the regiment to Louisiana, the regiment was under command of Lieut. Col. Hesselstine. On the tenth of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, Col. Rust having been relieved from detached duty in the city of New Orleans, arrived in Texas and was assigned by Gen. Ransom, commanding First division Thirteenth army corps, to the command of his old brigade.

Gen. Banks having in contemplation the enforcement of a draft in the *quasi* loyal State of Louisiana, detailed Col. Rust as President of Enrolling Board and Provost Marshal of the

Second Congressional District, for carrying out the same. This district included the American part of the city (above Canal Street), the parishes and towns on the river as far north as Port Hudson, and those of the Teche and Atchafaylaya country. Although Col. Rust made repeated applications to be relieved and join his command when they were ordered to Texas, he was not permitted to do so until the first of January, when the enrollment having been completed, and the time for drafting indefinitely postponed, he was allowed to join his command, and on the tenth of January reported to Brig. Gen. T. E. G. Ransom at Matagorda Island, where he was assigned to the command of a brigade (see Col. Hesselstine's report) consisting of the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Maine, Forty-eighth Ohio, One Hundred and Thirtieth Illinois, and Thirty-fourth Iowa regiments. On the ninth of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, the regiment reported back to the Nineteenth corps at Franklin, Louisiana, which was then fitting out for the Red River expedition, and was assigned to the Second brigade, First division, Brig. Gen. James McMillan commanding. Col. Rust resumed command of the regiment. On the fifteenth of March, the expedition then consisting of one division of the Nineteenth corps, Gen. Emory, and two of the Thirteenth, Gen. Ransom, and about seven thousand cavalry, all under command of Gen. Franklin, left Franklin and proceeded by regular marches and without serious opposition to Natchitoches, where it arrived April second. Here Gen. Banks assumed command, and there were added to the expedition detachments of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth corps under Gen. A. J. Smith, and a brigade of the corps d'Afrique.

On the sixth of April the column was put in motion toward Shreveport, constantly skirmishing with the enemy, who tried by these means to delay our advance until the arrival of their own reinforcements. The Thirteenth on this day were detailed as rear guard of the trains. The roads were heavy from rain, and they got into bivouac at two A. M. in rear of the trains. Starting at daylight to rejoin the main body, they reached Pleasant Hill at dark in the midst of a drenching rain. Here they lay upon their arms until the next morning, when the advance was ordered, the cavalry and Thirteenth corps preceding the division of the Nineteenth. Marching twelve miles the

regiment were ordered into camp, when at four P. M. the cavalry and Thirteenth corps having engaged the enemy and been disastrously defeated, the Nineteenth corps was ordered to the front upon the double-quick, nearly seven miles, which it made in an hour and a quarter. Just before reaching the front, the Thirteenth passing by the flank in a narrow road, a thick chaparral on one side, the supply train of the Thirteenth corps upon the other, every vacant space filled by the men of the Thirteenth corps, who had been driven from the fight in confusion, a squadron of our own cavalry came galloping to the rear directly upon the regiment; this crowded the men somewhat into the thicket and caused a momentary delay, and it was only by fixing bayonets and charging through our own demoralized forces that they were enabled to take up the position assigned them, which was twenty-five yards in rear of the first line composed of the First brigade of the Thirteenth's division, and against which the rebels were directing their most furious assaults; here the men lay down, exposed to a most furious fire, the enemy charging in masses against our line. They, impressed with the belief that victory was certainly theirs, having already driven our advance two miles to the point where our forces had taken position, had, at the same time they charged in front, sent a brigade of Polignuc's command to flank us on our right and complete the capture of our forces and trains. This being seasonably discovered by Gen. Emory commanding the division, and the first line standing firm, a portion of the Second division, including the Thirteenth, were deployed to the right to repel the movement. Forming at the foot of the hill, and reserving their fire until the enemy were within two hundred yards, they delivered their volleys across the open plain in front with such terrible effect that the enemy broke in the greatest confusion, charging across the plain until the enemy were driven to the cover of the woods beyond, the line was re-formed at the foot of the hill and a strong line of skirmishers thrown out to prevent a surprise which might be attempted in the darkness which now was coming on. The enemy had been punished severely, but Gen. A. J. Smith's command had not yet reached Pleasant Hill, from which the Thirteenth had advanced eighteen miles, the position was not deemed tenable until his arrival, so at eleven P. M. the troops were put in motion to the rear. Pleasant Hill was

reached at eight A. M., at which time the enemy commenced the attack upon our rear.

Our forces immediately made disposition for battle, the Second brigade in the first line. The enemy not having arrived on the ground in force, the battle was not fairly opened until about four P. M. the ninth of April. Previous to this the Second brigade had been relieved by a brigade of Smith's command, and were posted on the right in rear of the front line to prevent any attempt at flanking in that direction. Soon after the engagement became general the Second brigade was ordered to change front to the right, to be in readiness to repel an expected attack in that direction, but before the troops were in position, a brigade upon the left having given way under a furious assault, they were ordered hurriedly in that direction to repel a further advance of the enemy and to recover, if possible, the ground which had been lost. The brigade emerged from the wood in which they were posted, in two lines, at double quick, the Thirteenth leading the front line. Before fairly out of the woods, and before they had time to form in line of battle, the brigade which had broken and some pieces of artillery came rushing through their ranks followed closely by the advancing enemy. This created temporary confusion and carried them momentarily to the rear, but forming upon the left of the second line, which had halted and were firing upon the enemy, the order was given for the brigade to charge. The enemy broke and in their turn retreated and were driven two miles beyond the position the left of our forces originally occupied. Darkness coming on, the troops were recalled, put into position, and at eleven P. M., after throwing out heavy pickets, were allowed to rest upon their arms. The rebels had been driven on every part of the field, but a retreat was ordered, and at two A. M. of the following morning our forces were again in motion to the rear but were not disturbed by the enemy, and on the eleventh reached Grand Ecore on the Red river. Here the troops entrenched themselves, remaining until the twenty-second of the month, when at two A. M. they crossed Cane river and commenced their return to Alexandria. The enemy hung upon their front, flank and rear, constantly skirmishing, but did not persistently oppose their march until they attempted to recross Cane river where the rebels were posted in strong position. The enemy

were driven from the position by a flank movement, so that the Second brigade then commanded by Col. Rust, which was a part of the forces in front, though exposed to a sharp fire from the rebel batteries, was not seriously engaged with the enemy.

The army reached Alexandria the twenty-fifth of April, were met there by a portion of the Second division Nineteenth army corps, entrenched itself and addressed itself under the superintendence of Gen. Bailey, to the task of freeing the gunboats from the unpleasant position in which they found themselves by our retreat, they being above the falls which were then impassable by the heavier boats in consequence of the low stage of water. Here the regiment was engaged in fatigue and picket duty, being occasionally sent out with the command guarding forage trains which were sent into the country for supplies. On the thirteenth of May, the fleet being in readiness to move, the regiment moved with the army from Alexandria down Red river. At Mausura the enemy endeavored to stop their progress, but on displaying our lines but feeble opposition was made. On the twenty-second of May the army reached the Mississippi river at Morganzia Bend, after a fatiguing march where constant watchfulness was required and repeated lines of battle had to be formed to repel attack. The distance marched by the regiment on this expedition, exclusive of foraging reconnoissances, was five hundred and fifty miles. The regiment remained at Morganzia until the first of July when it was ordered north with a portion of the corps to report to Gen. Grant.

The regiment arrived at Fortress Monroe on the twelfth of July and sailed for Washington, reaching that place next day, when they disembarked, marched around the defences of the city and halted at Tennallytown. They subsequently made an expedition to Snicker's Gap, returned and crossed the Potomac at Chain Bridge, and afterwards, by marches and counter-marches, passing through Rockville and Frederick, Maryland, reached Harper's Ferry. The men suffered very much from fatigue during the time, and being obliged to march day and night almost without cessation with very little rest, they often fell asleep as they were moving along, but still they marched on in pursuit of the enemy, whom, however, they did not succeed in finding.

On the fifth of August the veterans of the regiment were sent home on furlough under charge of their officers. They arrived home on the ninth and received furloughs on the thirteenth. By an order from the War Department their furlough was extended and the regiment did not depart for the front until September twenty-seventh, having the day previous been the recipients of a handsome collation provided in the rotunda of the State House by the citizens of Augusta. The regiment reached Harper's Ferry the first day of October, when Sheridan's force was in the vicinity of Staunton, pursuing Early's retreating forces up the Shenandoah Valley. Communication with the front then being impossible, Gen. Stephenson on the fifth ordered the regiment to Martinsburgh to report to Brig. Gen. Seward, for the purpose of strengthening the defenses of that place. Martinsburgh was then an important post. Being the base of supplies for Sheridan's whole army and the immense quantities of ordnance, quartermaster's and subsistence stores then so indispensably necessary to the continuance of operations at the front, it was imperative that the town should be strongly garrisoned.

The regiment remained here until the expiration of its term of service, and the duties it performed, though not involving so much exposure as is incident to active campaigning, were, nevertheless, arduous. In addition to the strong details necessary for guarding the public stores and the performance of provost duty in a town exclusively governed by martial law, the peculiar location of the town was such that an extremely long line of pickets had to be most vigilantly maintained, supported by heavy reserves on the different lines of approach, there being no natural defenses or unassailable positions in any portion of the line, so that one half of the men were on duty at a time by day and night, the usual fatigue details made at such a post being taken from the guards of the day previous. So long as the town remained a base of supplies, Mosby, with his partizans, was constantly hovering about, endeavoring to find some weak point where he could penetrate the line to plunder or destroy. One of his attempts came near being successful. His advance guard, dressing themselves in the uniform of Federal cavalry succeeded at night in surprising the picket stationed in front of the trains which were loaded with

supplies for the front and stationed outside the town. Two of the pickets were captured and one of them shot, but so promptly was the alarm given and the line reinforced that the attempt like all his others there, proved to be a failure.

Col. Rust was put in command of a brigade immediately on his arrival and afterwards was placed in command of the town, Lieut. Col. Hesselstine commanding the regiment. The service of many of the troops of the garrison expiring and two regiments of the command being ordered away, Col. Rust under the direction of Gen. Seward strengthened the defences of the town by building barricades across the principal streets and placing *chevaux de frize* at all the points of exit.

In the latter part of November, Gen. Rosser commanding a division of rebel cavalry, made an extensive raid into Western Virginia for supplies. The troops of that department had mostly been incorporated with the Army of the Shenandoah, garrisons only being left at the important points along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. On the twenty-eighth, Rosser struck New Creek on the Potomac, twenty miles beyond Cumberland and a hundred from Martinsburgh. Here were extensive store houses and hospital buildings constructed by Gen. Fremont in eighteen hundred and sixty-two. Rosser surprised the place, capturing a fort mounting four siege guns, a battery of four field guns, several hundred prisoners and a large amount of stores. Gen. Seward, acting under orders telegraphed by Gen. Sheridan, sent the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Maine under Col. Rust and a regiment of cavalry, dismounted and serving as infantry to reinforce Gen. Kelly commanding, who was stationed at Cumberland, this place being threatened by Rosser. They proceeded that night by rail to Cumberland when Gen. Kelly ordered Col. Rust to proceed with the Thirteenth and Fifteenth to New Creek, occupy the fortifications and take command of the post. Rosser had hastily retreated from this place after destroying all the government stores that could readily be found, excepting the magazine of the fort and the hospital, so that the place was occupied without collision with the enemy.

The regiments remained here four days until other arrangements could be made for the defence of the place, when they returned to Martinsburgh.

At the expiration of the regimental term of service the

veterans and recruits of the Thirteenth were consolidated into three companies under their own officers and assigned to the Thirtieth Maine. The non-veterans of the original organization with the field and staff and surplus line officers were sent home to be mustered out of service. They reached Augusta, December thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, the day their three years' term of enlistment expired. One hundred and fifty-five of the original number of enlisted men were mustered out; two hundred and fifty-two of the original members remained in service as veterans as well as eighty-two recruits. Of these recruits, considerably more than half were virtually original members of the regiment, as they enlisted after the original organization but before the regiment left the State. The regiment was mustered out of service on the sixth day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, by Maj. J. W. T. Gardiner, United States Army.

When it is considered that this regiment was assigned to duty so far away from the State as to receive in all but about forty-five recruits after leaving Maine; that the regiment was never full to the maximum; that it was for two years in the most marshy and malarious districts of the South, more fatal to most troops than the bullets of the enemy; and that it lost seventy-five men in battle, the number of men remaining in it after three years of service speaks highly for its domestic economy.

After Col. Dow's promotion to Brigadier General he was assigned to an important command in the Department of the Gulf at Pensacola, Florida, and elsewhere. He acquitted himself well in the various positions to which he was assigned, and the hopes of his friends as to his ability and courage were never disappointed. He was taken prisoner during an illness in Louisiana, and was for months held in confinement at Richmond and elsewhere in the South, suffering severely, but he impressed himself favorably upon all with whom he came in contact, even those in the South who had been taught to despise him for his zealous advocacy of temperance principles. He was, after long imprisonment, exchanged, and has since resigned.

XV

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

This regiment, like all those raised in eighteen hundred and sixty-one, at the direct expense of the general government, was recruited without regard to divisional limits of the State militia, was officered in advance of its organization by persons appointed by the Governor, and was rendezvoused at Augusta. The following were the original officers of the regiment:

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

Frank S. Nickerson, Searsport, Colonel; Elias Milliken, Burnham, Lieutenant Colonel; Thomas W. Porter, Bangor, Major; Charles S. Bickmore, Searsport, Adjutant; John H. Crowell, Winterport, Quartermaster; Enoch Adams, Litchfield, Surgeon; William Wescott, Standish, Assistant Surgeon; George W. Bartlett, Augusta, Chaplain; Merrill H. Adams, Deer Isle, Sergeant Major; Barker B. Glidden, Belfast, Quartermaster Sergeant; William Jackman, Patten, Commissary Sergeant; Hiram C. Vaughan, Farmington, Hospital Steward; Charles R. Kendall, Waterville, Drum Major.

COMPANY OFFICERS.

Company A.—Charles Barnard, Captain; George Blodgett, First Lieutenant; Benjamin F. Harriman, Second Lieutenant, all of Bucksport.

Company B.—Richard W. Mullen, Vassalborough, Captain; Amander Raekliffe, Unity, First Lieutenant; Joseph H. Spencer, Albion, Second Lieutenant.

Company C.—George Scott, Wiscasset, Captain; Isaac W. Reed, Boothbay, First Lieutenant; Andrew F. F. Hall, Wiscasset, Second Lieutenant.

Company D.—Nathaniel Sawyer, Dixmont, Captain; William D. Chase, Oldtown, First Lieutenant; John O. W. Paine, Charleston, Second Lieutenant.

Company E.—Olando W Trask, Atkinson, Captain; Joseph P French, Bucksport, First Lieutenant; Joseph H. Metcalf, Augusta, Second Lieutenant.

Company F.—Horace Blackman, Bradley, Captain; Thomas W Porter, Lowell, First Lieutenant; Albion K. Bolan, New Sharon, Second Lieutenant.

Company G.—George H. Cheney, Portland, Captain; Amos F. Noyes, Norway, First Lieutenant; Joseph M. Wiswell, Searsport, Second Lieutenant.

Company H.—Lewis Chase, Fayette, Captain; Daniel Lothrop, Winthrop, First Lieutenant; George Webster, Portland, Second Lieutenant.

Company I.—James B. Hill, Patten, Captain; Winslow Roberts, Belfast, First Lieutenant; Charles Smith, Oldtown, Second Lieutenant.

Company K.—Edward S. Morris, Newfield, Captain; Timothy H. Hubbard, North Berwick, First Lieutenant; Benjamin F Stevens, Berwick, Second Lieutenant.

The Fourteenth was mustered into service as a regiment on the thirty-first of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, by Lieut. Col. Eastman and Capt. Hight of the United States Army. The regiment remained in camp at Augusta until the fifth of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, when it proceeded by rail to Boston, where it embarked on the North America, and sailed on the sixth for Ship Island, Mississippi, arriving there on the eighth of March, after a tedious passage of twenty-eight days, and disembarked next day. They were assigned to the Third brigade, which was under the command of Col. Shepley of the Twelfth Maine, on the twenty-eighth of March, and remained on Ship Island until May, where they endured all the hardships of that situation with the other troops stationed there.

On the nineteenth of May the regiment embarked for New Orleans where it arrived on the twenty-fifth and next day disembarked and was quartered in Freret's Cotton Press until June first when it removed to Lafayette Square and Odd Fellow's Hall and commenced recruiting. Companies A and D were detached on provost duty the same day. On the seventh of July the regiment embarked for Baton Rouge on board steamers Whiteman and St. Maurice, and arriving next day was quartered

in the United States barracks. On the twenty-third, companies F and K under Maj. Bickmore, accompanied by detachments from other regiments, the whole force under the command of Lieut. Col. Clarke of the Sixth Michigan, were sent on a scouting expedition. They crossed the Amite river, destroyed two rebel camps, dispersed some guerillas and returned the next evening. Two men of company F were killed by sunstroke and were buried by the wayside near the banks of the Amite river. Brig. Gen. Williams arrived and took command of the forces on the twenty-sixth, and on the twenty-ninth the regiment removed from the barracks and encamped in some thick timber about two miles distant, near the intersection of the Bayou Sara and Clinton roads.

Rumors of a rebel advance under Gen. Breckinridge with a heavy force were now prevalent for some days. All necessary arrangements were made by Gen. Williams to receive him. The Fourteenth was in the advance, encamped in heavy timber, its right resting on the intersection of Greenwell Spring road and fronting on a road running to the intersection above mentioned. The battle at Baton Rouge was commenced at four o'clock in the morning, on the fifth of August, by the enemy throwing his entire force upon the camp of the Fourteenth. More than eight hundred men of the regiment were in the fight and one company was detached on duty at another point. Lieut. (now Gen.) Weitzel in his official report says that "the whole brunt of the attack fell upon the Fourteenth Maine" and two other regiments. A line of battle was immediately formed by the Fourteenth in front of their encampment, when finding the rebel skirmishers approaching through a cornfield on their left flank, they changed front to the rear on the right company, and then moved cautiously forward through the timber to receive the enemy. The fog was so dense that it was impossible to see twenty-five yards ahead. The enemy was well advised of the exact location of the camp, but, misjudging its distance on account of the fog, fired over our men. The rebels failed to elicit a reply, until they arrived within less than a hundred yards of the Fourteenth, when the latter gave them a volley by battalion. Five rounds were fired, which did terrible execution, when the enemy ceased firing, and the Fourteenth rested about ten minutes, being completely concealed from their adversary by a fence in front,

and the morning fog, which served as a curtain. In the meanwhile, Col. Nickerson sent skirmishers to the right and left, to watch the enemy, when it was reported that a rebel battery and a considerable force of infantry had taken position a short distance in front of his camp, directly on the right of our line. A few discharges from this battery confirmed the report, whereupon the Fourteenth immediately changed front and opened fire, and with their own battery posted in a road a little to the right and rear, held the enemy completely in check.

Meantime a heavy fire was pouring through a cemetery in front of the Twenty-first Indiana. Once more the Fourteenth changed front, and gave the right the advantage of one well directed fire, when there came from that direction some most terrific yells indicating the enemy's success, and leading Gen. Williams to suppose that an attempt was being made to turn our right. Col. Nickerson was then ordered to the right, his battery there retiring about fifty rods. As the enemy had a battery posted in the road, directly in front of the Fourteenth, which would have exposed our men to its fire, they were obliged to demolish a strong board fence, and move through a corn field to a lane in the rear of their camp, up which they passed and formed a line on the opposite side of the road, where they were then ordered up with the Twenty-first Indiana, which, on the attack being resumed, were deployed as skirmishers. Here took place the worst fighting of the day, and here some of the best officers and men of the Fourteenth went down before the swift-winged messengers of death, and their names will be embalmed in the nation's memory.

Col. Nickerson called upon his men for one more charge, and they leaped forward under a deadly fire and drove back the advancing foe. Gen. Williams, who was an eye witness to this movement, complimented the men highly for their gallantry, but was himself shortly afterwards killed by a rifle ball in the chest, in front of the Sixth Michigan, while giving his men a noble example of reckless and daring bravery. The Fourteenth was moved a little to the left, discovering the enemy's flank exposed, and a few rounds silenced his fire at this point. They then moved from the field and were left under the command of Lieut. Col. Porter, in a ravine on the right of the penitentiary, where most of the other troops were posted. Col. Nickerson

was here assigned to the command of the left wing consisting of the Fourth Wisconsin, Seventh Vermont, Fourteenth Maine and Manning's battery. Lieut. Col. Porter rendered Col. Nickerson valuable aid by his bravery and coolness. Maj. Bickmore and Adjutant Metcalf were both wounded, nobly doing their duty. Quartermaster Crowell and Chaplain Bartlett both rendered valuable assistance by their immediate presence and active participation in the action.

Capt. French of company K, was terribly wounded in one of the finest charges of the battle, and being put on board the steamer *Whiteman* to be sent to hospital in New Orleans, was drowned by the sinking of the steamer on the voyage. The Fourteenth behaved admirably during the action, and was highly complimented by Gen. Butler and Col. Cahill of the Ninth Connecticut, who took command after the death of Gen. Williams. The loss of the regiment was thirty-six killed, seventy-one wounded and twelve missing. On re-occupying their old ground they buried their dead and those of the enemy and cared for the wounded.

On the twenty-ninth of November Col. Nickerson was promoted to Brigadier General. Lieut. Col. Porter was afterwards promoted to the Colonelcy, Maj. Bickmore to the Lieutenant Colonelcy and Capt. Bolan of company F to the Majority.

The regiment subsequently moved to Carrollton on the left bank of the Mississippi, five miles above New Orleans, where they remained until December thirteenth, when they were ordered to Bonnet Carre, thirty miles further up the river, and on the same bank, where they remained until May seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

On the arrival of the regiment at Bonnet Carre, company H, Capt. Roberts, and company B, Lieut. Long commanding, were ordered to Frenier, which is on the westerly shore of Lake Pontchartrain, to guard the passage over the narrow strip of land between this lake and Lake Maurepas.

On the sixth of January, company H was relieved by company E, Capt. Trask, who assumed command at this post and so continued until April eleventh, when he rejoined the regiment at Bonnet Carre, having been relieved by Col. Clarke of the Sixth Michigan. On the twentieth of February company B returned to Bonnet Carre, and companies D and H of the One Hundred

and Seventy-seventh New York and company I of the Twenty-fourth Maine were placed under Capt. Trask's command.

During the time that Capt. Trask was in command at Frenier he rendered good service and made many valuable seizures of property and important arrests of persons. One party was arrested with upwards of twenty-two thousand dollars current money in his possession, attempting to pass outside the lines, and several thousand dollars worth of quinine were seized, and the parties arrested who were attempting to smuggle it outside the lines for the use of the rebel troops.

On the twenty-fourth of March, Capt. Trask's battalion, in conjunction with Col. Clarke of the Sixth Michigan, advanced upon and captured Pontchatoula. An extract from Capt. Trask's report says, "We were in the advance during the whole of the fighting of the twenty-fourth of March, were under fire five hours at one time, driving the enemy three miles, completely routing them, destroying their encampment and the railroad bridge over the Tangipahoe river. During the ten days of this expedition we slept on the ground without tents, and part of the time without blankets, being in the face of the enemy." During the encampment at Bonnet Carre, company A, First Lieut. Stevens, was stationed at Kenner's, twenty-two miles below Bonnet Carre; company K, Capt. Blodgett, at Marmillon's, nine miles above, and company F, Capt. Bolan, at Humphrey's, fifteen miles above Bonnet Carre. They were all employed in preventing smuggling through the rebel lines, and upon expeditions into the interior for the purpose of reconnoissance and other objects.

On the twenty-fourth of March, companies A, B, C, D, G, H and I, and four companies of the Twenty-fourth Maine, under command of Lieut. Col. Porter, who had in February assumed the permanent command of the Fourteenth, embarked for College Point, where they arrived the same night and remained until four P. M., the next day, when, on the arrival of the balance of the brigade, Col. Porter's command was ordered to proceed at once by land to Manning's, fifteen miles further up the river, where they arrived at nine P. M., the roads being in the worst possible condition. On the twenty-sixth they again embarked and proceeded to Doyle's, and on the twenty-seventh marched to the Amite river, twenty-four miles, over a road impassable

to teams or artillery. The men bivouacked on the banks of the river with their arms by their side, as the enemy were known to be in the vicinity, and during the night the rebels opened a hot fire from the opposite bank, when the men instantly fell into their places, and after a brief but warmly contested action, the enemy retired. The loss of the Fourteenth was one mortally and two severely wounded. As it was found impossible, owing to the condition of the roads, to bring up the artillery, it was not deemed advisable to cross the river, and the next day a retrograde movement was made towards the Mississippi river, but the enemy, whose loss the previous night had been severe, did not again show himself.

The regiment returned to Bonnet Carre, where it remained until May seventh, when orders were issued to put it in light marching order, with three days' cooked rations, and on the same day they embarked for Doyle's, arriving there the next morning, when they marched for the Amite river, arriving at McGill's ferry (twenty-two miles), before sunset, where they bivouacked until the afternoon of the ninth, when Col. Porter with the Fourteenth, five companies of the Twenty-fourth Maine, and four pieces of Barnes' Battery, moved on to Civique's ferry, and in obedience to orders awaited the arrival of the balance of the forces. As it was known that the enemy were in the immediate vicinity, the pieces were placed in position, and all necessary precaution taken to prevent a surprise. On the tenth the enemy suddenly appeared and opened a brisk fire, which was promptly responded to by both infantry and artillery, which caused the enemy to retire after a brief contest with a loss of three killed and several wounded. The attack was again renewed on the eleventh with the same results.

On the twelfth, the remainder of the forces and the commander having come up, preparations were made for crossing the river, which was effected without opposition, the Fourteenth being in the advance, and thence marched eleven miles into the interior, and seized a quantity of cotton and sugar, and transportation for the same, returning to the river the same night. They were occupied at this point in seizing and securing for public use a large quantity of provisions, lumber and other property until the nineteenth, when orders were issued at dark to proceed at once to the Mississippi river for the purpose of

moving on Port Hudson, and at daylight of the twentieth the regiment was again at Doyle's. At four P. M., of the twentieth they started for Baton Rouge, which had been the scene of their first conflict. On the morning of the twenty-second they started for Port Hudson, reaching that scene of future contest the same day, having marched seventy-five miles in three days. On the twenty-fourth the Fourteenth were deployed forward as skirmishers on the right of the enemy's works, and from that time until the surrender of the place on the eighth of July, they were at all times within range of the enemy's guns, and actively engaged in reducing the place.

During the bloody assault of May twenty-seventh, the regiment was deployed forward, through fallen timber, as skirmishers and advanced close under the enemy's works, holding their position until all the other troops had retired, and until they were ordered back. Owing to the cover the timber afforded, the loss was comparatively small, but the timber and brush having been set on fire during the action, it was with great difficulty the men passed through it, or the wounded were carried off. In this assault Maj. Bickmore, Acting Lieutenant Colonel, was slightly wounded; Capt. Trask, company E, Acting Major, dangerously wounded; Second Lieut. Glidden, company F, severely, and First Lieut. Fulton mortally wounded. After the recall had been sounded, every officer and man who had not been killed or wounded was present at roll-call and answered to his name.

On the thirtieth the regiment with the Sixth Michigan, under command of Col. Porter, took up a position on the extreme right of the enemy's works, where they rested on the Mississippi river and which had not before been invested. This position they continued to hold until the assault of June fourteenth, when this regiment and the Sixth Michigan were ordered to gain the rear of the enemy's works by passing under the bluffs at the river side, and then gain the elevated table land and charge the works in the rear before daylight. But this order was not communicated to the commanders of regiments until daylight of the fourteenth, and before the regiments could fall in and move to the point of attack, the brief dawn of that latitude had passed, and the sun had risen, and when the men emerged into the open space in front of the enemy's works,

they found themselves in full view of the enemy, and opened to a direct as well as a flank fire from both batteries and musketry, and the object of the attack frustrated. Orders were accordingly given from headquarters to move to the right to the support of a battery, which position the regiment occupied during the remainder of the day. Owing to the lateness of the hour when orders to advance upon the enemy were received by the commander of the regiment, and the consequent necessity of countermanding the order when it had been partially executed, the casualties were few.

On the twenty-second of June the regiment was ordered into the trenches on the right of the 21-gun battery at the left of our lines, and remained in the trenches, day and night from that time, amid one of the most furious bombardments of the war, until the surrender of the place on the eighth of July. This continued exposure for sixteen days to the direct rays of the sun, without any shade or screen whatever, as well as the frequent rains and heavy night dews, was very detrimental to the health of the men, and produced a most fruitful crop of chills and fever.

During this campaign, from the seventh of May until the fifth of August, the regiment was without tents of any kind, and except one night at Baton Rouge, they slept, if at all, in the open air, without covering or shelter. Officers and men fared alike. They had no transportation except for ammunition, and their only camp equipage was their camp kettles, which they carried in their hands.

From the first investment of Port Hudson on the twenty-third of May until its surrender, there was not a night in which at least a part of the regiment was not on duty, either in the trenches, or as skirmishers, pickets or sharpshooters. Seven officers and forty-nine men volunteered in the attacking column which was designed to lead the third assault, but for reasons not disclosed this assault was not made.

After the surrender of Port Hudson the regiment was stationed about three miles from that place on the road to Clinton, as an advance guard, where they remained until the twenty-second of August, when with the rest of the division they marched to Baton Rouge, Col. Porter being in command of the brigade. On the third of September they embarked for Sabine

Pass, Texas, and on the arrival of the expedition at that place, the capture of the gunboats Sachem and Clifton by the rebels, and the absence of other light draft armed steamers, caused a return to Algiers, Louisiana. During the expedition the men suffered severely, there being three regiments in a ship of about eight hundred tons, and no apparatus for cooking. Rations were mostly eaten raw, and for the last two days but half rations of water were allowed. The men were so thickly crowded that they were obliged to sleep standing. The Fourteenth lost one man overboard by reason of the overcrowded and ill-provided condition of the ship.

After remaining a short time in Algiers, the regiment proceeded by rail to Brashear City (eighty miles,) and soon after took up the line of march to Opelousas, one hundred miles from Brashear City. They proceeded by easy marches, and reached Opelousas on the twenty-first of October, and on the first day of November again took up the line of march on their return to New Iberia.

While encamped at Berwick City, opposite Brashear, the regiment was at the unanimous request of the officers transferred from the First to the Second brigade, Third division, Nineteenth army corps. At this time the drill, discipline and general condition of the regiment was believed to be of a higher order than at any previous time.

After remaining a few days in camp at Opelousas the Fourteenth left on the first of November, and after a two days' march reached Vermilion bayou where they went into camp and remained till the sixteenth, when they again broke camp and in two days marched to New Iberia where they remained without incident till January first, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, when all but forty of the men who were eligible, re-enlisted for an additional three years' service.

On the seventh of January they left New Iberia and after a march of two days and a half over the most wretched road, reached Franklin, where they remained until the sixteenth when they embarked for Brashear City and proceeded thence by rail to New Orleans arriving there next day. They remained here until the tenth of February when in obedience to orders they embarked on steamer Arago for New York on their veteran furlough home. Arriving at Fort Jackson, they were boarded

by a Lieutenant who upon the authority of a telegram from Gen. Banks' chief Quartermaster, searched the ship for a black and tan dog weighing seven pounds, which was alleged to be missing from New Orleans and on board the steamer. Not finding it on board, the Lieutenant returned on shore but soon re-appeared with another order that unless the dog was at once produced the Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, Quartermaster and senior Captain should be arrested, which was done, the dog not being forthcoming. He took them on shore and allowed the ship to proceed on her voyage after having been detained twelve hours. The officers arrested were taken to Fort Jackson and confined under guard during the night, but Gen. Reynolds having arrived the same night, he at once ordered their release and that they proceed to rejoin their regiment, which they effected at New York City.

The treatment of the troops on board the ship was creditable to the officers in charge. The regiment reached New York on the twentieth and proceeded home the same day by the Fall River route, arriving in Boston the next morning and at Augusta the same night.

The men rendezvoused at Augusta again on the twenty-sixth of March at the expiration of their furloughs where they remained until April ninth awaiting transportation. During this time, Col. Porter says, "the ladies (ever first in good deeds) provided an excellent entertainment for the soldiers, which was served in the State House, and which was graced by the presence of his excellency Gov Cony, and his honor the Mayor of the city."

Proceeding by rail to Portland, the regiment embarked on the steam transport Merrimac, and on the tenth sailed for New Orleans, where they arrived on the nineteenth and disembarked next day at the Parapet, eight miles above the city. They remained on duty there till the fifth of May, when they moved to Baton Rouge, that place being threatened, where they were on duty till June first. Next they proceeded to Morganzia where they were brigaded under Gen. Nickerson their former Colonel, and remained, taking part in several expeditions for the protection of the Mississippi and breaking up guerilla parties, till July third, when they moved down the river to Algiers preparatory to a then unknown sea voyage. They sailed on the

thirteenth on board steamer Tillie, Capt. Bowen, with sealed orders and arrived at Bermuda Hundred, Virginia, on the twenty-second. Capt. Bowen and all his subordinates did every thing in their power to render the men comfortable on the voyage. The Fourteenth was assigned to Gen. Butler's command. On the twenty-eighth they marched to Deep Bottom on the north side of the James river, the brigade joining Gen. Hancock who was operating at Strawberry Plain. They lost one man killed on the picket line while there. On the thirtieth they returned to the Peninsula works and next day marched to Bermuda Hundred and embarked the same day for Washington, where they arrived on the first of August. The next day they marched to Tennallytown and went into camp, remaining till the fourteenth, when they marched to the Shenandoah Valley by way of Chain Bridge and Leesburgh Turnpike. On the eighteenth they crossed the Blue Ridge at Snicker's Gap, forded the Shenandoah river at its base and joined Gen. Sheridan's army at Berryville, after a march of twenty-six miles.

The invigorating influences of mountain scenery, pure air and good water, with the lightness of duty in comparison with that which the regiment had previously performed, made their few months campaigning in the Shenandoah Valley the most agreeable of the military experience of the regiment.

Here the regiment was engaged in marching, picketing, skirmishing, and all duties incident to an active campaign, until September nineteenth, when the whole army was put in motion, at two o'clock in the morning, and marched out on the Berryville Pike, towards Winchester. The First brigade, Second division (which was composed of the Fourteenth, and five other regiments,) after crossing the Opequan moved into position just behind a small belt of timber, which concealed them from the enemy. Skirmishers were then thrown out, arms were stacked, and the men allowed to rest. At noon the arms were taken, the order "forward" was given, and the brigade moved forward in line through the woods, the skirmishers encountering those of the enemy in the open ground beyond.

The march was now across an open field six hundred yards wide, to where the famous Stonewall Brigade was strongly posted, in another belt of woods. On moved the brigade, in common time, with colors flying, and pieces at the "right-

shoulder-shift," into the storm, which had opened on them the moment they came in sight. On they went, shoulder to shoulder, filling up the gaps, and "touching the elbow," with the same precision as when on drill. "Double-quick!" came along the line, and on they moved with long and regular strides. "Charge!" with a yell they bounded forward. Down went the Stonewall Brigade; out through the woods, across the plain beyond they fled in confusion, leaving the ground strewed with killed and wounded, throwing away arms, accoutrements, and clothing, in the hurry of their flight. "Halt!" was ordered; but nothing could be heard; and the men pressed eagerly forward through the woods, where they received a terrible fire from the enemy's right, which extending beyond our left had remained intact, and which now swung round and made a desperate attack on our left flank. Their second line coming up at the same time caused the brigade to fall back on our second line, until an extension could be made to the left. When this was done the line again moved forward in pursuit of the now flying rebels. The pursuit was continued to Winchester, where the regiment camped in line of battle, and at seven o'clock the men set about preparing the first meal of the day. The loss of the Fourteenth in this battle amounted to sixty killed, wounded and prisoners, or about one third of the number who entered the fight; and out of nineteen officers seven were disabled.

The morning after the battle the pursuit was continued, and just at night the enemy were discovered strongly entrenched on Fisher's Hill, two miles below Strasburgh. The Union line was developed the following day, and on the twenty-second this position was assaulted and carried, but as the Fourteenth was in the reserve there were no casualties.

The works on Fisher's Hill were stormed about six o'clock P. M., and the pursuit of the enemy was continued all night, the Fourteenth being with the advance. Many prisoners were captured, and the regiment bivouacked at Woodstock next morning at daylight. After a short rest and short breakfast, the pursuit was resumed and continued as far as Harrisonburgh. A great many prisoners were captured on the route, but the enemy were not again encountered in force. After remaining at Harrisonburgh a short time, the troops were moved forward to Mount Crawford, and on the return of the cavalry from below,

the whole force retired to Cedar Creek where an entrenched camp was formed.

On the nineteenth of October, the division was to make a reconnoissance, and the Fourteenth was drawn up in line about five o'clock in the morning; at the same time the rebels, under Gen. Early, attacked the extreme left of the army, and driving it back, advanced on the Nineteenth corps from the rear; the first indication of his presence there, being given by the shots which came from that direction. An order was given to change front to rear on first company, which was executed in good order by the Fourteenth, which moved over on the outside of the works—and facing to the rear—opened fire, and held the enemy in check until the brigade and two guns of the First Maine battery had safely moved to the rear. The regiment then retired to where the brigade had formed, and took its position in line. The enemy were held in check for some time, when orders were given to retire. After retiring about a mile the troops were halted, line was formed, and the men ordered to lie down. The enemy kept up a continuous fire of shot and shell, for about an hour at the same time manœuvering to turn the left, and having partially succeeded, the troops were again ordered to retire. On the arrival of Gen. Sheridan a “right-about” was ordered, and the Fourteenth commenced moving to the front, making the air resound with their cheers. After advancing nearly a mile a position was taken, and a small barricade of rails thrown up. Lying down behind this, the Fourteenth awaited the enemy, while skirmishers were thrown out to discover his position. Our skirmishers soon encountered those of the enemy, and gradually falling back, drew them on to the main line, which opened a heavy fire, effectually repulsing the rebels, and turning the tide of battle. The order “forward,” was then given, and the Fourteenth moved on in the line, after the retreating enemy. The rebels were soon discovered in a strong position behind a stone wall. Advancing under a heavy fire, to a position on the top of a small hill in good range of the rebels, the Fourteenth lay down and opened fire; which they kept up until the enemy’s fire slackened, when a charge was ordered. The Fourteenth dashed forward, and the rebels “standing not upon the order of their going,” broke and fled in disorder. The Fourteenth pursued as far as Cedar Creek,

when it was ordered to occupy its old camp, and the little remnant lay down that night in the spot from which they had all been so rudely ejected in the morning. The regiment carried two hundred men into the fight, and of this number, eighty were either killed, wounded or captured.

Lieut. Col. Bickmore, who was killed in the second stand made by our troops in the morning, entered the regiment as Adjutant and was highly esteemed as a valuable officer by all who knew him. He was promoted to Major shortly after the capture of New Orleans, and to Lieutenant Colonel immediately after the first assault on Port Hudson.

Sergt. Emerson, the color bearer, was shot early in the morning, and the colors were immediately seized by Sergt. Pfister of company C, who bore them gallantly through the day. At one time, when the line wavered and threatened to give way, he advanced boldly to the front, and waving the colors in defiance to the enemy, led the regiment forward in their last gallant charge.

Shortly after the battle of Cedar Creek the regiment was moved to a position near Kernestown, where heavy works were erected, in which they remained until the expiration of their term of service.

On the twentieth of December an order was issued from Gen. Sheridan's headquarters for the consolidation of the regiment into four companies, and the muster out of the non-veterans and all officers rendered supernumerary, or whose term of service had expired. In obedience to this order fifteen officers and thirty men left camp on the twenty-second for Augusta where they were to be mustered out. The battalion of veterans was left in command of Capt. Laing, who, with Capt. Worster, Lieut. Crowell and Lieut. Quimby, composed the corps of officers remaining.

The regiment returned to Augusta and was mustered out of service by Maj. J. W. T. Gardiner of the United States army, on the thirteenth of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

Col. Nickerson was appointed to the command of the Third brigade, Second division, Department of the Gulf, on the fourteenth of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and was soon after confirmed as Brigadier General, to take rank from the nineteenth day of November.

Gen. Nickerson held command of this brigade during the siege of Port Hudson, and assumed command of the division during the assault of May twenty-seventh, after Gen. Sherman was wounded. On the organization of the Nineteenth corps he was appointed to the command of the First brigade, Second division; but remained in command of the division until the organization of the Sabine Pass Expedition, when he took command of his brigade. On the return of the expedition from Sabine Pass, Gen. Nickerson was obliged to retire from active service a short time, on account of ill health. On his return to the field he was assigned to the Second brigade, Second division, and held this command through the Red River campaign. During this campaign, Gen. Nickerson commanded several important expeditions, and took a prominent part in all the movements during the retirement from Alexandria. In July, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, he was appointed to command the District of Carrollton, which he held until relieved at his own request; and was soon afterwards appointed President of a Board of Survey, on which he is still serving.

XVI.

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

This regiment was raised principally in Aroostook county, which furnished at that time a greater number of troops in proportion to its number of inhabitants than any other county in the State. It was rendezvoused at Augusta, and mustered into the United States service by Lieut. Col. Eastman and Capt. Hight, on the twenty-third of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-two. It was organized as follows:—

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

John McClusky, Houlton, Colonel; Isaac Dyer, Skowhegan, Lieutenant Colonel; Benjamin Hawes, Ashland, Major; James Nowland, Houlton, Adjutant; Mark Barker, Exeter, Quartermaster; Jotham Donnell, Houlton, Surgeon; Samuel B. Hunter, East Machias, Assistant Surgeon; Josiah I. Brown, Bristol, Chaplain.

COMPANY OFFICERS.

Company A.—Benjamin B. Murray, Jr., Pembroke, Captain; Samuel D. Leavitt, Eastport, First Lieutenant; William K. Rich, Pembroke, Second Lieutenant.

Company B.—Seth H. Leonard, Bowdoin, Captain; James H. Whitmore, Bowdoinham, First Lieutenant; Henry A. Shorey, Bath, Second Lieutenant.

Company C.—Charles W. Clayton, Masardis, Captain; Daniel M. Prescott, Presque Isle, First Lieutenant; Zebulon Rowe, Presque Isle, Second Lieutenant.

Company D.—Charles S. Illsley, Portland, Captain; John C. Cobb, Windham, First Lieutenant; Enoch M. Deering, Harrison, Second Lieutenant.

Company E.—Charles B. Smith, Houlton, Captain; John Z. Swanton, Houlton, First Lieutenant; Albert W. Hoyt, Fort Fairfield, Second Lieutenant.

Company F.—Laurens J. Joyce, Brunswick, Captain; James H. Hackett, Houlton, First Lieutenant; Patrick Neville, Littleton, Second Lieutenant.

Company G.—Franklin M. Drew, Presque Isle, Captain; Ransom N. Pierce, Fort Fairfield, First Lieutenant; Elbridge J. Pattee, Fort Fairfield, Second Lieutenant.

Company H.—John B. Wilson, Exeter, Captain; John B. Nickels, Corinth, First Lieutenant; Harrison G. Prescott, Exeter, Second Lieutenant.

Company I.—Michael Boyce, Bangor, Captain; Thomas A. E. McClusky, Houlton, First Lieutenant; John E. Callaghan, Fort Kent, Second Lieutenant.

Company K.—Chandler R. Merrill, Calais, Captain; William Morcy, Jr., Machias, First Lieutenant; Zadock Washburn, Calais, Second Lieutenant.

On the twenty-fifth of February, it left Augusta for Portland, where its departure for the seat of war was delayed until the sixth of March, when it embarked for Ship Island, forming a part of Gen. Butler's expedition against New Orleans. Upon the occupation of that city the regiment was placed in Gen. Phelps' brigade at camp Parapet.

From the nineteenth of May to the eighth of September, the regiment was encamped at Carrollton. During this time Col. McClusky was relieved of his command, and Lieut. Col. Dyer was promoted, September thirteenth, to fill his place. For some time after the arrival of the regiment at this post, it was in a very bad state, from disease contracted amid the swamps of the Mississippi. The health of the men was very much broken down.

The regiment went from Carrollton to Pensacola in September and were placed in Camp Arnold. The salubrity of the place at once told upon the sanitary condition of the men, who were glad enough to get away from the deadly miasma of the swamps of the Mississippi. Their health was so improved that the number in hospital was reduced to less than one quarter. Col. Dyer was placed in command of the post, and the command of the regiment devolved upon Lieut. Col. Murray. Capt. Wilson of company H, was made Provost Marshal.

The regiment remained at Pensacola until June, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, Col. Dyer commanding the troops in West Florida, including the military posts of Forts Pickens and

Barrancas, during the greater portion of the time. Up to March of this year twelve months had elapsed since the regiment sailed from Portland. Although during this period it had never been in battle its decimated ranks showed that it had suffered from sickness and disease. At the date of its leaving Maine it numbered, present and absent, nine hundred and sixty-two rank and file. During the year that had passed it lost by desertion, discharge and death, three hundred and twenty-nine, leaving with the addition of fifteen men who had been enlisted, the number at six hundred and twenty-eight. Only one commissioned officer had died since its organization, but seven had resigned.

While stationed in West Florida details from the Fifteenth were constantly engaged in scouring the adjoining country, having several small skirmishes with the enemy. On one occasion, February twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, a scouting party under command of Col. Ferris of the Twenty-eighth Connecticut, made up of equal numbers from that regiment and the Fifteenth Maine, started for a station known as the "Fifteen Mile House," where a company of rebel cavalry was reported to be encamped, the object of the expedition being to approach the camp before daylight, and make an attack before they could mount their horses and escape. The party arrived at the location where the cavalry was represented to be, at about three o'clock on the following morning, and found that the rebels had fled. By this time the men having become very much fatigued, came to a rest and a small picket was thrown out. Early in the morning, five rebels were discovered in the road, but after exchanging a few shots with them, they fled. Finding pursuit useless, the Colonel concluded to commence his march homeward, leisurely, and await the movement of the cavalry. We had gone nearly two miles, when the rebels again made their appearance, perhaps fifty or sixty in number, and, filing into the woods to our left, immediately opened fire. Their shots were briskly responded to by our party, but so dense was the forest, and so rapidly would the rebels change their position after firing, being mounted, that the greater part of the bullets had no effect. This warfare was kept up nearly six hours, and was, on the part of the cavalry, of the most cowardly character. But although the rebels had every advantage, being mounted and

under cover of the woods, not a man of our party was injured, though the bullets flew all around. Several of the rebels were seen to fall from their horses, and some of the horses fell.

On the afternoon of the sixth of March, another scouting party from the Twenty-eight Connecticut and Fifteenth Maine, under Col. Ferris, started for a small place called Arcada, where a detachment of cavalry was known to be stationed. The party was transported by a small row boat, loaded almost to the water's edge. All passed off pleasantly and quietly until they reached Judge's Mills, on the Escambia river, the place designated for landing, which we did at about midnight, when one of the boats, containing thirty-six men, was found to be missing. Soon, however, she was reported as having passed the point, and was now beating down for the place of landing. A boat was dispatched to assist her, and the Colonel feeling that the success of the expedition depended upon reaching Arcada before daylight, and being satisfied that the boat was in no danger, put the column in march for the place of destination, leaving the boats in charge of a guard, with a small howitzer to defend themselves against the rebels. They arrived at Arcada at about three o'clock in the morning, and upon ascertaining from the negroes at the house that the rebels were to breakfast at that place, in the morning, they secreted themselves and waited their arrival.

Soon the tramp of horses was heard, and five rebels rode up to the house where our soldiers were secreted, shouting to the blacks to "Hurry up with the breakfast!" little dreaming that a score of live Yankees had taken possession of their quarters. On the appearance of our soldiers two of the rebels immediately surrendered; the others turned to flee, but they were soon checked by the leaden messengers sent after them. One was slightly and the other mortally wounded; one of the horses was killed. One of the men escaped, though the horse was captured. Soon another detachment of the cavalry made their appearance, but hearing our shots, they made good their escape. As our party had no horses, pursuit was out of the question. The party then started for the boats, having taken four prisoners, four horses, and quite a number of rifles.

Upon reaching the boats it was ascertained that eleven of their number had been drowned during their absence. The boat

which had been dispatched for the missing boat, had attempted to take its passengers and so great was the rush, she was soon overloaded and swamped and thirty-six weary men, in the darkness of the night, were struggling with the waves, encumbered with a soldier's equipage. By the greatest exertions twenty-five were saved, but eleven found a watery grave, far from home and friends, where not even their comrades can drop the silent tear over their graves.

On the twenty-first of June, the regiment was ordered to New Orleans, at which city they arrived on the afternoon of the twenty-second, and were sent immediately to La Fourche Crossing, a station some sixty miles from Algiers, to reinforce Col. Cahill, who was momentarily expecting an attack by the rebel Gen. Magruder, who was scouting through this portion of Louisiana with the object of destroying the railroad, and by making feints upon the approaches to New Orleans, to withdraw a portion of Gen. Banks' forces from Port Hudson. The regiment took the cars at Algiers for La Fourche Crossing at about sundown, and proceeded on their journey, arriving at the Crossing at daylight on the twenty-third, where about five or six hundred troops were already encamped.

At about nine o'clock in the forenoon an expedition commanded by Col. Dyer, proceeded to Thibodcaux, a station some five miles from the crossing, to reconnoitre and ascertain the enemy's position, but it returned at night with no satisfactory results. Learning that Brashcar City had been taken and fortified by the rebels in force, Col. Cahill concluded to strengthen his own position. On the afternoon of the twenty-fourth our cavalry scouts reported a large force of the enemy advancing upon our line, and soon intelligence was received that a party of the Ninth Connecticut, who were repairing the railroad, had been fired upon. A line of battle was immediately formed, and preparations made to meet the enemy. Scouts were constantly arriving with intelligence of the movements of Magruder, and it was ascertained that his force was not less than eight thousand infantry, with a proportionate force of artillery. Our force did not exceed twelve hundred. Towards dark Col. Cahill learned that the enemy was endeavoring to get in our rear, and fearing his retreat might be cut off by the destruction of the railroad bridge, and the large amount of government property in our

possession fall into the hands of the rebels, he ordered an evacuation, sending on the Fifteenth to protect the railroad until the supplies could be brought off. The Fifteenth marched eighteen miles, protecting the railroad until daylight, when the trains with all the supplies came up, and the whole command proceeded to New Orleans, arriving at about three o'clock on the twenty-fifth. Quartering in the Custom House until the next morning they were ordered to occupy the fortifications at the canal nearly seven miles from Algiers, upon which point Magruder was expected to throw a portion of his force. Arriving at the canal they remained until about midnight on the twenty-ninth, when on the next morning they proceeded to Camp Parapet, the enemy having crossed the river above that place. Our forces at this point were under the command of Col. Dyer.

The regiment remained at this post until September. During this period several of the companies were detached and placed in malarious localities, where large numbers of the men contracted swamp fevers and other diseases incident to such localities. Early in September the regiment was ordered to New Orleans, where they remained until the Texas expedition was organized by Gen. Banks. The Fifteenth composed a part of this expedition, and left New Orleans for the Rio Grande on the twenty-third of October. After a sea-voyage of ten days, during which time they encountered a very furious gale, and barely escaped shipwreck, they landed on the island of Brazos Santiago, November second, the flag of the Fifteenth being the first unfurled to the breeze upon Texas soil.

When Gen. Ransom organized his expedition against the fortifications at Aransas Pass, he selected the Fifteenth and the Thirteenth Maine to lead his advance. The troops, about fifteen hundred in number, embarked on board of transports on the afternoon of the fifteenth of November, and set sail in the evening, steering direct for Mustang Island, a distance of about one hundred and twenty-five miles from Brazos. They reached the southern extremity of Mustang Island on the evening of the sixteenth, and landed a portion of our troops who prepared for an advance upon the fortifications at the northern extremity of the island. The two Maine regiments were the first to land and held the advance in the march upon Fort Temmis. They took up

their line of march at about ten P. M., which was continued during the night. Early in the morning, after having marched a distance of twenty or thirty miles, they came in sight of the fort and the Maine boys were immediately formed in line of battle to storm the works, supported by the Twentieth Iowa. A sharp fire was opened by our skirmishers and the Monongahela threw a few shells upon the island, producing however but little effect. Headed by Gen. Ransom the two Maine regiments moved forward. So completely surprised were the rebels at the appearance of the force before their works, that they were wholly unprepared for resistance, and surrendered unconditionally, with one hundred stalwart Texas rangers, and all the guns and small arms pertaining to the garrison. For their endurance and bravery on this occasion, the two regiments received a very high compliment from the General commanding who addressed them as follows :

“ Officers and Soldiers of the Fifteenth and Thirteenth Maine:

It affords me great pleasure upon this my first acquaintance with you, to speak in the highest praise of the manner in which you have performed your duty during the tedious march you have just completed. You have done nobly; have made quick time and apparently have never learned to straggle. I have never seen troops do better; the march cannot be beat; and from the manner in which you advanced upon the enemy's works, not knowing with what you had to contend, I know you would have done honor to yourselves in storming yonder fortification. But our friends yonder had not your pluck. You have achieved a bloodless victory. The garrison with its contents has been unconditionally surrendered to our forces.”

Upon marching in and taking possession of the fortification we found the rebels all drawn up in line with their arms stacked; and as our forces marched in, a formal transfer was made. The number of prisoners surrendered was one hundred, including one Major, one Captain and a number of Lieutenants. We also received three large guns, about one hundred rifles, together with a large number of horses and other property pertaining to the garrison.

Crossing Aransas Pass to St. Joseph's Island on the morning of the twenty-second, and from thence to Matagorda Island, the Fifteenth with the Thirteenth Maine also held the advance

in the expedition against Fort Esperanza, in Matagorda Bay, and rendered conspicuous service in the capture of that stronghold. The fort was occupied December first, the enemy having evacuated it the night previous. The object of the expedition being accomplished,—the occupation of the entire coast of Texas, from the Rio Grande to Matagorda Bay,—the troops composing it were stationed about Matagorda Bay until March, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, where they were exposed to the most severe hardships, rendered doubly severe by the prevalence of the Texas Northerers, which raged upon the Texas coast during the winter season. With no tents or shelter of any kind, and with great scarcity of fuel, the two Maine regiments were compelled to live in holes dug in the ground, covered with *raw cow-hides*, and that, too, in weather which, in Maine, has no comparison, even in December. The sufferings endured by our troops on the Texas border, have rarely been surpassed in the present war.

While at Matagorda peninsula, where they remained from the seventeenth of January to February twenty-eighth, three-fourths of the regiment re-enlisted, and was mustered for three years. Embarking for New Orleans the regiment landed at Algiers on the third of March, and proceeded by rail to Bra-shear City, from which place they marched to Franklin, where they remained until the fifteenth, forming a part of Gen. Banks' Red river expedition. They performed a march of more than seven hundred miles in two months, bearing a conspicuous part in the severe battles of Sabine Cross Roads and Pleasant Hill, April eighth and ninth, and in the lesser fights at Cane Crossing and upon the plains of Mausura, April twenty-third and May sixteenth. Upon the return of the expedition to the Mississippi the last of May, the regiment was stationed at Morganzia, where they remained until the Nineteenth army corps were ordered to the Potomac.

Leaving New Orleans July sixth they arrived at Fortress Monroe on the seventeenth, and proceeded to Bermuda Hundred where they went into camp. Ten days after they went to Washington, and on the thirty-first proceeded to Monocacy, Maryland, where they remained until August fifth when the re-enlisted men were ordered to Augusta, Maine, to receive their furlough, and the non-veterans were temporarily attached to the Thirtieth Maine regiment.

The number who re-enlisted was three hundred and fifty-four, twenty-two being officers, leaving eighty-three behind who did not re-enlist. On the expiration of their furloughs they left Augusta on the twenty-seventh of September to join the balance of the regiment in Virginia near the Upper Potomac, connected with Sheridan's army. Considerable many recruits went out from Maine with them. The day previous to their departure they were provided with a bountiful fruit collation in the rotunda of the State House, by the city government of Augusta. A brief and stirring address by Hon. Lot. M. Morrill, and a letter read by Adjutant General Hodsdon from Gov. Cony, who was obliged to be absent on official business, were received with demonstrations of enthusiasm.

Early in October the regiment left Bolivar Heights, about a mile from Harper's Ferry, for Martinsburgh. On the twenty-eighth of November the rebels made a raid on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad at New Creek, Western Virginia, destroying the government stores and making the entire garrison prisoners. The Fifteenth was part of a force at once ordered to that place for its protection.

The term of service of the non-re-enlisted men expired on the twenty-third of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

XVII.

FIRST COMPANY OF SHARPSHOOTERS.

The Secretary of War having requested the Governor to contribute a company of rifle sharpshooters to the general government, orders were issued on the eleventh of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, for the recruitment of the requisite number and James D. Fessenden, Esq., of Portland was appointed to superintend the formation of the company. In addition to the usual physical examination, the men were selected with scrupulous care as to their fitness for this service and the test of qualification as marksmen was rigidly applied. Firing at rest, at a distance of two hundred yards, the men were required to put ten consecutive shots in a target, the average distance not exceeding five inches from the centre of the bull's eye to the centre of the ball. The consequence was, a superior class of men was secured. The company was rendezvoused at Augusta and was officered as follows:

James D. Fessenden, Portland, Captain; Jacob McClure, Rockland, First Lieutenant; Silas C. Barker, Augusta, Second Lieutenant.

The men were furnished with an outfit of superior clothing and uniforms and were mustered into service on the second of November by Lieut. Col. Eastman of the First United States Infantry. The company left the State on the thirteenth in company with the Eleventh Maine and reached Washington on the sixteenth where it went into camp of instruction and was attached to Berdan's Second regiment of United States Sharpshooters as company D. On the nineteenth of March eighteen hundred and sixty-two, it left for Camp Williams, near Alexandria, Virginia, sixteen miles distant and arrived there next day, where it joined Gen. Auger's brigade of Gen. King's division, which was then attached to Gen. McDowell's corps. On the fifth of April the company left Camp Williams for Bristoe's Station

where it arrived the next evening and camped until the fifteenth on which day it marched towards Falmouth, Virginia, via Warrenton Junction, arriving at the latter place same night. Leaving there on the morning of April seventeenth, and marching a distance of thirty miles within fifteen hours, with little opposition from rebel cavalry and infantry, it entered Falmouth, Virginia. After entering the town, as the enemy had fired the bridges connecting it with Fredericksburgh, the company was detailed to extinguish the flames within range of the rebel sharpshooters on the opposite side of the river. It soon dispersed them by a few well directed shots, and partially saved the bridge. It encamped at Falmouth until May twenty-fifth, at which time it left there, camping for the night about eight miles south of Fredericksburgh, Virginia, near Fairview. Countermarching on the morning of the twenty-ninth of April, it started to the relief of Gen. Banks, in the valley, arrived at Catlett's Station May thirty-first, and there took cars for Front Royal, Virginia, via Manassas Junction. When near White Plains, about three o'clock on the morning of June first, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, the train in their rear by some mismanagement came into collision with that containing this company, nearly demolishing several cars, killing one man and wounding twenty-two others, some severely, (all of this company). They left the scene of disaster the same evening, and arrived at Rector-town. Remaining there in the cars until the evening of June second, they returned by rail to Haymarket, Virginia, near Thoroughfare Gap. There it remained in camp until June sixth, when it left for Warrenton, Virginia, arriving there the same night. Remaining there until June eighth, they marched to Elk Run, Virginia, and continued here until June fourteenth, when they left for Falmouth, arriving there June fifteenth, and there remained in camp until August fifth. This day they left on reconnoissance, proceeding some thirty miles into the enemy's country south of Fredericksburgh, and returned on the eighth of August, having accomplished their object, destroying an important bridge on the Bowling Green road, and taking an immense quantity of forage, horses, mules, cattle, etc.

They left Falmouth August tenth, arriving at Culpepper, Virginia, on the evening of the eleventh, making a distance of forty-six miles in about thirty-one hours. Remaining at Cul-

pepper in camp until August sixteenth, they marched toward the Rapidan river, encamping near Cedar Mountain until August nineteenth. A retreat was then ordered, and they marched to the Rappahannock river at Rappahannock Station, arriving there on the morning of the twentieth. Their regiment acted as rear guard, and had hardly crossed the river when the rebel cavalry made their appearance.—The company had lost but one man up to this time (private A. W. Hutchins,) who was unwell and was overtaken by the advance guard of the rebels. He was afterwards exchanged, but died at Fort Delaware.—The enemy made several desperate attempts to cross. The men were in line of battle and under a terrific fire of shell and cannister for three days, with occasional firing during the nights. The company commanded by Capt. McClure, was detailed to go to the river and ascertain where the enemy were crossing to our side. While performing this important duty, and just as it discovered them, a company of rebel cavalry, sixty strong, charged on us. Our little company of twenty-eight men, deployed as skirmishers, repulsed and scattered them in every direction, killing two, wounding several, and taking their Captain and two privates prisoners. None of our men were injured. While here they were supporting batterics at times, and in this duty the regiment lost six killed and several wounded.

On the twenty-third of August the regiment was on picket and under a severe artillery fire which lasted about two hours. Several of the regiment were wounded, and one man in this company (private Washington Tucker) received a wound which resulted in his death shortly afterwards. On the twenty-third they started for Warrenton, where they remained until August twenty-sixth, when the regiment was detached to Gen. Patrick's brigade, and marched to White Sulphur Springs. There company D were deployed as skirmishers, and ordered to drive the enemy's skirmishers to the other side. Brisk skirmishing ensued, which lasted some six hours, and resulted in our driving the enemy across the river. This was the fairest test yet had between the rebel sharpshooters and ours. The loss of the regiment was three killed. The rebels lost thirty.

They marched August twenty-seventh in the direction of Manassas Junction. When near Groveton, or Manassas, Au-

gust twenty-eighth, they discovered the enemy in force. During the night they were compelled to fall back to Manassas, and remained there until the twenty-ninth when they were ordered forward to the same ground before occupied, this company supporting two pieces of artillery stationed near the Seabury road. About dark the rebels attacked us in overwhelming force, and we were driven back. In this action Lieut. Barker was taken prisoner, private James F. Sally was wounded and private John Jordan killed. The company had but twelve enlisted men in this battle. The rest of the company were completely exhausted by the severe marching, countermarching and fighting of the previous ten days, with short rations. They lay by the roadside until about noon of August thirtieth, when another advance on the enemy was ordered. The company were on the right and deployed as skirmishers. The fighting became so fierce that it lost sight of the right wing of its regiment, and with the remainder of the left wing joined one of the Pennsylvania reserve regiments, where it fought in closed ranks during the remainder of the day. It fell back to Centerville on the night of August thirtieth, broken and disordered, and remained there until September first when it moved to Fairfax and encamped for the night, and on September second fell back to Falls Church where it encamped until September seventh when it marched into Maryland September ninth, eight miles from Washington, District of Columbia, on the Harper's Ferry road. From there it marched by the way of Brooksville and Lisbon to Frederick, Maryland, where it arrived September twelfth. September fourteenth they marched to South Mountain, came upon the enemy in force, and engaged them about three P. M., the regiment being deployed as skirmishers and leading the attack. Night found the enemy completely routed after a brisk fight. On the morning of the fifteenth we pursued them, encamping about two miles from Keedysville and the enemy's lines. September sixteenth the regiment was deployed and advanced to feel the enemy's line. Slight skirmishing ensued in which one man in this company (private Arthur Wellington Tucker) was wounded and died the same night. After their object was accomplished they fell back a short distance and lay on their arms all night. On the morning of the seventeenth at the battle of Antietam, they advanced in

close column line of battle, the regiment forming the extreme right of Doubleday's division. They fought continually for four hours, during which the regiment lost about seventy-five killed. The loss of the company was six.

September nineteenth they went into camp near Sharpsburgh, Maryland. October twentieth they marched to Bakersville, where they remained until October twenty-sixth when they marched to Berlin. On the thirtieth they crossed the Potomac and encamped near Lovettsville, Virginia. November first they marched to Purcellsville, remaining there until November third, when continuing the march they arrived at Warrenton November sixth. November eleventh they marched for Brooks' Station, between Falmouth and Acquia Creek, where they remained in camp until December tenth, when they marched toward Fredericksburgh, crossing the river three miles below. On the night of December twelfth the company camped under the enemy's guns, and on the morning of December thirteenth they were ordered forward, and deployed as skirmishers on the extreme left of Franklin's corps, their left resting on the river banks. During the day they advanced about a mile and a half, driving the enemy from their fortifications, and capturing several men and one commissioned officer. The company stood picket through the night of the thirteenth. On the fourteenth it lay in line of battle all day, at night on picket, and on the fifteenth on picket all day, skirmishing quite lively, recrossing the river that night. The loss in battle was nothing. One man, a straggler, (private Edwin Thompson of this company,) was left behind and captured by the enemy. From this date until April twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, the men were in winter quarters, doing the usual camp duty. Tuesday, April twenty-eighth, they left camp near Stoneman's Station, Virginia, and marched again to Fredericksburgh and encamped three miles below, remaining there in reserve for the First army corps until the thirtieth.

On the first of May they crossed the Rappahannock and next day advanced some two miles south of the Gordonsville road in the direction of Spottsylvania Court House, where they encountered the enemy and after a sharp fight captured a number of prisoners larger than their own force. The disaster to the Eleventh army corps here forced the regiment to fall back

to within half a mile of the Gordonsville road, where it was entirely cut off and surrounded by the enemy. They had sharp fighting during the night but succeeded in opening communication with Gen. Hooker and next morning fell back to Chancellorsville, where for two days they were constantly engaged with the sharpshooters of the enemy. With the rest of the army they retreated across the river on the morning of the fifth and returned to their old camp at Stoneman's Station where they remained till the first of June. They then participated in the long and severe marches of the army and on the first of July were at Tarrytown. The company was constantly engaged in the three days' battles at Gettysburgh on the second, third and fourth, and lost eleven in wounded, missing and prisoners. Moving back they were at Warrenton, Virginia, on the first of August, at White Sulphur Springs a month later, Culpepper on the first of October and at Brandy Station December first. They remained here and near Culpepper till May third when they broke camp and participated actively in the ensuing campaign. On the fifth, sixth, tenth and eleventh they were engaged in skirmishing with the enemy and on the twelfth participated in a charge. Next day they skirmished with the enemy and drove him into his earthworks. On the sixteenth they skirmished and retook from the enemy the breastworks which had been evacuated by our forces the day before. Thus the company followed the movements of the army on its march south from the Rapidan, marching and skirmishing with the enemy. May twenty-third our skirmish line charged the enemy's redoubts on the banks of the Pamunkey river and captured them. Capt. Barker was here wounded by a shell. Next day the company crossed the Pamunkey and skirmished with the enemy, capturing other works. On the twenty-fifth there was sharp picket skirmishing and the company was detailed for the day to Burnside's corps,—the Ninth. They built earthworks on the twenty-eighth near the Pamunkey river and on the thirty-first they were deployed as skirmishers and their line took the first line of the enemy's works at Shaw Run.

During the month of June the company was engaged about twenty-four days, skirmishing or marching and had arrived in front of Petersburg where they were in the First brigade, Third division, Second army corps. The company has partic-

ipated actively in the late campaign of the Army of the Potomac and is still with it in the field, the original members having re-enlisted and recruits having been added to it sufficient to retain its organization. It has ever proved itself a fine company and has done honor to its members and to the State.

Capt. Fessenden having been promoted to a Lieutenant Colonelcy on the staff of Maj. Gen. Hunter, Lieut. McClure was on the seventeenth of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-two promoted to the Captaincy. He served with distinguished ability until the sixteenth of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-three when he was commissioned as Major of the regiment and on the second of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel. He was never mustered on either of these promotions, but was subsequently discharged as Captain for physical disability from wounds received in action.

Lieut. Col. Fessenden was shortly promoted to a Colonelcy and served as an aide-de-camp until the summer of eighteen hundred and sixty-three and until Gen. Hunter was relieved of command.

In October following when Gen. Hooker was sent to Tennessee with troops, Col. Fessenden was assigned to duty on his staff in the same capacity as he had served under Gen. Hunter. He remained with Gen. Hooker until that officer was relieved, was in all his campaigns at the West and from Chattanooga to Atlanta. After his return from that campaign Col. Fessenden was at the urgent and repeated solicitation of Gen. Hooker, appointed Brigadier General by the President and was assigned a command in the valley of the Shenandoah.

XVIII.

FIRST REGIMENT CAVALRY.

At the commencement of the war the cavaliers of the South were superior in skill and efficiency to our northern troopers; but after a few months the sceptre of superiority was wrested from them by the latter, whose many brilliant exploits have far eclipsed anything ever performed by the rebel horsemen, and have been the admiring theme of thousands. Among the Federal cavalry the First Maine has won an enviable reputation. This regiment was raised at large and organized by the authority of the United States government and consisted of twelve companies. It was mustered into the United States service October thirty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, by Lieut. Col. Eastman of the First United States Infantry, and Capt. Thomas Hight, Second United States Cavalry, organized as follows:

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

John Goddard, Cape Elizabeth, Colonel; Thomas Hight, United States Army, Lieutenant Colonel; Samuel H. Allen, Thomaston, Major; David P. Stowell, Canton, Major; Calvin S. Douty, Dover, Major; Benjamin F. Tucker, United States Army, Adjutant; Edward M. Patten, Portland, Quartermaster; George W. Colby, Richmond, Surgeon; George W. Haley, Eastport, Assistant Surgeon; Benjamin F. Tefft, Bangor, Chaplain; Addison P. Russell, Houlton, Sergeant Major; Eustis C. Bigelow, Portland, Quartermaster Sergeant; Charles S. Crosby, Bangor, Commissary Sergeant; Samuel C. Lovejoy, Rockland, Hospital Steward; Artemas D. Bickford, Houlton, Principal Musician; William L. Boyd, Houlton, Principal Musician.

COMPANY OFFICERS.

Company A.—Warren L. Whitney, Newburgh, Captain; Sidney W. Thaxter, Bangor, First Lieutenant; Joseph C. Hill, Kennebunk, Second Lieutenant.

Company B.—Jonathan P. Cilley, Thomaston, Captain; William P. Coleman, Lincolnville, First Lieutenant; Frank L. Cutler, Union, Second Lieutenant.

Company C.—Robert F. Dyer, Augusta, Captain; Dudley L. Haines, Readfield, First Lieutenant; George S. Kimball, Gardiner, Second Lieutenant.

Company D.—Charles H. Smith, Eastport, Captain; Andrew B. Spurling, Orland, First Lieutenant; William Montgomery, Orland, Second Lieutenant.

Company E.—Black Hawk Putnam, Houlton, Captain; John H. Goddard, Portland, First Lieutenant; Osco A. Ellis, Lincoln, Second Lieutenant.

Company F.—Nathan Mayhew, Captain; Stephen Boothby, First Lieutenant; Jarvis C. Stevens, Second Lieutenant; all of Portland.

Company G.—Augustus J. Burbank, Lewiston, Captain; Zebulon B. Blethen, Lewiston, First Lieutenant; Isaac G. Virgin, Dixfield, Second Lieutenant.

Company H.—George J. Summat, United States Army, Captain; Charles H. Baker, Skowhegan, First Lieutenant; John R. Webb, St. Albans, Second Lieutenant.

Company I.—Louis O. Cowan, Biddeford, Captain; Paul Chadbourn, Waterborough, First Lieutenant; Frank W. Pray, Shapleigh, Second Lieutenant.

Company K.—George Prince, Bath, Captain; George Cary, Houlton, First Lieutenant; John D. Myrick, Augusta, Second Lieutenant.

Company L.—Reuben B. Jennings, Captain; Constantine Taylor, First Lieutenant; George Weston, Second Lieutenant; all of Farmington.

Company M.—George M. Brown, Bangor, Captain; John C. C. Bowen, Bangor, First Lieutenant; Evans S. Pillsbury, Guilford, Second Lieutenant.

For the character of its men and the quality of its horses this regiment was equal, if not superior, to any in the service. It was raised in shorter time than any similar organization in any other State. Before it left the State Col. Goddard resigned and was succeeded in the command by Maj. Allen who was commissioned Colonel. Capt. Whitney of company A was promoted to Major, and Lieut. Thaxter of the same company was promoted to the Captaincy.

The regiment remained encamped at Augusta throughout the fall and winter, the delay in its departure growing out of the inability of the War Department to make advantageous disposition of it in the field, until March fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, when companies A, D, E, and F, left for Washington under the command of Col. Allen (who was taken ill in New York city,) arriving at the national capital on the nineteenth. These were followed by companies B, I, H and M, under Maj. Douty which arrived on the twenty-fourth, and companies C, G, K and L, under Maj. Stowell, which arrived on the twenty-eighth. In the transportation of the regiment not a man was injured, and only one or two horses. All along the route the men were received with various demonstrations of joy and patriotism.

Shortly after their arrival in Washington, companies A, B, E, H and M, which constituted the first battalion, under Major Douty, marched to Harper's Ferry by the way of Frederick, and joined Col. Miles' railroad brigade, where they were distributed at various points engaged in guarding the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, while companies C, D, F, G, I, K and L, under Maj. Stowell, went to Warrenton Junction and joined Gen. Abcrombie's brigade. After being thus assigned the several companies were detached for service in different localities. Maj. Douty's battalion remained in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry until the tenth of May, on which day he was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel in place of Col. Hight who had resigned, when he started with his command and joined three days after, Gen. Banks' force at Strasburgh, the battalion being attached to Gen. Hatch's cavalry brigade. Meanwhile on the eighth, six companies under Maj. Stowell started on a reconnoissance to Culpepper Court House.

After crossing the Rappahannock, company L, Capt. Taylor, was thrown forward as an advance guard, when, as they approached Culpepper Court House, Capt. Taylor threw forward a squad of fifteen men in advance under command of Lieut. Vaughan, to act as skirmishers. On arriving near the village, a force of two hundred rebel cavalry was discovered, armed to the teeth, drawn up in line of battle, not twenty yards distant. Lieut. Vaughan immediately formed his men in line of battle, whereupon the enemy retreated, pursued by our little force who

succeeded in capturing eight prisoners, for which gallant act, they received the praise of Gen. McDowell. Four days after this reconnoissance their brigade under Gen. Hartsuff marched to Fredericksburgh, where Col. Allen rejoined his command, which was placed in Gen. Ord's division.

On the twentieth companies B, M and H, under Lieut. Col. Douty, participated in the skirmish at Woodstock, during the retreat of Gen. Banks' force down the Shenandoah. Two days after companies M and H, under Capt. Brown, engaged in a skirmish beyond Strasburgh. The following day Lieut. Col. Douty with his whole battalion engaged in the battle at Middleton, covering Gen. Banks' retreat to Williamsport, whose forces since the march from Strasburgh had been engaged in a constant succession of attacks by a much larger number of the enemy, which aimed at nothing less than their entire capture. During the most critical period of the retreat, the battalion promptly obeyed every order, and their coolness and bravery under fire contributed very materially to the ultimate escape of the whole division, with so large a portion of their baggage.

There are two main travelled turnpike roads leading down the valley and into Winchester from the southward. That from Strasburgh, situated on the Manassas Gap railroad, is the most direct, the other leading from Front Royal, also on the same railroad, is more circuitous. The line of these two roads is connected occasionally by cross roads called "dirt roads." On the morning of Saturday, the twenty-fourth, it was ascertained that the rebels had got possession of, and were advancing up, the Front Royal road to get in Gen. Banks' rear and cut him off. Col. Douty with five companies of the First Maine and two of the Vermont cavalry, being at or near Middleton, which is on the Strasburgh road and at the conjunction of one of these dirt roads, received an order to advance up the cross road to the Front Royal pike, and endeavor to ascertain the strength of the force which the enemy were pushing up that pike to intercept the retreat of Gen. Banks. After some considerable skirmishing and having accomplished the object of the reconnoissance, he fell back to Middleton, where he found Gen. Hatch, his superior in command. Gen. Banks with the most of his men and trains, had already passed that point, on his way to Winchester, Gen. Hatch still holding the main body of his

cavalry there to protect the rear of the retreating army. In the meantime a large force of the enemy's infantry and artillery had crossed over from the Front Royal road, and slipping in between Banks' retreating column and our cavalry reserve, commenced shelling it furiously at short range. Soon after an order was given by some one to charge on the enemy, which was immediately to be put into execution, but so destructive was the infantry and artillery fire in front, that many of the horses of the platoons in advance, were shot down or disabled, and consequently those in the immediate rear coming up at a furious rate, were thrown upon the disabled mass in front, the next again forced by the momentum of the column upon these, creating a most fatal and inextricable confusion. There were very many wounded by shot or shell, or bruised by the collision or fall of horses. The loss of the latter was large, numbering one hundred and seventy-six, with the same number of horse equipments. The charge of companies A, E and M with drawn sabres through the town of Middleton in the face and eyes of a most galling fire, and the conduct of companies B and H in covering the retreat of the Tenth Maine infantry by keeping at bay a formidable regiment of cavalry at Winchester, was the beginning of the noble record which the regiment has won. Among the officers wounded were Maj. Cilley, who had previously been promoted from Captain, Capt. Putnam and Lieut. Estes of company A. The former was taken prisoner and paroled, together with Assistant Surgeon Haley. Lieut. Hill, Acting Quartermaster of the battalion, was captured with his teams by the enemy, and as he was seated upon a wagon, with true Yankee curiosity, was anxious to know what there was in it. After searching for some time he found a loaded revolver, with which, jumping from the team, he shot his guard, took his horse and recapturing his own and some other teams, drove back to the Union lines. Immediately after these these operations, Lieut. Col. Douty, with the remains of his command, retreated up the pike, and getting into a diverging dirt road, eventually made his escape to the main body under Gen. Banks.

On the twenty-fifth, the regiment accompanied by the Second and Fifth Maine and First Pennsylvania batteries, all under the command of Col. Allen, were ordered to Alexandria, but while

on the way the order was countermanded and they joined Gen. McDowell's column three days after, at Manassas Junction, which moved to Front Royal, where they arrived on the thirty-first. After it was decided by Gen. McDowell to open communication with Gen. Banks at Williamsport via Winchester which was in possession of the rebels, and Martinsburgh, parts of two companies of the regiment, C and D, were selected to perform this very difficult and dangerous enterprise. Under command of Maj. Whitney, they left Front Royal during the afternoon of July second, and proceeded to within one mile of Winchester, where, just at dark, they halted, and in the woods, behind a hill that lay between them and the town, encamped until morning, wet and weary, exposed to a drenching rain, the trees their only shelter. There were three hundred of the enemy in Winchester; but thinking themselves secure in their rear, they had no guard of any kind outside the town in this direction. At daylight the next morning our little force dashed through the town in gallant style. Secesh citizens, rebel soldiers, and Union prisoners, were alike utterly astonished. All supposed this to be the advance guard, and that our troops were advancing in force. Soldiers threw down their arms, and the prisoners jumped from their beds and rushed over and by the guard into the street. One bold feat was performed by Lieut. Montgomery, of company D. Obtaining permission of Maj. Whitney, he rode back to where three soldiers were standing guard over some Union prisoners, and suddenly confronting one of them, demanded his gun, which was immediately given up, and wheeling his horse on the instant he galloped away to join his party, leaving them all in mute astonishment at the suddenness and boldness of the act.

Dashing on to execute his mission, Maj. Whitney halted his force within six miles of Martinsburgh, and proceeded in person to Gen. Banks' headquarters. Having delivered and received his orders, he returned to his command, and the next day they all returned in safety to the opposite bank of the Shenandoah, and arrived at Front Royal on the fifth. While encamped here a few members of the regiment, when returning from a scouting expedition, were told by a negro, about five miles out on the road, that they were inside the rebel pickets. They laughed at the idea, but soon after one who was a little in

the rear, saw three or four in the bushes by the roadside, one of whom had his rifle raised to his shoulder. He immediately threw himself to the opposite side of his horse, when a bullet whizzed over his saddle. They rushed forward with a shout, evidently expecting to pick him up; and by the time they discovered their mistake he was well out of range. The next day a reconnoissance was made in this direction, but no signs of the enemy were discovered. On the eighteenth the regiment returned with McDowell's corps to Manassas, thence marching three days after to Weaverville, near Warrenton Junction, where they joined Gen. Rickett's division. In the meanwhile the battalion under Lieut. Col. Douty, moved to Winchester on the twelfth, company H keeping on to Strasburgh, and companies E and M to Front Royal, followed on the twentieth by companies A and B. The whole battalion was there placed under the command of Brig. Gen. Crawford.

On the tenth of July the battalion joined the regiment at Warrenton, which left with their division on the twenty-second for Waterloo, remaining there nine days, when they moved for the Rapidan river. The battle at Cedar Mountain occurred on the ninth of August. The regiment was attached to Gen. Bayard's brigade which was in the advance near the Rapidan and fell slowly back delaying and embarrassing the enemy's advance as far as possible, and capturing some of his men. The two following days the regiment participated in a reconnoissance in force, moving on the next day with the army of Virginia to the banks of the Rapidan. Gen. Pope having commenced falling back from his position across the Rappahannock, the First Maine assisted in guarding the rear of the army, engaging on the twentieth the enemy's advance near Brandy Station, fighting as it fell back across the river, the engagement lasting about four hours. For the week following, the regiment was attached to Bayard's brigade which held the right of Pope's army. During this time they were engaged in guarding fords and reconnoitering from Sulphur Springs to Waterloo. Joining Porter's corps they moved back on the twenty-eighth to Manassas Junction, and on the following day were placed under Brig. Gen. Elliott of Gen. Pope's staff, and marched at daylight to near Bull Run where Gen. Pope had concentrated his force and was giving battle to the enemy on the ground where occurred

the disastrous battle of the previous year. Over-matched and out-generaled by the enemy, Pope fell back with his exhausted and decimated army to the fortifications at Washington, the First Maine which had joined Gen. Reno's column at Fairfax Court House, arriving on the third of September, and encamping on Seventh street. Two days after they left for Frederick, Maryland, attached to Gen. Burnside's corps, at which place on the twelfth, they participated in an engagement, and occupied the place on the following day, when Col. Allen was appointed by Gen. Burnside, Military Governor. The following officers were detached from the regiment for staff and other duty: Capt. C. H. Smith, Provost Marshal, Capt. S. Boothby, acting aide-de-camp, Adjt. J. C. Stevens Acting Assistant Adjutant General. On the fourteenth, when took place the battle of South Mountain, company G acted as the body guard of Gen. Reno, who was killed on the field of action. At the battle of Antietam on the seventeenth companies M and H participated. They were in Fitz-John Porter's corps.

The total number of horses lost in action and worn out in service from March to the first of November was about seven hundred.

The regiment remained stationed at Frederick until the second of November, when it was relieved, and ordered to report to Brig. Gen. Reynolds at Rectortown, Virginia, where it arrived on the fifth, on which day company L, Capt. Taylor, was attached to headquarters of the First corps. The next day the regiment marched for Warrenton, entering in the advance, and capturing a few prisoners. On the twelfth, three days after their arrival at Bealeton, they were temporarily assigned to Gen. Bayard's cavalry brigade, and went on picket at Freeman's Ford. On the eighteenth they reported to Gen. Reynolds, near Stafford Court House, two days after which four companies under Capt. Taylor, were sent back to the Occoquan to guard pontoon trains. Encamping near Brooks' Station, the regiment performed picket duty in the vicinity of Stafford Court House, until the tenth of December, when, being relieved from duty on the following day, they marched for Falmouth, with the First corps, and were assigned to Gen. Bayard's brigade. Burnside's movement on Fredericksburgh was now in progress. The next day the First crossed the Rappahannock on the lower pontoon

and supported Gibson's battery all day, re-crossing the river at ten o'clock at night, and relieving the Second New York cavalry on picket below the city. The evacuation by our forces of the city having been successfully accomplished, the First moved on the twenty-third from their camp near White Oak Church to camp Bayard near Belle Plain, four miles distant, where they went into winter quarters, doing picket duty on the lower Rappahannock half the time.

On the twentieth of February of the following year the regiment was assigned to the First brigade, Col. Kilpatrick commanding, of the Third division, under the command of Gen. Gregg of Gen. Stoneman's cavalry corps. Col. Allen having resigned on account of ill health, Lieut. Col. Douty was promoted to the command of the regiment. Forming a portion of Gen. Stoneman's expeditionary corps, they broke camp April thirteenth and went to Deep Run, arriving the next day at Rappahannock Station, where they found a small body of the enemy strongly posted across the river. Two squadrons, companies A and B, under Maj. Boothby, dismounted and charged across the railroad bridge, driving the enemy from his redoubts and rifle pits. The following day, after an attempt to cross the Rappahannock at Beverly Ford, which was found impracticable on account of the high stage of the water, the regiment moved to near Warrenton Junction, from thence to Catlett's Station, where they remained eight days on picket, thence to Bealeton, crossing the Rappahannock at noon on the twenty-ninth at Kelly's Ford, and bivouacking near Mountain Run.

The next day all unserviceable horses having been sent to the rear, they took up the line of march for the Rapidan, constituting a portion of another expeditionary corps to embarrass the enemy, while Gen. Hooker made his forward movement across the Rappahannock at Fredericksburgh. Crossing at Raccoon Ford without opposition, the regiment bivouacked on the south side. On the morning of May second, at daybreak, after marching all the previous day and night, they reached Louisa Court House, where a detail of fifty men from companies B and I, under Capt. Tucker, was made, to proceed as far as they could on the Gordonsville road, for the purpose of conveying the impression to the enemy that our next movement would be on that place. Capt. Tucker's command after proceeding about

three miles drove in the enemy's pickets, when he came upon the main reserve of the enemy, drawn up in line of battle, about five hundred strong, who poured a volley into our men. Capt. Tucker finding that he was so largely outnumbered, ordered a retreat, the enemy charging him with his whole force. Our loss was two killed and twenty-eight taken prisoners. The balance reached the regiment in safety, without being pursued by the enemy. The regiment marched all night, reaching Thompson's Cross Roads at daybreak, and continuing their march without halting to within fifteen miles of Richmond. From this point Lieut. Col. Smith, with a detachment of one hundred men of the First Maine and one hundred men of the Tenth New York cavalry, was sent to burn the upper railroad bridge over the South Anna river, but finding it strongly guarded burned the station house and barracks and returned without casualty. On the fourth the regiment started on its return, marching to Yanceyville, where a halt of one hour was made. The next day afternoon they started for the Rapidan, marching all night, and continuing their march the next day and night, reaching Raccoon Ford at daylight on the seventh, crossing the river and resting till afternoon, when they went to Kelly's Ford, arriving in the night. The following day they crossed the river, by swimming their horses, and marched for Bealeton Station.

During this raid Lieut. Estes of company A, who served as an aide to Col. Kilpatrick, was, with ten men, detached at Aylett's Station on the Mattaponi, to dash across the country northward, and, if possible, convey news of the destruction of the enemy's communications. He struck the Rappahannock at the Tappahannock Court House, but found the river too much swollen to cross. Here they surprised, captured and paroled a rebel Lieutenant and fifteen men. Being obliged to tarry here a short time, four hundred Essex county militia assembled under Gen. Mule, and approached the lower ford, where the Union squad was waiting. When at a short distance, Gen. Mule sent a flag of truce to Estes, with a note informing him that he (Gen. M.) had sufficient force to capture them, and advised, to prevent the effusion of blood, that he surrender the Union forces at Bowler's Ferry. Lieut. Estes refused, mounted and spurred rapidly down the river. During the flight they caught a rebel Major, two Captains, and three privates, going to join their

regiments, and paroled them. Gen. Mule and his militia, three hundred strong, followed closely, and soon the brave handful found themselves caught in a *cul de sac* between the swollen river and the Great Dragon swamp. They refused again to surrender, abandoned their horses, destroyed their arms and took to the swamp. Here military pursuit was abandoned, but the planters turned out and actually hunted them with bloodhounds the next morning, when they were all captured, some wounded by the dogs. A detachment was immediately sent with them toward Richmond, but on the Mattapony they were met by our Cameron dragoons, and the captors and captured instantly changed places. Licut. Estes wheeled about and escorted his escort to Gloucester.

Another chivalrous affair took place during a little brush the regiment had with the Black Horse cavalry at some river point. One of the latter, Licut. Paine, was crossing where the water was deep, and the current strong. His horse was swept down stream, and the rider thrown from the horse, was in such peril that his comrades made no attempt to save him. Lieut. Stone, company II, First Maine, however, gallantly dashed into the river, caught the rebel officer by the hair of the head, and drew him from the angry waters. Lieut. Stone was subsequently captured and taken to Richmond, but was unconditionally released, and returned to Washington after an absence of less than a week, bringing with him a letter from Gen. Winder, of the rebel service, tendering him his unconditional release for his gallantry in rescuing Lieut. Paine from peril at the risk of his own life. Lieut. Stone learning at Washington that Lieut. Paine had in turn been taken prisoner, and was confined in the Old Capitol prison, obtained a pass to visit the rebel officer there, when the interview between them was quite interesting.

On the tenth the regiment started for Acquia Creek, which they reached at noon the next day. On the fifteenth they went to Bealeton Station, in which vicinity they remained until June eighth, Col. Douty in the meanwhile commanding their brigade and Lieut. Col. Smith in command of the regiment. Col. Douty having resumed command of the regiment on the eighth, they marched to Kelly's Ford and bivouacked on the bank of the river for the night. The next day they made a detour and gained the rear of the enemy near Brandy Station. About eleven

o'clock in the forenoon, they debouched from the woods in full view of a heavy body of rebel cavalry and artillery advantageously posted on an eminence where the rebel Gen. Stuart had his headquarters. The Second and Tenth New York cavalry led the advance, but being overpowered by superior numbers they were thrown into confusion. They were then withdrawn. At this critical moment Col. Douty with the regiment swept to the right and charged the rebels in the flank. When he received the order from Col. Kilpatrick to charge, the enemy were posted in largely superior force, with one section of artillery, in the rear and on both sides of the headquarters of Gen. Stuart, a large house with extensive shrubbery. With drawn sabres the regiment gallantly charged across the railroad and up the hill, two battalions sweeping around the left of the house, and one around the right, both columns driving everything before them. Uniting beyond the house, they charged a full half mile further, scattering the whole force opposed to them in every direction. They captured two guns, nearly one hundred prisoners and the battle flag of Hampton's brigade of cavalry, which was brought off the field by Corp. Drew of company A. Being unsupported the captured artillery were abandoned, and the regiment retired with a loss of thirty in killed, wounded and missing, re-crossed the Rappahannock the same night and the next day marched to Warrenton Junction, thence to Union Mills, arriving on the seventeenth at Aldie, after a march of twenty-five miles under a burning sun. There the enemy were in force in a very strong position. After their brigade had drawn near the town, Col. Douty was ordered forward with his regiment to report to Gen. Gregg commanding the division. At this time the whole of the First brigade had become hotly engaged with the enemy. Having reported, Col. Douty was ordered to proceed with his command to a position left of the town, but before arriving there was ordered to return in haste, which he did, ascending the hill on the right of the town near the battery just in time to meet and resist the impetuous charge of the enemy upon the exhausted forces of part of the First brigade. A portion of the regiment led by Col. Douty in person, immediately charged in the face of a terrible fire, turned the enemy and pursued him to the very crest of the hill, where a large force of dismounted men were posted behind stone

walls. Our advance being exposed to a cross fire, suffered severely. Col. Douty was killed instantly. The resoluteness and impetuosity of our charge so discomfited the enemy that he immediately gave way and Maj. Boothby by quickly following up the advantage with a battalion, utterly routed him, driving him from the ground. The wounded were then taken off, the trophies of the field collected, and the dead were being buried, when the regiment was relieved about dark. Our loss was two officers killed, one wounded, four enlisted men killed and eighteen wounded. Col. Douty was killed while at the head of his men,—a noble life crowned by a glorious death. The other officer killed was Capt. Summat, of company II, who fell under a murderous fire of grape and musketry. Corporal Abner C. Emery of the same company received five bullet wounds, neither one fatal. On the death of the lamented and heroic Douty, Lieut. Col. Smith was promoted to the command of the regiment and Maj. Boothby was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel.

In the action of the nineteenth at Middleburgh the regiment, during the morning, supported a section of battery commanded by Lieut. Fowler of the Second artillery. About ten o'clock in the forenoon the regiment advanced up the Winchester Pike about two miles and took position in the woods on the left of the pike to support skirmishers. When ordered to advance two companies, M and E, commanded by Capt. Brown and Lieut. Ellis, charged through the woods on our front and left, across an open field to a stone wall, where after a sharp engagement they captured a Lieutenant Colonel, three line officers and twenty-one enlisted men—a daring feat but gallantly performed. Lieut. Taylor of company M, and Lieut. Neville of company E, both fell in the contest. Two other companies charged through the woods on our front to a point where the belt of woods crossed the pike. There they united with the rest of the regiment which charged directly up the pike. In the belt of woods the enemy were posted in force behind a stone wall, and had succeeded in forcing our skirmishers to fall back. The regiment charged upon them, drove them from their strong position and advanced through the woods into an open field, where a strong force of the enemy was posted, and where a desperate contest ensued; but, by repeated charges he was compelled to aban-

don his chosen position and retire. Our loss was three commissioned officers killed, one wounded, seven men killed and twenty-six wounded. Among the officers killed was Capt. Kimball of company C, who fell in the rear of the enemy's line, having cut his way through it.

On the morning of the twenty-first the regiment was assigned a position on the right of the brigade near Middleburgh, thence advanced in the second line of battle to Upperville. When near the town Col. Smith was ordered to charge the place, drive out the enemy and get beyond it, if possible, all of which was duly accomplished. On entering the town the regiment was met by a discharge of grape from a gun posted to oppose it, which was immediately captured, the enemy dispersed and driven beyond the town, whither the regiment pursued and engaged him, killing and wounding many, and capturing seventy-five prisoners. Our casualties were small, none being killed.

The next day the regiment returned to Middleburgh, where they remained until the twenty-sixth when they went to Leesburgh, from thence crossed the Potomac at Edward's Ferry and marched all night to Burnsville, Maryland, thence to Frederick through Hyattsville and Urbana, thence to New Windsor via Liberty, Westminster, Manchester, Hanover in Pennsylvania, arriving at Gettysburgh, July second, and engaging on the following day in a severe cavalry fight on the right. The next day they reconnoitered position on the right of our lines, advancing on the following, through Gettysburgh to Cashtown, capturing a large number of stragglers from the enemy and between two and three thousand of his wounded. That night they camped at Stevens' Furnace. The next day they advanced through Greenwood, Fayetteville and New Franklin to Chambersburgh where they captured many more of the enemy's stragglers. From thence until the fifteenth, every day but one was spent in marching, passing through the towns of Fayetteville, Funkstown, Quiney, Waynesboro' and the mountains, into Maryland, Middletown, Boonsboro', Harper's Ferry in Virginia, where they crossed the Potomac and on the morning of the fifteenth, when the column had reached Halltown, the regiment advanced on Winchester Pike toward Charlestown to which place Col. Smith was directed to go, or until he found the enemy in force. Advancing nearly a mile, the enemy's pickets were surprised

and driven until the regiment was met by a regular line of skirmishers. The engagement then became general. Col. Smith deployed six companies, kept two in the pike to charge the centre of the enemy from time to time after his flanks were sufficiently forced back, and kept three small companies in reserve. Thus by a bold front and two hours of severe skirmishing, the regiment drove a very much larger number of the enemy nearly two miles, and from several good positions, when they were ordered to retire and rejoin the column. On returning the regiment was exposed to an artillery fire from two pieces which the enemy opened, who also charged furiously on our right and centre, but were promptly repelled, and did not follow. Two enlisted men were wounded. That day the regiment reached Shepherdstown.

The next day at noon the enemy under Gen. Stuart attacked the pickets of the Tenth New York cavalry, near Shepherdstown. When the attack was made Col. Smith was proceeding with his regiment on the Winchester pike for forage. Having advanced about a mile a courier reported the enemy's attack and that the pickets were hotly pursued. Col. Smith immediately observed that about half a mile ahead the pike crossed a ridge covered by a belt of timber, and being desirous of obtaining that position he ordered the gallop, and the regiment dashed forward. As they drew near the timber they met the squadron on picket completely overwhelmed by a superior force, making every effort to cover its lead horses and wounded men. The advance of the enemy reached the crest of the ridge first, but in spite of his steady firing, two companies of the First, B and A, commanded respectively by Lieut. Coleman and Lieut. Cole, when ordered to take the summit of the hill, charged with such impetuosity as to drive back the enemy, killing one and wounding three. The position being gained the regiment was immediately disposed for still further defence, in which position they opposed the rapidly increasing numbers of the enemy for more than an hour, strengthening their line from time to time until the regiment was nearly all deployed and engaged in the front. Here it was that Maj. Boothby was wounded while engaged in the very front, urging the men to still more gallant resistance. Subsequently the enemy massed in such numbers on the left flank as to make longer resistance impossible, and our line of

skirmishers was driven back about two hundred yards to a favorable position. Company M, Capt. Brown, of the reserve, by a dashing and resistless charge into the face of the enemy, covered our dismounted men at that moment, in a most creditable manner. Supported by a portion of the Fourth Pennsylvania cavalry, the regiment defended this position against every effort of the enemy to rout it, even driving the gunners from a howitzer that the enemy had the rashness to bring within carbine range, till relieved by the Sixteenth Pennsylvania cavalry, when it retired from the front and took position as a support. Shortly afterwards the enemy opened with several pieces of artillery and simultaneously advanced with such overwhelming numbers as to peril the thin lines of the Sixteenth, whereupon four companies of the First Maine went to their support just in season to render timely assistance, and shortly after the rest of the regiment became actively engaged and thus shared the fortunes of the remainder of the day until nearly midnight, when they were withdrawn from the field, losing fifty-seven in killed, wounded and missing. The next day the regiment returned to Harper's Ferry, crossed the Shenandoah and were almost constantly on the move, engaged in picketing, making reconnoissances and performing other duties, until the thirteenth of September, when they marched with their division at four o'clock in the morning for Culpepper, meeting the enemy's pickets at Hazel river. There a sharp fight took place in which the enemy was driven. Our forces then entered Culpepper Court House, the division of the First Maine on the right, Buford's division on the left and Kilpatrick in the centre. They then encamped near Cedar Mountain.

On the following day the regiment moved towards the Rappahannock, the enemy falling back, and went on picket near Robinson's river. Three days after, their camp was moved to Cedar Mountain battle field. The next day Maj. Brown with a detachment of one hundred and fifty men from companies A, H, I, K and L, went to Telegraph Mountain to capture a rebel signal party. Dismounting at the foot of the mountain he commenced the ascent with one hundred men, when the enemy discovering his approach made his escape on the opposite side. They remained on the mountain during the night. The position was held while our army lay in the vicinity and used as a signal station.

From thence on the twenty-fourth, the regiment marched to Sulphur Springs, and thence on the second of October to Bealeton Station, Virginia, taking up the line of march on the tenth at daylight for Culpepper, where they found Kilpatrick fighting near James City. in which vicinity they camped for the night, and the next day went to their old camp at Sulphur Springs. The following day the regiment started on a reconnoissance to Little Washington and Sperryville, the latter place at the entrance of Thornton's Gap, which is the first gap leading into the Shenandoah Valley. When at Gaines' Cross Roads, Lieut. Harris of company F and twelve men were sent back to division headquarters to report progress. On approaching Jefferson they found that a large force of rebels had moved across our rear. They were discovered, and after several narrow escapes and tiresome marches on foot, they were captured by Mosby's men, near Thoroughfare Gap. At Sulphur Springs Lieut. Harris, however, made his escape and came into our lines near Warrenton. The regiment on its return reached Gaines' Cross Roads at dark. They then started for Sulphur Springs and when near Amissville came upon the pickets of the enemy. Finding him in large force, the regiment fell back under cover of the darkness and made a wide detour to Warrenton. Discovering numerous camp fires, it was supposed our forces were here, whereupon Maj. Thaxter rode into camp, went to a tent and made inquiry. "What regiment!" he asked, shaking one of the sleepers. "Twelfth Virginia," was the reply. "All right," said the Major coolly, as he withdrew and communicated the information he had received. Finding that they were again near the enemy's lines, the regiment was quickly put in motion, marching until daybreak, when they came out at New Baltimore. Here they halted two hours to rest. At noon they arrived at Bristoe's Station, having made a march of over one hundred miles in thirty hours, and losing only a few men, whose horses being unable to keep up, fell into the hands of the enemy. In this vicinity they remained until the enemy began to shell Bristoe's Station, when they fell to the rear of the Second corps, covering Gen. Meade's retreat to Bull Run. From this point on the fifteenth, they made a reconnoissance to Manassas Junction, during which they met a heavy body of rebel cavalry, and were obliged to fall back, fighting all the way to Bull Run,

where they were relieved by infantry which was in position to support them, and which resulted in a general skirmish, artillery being used on both sides. In the evening they marched to Fairfax Station, and on the sixteenth joined their brigade near Union Mills. From thence the regiment marched to Fairfax Court House, Centreville near Bull Run, Gainesville, Warrenton, Fayetteville, making a reconnoissance on the twenty-third to Beverly Ford and Rappahannock Station, with the Second Pennsylvania cavalry, all under the command of Col. Smith, the First Maine being under the command of Lieut. Col. Boothby. A brisk skirmish with the enemy took place, during which Lieut. Smith of company I was wounded in the arm, and had his horse shot.

From the twenty-fourth to December fourth, the regiment was principally engaged in scouting and picketing. At the last date companies II and I, under Capt. Chadbourne, made a reconnoissance to the rear, across the Rapidan to United States Ford and Hartwood Church, where the roads were found so blockaded that their horses had to be led through almost impassable woods and paths. On the fourteenth the regiment went on picket near Morrisville, when two days after they were relieved and commenced building winter quarters near Bealeton Station.

On the twenty-first Col. Smith was ordered to take command of an expedition to Luray, composed of the First Maine and five other regiments. The expedition was a difficult and hazardous one, and was executed with energy and rapidity. Col. Smith entered Luray on the twenty-third, meeting with but slight opposition. His force succeeded in destroying two tanneries well stocked with hides and leather, and a large government workshop filled with unfinished cavalry and artillery stock and equipments. A large amount of tobacco was also captured. Returning through Sperryville, four more tanneries well stocked and a large mill were destroyed. Several skirmishes took place on the march, but only with small parties. The expedition which returned to camp Christmas evening, was every way successful, and Col. Smith received a letter of commendation from Gen. Pleasanton for the very able manner in which so difficult and hazardous a movement was executed.

At the commencement of the following year, active operations were suspended beyond a few raids, and the army of the

Potomac went into winter quarters, giving the men a period of rest, while such preparations were made as were necessary for an opening of the spring campaign with stirring movements. The First Maine went into quarters near Warrenton, where aside from the routine duties of camp life, they were not called upon to perform service of any notable importance until Gen. Kilpatrick projected his famous raid, one of the boldest of the war, to the vicinity of Richmond. Three hundred men under the command of Maj. Taylor, who had just been promoted from the Captaincy of company L, were selected from the regiment for the expedition. This detachment was ordered to be in readiness to march at six o'clock on the morning of February twenty-seventh and report at brigade headquarters at Brandy Station. From thence, on their arrival, they were sent by Gen. Pleasanton to Gen. Kilpatrick, who placed them in Gen. Davies' brigade at Stevensburgh, where they remained until the twenty-eighth, when one hundred and fifty from companies D, F, H, K and M under Capt. Myrick of company G were ordered to report for special service to Col. Dahlgren who had command of a portion of the expedition. At three o'clock in the morning of this date the expedition started out from camp, proceeding to the Rapidan, which they crossed at Ely's Ford. From thence the column marched to Spottsylvania Court House, which place was reached without encountering any of the enemy. From Spottsylvania Court House the main body proceeded to Newmarket and thence to Childsburgh, where a detachment was dispatched to destroy the bridges on the Richmond and Fredericksburgh railroad, which was done. At Frederickshall on the Central railroad they came upon a court martial, peacefully holding its session and captured a Colonel, five Captains and two Lieutenants. Gen. Lee had passed over the railroad on his way to his army but an hour before our men reached it. Leaving Frederickshall the expedition pushed on for Richmond—a detachment of five hundred men under Col. Dahlgren keeping to the right in the direction of Louisa Court House, while Gen. Kilpatrick with the main body moved upon Ashland, both parties scouring the country thoroughly, and doing all possible damage. As the forces neared Richmond the two main parties began concentrating. Col. Dahlgren was to move down to the right of Richmond, destroying as much of the James River

canal as possible. Then taking the river road, he was to cross, if possible, and enter the city from the south side and attempt the deliverance of the prisoners on Belle Isle. Gen. Kilpatrick, with the main body, was to attack the city by the Brooks Turnpike, simultaneously if possible with the other movement. It was hoped to reach the city on Monday night, the twenty-ninth, or early the following morning, when a partial if not a total surprise could be effected. Two of those fatalities which more than once during this war have snatched success from the very grasp of those who by their valor and daring have richly deserved the victor's crown, interposed to prevent the consummation of one of the best conceived and most brilliant plans of the whole war. Col. Dahlgren had taken a negro to pilot him to Richmond. His detachment had rapidly moved across the country, destroying barns, forage and everything which could possibly be of service to the enemy. Pushing on so as to reach Richmond as soon as possible, Col. Dahlgren discovered that his negro guide had betrayed him, and led him toward Goochland instead of Richmond, and Tuesday midnight found himself miles in just the opposite direction from that which he wished to take. The negro was promptly hanged for his baseness. Exasperated by this treachery, the men burned the barns and out-buildings of John A. Seddon, the rebel Secretary of War. Retracing his steps Col. Dahlgren marched down the river road, destroying the Dover flour mills and several private flouring establishments and saw-mills. His force also did considerable injury to the James River canal, burning canal boats and seriously damaging one or two locks. They did not reach the immediate vicinity of Richmond till afternoon, when everybody was on the alert, Kilpatrick having already made his attack. Col. Dahlgren's detachment was divided into several parties for the accomplishment of different objects, keeping together, however. One party attempted to cross the river, but were repulsed. A very sharp fight ensued, and, finding the enemy in superior numbers and confronting them on every road, the force was compelled to fall back. In attempting to cut their way out Col. Dahlgren with about one hundred and fifty men, got separated from the rest, and during an engagement in the swamps of King's and Queen's county with the enemy, he was killed, and his command taken prisoners. In the meanwhile, Gen. Kilpatrick had advanced down the

Brooks Turnpike from Ashland, having torn up the rails at that point, destroying the telegraph as he marched. At one of the stations, however, the operator succeeded in sending a dispatch to Richmond, announcing that the Yankees were coming. He was a prisoner in less than fifteen minutes.

The troops reached the outer fortifications early on Tuesday morning, and, as the spires and houses of the city came in view, cheer upon cheer went up from our men. Riding rapidly toward the city, the outer line of works was entered. The rebels therein surrendered, threw down their arms, and others took to their heels. A fight then ensued for the next line, but the batteries were too much for them, and so with his battery Gen. Kilpatrick opened upon them and the city.

There is no doubt that the men would have dashed upon and over anything that stood in their way, so enthusiastic had they become, but Gen. Kilpatrick acted the wiser part, and as the shrill whistle of the locomotive told of the bringing up of reinforcements from Pickett's brigade, at Bottom's Bridge and vicinity, he reluctantly gave the order to move toward Mechanicsville. That this was difficult to do soon became apparent. On every road the enemy's pickets confronted them, and a series of manœuvres took place, in which the enemy were found to be on the alert at every point. Night coming on, Gen. Kilpatrick, with his accustomed audacity, halted and made preparations to camp. He had chosen a place, however, too near a rebel camp, and of this fact he was reminded by being shelled out of his position.

Wednesday morning about nine o'clock, a large force of cavalry came upon the rear of the column. Gen. Kilpatrick was not unprepared for this, and decided to give them battle. The First Vermont, under Lieut Col. Preston, ably assisted by Captains Grant and Cummings, and the First Maine, bore the brunt of this fight, which lasted something over an hour, while the Sixth Michigan and other regiments of Gen. Davies' brigade were in position to render whatever assistance might be necessary. Only one charge was made, and that was by company A, of the First Maine, led on by Lieut. Estes, who was Acting Assistant Adjutant General on Gen. Kilpatrick's staff, and by Capt. Cole, of the same company, when five of the enemy were captured. The enemy sullenly retreated, but, when the com-

mand moved forward, harrassed the rear and flank. Several times an offer of battle was made, but they refused.

Moving to Old Church where Gen. Kilpatrick was rejoined by the main portion of Col. Dahlgren's command, he proceeded to Mechanicsville, White and New Kent Court House, arriving on Thursday, March third, within Gen. Butler's lines, having met a Union force at New Kent Court House that had been sent to render such assistance as was necessary. Though the expedition was a failure as to the main result intended to be accomplished, still it met with success in cutting the railroads between Lee's army and Richmond, and the destruction of much property and stores. The detachment from the First Maine had the position of honor, and conducted itself with more than usual honor and gallantry throughout, making several most brilliant charges and getting further into Richmond than any other portion of the command. At one point the second line of fortifications was carried by companies D, F, H and K, and would have been holden had they received sufficient support. Companies A and E under Capt. Cole made a splendid charge. Capt. Myrick and Licutenants Harris, Andrews and Foster acquitted themselves in a highly creditable manner.

The raid of Gen. Kilpatrick was followed by another equally as bold and more successful in its results. The time having arrived when the Army of the Potomac under the genius of Grant, should make an advance, Gen. Sheridan with his cavalry corps, began the execution of a movement in the rear of Lee's army. The First Maine formed a portion of this expedition proceeding from Warrenton to near Paoli's Mills on the first of May, and from thence going to the Rapidan river, crossing at Ellis' Ford early on the morning of the fourth, and on the following day engaging in a reconnoissance to Fredericksburgh, joining their brigade at Todd's Tavern, where they participated in a brush with the enemy on the seventh and eighth with little loss. The next day morning their corps started towards Richmond, the regiment moving as advance guard and skirmishing slightly with the enemy at the outset. Forging the North Anna river, Gen. Custer's brigade of the First division charged into Beaver Dam Station, recapturing three hundred and seventy-eight Union prisoners belonging to the Fifth corps who had been taken at Todd's tavern. Reaching the station three long

trains loaded with commissary stores were destroyed, together with a large warehouse filled with an immense quantity of flour, bacon and whiskey. They also thoroughly destroyed the Virginia Central railroad for miles, burning the ties and bridges, bending the rails and damaging it in every conceivable manner. The First division bivouacked on the south side of the North Anna, while the Second and Third were on the north side. A strong picket guard was thrown out in the rear, and skirmishing was kept up all night. At daylight in the morning the enemy succeeded in getting one piece of artillery in position, and opened a vigorous fire while a crossing of the river was effected. Moving south in the direction of the South Anna, the First division had the advance. The rebels during the night had succeeded in getting a force in our front, and were annoying our column. Companies D, K and A, charged them, under Lieut. Col. Boothby, who received a severe wound which terminated in his death shortly afterward. This was on the tenth. Crossing the South Anna in the afternoon, and marching two miles they bivouacked for the night. At three o'clock on the morning of the eleventh, the First brigade, Second division, under Gen. Davies, went on a special expedition to Ashland for the purpose of destroying the railroad and supplies, for which point the rebel Gen. Stuart with his cavalry was rapidly making, after which they returned to the main column. After leaving Goodall's tavern the First Maine, which was acting as rear guard for the corps, found it necessary to dismount to hold in check a brigade of the enemy, while our column moved on. We were now within sixteen miles of Richmond, and at once took up the line of march directly towards the city, the First division in advance and the Second in the rear. We marched and fought all day and night, the enemy being constantly re-enforced, until at daylight, when within three miles of Richmond, the force opposed to us in front were two brigades of infantry and a brigade of cavalry, while in our rear was Stuart, with two brigades of cavalry, together with every man that could be raked up in Richmond. We now turned to the left on the Meadow Bridge road leading to Mechanicsville, pressing the enemy steadily back.

When about four miles on the road we found the enemy strongly intrenched behind fortifications, composing the outer

line of the Richmond defences. The position was a strong one, being situated upon a hill, commanding our whole corps, and our preservation depended upon our driving them out. Gen. Sheridan was equal to the emergency. The enemy was already pursuing us closely in the rear. The General ordered Gen. Custer to take his gallant brigade and carry the position. Gen. Custer placed himself at the head of his command, and with drawn sabres and deafening cheers charged directly in the face of a withering fire, captured two pieces of artillery, upwards of a hundred prisoners, together with caissons, ammunition and horses, which he brought off in safety. The rebels retreated behind the Chickahominy, destroying in their flight Meadow bridge.

In the rear Col. Gregg's brigade, of the Second division, and a portion of the Third division, under Gen. Wilson, were hotly engaged with Stuart. Gen. Wilson sent word to Gen. Sheridan that the enemy were driving him slowly back. Gen. Sheridan sent word that "he must hold the position at all hazards; that he could and must whip the enemy." Col. Gregg's brigade, being re-enforced by a regiment from the First brigade, charged the enemy, and drove them nearly a mile. The day was now ours. The enemy had disappeared from our front, and we succeeded in rebuilding the Meadow bridge, and the First and Third divisions crossed, covered by the Second division, which, in turn, withdrew and also crossed without being annoyed by the enemy.

The rebels still continued to show themselves in our front until we had passed Mechanicsville, where Gen. Merritt, by making a demonstration as though the column were moving towards White House, caused them to destroy a bridge when we turned short to the right upon the road to Bottom's Bridge. We now encamped on the old Gaines' Mill battle field, and moved at seven o'clock on the morning of the thirteenth, marched in a southeasterly direction, crossed the York river road at Despatch Station, and camped early in the day at Bottom's Bridge.

It was now necessary to ascertain the whereabouts of Gen. Butler's forces. For the past three days it had rained incessantly; our men were without rations and horses without forage, and the entire command fatigued, hungry and jaded. Gen.

Sheridan at once sent out to communicate with Butler, apprising him of our arrival and the scanty state of our forage and rations.

Our immediate wants were promptly supplied, and a despatch boat instantly provided to start for Fortress Monroe to communicate with the War Department. Our men for three days previous to our arrival at the James river had literally lived off the country. A large number of horses gave out on the road, and many were shot in battle. The dismounted men, as well as the recaptured prisoners, were compelled to walk the whole distance. The entire loss of the expedition from the time it crossed the Rapidan until it reached Haxall's Landing, where the corps encamped, was not over eight hundred in killed, wounded and missing. Most of our dead and all of our wounded, with the exception of about thirty mortally wounded, were brought off by us. Our means of transportation were very limited. Having no ambulance train with us, we were compelled to carry the wounded in Government trains and wagons captured from the enemy. The suffering of the wounded during the slow and tedious march was necessarily great, but all of them preferred death itself to falling captives to our barbarous foe.

Among the narrow escapes of the officers in the First Maine, Col. Smith had one horse shot, Maj. Thaxter two horses, and Capt. Myriek and Lieuts. Jewett and Benson each had one horse shot under them.

On the sixteenth the regiment moved in advance of the corps to Jones' bridge and prepared a crossing. Leaving camp at noon of the twenty-sixth they marched all night, landing in the morning near the Pamunkey river which they crossed at Hanover town Ford. To ascertain the position of the enemy, a portion of the cavalry corps under Torbett and Gregg moved toward Mechanicsville and brought on an action with the enemy's cavalry at Hawes's store, near Tolopotamoy creek, on the twenty-ninth. During the engagement the regiment were in the reserve supporting a battery near Hanover town. Its loss was slight. The distance travelled by the First Maine during the month of May was three hundred miles. The aggregate casualties were sixty-nine.

On the first of June the regiment went to White House, our

new base of supplies, to picket the flank of Gen. Smith's forces moving from that point to join Gen. Grant's army. In the engagement which took place the next day near Barker's Mill, Chaplain Bartlett was instantly killed. He was struck in the breast by an unexploded shell from the enemy and literally blown to pieces. On the fourth the regiment was on picket relieving the Fourth Pennsylvania, at St. James' Church, encamping on the following day at Bottom's Bridge. The next day with their corps they marched to New Castle, crossing the Pamunkey in the night and marching to Aylett's, thence up the south bank of the Mattapony river to a point near Polecat Run, thence to the North Anna river, crossing on the tenth where the enemy was met at Trevellion Station, and an engagement took place. During the fight the regiment supported Randolph's battery with very slight loss. On the twelfth, while one portion of the regiment was engaged in picketing, the other portion went to Louisa Court House, where their brigade destroyed the railroad. Moving back on the fourteenth in advance of the corps, the regiment re-crossed the river, and on the twenty-first arrived at the White House. The next day they engaged the enemy at Black Creek from sunrise till late at night, with small loss. The immense wagon train of Sheridan's cavalry corps, which the enemy was now attempting to capture, had pulled out on the road leading through New Kent Court House, occupying from four to five miles of road. That night the train moved on towards the James river. The next day the Chickahominy was touched at Jones' Bridge. Soon after effecting a crossing the enemy appeared on the heights, but were speedily driven from their position. On the following morning the First division, Gen. Torbett's, took the advance on the main road, while the Second division, Gen. Gregg's, was to hold the only road leading to Richmond that would not intercept the train. The Second brigade of which the First Maine had the advance was sent out on the road to St. Mary's Church. Our advance guard soon met and drove the enemy's pickets, and charging, we routed their reserve and occupied the church. Hastily throwing up breastworks in the edge of the woods, preparations were made by us to hold the position. Having captured a dispatch from Gen. Gregg to Gen. Sheridan, from which the enemy learned there was nothing before them but one division, and

having their entire corps (three divisions,) they immediately set about to take advantage of our weakness. Then followed the hardest cavalry fight any portion of our corps had ever experienced. The enemy commenced the attack at noon. Our advance line of skirmishers fell back on the second line, behind our rude works. Two squadrons of the First Pennsylvania were thrown in as a support for the flank, and for half or three-quarters of an hour the fight raged hot and furious all along our right; but an ominous stillness on the left foretold the coming tempest in that quarter, and during a lull in the firing on the right, a heavy column suddenly burst through our line at its connection with the Second Pennsylvania, coming on through the dense underbrush with stealthy tread, till within twenty feet of our works, when they dashed on at double quick, leaping over the low breastworks, discharging their pieces, which they then clubbed and used in a manner familiar to infantry. Our men mostly stood like giants immovable, loading and firing their carbines till they could use them no longer and then using the revolver. Company K did not move from their places till the extreme left had been routed and the rebels were far in their rear, when, at the command, they fell back in order, firing as they went, and the remainder of the regiment on the right of the road, companies B, E, A, M and F, finding the left overwhelmed, fell back with them.

Conscious of their superior numbers the enemy pressed on closer and closer, which only effected a shorter range, for our men stood firm upon their first footing. Charge followed charge, made by at least four times the number opposing them, but our steady carbineers hurled them back each time with terrible slaughter.

Battery A, Second United States Artillery, kept up a constant stream of fire into their ranks, and met each charge with grape and cannister. For two hours the conflict raged, our force stubbornly holding them, until by overwhelming numbers they were able to flank us, both right and left. The First Maine and First Pennsylvania cavalry were the last to leave the field. By the stubborn tenacity of these two regiments our battery was kept upon the field until they had exhausted their ammunition, and then brought safely off. To no two regiments, perhaps, in the corps could this position have been better assigned. The train

was now safely past, and fortunately for it that it was, for at this juncture of affairs Gen. Gregg's division of cavalry was for the first time in the history of its organization, compelled to retire, but in a masterly manner, leaving the field in the hands of the enemy. In the many battles in which Gen. Gregg has fought his division, always distinguishing himself by his cool bravery and high-toned military ability, never has he so covered himself and his command with glory, and so fully established its fighting qualities, as on this occasion.

Out of two hundred and sixty men who went into the fight, of the First Maine, they lost ten officers and fifty-six men killed, wounded and missing. Col. Smith had his horse killed under him, and was wounded in the thigh, but remained upon the field, being one of the last to retire. Maj. Cilley was wounded in the leg, severely. Capts. Tucker and Montgomery, and Lieut. Hussey, were each wounded. Capt. Phillips, who was serving on Gen. Gregg's staff, was killed, and Capt. Ellis died of wounds and exhaustion an hour or two after the battle. Large numbers of our men fell from sheer exhaustion and were captured, though many of them, refreshed by rest and the coolness of the evening, succeeded in effecting their escape and reaching our lines during the night and next morning. Our wounded and other prisoners were cruelly treated by the enemy, who stripped and robbed them of everything they could use, even to hats and socks, and cut and hacked them with their sabres, after their surrender.

Col. Smith's and Maj. Cilley's wounds incapacitating them from service, the command of the regiment fell upon Maj. Thaxter, while Capt. Myrick commanded the first battalion in place of Capt. Tucker, who lost his arm.

Moving to James river, on the twenty-sixth, the regiment crossed, landing at Fort Powhattan, and from thence moving to Prince George Court House, thence to a point on the left and rear of the army.

On the fourth of July the regiment moved from their camp near Lee's Mills, to Light House Point, where they remained until the tenth, when they were ordered to report to Col. Bryan, commanding cavalry detachment at army headquarters. The next day they went on picket on the left of the infantry picket, remaining until the sixteenth, when they were relieved, and reported back to the brigade near Lee's Mills. On the following

day they moved to Light House Point, where they remained encamped until the twenty-sixth, when they crossed the Appomattox and the James rivers. One squadron was engaged on the twenty-eighth, near New Market, with the enemy, with a loss of four men wounded. On the afternoon of the twenty-ninth, while picketing on the right of the line, they were attacked by the enemy, but held their position. That night they were relieved by the Thirteenth Pennsylvania cavalry, and rejoined their brigade, withdrawing to the south side of the James river, and crossing the Appomattox the next day, marching to the left of the line and going into camp near Lee's Mills. During this month the regiment marched one hundred miles.

The work performed by the regiment during the month of August consisted chiefly in picketing on the left and in rear of the army. It also formed a portion of the expedition across the James river, co-operating with the Second and Tenth corps by scouting and picketing the roads from the left of the Second corps to below Reams' Station, while the Second corps destroyed the railroad. It had no very heavy marching, but its work was constant and very wearing to the men and horses. It was on picket ten days, supporting a line from three to five miles in length. It marched six days, and was in camp fifteen days. Most of the time while in camp it was in close proximity to the enemy, requiring the horses to be kept saddled, and allowing but little rest for the officers and men. The aggregate loss was forty-nine men killed and wounded, and one missing; twenty-one horses killed, forty-four wounded, and ten lost.

When the regiment accompanied the expedition referred to, it broke camp near Prince George Court House, on the thirteenth, marched all night, and crossed the Appomattox at Point of Rocks, and the James river near Deep Bottom. The next day they took position on the right of the infantry, and were employed during the day in scouting the country between the New Market and Charles City roads, a small reconnoitering party going to within half a mile of White's tavern. The regiment had a slight skirmish with the enemy during the afternoon on the Charles City road. On the sixteenth their brigade advanced on the New Market road as far as White Oak Swamp. At this place Gen. Miles' brigade of the Second corps joined them. One regiment of infantry was thrown forward as skir-

mishers, while the Sixteenth Pennsylvania cavalry and First Maine were formed with drawn sabres, ready to take advantage of any confusion on the part of the rebels. Advancing steadily the enemy were driven, skirmishing as they fell back to White's tavern, where they made a stand, and compelled our forces to fall back to the south side of White Oak Swamp. Remaining on the north side of the James, alternately fighting and skirmishing till the twentieth, they re-crossed the James and the Apponattox rivers, marching all night to near Prince George Court House, where, after a halt of a few hours, they moved to the Temple house on the Jerusalem plank road, and from thence at ten o'clock at night to Gurley's house, one mile from the Weldon railroad. The next day they led the advance of their brigade down the railroad, skirmishing with the enemy, on the Dinwiddie Court House road, until in the afternoon the rebels were found in heavy force, when a fight took place near Reams' Station which lasted till after dark. Two days after the regiment participated in the battle at Reams' Station with slight loss, retiring during the night to Jerusalem plank road, where they went on picket, and on the next day encamped.

On the second of September under the command of Lieut. Col. Cilley, who had been promoted from the Majorate, they went on a reconnoissance through the infantry line near the Yellow Tavern, driving in the pickets on the Vaughn road and then turning to the right, taking the Poplar Springs road, finding only pickets until within half a mile of the Boydton plank road where the enemy was posted with artillery. Withdrawing they returned to camp and were engaged in picketing the sixteenth, when they went in pursuit of the rebel cavalry with the rest of their brigade as far as Stony Creek, on the opposite side of which the enemy was posted in a strong position, having taken up the bridge, so that it was impassable. An unsuccessful attempt was made by our force to cross the creek, when they returned to camp. On the nineteenth one battalion of the regiment was sent on a scout to Lee's Mills, where they drove in the pickets of the enemy and re-established our former picket line. On the twenty-ninth the regiment marched to the Yellow Tavern and from thence to Wyatt's, where the enemy's pickets were found and driven in. They then proceeded on a reconnoissance to the Vaughn road by way of the Wyatt road, but

were obliged to retire as the enemy drove the line on our left back to the Wyatt house. Advancing the next day on the Wyatt road the regiment made a connection with the First brigade on the Vaughn road. No force of the enemy was found in our immediate front. That night they picketed a flank of the division.

During this month the regiment marched one hundred miles. Its number was augmented by the addition of the six Maine companies of the First District of Columbia Cavalry. This consolidation increased the regiment to over eighteen hundred men, giving it a large surplus of officers as well as men, beyond the regulations, who were placed on detached service.

On the thirtieth the regiment reported, commissioned officers present for extra and daily duty, eighteen; commissioned officers present for extra and daily duty, sixteen; enlisted men present for duty, five hundred and twenty-two; enlisted men for extra and daily duty, three hundred and six; sick, eight; aggregate present, eight hundred and seventy. Commissioned officers on detached service, sick, etc., twenty-nine; enlisted men on detached service, sick, etc., nine hundred and twenty-nine; aggregate present and absent, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight; showing a gain of seven hundred and sixty-eight since August.

On the twenty-sixth of October, the regiment joined Gen. Hancock's force in its reconnoissance on the extreme left of Gen. Meade's army, southwest of Petersburg. Breaking camp at three o'clock in the afternoon of that day, they proceeded with their division to near Perkin's house on the Halifax road, where they bivouacked until half past three o'clock the next morning, when the command was put in motion. The sky was overcast. It was a most impressive sight to see the sombre looking columns moving so silently in that almost Egyptian darkness. Moving out on the Halifax road the regiment turned to the right on the Dinwiddie Court House road, meeting with no serious opposition until Rowenty Creek was reached, where the enemy was found on the opposite side of the bridge concealed by a heavy wood and strong breastwork, the land being open on this side. Capt. Freese was ordered to dismount his battalion, and put them on the right of the road, where they opened a fire which raked the whole line of the enemy, and

caused him to escape the terrible storm of bullets. In this short, sharp, decisive action, but one man was wounded, while Corp. Knowles of company F, had the honor of capturing the officer commanding the rebel pickets. Advancing along the Dinwiddie Court House road until they reached the Quaker or new Military road, the regiment turned north towards the Boydton plank road. Advancing from this point the enemy was next encountered near Gravelly Creek, where he opened on the brigade with artillery. A considerable force was discovered across a ravine in a strong position and protected by earthworks. This position, the brigade, under command of Col. Smith, was ordered to carry by storm. The men of the First Maine, together with those of the Sixth Ohio, were dismounted. Seldom has a more determined or successful charge been made. Our brave boys swept over that ground with the force of a tornado. Tents, forage, clothing, arms, &c., left behind, proved the haste with which the rebels fled. Halting at the first opening beyond, there was only time to take breath, rest a little, bring up the led horses, draw ammunition (of which a hundred rounds per man had been exhausted) and mount, when the sudden and fierce attack was made on the Second corps, and the regiment was again dismounted and ordered to report to Gen. Mott, of that corps.

But before they had reached the point to which they were ordered, on the extreme right of Gen. Mott's division, it was discovered that the whole force was flanked, and the cavalry was attacked in the rear. They were then ordered back on the double quick; taking position on the right of the Boydton road with the Twenty-first Pennsylvania on the left, they met the enemy for the third time that day. Before the pressure of vastly superior numbers and the murderous fire poured upon them, a portion of the command wavered, and the whole line was thrown into some confusion. This, however, was but momentary. At the inspiring voice of Col. Cilley, they soon rallied, and held that powerful force at bay, silencing their fire until the order came to fall back. The regiment had seen hard service, as the bloody fields of Brandy Station, Aldie, Middleburgh and Upperville bear testimony, but this was, upon the whole, the hardest day's fighting it had ever done. The regiment lost seventy-seven in killed, wounded and missing. The only

officer killed was Lieut. Winfield S. Collins. In his death the service sustained a severe loss. He had been recently promoted and placed in command of a large company which he had greatly improved, indeed, well nigh perfected in its discipline. During the fight he was conspicuous for his bravery. He fell late in the day, shot through the head while rallying his men. The conduct of Maj. Thaxter during the fight was worthy of praise. Although his term of three years service had expired and he was under orders to proceed to Maine with the men to be mustered out, yet he could not resist the temptation to take part in another fight. He fearlessly exposed himself, charging mounted with the dismounted men, but escaped uninjured.

During the early part of December, the regiment had on its rolls sixteen hundred and fourteen men, of which number five hundred and sixty-two were present for duty. Two hundred men, including fourteen officers, went out of the service the month previous and returned to Maine.

In the cavalry reconnoissance by Gen. Gregg on the first of December to Stony Creek Station, in which the enemy's position was carried and a large amount of rebel government property destroyed, the First Maine participated. The larger portion of six companies were dismounted, and held the bridge crossing Rowenty Creek, about five miles from Stony Creek Station. This bridge was afterwards destroyed by their pioneers, by which means our force escaped with but few casualties. On the sixth the regiment left their camp near the Jerusalem Plank road and joined the expedition of Gen. Warren, which went out to destroy the Petersburgh and Weldon railroad. The object of the expedition having been accomplished, it returned, after a week's absence, and the First Maine went back to its encampment, where it was January first, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

In December, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, Col. Smith was promoted to Brigadier General.

XIX.

FIRST REGIMENT LIGHT ARTILLERY

Under the authority of the War Department received in the autumn of eighteen hundred and sixty-one, six mounted batteries of light artillery were raised for the service of the general government. They were raised promptly and left the State in the winter of sixty-one and spring of sixty-two. They were all independent organizations, and no field officers were appointed until the twenty-second of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, when Captain Tillson of the Second battery was commissioned as Major and was mustered in that grade. He was subsequently made chief of artillery of Gen. McDowell's corps. On the thirtieth of December following he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel and shortly afterwards to Brigadier General. On the eleventh of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, Capt. McGilvery of the Sixth battery was commissioned Major and on the twenty-sixth of March, Capt. Leppien of the Fifth battery was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel. June twenty-third, after the death of Col. Leppien, Maj. McGilvery was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel and Capt. Hall of the Second battery to Major. On the first of September following, Lieut. Col. McGilvery was promoted to Colonel, but his muster into that grade was afterwards revoked by the War Department. Maj. Hall was also commissioned as Lieutenant Colonel and Capt. Robinson of the Fourth battery as Major, but neither of them were ever mustered as such. In the summer of eighteen hundred and sixty-four both Col. McGilvery and Maj. Robinson died. Lieut. Col. Hall was again commissioned in the same grade, and Capt. Bradbury of the First battery was promoted to Major, and both were mustered in these promotions.

The Maine batteries have never served together, and field officers from the State have invariably been assigned to commands composed, in part, at least, of troops from other States.

To the original number a new battery has since been added. The original batteries were designated by the ordinal numbers and their histories are subjoined separately. They have done the State distinguished honor.

XX.

FIRST MOUNTED BATTERY

This battery was raised in conjunction with the Twelfth Maine Infantry and was rendezvoused at Portland. The original officers were

Edward W Thompson, Brunswick, Captain; John B. Hubbard, Hallowell, Albert W Bradbury, Eastport, First Lieutenants; George E. Harding, Bath, John F Godfrey, Bangor, Second Lieutenants.

The battery was mustered into service December eighteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, by Capt. George A. Kensel, of the Fifth United States Artillery, and left Portland next day and proceeded to Camp Chase, Lowell, Massachusetts, where it remained until the sixth of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, when it left for Boston where they embarked on the Idaho and sailed on the eighth for Ship Island, Mississippi, reaching that place on the tenth of March after a long and tedious passage. Here they were provided with the necessary outfit of a mounted battery. The battery embarked for New Orleans on the eighth of May, and arrived there on the fifteenth, being the first mounted corps which landed at that point. The city was at that time under strict martial law and the battery was necessarily a portion of the patrol and guard. Its camp was in the midst of the city at Tivoli Circle, one of the many places of resort and recreation in which New Orleans abounded. A large number of men were recruited for the battery here and it left the city on the first day of September with one hundred and forty-nine men, under orders for a camp about six miles from the city for the protection of the right of the Parapet which extended from Carrollton on the Mississippi river to the impenetrable swamps surrounding Lake Pontchartrain. This camp with the troops stationed in it, was under the command of Col. Dudley of Massachusetts.

It was the most malarious and unhealthy climate the men had ever experienced and could hardly be exceeded this side of Central Africa. The battery during its stay there in inactivity for one month lost, permanently and temporarily, seventy men. During their stay at Thibodeauxville a reconnoissance in force was made in the direction of Brashear City for the purpose of opening up the railroad to that point. A section of the battery under Lieut. Bradbury, constituted the artillery of the expedition.

On the first of October, they were ordered to report to Gen. Weitzel's Reserve brigade which was in process of organization and which was composed of choice troops from the Department of the Gulf. October twenty-fourth Gen. Weitzel started upon his first expedition into the La Fourche country moving by transports to Donaldsonville, and on the twenty-seventh the battery was engaged for the first time. This was at Labadiville, where the enemy had made a stand. Gen. Weitzel went immediately to the attack and the battery dismounted one of the enemy's guns and captured it, themselves, a task which usually falls to the lot of cavalry. The gun was a 12-pounder howitzer and the battery was allowed to retain it and thus mounted seven guns. They here lost but one man and several horses. Next day they went permanently into camp near Thibodeauxville on Bayou La Fourche, where the Opelousas and Great Western railroad crosses the bayou, and remained here until the eleventh of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-three. The battery was at this time in a very effective condition though their numbers were so reduced by disease that a detachment of infantry was assigned to them.

On the fifth of December, Capt. Thompson resigned on account of ill health, and Lieut. Bradbury was promoted to fill the vacancy. Sergt. Haley had been promoted to the Second Lieutenancy, caused by the resignation of Lieut. Harding in January eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and was now promoted to First Lieutenant and Sergt. Morton to Second Lieutenant.

On the eleventh of January, Gen. Weitzel, starting on his first expedition up the Teche moved his command by railroad to Brashear City, crossed the bay, and marched upon a considerable land force of the enemy supposed to be near Pattersonville on the Teche, and strengthened by the steamer Cotton, which

had been used as a gunboat and had a very heavy armament. On the fourteenth the enemy gave battle on land and with his gunboat in the bayou. The battery had the left of Gen. Weitzel's line, and was constantly engaged during the action, which lasted, with occasional cessation, through the day. Its only loss was one man wounded—private T. M. Thompson—who lost both arms.

The enemy having been routed, the gunboat destroyed, and the object of the expedition entirely accomplished the battery returned by the same route to Camp Stevens, where it remained until February twenty-second, when it moved to Brashear City, and went into camp. They were afterwards encamped for a short time on Bayou Boeuf, eight miles below Brashear City. At this camp, on the thirtieth of March, Capt. Bradbury received a shot through his left shoulder while riding with a cavalry officer near our line of sentries, and was thrown off duty. He subsequently obtained leave of absence from the department and went north to recover from his wound, which was quite severe. Nothing of importance had occurred since the expedition up the Teche, until early in April, when Gen. Banks commenced his movements, which terminated in his operations before Port Hudson.

The battery crossed Berwick bay on the ninth of April. On the twelfth and thirteenth they were hotly engaged at Bisland, where Lieut. Morton and one man were slightly wounded. Lieut. Haley was in command. The battery was not engaged again until the twenty-fourth of May, when it arrived before Port Hudson.

On the twenty-seventh, in Gen. Weitzel's command, the battery was hotly engaged, Lieut. Morton commanding. The casualties were one killed, one Corporal and eleven privates wounded. Thirteen horses killed. On the twenty-ninth two men died of wounds. Lieut. Hubbard who had been promoted to Captain on the staff of Gen. Weitzel, was here killed, while gallantly leading a charge. From this time until the surrender of Port Hudson there was more or less firing from the battery every day, On the sixteenth of June Lieut. Haley reported for duty and assumed command.

The casualties from the twenty-seventh of May until the surrender of Port Hudson, were one Corporal and six men wounded.

Immediately after the fall of Port Hudson, the battery was embarked on transports and moved to Donaldsonville, where they took a prominent part in the bloody engagement of the thirteenth of July. They lost one 6-pounder, two limbers, sixteen horses killed. Among the officers and men there were one killed, Lieut. Morton seriously wounded, fourteen privates wounded. Every effort was made to save the piece, but in vain. Lieuts. Haley and Morton conducted themselves with the utmost bravery, but the fire was so deadly that the piece could not be removed.

The battery left Donaldsonville and arrived at Baton Rouge August third. On the thirteenth Capt. Bradbury returned from the north and assumed command. Directly after his return, he was ordered to turn over the old guns, which had seen so much service, and to draw four light 12-pounders, (Napoleons,) in their stead. On account of the great depletion in the batteries, and the scarcity of volunteer recruits from the north, the batteries throughout the department were reduced to four guns, until the ranks could be filled by volunteers or conscripts from the north.

On the eighteenth of September, the battery left Baton Rouge, having been ordered into Gen. Weitzel's command, in the army corps of Maj. Gen. Franklin.

For the third time, they wound along the banks of the Teche, and having been some distance beyond Opelousas, retired to camp near New Iberia where they remained till January seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Much interesting information might be given of the marches, skirmishes, affairs, etc., of this campaign, but nothing particularly affecting the First battery.

On the seventh of January they broke camp and marched for Franklin, arriving next day, and remaining till the eighteenth, when they took transport for Brashear City, where they arrived next day, and took the cars for New Orleans, reaching the city on the twentieth. The battery remained there until February tenth, when it embarked on the Arago for New York on their veteran furlough. The subject of re-enlistment had been properly laid before the battery and every man who was present and eligible, re-enlisted for an additional three years and several in hospital applied for the privilege. They reached Augusta

on the twenty-second of February and were furloughed. March twenty-second it again rendezvoused there and remained till April fourth, when it left for Portland and staid till the fifteenth and received sixty-three recruits, when it left for Annapolis, having been ordered to report to Maj. Gen. Burnside there which it did on the nineteenth, when it was ordered to Washington where it went into Camp Barry and remained till May sixteenth. When the one hundred days men were called into service the battery was ordered to Fort Lincoln in the defences of Washington to take charge of the men and the fortification. They remained there till the twenty-fourth, when they returned to Camp Barry where on the twenty-sixth they were dismounted with about fifteen other batteries and ordered to Forts Smith and Strong on the south side of the Potomac, one half the battery at the former under Capt. Bradbury, and the other at the latter under Lieut. Snow. On the fourth of July they were ordered back to Camp Barry to be remounted, where next day they received six light 12-pounder Napoleon guns. On the twelfth the battery was engaged with the enemy who were making a raid on the city of Washington and Lieut. Snow's section fired seventy rounds. On the thirtieth, the battery reported to Gen. Emory, commanding Nineteenth corps at Tennallytown, Maryland, and August third, joined the First division of the corps with which they remained till the close of the year, actively engaged in the marches, battles and skirmishes of Gen. Sheridan's brilliant campaign in the valley of the Shenandoah, in which it invariably distinguished itself. The battery was ordered to march at midnight on the eighteenth of September and next day took part in the action at Winchester. Late in the forenoon the engagement became general and our line of battle advanced through the first piece of woods which separated our forces from the enemy's line and which was being held by our skirmishers under a brisk fire. The battery advanced through the wood, the First brigade in advance of it, when in the opening beyond, four pieces, under Lieuts. Morton and Snow, were brought into position upon the left of the road and opened fire upon the enemy's line which could be seen about eight hundred yards distant lining the edge of the opposite wood. Our troops being heavily pressed upon the right, a section under Lieut. Sanborn was moved down to help

sustain that position. Just then the line in front gave way and left the section exposed, but it opened a destructive fire upon the enemy's line and upon a battery which he had planted directly in their front. The section was here exposed to a heavy fire of sharpshooters and to an enfilading battery concealed by a piece of woods upon the right. Lieut. Sanborn was wounded quite early and carried from the field. The infantry soon re-formed and charging gallantly drove the enemy after an obstinate resistance and the battery after firing its last round of ammunition, retired. Procuring a fresh supply, they followed the flight of the enemy, which had now become a rout, as fast as they could, coming in battery and shelling him whenever it was possible. They bivouacked that night near Winchester.

On the twenty-second the enemy was attacked at Strasburgh. The battery was placed in position upon the line of Col. Molineaux' brigade, one section upon the first line, one upon the second and the third upon the high ground just in rear of the second line. The only firing was done upon the first line. The firing was desultory during the early part of the day, but a little after noon a general advance was ordered along the line, when a vigorous shelling commenced and lasted half an hour, when the line advanced and the enemy was routed.

•Capt. Bradbury having been commissioned as Major was on the twenty-eighth mustered into his new grade and made chief of artillery of the Nineteenth corps, and Lieut. Haley was promoted to the Captaincy. He had been absent on detached duty for some time but rejoined the battery on the twenty-sixth.

October tenth, the battery marched to Cedar Creek where it went into position and remained till the action of the nineteenth. The battery was in the front line on the right of the pike between the First and Third brigades of the Second division of their corps, but did not open fire until the enemy was discovered approaching the left of the line and descending the hill towards the pike. On account of the dense fog and smoke it was impossible to see any great distance. About the same time the enemy opened from an enfilading battery on our right and front and several of his shells burst between the guns of our battery. Soon after the enemy appeared on our left and rear, taking position on the crest of the hill. Lieut. Morton was ordered

with a section to check their advance. Getting into position at short range, without infantry supports, it opened fire and the enemy soon charged and captured one piece with the drivers, severely wounding Licut. Morton and Sergt. Mooney. The other four guns were still in position on the hill firing at a column of the enemy crossing the bridge and coming up the pike. It remained here until the enemy got possession of the left of our works and were charging us on the hill, when it was ordered to fall back. In retreating, the battery was exposed to a severe fire until it had passed Gen. Sheridan's headquarters.

The battery returned with the infantry and took position on the left of the Sixth corps, but was soon ordered to the left and rear taking position on the hill, when the line was again re-formed still farther to the left and rear, but the battery was not further actively engaged. Capt. Haley was severely wounded in the thigh in the early part of the engagement, but remained on the field until the retreat was ordered. Lieut. Morton was severely wounded in the arm and leg and while being taken from the field was again wounded in the bowels and killed. The battery was then left in command of Lieut. Snow, who mentions Sergeants Grimes and Oliver and Corporals Carr and McNamara for conspicuous gallantry on the field. Private Charles H. Fuller carried the colors during the engagement and brought them off the field under a terrific fire after having his horse shot. On the morning of the twentieth they marched to Strasburgh and went into position, but next day returned to Cedar Creek.

On the ninth of November it marched from Cedar Creek to near Winchester, about nine miles. Capt. Haley rejoined the battery December twelfth, having nearly recovered from his wound. December thirtieth it marched nine miles to Stevenson's Station, where it at once engaged in building winter quarters.

XXI.

SECOND MOUNTED BATTERY.

This battery was raised at large, and was mustered into the United States service November thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, officered as follows:

Davis Tillson, Rockland, Captain; James A. Hall, Damariscotta, Samuel Paine, Portland, First Lieutenants; Samuel Fessenden, Portland, William A. Perry, Rockland, Second Lieutenants.

Capt. Tillson was educated at West Point Academy, and had been Adjutant General of Maine.

The battery rendezvoused at Augusta until the tenth of March, when it went to Portland where it remained stationed at Fort Preble until April second, when it left for Washington, and went into camp on Capitol Hill. On the twentieth it embarked on board transports and three days afterwards arrived at Potomac Creek, going into camp at Bell Plain on the twenty-seventh, where it remained until the ninth of May, when it moved to Falmouth. On the twenty-second of that month Capt. Tillson was promoted to Major and assigned as Chief of Artillery for Ord's (afterwards Ricketts') division. He was succeeded in the Captaincy by Lieut. Hall. On the twenty-fifth the battery took up the line of march, and four days after arrived at Manassas. From thence they went to Front Royal, where on the first of June the right and left sections were sent forward to report to Gen. Bayard, then on the road to Strasburgh. On the sixteenth the detached portion returned to Front Royal and the battery was immediately sent to Manassas, where it remained until the fifth of July, when it took up the line of march passing through Buckland and New Baltimore and arrived at Warrenton on the afternoon of the next day. On the twentieth Lieut. Fessenden was appointed aide-de-camp on Gen. Tower's staff. Three days after the battery moved and

went to Waterloo where it remained encamped until the fifth of August, when it went to Culpepper Court House. Four days after the battery engaged the enemy five miles beyond Culpepper, at Cedar Mountain, for about half an hour and silenced his battery. During the battle the battery came gallantly up to the fire, and opened upon the flank of the rebel camp near morning.

On the fifteenth the battery moved from its encampment at Cedar Mountain and after marching eight or nine miles went into camp on the plantation formerly owned by the rebel Gen. Ewell. Two days after it marched to Mitchell's Station on the Rapidan river. The bridges across this river having been destroyed, the battery proceeded to the Rappahannock river, where on the twenty-first it engaged the enemy all day, holding its position until the twenty-third, when it was sent to guard a bridge which was burned by our army before its retreat. Proceeding to Thoroughfare Gap it engaged the enemy on the twenty-ninth, having one piece disabled. On the thirty-first it engaged the enemy on the old battle field of Bull Run. On the day previous, during the battle of Manassas, Lieut. Fessenden, aide-de-camp to Brig. Gen. Tower, was mortally wounded in the abdomen, and had his horse killed under him at the same instant, during the afternoon, while in the advance of his command, in immediate proximity to the enemy, and leading a regiment of his brigade, under a murderous fire of musketry, into close action, at one of the most critical and sanguinary periods of the disastrous engagements of that day. After thirty-eight hours of suffering, he died on the first of September at Centreville.

Arriving in Washington on the eleventh of September, the battery remained in the defenses of that city until the thirteenth of October, when it crossed over into Maryland and went to Sharpsburgh, where it remained over a week and then moved into Virginia, going into camp at Brooks' Station on the twenty-third of November, after having been on the move nearly four weeks.

On the ninth of December the battery took up the line of march towards Fredericksburgh, taking position on the north side of the Rappahannock river under direction of Capt. De Russy of the United States Army. On the night of the

eleventh they fired a few shots at the enemy, and the next day crossed the river. On the following day, when took place the battle of Fredericksburgh, the battery was ordered into position at nine o'clock in the forenoon, in a corn-field on the south side of the pike road, and on the left of Gen. Gibbons' division, to support its left flank, where they opened fire upon a rebel battery, sixteen hundred yards diagonally on their right flank, which was playing on them, and which soon turned its fire in another direction. As the heavy mist which hung over the battle-field cleared away, Capt. Hall found he was exposed to a cross-fire from a battery of the enemy, seven hundred yards directly on his left flank, which opened with a well-directed and rapid fire of solid shot, which was very galling. The Second maintained its position nearly thirty minutes, when, by order of Gen. Gibbons, Capt. Hall sent his caissons back across the road under cover: not, however, until a limber chest of one of them was blown up. The guns were kept in position, firing only occasionally into the woods, until two o'clock in the afternoon, when the battery commenced shelling the woods in their front, where our infantry were about to advance. On the advance of Gen. Gibbons' line, the battery was posted within two hundred yards of the woods into which they directed a rapid fire of shell, which was continued until Gibbons' division fell back, retiring some distance in the rear. Capt. Hall now discovered a body of the enemy advancing from the woods in front of his left, upon which, at a distance of two hundred yards, he opened with case shot and cannister, cutting down men and colors, until his last round was expended, when he was obliged to retire. On the morning of the fourteenth, the battery took a position on the extreme left of the line assigned by Gen. Reynolds' Chief of Artillery. Late in the afternoon of the fifteenth, they recrossed the river and took position on the heights, covering the bridge over which Gen. Franklin's troops were crossing. Their casualties during the battle were two men killed, fourteen wounded; twenty-five horses killed and six wounded.

On the twentieth the battery went into camp near Fletcher's Chapel, where it remained until the twenty-eighth of April of the following year, when it marched to the banks of the Rappahannock river, three miles below Fredericksburgh, taking position on the heights.

On the third of May it took part in the battle of Chancellorsville, holding the extreme right of the lines of the army, and making a reconnoissance the next day with Gen. Robinson towards Ely's Ford, where they had a short but brisk fight. They then went into camp near White Oak Church.

On the twelfth of June commenced the Pennsylvania campaign. By order of Gen. Wainwright they broke camp, crossing the Potomac on the twenty-third and keeping in the advance until on the morning of July first, when they engaged the enemy about two miles beyond Gettysburgh, on the westerly side of the town, in conjunction with the First division of the First army corps. The march for that day had been so arranged that it was nearly two hours after they became engaged before other batteries arrived, during which time they were under a heavy fire of artillery, which they were gradually silencing when they were charged by the enemy's infantry in column. This charge they repulsed, but their infantry support forsaking them they were left with their right flank exposed to the sharpshooters, who had taken cover in a ravine, and were obliged to retire, when the rebel infantry rallied, and a hand-to-hand encounter took place over two of their guns, the combatants mingling together in their struggle for the prize. The guns were all brought safely off. Later in the day, being so reduced in men and horses, and the gun carriages having been smashed, but three pieces could be manœuvred, which were the first placed in position in the graveyard on Cemetery Hill, sweeping the road leading up through the town where the enemy were advancing. On the second and third days they fought the enemy's artillery from this position with great success.

Returning to Virginia through Maryland, the battery on the second of August went to Norman's Ford, where they remained until the sixteenth of September, when they went to near Culpepper and thence to the Rapidan river, and finally proceeding to Camp Barry, Washington, where they arrived on the eighth of November.

During the month of December, and until the twenty-fifth of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, the battery remained stationed at Camp Barry, recruiting and refitting for the field. On this last named day they joined the Ninth army corps under Maj. Gen. Burnside, and marched to Alexandria, thence to Fairfax

Court House, Bristoe's Station, Warrenton Junction and Bealeton Station at which place they remained in camp until the fourth of May when they marched to Germania Ford on the Rapidan river crossing the river the next day and took position on the south bank. On the sixth they went to the front and took position on the left wing of the army near the Brock road, and participated in the battle of the Wilderness. During the night of the seventh they marched to Chancellorsville, where they remained during the following day. On the ninth they marched to St. Mary's bridge on the Ny river. During the eight succeeding days the battery took an active part in the battle of Spottsylvania, doing good service. Four were wounded, and two guns disabled by the enemy, but they were taken to Fredericksburgh under command of Lieut. Stubbs, and in two days were again refitted for use. On the nineteenth they marched three miles to the left and took position on the left of the Sixth army corps. Two days after they marched in the direction of the North Anna river where, on the morning of the twenty-fourth they took position on the north bank, three miles from Hanover Station, and engaged the enemy at intervals that day and the succeeding one. On the twenty-seventh they marched to the Pamunkey river, which they crossed the next day at midnight and advanced on the twenty-ninth three miles and halted in line of battle. Finding no opposition the next day they advanced three miles farther and took position. The following day two of their guns were transferred to the Washington arsenal.

On the first, second and third of June the battery was engaged in the battle near Bethesda Church, having one man wounded, and one gun disabled which was immediately repaired. Moving to the left they participated in the battle of Coal Harbor, marching on the afternoon of the twelfth by the way of White House Point to the Chickahominy river, which they crossed on the fourteenth, thence to the James river which they crossed the next day arriving near Petersburg on the sixteenth, and on the next day moving to the front and taking an active part in the day's engagement which resulted in the capture of one line of the enemy's fortifications. Advancing two miles and taking position they engaged the enemy from the nineteenth to the twenty-first inclusive having one man wounded. From the

twenty-fifth to the fifth of July they remained in position during which time they had one man killed and six wounded. They were then relieved and went into camp one mile to the rear, remaining several days. But two officers of the battery were present, one, Lieut. Montgomery, having been discharged on account of disability, and the other, Lieut. Perry, serving on Gen. Tillson's staff. On the twenty-fourth they again took position remaining until the thirty-first when they were relieved, during which time they were engaged in the assault made on the enemy's works at the explosion of the mine. On the thirtieth Orderly Sergeant Austin Reed received a commission and was mustered Second Lieutenant.

On the tenth of August the battery again took position where they remained until the fourteenth when they changed position three miles to the left and there remained until the twenty-first when they were relieved. Two days after they marched two miles to the right and took position where they remained until the seventh of September, when they were relieved and went into camp and there remained ten days when they moved to City Point and were stationed in the defences of that place, where they were January first, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, during which time they had received a large number of recruits and the two guns which were transferred on the twenty-first of May.

Maj. Tillson served as Chief of Artillery for Ricketts' division until the ninth of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, when he was placed on Gen. McDowell's staff as Chief of Artillery for the corps, in which capacity he served until returning from a leave of absence in October he reported to Lieut. Col. Haskin, in charge of the defences of Washington north of the Potomac, and was made Inspector of Artillery. In January of the following year he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of artillery, and continued on the same duty until March twenty-seventh, when he was appointed Brigadier General and ordered to report to Maj. Gen. Burnside at Cincinnati, to inspect the defences of Covington and Newport, Kentucky. During the summer and fall he had the defences of Cincinnati and the works on the Louisville and Nashville railroad repaired and put in good condition, and raised and organized two regiments of heavy artillery. On the fourteenth of December, he was made

Chief of Artillery for the department of the Ohio, and on the thirty-first assigned the command of the defences of Knoxville, Loudon and Kingston. On his arrival at the former place, which was menaced by the rebel Gen. Longstreet with a powerful army, he commenced the erection of fortifications, in addition to which duties he engaged in the raising and organizing the First regiment United States colored heavy artillery.

Capt. Hall remained in command of the battery until he was promoted to field officer of artillery with the rank of Major, his commission bearing date of June twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, although he was not mustered until July tenth. He has for some time been in command of Camp Barry, the artillery camp of instruction at Washington. He was succeeded in the Captaincy by Lieut. Ulmer, who was honorably discharged from the service on the eighteenth of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and who was succeeded in the command by Lieut. Albert F Thomas.

XXII.

THIRD MOUNTED BATTERY

The original officers of this battery were as follows:

James G. Swett, Brewer, Captain; Ezekiel R. Mayo, Hampden, Seth Allen Emery, Bangor, First Lieutenants; Melville C. Burgess, Hermon, Joseph W. Whitmore, Hampden, Second Lieutenants.

The battery was mustered into service on the eleventh of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, by Lieut. Col. Seth Eastman of the First United States Infantry, and left its rendezvous at Augusta on the nineteenth of March following, for Portland where it was quartered until April first, when it left for Washington, arriving there on the third. On the fourth it marched to Capitol Hill where it went into quarters and remained till the fourteenth, when it embarked for Alexandria, Virginia, having been detached for pontoniers under Gen. McDowell.

During the entire time the battery was on this service it was under Maj. Huston, McDowell's chief of engineers. Its duties consisted in seeing that the rubber pontoons were inflated and in order, to guard and have general supervision over them. Their position was on the Rappahannock river at Falmouth opposite Fredericksburgh.

During Jackson's raid up the Shenandoah valley, Capt. Swett was ordered to Manassas with a detachment of the pontoon train. At the same time, Lieut. Mayo was ordered with one half the battery, mounted for the occasion, with light 12-pounder howitzers, to proceed under Gen. Bayard with McDowell's advance. The pontoon train got delayed, and was some eight days in reaching Manassas. The guns furnished Lieut. Mayo, not meeting the expectations of the General for the purpose designed, were turned over to the ordnance department and he was ordered to report back to Capt. Swett. The detachments

therefore rejoined those who had been left behind and the whole battery was again together.

Shortly after it was ordered to Washington to turn over its condemned rubber pontoons and received wooden ones in their place. The battery there received between three and four hundred horses and other equipments of a pontoon train, but being delayed on account of the lack of cables, etc., many of the horses died in the meantime. At length having received its outfit, it was ordered to report to Maj. Huston, at Gen. McDowell's headquarters at Culpepper Springs, to join the engineer corps in the forward movement on Richmond. Before reaching its destination, however, all necessity for it had ceased, in consequence of the series of defeats to the federal arms and the retreat of the whole army under Gen. Pope, which fell back, a perfect mob, to the fortifications around Washington. The battery remained at Alexandria and was soon ordered to turn over its horses to a cavalry command, and soon after the invasion of Maryland, on the seventh of November, it turned over its pontoon train to the engineer department and was ordered to report to Col. Gibson at Fort Lincoln, where it engaged in constructing an advanced battery, in which work it continued till the latter part of March of the following year.

By special orders of the War Department, number one hundred and forty-four, under date of March twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, it was attached to the First Maine Heavy Artillery, where it became company M. Capt. Swett was discharged on the fourteenth of May and Lieut. Mayo was promoted to the Captaincy. The regiment to which it was transferred was then and for some time subsequently, stationed in the defences of Washington, and the record of this battery is comprised in the history of that regiment. On the twenty-third of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, it was by Special Orders, number eighty-eight of the War Department, reorganized as the Third mounted battery of Maine light artillery. Seventy-two of the original members of the battery re-enlisted as veteran volunteers and on the eighteenth of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, they left Fort Sumner, Maryland, under Capt. Mayo, for Maine, on their veteran furlough. They reached Augusta on the twenty-first and on the twenty-second of February again assembled there in expect-

tation of orders to report back to the First Maine Heavy Artillery, but a telegram was received at this time by their commanding officer, detaching them from that organization and ordering them to report at Camp Barry, District of Columbia, to be equipped as light artillery. They left the State on the twenty-fifth and reached their destination on the twenty-eighth, where it was filled to the maximum by the non-veterans left at Fort Sumner and by new recruits. A full equipment for the field was not furnished the battery until the latter part of April, although the guns (six 3-inch rifles) were received on the fifteenth. The battery remained at Camp Barry till July fifth, when it embarked at Washington for City Point, Virginia, with orders to report to the Army of the Potomac for assignment to duty. It arrived on the seventh and in obedience to orders, went into camp there to await orders assigning it to some particular army corps. On the ninth it moved to the front near Petersburg and reported to Gen. Burnside, commanding the Ninth corps, and was at once assigned to the Third division of that corps, then in position before the enemy's works on Cemetery Hill. The battery was assigned a position directly opposite the rebel fort which was subsequently blown up on the thirtieth. As soon as darkness permitted, that night, the guns were placed in position, and the men commenced constructing earthworks for cover. From this time until the nineteenth of August when it left this position, the battery was almost daily engaged with the batteries of the enemy, and it bore an honorable part in the terrible engagement of July thirtieth when the great mine was exploded. Capt. Mayo was sent to hospital, sick, on the thirteenth of August and the command of the battery then devolved upon Lieut. Emery. The battery was withdrawn from the trenches in the night of the nineteenth and ordered to the rear to give the cannoniers an opportunity for rest which they so much needed, as well as from the fact that their camp, by the cutting away of woods on its front, had become exposed to the shells of the enemy. Resting until the night of the twenty-second the battery was again put into position at Fort Rice, a little to the left of its former position. Their division having been consolidated with the First division of their corps, the battery was, on the thirtieth, transferred to the Artillery Reserves, Army of the Potomac, but still remained in Fort Rice.

Capt. Mayo returned from hospital and assumed command on the twenty-ninth of September. On the twenty-fifth of October the guns were withdrawn from the fort and the battery moved to the defences of City Point, where it remained to the end of the year.

During the whole time the battery was at the front, artillery duelling and the firing of sharpshooters were of daily occurrence, and to cross the open field by daylight to approach the breastworks was to invite the special attention of the rebel sharpshooters, and narrow escapes were almost without number; yet the battery was very fortunate, having but two men seriously injured, one losing his right arm and the other being shot through the left thigh.

The battery was not called to make long or frequent marches during the campaign, but its duty at the front was arduous, exacting the utmost vigilance. When it was withdrawn from the lines before Petersburg, the chief of artillery under whose supervision it had been, spoke in high terms of the battery, and of the soldierly manner, neatness, order and system in which it performed its duties, both with its guns at the front and in its camp at the rear.

On the collection of the Artillery Reserve brigade at City Point, near the close of October, its command fell upon Capt. Mayo. His command consisted of five light batteries, one company of New York heavy artillery, together with the reserve ammunition train of the Army of the Potomac.

Lieut. Emery having been detailed for general court martial duty at City Point, the command of the battery devolved upon Lieut. Willis M. Haycock.

XXIII.

FOURTH MOUNTED BATTERY

This battery was raised at large and rendezvoused at Augusta. Its original officers were

O'Neil W Robinson, Jr., Bethel, Captain; Lucius M. S. Haines, Augusta, Hamlin F Eaton, Readfield, First Lieutenants; Charles W White, Skowhegan, Matthew B. Coffin, Skowhegan, Second Lieutenants.

Capt. Robinson was a graduate of Bowdoin College and a lawyer by profession.

The battery left Augusta on the fourteenth of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, for Portland, where until the first of April it was quartered at the Cape Trotting Park, when it left for Washington and on the fifteenth was stationed at Fort Ramsay, seven miles from Alexandria. Returning to Washington two days after, the men were mounted for the first time and provided with six rifled field pieces.

On the twenty-eighth of June, they left for Harper's Ferry, and thence moved up the Shenandoah Valley until they reached Middleton, where they joined Gen. Sigel's division of Maj. Gen. Banks' corps who were pursuing the rebel Gen. Jackson. Leaving on the afternoon of July fifth for Front Royal, which was reached the next day, they were almost constantly on the move until the ninth of August, after leaving Culpepper Court House, when they participated in the battle of Cedar Run. On the afternoon of this day which was intensely warm, they were ordered into position on a small hill, under the cross fire of two rebel batteries, and kept up a continuous fire until nearly eight o'clock in the evening. Then they were ordered to fall back, which they did, about one mile, followed by rebel sharpshooters, until, meeting the advance of Gen. Pope's army, they halted in a field, and remained there until nine o'clock, when on account of the rebels' shell, they were obliged to fall back still further

in the rear. During the engagement their loss was as follows: One man killed, six wounded, and one missing; seven horses killed and four wounded. One gun was disabled by having an axle broken by a shot, but was brought safely off the field. They expended five hundred and two rounds of shell and spherical case shot during the action. Amid the whole confusion, roar of cannon, screaming of shells, and rattle of musketry, not a man flinched from his post. The day succeeding the battle, their horses were kept in the harness awaiting an attack, while on the following day the battery moved west about one half mile, and on the next day marched back to Culpepper Court House with Gen. Banks' corps. Here they remained until the nineteenth, when they left Culpepper, during the forenoon, crossed the Rappahannock at the railroad crossing, and encamped on its bank for the night. The next day, while skirmishing with cavalry took place in their front, they were placed in position to cover the left approach to the railroad bridge, while on the day which followed they moved up to the left of the bridge, supported by the One Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania regiment, in consequence of large bodies of rebel infantry having moved to their right.

At seven o'clock in the morning, a rebel battery attempted to get into position on a knoll about nine hundred yards from our battery, when the latter moved up the hill, and went within range, opened a spirited fire and drove the rebel battery off the hill before they could even unlimber their pieces. Apparently they were badly cut up. In this action the Fourth gained for itself much credit, both for its accuracy of fire and the coolness of its men. During the forenoon they received an order to join the corps to which they were attached. Taking up the line of march, they proceeded on until noon of the next day, when on the twenty-fourth they took part in the artillery fight at Sulphur Springs.

On the night of the twenty-ninth, while our forces were retreating to Bull Run, their corps which formed the rear of the army, were in momentary expectation of an attack, but none was made, and the next day they moved, continuing until September second when they encamped at Alexandria and for the first time since leaving Culpepper Court House, they unharnessed their horses. During the retreat, the battery lost, from over-

work, twenty-one horses that either died or were left worthless on the road. The next day they encamped near Long Bridge, Washington, where they were joined by their baggage train which they had not seen since the sixth of August, and received their first mail since the battle of Cedar Run.

On the following day they moved into Maryland, marching through Tennallytown, beyond Roekville, until on the tenth they reached Middlebrook where the centre section was detached for service under Lieut. Coffin. Continuing their march the next day, they halted near Damascus, where the right section was detached for service under Lieut. Eaton. Their next day's march to Urbana, was the hardest work of the campaign. Six horses were killed. Resuming their march on the thirteenth they forded the Monocacy river and arrived at Frederick at noon, where they found Gen. Burnside shelling the rebels about two miles in their advance. The following day and night was spent in marching over a rough and hilly country. Passing over the battle field of South Pass on the succeeding day, the battery, after leaving the Hagerstown Turnpike, from thence passed through Boonsboro', and encamped for the night, at ten o'clock, on the road to Harper's Ferry. The next day they marched two miles to the vicinity of Redansville, where they found seventy-five thousand of our troops massed together in plain sight, with preparations making for a battle. Here they camped for the night. At five o'clock the next morning they moved toward the left wing of our army, under fire, and were ordered into position to cover a bridge across the Antietam creek, over which our infantry were passing, and a ford at the same place. The battery held the right approach to the bridge and ford, maintaining their position until the third day afterwards, when, the rebels having retreated, the battery got off at six o'clock in the afternoon, and marched all night through a range of mountains which separated them from the Potomac. On the following day they halted near Brownsville, and the next day resumed their march for Harper's Ferry, arriving at Sandy Hook at noon. The day succeeding, Lieut. Coffin was detached and made Quartermaster for the artillery of the corps. The next day the battery was moved on to Maryland Heights. This day twenty-five horses were drawn—not half enough to refit the battery. The subsequent six weeks were spent at this point,

when on the thirtieth of October they marched to Sharpsburgh and encamped.

On the first of December, the battery was stationed at three different positions; the right section at Antietam Iron Works, under command of Lieut. Eaton, who the next month was discharged from the service; the left section at Blackford's Ford, under command of Lieut. White; the centre section at Shepherdstown bridge: all three doing picket duty on the left bank of the Upper Potomac, headquarters at the bridge. In this position the battery remained until the tenth, when they joined their corps (Twelfth) at Harper's Ferry, reporting to Maj. Gen. Morell, who ordered them to take position on Bolivar Heights, on the turnpike road leading to Charlestown. On the twenty-first they were ordered into position within the line of fortifications on Camp Hill, where they remained until the seventh of April of the following year, during which time one section of the battery in February, under Lieut. Coffin, who was shortly afterwards discharged, made part of an expedition to Leesburgh, Virginia.

Moving across the Potomac on the seventh of April, the battery went into camp on Maryland Heights, where they remained undisturbed until the fifteenth of June, when orders were received to be in readiness to march at a moment's notice; for the rebels having defeated Gen. Milroy at Winchester, were moving on Harper's Ferry. Preparations for a siege commenced, and continued until the heights were evacuated on the thirtieth, when the battery marched out of the fortifications and took position at Monocacy Junction, and on the sixth of July went into camp on South Mountain battle field. Two days after, their division was consolidated with the Third corps, Maj. Gen. French taking command. During the remainder of the month they were almost constantly on the move, their division participating on the twenty-third in the fight at Wapping Heights, where the artillery was in position, although little firing was done.

On the first of August they went into camp near Bealeton, remaining until the fifteenth of September when their corps moved, and they went into camp on the Culpepper and Warrenton Pike, about one mile north of the city, where they remained until October tenth, when they fell back with the army towards the Rappahannock river, which they crossed the next night.

The next day they were assigned to the Second division, commanded by Gen. Prince, which covered the rear of their corps on its retreat to Centreville Heights where they arrived on the night of the fourteenth. The next day their division moved to Union Mills, and in the afternoon they had a sharp fight with a rebel battery at McLean's Ford, in which two of the enemy's pieces were dismounted, and he was driven from the field. On the nineteenth commenced our advance towards the Rappahannock river, the battery going into camp near Catlett's Station. Here they remained until the seventh of November, when, after a fight, they crossed the river at Kelly's Ford, camping for the night on the west side. The next day their division continued the march, and on the eleventh, the battery went into camp with the artillery brigade of their corps near Brandy Station. Here they remained until the twenty-sixth when, with the corps, they moved and on the morning of the following day crossed the Rapidan at Germania Ford, and encamped near Robertson's Tavern. Two days after they moved up on to the line of battle near Mine Run. At eight o'clock on the afternoon of the next day the battery fired the signal gun for the artillery to open on the enemy's works in our front. The firing was continued for some two hours and then ceased. On the morning of December first, Capt. Robinson was ordered to take command of a brigade of artillery, his own battery making a part, and report to Gen. Tyler. Then commenced our retreat. Crossing the Rapidan, the battery on the third went into their old quarters near Brandy Station. In the latter part of the month Capt. Robinson was made chief of artillery with the rank of Major, and took command of the artillery brigade of the Third corps, and the command of the battery devolved upon Lieut. Kimball, the senior officer, Lieut. White, being on recruiting service in Maine where he had been for some months.

The battery remained at Brandy Station with the Third corps until the thirty-first of March of the following year when the Third corps was discontinued and the battery was assigned to the artillery brigade, Sixth corps.

On the fourth of May the battery numbering two officers and one hundred and twenty-five men under command of Lieut. Kimball, broke camp at Brandy Station and marched with the Sixth corps, crossing the Rapidan. The next day they came up

with the enemy's pickets, when fighting commenced. The battery was not actually engaged in the memorable battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania, there being but very little artillery used. They occupied responsible positions at different times and participated in all the long and fatiguing marches. On the twenty-first, for the first time during this campaign, the battery engaged the enemy for a short time, losing neither men nor material. They were then reduced to four guns, having a few days before turned over two of their pieces. On the twenty-fifth Lieut. White rejoined the battery and shortly afterwards was promoted to the command.

On the first of June they marched to Coal Harbor, found the enemy in force and went into position on the right of the Second division, Sixth corps, engaging the enemy's artillery for about three hours, during which they were subjected to a heavy fire, the rebels having the advantage in position. In this engagement one man was wounded and several horses killed. Throwing up fortifications the next day, the following morning they opened on the enemy's works but elicited no reply. That day they were relieved and went to the rear, where they were parked and remained subject to a heavy fire from the enemy's artillery. On the twelfth they moved into the front line and remained until the troops had all been withdrawn quietly, when they marched with the rear guard toward the Chickahominy river which they crossed that night. Three days after they crossed the James river, and on the seventeenth went into position in front of Petersburg, throwing up works, and the next morning opened on the enemy, throwing a few shells into Petersburg but receiving no reply. On the night of the twentieth the battery went into a fort near the Appomattox river, and the next morning opened on a train of cars passing out of Petersburg towards Richmond, which evidently annoyed the enemy; for he immediately opened all his artillery that could be brought to bear on our works. The engagement lasted until about dark, when firing ceased. We lost one man killed. That night the Sixth corps was relieved by the Ninth, and marched to the left and went into camp, remaining until the twenty-ninth, when the battery marched with the corps to Reams' Station to the relief of Wilson's cavalry, but found no enemy, and returned the next day to their old camp.

On the sixth of July the Sixth corps was ordered to Washington to meet the rebel Gen. Early's forces then advancing into Maryland. The Fourth battery was left behind, until the thirteenth when receiving orders to join the corps, they left in a transport for Baltimore, arriving at that city on the afternoon of the fifteenth, when finding that the corps had advanced towards Harper's Ferry having several days the start, and that the excitement in Washington had subsided, they were immediately ordered to return to City Point, where they arrived on the twentieth and marched to the advanced lines in front of Petersburg. In the engagement of the thirtieth the battery participated, being temporarily detached with the Fifth corps. They lost two men wounded.

On the second of August they joined their brigade in camp at the rear where they remained until the twenty-first, when they again moved to the front, remaining until the twenty-first of December, only being relieved on one part of the line during that time, to take position on another, occupying almost every work from the Appomattox river to the Weldon railroad, engaging the enemy's batteries almost every day, losing only two men wounded. In the meantime a new section was manned, restoring the battery to its original number of six guns. On the twenty-first of December the three years' term of service of the battery expired, at which time twenty-one of the original members were mustered out.

The battery at the commencement of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five remained in the front line of works before Petersburg.

During the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four, Lieutenants Kimball and Haines resigned on account of disability. Maj. Robinson on account of ill health was compelled to leave the service in April of that year, and returning to the residence of his father in Waterford, Maine, after a lingering sickness of three months, died on the seventeenth of July, the anniversary of his fortieth birthday.

XXIV

FIFTH MOUNTED BATTERY.

This battery was raised at large and entered the service under favorable auspices. It was mustered into the United States service, December fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, officered as follows:

George F Leppien, Portland, Captain; William F Twitchell, Portland, Greenlief T. Stevens, Augusta, First Lieutenants; Adelbert B. Twitchell, Bethel, Ezra Clark, Portland, Second Lieutenants.

Capt. Leppien, at the time of his appointment, held a Lieutenant's commission in a Pennsylvania battery, attached to Gen. Blenker's division. He received his education in the best universities of Germany, devoting some five years to military study in the leading school of Prussia. Both the second Lieutenants had seen experience in military life.

The battery was rendezvoused at Augusta until the tenth of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, on which day it left for Portland, and remained quartered at Fort Preble until April first, when it proceeded to Washington and encamped on Capitol Hill. Here they remained until the nineteenth of May, when they embarked for Acquia Creek, and from thence marched to Fredericksburgh. On the twenty-fifth they proceeded by way of Manassas and Thoroughfare Gap to Front Royal, where they were stationed on the Shenandoah river.

On the seventh of June Lieut. Stevens with the first section, went on picket duty and a reconnoissance among the mountains south of Front Royal. Ten days after, the battery went to Manassas.

On the fourth of July they marched to Warrenton, and occupied the heights west of the city; and on the twenty-second marched to Waterloo.

On August fourth they marched to Culpepper, and encamped

north of the town. Five days after they marched to Cedar Mountain, and took position at night on the right, under a heavy fire of artillery. On the twelfth the left and centre sections, under Lieut. Twitchell and Sergeant Whittier, with a brigade of cavalry were sent to reconnoitre the Rapidan river. Three days after the battery marched to Barnett's Ford, on the Rapidan, and on the seventeenth broke camp and fell back through Culpepper to Rappahannock Station. On the twentieth they covered the railroad bridge, and on the two following days engaged the enemy's batteries, preventing them from getting in position on the bank of the river, and also dispersed a rebel brigade forming near the bridge. They also assisted in destroying the bridge, and on the twenty-third fell back, covering the retreat of the division to Warrenton, during which one of their guns was disabled by recoil. On the twenty-seventh they fell back from Warrenton at night and on the next day marched through New Baltimore and Gainesville, engaging the enemy in the afternoon with the division at Thoroughfare Gap, holding their position until night, when they fell back, detached from the division, and with Buford's cavalry brigade covered the retreat by way of Gainesville and Bristoe's Station, and then joined the division at Manassas. On the afternoon of the thirtieth, during the general engagement, the battery was posted on the left, where they played on the enemy's advance. At the time of the charge by the rebels to turn the left of our army, the battery was thrown across the lines to oppose them. On account of their infantry supports deserting, four of their guns were captured; but they saved their first piece and their line of caissons. During the retreat all of their records were lost, while their baggage and other property was ordered to be abandoned. Lieut. William F. Twitchell was here killed. On account of the loss of their guns they were ordered on the seventh of September to Washington, to refit, where they remained until the twenty-fourth of October, when they rejoined their division and went to Berlin, Maryland, from thence on the thirtieth crossing into Virginia and encamping four miles beyond Lovettsville.

At the battle of Fredericksburgh, on the thirteenth of December, the battery was under the fiercest and heaviest cannonade of the day. Every man worked with great coolness and

bravery. The gunners were highly complimented by experienced artillery officers, for their accuracy of aim and rapidity of fire.

After this battle the battery went into winter quarters near Fletcher's Chapel.

On the twentieth of January of the following year, the battery broke camp and moved to near Banks' Ford on the Rappahannock river. On the return of the army they re-occupied their old camp near Fletcher's Chapel, where they remained until the twenty-eighth of April. They moved to the bank of the Rappahannock, near Gen. Franklin's crossing, on the twelfth of the preceding month, and on the second of May marched up the river, crossed at United States Ford, and the next morning took part in the battle, occupying a position within the lines of the Third corps, near the brick house at Chancellorsville. Here, in an open field, without the least shelter, the men and officers faced the most destructive fire that could be put forth from three of the enemy's batteries, at a distance of less than seven hundred yards, sustaining the severest injury from a rebel battery of light twelves, securely posted in their direct front. The battery was carefully and effectively worked, both in replying to the enemy's artillery and in holding in check a large body of infantry massed in the woods on their left, until of four officers, Capt. Leppien was mortally wounded, Lieuts. Stevens and Twitchell were severely wounded, six men killed, twenty-two wounded, forty horses killed or disabled, and the ammunition in the limbers exhausted, when, on the enemy's skirmishers advancing, by order of Gen. Hancock, the guns were dragged off with the assistance of the infantry supports. The position vacated was immediately occupied by the enemy. Capt. Leppien, who was wounded in the leg, was borne from the field and carried to Washington, where, after amputation, he died on the twenty-fourth. For a considerable period during his field service, Capt. Leppien filled the position of chief of artillery to Gen. Ricketts, commanding the division to which his battery was attached. His rare ability having attracted the attention of Gen. Ricketts and of the brigade commanders and staff officers in his division, they very urgently recommended to Gov. Coburn that he should be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel of Maine artillery, a post made

vacant by the appointment of Col. Tillson as Brigadier General. His Excellency, in pursuance of these recommendations, commissioned him as Lieutenant Colonel on the twenty-sixth of March, but, owing to some delay, he was not mustered into the service with that rank until the eighteenth of May, while on his death bed. He sleeps in a hero's grave. He was succeeded in the Captaincy by Lieut. Stevens.

After the battle of Chancellorsville it was by the greatest exertion that the battery was brought to White Oak Church and there refitted, and a detail obtained from the infantry of the corps, drilled and made efficient, by the time the army moved early in June towards Maryland. Passing northward along the line of the Orange and Alexandria railroad, through Centreville, crossing the Potomac at Edward's Ferry, through Pleasant Valley and Emmettsburgh, Maryland, on the first of July it again went into battle, and opened on the rebels attempting to break the line of the First corps on the west of the town of Gettysburgh. When the corps was forced to retire, the battery was posted by Gen. Hancock on a small hill three hundred yards to the right and rear of the north end of Cemetery Hill, and during the night small earthworks were thrown up for the protection of men and pieces. In this position, having an enfilading fire on the enemy attempting to carry by assault the works on the end of Cemetery Hill, early on the morning of the second our battery assisted very materially in the repulse; and on this day and the following engaging a battery of 20-pound Parrots posted to the north of our lines, it received frequently the commendation of general officers for correctness and efficiency of fire. In concert with eight rifled pieces on Cemetery Hill, four of the enemy's ammunition chests were exploded in less than twenty minutes after this battery opened. Lieut. Hunt was wounded in the first day's engagement; and on the second Capt. Stevens, severely, by a sharpshooter, both officers being in the active discharge of their duties. For the second time the battery was left with only one officer not wounded. In this engagement three men were killed, thirteen wounded, six taken prisoners, and seventeen horses killed.

On the sixth of July the corps moved, and on the tenth again faced the enemy near Hagerstown, Maryland, and the battery was placed in position on the left of the corps. Pass-

ing into Virginia on the twenty-third, they reached Warrenton, and on the first of August went into summer quarters near Rappahannock Station. In November they moved with the army to Mine Run, and on the twenty-fourth of December went into winter quarters near Culpepper. During March of the following year, when the consolidation of corps took place, the battery was transferred from the First to the Fifth army corps. On the fifteenth of April they were transferred to the Reserve Artillery and went into camp at Rappahannock Station. On the fourth of May they moved with the Reserves of the army to the Wilderness and Spottsylvania, when the Reserves were broken up and the battery was assigned to the Sixth army corps. During this time the battery had not been in position. At Spottsylvania they were put in position and engaged the enemy for two hours without any casualty, when they moved to Coal Harbor, where the left section was detailed to go forward on the skirmish line, where they were placed in earthworks thrown up that night. About three miles from Coal Harbor the battery was put in position three days after, supported by the First Maine Heavy Artillery. The enemy was engaged without loss to the battery. Moving with the army to the extreme left, they went with the Sixth corps to Reams' Station, and then returning were placed on the extreme left of the line behind earthworks, where they remained until the ninth of July, when they went to City Point and proceeded to Washington, where they arrived on the night of the eleventh. Thence they left for Crystal Springs, where they joined their corps, which immediately proceeded to the Blue Ridge, passing through Snicker's Gap across the Shenandoah near Berryville, when they received orders to return to Washington, where they arrived on the twenty-fourth of July. Two days after they started and returned to the Shenandoah, taking up a position near Halltown where they entrenched. After remaining here about two weeks they went to Clifton Farm, near Charlestown, where they remained until September nineteenth, when they moved forward and participated in the battle at Winchester, which took place on that day. They were engaged from nine o'clock in the forenoon to four o'clock in the afternoon, with a loss of seven men wounded.

At a critical moment during the battle when the enemy had

gained an advantage, the battery was posted in their front and poured its fire unflinchingly into its columns to the last. A staff officer, riding up, warned it to the rear to save it from capture. Col. Tompkins, in command of the artillery of the Sixth corps, sat upon his horse with a loaded revolver, close beside the battery, and ordered it not to move. It did not move. The men of the battery, loading and firing with the regularity and precision of a field day, kept it at work in the face of the foe, who advanced to at least within two hundred yards of the muzzles of the guns.

The next morning they pushed on after the retreating enemy arriving near Strasburgh in the afternoon, when they went into camp. The next day they went into position near Fisher's Hill, but took no active part in the day's fight which resulted in a decisive and disastrous blow to the enemy who retreated in confusion. Our forces pursued the enemy to Harrisonsburch, where the battery went into camp. From here the battery returned with the army to Cedar Creek and remained encamped until October nineteenth, when the enemy making a flank movement, compelled the Union army to change its position, the battery taking a position and engaging the enemy for two hours or more, with a loss of twenty-nine men wounded, of which number three died, and thirty horses killed. The centre section of two guns, together with three caissons was captured. The battery was among the last to retire from the field, retreating with the army until orders were received to make a stand, when they again went into position, and kept up a terrific fire until the tide of victory was turned, following the enemy in his utter rout until they reached their camp near the creek. During the retreat of the enemy, the battery recovered the guns and caissons they had lost. Three days after the battle they were placed in position near Strasburgh, covering the town, where they remained until the tenth of November, when the battery was ordered to the rear, where they went into camp within five miles of Winchester, remaining until the twenty-eighth of December, when they went to Stevenson's Station.

Since its organization up to this time there had been discharged from the battery forty-two men; nine had been transferred to the veteran reserve corps; six had been killed outright in action; eight died from wounds; thirty-two had

deserted. The battery had had eight officers, five of whom now remain. Thirty veterans re-enlisted. In January, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, the battery was attached to the Nineteenth army corps, and was encamped at Frederick, Maryland.

XXV

SIXTH MOUNTED BATTERY

The Sixth battery, recruited principally in York, Waldo and Aroostook counties in the months of November and December, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, was mustered into the United States service by Col. John Goddard, of the First Maine Cavalry at Augusta, January first, eighteen hundred and sixty-two. The battery was officered as follows:

Freeman McGilvery, Stockton, Captain; George H. Smith, Hodgdon, Edwin B. Dow, Portland, First Lieutenants; Fred A. Morton, Augusta, William H. Rogers, Stockton, Second Lieutenants.

The battery lay in camp at Augusta until March, when it received orders to proceed to Portland and occupy the barracks where Camp Berry now stands. Orders were received March thirtieth, for all the light batteries in Maine to report at Washington, District of Columbia, and April first, the six batteries took the cars for that city, and arrived in Washington, April third and went into camp at East Capitol Hill.

The Sixth battery remained in camp about a month, when it was ordered to march to Fort Buffalo and garrison that outpost. Fort Buffalo was a small redoubt, mounting four light guns situate near the village of Falls Church, Virginia, about seven miles from the Potomac. A portion of the company were armed with muskets while the remainder acted as artillery men. Matters becoming quiet in the neighborhood of Washington, the guns in the fort were sent to Fort Ramsay and the Sixth battery ordered to relieve the Fourth Maine battery at that post.

A few days afterward orders came to dismantle Fort Ramsay which mounted several heavy guns *en barbette* and had a large stock of ammunition. After several days the fort was vacated and the battery ordered to occupy the village of Falls Church, Capt. McGilvery being appointed commander of the post. At

this time the rebel general Stonewall Jackson made his advance down the valley, driving Gen. Banks into Maryland, and great fears were entertained that an attack might be made on Washington. The Sixth battery held the extreme outpost and picketed as far out as Fairfax Court House. Communicating with the headquarters at Arlington Heights by a system of signals, Capt. McGilvery received very complimentary notices for his energy and watchfulness on this occasion. Shortly after, the battery was ordered to Washington to receive its proper armament. After fitting up a camp at East Capitol Hill, it received its battery which consisted of four light 12-pound brass pieces, (Napoleons) and two 3-inch rifle guns, (10 pounders,) with one hundred and twenty horse harnesses, ammuniton and accoutrements complete.

Before it was properly drilled, the battery was ordered to report to Gen. Banks at Harper's Ferry. It marched down the valley via Charlestown and Winchester to Cedar Creek, Virginia, where Gen. Banks' army then lay, and remained at Cedar Creek until after the fourth of July, when the corps moved via Front Royal, across the Blue Ridge to Little Washington, Virginia, near Culpepper. It remained in camp at Little Washington nearly a month, during which time the battery was well drilled and perfected for the field.

About this time Stonewall Jackson was reported to be advancing with a heavy force from Gordonsville on Culpepper. The separate corps or armies under Generals McDowell, Banks and Sigel were consolidated under the command of Gen. Pope and designated the Army of Virginia. Gen. McDowell's corps lay at Culpepper; Gen. Banks was ordered near Culpepper, and Gen. Sigel remained at Sperryville. News having arrived that Jackson had crossed the Rapidan, thirty thousand strong, Gen. Banks' corps, six thousand six hundred strong, was ordered to move forward and engage him. The morning of August ninth, Banks' corps passed McDowell's and met the enemy strongly posted at Slaughter (or Cedar) Mountain. The attack was made immediately, and after six hours most terrific fighting, Gen. Banks was forced to retire, he having received no aid from Generals McDowell or Sigel. The Fourth and Sixth Maine batteries were in Banks' corps and fought their maiden fight on that day. The Sixth was posted on the extreme left flank of

the corps and repulsed a most determined attack made by the enemy, who, after repeated charges, was driven in confusion.

The battery was attached to Gen. Augur's division and was under a heavy fire of rebel artillery. The rebels hoped to disable and drive us from the field. After Gen. Augur was wounded he sent word to Capt. McGilvery, congratulating him and his battery on their gallant fight, and said, the battery was the means of repelling the assaults on the left flank, and saved the division from being destroyed or taken prisoners. The last gun was brought off the field in the face of the enemy's infantry not fifty yards distant.

An error was made in Gen. Pope's order wherein he mentions the Second and Fifth, instead of the Fourth and Sixth Maine batteries as having distinguished themselves. The Second battery fired but a few rounds, after the action was over, and the Fifth did not fire a shot. The Second and Fifth both belonged to Gen. McDowell's corps. Next day Gen. Banks' corps occupied Culpepper, and Gen. McDowell's corps watched Jackson. August twentieth, commenced the retreat to the Rappahannock river, and from that time until the twenty-ninth they marched and countermarched, fought night and day, the men living on half rations and the horses on what they could pick up.

The Sixth battery was engaged at Rappahannock Station, Sulphur Springs and Blackburn's Ford. At Catlett's Station orders were received detaching the Sixth battery from Banks' corps and ordering it to proceed by forced marches and report to Maj. Gen. Hooker who had just arrived at Manassas with the advance of the Army of the Potomac and had fought and driven Jackson without any artillery. It reported on the morning of August twenty-ninth and fought at second Bull Run all day with its division, which was relieved about four P. M., by Gen. Kearney's division.

At daylight on the thirtieth, the army was re-formed and as Jackson had been reinforced during the night by Gen. Longstreet, our army awaited the rebel attack. At two o'clock P. M., it was made by a heavy column falling upon our left flank; at the same time an attack was made along our whole front. So sudden and overwhelming was this assault of the enemy that our whole line gave way before it, losing whole batteries, without hardly firing a shot.

The Sixth Maine was the centre of three batteries. The battery on the right was captured entire and the battery on the left got away. The enemy charged our battery on the right and front. It fought them until its support had left and all the horses of two guns had been killed. Capt. McGilvery finding it useless to maintain the unequal contest, and the enemy gaining his rear, gave orders to fall back which was done leaving the two disabled guns on the field.

Capt. McGilvery made a stand at the Brick Hospital and repulsed the enemy with great loss, amply paying for the loss of his two guns. The repulse at the Hospital enabled us to get off many of the wounded.

The battery was ordered to fall back toward Centreville by Gen. Heintzelman, as the army was in full retreat. It arrived at Centreville Heights the next morning and was ordered into position on the heights covering the Bull Run road. September first, the army evacuated Centreville and fell back upon the defences of Washington. At night the enemy made a grand attack upon our left flank with the expectation of cutting off the column, but after a desperate resistance wherein we lost two of our best Generals, Kearney and Stevens, they withdrew. The Sixth battery was with Kearney's, division but was not called into action. Next morning it continued its movement and arrived at Fort Lyon near Alexandria the same night.

The battery remained at Fort Lyon ten days refitting, and moved with its division, via Rockville to Frederick, Maryland. Gen. McClellan then assumed command of the combined armies of the Potomac and Virginia.

The enemy were reported crossing the Potomac at Shepherds-town and moving on Frederick city. September seventh, the army commenced its movement to encounter the enemy and on the fourteenth he was found strongly posted at South Mountain and Crampton's Pass. The attack was immediately ordered, and both positions carried at the point of the bayonet, the enemy falling back on the main body which took position on the south side of Antietam Creek. On the seventeenth, our army moved into position and commenced a furious attack on the rebel right and centre. The Fourth and Sixth Maine batteries were posted on an eminence covering the stone bridge over which Hooker's corps had passed in the morning and Franklin's.

corps later in the day. It was an important position in case of our defeat, but as the movement proved successful the batteries did not fire a shot. At night the rebel army commenced their retreat and our army remained in position, firing occasional shots and reorganizing. On the morning of the nineteenth the rebel army had entirely disappeared from our front, and our forward movement commenced. Finding Gen. Lee had recrossed into Virginia, Gen. McClellan ordered our army into camp. Two corps encamped around Harper's Ferry, Virginia, and the remainder in Pleasant Valley, Maryland, where Gen. McClellan's headquarters were. The Sixth battery encamped at Sandy Hook, Maryland. Upon the reorganization of the army, Gen. Banks' old corps was incorporated into the Twelfth army corps and Gen. Slocum assigned to the command. Gen. Geary commanded the Second division, to which the Sixth battery was attached. During its stay at Sandy Hook it received a number of recruits and a full section of guns, horses, harnesses and material to replace those lost at Manassas.

When the army made its flank movement to Falmouth, the Twelfth corps was left at Harper's Ferry to guard the valley. Gen. Burnside had succeeded Gen. McClellan in command and had fought the battle of Fredericksburgh.

The Sixth battery was ordered to cross the Potomac and take position on Bolivar Heights, Virginia, covering the Winchester Pike. The division made many reconnoissances down the valley as far as Berryville and Winchester, but developed no enemy. December tenth, the Twelfth corps moved to guard the line of communications from Alexandria to Falmouth. The First division moved to Stafford Court House, the Second division halting at Fairfax Station. The First brigade of the Second division with one section of the Sixth battery was ordered to proceed to Dumfries and hold that important post. On the morning of December twenty-seventh the enemy suddenly appeared before the town with three thousand cavalry and six pieces of artillery, under Stuart, and demanded the surrender of the post. Col. Candy of the Sixty-sixth Ohio, commanding the brigade, refused, and immediately made dispositions for defence. After a severe fight of three hours, the enemy were compelled to withdraw. Col. Candy spoke very highly of the firing of the section, which prevented the cavalry

from forming for a charge. Hearing the rapid artillery fire, Lieut. Dow was permitted to take the balance of the battery to Lieut. Rogers' assistance, and after a severe march through mud axle deep, he arrived at Dumfries at dark and joined his comrade amidst cheers loud and long. The division shortly after moved to Acquia Creek, which was our base of supplies, leaving the First brigade and the Sixth battery at Dumfries, which immediately made preparations to resist any attack and built winter quarters.

Lieut. Smith who had been absent on recruiting service since the battery was at Cedar Creek, returned to the battery here, but resigned and left for home. Lieut. Morton resigned while the battery lay at Sandy Hook and Sergt. Orville W Merrill of Portland, was commissioned in his place. Lieut. Merrill resigned while in camp at Dumfries, and Sergeants William H. Gallison of Portland and Edward Wiggin, Jr., of Hodgdon, were commissioned Second Lieutenants. Capt. McGilvery had been promoted to Major during his absence and the command of the battery devolved upon Lieut. Dow

The battery remained at Dumfries until May twenty-seventh, when it was ordered to report to the reserve artillery camp at Falmouth, where it was again reduced to a four gun battery on account of the diminished number of men. Lieutenants Gallison and Wiggin were mustered out by order of the War Department, on account of this reduction. June thirteenth, the army commenced its movement toward the Potomac. On the fifteenth the battery, which was attached to Maj. McGilvery's brigade, arrived at Fairfax Court House, and remained till the twenty-fourth when it marched to the Potomac and crossed at Edward's Ferry, camped until the twenty-eighth, then marched via Frederick and Taneytown, Maryland, to Gettysburgh, Pennsylvania, arriving there July first. In the memorable contest at Gettysburgh the Sixth Maine was kept in reserve until six P M., when the crisis of the battle had arrived. Our artillery had been charged by the rebel infantry and forced to give way. Many pieces were captured, while others were limbered up and went to the rear in great confusion. Our infantry fell back to the ridge running parallel with the Taneytown road, connecting Little Round Top or Weed's Hill with Cemetery Hill. The Sixth battery was posted on the only road that led from the

rebel position through our lines. The rebel infantry halted to re-form, and their batteries took up new positions. At half past six the final attack was made and the enemy endeavored to pierce our lines by the road upon which the battery was posted. For an hour the contest raged with great fury, but the Sixth held the position. Maj. McGilvery, who, after the wounding of Maj. Randolph, commanded all the artillery along the line, started after another battery as the men of the Sixth were dropping fast and their ammunition was getting short and, just as the enemy was completely repulsed at all points, he brought up Seely's regular battery,

The battery was highly complimented by Maj. McGilvery and Generals Tyler and Hunt, respectively chiefs of the reserve and army artillery, for its gallantry on this occasion. They reported at daylight on the third for duty, and were placed on the line to the left of Cemetery Hill supported by the First division, Second corps. They participated in the terrific artillery duel of that morning, and assisted in the repulse of the grand assault on Cemetery Hill, which decided the fate of the battle and compelled the rebel army to re-cross the Potomac.

Marching thence to Hagerstown, they were ordered to report to Maj. Gen. Howard, commanding the Eleventh corps, in his advance on Williamsport. They bivouacked at Williamsport on the fourteenth, the enemy having crossed the Potomac. Retracing their steps to Middleton, Maryland, thence to Berlin, they returned to the artillery reserve. On the eighteenth, they re-crossed the Potomac into Virginia, and proceeded by easy marches to Warrenton, arriving on the twenty-fifth, remaining till August first, then marched to Warrenton Junction and camped. They broke camp at the Junction, September sixteenth, and marched to Culpepper, where they lay until October twelfth, when they commenced their retreat to Centreville Heights, subsequently advancing to Brandy Station. During the retreat the battery was ordered to the First corps and participated in the skirmishes in which that corps was engaged as rear guard. During this retreat the battle of Bristoe's Station was fought and won by the Second corps. From the first of November till the twenty-sixth, the battery was posted by sections, along the railroad, supported by infantry to guard the communication with Washington. November twenty-

sixth it moved toward the Rapidan and crossed on the twenty-eighth, finding the enemy strongly posted at Mine Run. December first they recrossed the Rapidan at Ely's Ford and marched toward Brandy Station, arriving on the third. On the eighth it was ordered to the reserve again and went into winter quarters. Lieut. Dow was commissioned Captain and mustered in September first, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, having been Lieutenant commanding since December tenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two. Large and convenient log houses were built for officers and men, and stables for the horses. During the winter the battery was recruited to the maximum standard.

Lieut. Wiggin had been re-commissioned a First Lieutenant, and Sergeants Samuel Thurston and Marshall N. McKusick were commissioned Second Lieutenants. The recruits were constantly being drilled and the battery made efficient. In April, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, upon the reorganization of the army, the battery was assigned to the Second corps, Gen. Hancock. A very high compliment was given the battery by Col. Burton, commanding the reserve, upon its high state of discipline and efficiency.

May third, the battery left camp near Stevensburgh at eight P. M., and marched toward the Rapidan, crossing next morning and bivouacking at night on the Chancellorsville battle ground. On the fifth it broke camp at daylight and took up the line of march toward Spottsylvania Court House. Arriving at Todd's Tavern it was announced that the enemy was advancing rapidly against us. The corps was formed in line of battle in the woods where but little artillery could be used. The Second corps line was formed on the Brock Road, extending on either side of the Plank Road. The battery was posted on the Brock Road with the right section on the Plank Road. The First New Hampshire battery was posted on the left of the Sixth Maine. A line of works had been thrown up hastily in our front, and a second line was formed, behind which the battery was posted, out of sight of the enemy. About four o'clock the armies met and most terrific infantry fighting ensued.

The battle ground was truly a "wilderness." At daylight, May sixth, the battle opened fiercely and our troops had driven the enemy two miles at ten o'clock, but were in turn forced to retire to their own works. At four o'clock P. M., Longstreet

made his grand attack to pierce our lines at the junction of the Brock and Plank Roads. He advanced boldly against our hastily constructed line of breastworks where he was checked. But the dry logs of which the works were built caught fire, and our troops were forced to retire.

The rebel line now quickly advanced, little dreaming of what was in store for them. On they came with banners flying, confident of victory, until within two hundred yards of their goal, when the Sixth Maine and First New Hampshire batteries opened upon them with double shotted cannister, making great gaps in their lines and causing the greatest consternation. In vain they tried to re-form and advance. General field and line officers fell beside their men and colors, while the artillery and infantry poured volley after volley into the broken rebel ranks. They could not stand such fire, and, amid a storm of shot and shell, they sought their own lines broken and discomfited. During the action, which lasted half an hour, our breastwork caught fire, but the men stood to their guns till they were blistered, and had to be sent to hospital after the action was over. Night coming on we lay beside our guns, and next day remained in position repairing damages.

May eighth, at daylight, they resumed the line of march to Todd's Tavern near which our flankers were furiously attacked, The battery was ordered into position north of the Tavern, where it remained until the morning of the ninth, when it relieved the Tenth Massachusetts battery south of the Tavern, covering the Carparthen Road. Two guns were detached for picket duty with Col. Kitchings' brigade, about four hundred yards out on the road. May tenth it resumed its line of march for Spottsylvania, went into position near the Deserted House, and opened fire, covering the advance of the Fourth division. At night it was ordered to report to Gen. Gibbon, Second division, on the right. It went into position and remained till night of the eleventh, when they marched and bivouacked near the Fifth corps hospital. On the morning of the twelfth it marched and parked in rear of the Deserted House. At three A. M., the grand flank attack was made by the Second corps in which twenty pieces of artillery, two general officers and three thousand five hundred prisoners were captured. The Sixth battery hauled off six rebel guns. At eleven A. M., it advanced to the

Loudon House and opened fire on the salient of the rebel line. Lieut. Thruston was wounded by a rebel sharpshooter. During the night of the thirteenth the enemy retired, and the battery was ordered forward and occupied the enemy's position of the previous day. They left position on the morning of the fifteenth, and parked on the Fredericksburgh road.

On the seventeenth it turned in one section of guns under a General Order, reducing all six-gun batteries to four guns. On the eighteenth it removed to the position held on the twelfth. At noon it withdrew, marched across the Fredericksbnrgh road and parked in a field till ten A. M., nineteenth, when they marched to the Ny river and parked near the Anderson House. When Ewell attacked our flank on the Fredericksbnrgh road, the battery was ordered to proceed at quick time and report to Gen. Tyler to assist in repelling the attack. The fight was over before it reported, and it returned. At eleven P. M., it reported to Gen. Tyler, commanding heavy artillery division, and marched via Guineas' Station, Bowling Green and Milford Station, across the Mattapony river and went into battery near Poplar Tavern. It was in position till nine A. M., on the twenty-third, when it marched to North Anna river and went into battery, covering Binney's attack on Taylor's Bridge, which position was successfully carried. On the night of the twenty-fourth, it crossed North Anna river and relieved Clark's New Jersey battery near Doswell's house. At six P. M., of the twenty-fifth it opened fire on the enemy's breastworks, driving them out, Smith's brigade charging and capturing the works. At nine P. M., it withdrew, and recrossed the river and went into battery covering the pontoon bridge and at eleven A. M., on the twenty-seventh, moved toward the Pamunkey river and crossed, and was in position at different points on the line till night of June first, when it moved to Coal Harbor.

In the second advance across the James river the battery was attached to the Second division and rendered very important service in the capture of the enemy's works. On its return to Petersburg the battery was placed in Fort Davis on the Jerusalem Plank Road, and took its place as one of the siege batteries. The battery remained in Fort Davis until October twentieth, when it was removed to Fort McGilvery (named in honor of its former commander). Fort McGilvery overlooks the city of

Petersburgh and is situate about six hundred yards from the rebel forts, near the Appomattox river. The battery was engaged almost daily with the rebel batteries opposite, and established a reputation for the accuracy of its practice.

Lieut. Wiggin resigned on the first of May, and Sergt. John G Deane of Portland was promoted Second Lieutenant.

The battery's original term of service expired December thirty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, but it re-enlisted for three years. On the twenty-ninth of November, Capt. Dow was discharged for disability and Lieut. Rogers was shortly after promoted to the Captaincy. Sergt. Joseph W Burke of Litchfield, was commissioned Second Lieutenant, November twenty-eighth, and has since been promoted to First Lieutenant.

Capt. McGilvery, after his promotion to field officer, was for some time in command of the Artillery Reserve brigade with the Army of the Potomac. He was a daring and successful officer and distinguished himself at the battle of Gettysburgh. At the time of his death, September seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, he had command of a hundred guns. Being wounded in one of his fingers at Deep Bottom, and it being necessary to amputate it, chloroform was administered to him for the purpose. He died during the operation.

XXVI.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

In the light and experience of a year's conflict, revealing the strength and resources of the seceded States, it became clearly manifest that the Union armies then in the field, would be insufficient to prosecute the war successfully and restore the republic in its former integrity.

Maine had responded promptly and fully to every call of the President, furnishing fifteen regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, six batteries of light artillery and a company of rifle sharpshooters to the service, but more troops were wanting, and there were still many good men ready to volunteer and thus by recruiting the national armies, prevent the impending draft. Therefore in May, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, some time after all recruiting had been suspended by order of the War Department, the Governor of the State was authorized by the general government to form a new regiment for the service of the country. This was designated the Sixteenth and was officered in advance of its organization, as follows:

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

Asa W. Wildes, Skowhegan, Colonel; Charles W. Tilden, Castine Lieutenant Colonel; Augustus B. Farnham, Bangor, Major; Abner R. Small, Waterville, Adjutant; Isaae N. Tueker, Gardiner, Quartermaster; Charles Alexander, Farmington, Surgeon; Joseph B. Baxter, Gorham, Assistant Surgeon; George Bullen, Skowhegan, Chaplain; Francis A. Wildes, Skowhegan, Sergeant Major; George W. Brown, Augusta, Quartermaster Sergeant; Charles H. Parlin, Skowhegan, Commissary Sergeant; William W. Eaton, Brunswick, Hospital Steward; William H. Palmer, Calais, Drum Major.

COMPANY OFFICERS.

Company A.—Charles A. Williams, Skowhegan, Captain; S.

Forrest Robinson, Skowhegan, First Lieutenant; Isaac A. Pennell, New Portland, Second Lieutenant.

Company B.—Charles K. Hutchins, Augusta, Captain; Eleazer W. Atwood, Gardiner, First Lieutenant; George W. Edwards, Gorham, Second Lieutenant.

Company C.—Daniel Marston, Phillips, Captain; Hovey Austin, Presque Isle, First Lieutenant; Marshall S. Smith, East Livermore, Second Lieutenant.

Company D.—Moses W. Rand, Waterford, Captain; Humphrey E. Eustis, Dixfield, First Lieutenant; Henry P. Herrick, North Yarmouth, Second Lieutenant.

Company E.—Arch D. Leavitt, Turner, Captain; William E. Brooks, Skowhegan, First Lieutenant; William A. Stevens, Waterville, Second Lieutenant.

Company F.—Thomas E. Wentworth, Gorham, Captain; Oliver H. Lowell, Gorham, First Lieutenant; George A. Deering, Saco, Second Lieutenant.

Company G.—Samuel Clifford Belcher, Farmington, Captain; Joseph H. Malbon, Skowhegan, First Lieutenant; Isaac H. Thompson, Anson, Second Lieutenant.

Company H.—John Ayer, Bangor, Captain; Ira S. Libby, Limerick, First Lieutenant; Israel H. Washburn, Orono, Second Lieutenant.

Company I.—William H. Waldron, Lewiston, Captain; William Bray, Turner, First Lieutenant; Charles A. Garcelon, Lewiston, Second Lieutenant.

Company K.—Stephen C. Whitehouse, Newcastle, Captain; Augustus T. Somerby, Ellsworth, First Lieutenant; Augustus C. Peters, Bluehill, Second Lieutenant.

From every part of the State recruits came forward to the rendezvous at Augusta, somewhat slowly during May and June, but under the stimulus of the President's proclamation of July second, for "three hundred thousand more," and the bounties thereupon offered by towns and the State, so rapidly that the ranks were soon filled. The Lieutenant Colonel and Major had been in service from the organization of the Second Maine. Brave, able and patriotic officers, they were well sustained by the enlisted men; men who had left well-tilled farms and comfortable homes, who had gathered from workshop and mill, from hill and plain and forest and river, leaving all that was pleasant

and dear to them, for the defence of country and liberty, men of such intelligence and morality as do honor to any community and form the bone and sinew of the Pine Tree State.

On the fourteenth of August the regiment was drawn up and formally mustered into the United States service by Maj. J. W. T. Gardiner. A few days of preparation followed, when orders were received for the regiment to hasten to Washington. It left Augusta on the morning of the nineteenth, leaving only four men behind in hospital and entered Washington on the evening of the twenty-first.

The regiment crossed the Potomac the next day, over Long Bridge, and bivouacked four miles beyond at Camp Casey and the next day moved to Arlington Heights and laid out camp at Fort Tillinghast, near the former residence of the rebel general R. E. Lee. Here heavy artillery drill was commenced in the fort, in addition to the daily infantry drill, a house was taken for a hospital and arrangements projected for increasing its numbers to eighteen hundred, the requisite number for a heavy artillery regiment. Companies were detached and sent to garrison three other forts in the line of works around Washington on the south, and a chain of rifle pits to connect them was commenced, but before completing them an order was suddenly received to join Gen. McClellan's army, then advancing to meet the enemy who had crossed the Potomac and were threatening Pennsylvania. On the night of the sixth of September, the regiment was collected at Fort Tillinghast and at daylight next morning crossed the Potomac in light marching order and took the road to Leesborough. The knapsacks and overcoats were left at the fort under guard and subsequently stored in Washington. The sick remained under charge of the Surgeon and in a few days were sent to the general hospital.

Owing to their inexperience and the excessive heat, the men were severely tried by the first day's march, and made the fifteen miles to Leesborough with much difficulty. They continued the advance next day and reached Ridgeville, Maryland, on the eleventh, at which place they were assigned to Gen. Hartsuff's brigade, and remained until the seventeenth, when they were ordered forward to Frederick City and thence through South Mountain Pass to Sharpsburgh.

Soon after leaving Frederick, Col. Wildes, who had been

indisposed several days, became so unwell as to be obliged to return. His resignation which had been tendered several days before, was accepted, to date from the eleventh, but at his request, and by a vote of the officers, he was reinstated on the twenty-fifth, though still absent sick.

After various changes in location the brigade encamped near the Potomac, three miles west of Sharpsburgh. The other regiments that had been longer in service, were well supplied with clothing and camp equipage, but the Sixteenth, having left their Sibley tents at Arlington Heights, had not even a single piece of shelter tent to protect them from cold and storm. The days were still warm, but the nights were chill and frosty. The only covering the men had was such as they had constructed of boughs and occasionally of cornstalks gathered from the neighboring fields, through which the rain penetrated as easily as the cold. The rations issued were poor and often insufficient. All the baggage still remained at Washington, from the inability of the quartermaster to obtain it. None had a change of clothing, and filth and vermin began to prevail. The number of sick increased daily, and, although the surgeon and assistant surgeon were with the regiment, almost no medicines were furnished till the middle of October, and the only shelter they could procure for the sick, was formed by the flaps taken from the officers tents. A general hospital was established at Smoketown, where the severest cases were sent, rarely to return. The regiment had diminished to less than seven hundred men, and of these two hundred and fifty were at one time on the sick list, seventy being in the regimental hospital. It is not strange that under such influences, uncleanliness, gloom and despondency prevailed. Some fell victims to homesickness, a disease so fearful in its severer type. The contrast with their former life made this state of privation and exposure more unbearable; weaker constitutions succumbed at once, the stronger bore up for a while, but the full fruits of those days were yet to be gathered.

Lieut. Col. Tilden, commanding the regiment, made every exertion to better this condition of affairs and dispatched an officer to Washington to bring up the baggage and clothing, but without avail. The army was being fitted out to pursue Gen. Lee, and anything out of the regular military channel

received no consideration. Under such circumstances, marching orders were received and the regiment broke camp on the twenty-eighth of October under a heavy rain, passed through Sharpsburgh and Rohrsersville, halting at night in the woods of Crampton Gap. Capt. Williams of company A, was taken sick and conveyed to a citizen's house where he died a few days after. The suffering of that night will never be forgotten by the men who, exposed to the drenching rain and piercing wind, could neither maintain the fires necessary to keep them warm, nor lose in sleep the consciousness of their condition. With morning the march was resumed via Burkettsville to near Berlin, where the army was massed. On the thirtieth and thirty-first of October the men drew shoes and shelter tents and on the first of November, the more severely sick, about fifty in number, were sent to Washington and the regiment with its brigade crossed the Potomac at Berlin. Thence the route led through Lovettsville, Waterford, Middlebury and White Plains to Warrenton where they arrived November seventh, in the midst of a heavy snow storm. Here Capt. Whitehouse of company K, was left sick. The night of the tenth a forced march was made to Rappahannock Station, where the rebels had a small force on the northern bank of the river. These were quickly dispersed, and their camp destroyed. The brigade being ordered to hold that point, went into camp near the bridge. Rations were abundant and shelter sufficient, but neither overcoats nor under clothing arrived, and so many were destitute that whole companies were relieved from duty. The sick list was still excessively large, although many had been sent away. A commission to investigate the matter found everything being done that was possible under the circumstances. On the nineteenth the regiment was transferred to the First brigade and ordered to report to Col. Root commanding, then stationed at Bealeton. Dr. Hunter, Second Assistant Surgeon, here joined the regiment. Next day they marched to Morrisville and on the next to Stafford Court House, camping on the twenty-fourth near Brooks' Station on the Acquia Creek and Falmouth railroad. Both the State and National Thanksgiving day occurred on the twenty-seventh, and as if to make it more joyful and memorable to the men, their knapsacks and overcoats that day arrived from Washington. Seldom have men greater cause for thanksgiv-

ing than the Sixteenth had that day. The overcoats gave warmth and a respectable appearance, while the knapsacks contained the under clothing to take the place of what had been worn eleven weeks. There, too, were the little conveniences they brought from home, pictures of loved ones, letters, stationery and all those cherished things that a soldier clings to, as mementoes of his absent friends or relics of his former peace-life. A better feeling succeeded to the former despondency. State and personal pride could ill brook the disgrace that had fallen upon the command, and all felt that the stain must be wiped out, even, if need be, in blood. So when the order came to march to the front at Fredericksburgh, it was not wholly unwelcome. Breaking camp on the eleventh of December, the regiment marched to near Falmouth, bivouacked for the night and next day crossed the river and took position on the left in Gen. Franklin's grand division. The battle opened along the entire line on the morning of the thirteenth. At first the regiment was not engaged though exposed to severe shelling; but at noon the brigade was ordered to charge the works in front. The ground was a ploughed field, soft and wet; it was a half mile to the Bowling Green Pike, then nearly as far to the railroad, beyond which was the wooded slope crowned by the rebel batteries, whose shot and shell swept every part of the plain. Lieut. Col. Tilden was in command, Col. Wildes still being absent. The Sixteenth held the centre of the line of battle with the Ninety-fourth New York in the rear to prevent straggling. Quickly and firmly the line advances; iron death-bolts shriek in the air and burst around; bullets hiss and whistle by, but above the roar of battle rings the inspiring war cry. Only the dead and wounded halt. The pike is reached and crossed, then the ground descends to the railroad behind whose embankment lies the foe. The storm thickens. Veteran troops, who know the danger, falter and fall behind, still onward, in perfect order, sweeps the Sixteenth. Fear and doubt are swallowed up in firm resolve and deep enthusiasm; no stay, no tarrying, till with fixed bayonets the railroad is reached and the rebel line is scattered or captured, hundreds of prisoners are sent to the rear, and again the fearless band, alone and unsupported, pass to the woods in which the routed foe is re-forming. Steadily they load and fire, vainly hoping for support and reinforcements.

To advance would be certain capture, to remain, sure destruction. Reluctantly the order to withdraw is obeyed and sullenly the victors retire over the field they had so gloriously won, while the enemy concentrating a deadly fire from either flank, make the return more deadly than the advance.

The loss of the regiment is sufficient proof of its valor. Of the force that entered the fight nearly fifty per cent. was killed and wounded, the whole list of casualties being two hundred and twenty-six, half the loss in the brigade. The past was redeemed. The Pine Tree State could well be proud of her soldiers who that day gained from Gen. Burnside, commanding the army, this praise; "Whatever honor we can claim in that contest, was won by Maine men."

The fourteenth was spent in skirmishing and under cover of night the army withdrew to the northern bank of the river and in a few days were ordered into winter quarters. The Sixteenth was located near Fletcher's Chapel in the lower part of Stafford County with a base of supplies at Belle Plain. The Chapel was occupied as a hospital and filled with sick, the victims of the former exposure and want, the fell effects of which were seen in the unusual mortality in the cases of amputation, eight in nine proving fatal. A general hospital was established on Windmill Point, near Aquia Creek, where the sick were sent when the fruitless advance of January twentieth was made. A little row of headstones near the Chapel and on the Point, marks the last resting place of numbers of the Sixteenth.

During the winter months the regiment was thoroughly drilled and its effectiveness largely increased. Col. Wildes, who had not rejoined his command since his illness in September, resigned on the eighth of January, and on the fifth of February Lieut. Col. Tilden was promoted to the vacancy, Maj. Farnham to the Lieutenant Colonelcy and Capt. Leavitt of company E to the Majority. Hospital Steward Eaton was also at the same date commissioned Assistant Surgeon, Dr. Hunter having resigned. A band was formed during the winter, the necessary instruments being purchased by the officers.

Gen. Burnside was superseded in the command of the army by Gen. Hooker, who brought it into the finest condition it had ever known. In the new arrangement of corps, the Sixteenth was assigned to the First corps, (Gen. Reynolds,) Second

division, (Gen. Robinson,) First brigade, (Col. Root). The spring campaign opened on the twenty-ninth of April. Next day the regiment crossed the Rappahannock, three miles below Fredericksburgh, the main army making a flank movement by the way of Chancellorsville and on the second of May the regiment made a forced march to the extreme right near that place, the First corps relieving the Eleventh, that had been routed. A night attack was ordered, but the enemy withdrawing, no action ensued. May third, fourth and fifth they were occupied in intrenching and changing positions. The night of the fifth was cold and rainy and in the darkness the army recrossed the river, returning next day to near its old position. The new location of the Sixteenth was near White Oak Church.

For a month the army remained comparatively quiet, when the rebel movement towards Pennsylvania compelled a counter stroke of the Union forces. On the twelfth of June the regiment broke camp and marching by way of Rappahannock Station, Bull Run Creek and battle field, Manassas Junction, Centreville, Frederick City, Emmetsburgh, &c., reached Gettysburgh on the first of July. At ten A. M., they were in sight of the battle field where Gen. Reynolds had just been killed. The First and Third divisions were already actively engaged and the Second division was at once hurried forward to their support. Leaving the town to the right it advanced and took position along a range of hills west of the town. A hasty barricade was thrown up, but without benefit, as the disposition of the enemy's forces necessitated a movement further to the right. Here the Sixteenth became engaged with the foe, each behind a rail fence and about two hundred yards apart. The rebels fired high doing little damage, while they met with heavy loss, so that when shortly after a charge was made by the regiment, few were found to offer opposition or retreat. Returning from the charge, the regiment moved again to the right and fought with the rest of the division until flanked and overpowered by numbers. Then, when the whole force was falling back, Gen. Robinson, in order to save as much as possible of the division, ordered Col. Tilden to again "advance and hold the hill at any cost!" It was done but less than forty men escaped to rejoin the division near Cemetery Hill.

Faithfully the little remnant fought and labored during the

remaining battle days. The second day, one of our batteries had lost so heavily in men and horses that it could not be removed and was exposed to capture. A rebel brigade advanced for the purpose at the same time that the remnant of the Second division was sent to its support. Meeting near the guns, the rebel advance, nearly a thousand men with thirteen stand of colors, passed into the Union ranks and was made prisoners. At this time Maj. Leavitt, who had been absent sick, returned and assumed command. The Colonel was taken prisoner, the colors destroyed to prevent capture, Captains Lowell and Whitehouse killed, Capt. Waldron, Surgeon Alexander and other officers wounded, and the whole loss in killed, wounded and missing, eighty-five per cent. of the force engaged. Capt. Waldron's wound prevented him from returning to the service.

On the sixth, the regiment, if forty men can be called such, returned to Emmettsburgh. Thence marching through Middletown, Boonsborough, Funkstown (where strong earthworks were thrown up and battle threatened), Sharpsburgh and Petersville, crossed the Potomac at Berlin on the eighteenth and reached Warrenton Junction the twenty-fifth, where Lieut. Col. Farnham, who had been absent sick, and Chaplain Bullen who had remained with the wounded at Gettysburgh, rejoined the command. The same night they proceeded to Bealton, and the following evening to Rappahannock Station. The railroad bridge had been burned and the enemy was entrenched on the opposite side. Our troops encamped and threw up a line of earthworks along the river banks. Occasional picket firing was indulged in but no fighting until August first, when the pontoon train having arrived, a bridge was laid and the river crossed at early light, the rebels fleeing at the first discharge leaving a few prisoners and two killed. There was no Union loss. After crossing, the whole brigade advanced nearly to Brandy Station, then fell back to the high land south of the river and threw up intrenchments. The regiment occupied its assigned position for a week when it was ordered to recross the river and encamp in a belt of woods one fourth of a mile north of the bridge.

While in this location, the Sixteenth received an addition of one hundred and sixty-eight recruits, who soon became skillful and efficient soldiers. At this time Assistant Surgeon Baxter

was detailed in the division hospital and has not since been on duty with the regiment being now detached in corps hospital. September seventeenth the sick and wounded were sent to Washington, and the brigade crossing the Rappahannock proceeded without opposition by the way of Stevensburgh to near Culpepper and camped at the base of Poney Mountain. Drill and discipline were strictly enforced. On the twenty-fourth Dr. Alexander, having recovered from his wound, rejoined the regiment. On the twenty-seventh they broke camp at daylight and marched southwardly nearly to Raccoon Ford on the Rapidan river, pitching camp that night in a large oak and maple forest on ground, wet, level and malarious. The health of the regiment would soon have suffered, but at the end of a week a new camp was located one mile to the west on elevated and well-drained ground. Here on the seventh of October, the regiment was again increased in numbers by receiving three hundred and thirty-nine drafted men, substitutes and volunteers. While here Chaplain Bullen resigned.

Scarcely were the new recruits assigned to companies when marching orders came, and on the night of the ninth the brigade broke camp and moved quickly down the river to near Germania Ford, where next day a strong demonstration of crossing was made in order to mislead the rebels who were attempting a flank movement on Washington. The feint served its purpose, and under the cover of night the whole force was withdrawn and at early dawn halted two miles east of Culpepper. As soon as the stores and rolling stock could be removed from the town the onward movement began. The regiment moved at noon and crossed the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford in the evening, the men fording the stream three feet deep. Resting that night and next day, they received rations and on the thirteenth at two A. M., began a forced march towards Washington. Bivouacking at Bristoe's Station, they marched again at daylight, reached Centreville at noon and occupied the intrenchments till near night, then advanced by the Warrenton Pike to the Bull Run stream, threw up breastworks and slept on their arms. Marching and countermarching, they reached Bristoe's Station on the twenty-second, the men suffering much from the cold and wet from crossing the swollen streams often knee deep.

The usual routine of camp life ensued till the November movement against the enemy then securely completing winter quarters, to be occupied by the Federal troops. In the advance the First brigade was in the left wing that crossed at Kelly's Ford. The regiment broke camp at early light, November seventh, and moving through Morrisville, Brandy Station, Bealeton, &c., reached Liberty soon after midnight and next day chose a good position and erected comfortable barracks, as the regiment was to remain on outpost duty.

November twenty-third the command moved at daylight and on the twenty-fifth crossed the Rapidan on pontoons at Gold Mine Ford, and bivouacked on the high hills forming the southern bank of the river. On the twenty-seventh their advance began at daylight. The regiment moved slowly, being detailed to protect the wagon train. Passing Wilderness Church, the march was by the plank road leading to Orange Court House. At nine P. M., they bivouacked near Robinson's Tavern. On the thirtieth the brigade was temporarily assigned to the First division, Fifth army corps. All arrangements for a general attack had been made, knapsacks were unslung and only the order awaited for a charge across the stream and against the formidable rebel works extending along the crest of the hills beyond.

This was a trying moment to the men of the Sixteenth, as most of them had never before been in battle, but every one stood bravely up to the work. The artillery opened briskly, but for some good reason the order to charge was withheld and thousands of lives saved. The regiment lay in line of battle that day and night and was relieved on the morning of December first and withdrawn to the rear after sending out one hundred skirmishers with Lieut. Col. Farnham as division officer of the picket line. The cold was intense and the rations scanty. The whole army was suffering much and more must be endured before camp could be reached. At sunset the withdrawal began and next day they recrossed the Rapidan at Germania Ford and continued to march to Stevensburgh where the troops camped till assigned a location for winter quarters. On the third the brigade was ordered to Kelly's Ford and a winter camp arranged. The position was well chosen. The soil was sandy and easily drained; wood was plenty, springs of water near at hand and

to add to the attractions of the place, the rebel barracks still remained to furnish lumber for their winter homes, which were commenced and hurried forward at once. But scarcely were they completed when an order was received for the brigade to march to Mitchell's Station on the Orange and Alexandria railroad. On the twenty-fourth, the regiment broke camp at sunrise, and passing through Culpepper, bivouacked four miles beyond in a marshy forest, where a cold and comfortless Christmas was passed. Next day the brigade moved on to Mitchell's Station, where winter quarters were selected and a new camp laid out, but not till nearly a week of heavy rain and deep mud had added still more to the exposure and suffering of the troops, the effects of which were seen in the large sick reports of January and February, and the increased mortality of the closing month of eighteen hundred and sixty-three and the opening of eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

The winter months passed pleasantly, and the regiment was not once called upon to break camp although in close proximity to the enemy's lines. The health and efficiency of the recruits received in the fall constantly improved. In February Rev. Mr. Balkam, who had been appointed Chaplain, joined the regiment, remaining with it until the next autumn, when he resigned, to the great regret of officers and men. March twenty-sixth the First corps was ordered to be consolidated with the Fifth, though the Second division and First brigade remained the same in number and organization.

On the twenty-eighth, the command was rejoiced by the safe return of Col. Tilden, after an absence of nine months, passed for the most part in the notorious Libby Prison at Richmond, from which he made his escape through the famous tunnel. His return was made the occasion of an expression of the esteem in which he was held by the regiment, the men presenting him with a handsome black steed and trappings, and the officers providing a rich and bountiful collation, at which all the field officers of the brigade were present.

April twenty-second, fifty men were transferred to the navy and veteran reserve corps.

On the third of May marching orders were received, and at two o'clock on the morning of the fourth the regiment, part being on picket, with the rest of the brigade broke camp and

took the road to Culpepper; thence moving on, crossed the Rapidan at four P. M., at Germania Ford, and bivouacked that night near Wilderness Church, after a march of twenty-five miles, which was very fatiguing, as the men were heavily loaded and unused to marching, and they threw away many blankets and overcoats. On the morning of the fifth, reveille sounded at four o'clock, and the brigade moved forward about a mile to the Lacey House, where they halted and rested till near noon, when the engagement became general. The brigade formed line of battle, advanced across the field and woods and by the Orange Court House road about a mile, where they found the rebels in strong force, with artillery so planted as to command the road, and having much the advantage in position. Within short range of this battery, the woods terminated in an open field, to the border of which the Sixteenth advanced and held the point till about sunset, when a charge was ordered and partially obeyed, but with no real advantage. The line was then reformed at the edge of the woods, and repulsed every attack of the enemy till relieved and sent to the rear at daylight the next morning. A portion of the Sixth corps was afterwards driven from the same ground. After breakfast the brigade again advanced to nearly the old position, but was shortly withdrawn and sent to the extreme left, on the Fredericksburgh and Orange plank road, where the rebels had been pressing heavily, and where breastworks were built under active skirmishing. Thus far the loss was slight. From here the regiment advanced with the army, skirmishing, entrenching, making day and night marches, and taking part in pitched battles with the enemy, during the whole of that terrible campaign. On the eighth they were led, at four o'clock in the morning, by Gen. Robinson, in the charge that was made near Spottsylvania Court House. Irresistibly the division swept on over every work and obstruction for full two miles, and nearly to the Court House, when Gen. Robinson was wounded, and the exhausted troops encountering strong intrenchments and fresh troops, the line was withdrawn a short distance and re-formed. The regiment and division had done all that men could do, but the rebel works were too powerful and strongly manned to be carried by a single division, however brave. The regiment lost nearly one hundred men. Capt. Belcher and Lieut. Fowler were so severely woun-

ded that they never returned to the regiment, but were subsequently discharged for disability from wounds received in action. Lieut. Richards was wounded and taken prisoner. In losing Gen. Robinson, the division was not only deprived of a brave and able officer, but being without a proper commander was ordered from point to point, wherever an additional force was needed, and sometimes was forced into service that it otherwise would have escaped. Moving on with the army, the regiment was in the battle of Laurel Hill, on the tenth. It was in the breastworks, thrown up the night before, until eleven A. M., when it was ordered to the left and centre, and took part in the day's engagement that culminated in a general charge on the rebel works, about seven o'clock at night, though without success, and with a loss of about fifty men and four officers. The brigade was now temporarily assigned to the First division, Gen. Cutler's. On the twelfth they were fighting till three o'clock P. M., when the brigade charged the rebel works without carrying them. In this charge Maj. Leavitt was mortally wounded by a musket ball passing through his chest. He was carried to Washington, where he died. He was one of earth's truest men and bravest soldiers, and his noble virtues and manly qualities had endeared him to every heart. June twenty-second, Capt. Belcher of company G was commissioned Major, but was never mustered as such.

Moving by way of Guinea Station, Carmel Church, &c., they reached Jericho Ford, on the North Anna river, the twenty-third, where they crossed with slight opposition, but scarcely had the Second division crossed to the support of the First when the rebels made a sudden and vigorous attack and at the same time their batteries opened a hot fire of case shot and shell with the evident design of capturing our troops or sweeping them into the river, in the disorder of crossing; but the excellent disposition of our batteries, with the skillful and rapid arrangement of the infantry to meet the assault, foiled the attempt and hurled back the foe in wild confusion and with heavy loss. For this affair, brief but brilliant, the troops received a congratulatory order from Gen. Meade. Skirmishing along till the night of the twenty-sixth they recrossed the river, marched through Mongohick, down the Pamunkey to Hanover town where the regiment crossed on the twenty-eighth,

had a skirmish near Bethesda Church on the thirtieth, were continually exposed to shelling, and on the fifth of June made a night march of five miles to Coal Harbor, where the whole corps was put in reserve. Part of the regiment that had been left on the skirmish line near Bethesda Church was captured. On the eighth the First brigade was transferred from the Second division to the Third, under General Crawford. At noon of the eleventh they camped within two miles of Bottom's Bridge over the Chickahominy, and next day pressed forward to White Oak Swamp and formed line of battle. Only the Third division was sent to make a demonstration towards Richmond while the main part of the army should move farther down and cross the James river at Charles City Court House. They crossed the James by steamer on the sixteenth, and, halting till afternoon, pressed forward rapidly to near Petersburg, halting at three o'clock the next morning. At daylight they advanced to the support of the Ninth corps and were under fire all day. At night they participated in a charge on the rebel works which was but partially successful.

In the assault that was made on the eighteenth the brigade advanced nearly a mile, forcing back the rebels and gaining possession of the Norfolk railroad within a mile and a half of the city. The regiment obtained a position which has since been held, but beyond which no advance has been made. Earthworks were thrown up and the place made secure against attack, but any exposure of person was greeted by bullets from rebel sharpshooters. Capt. Stevens of company E, was shot on the nineteenth while quietly reading behind the works, and the regiment suffered daily loss till relieved and sent farther to the left.

August fifteenth the whole corps was withdrawn to the rear in anticipation of the attack upon the Weldon railroad on the eighteenth, and moved to Yellow House, five miles south of Petersburg. The line of battle was formed by the Second division west of the railroad and the Third on the eastern side. The Sixteenth was formed on the extreme left of the Third division and should have connected with the right of the Second division, but a vigorous attack from the enemy forced it back in some confusion, thus exposing its flank and rear at the same time that an assault was made in front. The regiment was

withdrawn a short distance and re-established the line of battle. In doing this the Sixteenth lost a number of officers and men as prisoners, about thirty wounded and Sergt. Maj. Edwin C. Stevens killed. A genial friend, a brave soldier, an unfaltering patriot, his was a soldier's death.

The advance of the rebels was checked and they fell back beyond the woods in which the contest had taken place. On the nineteenth, the enemy reinforced, made a heavy attack along the whole line, under which the skirmish line which was without breastworks, gave way and allowed a large force to advance unperceived in the dense wood to the rear of the line of battle then hotly engaged. The First brigade had repulsed two direct assaults when the foe appeared in the rear and close at hand. In the confused struggle that followed, portions of each regiment escaped but the greater part were taken prisoners. Less than a hundred men of the Sixteenth with two officers re-formed in the open field that evening. The prisoners were closely guarded by the rebels but just as they were to enter the cars for Richmond, Col. Tilden and Lieut. Davis of company K, sprang into the bushes and after many hair-breadth escapes, succeeded in passing through the lines and rejoining the command on the twenty-second.

August twenty-first was made the third and last assault of the enemy at this point with, to him, heavy loss. Shortly after, the Third division was withdrawn from the front and completely reorganized and the Sixteenth was assigned to the Second brigade. The usual routine of camp life continued until September fifteenth when a successful reconnoissance was made by the brigade in the direction of the Southside railroad to ascertain the position and works of the enemy in that direction. Next day the Sixteenth was assigned to garrison duty in Fort Wadsworth on the Weldon railroad. The fort then unfinished was soon completed and occupied by the regiment till the Fifth was relieved by the Sixth corps, nearly three months.

October eleventh, the regiment received ninety recruits and an officered company of eighty-five, under Capt. Hildreth, which had been raised in Maine, and assigned to the Sixteenth as company A. On the twentieth-seventh, eighty-seven more men were received, and December seventeenth a fourth detachment of eighty-five. Surgeon Alexander was discharged for disability in

November, and Assistant Surgeon Eaton, who left the State as hospital steward, was promoted to be surgeon. Adjut. Small was commissioned Major on the thirty-first of October, but being a prisoner has not yet been mustered on his promotion.

December fifth, the regiment was relieved from duty at the fort, and ordered to the rear, bivouacking near the Jerusalem plank road. On the seventh, taking Sussex Court House road, they crossed the Nottoway river at Blackman's Ford, and bivouacked two miles from the court house. They reached the Weldon railroad the next afternoon. In the work of destruction, which was rapid and complete, the regiment was engaged till midnight and a part of the day following. On the tenth, the return commenced, the Second brigade being detailed as rear guard, and covered by a small regiment of cavalry, which about noon was attacked by a mounted force of the enemy and driven in confusion upon and through the brigade. Two companies of the Sixteenth repulsed the rebel charge without loss. Next day they re-crossed the Nottoway and returned to their old position, having been absent six days, marched eighty miles, destroyed twenty miles of track and much valuable property, with a loss to the regiment of four men taken prisoners.

The lateness of the season and inclemency of the weather rendering it probable that no further land movements would be attempted till spring, a favorable camp ground was selected and winter quarters erected. The barracks, the third and probably the last to be built by the Sixteenth, will suffer nothing by comparison with any camp in the army, and display the genius and skill of the noble sons of Maine. Quietly settled in winter quarters, the regiment is daily improving in everything essential to military efficiency.

The following complete summary of changes in the regiment from August eighteen hundred and sixty-two to January eighteen hundred and sixty-five, will be of interest: Officers; number commissioned at organization of the regiment, thirty-eight; since promoted from ranks, twenty-eight; added by assignment, three; added from civil life, two; total commissioned, seventy-one. Number discharged for disability, twenty-three; resigned three; commission revoked, one; discharged for promotion, one; died in action or of wounds received there, nine; died of disease, two; still in commission, present and

absent, thirty-two. Total, seventy-one. Enlisted men: whole number, present and absent in August, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, nine hundred and forty-four; recruits received, seven hundred and ninety-nine; number in company assigned, eighty-five; transferred, thirty-one; returned from missing in action, one hundred and seventy-three; returned from desertion, sixty-five; total, two thousand and ninety-seven. Number discharged for disability, two hundred and forty-eight; discharged by order, fifty-four; by civil authority, one; transferred, one hundred and eighteen; died in action or of wounds received there, ninety-six; died of disease, one hundred and forty-eight; missing in action, three hundred and eighty-three; deserted, one hundred and sixty-two; total loss since organization, twelve hundred and ten; whole number remaining, present and absent, eight hundred and eighty-seven; aggregate, two thousand and ninety-seven. The number of officers wounded in action is twenty-three; number of enlisted men, wounded in action, three hundred and ninety-five.

XXVII.

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY

This regiment was raised by enlistments mainly from the counties of York, Cumberland, Androscoggin and Oxford, during the last week of July and the first two weeks of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-two. Its original organization was as follows:

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

Thomas A. Roberts, Portland, Colonel; Charles B. Merrill, Portland, Lieutenant Colonel; George W. West, Fort Kent, Major; Charles W. Roberts, Portland, Adjutant; Jacob T. Waterhouse, Portland, Quartermaster; Henry L. K. Wiggin, Auburn, Surgeon; William Wescott, Standish, Assistant Surgeon; Paschal P. Ingalls, Casco, Assistant Surgeon; Harvey Hersey, Portland, Chaplain.

COMPANY OFFICERS.

Company A.—William H. Savage, Portland, Captain; Charles P. Mattocks, Portland, First Lieutenant; James M. Brown, Portland, Second Lieutenant.

Company B.—George W. Martin, Portland, Captain; William M. Jenkins, Fryeburgh, First Lieutenant; Benjamin C. Pennell, Portland, Second Lieutenant.

Company C.—Augustus Goldermann, Minot, Captain; Otho W. Burnham, Poland, First Lieutenant; Joseph A. Perry, Portland, Second Lieutenant.

Company D.—Isaac S. Faunce, Lewiston, Captain; Milton M. Young, Lewiston, First Lieutenant; John C. Perry, Portland, Second Lieutenant.

Company E.—Ellis M. Sawyer, Cape Elizabeth, Captain; George W. Fickett, Cape Elizabeth, First Lieutenant; William Roberts, Yarmouth, Second Lieutenant.

Company F.—Albion Hersey, Augusta, Captain; Uriah W.

Briggs, Augusta, First Lieutenant; James M. Safford, Augusta, Second Lieutenant.

Company G.—Edward J. Merrill, Farmington, Captain; Benjamin G. Ames, Phillips, First Lieutenant; Prescott Newman, Phillips, Second Lieutenant.

Company H.—Almon L. Fogg, Westbrook, Captain; Dudley H. Johnson, Presque Isle, First Lieutenant; Edward Moore, Portland, Second Lieutenant.

Company I.—William Hobson, Saco, Captain; Putnam S. Boothby, Biddeford, First Lieutenant; James O. Thompson, Portland, Second Lieutenant.

Company K.—Andrew J. Stimson, Kittery, Captain; John P. Swasey, Canton, First Lieutenant; Madison K. Mabry, Hiram, Second Lieutenant.

It was mustered into the service of the United States at Camp King, Cape Elizabeth, on the eighteenth of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, by Maj. J. W. T. Gardiner, U. S. Dragoons, and left the State three days afterwards, with full ranks, reaching Washington on the twenty-third. Here it was ordered into the line of forts on the east side of the Anacostia and north side of the Potomac rivers, and remained there doing garrison duty and perfecting itself in drills, both of heavy artillery and infantry, until the seventh of October, when it marched across Long Bridge, and that night bivouacked for the first time in Virginia. The next day it reached Upton's Hill and there joined the Third brigade, (Gen. Berry's) of the First division, (Gen. Birney's) of the Third army corps, then commanded by Maj. Gen. Stoneman.

The next move took it again across the Potomac into Maryland. Going into camp near Edwards' Ferry, on the twelfth of October, the time was very carefully devoted to drills, till the campaign of the winter of eighteen hundred and sixty-two and sixty-three, commenced. On the twenty-eighth of October the division broke camp and marching to White's Ford, forded the Potomac at that point. From this place the march was continued by way of Leesburgh, Salem and Middleburgh to Warrenton. Near this point an engagement was expected, but none took place, and after a halt of a few days the column again started and on the twenty-second of November, reached Falmouth, on the north side of the Rappahannock river. Here

the troops went into camp and protected themselves as well as possible from the severity of the weather. A great number of the men were taken sick. A few deaths occurred, but for the most part the sickness was that consequent upon being toughened into hardy soldiers.

On the eleventh of December they broke camp and marched to the river opposite Fredericksburgh, where they remained during the day and night, whilst the city was being shelled and a crossing effected. On the twelfth the division was sent to the extreme left of our lines, not crossing the river. Early on the morning of the thirteenth, the troops were under arms and about noon of that day the division, commanded by Gen. Birney, crossed the Rappahannock on pontoons and hurried to the scene of conflict, remaining upon the battle field about fifty-six hours, the greater part of the time exposed to musketry and shot and shell. An effort was made on the part of the enemy to take a battery of ours, supported by the Seventeenth. The regiment, numbering at that time about six hundred and twenty-five muskets, under the personal eye of Gen. Berry, made a counter-assault and drove them quickly back to their intrenchments. Gen. Berry afterwards complimented the regiment for its steadiness under fire for the first time. In this engagement the regiment lost two men killed and nineteen wounded.

On the night of the fifteenth they recrossed the river and were immediately ordered to prepare comfortable winter quarters. They remained in camp with nothing of particular interest to record, excepting that it took part in the abortive attempt of Gen. Burnside, on the twenty-first of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-three. From the time the regiment went into camp, to the first of April, many men died from disease. It was the first winter "out," and there was a larger proportion rendered unfit for duty, than at any subsequent period in its history.

About the first of April the camp was changed and a new one made, acknowledged by many to be the best in the army. It was named in honor of the distinguished General then commanding the Third corps, "Camp Siekles." On the twenty-eighth they broke camp and marched down the Rappahannock some three miles below Falmouth where a feint was made by a portion of the army upon the enemy's lines. They remained

there till the afternoon of the thirtieth, when the Third corps marched rapidly up the river about fifteen miles. The next morning they crossed on pontoons and moved to the immediate vicinity of Chancellorsville House.

The battle of Chancellorsville began on the afternoon of the first day of May. The division was placed in position along the plank road leading from Petersburg to Orange Court House and there bivouacked for the night. At about one o'clock P. M., of the second, the division advanced, became engaged and drove the enemy several miles. This was known as the battle of the Cedars. Many prisoners were captured from the enemy with very slight loss on our side. Just before dark the division was recalled in consequence of a successful assault of the enemy upon the right flank of the army.

Returning to a field near the plank road, the division was ordered to make a night attack upon the enemy, to open communication with other parts of the line. The advance began at about midnight and was in a great measure successful. The Seventeenth drew off a gun which the enemy took in the afternoon and which was retaken by our side. It was during this midnight assault that the rebel Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson received his fatal wound.

At dawn of day on the third the enemy made a terrific attack upon our position while the division was forming in line of battle. The lines were quickly formed under a hot fire, and it fell to the Seventeenth to support a battery placed at the front. The regiment lay under heavy fire, exposed to the full view of the enemy's gunners from daylight till nearly noon, at which time a new line was established, and the division had the honor of being placed in the very front. Here breastworks were thrown up, an attack being expected and the men lay on their arms till the morning of the sixth, when the army recrossed the river at United States Ford and returned to the old camp around Falmouth.

In this battle, First Lieut. D. H. Johnson of company H, was instantly killed by a musket shot; Capt. Augustus Goldermann of company C, at the time acting as field officer, Capt. Edward J. Merrill of company G, First Lieut. James M. Brown of company A, and Second Lieut. Thomas A. Lord of company K, were severely wounded, and First Lieut. P. S. Boothby of

company I, was slightly wounded. Of the enlisted men there were three killed, fifty-nine wounded and forty-five missing.

About the last of May, Col. Roberts was obliged to resign on account of ill health, and the command of the regiment devolved upon Lieut. Col. C. B. Merrill.

On the eleventh of June they broke camp and reached Bealeton Station the next day. On the fourteenth they marched nearly to Catlett's Station, thence the next day marched to the first Bull Run battle field near Manassas Junction, where the brigade was placed on picket. On the seventeenth they marched about two miles and bivouacked in front of Centreville. On the evening of the nineteenth they marched to Gum Springs, from thence on the twenty-fifth to the Potomac where they crossed on a pontoon bridge at Edwards' Ferry and marched on the tow path to the mouth of the Monocacy river where the regiment bivouacked for the night, having marched during the day thirty-four miles. On the twenty-sixth they proceeded to Point of Rocks, on the twenty-seventh to Middletown, and on the twenty-eighth, through Frederick City, towards Emmettsburgh. On the twenty-ninth they halted at Taneytown, the thirtieth at Amissville, and on the first of July moved to Emmettsburgh, where the brigade and a battery remained to guard a pass through the mountains. At daylight on the second, they proceeded rapidly to the vicinity of Gettysburgh where the action had already commenced. The brigade was at once placed in position on the left flank of our lines, and the fighting of the day soon commenced. The action was very hot upon this portion of the line. The regiment fought without cessation from four to seven o'clock, losing more than one third of its strength in killed and wounded. It remained in its position upon the left till about eleven o'clock A. M., of the third, when the enemy made his renowned but unsuccessful assault upon the centre of our lines. It was then ordered to the point attacked, the division forming a support to the front lines. Here it remained under fire till night, when the brigade was sent on picket to the front, and the night was consumed in burying the dead, and caring for the wounded, mostly those of the enemy.

During the battle Lieut. Hiram R. Dyar of company G, was instantly killed, and Captains Almon L. Fogg of company H

and Milton M. Young of company K, mortally wounded. Adjt. Charles W Roberts, Lieut. G W Verrill of company C, and Lieutenants Newton Whitten and Stephen Graffam of company D, were severely wounded. Of the enlisted men twenty-nine were killed, ninety-four wounded and one missing.

The enemy having withdrawn, the troops remained quietly in possession of the battle field till on the morning of the seventh when the corps took up its line of march, following the rest of the army in pursuit of the enemy. It passed through Emmetsburgh, Frederick City, Middletown, South Mountain Pass and Keedysville to the Antietam battle field, which it reached on Friday, the tenth. On the fifteenth the column passed through Sharpsburgh to Sandy Hook; thence to Harper's Ferry. where the Potomac was again crossed on the seventeenth. The march was continued on the east side of the Blue Ridge by Snicker's Gap and Upperville, arriving in Manassas Gap on the twenty-second. On the next day the division was engaged in the battle of Wapping Heights. Being in the second line the regiment was not to a great extent exposed to the enemy's fire. The only casualty was that of Scrgt. Maj. Fred W Bosworth, mortally wounded by a shell.

On the twenty-fourth the army resumed its march, passing through Piedmont, Salem and Warrenton and went into camp in that vicinity. The regiment was encamped close by the Sulphur Springs in Fauquier county on the banks of the Rappahannock. They remained here drilling and picketing from the thirty-first of August to the fifteenth of September, when, breaking camp, the division marched down the river and on the next day crossed it and proceeded nearly to Culpepper, where it again went into camp. On the twenty-third the regiment received one hundred and seventy recruits, conscripts and substitutes, who were at once instructed in the duties of the soldier.

On the tenth of October, owing to a flank movement of the enemy, the army commenced a retrograde movement, re-crossing the Rappahannock and proceeding toward the national capitol. At Auburn Mills the regiment took part in a small engagement resulting in complete success. Here two men were wounded and three missing. They passed Bristoe's Station and Centreville and arrived at Fairfax Station, near which place they encamped. After a rest of three days they again marched

southward to Catlett's Station. Here Maj. West was mustered as Colonel of the regiment on the twenty-second of October, and assumed command. They lay here, repairing the railroad which was destroyed by the enemy, till the seventh day of November when the army again crossed the Rappahannock, the regiment's division at Kelly's Ford where very little resistance was encountered. The next day they advanced to Brandy Station, and there built winter quarters.

On the twenty-sixth of November they broke camp and marched rapidly to the Rapidan river. The next day the regiment became hotly engaged with the enemy at Locust Grove, where it lost seven killed, forty-four wounded and one missing. Among the killed were Capt. Ellis M. Sawyer company E, then acting as field officer, and First Lieut. J. M. Brown of company A, both by musket shots. The regiment captured quite a number of prisoners.

At Mine Run the enemy was found in force and an attack was arranged; but it was not made and on the first day of December they returned to camp near Brandy Station. Nothing interrupted the quiet of the winter months excepting two reconnoissances, in which the regiment participated. Col. West being in command of the brigade the command of the regiment devolved upon Maj. C. P. Mattocks, senior officer present. The time was devoted to drills and the regiment attained a very high state of discipline and efficiency. The ranks were filled with returned convalescents and about thirty recruits, so that at the commencement of the spring campaign there were five hundred men for duty, with twenty-one commissioned and five acting officers.

On the twenty-fifth of March, by orders from Gen. Meade, the original Third corps was consolidated with the Second corps, the First division (Birney's) of the former becoming the Third division of the latter. Brigades were also consolidated, by which the Seventeenth found itself in Gen. Hays' (Second) brigade. Col. West resumed command of the regiment on the first day of March. About the middle of April the Second corps was reviewed by Gen. Grant, who specially complimented the regiment on its fine appearance.

On the night of third of May the regiment broke camp at Brandy Station and crossed the Rapidan river the next morning,

bivouacking that night on the old battle field of Chancellorsville. The following day they moved as far as Todd's Tavern which was reached about noon. But the enemy having struck our column on its flank, the corps at once returned to connect with the Sixth corps. The attack of the enemy was precipitous and by the middle of the afternoon the conflict raged furiously. This was the commencement of the battle of the Wilderness. The Seventeenth found itself on the right of its corps. The line was advanced. The Colonel threw out skirmishers to feel the way; the enemy was found and a sharp fire of musketry commenced. After an incessant fire of over an hour, it was perceived that the enemy wavered, and the regiment being immediately advanced, the enemy fell back leaving many dead and wounded and about fifty men as prisoners in the hands of the regiment. Being somewhat disconnected from the rest of the line, this affair was wholly that of the Seventeenth. After nightfall the brigade was relieved, the casualties of the day being eleven men killed, two officers and sixty-five men wounded and one officer (Maj. Mattocks, detached to command a regiment of sharpshooters, taken prisoner). It was arranged to attack the enemy at an early hour on the sixth. The formation of the brigade was such as brought the Seventeenth and Fourth Maine regiments in advance. At the appointed hour the attack was made, the line advanced steadily, driving the enemy in great disorder over two miles through the thick undergrowth of the wilderness. Many prisoners were taken. At a most critical period the supporting line moved in a wrong direction, leaving the two Maine regiments side by side in the extreme advance and entirely disconnected and unsupported; but they gallantly held their ground under a concentrated fire of musketry and grape till every round of ammunition was exhausted and they were ordered to retire. In the thickest of the fight Col. West had his horse shot under him, and soon afterwards he himself was very severely wounded in the thigh, and was borne from the field.

The line was at length pressed back by the enemy to the Brock road on which it was re-formed and breastworks hastily thrown up. At about four o'clock in the afternoon the enemy made a furious and prolonged assault but was repulsed at every point, and he fell back leaving his dead in our hands. The

casualties of the day were, of the Seventeenth, one officer, Lieut. Benjamin Doe, of company K,) and twelve men killed, six officers and seventy-four men wounded, and eleven men missing.

On the seventh the brigade advanced to feel the enemy, and the regiment lost three men killed, five wounded and one missing; this ended the battle of the Wilderness. Marching to Todd's Tavern and crossing the Po river on the ninth, the regiment was placed on picket. The next day the picket line was driven in, the regiment losing ten men wounded and two missing.

On the eleventh they supported a line of skirmishers, losing one officer and one man wounded. During the night of this day they marched to the left flank of our lines, and at daylight the next morning the corps made its famous charge in which it took eight thousand prisoners and eighteen guns. In this charge the regiment bore a conspicuous part, some of the captured guns being turned by it upon the enemy. The rebel Maj. Gen. Johnson was captured by Sergt. Frank Haskell of company C, and private J F Totman of company A. Their loss during the day was three men killed, forty wounded and ten missing.

From the twelfth to the twenty-first the regiment, although under fire, was not particularly engaged. On the sixteenth Lieut. Col. Merrill returned from detached service and relieved Maj. Moore of the Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, who had commanded the regiment from the seventh. On the twenty-first, the corps moved by the left flank marching night and day till it halted at Milford, where it remained till the morning of the twenty-third when it moved southward and joined the Fifth corps at the North Anna river. Here the regiment participated in the charge made by the division, which resulted in capturing a redoubt and some prisoners and driving the enemy across the river, thereby gaining Taylor's Bridge. In this charge the regiment lost one officer (First Lieut. J S. Roberts, company A) and three enlisted men killed, and seventeen men wounded. The next day they crossed the river and erected a line of breastworks under fire. Here Second Lieut. Walter F Noyes of company G, was killed by a shell. On the night of the twenty-sixth they again moved by the left flank and marched rapidly southward, crossing the Pamunkey river, the next day, south of which the army again encountered the enemy.

On the first day of June the regiment was transferred to the First brigade then commanded by Col. Egan of the Fortieth New York Volunteers. On the second, they again moved by the flank to Coal Harbor, and on the third and fourth were under fire although in reserve, losing several men wounded by shells. On the fifth one hundred and twenty-nine men from the Third regiment were transferred to the Seventeenth, augmenting the strength of the regiment to over two hundred guns. They remained in the works near Barker's Mills (losing two or three men wounded by sharpshooters,) till the twelfth, crossing the Chickahominy on the thirteenth and the James on the fifteenth, at Windmill Point. On the fifteenth they marched to the vicinity of Petersburg and bivouacked that night behind some captured works. The next morning at daylight the enemy's batteries opened, badly wounding several officers and men in the brigade. Subsequently the Seventeenth and the Twentieth Indiana were ordered to assault the enemy's works, but after two trials they found themselves not able to take a position which a whole division failed to do later in the day. The loss of the regiment during the day was nine men killed, two officers and forty-six men wounded, and three missing.

The next day the regiment was placed in the front line within two hundred yards of the enemy's works. A skirmishing fire was kept up, but the only casualty of the day was that of Capt. B. C. Pennell, at the time in command of the regiment, who was instantly killed by a shot from a sharpshooter. On the eighteenth, an unsuccessful assault was made upon the enemy's works in which the regiment took part, losing six men killed and eighteen wounded. From this time till July tenth the regiment lay behind the works, losing by skirmish fire, two men killed and seven wounded. On this day, the tenth of July, the Second corps was placed in reserve.

On the twenty-sixth, the Seventeenth marched to Deep Bottom, north side of the James river. Without becoming engaged they recrossed the James on the twenty-eighth and with the division marched back to the lines in front of Petersburg. On the night of the twenty-ninth the division relieved other troops then occupying the entrenchments. On the thirty-first the corps was again placed in reserve and there remained till August twelfth, on which day they broke camp and marched

to City Point. The next day they embarked on transports and in the night sailed up to Deep Bottom, disembarking on the morning of the fourteenth.

The regiment was placed on picket and skirmished briskly with the enemy from the morning of the fifteenth till the night of the eighteenth, losing in that time four men wounded, when they marched back to the Petersburg line and went into the works. They lay here, doing picket and fatigue duty under constant fire till October first, when the division was relieved to participate in a movement upon the left of our lines. The regiment returned on the fifth without incident, and went into Fort Sedgwick on the Jerusalem Plank road, a fort popularly known throughout the army as Fort "Hell."

On the twelfth of this month Lieut. Col. Merrill received an honorable discharge from the service, he having previously resigned his commission, and Maj. Mattocks, who was still a prisoner, was promoted to his place. On the same day Col. West, having partially recovered from the effects of his wound, returned and took command of the regiment which, on the fifteenth, was placed a short distance in the rear and did picket and fatigue duty till the evening of the twenty-fourth.

The loss of the regiment from August nineteenth, to October twenty-fourth, in the entrenchments, was one officer (Lieut. Wellington Hobbs), and nine men killed, and two officers and twenty men wounded. On the twenty-sixth of October they marched to the left and on the twenty-seventh took part in the affair at Hatcher's Run, losing one man killed and one missing. That night they returned and the next day went to near their former position. On the thirtieth they went into Fort Rice, near Fort Sedgwick, and directly in front of Petersburg where it remained doing garrison and picket duty till November twenty-ninth, when it was relieved and the next day placed in another position on the left of the line.

On the seventh of December the division together with the Fifth corps started on an expedition to destroy the Weldon railroad, a movement that was thoroughly and quickly accomplished without opposition. After a long march the regiment returned on the thirteenth and immediately went to work preparing comfortable winter quarters. On the thirty-first of this month their position remained unchanged.

The regiment at that date numbered about three hundred men for duty and was commanded by Maj. William Hobson. Lieut. Col. C. P. Mattocks was still held by the enemy as prisoner of war. Col. West received the appointment, by brevet, of Brigadier General of Volunteers, "for gallant conduct in the battle of the Wilderness." He was at that time absent on account of his wound.

The number of casualties for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two were two men killed, nineteen men wounded; for eighteen hundred and sixty-three, four officers and thirty-seven men killed, eleven officers and two hundred men wounded, fifty men missing; for eighteen hundred and sixty-four, five officers and fifty-nine men killed, thirteen officers and three hundred and fourteen men wounded, one officer and thirty men missing. Aggregate number of killed, wounded and missing in the three years, seven hundred and forty-five. Of those reported missing in eighteen hundred and sixty-three, all but eight men were captured by the enemy and afterwards exchanged. The eight were probably killed. Of those reported missing in eighteen hundred and sixty-four a large number are known to have been severely wounded and undoubtedly dead.

Since the organization of the regiment there have died of disease, four officers and one hundred and three men; died of wounds received in action, (not included among those killed,) two officers and eighty-eight men.

XXVIII.

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

This regiment was raised principally in the Penobscot valley and was mustered into the United States service, August twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, by Capt. Bartlett, Twelfth U S. Infantry. It was officered as follows :

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

Daniel Chaplin, Bangor, Colonel; Thomas H. Talbot, Portland, Lieutenant Colonel; Charles Hamlin, Orland, Major; Russell B. Shepherd, Bangor, Adjutant; Horatio Pitcher, Bangor, Quartermaster; Rotheus E. Paine, Hampden, Surgeon; Jerome B. Elkins, Ashland, Assistant Surgeon; Albert R. Lincoln, Dennysville, Assistant Surgeon.

COMPANY OFFICERS.

Company A.—William C. Clark, Captain; Charles W. Nute, First Lieutenant; Samuel E. Burnham, Second Lieutenant; all of Lincoln.

Company B.—Samuel W. Daggett, Captain, Frederic C. Low, First Lieutenant; Charles E. Robinson, Second Lieutenant; all of Bangor.

Company C.—Zemro A. Smith, Captain; William T. Parker, First Lieutenant; George W. Grant, Second Lieutenant; all of Ellsworth.

Company D.—Christopher V. Crossman, Captain; Frederic E. Shaw, First Lieutenant; Arlington B. Marston, Second Lieutenant; all of Bangor.

Company E.—Whiting S. Clark, Sangerville, Captain; James W. Clark, Sangerville, First Lieutenant; Frederic A. Cummings, Bangor, Second Lieutenant.

Company F.—Lorenzo Hinckley, Hampden, Captain; Roscoe F. Hersey, Bangor, First Lieutenant; George R. Fernald, Levant, Second Lieutenant.

Company G.—Samuel A. Colby, Bucksport, Captain; Fred-eric C. Howes, Orland, First Lieutenant; Emery S. Wardwell, Bucksport, Second Lieutenant.

Company H.—Harrison G. Smith, Columbia, Captain; Thomas H. Palmer, Milbridge, First Lieutenant; William R. Newenham, Cherryfield, Second Lieutenant.

Company I.—John W. Atwell, Orono, Captain; Andrew J. Jaquith, Oldtown, First Lieutenant; Samuel J. Oakes, Oldtown, Second Lieutenant.

Company K.—George W. Sabine, Eastport, Captain; William R. Pattangall, Pembroke, First Lieutenant; Stephen C. Talbot, East Machias, Second Lieutenant.

Col. Chaplin was one of the first to recruit a company for the Second Maine regiment, in which he was shortly promoted to the rank of Major, and from which he was discharged for promotion to the Colonelcy of the Eighteenth, in consequence of the reputation he had then acquired for efficiency and gallantry.

Previous to leaving Bangor, where the regiment was rendezvoused, an elegant silk flag was presented to it by the ladies of that city. On the twenty-fourth of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, the regiment left Bangor and proceeded to the national capital, where they were placed in the defences. On the twenty-seventh of October, Chaplain Henry C. Leonard, who, for one year and a half, was connected with the Third Maine, was transferred to this regiment. In a few weeks afterwards the regiment, by order of the War Department, was transferred to another branch of the service and known as the

FIRST MAINE HEAVY ARTILLERY.

The old companies were enlarged to the prescribed form for such bodies of men. Two new Majors were added, and four Lieutenants in each company instead of two.

Eight companies were stationed at Forts Alexander, Franklin and Ripley, under the immediate command of Col. Chaplin, and two companies were placed at batteries Vermont and Cameron, in the same vicinity. The regiment now employed their time in fatigue work, battalion drill with rifles in the field, and artillery drill and practice in the forts and batteries.

On the twenty-eighth of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, the Third Maine mounted battery of light artillery was attached to the regiment as company M, and remained with it

until February twenty-third of the following year, when it was reorganized and went back to its original status.

In the early part of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, the three forts, Alexander, Franklin and Ripley, were called, by order of the War Department, redoubts Davis, Kirby and Cross, and the one great work of which these three redoubts were prominent parts, was called Fort Sumner, in honor of Maj. Gen. Sumner.

One week after the battle of Middleburgh, two companies of the First and two of the New York Ninth artillery, were sent in charge of Maj. Shepherd to strengthen the defences near the Washington and Baltimore railroad, nine or ten miles from Fort Sumner.

On the first of August, Lieut. Col. Talbot was placed in command of a camp of instruction for drafted men on Mason's Island, between Georgetown and Arlington. Four companies of the regiment acted as guard of the camp, under Capt. Atwell of company I. On the twenty-first of this month, the anniversary of the mustering of the regiment into the United States service, was heartily and becomingly celebrated.

The regiment remained in the defences of Washington until the fifteenth of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, when, on this day, eighteen hundred strong, it left Fort Sumner and went to Belle Plain, there joining the army of the Potomac then fighting before Spottsylvania Court House. Two days after, the long column of Gen. Tyler's artillery division, to which the First was attached, moved toward Fredericksburgh, passing over its fortified heights and advancing toward Spottsylvania, they were massed in a field thronged with troops and supply wagons, and then commanded to stack arms and rest. They slept in the edge of a heavy growth of timber, soundly, though it had been whispered about that a battle would begin immediately, and that their march had been forced in order that they might assist in it.

Before daylight the next day the earnest and continuous utterances of cannon told that the battle had begun and the regiment was forthwith marched to the ground of conflict. This was the very locality where Hancock but a few days before had captured so many prisoners and guns. It was a rough and uneven height. Half way up the gradual ascent, just beyond

a farm-house, was a breast-work, with several angles, stretching from a wood on the right hand, to a wood on the left hand, entirely across the broad field, near the centre of which stood the farm-house. In this breast-work the First was placed. Farther up the elevation, there were other lines of earth-works occupied by troops. On the summit of the hill, tall oaks hid from the view everything beyond. Over the works of the enemy, along by these oaks, Hancock's men dashed when they surprised and so signally damaged the foe. From this position Hancock was again trying to advance upon the enemy. The principal struggle seemed to be in the woods beyond. A few shells passed over the line of the regiment and tore up the earth in the rear. Several mangled forms of officers and soldiers were brought on stretchers to the farm-house near them. The house, though so much demolished as to be scarcely a shelter, was made, for the time being, a hospital. For a while it seemed certain that the regiment would immediately be engaged in the work of death. Suddenly, firing in their front ceased, and all the troops in lines of battle were withdrawn from the earth-works and marched to their camping-places. The First was taken back to the field and the resting place so suddenly left in the morning, and thence, a half a mile farther, into a noble oak wood, just on the right of Gen. Grant's headquarters. Here they pitched their ponchoes and made themselves comfortable. They had performed one day's hard marching, leaving but few sick, and no stragglers behind.

In front of the wood the regiment occupied, southward, there was much of open territory. The strips of wood only made agreeable divisions. At one point in the valley stretching southward, and eastward, the silver tide of the Po gleamed to the eye. Across the valley four miles, Spottsylvania Court House, and slightly nearer to us, our advanced lines, could be seen. In one opening southeast from the Court House, could be seen a portion of the rebels' line of works. Large plats between that line and our camp were occupied by various divisions of the Army of the Potomac.

One more night the regiment passed as a body unbroken, though somewhat weary. In the long twilight the men sat in groups throughout the camp, talking of the events of the vanished day, and watching the moving of large bodies of troops

from the right of the line of the army toward the centre and the extreme left. Another morning came, the nineteenth. Our men arose at an early hour refreshed. During the forenoon they cleaned and put in order their equipments, and wrote letters. Regiments and brigades continued to pass from the right to the left till into the afternoon, moving toward the left preparatory to the flank movement to the North Anna river. During the afternoon the regiment with their brigade was moved out and massed, awaiting orders to march. A long distance before them, a strip of wood veiled the hill of their first experience under fire. In that direction lay the Sixth corps. On the right of the strip of wood hiding the hill, there was a heavy forest stretching away beyond our right. On the right of the regiment's brigade, and on the left, the thick foliage of the forest trees began to rustle under gusts presenting the grand current of a thunder shower. Now and then were heard peals of thunder. The brigade stacked arms, and moved just across to the road on the left into the woods. Many of the men pitched their ponchoes. The air grew dark and wild, and some rain fell. Suddenly the rifles of approaching skirmishers began to ring in the woods on the right of the height occupied by the Sixth corps. The spiteful reports became more frequent and numerous. While waiting here, and after nearly all the troops had passed to the left, sharp musketry was heard in the direction of their right and rear near Fredericksburgh Pike. Their brigade was ordered to the scene of conflict. The enemy had already reached the pike under the rebel Gen. Ewell, and had captured one of our trains heavily laden with supplies. The brigade moved at double quick in the direction of the enemy, then by the right flank in a line nearly parallel with the pike, the First forming the extreme right. The line having been extended sufficiently to the right, the regiment then formed line of battle, and having deployed the right and left companies as skirmishers, the line advanced through a thick pine forest, toward the pike. But a few minutes elapsed before our skirmishers engaged those of the enemy, but being supported by so heavy a line, the foe was pushed before them to the pike. The road was filled with teams in the greatest disorder, deserted by guard and drivers. Several of the horses had been killed, but the enemy's repulse was so sudden that he had neither time to secure the captured prize nor apply the

torch. The advanced line of the enemy was hurled back from the pike through another pine thicket, into a field, and across a ravine to his reserve, which was posted on the further side of the ravine behind a temporary breastwork of rails. On arriving at the edge of the field, our line was regulated and the regiment advanced in a firm, imposing line toward the enemy. Half way down the declivity the regiment was halted, where it was designed to hold the left of the line. The right rested in the woods, and under the partial cover was thrown forward so as to form almost a right angle with the left wing, which enabled the right to partially enfilade the enemy's position in front of the left.

Here the action began in fearful earnest. The clash of musketry became an unceasing, deafening roar. Without faltering and unprotected the regiment maintained its position for two hours and a half, until night, when despair of success caused the enemy to retire. Then the regiment which had suffered severely, fell back to a road leading to the pike and bivouacked for the night. Their loss was six commissioned officers killed and the same number wounded, seventy-six enlisted men killed, and three hundred and eighty-eight, wounded. Total: four hundred and seventy-six. Among the officers killed were Captains William R. Pattangall, William T. Parker, First Lieutenants George W Grant, John F Knowles, Gersham C. Bibber and Second Lieut. Wilmot T. Vickery

On the morning of the twentieth the regiment moved to a position near that occupied previous to the battle. In the evening they moved forward, proceeding to Massadonia Church, a substantial brick edifice in a grove of large trees, and then striking the turnpike leading southward. In the broad light of the following morning they crossed the Fredericksburgh railroad and at noon passed through the village of Bowling Green. A mile outside the village, the whole body of Tyler's and Birney's divisions were massed on the high grounds overlooking Milford Station, when after spending an hour in the enjoyment of rest and refreshment, the column descended into the valley of the Mattapony, crossed the railroad at the Station, and then the Mattapony on a bridge, and from the bridge ascended a ridge covered with forest. During the night they built strong defences, the enemy being in their front. The next day passed quietly.

There was no cessation of labor; no relinquishment of the defensive work against the enemy. The next day morning, word came that they had no further occasion to hold themselves in readiness to meet the foe on that spot; that he had passed rapidly on his way to the North Anna and that they must forthwith follow him to his new position. Moving directly southward, their course most of the distance led through an uneven country less fertile and beautiful than the valley of the Po and the valley of the Mattapony. Descending in the closing hours of the day into the valley of the North Anna, they heard reports of cannon. A new line of battle was forming, and batteries were firing in their front and on the left, where a common bridge and a railway bridge, half or three-quarters of a mile apart, spanned the North Anna. They wheeled into a road leading to the left, and followed it a short distance to its junction with the road, descending gradually over ground slightly broken and rolling to the common bridge. Here they halted and massed in the woods a few minutes, when they were marched toward the bridge and massed again. They were to be the reserve of Gen. Birney's division, already hotly engaged with the enemy. The regiment lay upon the ground waiting for whatever might be the next thing to do. Down the road cannon thundered, and rifles poured their terrible hail. The sun went down. During a larger portion of the night the regiment was engaged in building a breastwork. The next morning Gen. Birney's division crossed the North Anna, and took possession of the enemy's first line of works. During a large part of the day the regiment remained in reserve and rested. In the afternoon they were detached from the heavy artillery division and ordered to cross the North Anna and report to Gen. Birney, commanding Third division, Second corps, who subsequently assigned them to the Second brigade. Without delay the regiment descended the road, forded a brook, and then circuitously, by way of the hollow through which the brook flowed, and a piece of woods, and a line of breastworks and redoubts, got over a swell of ground, an extensive corn field, to the bridge. During all the march, our batteries in the redoubts, were doing their best, to cover the movement. At dark the regiment ascended the bluff from the bottom on the south of the North Anna, near where the Fredericksburgh railroad crosses the river, advanced over

the first line of breastworks, which had been taken from the enemy, and some hundreds of yards onward, over a level field of wheat, and passed the night with other troops in throwing up another line of breastworks.

On the following morning the regiment was relieved and fell back to the edge of the table land, or to the rebels' old line. In the afternoon one battalion under Maj. Shepherd, crossed to the north side of the river near the railroad, repaired a piece of road, and then returned. At sunset the regiment advanced to a breastwork on the right of our front line. There were two corps of the army on the south side of the river. Suddenly these troops began to cross the river. Gen. Grant had decided not to attempt to force the enemy from his works on the ground before them. The bridges were covered with boughs and leaves, the column moved in silence and under cover of the darkness, and without accident or loss, the whole body rejoined their train of wagons and ambulances and their herds of cattle, and by the left flank, advanced toward the Pamunkey.

The sun was going down on the evening of the twenty-eighth as their column was massed in the shadow of the tall, fair ranks of the trees on the banks of that river, which they soon crossed and moved to Hanover town, where they threw up a breastwork and established themselves at the extreme left. While at this point Maj. Shepherd, with one battalion of the regiment, went out still farther to the left and nearer to the turnpike leading toward Richmond, to keep through the night a watchful eye for whatever movement might take place in that direction. Off two or three miles from the centre of the line, were heard the report of rifles. At length stillness came on, and the night was passed by the sleeping army without annoyance of assault or alarm.

On the evening of the thirtieth the main body of the army had been ordered to move. Following the column leading off from the breastworks on their right the regiment retraced their steps circuitously to the turnpike, passing over several lines of breastworks into a road running first northward and then westward to the main thoroughfare leading from Hanover Court House to Richmond. Continuing their march, they arrived at the Hanover Court House and Richmond road. Here they halted and commenced throwing up breastworks, working all night.

The next morning several batteries on both sides were hotly engaged. Rifles, too, all along the lines, poured their deadly showers. The sharpshooters and skirmishers boldly advanced upon the enemy's works, supported and aided by the fire of our batteries in their rear, and took them. The assault in which the regiment participated was made across a valley and the little affluent of the Chickahominy, winding through it, called the Tolopotomy, and up a steep bushy ridge, serving as the base of the enemy's front line. The sharpshooters and skirmishers were forthwith followed by several bodies of infantry and two batteries of light artillery. One battalion of the First, under Lieut. Col. Talbot, was among the first of the troops to advance to the captured works. The other two battalions were soon afterwards marched from the extreme right of our line, in the forest, to the open region of our own and the enemy's centre, and thence across the Tolopotomy, to join their companies. But this first step toward the enemy was not sufficiently advantageous to make us sure of another. The ridge occupied by our men, was exposed to a fire from a stronger and better position of the enemy. The batteries occupying it with the infantry, and other batteries on our front line, on the north side of the Tolopotomy, did their utmost to silence the enemy's guns, but without success. Our troops in the advance held their ground, and sheltered by the works they had taken and built over, suffered but little. Shot and shell struck near and over them fiercely, but only one of the regiment was killed.

On the morning of June second, their corps had marched from the Hanover Court House and Richmond road back by the left flank toward Hanover town, the ground they occupied on the twenty-ninth of May. Long before sunrise their brigade rested in a field midway toward the latter place. As daylight came on, they began to move in a southeasterly direction, crossing the Tolopotomy, and reaching, late in the afternoon of the second, Coal Harbor, where they halted on a parched and barren elevation. A new line of battle was formed in their front, the enemy being engaged. The regiment's division received an order to march to a position in the rear of the left of the line, and to remain awhile as a reserve. Just as they started for this position, a thunder shower came upon them with great force and fury. All hearts were grateful, however; for the wind and

tumult brought upon the dusky earth, and upon the heated and travel-worn soldiers, the benediction of rain. Thunder in the sky responded to the noise of cannon and musketry on the earth. The air grew darker and darker with clouds and rain. The column moved by many bodies of troops. Part of the way they were screened from the enemy by strips of forest. Part of the way they passed him in plain view. As they neared the woods, within the shelter of which they had been commanded to hold themselves in readiness for whatever call might come, they marched under a cross fire of the enemy like that of the North Anna, but hardly a man was struck. After entering the woods, the column descended into a hollow of oaks and pines, where all the brigades were ordered to be massed and made comfortable for the night.

The next morning, the storm having passed, their division marched a little distance from the camp, and during the continuance of the terrific battle that took place the regiment remained in a position near to the front as a reserve. As the day advanced, the general firing of cannon and rifles along the line ceased. Their division, leaving the rest of the Second corps on the left, moved toward the right to strengthen that part of the line. Taking a position swept by the enemy's batteries and by the rifles of his sharpshooters, our men went to work felling trees and throwing up a breastwork. On the fourth there was much firing on the enemy's side against our position, but no meeting of foes face to face. Toward evening the regiment's division having been relieved, marched back to the left, to occupy the position vacated the day before. The following day was spent till evening in rest. As the sun was going down they were on the march again, halting near midnight near Barker's Mill, three miles from the Chickahominy, where by moving, the whole division lay behind a finished line of new breastworks and redoubts. This position was occupied a week. During the movement from the North Anna to Coal Harbor the casualties of the regiment were two killed, thirteen wounded, and four missing.

On the evening of the twelfth their corps started again by the left flank for a more southerly point. The column marched out from the defences and advanced a few miles on the road leading to Dispatch Station, where they halted and rested for

the road to be cleared before them, when, at day-break the next morning, they advanced again rapidly to Dispatch Station, crossing the Chickahominy at Long Bridge, and thence advancing toward the James, emerging, late in the day, from the woods and entered the road leading from Charles City Court House to the Quaker Road and Malvern Hill. As the sun sank behind the forests down the western horizon, they wheeled out of the main road leading toward Richmond, and ascended southward the ridge of farms parallel with and overlooking the James river, four or five miles below Harrison's Landing, halting and massing in a field of clover, and then crossing the James the next day afternoon.

On the fifteenth they marched for Petersburg, halting near the Dunn House at midnight, which was situated about a mile from the Appomattox, and about two and a half miles from the city. The next day, after re-building the works captured by the colored troops of the Eighteenth corps, the regiment, in common with their corps, assaulted the enemy's works under a heavy artillery and musketry fire, and drove him back half a mile, with but little loss. Here, under a continued and furious cannonade, the regiment halted and threw up works. The next day Maj. Sabine was severely wounded.

On the morning of the eighteenth the regiment advanced on the enemy's works, and carried two lines in the vicinity of the O'Haire House, but finding the third line very formidable they fell back to cover themselves from a galling fire, behind an embankment on the pike. The regiment remained in this position as support to a battery until nearly five o'clock in the afternoon, when they were massed for that fatal assault upon the enemy's works that had been considered too strong to carry in the morning. The line of works in question, were from six hundred to seven hundred yards in front of the position occupied by the regiment, and the intervening space was a clear plain, in a portion of which was a corn-field. The works were so constructed as to sweep by direct and enfilading fires every foot of the entire plain, and were defended by an ample force. Their brigade was massed for the assault, the First in three battalions constituting the three front lines, commanded respectively by Majors Shepherd and Crossman, and Capt. Clark of company E, and covered during the massing by the embankment already spoken

of. During the time the brigade was massing, all firing ceased on the part of the enemy, in apparent anticipation of the movement, reserving his fire until it should be fearfully effective. On the crest of the embankment there was a board fence, and quietly the rebels waited until this obstruction should be partially cleared away. When the word "forward" was given the three front lines of the regiment moved promptly. The moment the front line appeared upon the crest, the dreadful, portentous silence that had prevailed was broken. The first battalion was swept away, except a few isolated men, by the deadly fire of grape, cannister and musketry, before it had advanced an hundred yards. Whole companies reeled beneath the fury of the shock, yet the gallant few pressed forward. Those who were to support the regiment advanced to the cover of the road, but no farther. Unsupported they pushed on, a few getting within less than forty yards of the enemy's breastworks, when, more than two-thirds of the regiment being either killed or wounded, the order to fall back was given, and they fell back to the cover of the road.

Their loss during the operations of that day and the two preceding days, was seven commissioned officers killed and twenty-five wounded; one hundred and eight enlisted men killed and four hundred and sixty-four wounded. Total, six hundred and four. Among the officers killed were Capt. Frederick C. Howes, Lieuts. Albert G. Abbott, Thomas S. Drummond, Gardner H. Ruggles, James E. Hall, Allen E. Barry, and Samuel Crowell.

The regiment remained in this vicinity until the twenty-first when the brigade moved about three miles to the left and extended the lines in that direction. The next day the brigade constituted a portion of a force that was to swing forward and establish a line at nearly right angles with the one occupied, which would extend south of Petersburg and menace the enemy's railroad communications. The force that was to perform an important part in the movement failed to connect with our extreme left, and it was consequently unprotected against a flank movement. The brigade was hardly in position when the enemy made an impetuous attack in force upon our rear and left flank, passing in around the latter. The troops on the left giving away, and delay seeming fatal, the order was given to fall back as hastily as possible to the works occupied in the

morning. The aggregate loss was twenty men, mostly prisoners.

On the first of July the regiment was relieved from duty with the Third brigade, and ordered to report to the Second brigade, in which the regiment was assigned a position in the first line. Here they remained until the eleventh, when about midnight of that day orders were received to destroy the works in their immediate front, preparatory to abandoning the position, which was done at three o'clock on the morning of the twelfth. The regiment moved on the Jerusalem Plank road about a mile to the left of the Jones House where the corps was massing. The following morning the division moved to the rear of the "Deserted House" and the Fifth and Ninth corps, where it remained doing occasional fatigue duty until the twenty-third, when the regiment moved to the right about a mile and assisted in erecting works on the extreme left and left flank.

On the twenty-sixth the regiment marched to Deep Bottom and crossed to the north side of the river. The movement was rapid, and the men were enervated by the heat and extremely fatiguing march. Some little fighting occurred, but the regiment was not engaged. During the evening of the twenty-eighth their brigade re-crossed the James and after another severe march arrived at the Bryant House, in rear of the Eighteenth corps, the next morning. That evening the regiment moved forward to the works and relieved that portion of the line occupied by the Eighteenth corps in the vicinity of the O'Haire House.

During the night of the thirtieth the regiment after remaining all that day under a heavy artillery fire was relieved, and marched to a position on the rear line near that occupied previously. Here they remained doing occasional fatigue duty until the twelfth of August, when, about noon that day, orders were received to march immediately. Before two o'clock in the afternoon the column, composed of the whole corps, was moving in the direction of City Point, where it arrived at dark and was massed. The next day evening the corps left in transports and went to Deep Bottom, where the regiment's brigade was massed in a field at an early hour the next morning, when after sunrise, it took up the line of march, striking the New Market road which they passed up half a mile and took posi-

tion behind works at Strawberry Plain. The regiment remained in position until afternoon when their brigade was ordered back and massed in rear of that position about half a mile in the woods. Here the regiment remained until the morning of the fifteenth, when the brigade marched about a mile to the front and right where it deployed in line of battle in the woods. The regiment remained in this position until three o'clock the next morning, when they relieved the pickets in front of the enemy's works. Soon after the regiment was posted, it was ordered to advance the line which was done with little loss. This line was held until the eighteenth, when on the morning of that day Col. Chaplin, who was in command of the line, was mortally wounded by a sharpshooter, and died shortly afterwards. Col. Chaplin had been in command of a brigade nearly all the time since the regiment had joined the Army of the Potomac. Lieut. Col. Talbot was promoted to the command of the regiment, but having previously resigned on account of physical disability, he was never mustered on his promotion and he was succeeded in the command by Lieut. Col. Shepherd.

While on the skirmish line the regiment lost one man killed and seven wounded. The night of the eighteenth the regiment was relieved and took up the line of march with the division to the front of Petersburg, where, after a severe march with little rest, it arrived in the vicinity of Fort Sedgwick, known as Fort Hell, and relieved a portion of the Ninth corps which, in connection with the Fifth corps, was taking advantage of the thin line of the enemy's right, to extend and swing our left forward so as to seize the Weldon railroad. At this point the lines were not over six hundred yards apart, and the picket lines at some points were separated by only a few yards.

The regiment remained at this position and in the front lines, until the thirtieth of September, during which time the command was exposed to a constant fire from the rebel pickets, sharpshooters and artillery. The men were covered by works and lived for the most part under ground. Their loss during this time, in killed and wounded, was about twenty. On the morning of the first of October, the division moved out of the works and massed near the railroad. In the afternoon it went to the Yellow House, then marching to the left and front, to the Peebles House, where the regiment bivouacked for the night.

The next morning the brigades of the division were massed for a reconnoissance. The first brigade, to which the regiment belonged, marched by the front to the Squirrel Level road. The skirmish line soon struck the enemy, drove him from an advance line of works, passed over that line and advanced in the direction of the South Side railroad. In this position the regiment remained under the enemy's fire for several hours, but owing to his ignorance of their position, or his inefficient use of artillery, they lost but seven men. It having been ascertained that the enemy's position was too formidable to assault with the force at hand, the troops were withdrawn at night, and returned to the Peebles House, where they bivouacked.

The regiment remained in this position, doing fatigue and picket duty, until the night of the sixth, when it returned to Fort Sedgwick and was exposed to an incessant fire from the enemy until the night of the twenty-fourth, when, with the division it was withdrawn from the lines and massed near the rear line of works east of the Jones House, where it bivouacked for the night, and remained until two o'clock the next afternoon, when the division marched along the rear line of works to the Gurley House, and passing through struck the Halifax road, where they remained until the next morning, when they were again put in motion and took the Wyatt road, subsequently striking the Vaughn road. Soon the skirmishers struck the enemy's outposts, and crossing a river, found quite a force occupying a strong position on the further side, but a determined charge of the skirmish line drove the enemy from his works, and the column passed on until it reached the Boydton Plank road. On reaching the pike the regiment constituted a portion of the flank line. The Second division of the corps had charged forward, and two pieces of artillery had been placed some distance in advance. About four o'clock in the afternoon a portion of the enemy's force charged upon the artillery, drove back the supports, and captured the guns. The force at hand was quickly put into position, and the regiment was ordered to charge. With terrific yells they pushed forward to the pike and delivered a well directed volley to the scattering foe in sight. Two hundred prisoners were captured, the two guns that the enemy had taken, and a stand of colors. Just before dark the situation was critical in the extreme. The ground was covered with a

dense forest, broken here and there by small clearings, and aided by this the enemy was attempting to surround our force. On one side Brev. Gen. Smith, of the First Maine cavalry, had dismounted his men and was repelling a violent assault; from another direction shells were thrown into our partial circle, while from a third direction there were occasional discharges of musketry. There was no cover in any direction; every point was exposed. In so small a compass had the enemy closed upon our force, that his artillery threw shells over us, killing his own men on the further side. This line broken at one point, and all was lost. The loss of the regiment in this affair was very small, considering their perilous situation. Three commissioned officers were wounded, and twenty-nine enlisted men killed, wounded and missing. About nine o'clock at night, the brigade was withdrawn, and after a march of four miles through the mud, a cold rain having fallen, they bivouacked about midnight. The next day they went back to the front of Petersburg, where the regiment was ordered to Cedar Level Station, to do guard and provost duty at the subsistence depot. The next day afternoon four companies under Maj. Smith, were ordered back to the lines before Petersburg, while the remaining eight companies under Col. Shepherd, remained on duty until November fourteenth, when three more companies were ordered to the front, Col. Shepherd taking command of that battalion, and Maj. Smith commanding the detachment at Cedar Level Station, which on the twenty-ninth joined the regiment.

On the second of December the regiment was ordered to occupy a position further to the left, where Fort Liebet is situated. Their division had been under fire from the beginning of the campaign to that date, and this change was effected to give it an opportunity to rest and organize. On the morning of the seventh the division moved along the rear line, and after waiting for the Fifth corps to pass, struck the Jerusalem Plank road and thence marched to the Nottaway river, near Freeman's Ford, which they crossed the next morning, the regiment's brigade forming the train and rear guard. Marching south of west by Sussex Court House to Jarrett's Station on the Weldon railroad, they assisted in the destruction of a large portion of that road and then returned. On the thirteenth the regiment moved to a position between the Halifax and Vaughn roads, where they went into winter quarters.

The regiment, January first, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, had an aggregate of about five hundred and fifty present for duty, with convalescents returning frequently from hospital. It numbered on its rolls about thirteen hundred men.

XXIX.

NINETEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY

This regiment was composed principally of men from Sagadahoc, Waldo, Knox and Kennebec counties. It was mustered into the United States service at Bath, August twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and was officered as follows:

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

Frederick D. Sewall, Bath, Colonel; Francis E. Heath, Waterville, Lieutenant Colonel; Henry W. Cunningham, Belfast, Major; Frank W. Haskell, Waterville, Adjutant; James W. Wakefield, Bath, Quartermaster; Adoniram J. Billings, Freedom, Surgeon; Henry C. Levensaler, Thomaston, Assistant Surgeon; Eliphalet Whittlesey, Brunswick, Chaplain; William P. Joy, Waterville, Sergeant Major; Benjamin B. Hanson, Pittston, Quartermaster Sergeant; Thomas D. Wakefield, Bath, Commissary Sergeant; Delon H. Abbott, Orono, Hospital Steward; Daniel R. Maddocks, Belfast, Drum Major; Carter N. Payson, Camden, Fife Major.

COMPANY OFFICERS.

Company A.—James W. Hathaway, Mercer, Captain; J. Whitman Spaulding, Richmond, First Lieutenant; David E. Parsons, Norridgework, Second Lieutenant.

Company B.—Lindley M. Coleman, Lincolnville, Captain; William Clements, Monroe, First Lieutenant; Levi Rackliff, Lincolnville, Second Lieutenant.

Company C.—George H. Rowell, Fairfield, Captain; Joseph H. Hunt, Unity, First Lieutenant; Francis M. Ames, Fairfield, Second Lieutenant.

Company D.—William H. Fogler, Captain; Horace C. Noyes, First Lieutenant; Edward R. Cunningham, Second Lieutenant; all of Belfast.

Company E.—Daniel L. Dickey, Stockton, Captain; James

Johnson, Searsport, First Lieutenant; John S. Tapley, Frankfort, Second Lieutenant.

Company F.—Isaac W Starbird, Litchfield, Captain; George L. Whitmore, Bowdoinham, First Lieutenant; Charles E. Nash, Hallowell, Second Lieutenant.

Company G.—James W Welch, Augusta, Captain; Everett M. Whitehouse, China, First Lieutenant; George C. Hopkins, Mount Vernon, Second Lieutenant.

Company H.—Joseph Eaton, Jr, Winslow, Captain; Willard Lincoln, China, First Lieutenant; Albert Hunter, Clinton, Second Lieutenant.

Company I.—Edward A. Snow, Rockland, Captain; Gershon F Burgess, Camden, First Lieutenant; George D. Smith, Rockland, Second Lieutenant.

Company K.—Charles S. Larrabee, Bath, Captain; Joseph Nichols, Phippsburg, First Lieutenant; Dumont Bunker, Fairfield, Second Lieutenant.

Col. Sewall had served for several months as assistant Adjutant General on the staff of Gen. Howard. Lieut. Col. Heath was promoted from a Captaincy in the Third Maine, in which regiment he had served from its organization; and Maj. Cunningham had previously held a similar position in the Fourth Maine.

The regiment left Bath early on the morning of August twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, having been raised, organized and equipped in less than four weeks, and reached Washington on the evening of the twenty-ninth. The next day it was ordered to the defences of the city, on the south side of the Eastern Branch, garrisoning a line of five forts. During the time the regiment remained here it was temporarily attached to the brigade, commanded by Brig. Gen. Woodbury of New York. Nothing of interest occurred during the month the Nineteenth remained on this line, the time being chiefly occupied in preparing for the sterner duties of active service.

On the thirtieth of September, the regiment was moved by rail, via Frederick City, Md., to Harper's Ferry, reaching the latter place October fourth. Here it was attached to the First brigade, Second division, Second corps, in which it has always remained. The Second corps was at that time in the Right

Grand Division of the Army of the Potomac, commanded by Maj. Gen. Sumner, and was commanded by Maj. Gen. Couch, who remained in command of the corps until the spring of eighteen hundred and sixty-three. The Second division was commanded by Brig. Gen. O. O. Howard, of Maine, and the brigade by Brig. Gen. Gorman, of Minnesota.

During the month of October the Army of the Potomac was reorganized and prepared for the fall campaign; but on the thirtieth of the month, the Second corps took up its line of march for Warrenton, crossing the Shenandoah at Harper's Ferry and proceeded up Loudon valley.

At Middlebury the Nineteenth first came under fire and behaved with that coolness and steadiness that has characterized the regiment in every action in which it has been engaged. Passing through Paris and Salem the regiment, with its corps, reached Warrenton on the ninth of November, having been highly complimented by Gen. McClellan for its qualities as a marching regiment. At Warrenton Col. Sewall rejoined the regiment, having been obliged to leave his command at Harper's Ferry, on account of sickness.

On the fifteenth of November the Second corps moved from Warrenton, and on the seventeenth reached Falmouth in front of Fredericksburgh. At that time very few cannon and comparatively no troops were to be seen in the fortifications of the city, and it was the general belief that a crossing would be immediately made and the storming of the heights effected. But the pontoons had not yet arrived and the Nineteenth was ordered to the work of building a corduroy road from Belle Plain Landing to Falmouth, over which supplies, ammunition and the bridges were to be drawn. On this duty the regiment remained two weeks, the army occupying a position along the bank of the Rappahannock.

At daylight on the morning of the eleventh of December, the simultaneous discharge of four hundred pieces of artillery, announced the commencement of the battle of Fredericksburgh. Two companies of the Nineteenth were ordered to remain on the north side of the river to support Capt. Benjamin's U. S. battery, which was posted at the ford below a mill dam, about a mile above the city. The remainder of the regiment crossed the river with its corps at four o'clock P. M. During the five

division of the Second corps, to which the Nineteenth was attached, had orders to co-operate with the Sixth corps, Gen. Sedgwick, in the attack upon the heights of Fredericksburgh. On the morning of May first the regiment broke camp and at eight o'clock that evening was detached to guard the telegraphic communications between the left wing and Gen. Hooker's headquarters. The regiment was deployed along the line of telegraph, its right being at United States Ford and its left at Falmouth, the distance between these two points being ten or twelve miles, and remained in this position until the morning of May third, when it received orders to join its brigade at Fredericksburgh, which was accomplished at two P. M. The regiment bivouacked that night on the northern bank of the Rappahannock, near the Lacey House, and remained in that position as a support to battery B, First Rhode Island artillery, until the night of the fourth, when it was posted as guard at the ford at Falmouth Village; the Sixth corps having that day been unsuccessful in its attempt to turn the right flank of the enemy. On the morning of the fifth the regiment removed the pontoon bridges which crossed the river at Fredericksburgh. After remaining in bivouac two days, the regiment was moved to a hill one-half mile in rear of the Lacey House, where it went into camp.

Early in June the enemy were discovered moving toward the Shenandoah Valley, evidently with a design on Washington. To be prepared for such an emergency a portion of the army marched to Warrenton and toward Centreville thus covering the capital. The Second corps remained on the Rappahannock to hold the attention of the enemy until the fifteenth of June, when it marched northwardly, by way of Stafford Court House, Dumfries and Occoquan, and reached Sangster's Station on the afternoon of the seventeenth. From here the corps marched via Centreville, Gainesville and Haymarket to Thoroughfare Gap which latter point it reached June twenty-first. Here the corps remained until the twenty-fifth when it again took up its line of march for the Potomac, the First brigade to which the Nineteenth was attached being the rear guard. On reaching Haymarket, on the same day, a small rebel force attacked the brigade while marching by the flank, opening upon it with a battery. Our battery quickly moved into position and a portion

of the Nineteenth were deployed as skirmishers and the rebel force was soon compelled to retire. In this engagement the regiment had one man killed. Resuming the march the regiment reached Gum Springs that night and on the following night crossed the Potomac at Edward's Ferry, reached Frederick City, Maryland, on the twenty-eighth, and on the twenty-ninth marching thirty-five miles, reached Uniontown.

On the first of July the regiment was detailed to guard the wagon train which duty it performed until it reached Taneytown, where it was relieved and ordered to push on and rejoin its corps, and at midnight it bivouacked upon the field of Gettysburgh. On the morning of the second the Second corps was assigned its position, holding what afterward became the left centre of the line, connecting with the Eleventh corps on the right and the Third corps on the left. The enemy commenced the attack on this part of the line at three P. M., by advancing a heavy force of infantry under cover of artillery. The design of the enemy was to break our line at this point and thus gain admission within the semi-circle formed by it, and to this important duty his best troops were assigned. The Third corps first became engaged but suffered so severely and were so hard pressed that they were obliged to retire in confusion. The enemy seeing the advantage gained, rushed forward with a confidence and steadiness that seemed irresistible, but the Second corps was as one man and poured in such a galling fire that the rebel column was checked. The Nineteenth held the most important position upon that day, suffering from an enfilading fire in addition to the fire of the enemy in front. Though the ranks became rapidly decimated the men held the ground with desperation. The rebel line began to waver and was soon thrown into disorder. Col. Heath now gave the order to charge, and with a cheer the men rushed forward under a terrific fire of shot and shell from the rebel batteries which were at this moment opened upon them. The enemy was driven back within his own lines, the Nineteenth during the charge capturing over four hundred prisoners and one stand of colors, and recapturing two pieces of artillery which had previously fallen into the hands of the enemy. The regiment lay under cover of a ravine near the enemy's lines until dark, when it was withdrawn and placed in position on the same ground it occupied

during the day. Col. Ward of the Fifteenth Massachusetts, commanding the brigade, having been killed during the action, Col. Heath assumed command of the brigade, and the command of the regiment devolved upon Lieut. Col. Cunningham.

At daylight on the morning of the third, four companies of the Nineteenth under command of Capt. Fogler, were thrown out as skirmishers, and during the day held a position near the enemy's lines until driven in by the enemy's advance in the afternoon. The balance of the regiment were placed on the crest of the hill behind the remnants of a stone wall and waited for the attack. At two o'clock in the afternoon the enemy had concentrated his artillery and opened his batteries upon our left centre. Our artillery promptly replied and for two hours there was kept up a terrific artillery duel. At four o'clock the enemy threw forward his infantry, under command of Longstreet, for a final assault, in three lines of battle with a strong line of skirmishers in front. Our skirmishers retired slowly and obstinately, holding the ground tenaciously to the last. Our line waited until the attacking force was within short musket range, and then opened with such a terrific fire that the front line of the enemy fell back in confusion. Their reserve lines, however, moved to our right, hoping to gain our flank. To meet this movement the brigade under Col. Heath was obliged to change front to the right, which manœuvre was successfully accomplished under an enfilading fire from the rebel batteries.

The rebel attack was bravely met; their lines began to waver: and "forward" resounded along the line. With a yell the whole line rushed down the hill with a steadiness and impetuosity that nothing could withstand. A very large number of prisoners, and no less than thirteen stand of colors were taken by the Second division of the Second corps alone. After this charge the regiment, with its brigade, was moved to the position it occupied during the day.

The total loss of the regiment in the battles of these two days was twelve officers and two hundred and twenty men. The regiment took into action on the first day of the battle four hundred and forty officers and men. Col. Heath was struck in the side by a piece of shell, while the brigade was changing front, on the third, and was carried from the field, but soon returned and resumed command of the brigade.

On the afternoon of the fifth, after having buried the dead and carried the wounded to the rear, the Second corps started in pursuit of the flying enemy, and marched that night to Two Taverns. On the seventh the corps reached Taneytown, arrived at Frederick City on the eighth, crossed the South Mountain on the ninth, and reached Smoketown on the tenth, where the outposts of the enemy were met. On the eleventh the Nineteenth formed in line of battle with its brigade, and drove in the enemy's pickets, who fell back to the main army, which was entrenched around Williamsport. The Union army lay around Williamsport, hourly expecting to make an attack, until the fourteenth, when it advanced, and the Second corps met Gen. Lee's rear guard, the balance of his army being already across the Potomac. On the eighteenth, the regiment crossed the Potomac and Shenandoah rivers at Harper's Ferry, and, by a series of marches up Loudon Valley, reached Manassas Gap on the twenty-third, and Morrisville on the twenty-ninth.

Here the Nineteenth remained in camp until September nineteenth, receiving in the meantime one hundred and ninety-eight recruits from Maine. On the twelfth the regiment with its corps marched to Rappahannock Station, and on the thirteenth crossed the Rappahannock, and during the day co-operated with Gen. Gregg's division of cavalry, compelling the enemy to fall back to a position some three miles south of Culpepper. No further movement occurred until the twenty-seventh, when the regiment was ordered to relieve our cavalry on the Rapidan, and until October seventh it maintained a very extensive picket line. On the eighth of this month the regiment moved back to Culpepper and encamped on the north side of the town. Here one hundred and forty-four recruits were received.

On the twelfth, the army commenced a retrograde movement, as the enemy were attempting to gain our flank. The movement commenced that night, the Second corps being the last to leave, having been ordered to act as rear guard. It moved to Bealeton, thence by way of Fayetteville to Auburn, thus protecting the flank of our column. On the fourteenth, while marching by the flank at Bristoe's Station, the enemy opened with artillery and advanced his infantry to the attack. Col. Heath's brigade was in the advance, and was moved on the double quick to the embankment on which the railroad track was laid.

The Nineteenth had hardly reached its position before the rebels appeared above the crest of the hill in front. The men with steadiness and firmness awaited the approach until the rebel advance was near the embankment and then, at the word, arose and gave them volley after volley until panic stricken they fled in confusion or threw down their arms and motioned their surrender. A stand of colors belonging to the Twenty-second North Carolina regiment was captured by the Nineteenth, besides many prisoners and small arms. The casualties of the regiment were one killed and twelve wounded. The conduct of the men in this gallant affair won the highest compliments from the Generals commanding the division and corps.

The conscripts, though many of them had received their arms only a few days before, fought like veterans. On account of their good conduct, the restrictions which had been placed upon them were removed and they were thereafter allowed the same privileges as old soldiers.

At this time the corps was commanded by Gen. Warren and the division by Brig. Gen. Webb of New York, Generals Hancock and Gibbon having been wounded at Gettysburgh:

At eleven o'clock that night the regiment reached Centreville, crossing Bull Run at Blackburn's Ford. Here the corps was placed in position for battle and remained thus until the nineteenth of October, when it marched to Bristoe's Station and thence to Warrenton on the twentieth, where it went into camp.

On the fifth of November Col. Francis E. Heath was honorably discharged, having tendered his resignation on account of ill health. On the seventh the regiment again broke camp and, with the corps, marched to Kelly's Ford where it effected a crossing on the ninth, and moved to within three miles of Brandy Station, and on the tenth went into camp, occupying the log houses of the Second Louisiana regiment (rebel).

On the twenty-sixth the regiment joined in the movement to Mine Run, crossing the Rapidan at Germania Ford, and on the twenty-seventh moving forward to Robertston Tavern, where the enemy were found strongly posted upon the hills and in the woods. Skirmishing at once commenced, the Nineteenth acting as support to the skirmishers until four P. M., when the whole division pressed forward in line of battle. The enemy fell back, making but little resistance. Night putting an end to further

offensive operations, the regiment was detailed for picket which duty it performed during the night. At daylight on the morning of the twenty-eighth the regiment was deployed and skirmished with the enemy until noon, when it was relieved and joined the brigade. The next morning the corps moved to the left and proceeding to White House Church, moved forward upon a plank road about four miles, where our advance found the enemy occupying a strong position in force. At three o'clock on the morning of the thirtieth, the corps was formed in line of battle for an attack and remained in this position until night, when the whole corps was withdrawn except the Nineteenth Maine, which was detailed for picket. The regiment deployed the whole length of the division and remained thus during the night. At daylight the regiment was withdrawn and joined the brigade and found the corps again in line of battle. The army was about to retire beyond the Rapidan, and the Second corps was to cover the retreat. Remaining in this position until the army was safely across the river, the corps took up its line of march and reached Gold Mine Ford on the Rapidan at noon the next day, and arrived at its former encampment at eleven o'clock the following night.

On the sixth of December the corps moved forward to Stevensburgh, and after two days of bivouac was disposed as most convenient for winter quarters.

During the winter the Nineteenth encamped near Culpepper and about two and a half miles from Brandy Station. In December Lieut. Col. Selden Connor of the Seventh Maine was promoted to the Colonelcy of the Nineteenth in place of Col. Heath, but did not join his new command until February.

On the sixth of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, the Second corps made a reconnoissance to Morton's Ford on the Rapidan. The Nineteenth crossed the river at that point on the night of this day, and deploying as skirmishers remained thus until near morning, when all the troops across the river were ordered to return. The corps returned to camp again on the night of the seventh. The total loss on this reconnoissance was about three hundred. The Nineteenth had one man killed and several wounded. After this the regiment remained in camp until the opening of the spring campaign.

On the army being reorganized in the spring, Gen. Hancock

resumed command of his corps, Gen. Gibbon of the Second division, and Gen. Webb assumed command of the First brigade. When the spring campaign opened, the Nineteenth moved across the Rapidan with its corps and on the fifth, sixth and seventh of May, took part in the battles of the Wilderness, participating in three desperate and bloody engagements and suffering terribly in killed and wounded. The gallant Col. Connor was dangerously wounded on the seventh, and was shortly afterwards promoted to Brigadier General for gallant conduct on the field of battle. On the eighth, while the Union army was marching from the Wilderness to Spottsylvania, the enemy made an attack at Todd's Tavern with the intention of stopping the progress of our army. The fight lasted several hours and resulted in the defeat of the enemy at every point. In this action the Nineteenth took an important part under command of Maj. J. W. Welch.

On the ninth, tenth and eleventh occurred the battles of Po river. On the ninth the regiment was deployed as skirmishers, and steadily advanced until the enemy retired within his works. On the tenth the regiment formed a part of the column which twice assaulted the enemy's works with severe loss. On the eleventh the regiment assisted in fortifying and holding a position near the enemy. From the twelfth to the eighteenth occurred the engagements known as the battle of Spottsylvania. In this bloody battle the Nineteenth encountered the enemy face to face for seven days and nights. On the twelfth it participated in the famous charge of the Second corps, during which Maj. Welch was severely wounded, but not till he had captured and borne off a rebel battle flag. On the eighteenth the regiment took part in a less successful assault upon the enemy. On the twenty-fourth, at Taylor's Bridge, the regiment, under command of Lieut. Col. Cunningham, suffered a loss of twenty in killed and wounded while advancing as skirmishers on the extreme left of the corps, having been temporarily detached from its own brigade.

On the thirty-first and June first, the Nineteenth took part in the battle of Bethesda Church under the command of Capt. W. H. Fogler. In this engagement the regiment charged twice upon the enemy's works, deployed and sustained a severe loss. Capt. Fogler having been wounded, the command devolved upon

Capt. Dumont Bunker, who led the regiment in the terrible battle of Coal Harbor on the third, in which it participated in the gallant and partially successful charge upon the enemy's works. For ten days after this action the Nineteenth occupied a position within fifty yards of the enemy's works and held a rebel battery in subjection, though suffering many casualties from the enemy's sharpshooters.

At the battle of Petersburg on the eighteenth, the Nineteenth, under command of Capt. Charles E. Nash, took an important part. During the charge upon the enemy's rifle pits the regiment was temporarily attached to the Third division and formed the extreme right of the assaulting column, this being the post of honor and the most critical point of the whole line. It advanced across a wide open field, gained the first line of rebel entrenchments and still pressed on, all the while subjected to a galling flanking fire from the right. The advance rebel line struggled vigorously to regain the lost ground and charged three times against the right flank of the regiment, but without success.

On the twenty-second at Jerusalem Plank road the extensive line on the left became disorganized and fell back hastily, leaving the Nineteenth Maine under command of Capt. J W Spaulding, entirely unsupported. Still the men stood firmly, while the bullets poured in from three points of the compass, until nearly surrounded, when, to prevent capture, it was necessary to retire. In this engagement the regiment suffered many casualties and lost a large number taken prisoners. The colors fell three times, the bearers who successfully bore them being shot dead. On the twenty-third the regiment rejoined their brigade, and occupying the advanced line during the day and night was relieved on the following day. From that time until the twenty-sixth the regiment was engaged chiefly in picket and fatigue duty. On the twenty-sixth they marched from camp at four P M., and with the corps marched all day and night, arriving at and crossing the James river at Deep Bottom early in the morning of the next day, when they were soon after deployed as skirmishers and advanced nearly a mile through the woods, where after engaging the enemy they were relieved and rejoined the brigade after dark. The two following days the regiment did not meet the enemy but were engaged

in building breastworks and throwing up earthworks. On the evening of the twenty-ninth the regiment with the division marched back across the James, and marching all night arrived in front of Petersburg at day break on the following morning. They did not participate in the fight of this day. At night they moved back to their old camp.

During the engagements at Deep Bottom and Strawberry Plain, from the fourteenth to the eighteenth of August inclusive, the regiment participated with but slight loss. On the fourteenth they took part in an exciting charge on the enemy's works, leading the advance and holding their position until night, when they fell back. During the explosion of the great mine in front of Petersburg they lay in support of the Ninth corps, but took no active part.

On the morning of the twenty-fourth of August, the regiment reached Reams' Station, and was engaged in the forenoon of this day in destroying the railroad. The next morning the regiment advanced with the brigade down the railroad about one mile from the Station, and formed line on the east side and nearly at right angles with the railroad. In the afternoon they marched back, and lay in support of the First division during the two first attacks of the enemy upon that line. The regiment, together with the Nineteenth Massachusetts, was then marched to the left and took position, making connection between the Second and Third brigades, the part of the line occupied by this regiment running nearly at right angles with the railroad. It was here exposed to a terrific enfilading fire of artillery. The charge that took place proving unsuccessful, the regiment fell back to the works it had, and formed line upon the front side of the works facing the enemy, who were now in the rear of this line. While in this position the enemy advanced up in our old front and both flanks, when the regiment again changed front and engaged the enemy. It held its position here until the troops fell back upon both its right and left, when it was obliged to fall back to the woods, where it again formed line and remained until about ten P. M., when it marched with the brigade back to its old camp.

On the twenty-sixth of October, the regiment left bivouac near Fort Bross, at two o'clock, P. M., marched to and across the Weldon railroad, and bivouacked for the night at nine P. M.

The next morning they left bivouac near the railroad, and marching in a westerly direction, found the enemy in a slightly fortified position on the west side of Hacker's Creek. The regiment was placed in position in the second line of battle, which, advancing, carried the works, capturing a few prisoners. They then marched by the flank to a mill, where a portion of the regiment was sent on picket, capturing a Major belonging to the Confederate army. On leaving this place, two companies were thrown out as flankers and marched to and across the Boydton Plank Road, where the regiment formed a line of battle on the extreme left of the line, and were exposed to artillery in front and rear. The line then advanced in good order and occupied a new position on the left of the plank road in an open field, exposed to a murderous fire of shot and shell, and at one time almost completely surrounded by infantry. Under these trying circumstances the regiment held the position with creditable coolness and courage. About five P. M., the regiment moved to the right, supporting a position of the Third brigade. Soon after an attack was made on our right, when four companies of the regiment were ordered to that point; seven companies remaining. Thus the regiment remained until after dark, when the entire regiment formed on the plank road, joining the brigade and throwing out pickets in front and rear. About twelve o'clock at night, they left the plank road and marched back to near Hacker's Creek, where they remained until the twenty-eighth, when they were ordered to occupy the works on the creek, captured the previous day, holding the road until the division filed past, when they again joined the column and continued the march to near Fort Bross, at which place they arrived at five P. M. The casualties of this engagement were one man killed, four wounded, and two missing.

About this time the condition of the regiment dating from its organization, was as follows :

Number of officers when organized, thirty-nine; number joined since organization, thirty-nine; total, seventy-eight. Number of officers lost by discharge and other causes, forty-four; number of enlisted men when organized, nine hundred and sixty-nine; number joined since organization, six hundred and eighty-one; total, one thousand six hundred and fifty. Lost by killed and died of wounds received in action, one hundred

and sixty-nine; lost by disease, eighty-two; lost missing and now prisoners, one hundred and twenty-five; lost by transfer to Navy and Veteran Reserve Corps, ninety-seven; lost by discharge for disability, two hundred and fifty; lost by discharge to accept promotion, forty-two; lost by discharge, expiration term of service, three; lost by desertion, fifty-seven; total, eight hundred and twenty-five. Number officers present, sick and for duty, fifteen; number officers absent sick and from other causes, nineteen; total, thirty-four. Number of enlisted men present, sick and for duty, two hundred and twenty; number of enlisted men present from other causes, six hundred and fifty; total, eight hundred and twenty-five.

XXX.

TWENTIETH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

This was the last of the five three years regiments raised in the State, in the summer of eighteen hundred and sixty-two. It was rendezvoused at Portland and officered as follows:

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

Adelbert Ames, Rockland, Colonel; Joshua L. Chamberlain, Brunswick, Lieutenant Colonel; Charles D. Gilmore, Bangor, Major; John M. Brown, Portland, Adjutant; Moses W. Brown, Brownville, Quartermaster; Nahum P. Munroe, Belfast, Surgeon; Nahum A. Hersom, Sanford, Siroella A. Bennett, New Portland, Assistant Surgeons; Luther P. French, Corinth, Chaplain; Weston H. Keene, Bremen, Sergeant Major; Howard L. Prinee, Cumberland, Quartermaster Sergeant; Elisha Besse, Jr., Winthrop, Commissary Sergeant; Lewis W. Pendleton, Gorham, Hospital Steward; Andrew J. Philbrick, Palmyra, Drum Major.

COMPANY OFFICERS.

Company A.—Isaac S. Bangs, Waterville, Captain; Addison W. Lewis, Waterville, First Lieutenant; Charles W. Billings, Clinton, Second Lieutenant.

Company B.—Phineas M. Jeffards, Foxcroft, Captain; James Lyford, Sebec, First Lieutenant; Walter G. Morrill, Williamsburgh, Second Lieutenant.

Company C.—Isaac H. McDonald, Buckfield, Captain; Frank G. Russell, Rumford, First Lieutenant; Augustus H. Strickland, Livermore, Second Lieutenant.

Company D.—Isaac W. Haskell, Garland, Captain; Edward B. Fifield, Dexter, First Lieutenant; Mattson C. Sanborn, South Berwick, Second Lieutenant.

Company E.—Atherton W. Clark, Waldoborough, Captain; Joseph B. Fitch, Bristol, First Lieutenant; George F. Sumner, Union, Second Lieutenant.

Company F.—Timothy F. Andrews, Harmony, Captain; Hosea Allen, Wellington, First Lieutenant; Edwin Folsom, Harmony, Second Lieutenant.

Company G.—Ellis Spear, Wiscasset, Captain; Joseph F. Land, Edgecomb, First Lieutenant; Joseph J. A. Hoffses, Jefferson, Second Lieutenant.

Company H.—Henry C. Merriam, Houlton, Captain; Daniel Stimson, Biddeford, First Lieutenant; William C. Bailey, Garland, Second Lieutenant.

Company I.—Lysander Hill, Thomaston, Captain; Samuel T. Keene, Rockland, First Lieutenant; Prentiss M. Fogler, Second Lieutenant.

Company K.—Charles L. Strickland, Bangor, Captain; James H. Nichols, Brunswick, First Lieutenant; William W. Morrell, Livermore, Second Lieutenant.

The regiment was mustered into service on the twenty-ninth of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, by Capt. Charles G. Bartlett, of the Twelfth United States infantry, and left Portland September third on steamer Merrimac and reached Alexandria, Virginia, on the sixth. Next day it proceeded to Washington, where it went into camp near the Arsenal grounds.

On the eighth the regiment moved across Long Bridge and bivouacked on Arlington Heights. Soon after it started on the march into Maryland, moving by way of Frederick City and South Mountain and arrived on the battle-field of Antietam on the night of the sixteenth. On the seventeenth, the day of the battle, the brigade supported a battery, but were not subjected to any fire except artillery and suffered no loss. On the twentieth the division crossed the Potomac at Shepherdstown Ford, as a force of reconnoissance, and fell back before a heavy force of the enemy, re-crossing the river under a heavy fire of musketry, but with only slight loss. The regiment then lay in camp near Antietam Ford, busily engaged in drill and instruction of officers and men, until the thirtieth of October, when it moved to Warrenton, Virginia, remaining there about a week, Gen. Burnside having, meantime, relieved Gen. McClellan in the command of the army. The brigade then moved to the vicinity of Falmouth on the Rappahannock. They lay in the vicinity of Falmouth until the thirteenth of December, when the regiment crossed the river and took part in the action of

that day at Fredericksburgh. They crossed the river and moved to the rear of the town under fire of artillery. There the brigade formed line of battle and advanced to the front, relieving the troops on the front line immediately before the works of the enemy, and exchanged volleys of musketry with them. They lay here on the ground till the morning of the fifteenth, sheltered by the crest of the hill from the fire of the enemy, when they were relieved and went back into the town, remaining there till midnight, when the brigade returned to the front and held the line, while the corps was falling back across the river and itself re-crossed as rear guard. They returned on the morning of the seventeenth to their former camp near Stoneman's Switch, where they remained until the second of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, participating, however, in a reconnoissance across the Rappahannock at United States Ford on the thirtieth of December, and in Gen. Burnside's "mud march" from January twentieth to twenty-fourth. In the afternoon of the twentieth the corps broke camp and moved up the Rappahannock. Rain came on soon after they started, and the brigade proceeded not more than three miles, when it bivouacked for the night. Early next morning the brigade formed in order of march, but being delayed by the obstructions in the road, batteries being stuck fast in the mud, they marched all day in the rain, advancing only seven miles, when they went into bivouac. The day following, the brigade lay in the woods. In the afternoon the troops were engaged in building corduroy roads for the purpose of bringing the artillery back to camp. On the twenty-fourth the troops returned to their original camping grounds.

During the battle of Chancellorsville the regiment was detached to guard the telegraph line from right to left: it was exposed to artillery fire, and suffered no loss. After that battle the regiment returned to the old camp near Falmouth, when Lieut. Col. Chamberlain took command, Col. Ames having been promoted to be Brigadier General. On the twentieth of May the brigade moved to Golding's Farm, on the twenty-eighth to United States Ford, and on the fifth of June to Ellis Ford. On the thirteenth they broke camp, and marched by way of Morristown, Catlett's Station, Manassas Junction and Gum Springs to Aldie, where the corps encamped, June nineteenth. On the twenty-first the brigade was sent out to reconnoitre towards

Middleborough. Two brigades of the enemy's cavalry, with artillery, were encountered beyond that place, and after a sharp fight, driven to Upperville. The loss of the regiment was one man killed, one officer and seven men wounded. The corps resumed the march on the twenty-sixth, and on the second of July came upon the battle-field of Gettysburgh.

The Twentieth, under command of Col. Chamberlain, formed the extreme left of the line of battle on the afternoon of that day. The brigade was posted along the crest of a rocky, wooded hill, and facing to the west. This hill gradually sloped down to a level space also wooded, and two hundred yards to the left rose again abruptly in a peak called Wolf Hill. The regiment was bent back from the main line and faced towards the hill beyond. A company was thrown forward as skirmishers, well out, but, for some reason, not connecting on the right. The line was scarcely established when the enemy in force, without skirmishers, pushed through the woods between our line and the hill, drove the skirmishers directly to the rear, and fell at once in two lines upon the left wing of the regiment, which also had been bent back and faced nearly to the rear. After a brief struggle the first attack was repulsed, and the enemy re-formed and made a second, more vigorous and persistent. The lines surged back and forth awhile, when the Colonel ordered a charge, with fixed bayonets, and the right wing swung forward cutting the enemy off from their retreat. As they fell back in some confusion, the company of skirmishers which had been driven off at the beginning of the action and were partly in rear of the enemy, poured a volley into the disorganized crowd. This added to their panic, and a large number, some driven before, directly to the rear, surrendered. Nearly three hundred prisoners were taken, including twelve commissioned officers, one a Colonel. The prisoners were of the Fourth and Fifth Texas and Fifteenth and Forty-seventh Alabama, a portion of Longstreet's corps. In the evening the regiment charged and drove the enemy from Wolf Hill, and pushed skirmishers well down on the opposite side in close proximity to the enemy. Their skirmishers advanced again, cautiously, in the darkness, and dense woods. Twenty-three of them and one commissioned officer decoyed into our lines, were captured by Lieut. Sidlinger and five men. The total loss of the regiment in the action of

the second, was three officers killed and one hundred and thirty-four men killed and wounded.

On the third the brigade was under heavy fire of artillery but took no active part. From the fifth until the tenth, it marched in heavy and incessant rains through Middletown and over South Mountain, and on the tenth encountered the enemy on Sharpsburgh Pike. After a severe and protracted skirmish the enemy were driven back, and the road was securely held. The loss of the regiment in killed, wounded and missing, was eight. On the eleventh it moved to Williamsport; thence back to South Mountain, crossing the river at Berlin, and with brief delays moving along the eastern base of the Blue Ridge. The regiment took part in the affair at Wapping Heights, July twenty-third. Returning from Manassas Gap, the corps encamped at Warrenton and Beverly Ford, (engaged a part of the time in building corduroy roads from Bealeton to Warrenton Junction), until September sixteenth. From Beverly Ford it moved beyond Culpepper and encamped on the seventeenth. On the tenth of October it broke camp and moved towards the Rapidan, and the next day fell back through Culpepper, across the Rappahannock. The day following the corps recrossed the Rappahannock and advanced toward Brandy Station. On the morning of the thirteenth it moved back again, crossing the river, and following the line of the Orange and Alexandria railroad, the regiment marching nineteen hours out of the twenty-four. In the engagement at Bristoe's Station, it was with that part of the Fifth corps which supported the Second corps, and after the action marched to Centreville, having been on foot twenty-four hours. The day following they moved to Fairfax and bivouacked, and on the sixteenth marched to Centreville again, moving on the eighteenth back to the vicinity of Fairfax. On the nineteenth, they resumed march and encamped near Warrenton. On the thirtieth they moved to Three Mile Station for camp and picketing, until the seventh of November, when the regiment, under command of Major Spear, took part in the affair at Rappahannock Station. The skirmish line of the Twentieth, (eighty men) under Capt. Morrill, joining on the right with the Sixth Maine, charged with that gallant regiment, and entered the works of the enemy simultaneously with them. The loss of the regiment was one killed and seven wounded. The regiment

moved afterwards with the corps across the river at Kelly's Ford and encamped two miles beyond. The division was detached and moved to the north bank on the ninth, guarded the ford until the nineteenth and then rejoined the corps across the river. Lieut. Col. Gilmore being absent, the command devolved upon the Major. On the twenty-sixth, they moved with the corps across the Rapidan, and, on the twenty-seventh, encountered the enemy near New Hope Church. Next day they moved in a heavy rain, to the right to Robertson's Tavern, and the next day went to the front. The brigade was on picket, under fire, before the works of the enemy three days, with loss of two wounded, and formed the rear guard of the corps in the retreat on the morning of December third. From December fourth until May eighteen hundred and sixty-four, the regiment was encamped near Rappahannock Station, building roads, picketing, and guarding the bridge and a section of the Orange and Alexandria railroad. From the return of convalescents and from recruits, it gained about one hundred men and numbered at the opening of the spring campaign, three hundred and forty-seven muskets. It was still attached to the Third brigade, First division, Fifth corps and in the absence of the other field officers, was commanded by Maj. Spear.

On the morning of May fourth, the brigade crossed the Rapidan, moved up the plank road towards Locust Grove, and formed line of battle. Next morning the enemy appeared in front, but made no offensive demonstrations, and about noon an advance of our lines was ordered. The Twentieth was placed on the right of the brigade, in the second line of battle, its right resting on the road. The country was covered with thick woods, with an occasional opening, one of a hundred yards in width immediately in our front. On the opposite side of this the enemy were posted, occupying the edge of the woods. Our lines, emerging suddenly into the open field, crossed under their musketry fire and drove the enemy with precipitation. The second line was following closely in pursuit, and had advanced about a thousand yards, when the Major observing from the musketry on the right and the rear that that part of our line had not come up, and there was danger of being flanked, halted the regiment and sent Capt. Sidlinger to deploy skirmishers and reconnoitre on the right. This officer soon reported the enemy advancing

from that direction. Meantime, the regiment in front perceiving itself flanked, had fallen back and re-formed in the rear of the Twentieth. The whole line was re-formed, partly bent back and facing to the right, but the enemy re-enforced, poured through the opening left by the brigade on the right, were overlapping us in the rear, and pressing heavily on the front, and the brigade was ordered to fall back. One company under Lieut. Melcher, having become separated from the regiment, was cut off and called upon to surrender; but charging promptly, they broke through the enemy and brought in thirty-five prisoners, without serious loss. Among the severely wounded was Capt. Morrill of company B, who was struck in the face while gallantly leading his men.

On the seventh the Twentieth formed a part of a reconnoitring force to push the enemy back and ascertain his strength, it having been reported that he was withdrawing from their front. Advancing with three other regiments, it drove in the rebel pickets, until, meeting the partially concealed work behind which the main force was posted, it was met by a severe fire of musketry and artillery. Having ascertained the force and position of the enemy, the line was withdrawn and pickets established. Among the killed were Lieuts. Lane and Sherwood. At one o'clock next morning the regiment withdrew, and followed the corps, which had moved the evening previous towards Spottsylvania Court House. The detachment of the brigade with which it was connected was ordered to report to Gen. Crawford, commanding the Third division. At six o'clock P. M. this division advanced. The Twentieth was on the second line, which closely followed the first, supporting it. Advancing through a dense wood, the first line, composed of Pennsylvania Reserves, encountered the enemy and halted, sustaining for a while a sharp fire, but they finally broke before a sudden attack of the enemy. In a moment the unexpected assault fell upon the second line, sharp and persistent, and in many cases hand to hand. It was quite dark when the enemy were beaten back. The regiment captured more than one hundred prisoners. Capt. Morrell of company A, was killed instantly, and Lieuts. Melcher and Prince severely wounded. From this time until May twenty-first the Twentieth lay almost constantly immediately before the enemy and was every day under fire, losing more or less men. On the

eighteenth Col. Chamberlain returned and took command. The corps withdrew from Spottsylvania Court House on the twenty-first, and next evening crossed the Ta river and during the day encountered the rear guard of the enemy, which consisted of cavalry and artillery. The Twentieth, with two other regiments, all under command of Col. Chamberlain, was thrown forward, and the enemy were in a few minutes driven from their position with a loss of several prisoners and horses. On Monday, the twenty-second, the division crossed the North Anna at Jericho Ford, and the regiment shared in the action of that day, and next day skirmished with the enemy and assisted in the destruction of the Virginia Central railroad. The corps recrossed the river and, on the night of the twenty-sixth, moved down the left bank and crossed the Pamunkey on the morning of the twenty-eighth. Monday, the thirtieth, the division advanced towards Hanover Court House, skirmishing with the enemy and forcing him back during the entire day. Fighting was renewed June third and the enemy was compelled to fall back to the rear of a swamp to a second line of works. Some twenty-three men were killed and wounded. Withdrawing from the vicinity of Bethesda Church on the fifth, the division moved to the extreme left and picketed along the north bank of the Chickahominy until the evening of the twelfth, when it moved down the river and crossed the next morning, and, after a severe march, reached the vicinity of Petersburg near midnight. Col. Chamberlain had on the sixth been assigned to the command of the First brigade of their division, and the command of the regiment devolved on Maj. Spear. In the assault of the eighteenth of June, the Third brigade suffered no great loss. Col. Chamberlain was severely wounded while leading his brigade in a desperate assault upon the enemy's works, and was by Gen. Grant promoted on the field to be Brigadier General, subject to the approval of the President, for gallant and distinguished services. The suggestion of Lieut. Gen. Grant was promptly approved by President Lincoln. During the night of the twenty-first, the Twentieth threw up and occupied works in front of the entrenchments of the enemy, near the Jerusalem Plank road, occupying them until the fifteenth of August. During their occupation the regiment lost seventeen men killed and wounded and one officer, Capt. Keene, acting Major, and who had been on the eighteenth commissioned to that grade, who was instantly

killed on the twenty-second. August eighteenth, the corps moved to the Weldon railroad and the Twentieth shared in the engagements of the eighteenth, nineteenth and twenty-first, capturing several prisoners on the latter day. It occupied an intrenched position on that road until September thirtieth. Having moved on the morning of that day to the front and left, the brigade formed to assault the works of the enemy at Peebles' Farm. Three companies of the regiment, under Capt. Clark of company E, were on the skirmish line, and Maj. Spear with the balance of the regiment was directed to support the skirmish line and lead the assault. The Twentieth charged, in one rank, with the skirmish line, across a field five hundred yards wide, drove in the skirmishers of the enemy and were among the first to go over the rebel works. It captured one piece of artillery and seventy prisoners, including six commissioned officers. Later in the day, the regiment under Capt. Clark, Maj. Spear commanding the brigade, with the brigade repulsed a heavy and persistent attack of the enemy. The total loss of the Twentieth during the day was one officer, Capt. Weston H. Keene of company A, who was instantly killed, and fifty-nine men killed and wounded, out of the one hundred and sixty-seven men taken into action.

The regiment, under Capt. Clark, shared in the movement to Hatch's Farm on the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth of October and, deployed as skirmishers, covered the retreat. Next day it returned to its former position where the men proceeded to build winter quarters. Col. Gilmore soon after returned and took command. The Twentieth was with the Fifth corps on the eighth of November in the expedition to destroy the Weldon railroad. Since that time it has been in camp near the Jerusalem Plank road. The whole number of casualties during the campaign was two hundred and ninety-eight, and about two hundred recruits were received. The regiment numbered on the twenty-sixth of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, six hundred and sixty-two, and had two hundred and seventy-five muskets for duty in addition to an unassigned company.

Brevet Maj. Gen. Adelbert Ames was appointed a Brigadier General in May, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, in accordance with the urgent request of Generals Hooker, Meade, Howard and others, for distinguished service and gallantry at Chancellorsville, where as Colonel of the Twentieth he had

served as additional aide-de-camp to Gen. Meade. Upon the personal application of Gen. Howard, Gen. Ames was assigned to the First brigade, First division, Eleventh army corps.

At the time of the cavalry fight at the ford of the Rappahannock, June ninth, he was in command of a picked brigade detached for that purposed by Gen. Hooker.

At the battle of Gettysburgh, after the fall of Gen. Barlow, he assumed command of the division and repulsed the night attack made on Cemetery Hill. Subsequently he supported Kilpatrick's cavalry and occupied Hagerstown.

In August, he was sent with his brigade to South Carolina and took an active part in the operations against Fort Wagner on Morris Island. While there he submitted to Gen. Gilmore a plan for taking Fort Sumter by assault. It was accepted and might have been successful, but owing to the jealousy of other officers, it is supposed, the order was countermanded.

After the repulse at Olustee, Gen. Ames, then on Folly Island, was sent to Florida and put in command of a division.

When the troops from the Department of the South were sent North to reinforce our armies in Virginia, Gen. Ames accompanied them. He commanded a brigade and then a division in the Tenth corps, and bore a conspicuous part in the operations before Richmond.

When the Eighteenth corps was re-organized and sent to the Army of the Potomac, Gen. Ames had a brigade and afterwards a division. Subsequently he had a division in the Tenth corps; and upon the re-organization of the Army of the James a division in the Twenty-fourth corps. He was in immediate command of the troops in the first unsuccessful assault on Fort Fisher. And in the second assault it was his division that did the work, after one of the most desperate and gallant fights known in history.

After Col. Chamberlain's promotion to Brigadier General he (Col. C.) was absent suffering from the effect of his wound, until November, when he returned to the field and was assigned to the command of the First brigade, First division, Fifth corps. He had charge of his brigade during the expedition to the Weldon railroad in December. Still suffering from his wound, he was obliged to relinquish his command temporarily, and returned home about the middle of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

XXXI.

TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY

This regiment and the seven following were raised and organized under the governmental call of August third, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, to serve for nine months. Their officers were elected under the ten regiment act.

The Twenty-first was mustered into the United States service on the thirteenth of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and was officered as follows :

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

Elijah D. Johnson, Lewiston, Colonel; Nathan Stanley, Vassalboro, Lieutenant Colonel; Benjamin G. Merry, Bath, Major; Joseph T. Woodward, Sidney, Adjutant; William S. Brown, Waldoboro, Quartermaster; George E. Brickett, China, Surgeon; David P. Bolster, China, Assistant Surgeon; John S. Cushing, Sidney, Second Assistant Surgeon; Phineas Higgins, Waldoboro, Chaplain; George W. Hubbard, Waterville, Sergeant Major; Henry J. Cushing, Skowhegan, Quartermaster Sergeant; George E. Allen, Augusta, Commissary Sergeant; Frank Bodfish, Waterville, Hospital Steward.

COMPANY OFFICERS.

Company A.—Isaac W. Comery, Captain; Aaron W. Wallace, First Lieutenant; Daniel W. Demuth, Second Lieutenant; all of Waldoboro.

Company B.—John U. Hubbard, Waterville, Captain; Andrew Pinkham, Waterville, First Lieutenant; Benjamin Libby, Fairfield, Second Lieutenant.

Company C.—James L. Hunt, Captain; Luther Small, First Lieutenant; Roswell C. Harris, Second Lieutenant; all of Bath.

Company D.—Joseph P. Garland, Winslow, Captain; Thomas A. Maxfield, Vassalboro, First Lieutenant; David Lowell, Phippsburg, Second Lieutenant.

Company E.—James M. Williams, Augusta, Captain; Warren H. Pierce, Windsor, First Lieutenant; John F. Tibbitts, Woolwich, Second Lieutenant.

Company F.—Augustus N. Linscott, Jefferson, Captain; Abraham H. Preble, Whitefield, First Lieutenant; George A. Russell, Readfield, Second Lieutenant.

Company G.—Marcus L. Hewett, Thomaston, Captain; Leroy Copeland, Thomaston, First Lieutenant; Micah Hobbs, Hope, Second Lieutenant.

Company H.—Samuel W. Clark, Newcastle, Captain; Martin V. B. Chase, Sidney, First Lieutenant; William F. Rundlett, Newcastle, Second Lieutenant.

Company I.—Andrew J. Erskine, Bristol, Captain; Edward K. Hall, Nobleboro, First Lieutenant; Frederic N. Huston, Damariscotta, Second Lieutenant.

Company K.—Amos C. Tobey, Skowhegan, Captain; Hiram H. Crosby, Norridgewock, First Lieutenant; Ozias E. Bartlett, Skowhegan, Second Lieutenant.

This regiment left Augusta on the twenty-first of October for Washington. When it arrived at Trenton, New Jersey, a telegram was received from Maj. Gen. Banks, ordering Col. Johnson to return with his command to New York City and report to him at that place, Gen. Banks having at that time received orders to organize the "Banks' Expedition," and established his headquarters at New York for that purpose.

Returning, the regiment went to East New York, where it was joined by the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-eighth Maine regiments, forming with them a Provisional brigade under the command of Col. Johnson of the Twenty-first. Here the regiment remained more than two months. The sudden atmospheric changes in that locality were exceedingly detrimental to the health of the men, unaccustomed as they were to exposure in a climate so changeable at such a season, in spite of the kind attentions of the citizens of that vicinity.

The regiment in the interim, whenever the weather would permit, was not idle, but employed the time in company and battalion drill, acquiring considerable proficiency in those movements.

On the ninth of January of the following year, companies A, C, E, F, H and K received orders to break camp and proceed to Brooklyn for transportation. The order was promptly obeyed,

and at night the detachment accompanied by the Field and Staff, except the Colonel, Surgeon and Quartermaster Sergeant, were safely on board the transport ship *Onward* in New York harbor, where they were joined by company K of the Twenty-fourth Maine, the whole being under command of Lieut. Col. Stanley of the Twenty-first. Leaving New York on the morning of the eleventh, the detachment reached Fortress Monroe on the fifteenth of the same month. Lieut. Col. Stanley reported at this place to Gen. Dwight in command of the Expeditionary Force, and after taking an assortment of medical stores and leaving Assistant Surgeon Thomas for duty on another transport about to sail, the detachment left on the sixteenth for New Orleans, arriving at that city on the last day of that month, when the detachment was ordered thence to Carrollton where it debarked and encamped, having been on ship board twenty-two days. Remaining here one day and night it was ordered to Baton Rouge, where it arrived on the third of February and reported to Gen. Grover in command of the post. By his direction it encamped near the city on the same field where the Fourteenth Maine had met the rebel forces under Breekinridge on the fifth of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

On the eleventh of February, Col. Johnson with the remainder of the regiment arrived, save a part of company G, which came soon after, having been in charge of a transport ship. The regiment on being re-united, commenced its work, furnishing a large detail for picket duty in a locality where the line was necessarily in low and marshy grounds, exposing the men to all the miasmatic influences and other dangers of a climate so hostile to the northern constitution. The regiment lost fearfully by disease, notwithstanding the utmost precaution was taken by all concerned to preserve the health of the command. It was here assigned to the First brigade, First division, Nineteenth army corps. The other regiments of the brigade were the Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Massachusetts and the One Hundred and Sixteenth New York Volunteers, the latter regiment under Col. E. P. Chapin who was in command of the brigade. The division was commanded by Gen. Augur.

Baton Rouge had now become a place of considerable importance as a base of military operations against Port Hudson and other points in the vicinity, it being now fully apparent that the object of the "Banks Expedition" involved the opening of

the Mississippi river, and also as a depot for supplies and rendezvous for the colored troops which at that time were being rapidly organized. In view of this, a considerable force was stationed there to prevent the possibility of a successful attack by the enemy. The first movement of importance in which this regiment participated was made on the fourteenth of March, when the whole corps in co-operation with Admiral Farragut's fleet advanced on Port Hudson, Gen. Augur's division being in the reserve. No attack, however, was made in force by the army at this time, its movements engaging the attention of the garrison of Port Hudson, while Farragut, attacking the water batteries, passed safely with two vessels of his fleet, to aid materially in the general plan and meet the army afterward above this point on its return from the Teche country.

On the day following the passage of the vessels of the fleet by Port Hudson, the First division moved to Monticello Bayou and there encamped, where the regiment remained until the twenty-second of March, maintaining a strong picket line on the Clinton and Port Hudson roads. On that day it was ordered to proceed in connection with a body of cavalry, in the direction of the Amite river, to ascertain if there were any of the enemy in that vicinity, and, at the same time, to guard a large train from the Quartermaster's Department sent out to collect cotton and forage. This duty being satisfactorily accomplished, the regiment returned late at night to camp at Baton Rouge. From this time until May the regiment was employed in the construction of defenses about the city, losing no opportunity to perfect itself in drill. The construction of a large fort bearing the name of Fort Williams, in honor of Gen. Williams who fell in defense of the place the previous year, involved the felling of much heavy timber about the city within range of its guns, a work at which the lumbermen of Maine were perfectly at home.

On the twentieth of May a forward movement was ordered, and the First division left Baton Rouge on the morning of that day for Port Hudson, by the Bayou Sara Road, encamping for the night near this road, at a point about fifteen miles distant from Baton Rouge.

The next morning the advance was disputed at a point near Plains' Church, where the division was passing through a thick wood. The attack being made by artillery, the batteries of the

division were advanced and put in position, and two companies from the Twenty-first, with other troops, were deployed as skirmishers in the woods on the left of the road, to guard against an attack by infantry. After a sharp artillery duel for a little time, the division advanced into an open field, where the Twenty-first were ordered to remain as a reserve, being in full range of the batteries of the enemy, whose shot ploughed the ground about them, and whose shell burst over their heads. Here they stood calmly, as if on parade, till the remainder of the brigade had marched across the field and charged the rebels from their position, sending them back toward Port Hudson with severe loss. At this juncture, artillery firing was heard in the direction of Baton Rouge, and the Twenty-first was ordered by Gen. Augur to proceed at once to the support of a squadron of cavalry then engaged with the enemy, who were endeavoring to cut the communication of the troops with that place, and, as they hoped, capture the main body of our forces. The regiment charged through a thick wood, across a deep ravine, and drove the attacking party from the field, meeting with no loss.

On the twenty-fourth, Gen. Banks having passed through the Teche country, came down the river and joined the division, when the whole corps moved on Port Hudson. During the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth the regiment was supporting batteries. On the morning of the twenty-seventh the increased activity of the artillery showed that something of importance was to be done. At noon preparations were made for the attack. Volunteers for a storming party were called for, and furnished promptly. Capt. S. W. Clark and Lieut. A. W. Wallace, from the Twenty-first, commanded the party from the regiment. At four o'clock P. M. the signal for the assault was given; the storming parties advanced from the woods in which the lines were formed, and at the same time the garrison opened upon the advancing column with grape, cannister, and shell. The stormers were immediately followed by an advance of the whole line.

The position of the Twenty-first in this assault was opposite the main entrance to Port Hudson. The advance was made for a long distance through a thick abattis. The Second Vermont battery being immediately on the right of the Twenty-first, and handled with fine effect, protected the men from the terrible loss which they must otherwise have met at a point so carefully

guarded by the enemy. As it was, the loss in killed and wounded was more than sixty in less than half an hour, when, finding it impracticable to carry the works under a fire so murderous, a recall of the troops from the field was ordered. Lieut. Hubbard and Adjut. Woodward were wounded, and Lieut. Wallace was killed. Every man of its color guard was either killed or wounded save one, Color-Sergeant Dyer, who died soon after from his wounds, having been twice wounded and completely disabled before he would resign the colors to his comrades.

At this time the regiment was much reduced in numbers, many officers and men being in hospital at Baton Rouge entirely unable to be with their commands, from disease contracted in the line of their duty. A few who had somewhat recovered, hearing that a battle was to be fought, left the hospital, two of whom, Capt. J. M. Williams and Lieut. M. V. B. Chase, reached the field in time for this assault, the latter to take command of his company, Capt. Clark being in command of the storming party. In addition to this, one of the largest companies, company I, had been detailed to guard the ammunition train of the division, reducing the number of men for duty very materially from the number usually in the ranks of a regiment. From this time till the fourteenth of June, the regiment was employed on picket and fatigue duty. On that day, it was again engaged and lost fourteen men.

The regiment was present at the surrender of Port Hudson on the seventh of July, and preparations were made immediately thereafter for the transportation of those regiments home that had already remained far beyond the expiration of their term of service. The Twenty-first was accordingly assigned to the Second brigade of the Post Forces, under command of Col. Johnson, Gen. George L. Andrews being in command of the post; and on the twenty-fourth of July it left for Maine. The regiment with others, being the first to pass up the Mississippi river, received a continuous ovation along the route and arrived at Augusta on the seventh of August, having been more than ten and a half months in the service, nearly a year having elapsed from the time the men entered camp at Augusta.

The regiment was mustered out of the service on the twenty-fifth of August, by Lieut. F. A. Crossman of the United States Army.

XXXII.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT INFANTRY.

This was the second of the regiments organized in eighteen hundred and sixty-two for nine months' service. It was rendezvoused at Camp John Pope, Bangor, and its officers were elected in the same manner as those of the first ten regiments. The original officers of the regiment were as follows:

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

Simon G. Jerrard, Levant, Colonel; Olonzo G. Putnam, Dover, Lieutenant Colonel; John O. Braekett, Palmyra, Major; Frank G. Flagg, Hampden, Adjutant; Lyman C. Bailey, Calais, Quartermaster; Josiah Jordan, Dover, Surgeon; Jason Huckins, Corinth, Assistant Surgeon; John W. Cook, Dover, Second Assistant Surgeon; John K. Lincoln, Bangor, Chaplain; Roseoe G. Rollins, Bangor, Sergeant Major; Edward M. Young, Kenduskeag, Quartermaster Sergeant; William Lowney, Bangor, Commissary Sergeant; Eugene B. Sanborn, Machiasport, Hospital Steward; Oliver D. Richardson, Mapleton Plantation, Drum Major; George W. Grant, Bangor, Fife Major.

COMPANY OFFICERS.

Company A.—Henry Crosby, Hampden, Captain; Thomas J. Knowles, Hampden, First Lieutenant; James P. Ireland, Corinna, Second Lieutenant.

Company B.—James W. Williams, Captain; John T. Gilman, First Lieutenant; George H. Anson, Second Lieutenant; all of Bangor.

Company C.—George A. Bolton, Orrington, Captain; Jasper Hutchins, Brewer, First Lieutenant; Joseph A. Baker, Orrington, Second Lieutenant.

Company D.—Charles H. Union, Addison, Captain; Ephraim P. Dorman, Harrington, First Lieutenant; Nathaniel White, Columbia, Second Lieutenant.

Company E.—Henry L. Wood, Dexter, Captain; W Prince Hersey, Lincoln, First Lieutenant; Thomas J. Pokes, Charleston, Second Lieutenant.

Company F.—William B. Taylor, Calais, Captain; Benjamin F. Waite, Jr., Calais, First Lieutenant; Gibbs F. Libby, Robinson, Second Lieutenant.

Company G.—Aziel W Putnam, Houlton, Captain; Robert H. Outhouse, Hodgdon, First Lieutenant; Henry H. Putnam, Houlton, Second Lieutenant.

Company H.—Isaac W Case, Kenduskeag, Captain; Joseph Richardson, Corinth, First Lieutenant; Anson C. Jerrard, Plymouth, Second Lieutenant.

Company I.—Archibald C. Lambert, Dover, Captain; Montville C. Bailey, Sangerville, First Lieutenant; Owen B. Williams, Sangerville, Second Lieutenant.

Company K.—Turner W Whitehouse, Newport, Captain; Amos B. Matthews, Hartland, First Lieutenant; Edwin W Trueworthy, Newport, Second Lieutenant.

The regiment was mustered into service October eighteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, by Capt. Samuel Dana, of the Seventeenth United States Infantry, and left the State on the twenty-first, arriving in Washington on the twenty-fourth, and next day it was ordered to Arlington Heights, Virginia, and temporarily brigaded in the Third brigade, Casey's division, Reserved army corps, commanded by Col. Fessenden, of the Twenty-fifth Maine. The regiment remained there till November third, principally engaged in drill and guard duty, when it was ordered to Fortress Monroe, to form a portion of the projected expedition to New Orleans. On the fifth they embarked on the steamer S. R. Spaulding and moved down the Potomac, reaching their destination on the seventh, after a most uncomfortable passage in an incessant storm of sleet and wind, being the first regiment of the expedition to rendezvous there.

Not being permitted to land at the fort they proceeded to Newport News, where comfortable barracks were found for the soldiers and there was good opportunity for drill. November twenty-first, the Twenty-second was temporarily attached to Gen. Coreoran's brigade, which landed at Newport News on that day. Remaining here until December second, the regiment embarked at Fortress Monroe for New Orleans. The expedi-

tion of which the regiment was a part left on the fourth, and arrived at Ship Island on the twelfth, leaving the next day for New Orleans, where it arrived on the fifteenth. On the sixteenth it was ordered to report to Gen. Grover, who had been placed in command of a force for the capture and occupation of Baton Rouge, then held by a small rebel force. It moved up river on the afternoon of that day, and reached Baton Rouge at daybreak the next morning, and landed without opposition. The Twenty-second was the first regiment ordered to land and occupy the works. For several days the regiment was kept almost constantly under arms, apprehending an attack from a superior rebel force reported in the vicinity, but it at length settled down to the usual routine of garrison duty.

December thirty-first, the regiment was brigaded with the Sixth New York, Twelfth Maine and One Hundred and Thirty-first New York, forming the First brigade of Grover's division, first under command of William Wilson, Sixth New York, and later under Brig. Gen. Dwight.

While at Baton Rouge the regiment suffered severely from sickness and death, notwithstanding every care and effort to preserve the health of the troops; and it was only after the regiment had entered on more active duties that the prevalence of disease abated.

The Twenty-second regiment formed a part of the force which left Baton Rouge March thirteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, under Gen. Banks, for the purpose of making a reconnoissance in the rear of Port Hudson; and after accomplishing that object, returned on the sixteenth to Monticello Bayou, six miles from Baton Rouge.

March twenty-sixth, with the rest of Grover's division, the regiment embarked on steamers for Donaldsonville; thence it marched by land to Brashear City, reaching that place on the eleventh of April. From the twenty-third of March to the eighteenth of April, owing to the sickness of Col. Jerrard, Lieut. Col. Putnam was in command of the regiment. The object of this movement was to get possession of Western Louisiana, then held by a considerable rebel force.

On the morning of the thirteenth, Grover's division embarked on transports and moved up the Atchafalaya lake, for the purpose of attacking the works in the rear, Gen. Banks having

previously thrown a heavy force across Berwick Bay, which was then engaging the enemy in front. Only seven companies of the Twenty-second accompanied this movement, companies B, G and H, under Maj. Brackett, being left at Brashear for want of transportation.

During the day the troops were safely landed at Irish Bend, in rear of Franklin, and after crossing Bayou Teche, encamped for the night. Early on the morning of the fourteenth, the whole force was moving in the direction of Franklin, the Third brigade in front, followed immediately by the First. While advancing over an extensive cane field, the leading brigade was engaged by a large rebel force strongly posted in the woods bordering the field, and after nearly two hours of hard fighting was repulsed and driven to the rear by a charge on its right flank. At this moment the First brigade was ordered forward, and the regiment took its position in line with the coolness of veterans. The rebels came dashing forward, firing and yelling, and when but a few yards distant halted and delivered a volley. Lieut. Col. Putnam, with commendable presence of mind, ordered the men to drop upon the ground, and the leaden shower passed with but a single casualty. The regiment immediately sprang up, and the whole line advanced on the enemy, who broke and left the field in disorder.

April fifteenth, the regiment was ordered to Franklin to garrison that place, and remained there until the twenty-fifth, when, leaving Maj. Brackett with companies D and I, Col. Jerrard proceeded to New Iberia and took command of that post. While here the Twenty-second did good service in suppressing negro insurrections that prevailed in St. Martin's and other parishes. Capt. Henry L. Wood was appointed Acting Provost Marshal of St. Martinsville, with one company for provost guard.

May sixth, it proceeded to Washington, Louisiana, and arrived there on the eleventh. It remained there until the twentieth, when it marched to Barru's Landing, and was temporarily attached to the Provisional brigade under Col. Morgan, Ninetieth New York Volunteers. May twenty-first the brigade started for Brashear City in charge of an extensive train, and arrived there on the twenty-seventh, after a hard march of eight days.

It left Brashear on the evening of the twenty-eighth for Port

Hudson, proceeding by rail to Algiers, thence by water to Baton Rouge, from which place it marched, reaching Port Hudson June first, having marched during the campaign more than five hundred miles. The next day after its arrival the Twenty-second was ordered to the front to support the Indiana and First Maine Batteries. One-third of the regiment was detailed daily for the rifle pits; the remainder was held in reserve on the left of the batteries.

At eleven o'clock on the evening of the ninth of June, Col. Jerrard was informed by an aid to Col. Morgan, that an assault was to be made by Grover's division, to commence in one hour. The Twenty-second was ordered to advance on the works in front of the batteries, and, if possible, carry them. The skirmish line was immediately called in, and at the appointed time the regiment was moving forward, companies A, B and E in front deployed as skirmishers, the remainder in line of battle a few yards in the rear. The distance to the enemy's rifle pits was about six hundred yards, over ground naturally rough, and rendered almost impassable by fallen timber. The Ninetieth New York on its right and the One Hundred and Thirty-first New York on its left soon became engaged, and as the attention of the enemy was directed chiefly to them, the Twenty-second advanced unobserved until its skirmishers had nearly reached the works. A portion of the advance under Capt. Gilman and Lieutenants Anson and Knowles had become separated in the darkness from the skirmish line, and, reaching the works considerably in advance of the rest, drove the enemy from a gun, but being too far in advance to receive prompt support, they were compelled to retire with a loss of two killed, two wounded, and Lieut. Anson and one soldier prisoners. At this time the regiments on their right and left were repulsed. The enemy now concentrated his fire upon the regiment, compelling it to fall back a few yards behind a hill, from which it was soon after withdrawn and returned to its former duties.

During this attack Capt. Henry Crosby of company A fell mortally wounded near the enemy's works, while gallantly leading his company. He was a brave officer, a true patriot and a firm friend, endeared to all who knew him.

Sunday, June fourteenth, was appointed for the third, and, as was then believed, last assault on Port Hudson. Gen.

Dwight was ordered to make a feint on the left at three o'clock in the morning, for the purpose of drawing the enemy from the real point of attack. The assault was to be made by a division under Gen. Paine, and to commence at daybreak, and the batteries along the whole line were to open at that time. The First and Third brigades were held in reserve. At one o'clock A. M., the First brigade was in motion, and reached the centre, where the attack was to be made, at half past three o'clock, and at once took position in the rear of the assaulting column. Instead of advancing at three o'clock, Gen. Dwight did not move until nearly seven, thereby allowing the enemy to mass his forces to oppose Gen. Paine. This mistake contributed largely to our defeat.

Under cover of the batteries, the assaulting force advanced to the ditch in front of the works. Here it received a fire which threatened to annihilate it. The ditch was wide and deep and could be crossed only with difficulty under the most favorable circumstances. To attempt it in the face of such a terrible fire was madness. They were compelled to retire, leaving the field thickly strewn with the dead and wounded. During this assault Gen. Paine was seriously wounded while trying to rally his division. It was at this critical moment the reserve was ordered forward. The First brigade was then under command of Col. Halcom, Col. Morgan commanding the division. A ditch had been cut through a deep ravine through which the brigade could have advanced to the works without serious loss. Not having been informed of this route, Col. Halcom ordered a charge over ground obstructed by fallen timber, and commanded at all points by the enemy's rifles. At the command, the brigade moved rapidly forward until nearly half the distance had been passed over, when reaching a ravine, it halted, and the men lay down. The brigade had lost quite heavily, and some of the regiments had been thrown into great confusion. Col. Halcom again ordered the brigade forward. The soldiers hesitated. Only a few stood up, and they were either shot down or compelled to lie down immediately. Not desiring to remain there, Col. Jerrard called on his regiment to follow him to the works. It responded nobly, and moved forward as rapidly as possible, until it reached a ravine at the foot of the parapet, when finding the brigade had not followed, he determined

to halt and await orders, not deeming it proper to throw his regiment, unaided, upon the works. For more than one hour he received no orders, nor learned anything from the other regiments of the brigade. At length an aid arrived with an order for him to report in person to Col. Morgan. Col. Halcom had been shot dead while attempting to rally the brigade, and being the next officer in rank, Col. Jerrard was ordered to take command and charge the works immediately. He asked where the regiments of the brigade could be found, and was answered, "It is immaterial where they are, charge them upon the works from any point where you can find them."

Maj. Shawman, commanding Ninetieth New York, soon reported. That regiment had been badly cut up by a cross fire from the enemy's works, and could not then muster more than one hundred men and four commissioned officers. He was ordered to withdraw his regiment, if possible, and join Col. Jerrard farther to the left, where he had determined to make the assault. Before this order was executed it was countermanded by Col. Morgan. The position of the First Louisiana was similar to that of the Ninetieth New York. These regiments were only withdrawn on the following night, under cover of the darkness. The position of the One Hundred and Thirty-first New York was more favorable, and after moving to the left into the ravine, it soon joined the Twenty-second Maine. The Twenty-second marched to the field with two hundred men, but at that time did not number more than one hundred and seventy, and the One Hundred and Thirty-first New York numbered about seventy-five, making a total of two hundred and forty-five available men. With this small force, (and virtually without support,) Col. Jerrard was ordered to carry works which had resisted successfully the combined effort of nearly three brigades in the morning. He immediately represented to Col. Morgan the condition in which he had found the brigade, but he was ordered "to charge the works if he should lose every man." The order was peremptory, and he prepared to obey it.

In front of the works was a deep, narrow ravine, running nearly parallel, and not more than two rods distant. This ravine could be reached without seriously exposing the men, and when formed within it, one-half the distance to the works was gained. Col. Jerrard at once ordered the regiments to

form in column in the ravine, the One Hundred and Thirty-first New York in front. While moving up the ravine, the brigade was met by a rapid fire, killing and wounding several soldiers, and compelling the One Hundred and Thirty-first New York to fall upon the ground to avoid its effects.

Col. Jerrard ordered Col. Day, commanding the One Hundred and Thirty-first New York, to move his regiment a little to the front, in order that the Twenty-second might form in the rear. He replied that he would go on to the works himself, or die, if so ordered, but his men utterly refused to advance any further. The Twenty-second was thus left with a few officers and soldiers who had gallantly gone through all the perils of that day, and now stood ready to make still greater sacrifice. Knowing that any attempt to carry the works with this small force could result only in the instant slaughter of every man in the regiment, Col. Jerrard determined to fall back, believing that neither duty to his country nor to his men, required the fruitless sacrifice. He at once informed Col. Morgan of his action. Shortly after he received an order from Gen. Grover, countermanding the charge, for the reason that a large rebel force had been discovered drawn up a little in rear of the works, rendering it impossible to carry them. After dark the brigade was withdrawn and returned to the position it occupied before the battle.

Next day Col. Jerrard was placed under arrest by order of Gen. Grover, from representations made against him by Col. Morgan. Demanding the charges, he was assured they would be furnished immediately, but they never were. Gen. Grover informed Maj. Brackett on the eighteenth that the Colonel would be released from arrest and returned to his command in a few days, but on the twenty-second he received an order from Gen. Banks, dismissing him from the service for "using discouraging and insubordinate language in the presence of a number of officers and enlisted men, while forming the brigade for the charge." Thus he was dismissed without an opportunity of meeting his accusers, or knowing the offence with which he was charged until he learned it from the published orders.

The charge was wholly false and the Colonel would have proved it so had he been afforded an opportunity, and the responsibility of the disasters of that day would have been

placed where it justly belonged. Letters which he received from the regimental commanders of his brigade, Maj. Grosvenor, First Louisiana, Maj. Shawman, Ninetieth New York and Lieut. Col. Day and Maj. Rexford, One Hundred and Thirty-first New York, prove the injustice with which he was treated.

Despairing of a trial in that Department, he applied to Gen. Banks for permission to take depositions of officers and soldiers who were with him on the field, that he might have a trial in this State or at Washington, but it was refused.

June sixteenth a call was made for volunteers for a storming party. Captains Case and Wood and Lieut. Brown, with five enlisted men, volunteered from the Twenty-second.

July sixth, Capt. Case of company H, died from congestive chills, after a few hours illness. He died at the encampment of the storming party, having volunteered to lead a company of stormers, and, if necessary, to seal his devotion to his country's cause with his life, in a final attempt to take Port Hudson. No soldier more brave, or patriot more true than he, has yielded his life in this unfortunate struggle.

Port Hudson surrendered July eighth, after which the regiment was quartered inside the works. On the twenty-fourth it started for Maine, passing up the Mississippi by boat to Cairo, thence by rail to Bangor, where it arrived August sixth, and was mustered out of service on the fourteenth by Lieut. F. E. Crossman, Seventeenth United States Infantry.

XXXIII.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT INFANTRY.

With the exception of one company from Cumberland county, this regiment was composed entirely of the quotas from the counties of Androscoggin and Oxford. The men went into camp at Portland between the tenth and fifteenth of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and a number of the companies were organized prior to going into rendezvous. It is believed that in moral and intellectual qualities the men composing this regiment, have not been exceeded by any sent from the State. A large number of our most intelligent citizens, graduates of seminaries and colleges, men of culture and wealth, were found in its ranks, and the number of men of foreign birth, would scarcely exceed a dozen in the entire regiment. The regimental organization was completed on the eighteenth of September with great unanimity in the election. The following were the original officers of the regiment:

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

William Wirt Virgin, Norway, Colonel; Enos T Luce, Auburn, Lieutenant Colonel; Alfred B. Soule, Lewiston, Major; Winthrop H. Hall, Palmyra, Adjutant; William Bray, Turner, Quartermaster; Jesse P Sweat, Brownfield, Surgeon; Richard R. Ricker, Minot, Assistant Surgeon; Joseph C. Snow, Norway, Chaplain; Royal E. Whitman, Turner, Sergeant Major; Samuel R. Crocker, Fryeburgh, Quartermaster Sergeant; Philip Bray, Turner, Commissary Sergeant; Stephen B. McKenney, North Yarmouth, Hospital Steward; William W Foss, Mexico, Drum Major; Robert M. Sykes, Auburn, Fife Major.

COMPANY OFFICERS.

Company A.—Dudley B. Varney, Captain; Kirke W Moses, First Lieutenant; Henry A. Norcross, Second Lieutenant; all of Lewiston.

Company B.—Horace C. Little Bridgton, Captain; E. Mellen

Wight, Bethel, First Lieutenant; Granville Fernald, Harrison, Second Lieutenant.

Company C.—Charles H. Prince, Buckfield, Captain; Albion Thorn, Canton, First Lieutenant; Ezra Soule, Hartford, Second Lieutenant.

Company D —Charles E. Bradford, Turner, Captain; Horace C. Haskell, Turner, First Lieutenant; Hiram Moore, Minot, Second Lieutenant.

Company E.—Almon C. Pray, Auburn, Captain; Freedom H. Lander, Auburn, First Lieutenant; Charles W. Gerrish, Lisbon, Second Lieutenant.

Company F.—Horace N. Bolster, Paris, Captain; Joseph H. Abbott, Rumford, First Lieutenant; William B. Lapham, Woodstock, Second Lieutenant.

Company G.—Alonzo P. Lamb, Poland, Captain; Charles Thurston, Danville, First Lieutenant; Joseph H. Freeman, Poland, Second Lieutenant.

Company H.—Amos F. Noyes, Norway, Captain; Josiah H. Stearns, Lovell, First Lieutenant; James M. Howe, Jr., Fryeburgh, Second Lieutenant.

Company I.—James S. Nash, Livermore, Captain; William K. Staples, Oxford, First Lieutenant; Henry C. Wentworth, East Livermore, Second Lieutenant.

Company K.—Moses N. Stanley, Porter, Captain; Joseph O. Gentleman, Porter, First Lieutenant; William G. Spring, Hiram, Second Lieutenant.

The regiment was mustered into service September twenty-ninth, by Capt. Dana, Seventeenth United States Infantry, and left for Washington at nine o'clock Saturday morning October eighteenth. Along the route they were everywhere greeted with cheers and proofs of good will. They arrived in Washington on the twentieth, about dark.

That night they slept in a large new building near the depot and next morning marched to the arsenal, some three miles, got their muskets and then encamped on East Capitol Hill. That night found the regiment in shelter tents, one mile east of the capitol, with the sand drifting like snow around them. Here they remained till Saturday, the twenty-fifth, when they gladly left Washington, under orders to report to Gen. Cuvier Grover of the regular army, (a native of Bethel, Maine,) at Seneca,

which is on the banks of the Potomac, some fifteen miles above Washington. Marching through Georgetown, they took the tow path of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, and marching up the river three or four miles, bivouacked for the night. There was a pouring rain next morning, but they shouldered their muskets and slowly wended their way along the bank of the river and at five o'clock P. M., met an orderly from Gen. Grover at Lock Twenty-one, who directed them to encamp on the side of a hill and await orders. Never had it rained harder than when they marched through a wheat field, with the mud ankle deep, to lie down for the night in their blankets, which were dripping with water. In the morning the clouds had disappeared, and the sun rose gloriously. The men arranged their camp and remained there three weeks, guarding the river. In addition to the Twenty-third the brigade was composed of the Fourteenth New Hampshire, Tenth Vermont, and Thirty-ninth Massachusetts, all of which were three years' men except the Twenty-third. November twenty-first the brigade moved three miles down the river to Offutt's Cross Roads, about ten miles from Washington and two from the Potomac. They remained here till December twentieth, when the brigade was distributed up and down the river from Great Falls, ten miles from Washington to Monocacy Creek, thirty miles higher up. The Twenty-third had ten miles of river to guard, with its headquarters at Muddy Branch. It remained here but a few days, when it was ordered to Edward's Ferry, thirty miles from Washington, where it remained till April nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, doing guard duty on the river, the details being about forty men a day. For the six months preceding the latter date, the regiment was drilled, disciplined and instructed in the most thorough manner, and it is believed that no regiment during the same time, ever made greater progress. The officers recited every evening in tactics and the regulations, no absentees being allowed, and the Sergeants had daily recitations. The officers devoted an hour each morning in practically exemplifying the lessons of the evening previous, and each Sergeant had his own squad under drill. The time was occupied by company drills in the forenoon and regimental drill of from two to three hours in the afternoon of each day, and the regiment acquired a high reputation for efficiency in drill and guard duty. Their camp

at Edward's Ferry during the winter was a paragon of neatness and health, the admiration of all who saw it, and will long be remembered by the brigade for its novelty and beauty.

Lieut. Col. Luce had command of the regiment from the eighteenth of February till March twenty-fourth, Col. Virgin being President of a general Court Martial at brigade headquarters, during the time

The spring campaign having opened, the Fourteenth New Hampshire and Thirty-ninth Massachusetts were ordered to Washington. The Twenty-third proceeded to Poolesville, about three miles from the ferry, where it remained till May fifth, when it was ordered to Washington. Breaking camp in the afternoon of that day it marched, in a drenching rain, down to the ferry, where three companies still remained under Maj. Soule. Next morning it took up its march for Washington on the tow path of the canal, by the side of the Potomac, and reached Georgetown on the afternoon of the second day. Here they were ordered to march back to Chain Bridge, cross the river and encamp near Fort Ethan Allen. Here they remained about three weeks, doing picket duty, Lieut. Col. Luce being in command, Col. Virgin commanding the brigade. The regiment here found time for drill and kept up its former proficiency.

Sunday, May twenty-fourth, they were again ordered to break camp and in the afternoon proceeded fifteen miles down the river to Alexandria. The day was intensely hot, and the men threw away large numbers of knapsacks and blankets. They reached Alexandria about eleven o'clock that night and bivouacked just outside the city on the Washington pike. In the morning they went into camp near the turnpike and remained a few days, when they moved to the west side of the railroad and remained about four weeks.

While at Alexandria, the details for picket and other duty were very large, four hundred men being often detailed in a single day. The regiment while here dug a large amount of rifle pits and redoubts, built barricades across principal streets and furnished a strong patrol for the city, in addition to their regular picket duty, on which it daily sent out one hundred and fifty men. Two companies bivouacked every night in the redoubts to support the batteries in case of an attack, and a large force was daily detailed to guard the bridge leading

southward from the city. The discipline and drill of the regiment was nevertheless well kept up.

Friday June seventeenth they broke camp at ten o'clock and marched back towards Poolesville, near which they had passed the winter. The weather was intensely hot and the roads dusty, but on the twentieth they reached their old camp. The Army of the Potomac was at this time in the vicinity of Leesburgh, Virginia, nearly opposite Poolesville. Lee's army was further west, marching towards Harper's Ferry. On the twenty-second, company F was ordered to the top of Sugar Loaf Mountain, about eight miles north of Poolesville, to protect a signal station. The regiment remained here four days, when all the force at Poolesville was ordered to Harper's Ferry, which was then strongly threatened by Gen. Lee and was only garrisoned by a small force. The regiment reached Harper's Ferry on the twenty-sixth and encamped about a mile above that place on the Maryland side. The troops in and around the works at this time under command of Gen. French, probably numbered about eight or ten thousand. Lee's army had just crossed the river, a few miles higher up, on his way to Pennsylvania, and his scouts could then be seen on the distant hills.

The next day the regiment was ordered to proceed to Portland to be mustered out, its term of service having almost expired. It arrived in Portland on the evening of July second and next day was furloughed till the fifteenth, when it was mustered out by Lieut. Crossman of the United States army.

During the ten months the regiment was in service it lost about fifty men by disease and two by accident, one being drowned and one accidentally shot. It had its share of hard marches and performed much fatigue, guard and picket duty. By the fortune of war it was never under fire, but this was by no fault of its officers or men. It did all it was ordered to do and did it well, leaving a reputation among the people wherever its members went and among military men with whom they came in contact, for quiet, good order, sobriety and thorough knowledge and performance of their duties, of which they may justly be proud.

XXXIV

TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

This regiment was mustered into the United States service October sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and was officered as follows:

FIELD AND STAFF.

George M. Atwood, Gardiner, Colonel; Charles T. Bean, Warren, Lieutenant Colonel; Eben Hutchinson, Athens, Major; George E. Atwood, Gardiner, Adjutant; Oakes A. Fillebrown, Wayne, Quartermaster; John C. Manson, Pittsfield, Surgeon; Roscoe L. Harlow, Washington, Assistant Surgeon; Ansel J. Libby, Canaan, Second Assistant Surgeon; Frederick A. Hodsdon, Belfast, Chaplain; George W. Beal, Winthrop, Sergeant Major; Sylvanus C. Small, Richmond, Quartermaster Sergeant; Samuel E. Johnson, Topsham, Commissary Sergeant; Silas C. Thomas, Litchfield, Hospital Steward; John E. Todd, Farmington, Drum Major.

COMPANY OFFICERS.

Company A.—Arthur Deering, Richmond, Captain; Charles C. Newell, Richmond, First Lieutenant; Edward F. Goud, Dresden, Second Lieutenant.

Company B.—Francis L. Batchelder, Union, Captain; George W. Kalloch, Warren, First Lieutenant; John J. Watts, Warren, Second Lieutenant.

Company C.—Samuel S. Brown, Clinton, Captain; Andrew J. Martin, Pittsfield, First Lieutenant; Marcus Rowell, Clinton, Second Lieutenant.

Company D.—George W. Hurd, Harmony, Captain; Albion K. P. Knowles, Cambridge, First Lieutenant; Augustus H. Cook, Athens, Second Lieutenant.

Company E.—Hiram C. Vaughan, Farmington, Captain; John H. True, Fayette, First Lieutenant; David P. Luce, New Vineyard, Second Lieutenant.

Company F.—Robert H. Purrington, Bowdoinham, Captain; Vincent Mountfort, Bowdoin, First Lieutenant; Amos M. Jackson, Litchfield, Second Lieutenant.

Company G.—Alfred Fletcher, China, Captain; E. Lewis Sturtevant, Winthrop, First Lieutenant; George W. Hall, Wayne, Second Lieutenant.

Company H.—William Holbrook, Madison, Captain; George M. Longley, Solon, First Lieutenant; Tilson Baker, Moscow, Second Lieutenant.

Company I.—George W. Smith, Gardiner, Captain; Charles C. Hinds, Pittston, First Lieutenant; Melvin S. Hutchinson, Gardiner, Second Lieutenant.

Company K.—Hiram M. Campbell, Mercer, Captain; Frank McLaughlin, Starks, First Lieutenant; Cyrus P. Curtis, Mercer, Second Lieutenant.

Col. Atwood had been formerly Adjutant General of the State.

The regiment which was organized at Augusta on the twentieth of September, remained in camp at that place until the twenty-ninth of October, on which day it left for New York city, reported to Maj. Gen. Banks, and went into camp at East New York. In consequence of the measles appearing among the soldiers, the regiment was detained until the twelfth of January of the following year, when it embarked on board the ship Lizzie Southard, with orders to proceed to New Orleans. Company K formed a portion of the detachment of the Twenty-first Maine that sailed in the ship Onward from New York for New Orleans on the eleventh. Owing to head winds the ship was detained at Fortress Monroe until the twenty-sixth of that month, when it proceeded to its port of destination, where it arrived on the fourteenth of February. After remaining a few days at New Orleans, the regiment embarked on board steamer Eastern Queen, on the twenty-sixth, with orders to proceed to Bonne Carre, forty miles above New Orleans, where it was united with the Third brigade, Second division under the command of Gen. Nickerson of Maine. During its stay at this place a portion of the regiment was engaged in active duties at different times and places. Company I, Capt. Smith, was detailed on the ninth of March for picket duty on the New Orleans and Jackson railroad, situated on Lake Ponchartrain. On the twenty-first, in company with the Sixth Michigan, two

companies of the One Hundred and Seventy-seventh New York, and one company of the Fourteenth Maine, started for Poncha-toula. On their way they landed at Wadesborough, driving the enemy from the place. Company I occupied the town and captured a large quantity of hides and tobacco, took fifteen prisoners, held the place two days, and then evacuated by order of Col. Clark. The company remained on picket duty till the twelfth of April, when it returned to Bonne Carre.

On the twenty-first of March, companies A, B and E were detailed to accompany an expedition under Gen Nickerson to the Amite river, which was absent eight days. On the seventh of May, companies C, F, G and K were detailed to accompany a second expedition under Gen. Nickerson to the same river. On the twenty-first the regiment was ordered to Port Hudson, where it remained through the whole siege of that place. A portion of the regiment was often called upon to build roads and bridges during the approach of the forces to the stronghold of the enemy. Nearly every night during the investment the men were ordered to work on earthworks and rifle pits. In the desperate assaults on the twenty-seventh of May and fourteenth of June, the regiment participated, fortunately with but few casualties.

On the twenty-fourth of July the regiment left Port Hudson, passing up the Mississippi to Cairo and thence by railroad to Maine, arriving at Augusta on the sixth of August, and on the twenty-fifth of the same month were mustered out of service, having served one year lacking ten days.

The regiment lost heavily from disease, not less than one hundred and eighty-four having died. About one hundred were discharged for disability. They went out with nine hundred men and returned with five hundred and seventy. None of the regiment were killed in battle or died from wounds.

XXXV

TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

This was the second of the eight nine months' regiments mustered into service and was the first which left the State. It was originally officered as follows:

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

Francis Fessenden, Portland, Colonel; Charles E. Shaw, Portland, Lieutenant Colonel; Alexander M. Tolman, Portland, Major; Thomas H. Hubbard, New York City, Adjutant; Henry Pennell, Gray, Quartermaster; Josiah Carr, Minot, Surgeon; Cyrus K. Bowker, Raymond, William H. True, Freeport, Assistant Surgeons; Edward B. Furbish, Portland, Chaplain; George O. Gosse, Portland, Sergeant Major; Freeman E. Clark, Portland, Quartermaster Sergeant; William Graham, Westbrook, Commissary Sergeant; Charles K. Packard, Raymond, Hospital Steward; Samuel D. Dean, Westbrook, Drum Major.

COMPANY OFFICERS.

Company A.—Frank L. Jones, Captain; George H. Abbott, First Lieutenant; Charles B. Hall, Second Lieutenant; all of Portland.

Company B.—Edward N. Greely, Falmouth, Captain; Levi M. Prince, Portland, First Lieutenant; Hollis R. Mountfort, Cumberland, Second Lieutenant.

Company C.—Charles H. Doughty, Gray, Captain; Whitman Sawyer, Raymond, First Lieutenant; George F. Andrews, Otisfield, Second Lieutenant.

Company D.—Chester A. Greenleaf Brunswick, Captain; David Pennell, Harpswell, First Lieutenant; Alfred D. Stetson, Brunswick, Second Lieutenant.

Company E.—Elisha Newcomb, Captain; George B. Stevens, First Lieutenant; Edmund P. Merrill, Second Lieutenant; all of Westbrook.

Company F.—Thomas W. Harris, Gorham, Captain; Samuel

T. Johnson, Windham, First Lieutenant; Charles Jones, Windham, Second Lieutenant.

Company G.—George W. Randall, Freeport, Captain; John C. Kendall, Freeport, First Lieutenant; Alvan F. Bucknam, Yarmouth, Second Lieutenant.

Company H.—Charles C. Chase, Portland, Captain; John H. Knight, Portland, First Lieutenant; Ebenezer Hutchinson, Cape Elizabeth, Second Lieutenant.

Company I.—Ezekiel Westcott, Cape Elizabeth, Captain; Edmund W. Dyer, Cape Elizabeth, First Lieutenant; John P. Carswell, Pownal, Second Lieutenant.

Company K.—Samuel L. Davis, Standish, Captain; Asa C. Palmer, Gorham, First Lieutenant; Seba S. Brown, Baldwin, Second Lieutenant.

The regiment, comprising nine hundred and ninety-three men, was mustered into service on the twenty-ninth of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, by Capt. Dana, Seventeenth United States Infantry. It left its rendezvous at Portland on the sixteenth of October for Washington, arriving there on the eighteenth, where it went into camp on East Capitol Hill, and was assigned to the Third brigade of Casey's division of the Reserve army corps, for the defence of the national capital. Col. Fessenden was placed in command of the brigade, which immediately engaged in drills in evolutions of the line under the instruction of Maj. Gen. Casey. On Sunday, October twenty-sixth, in obedience to orders, the regiment moved in a furious storm to a camping ground on Arlington Heights, on the north side of Columbia turnpike, immediately in front of the line of earthworks for the defence of Washington. Here it remained till March twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and was continually engaged in guarding Long Bridge on both sides of the Potomac, and in constructing batteries and infantry epaulements, in connection with a permanent party detailed for making fascines, gabions, and hewing timber for magazines and bomb proofs. Several batteries and a long stretch of strong infantry epaulements attest the diligent labor of the regiment in the fall and winter. Besides this, the regiment erected for itself a camp of commodious log houses, roofed with boards, in accordance with a suggestion and plan of Quartermaster General Meigs. It was the most elaborate and permanent camp ever

constructed in the department, and still stands a witness of the skill and ingenuity of Maine woodsmen.

In December, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, the Third brigade of Casey's division was broken up, and part of it together with the First brigade, was sent from the department. The Twenty-fifth and Twenty-seventh Maine formerly of the Third brigade, were organized into the First brigade of Casey's division, and remained together as a brigade until the expiration of their term of service. As the Third brigade, with the exception of a fortnight, and the new First brigade were continually under the command of Col. Fessenden, the regiment was commanded, with the exception of a few days, by Lieut. Col. Shaw. The condition of the regiment at the end of its service bears testimony to the successful and assiduous efforts of Lieut. Col. Shaw in bringing it into a fine state of drill and discipline.

On March twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, the brigade was ordered to move to Chantilly, on the Little River turnpike, five miles to the north of Centreville. The country was much infested by guerrillas, and several bold attacks upon our cavalry pickets made it seem necessary to hold that important turnpike, which led through a main gap in the Bull Run Mountains to the Shenandoah valley, with a stronger force. The brigade encamped in the woods by the side of the turnpike, and picketed the country in its front for several miles. Soon after its arrival at Chantilly, Gen. Abercrombie succeeded Gen. Casey in command of the division, and remained with it until it was finally broken up. The regiment was engaged in picket duty in this vicinity till July twenty-sixth. The pickets of the First brigade joined the pickets of Gen. Hays, commanding the Third brigade, upon its right, and its left was extended until it joined the pickets of Gen. Stahl's cavalry division. Though there were many guerrillas in the vicinity and occasional alarms, no attack was ever made on the infantry pickets.

On the twenty-first of June, the Army of the Potomac moved to Centreville and Fairfax Court House and vicinity. The division here came under the command of Gen. Hooker, commanding the Army of the Potomac, who distributed the brigades among different corps. The First brigade, comprising the

twenty-fifth and twenty-seventh Maine, was ordered in June to report to Maj. Gen. Slocum, commanding the Twelfth corps, at Leesburgh, but before the brigade marched the orders were changed and the regiments ordered to proceed to Arlington Heights and report to Gen. Heintzelman, to be sent home, it being found that their term of service was about expiring. On the following morning, June twenty-sixth, the regiment marched to Arlington Heights, and on Tuesday, June thirtieth, it was sent home by railroad. It arrived in Portland July third, at ten o'clock in the evening. It was received at the depot by the committee of arrangements of the city council, and a salute was fired. It then marched to the city hall, escorted by the Portland band, and after being welcomed home by Mayor McLellan, partook of a collation prepared by order of the city authorities. The companies not belonging in the city were quartered for the night in the old city hall. The regiment during its term of service, participated in no engagement, but it performed faithfully the arduous and responsible duties assigned to it. Twenty-five of the men died of disease, five officers and twenty-seven men were discharged, thirteen men deserted and nine were transferred. The regiment was mustered out of service on the tenth of July, by its Colonel, who was a Captain in the Nineteenth United States Infantry.

XXXVI.

TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT INFANTRY

This regiment was raised in the counties of Knox, Hancock and Waldo. Company F was raised in Knox county, companies C, E and H in Hancock and companies A, B, D, G, I and K in Waldo. The several companies were organized and rendezvoused at Camp John Pope, Bangor, between the ninth and seventeenth of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-two. The enrollment of the enlisted men dates from September tenth, that being the day on which all the nine months' troops were ordered to be in camp. The regimental organization took place on the twenty-third of September and resulted in the choice of the following officers:

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

Nathaniel H. Hubbard, Winterport, Colonel; Philo Hersey, Belfast, Lieutenant Colonel; James N Fowler, Searsport, Major; Daniel S. Simpson, Searsport, Adjutant; Timothy Thorndike, Belfast, Quartermaster; Charles Abbott, Winterport, Surgeon; Willard C. Collins, Penobscot, Assistant Surgeon; Samuel Bowker, Bluehill, Chaplain; Richard H. Young, Camden, Sergeant Major; Otis Kaler, Winterport, Quartermaster Sergeant; Frank Milliken, Commissary Sergeant; Sullivan D Wiggin, Searsport, Hospital Steward; John W Sayward, Thorndike, Drum Major.

COMPANY OFFICERS.

Company A —Abner W Fletcher, Troy, Captain; Harvey M. Coffin, Jackson, First Lieutenant; Samuel E. Hunt, Thorndike, Second Lieutenant.

Company B.—Peter W Robbins, Searsmont, Captain; Ezra W Reeves, Montville, First Lieutenant; Thomas H. Peavey, Liberty, Second Lieutenant.

Company C.—Jasper N. Gray, Captain; John F. Whitcomb, First Lieutenant; William O. McDonald, Second Lieutenant; all of Ellsworth.

Company D.—George Dudley, Frankfort, Captain; Nicholas S. Clements, Monroe, First Lieutenant; Joseph W. Eveleth, Winterport, Second Lieutenant.

Company E.—Eben G. Ingalls, Sullivan, Captain; Mahlon C. Witham, Charlestown, Massachusetts, First Lieutenant; James E. Connors, Sullivan, Second Lieutenant.

Company F.—Andrew E. Clark, Captain; William F. Brown, First Lieutenant; William E. Norwood, Second Lieutenant; all of Camden.

Company G.—Ansel Wadsworth, Belfast, Captain; John P. Perkins, Palermo, First Lieutenant; Edward F. Fletcher, Lincolnville, Second Lieutenant.

Company H.—Rufus B. Bickford, Brooksville, Captain; John R. Gross, Orland, First Lieutenant; Thomas S. Osgood, Bluehill, Second Lieutenant.

Company I.—Frederic Barker, Captain; Charles Baker, First Lieutenant; Llewellyn D. Woodward, Second Lieutenant; all of Belfast.

Company K.—William H. Black, Swanville, Captain; Freeman Goodhue, Stockton, First Lieutenant; Gorham K. Hastings, Searsport, Second Lieutenant.

The several companies with their officers were mustered into service October eleventh, and the field and staff on the eighteenth. The time between arriving at the rendezvous and muster in was occupied in company and battalion drill in which good progress was made, uninterrupted except by the attempts of recruiting officers, with the permission of the governor, to recruit men for three years from the company organizations. This policy proved a bad one for the regiment and came near disorganizing some of the companies.

The regiment left the State, October twenty-third, and arrived in Washington on the twenty-sixth and immediately encamped on Arlington Heights, Virginia, where it was brigaded with the Twenty-second, Twenty-fifth and Twenty-seventh Maine, under command of Col. Fessenden of the Twenty-fifth Maine, and remained till November sixteenth, when they embarked at Alexandria for Fortress Monroe there to report to Gen. Banks, to accompany his expedition to Texas, as they supposed, for which there was a general desire among both officers and men. The General not having arrived and the expedition not being

ready, permission was given to disembark at Newport News, the regiment holding itself in readiness to re-embark at a moment's warning. December second they re-embarked on steamers Pocahontas and Matanzas. Sealed orders were given to the commander of troops on each vessel, to be broken only when absolute necessity required it by being driven by storm away from the fleet. On the fourth the fleet left Hampton Roads, each vessel following its leader. It was a grand sight to see the double column steaming out to sea. The first night a gale was encountered off Hatteras, which separated the fleet, driving some vessels an hundred miles to sea. A general breaking of "seals" ensued, disclosing Ship Island as the rendezvous in case of separation. The third day out a case of small pox was reported on board the Matanzas, which for a few days created considerable anxiety. On the twelfth, most of the transports had arrived at Ship Island, and many, without dropping anchor, were ordered to proceed to New Orleans. The Matanzas having contagious disease on board was placed in quarantine, seventy miles below New Orleans. The six companies on board this steamer remained in quarantine ten days awaiting the appearance of new cases of disease, and feasting somewhat at the expense of the orange orchards then laden with ripe fruit, in that vicinity. No new cases having appeared, this wing of the regiment was ordered to proceed to Camp Chalmette, the old battle ground of Jackson and Packingham, five miles below New Orleans. Here it remained till January eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, when it was ordered to proceed to Baton Rouge to join the other wing of the regiment which had arrived there December seventeenth, participating in the skirmish in gaining occupation of that town. The regiment united, after a six weeks separation, was brigaded with the Twenty-fifth Connecticut and others, under command of Col. Payne, Fourth Wisconsin. After breaking camp several times, fortifications meantime having been thrown up by this and other regiments, about Baton Rouge, a reorganization took place, and the Twenty-sixth was brigaded with the Thirteenth and Twenty-fifth Connecticut and One Hundred and Fifty-ninth New York, under command of Col. H. W. Birge of the Thirteenth Connecticut. This organization, which was made January twenty-second, remained permanent. Now began the dull routine of camp life,

nothing of especial interest transpiring except now and then a review until the ninth of March when orders were issued for all the forces to be placed in light marching order and held in readiness with three days' cooked rations, to advance at a moment's warning. In this state were the forces kept until the thirteenth, when at four o'clock P. M., the army was in motion on the road to Port Hudson. Early on the morning of the fourteenth, the forces were under way and at three P. M., had arrived within three miles of Port Hudson where a halt was made and the several brigades placed in position for immediate use. The object of the expedition seemed to be unknown, but the general impression was that a combined land and naval attack was to be made. Hour followed hour until eleven o'clock at night when the roar of the heavy guns from the fleet was heard. A rapid fire was kept up by the mortar boats and gunboats for an hour or more when the reflection of a fire was seen upon the clouds over the river. Many speculations began to float, but the unpleasant fact soon became known of the war steamer *Mississippi* being on fire and floating down river. Her magazine took fire about two o'clock in the morning, and scattered the fragments of the unfortunate vessel through the air, like leaves in the whirlwind. At the same time came orders to be in readiness to retreat, as the object of the expedition had been accomplished, which proved to be the passing of the flag ship *Hartford* and the *Albatross*, by Port Hudson. At three P. M., on the fifteenth, the forces quietly left the vicinity of Port Hudson, moving seven miles down the river and there encamping for several days, after which they retired to Baton Rouge. On the twenty-eighth, orders were received for the Twenty-sixth with other regiments to strike tents and embark on the river steamer *St. Maurice*. This was completed at sunset and during the night the steamer dropped down the river to Donaldsonville, sixty miles below Baton Rouge. Nearly all of the forces from Baton Rouge came here and on the thirty-first took up the line of march for Thibodeaux, it being thirty-six miles west of the *Mississippi* and *Bayou La Fouché*. From thence the army was transported by rail to Brashear City. Arriving at the latter place April ninth, a rest of two days was granted, and on the eleventh Grover's division of which the Twenty-sixth was a part, was ordered to embark and proceed to

Irish Bend above Franklin on Grand Lake, to cut off the retreat of the confederates whom the other part of the Union army was driving. On the morning of the thirteenth the transports steamed around the Bend, and as they approached the shore to land a few shots from a section of a rebel battery were received without damage to which the gunboats replied with shell and scattered the small force of rebels at once. The troops were all landed early in the morning and taken through the woods to Bayou Teehe (about one mile), with but little opposition, only two being injured. The force of the rebels numbering about two hundred, retreated towards Franklin, drawing after them our forces numbering about six thousand with three batteries. Night came on with thick clouds which ended all attempts at further pursuit. At four o'clock next morning an advance was ordered, Birge's brigade taking the lead, throwing out the Twenty-fifth Connecticut as skirmishers. At six o'clock as the skirmish line was approaching the skirts of a field hemmed in with wood, the opposition became too strong for the skirmish line and the Twenty-sixth was ordered up to its support. As it drew near the enemy, a battery opened on the regiment which not heeding, they advanced to within short musket range, when a line of infantry opened on it from behind a ditch and fence so strong as to check its advance. A rapid fire of musketry commenced and continued for an hour until several regiments and a section of a battery being placed in position, the rebels left. Their force was reported to be one battery and two thousand five hundred infantry. As our forces advanced down the Bayou a rebel gunboat was encountered, and a brisk fight took place between her and our batteries, by which she was in a short time blown up; not, however, until she had done some damage to our troops in the woods by her shells. This closed the contest of the day but without effecting the object of the expedition, as the force met proved to be only a part sent out to check the Union force, while the main body of the rebels should pass by with their train on another road farther in the interior. In this fight, known to those participating in it as the battle of Irish Bend, the Twenty-sixth lost in killed and wounded sixty-eight from three hundred, of whom one was a commissioned officer, the others, non-commissioned officers and privates. Lieut. Col. Hersey, was seriously wounded in the right shoulder, necessita-

ting amputation or resection. Happily for him and much to the credit of Dr. Abbott, Surgeon of the regiment, the latter was decided upon contrary to the advice of the remaining Surgeons of the division, and his arm was saved, which though a poor substitute for what it was, is yet of much service.

In this engagement, which was quite severe for the time and forces, both men and officers exhibited good courage and were determined to show the older regiments, with whom there was some rivalry, that the "nine months' mercenaries" could fight and stand fire without running, or even the semblance of fear.

Immediately all of the forces of the expedition united and proceeded up Bayou Teche to Red river with but little opposition. Some of the forces went direct to Port Hudson, but a few were left to guard a train of contrabands, mules, horses, cattle and sheep back to Brashear City, a distance of three hundred miles. Among those left was the Twenty-sixth. The long march from Alexandria to Brashear City, a part of which was forced, well nigh wore out the officers and men. They arrived at Brashear City with their "seven mile train" on the twenty-sixth of May, having been gone from it forty-three days. On the night of the twenty-seventh, the regiment was transported by rail to Algiers, thence by steamer on the night of the twenty-ninth to Port Hudson, to participate in its siege. Here the regiment remained on duty in the trenches and on picket till the fourteenth of June when it participated in the second assault on the works which was unsuccessful. In this many officers and men distinguished themselves for bravery. Finding it impossible to penetrate the rebel works, they advanced to within twenty feet of them and sheltered themselves for the day under the steep bluff on which they were built. Lieut. Brown of company F, was wounded, two privates killed and several wounded in the assault. Subsequent to this assault and until the surrender of the works the regiment guarded a section of the Twenty-first Indiana heavy artillery, within musket range of the rebels.

On the eighth of July the rebel garrison surrendered, and on the tenth the time of service for this regiment was ended. Preparations were soon made for the journey home. On the twenty-fifth, having gathered up the sick and wounded, all went on board steamer and were taken up the river to Cairo, thence

by rail to Bangor, where they arrived on the ninth of August. On the seventeenth the regiment was mustered out of service by Lieut. F. E. Crossman, Seventeenth United States Infantry, having served eleven months and seven days, from date of enlistment. This regiment did as much service as any of the nine months' regiments, and as much as any of the regiments in the Gulf Department while there. The short period that it remained in the South was hardly sufficient to acclimate it, hence climate diseases made the effective force usually quite small. Many died of disease, but few of wounds. The mortality of the regiment from all causes was not far from two hundred.

XXXVII.

TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

This regiment was raised almost exclusively in York county and was rendezvoused at Portland. It went into camp September tenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and was organized for active service on the nineteenth, by the election of the following officers:

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

Rufus P Tapley, Saco, Colonel; Mark F Wentworth, Kittery, Lieutenant Colonel; James M. Stone, Kennebunk, Major; Edward M. Rand, Portland, Adjutant; Lewis O'Brien, Saco, Quartermaster; John E. L. Kimball, Saco, Surgeon; Freeman Hall, North Berwick, Assistant Surgeon; Calvin L. Hayes, Kittery, Sergeant Major; John Hall, North Berwick, Quartermaster Sergeant; William H. Tapley, Saco, Commissary Sergeant; Ivory M. Hodsdon, Saco, Hospital Steward; Charles E. York, Biddeford, Drum Major.

COMPANY OFFICERS.

Company A.—George H. Ward, Saco, Captain; Samuel H. Libby, Limerick, First Lieutenant; Frank L. Harmon, Saco, Second Lieutenant.

Company B.—Isaac P Fall, South Berwick, Captain; Moses S. Hurd, North Berwick, First Lieutenant; Lysander B. Young, South Berwick, Second Lieutenant.

Company C.—John D Hill, Buxton, Captain; John H. Came, Buxton, First Lieutenant; Joseph F Warren, Hollis, Second Lieutenant.

Company D.—David B. Fullerton, Berwick, Captain; Thomas Sherman, Jr., Lebanon, First Lieutenant; Frederick S. Bryant, Kennebunkport, Second Lieutenant.

Company E.—John M. Getchell, Wells, Captain; William H. Miller, Sanford, First Lieutenant; Joseph E. Chadbourn, Wells, Second Lieutenant.

Company F.—Jeremiah Plumer, Captain; Amos W Page, First Lieutenant; John W Perkins, Second Lieutenant; all of Biddeford.

Company G.—Edmund A. Dixon, Eliot, Captain; Joseph D. Parker, Kittery, First Lieutenant; Dennis M. Shapleigh, Kittery, Second Lieutenant.

Company H.—Henry F Snow, Cornish, Captain; Almond O Smart, Parsonsfield, First Lieutenant; Ralph R. Hussey, Acton, Second Lieutenant.

Company I.—Seth E. Bryant, Kennebunk, Captain; Noah Gould, Lyman, First Lieutenant; Henry B. Osgood, Alfred, Second Lieutenant.

Company K.—William H. Johnson, Waterborough, Captain; Frank A. Hutchins, Kennebunkport, First Lieutenant; John MeJellison, Shapleigh, Second Lieutenant.

The regiment was mustered into service on the thirtieth of September, by Capt. Dana of the Seventeenth United States Infantry, and left the State on the twentieth of October for Washington, arriving there on the twenty-second. The next day it went into camp on East Capitol Hill, and was assigned to the Second brigade of Casey's division. On the twenty-sixth it marched to Arlington Heights, where it encamped on the estate of the rebel Gen. Lee and was brigaded under Col. Fessenden of the Twenty-fifth Maine, and soon after commenced picket duty in connection with the Fourth Delaware and One Hundred and Fourteenth New York. While here the regiment furnished daily a fatigue party of four hundred men to labor on the unfinished works in the vicinity and in the construction of infantry epaulments.

On the twelfth of December it marched to the south of Hunting Creek and relieved a Vermont brigade in the duty of guarding a picket line eight miles long, for the most part through a thickly wooded and very broken country, extending from the Potomac near Mount Vernon, to the Orange and Alexandria railroad. There was a nightly school for the instruction of officers, and the regiment was under orders to march at a moment's notice and join the expedition at Fortress Monroe. On one occasion an order was received to join the expedition, and while one half the regiment, after breaking camp, was marching to

Alexandria to take transports, it was met by a counter order and returned to camp.

On the night of the eighth of March, the rebel guerrilla Mosby made a raid on Fairfax Court House and captured Col. Stoughton, commanding the post, two Captains, thirty men with their arms and equipments and fifty-eight horses, passing out, as he himself reported, within two hundred yards of the fortifications at Centreville after being challenged by a sentry from the redoubts. Large quantities of supplies for the army were gathered there and it was probably to prevent a recurrence of such raids that the brigade was ordered to Chantilly. The regiment remained here through a severe winter, till the twenty-fourth of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, having during all that time three hundred men on daily duty. Col. Tapley was discharged January twenty-third and Lieut. Col. Wentworth was, on the eleventh of February, commissioned as Colonel, Maj. Stone as Lieutenant Colonel and Capt. Hill of company C as Major.

At seven o'clock in the morning of March twenty-fourth, the regiment left Camp Casey and marched about fifteen miles carrying their shelter tents, blankets and knapsacks and encamped that night in a hard wood growth near Fairfax Court House, which was at that time a small village of perhaps twenty buildings built upon two streets which cross each other at right angles, with six inches of mire and filth of every description in its streets, and in which all the pigs of the town ran at large, with perhaps a dozen buildings which could boast of a whole pane of glass, and in its centre a dirty diminutive brick building with a small cupola or belfry upon it. Night came on with a driving rain, but next morning at nine o'clock the march was resumed and they moved to Chantilly and commenced picket duty on the outermost line of infantry in the defences of Washington, the brigade again under the command of Col. Fessenden of the Twenty-fifth Maine. They here encamped in Sibley tents in a forest of pine and hard wood, a short distance from Chantilly Farm, a fine tract of nine hundred acres, and boasting before the war a splendid house and fertile grounds. The house was burned, and the land laid waste. Centreville was three miles to the southwest of their position and was garrisoned by another of our brigades. Bull Run mountains

were in full view, nine miles down, and farther down the peaks of the Blue Ridge. Bull Run battle-fields were eight miles below, and the location could be seen from Chantilly House. Nearly a mile southwest was the battle-field of Chantilly, fought August thirty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, where the lamented Generals Stevens and Kearney fell. The regiment remained here till June twenty-third when it was transferred to the Army of the Potomac and on the twenty-fifth returned to Arlington Heights. The Army of the Potomac had then just commenced to advance. The Twenty-seventh and Twenty-fifth Maine constituted the First brigade of Casey's division, and it was placed on a new picket line running across the Little River turnpike and connecting with Gen. Stahl's cavalry division on the right, and with the infantry pickets of Gen. Hayes' brigade on the left. For a time Gen. Abercrombie commanded the division with headquarters at Centreville. The Little River turnpike was macadamized and was one of the best in that portion of the State, leading out through the gaps in the Bull Run and other mountains, to the Blue Ridge and the valley of the Shenandoah. The vicinity of these gaps and mountain ranges, had been during the war the theatre for guerrilla operations, to which indeed the country was admirably adapted. Sudden dashes by the enemy upon some portion of this line, were frequent, and very few nights passed without an alarm upon it. Rebel videttes were seen standing upon the pike for weeks together, in plain sight of our cavalry videttes, which during the day were generally posted a little in advance of the infantry pickets and drawn in again at night. That portion of the line held by the First brigade, although often menaced was never seriously attacked.

June twenty-third, Gen. Hooker took command of the division and the brigade comprising the Twenty-seventh was ordered to report to Maj. Gen. Slocum, commanding the Twelfth corps, then at Leesburgh. This order was given under the impression that the brigade was composed of three years' men, but when it was found that its term of service was about expiring, it was, on the twenty-sixth, ordered to report to Gen. Heintzelman for transportation home.

At this moment the whole Army of the Potomac was moving up to meet Gen. Lee, then advancing rapidly to invade Pennsyl-

vania. Thus all the country in front of the fortifications for the defence of Washington, was entirely exposed. All the old troops in the vicinity had been sent forward and the capitol itself was almost entirely uncovered. Clerks from the different departments were patrolling the city and Union citizens guarding Long Bridge. It was the most anxious hour of the war. The exact intentions of the rebels were not yet fully known, but it was certain that they were acting upon the advice of and in concert with disloyal men in the north. They were buoyant and confident of success. Intimations were rife of conflagrations in northern cities and welcomes to traitors. A change became necessary in the commander of our army; who should the new man be, and would he inspire confidence? Anxiety was on every face and doubt oppressed the national heart. It was at this moment that the men of the Twenty-seventh were appealed to by the President and the Secretary of War, to stop for the defence of Washington until the impending battle should be fought. It may be doubted if any army has ever seen better material than that which composed the nine months' regiments from this State, and the Twenty-seventh had its share of it. Gentlemen from each of the liberal professions entered its ranks at the organization and well-to-do farmers and mechanics. They had been assured that they would be discharged on the tenth of June, nine months from the day of the draft which they had prevented by volunteering, was ordered, but they had not been and they were disappointed and dissatisfied. Upon no consideration, it was thought, would they be held beyond the thirtieth, nine months from the day of their muster-in, and again they were disappointed. The government, it was said, had not acted in good faith and had no right to thus detain them. It was almost July and those who were farmers had arranged and expected to be at home to secure their hay crop, while they were paying several times the daily wages they received from the government, for labor upon their farms, which they could better have performed themselves. It was under such circumstances that the regiment was appealed to to remain, and they knew full well the meaning and what the result of the appeal must be. If the armies of the Union were beaten it was death in the defences of Washington or untold sufferings in a rebel prison. Yet when the appeal was made, three hundred

and fifteen of them, officers and men, volunteered to remain and did remain until the battle of Gettysburgh had been fought and won, the enemy beaten back, the city saved and the Union preserved.

The result was officially announced by the President in the afternoon of Saturday, July fourth, and there being no further necessity for the services of the regiment, it marched to Washington, after having received the thanks of Gen. DeRussy, commanding the troops in the defences of that city. Taking the cars for home they arrived at Portland on the sixth of July, the remainder of the regiment, under Maj. Hill, having previously reached there with the Twenty-fifth Maine.

The nation was saved and how its heart went forth to greet and welcome the returning soldier! No one inquired who these soldiers were, where they had been or what particular duty they had done. It was enough that they wore the livery of their country, that they belonged to the armies of the republic, that they had performed the duty assigned them and were returning home. There were thanks and blessings in every eye and welcomes on every hand. Receptions were tendered the men all along the route and it was with some difficulty that the Mayor and city authorities of Portland, where preparations had been made, could be induced to relinquish them..

The Twenty-seventh was mustered out on the seventeenth of July by Lieut. Crossman, after having been in service ten months and seven days. It left the State with nine hundred and forty-nine men, lost twenty men by death, eight officers by resignation and fifty-four men by discharge, etc., leaving eight hundred and sixty-seven officers and men, when the regiment reached Arlington Heights. It had at no time less than seven hundred and forty men for duty. It is not for a regiment or its officers to select its duty or determine what its work shall be. Others assign it. The Twenty-seventh acted well its part. On the twenty-fourth of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, the medals awarded the regiment by the War Department for remaining beyond the expiration of its term, until the danger then threatening the capital was over, were sent from the office of the Adjutant General of the army, to Gov. Cony, and were by him, through Col. Wentworth, distributed to the persons entitled to them.

XXXVIII.

TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Owing to the great number of enlistments from the nine months troops at Augusta and Bangor into regiments for three years' service, the men at both places were so reduced that it became necessary to unite the surplus, after the formation of two regiments at each, to make another regiment. Four companies, raised in Hancock and Washington counties were therefore sent from Bangor to Augusta and, with the unassigned companies at the latter place, formed this regiment. The regiment was organized for active service October sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, with the choice of the following officers:—

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

Ephraim W Woodman, Wilton, Colonel; William E. Hadlock, Cranberry Isles, Lieutenant Colonel; Joseph D. Bullen, New Sharon, Major; Nathan Cutler, Augusta, Adjutant; James W Merrill, Norridgewock, Quartermaster; Elijah F Plaisted, Phillips, Surgeon; Elias H. Lake, Wilton, Assistant Surgeon; Jeremiah W Marsh, Jay, Chaplain; Francis A. Luce, Georgetown, Sergeant Major; Thomas R. Hazard, Saint George, Quartermaster Sergeant; Robert A. Palmer, Rockland, Commissary Sergeant; Reuben B. Jennings, Farmington, Hospital Steward; Jeremy W. Spear, New Portland, Drum Major; Thomas J. Allen, Jay, Fife Major.

COMPANY OFFICERS.

Company A.—Seth T. Hutchins, Anson, Captain; William R. Peabody, New Portland, First Lieutenant; Charles Whittier, Chesterville, Second Lieutenant.

Company B.—Gustavus A. Stanley, Farmington, Captain; Evander T. Prescott, Wilton, First Lieutenant; James D Robie, Monmouth, Second Lieutenant.

Company C.—Joshua B. Johnson, Sullivan, Captain; Curtis

Davis, Cherryfield, First Lieutenant; Samuel C. Wallace, Mil-bridge, Second Lieutenant.

Company D.—Orrin W Thomas, Phillips, Captain; Jotham S. Staples, Phillips, First Lieutenant; Nathaniel H. Ricker, Avon, Second Lieutenant.

Company E.—John M. Lincoln, Perry, Captain; Charles H. Witham, Surry, First Lieutenant; Herbert Wadsworth, Pembroke, Second Lieutenant.

Company F.—Edward B. Neal, Wiscasset, Captain; Thomas S Hall, Edgecomb, First Lieutenant; Frank Thorp, Boothbay, Second Lieutenant.

Company G.—Augustine Thompson, Rockland, Captain; Isaac Murch, Vinalhaven, First Lieutenant; John F Perry, South Thomaston, Second Lieutenant.

Company H.—Thomas F Hutchinson, Machias, Captain; James A. Chase, East Machias, First Lieutenant; John S. Smith, Princeton, Second Lieutenant.

Company I.—John Angus, Bucksport, Captain; Noah F Norton, Penobscot, First Lieutenant; Jones S. Kelly, Orono, Second Lieutenant.

Company K.—Charles H. Dyer, New Sharon, Captain; Billings J. Ridley, Jay, First Lieutenant; Henry W Golder, Belgrade, Second Lieutenant.

The Twenty-eighth was mustered in as a regiment on the eighteenth of October, though the companies were mustered in between the tenth and fourteenth. When organized the regiment numbered nine hundred and thirty-five men and, although the last to complete its organization, was the first of the nine months' troops to leave Augusta. It left the State on the twenty-sixth for Washington, but on reaching Jersey City was ordered to Fort Schuyler, New York harbor, to report to Gen. Banks. While here their old rifled muskets were exchanged for new Enfield rifles. November twenty-sixth, they were ordered to East New York and that night they were quartered in Plymouth (Henry Ward Beecher's) Church, where the pastor and several members of the church attended upon the sick most of the night. The regiment was so orderly that residents on the opposite side of the street were not aware any troops were quartered there till they moved out in the morning. Marching seven miles to East New York, where they found the Twenty-

first and Twenty-fourth Maine, they were attached to the Provisional brigade under Col. Johnson of the former regiment. Here the regiment was engaged in drilling and building barracks and ordinary camp duty. While here Lieut. Col. Hadlock was thrown from his horse, breaking to pieces the bones of the left shoulder, and breaking his left arm beside otherwise injuring him. Still he did not go off duty but when on the thirteenth of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, the regiment broke camp and moved to Brooklyn, he took command and directed the business of the departure, Col. Woodman being at New York city on official business.

The Twenty-eighth left New York on the seventeenth of January and reached Fortcress Monroe on the twenty-second, where they touched for orders and were ordered by Gen. Dwight to report to Maj. Gen. Banks, commanding Nineteenth army corps at New Orleans. After an eight days' passage during which they experienced a severe gale they arrived at New Orleans on the twenty-ninth, where they were turned over to Gen. Sherman's Second division and ordered to encamp at Chalmette, (Gen. Jackson's old battle ground) seven miles below the city. Here was a long line of earthworks, constructed by the rebels a short distance below the Jackson monument, which they abandoned in confusion when the gun-boats came up the river after the taking of Forts Jackson and St. Phillip. The regiment remained here drilling and doing picket duty down river and on the fifteenth of February embarked for Pensacola, Florida, to reinforce the troops stationed there, a rebel attack being feared. Arriving at the Warrenton Navy Yard on the seventeenth they disembarked and camped just outside the yard, having reported to Col. Dyer of the Fifteenth Maine, commanding the troops in the district of West Florida. On the twenty-first and twenty-second, companies A, B, C, F, G and H under Col. Woodman proceeded across the bay to Pensacola. The remaining four companies under Lieut. Col. Hadlock, then moved farther up and in the rear of Fort Barrancas, camping on ground occupied by forces under the rebel Gen. Bragg, at the bombardment of Fort Pickens. Thus the regiment remained, doing picket and other duty till March twenty-second, when Col. Woodman's detachment moved back to the navy yard where it was joined on the twenty-fourth by the companies

under Lieut. Col. Hadlock, and the regiment embarked on steamer Eastern Queen for New Orleans, where it arrived on the twenty-ninth, and seven companies under Col. Woodman were ordered up the river to Donaldsonville at the junction of Bayou La Fourche with the Mississippi, and the other three companies under Lieut. Col. Hadlock were sent to Plaquemine, on the Mississippi, twenty-five miles above, which was at this time the extreme Union post on that side of the river. On the second of April, company B, under command of Capt. Stanley, was thrown across the river to guard the telegraph from Baton Rouge to Bonne Carre and on the eighteenth, Captain Stanley and five men were captured by rebel cavalry, which, also, the same day, captured Sergeant Wilder and six men of company E, who had been sent out by the Provost Marshal to seize and bring in contraband goods. Lieut. Witham of company E, commanding provost guard, was pursued five miles by the rebels and overtaken on the river bank, while trying to carry a skiff to the water. Being called upon to surrender, he turned to fire on the squad, when he was dangerously wounded and left for dead, but he afterwards recovered. Company I across the river firing on the rebels they left in some haste. A widow living near, got Lieut. Witham into the boat with the aid of a negro, and carried him over to camp. While at Donaldsonville the regiment captured large quantities of contraband goods, many of which were being run into the enemy's lines for traffic, by Jews, with some kind of French or English protection papers, but they were turned over with their goods to the Provost Marshal's department. Many negroes came into our lines about Plaquemine after they found they were not sent back or given up to their masters as had previously been done in some instances. Late in April, companies C, G and K under Col. Woodman marched twenty-five miles up the river to assist Gen. Emory in repelling a raid toward Algiers. On the twenty-seventh of May, Col. Woodman was ordered to Port Hudson with nearly six companies, a fraction of one being left with the convalescents, under Maj. Bullen, to garrison Fort Butler at Donaldsonville, and four companies being left at New Orleans. The companies proceeding to Port Hudson left all their knapsacks and other heavy articles at Baton Rouge, except a few tents which were taken to Springfield Landing where they

arrived on the thirtieth. Thus, in light marching order they moved on to the rear of Port Hudson and were assigned to Gen. Nickerson's brigade of Gen. Dwight's division, with the Fourteenth Maine, and took position on the left centre of the advanced line. For two weeks the regiment was employed day and night doing picket duty and building batteries, with occasionally a man wounded. In the advance on the fourteenth of June, part of the command was in front, but suffered no loss. June twenty-second, it was ordered to assail a bastion of the rebel works and then to fall back, with the assurance of support. It advanced to within a stone's throw of the fortifications, and after waiting for support, which did not come up, retired in good order, with a loss of three killed, nine wounded, and twenty-six missing. The missing all came into camp the next night, having been thrown forward so far in advance that they were obliged to wait for night, under cover of which to fall back. July first, Col. Woodman was detailed by Gen. Dwight to take charge of the trenches and the mining operations on the extreme left of our lines, each alternate day, and approached with them to within twelve feet of the enemy's works, and so close at some points that the picks of the enemy could be heard digging on the other side, by those at work in the trenches. Grenades were thrown by both sides from one trench to the other and occasional skirmishes ensued.

On the twenty-eighth, the garrison under Major Bullen, at Fort Butler, Donaldsonville, was attacked by a large rebel force and a desperate fight ensued. Passing through Plaquemine the rebels had burned the steamboats and a considerable quantity of cotton belonging to loyal men, and captured part of the provost guard, composed of a few sick men of the Twenty-eighth. As they approached the guard house, the only person there, a young soldier belonging to company E, was ordered by the rebel in advance to surrender. Without a word the boy shot the rebel, who fell dead from his horse across the doorway. The soldier passed out by the back door, got over the levee and under its cover got safely to Donaldsonville in time to meet them again shortly after. Reaching that place, the rebels demanded the surrender of the fort, which was a small earthwork at the junction of the Mississippi and Bayou La Fourche. Its side towards the river being the same as the

rest of the levee of which it was a part, was strengthened by a stockade of plank driven full of spikes. Although the low state of the river made it easy of access on that side, there being no ditch there, and having but one hundred and twenty effective soldiers, Major Bullen refused to surrender. Soon Captain Neal of Company F, to whom had been entrusted the defence of the left entrance of the Fort, received a terrible fire from the enemy who came up on the opposite bank of Bayou La Fourche to a point where they could fire on his flank, which was wholly unprotected; but the gallant Captain and his command endured the fire without wavering and replied with vigor, which, with the assistance of one of the guns of the fort, drove them in disorder. Almost simultaneously with the attack on our left, the enemy made a vigorous assault in front of both entrances of the fort, with a large force. On the left they were bravely repulsed by Capt. Neal, who ordered his men to stand close against the gate between the loop holes and fire among the rebels who were close against the gate on the other side, so that there was but six inches between the combatants. The rebels then surrendered, were disarmed and taken in. A rebel Lieutenant hearing cheers on the other side where the gate had been forced and seeing his own men passing in here, supposed the fort was taken and rushing exultantly in found himself a prisoner. Capt. Thompson of company G, to whom had been given the defense of the right entrance, after a severe engagement under great disadvantages, and with a number many times exceeding his own, was compelled to withdraw to the inner works, where he and his command, with the greatest desperation, fought the enemy, who in large numbers had succeeded in getting within the outer works. During the hot fight on the left, Lieut. Murch of Capt. Thompson's company, was in command of one of the reserves, and was ordered to support Capt. Thompson, which he did with the greatest energy, and after an hour's struggle was killed while in the advance bravely repulsing a rebel assault. Here also Lieut. Perry was severely wounded. The force was so small that the reserves had now to support Capt. Neal, and now Capt. Thompson, as the case demanded.

After an engagement of three hours and a half, some twenty-five of the enemy at the left surrendered, and more than one

hundred on the right. A majority of those who succeeded in getting within our works made their escape, leaving us little more than one hundred, among whom were a Lieutenant Colonel, Major, two Captains, and six Lieutenants. The entire rebel loss was about six hundred. Gen. Stone, Chief of Staff to Gen. Banks, visited the ground immediately after the action and spoke of it as one of the most gallant and brave affairs that had occurred during his military experience, and recommended all of the surviving officers for promotion.

General orders were read to the troops before Port Hudson in honor of the gallant deeds of that small garrison which had killed, wounded and captured more than three times its own number. During the fight some of the houses furnished a mask for the rebel advance and many of the inhabitants aided the enemy, and a second attack being expected, Major Bullen, after having given notice, and with the approval of Gen. Stone, burned all that part of the town which stood in the range of the guns, it being considered necessary for the safety of the fort should the enemy again attack.

On the fourth of July the six companies of the Twenty-eighth at Port Hudson, were ordered under Lieut. Col. Hadlock, to march to Springfield Landing and embark to reinforce Fort Butler, then besieged by the enemy, who had succeeded in blockading the river. Many of the field officers at Port Hudson having been disabled by sharpshooters, Col. Woodman was retained there. Col. Hadlock reached the fort on the fifth, and found that since the fight, there had been sent to the place troops enough to increase the entire garrison to twelve hundred. The same evening that Col. Hadlock arrived, Major Bullen was murdered, while posting a company of the Second Louisiana, by a member of one of its companies—private Francis G. Scott of company F—who shot him, and the Major died two hours afterwards. Scott was a New Orleans desperado, had served as a regular in the Mexican war and was at one time in the Confederate service. Being noisy from liquor or insubordination, the Major ordered his arrest, when Scott at once fired on the Major who was unarmed. He was at once double-ironed, sent to New Orleans, court-martialed and shot.

Near this time the enemy sent about one hundred and forty paroled prisoners to Fort Butler. Considering it imperative

that they should be sent at once to New Orleans, Lieut. Col. Hadlock, by the advice of the Captain of the gunboat, sent a flag of truce to the rebel commander on the river, asking passage for them by the rebel batteries. Retaining the flag over night, Gen. Dick Taylor sent it back with the request refused. Just at dark Admiral Farragut came down from Port Hudson with the Essex, New London, etc., granted a convoy, accompanying it himself, and the transports with the paroled men ran the gauntlet of the batteries with slight damage. The rebel refusal was received just afterwards.

Port Hudson having surrendered on the eighth, Col. Woodman rejoined and took command of the regiment on the tenth. On the twelfth he embarked with the regiment for Baton Rouge, and arriving the same day, he took command of the post.

August sixth the regiment embarked for Cairo, Illinois, on its way home. Stopping part of a day at Vicksburgh, some of the officers visited Gen. Grant. Arriving at Cairo, it came by way of Terre Haute and Buffalo, reaching Augusta on the eighteenth, having passed nearly round the whole Confederacy during its absence. They were everywhere enthusiastically received from Cairo on their way home, and the kindness of the ladies to the sick was everywhere remarkable. They were warmly welcomed at Augusta, and speeches were made by Governor Coburn, Maj. Gen. Howard and others.

The regiment was mustered out on the thirty-first by Lieut. Crossman. Quite a number of the men re-enlisted at the South and did not return with the regiment, but the prisoners had all been paroled or exchanged and were mustered out with the rest.

XXXIX.

TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

On the twenty-fifth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, the War Department authorized the raising of additional three years' troops to be called veteran volunteers, in case they were raised in compliance with the requirements of general orders, the principal of which was that more than one-half the enlisted men should already have served for at least nine months in the army and the officers should be selected from those who had already served in the army and been honorably discharged by expiration of term of service, resignation or otherwise. To these troops special bounties and other privileges were allowed.

Under these orders, Maine was authorized to raise three regiments of Veteran Volunteer Infantry and one Battery of Veteran Volunteer artillery, but there being a general desire throughout the State to raise a new regiment of cavalry, the third of these regiments was by the War Department changed from infantry to cavalry. The Veteran Volunteers raised in Maine during the latter part of eighteen hundred and sixty-three and the early part of eighteen hundred and sixty-four, were the Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth infantry and the Second cavalry regiments and the Seventh mounted battery of light artillery.

Col. Beal, but lately mustered out of the Tenth Maine, was authorized to raise this regiment, and the officers, a great part of whom had also served in the Tenth, were all designated in advance of the organization as follows:

FIELD AND STAFF.

George L. Beal, Norway, Colonel; Charles S. Emerson, Auburn, Lieutenant Colonel; William Knowlton, Lewiston, Major; John M. Gould, Portland, Adjutant; Charles Thompson, Norway, Quartermaster; Josiah F. Day, Jr., Portland, Surgeon; Horatio N. Howard, Abbott, Henry C. Cotton, Lisbon, Assistant Surgeons; George Knox, Portland, Chaplain; Alpheus L.

Greene, Portland, Sergeant Major; Cornelius D. Maynard, Portland, Quartermaster Sergeant; Charles H. Pettingill, Auburn, Commissary Sergeant; Lawson C. Allen, Andover, Hospital Steward.

COMPANY OFFICERS.

Company A.—John Q. Adams, Captain; Edwin W Fowler, First Lieutenant; Charles E. Pierce, Second Lieutenant; all of Saco.

Company B.—Benjamin M. Redlon, Portland, Captain; Samuel E. Hunt, Thorndike, First Lieutenant; Lorenzo D. Stacy, Porter, Second Lieutenant.

Company C.—William P Jordan, Portland, Captain; Moses N. Stanley, Porter, First Lieutenant; Charles B. Fillebrown, Winthrop, Second Lieutenant.

Company D.—John D. Beardsley, Grand Falls, Captain; Charles F. King, Portland, First Lieutenant; Chandler Libbey, Limestone Plantation, Second Lieutenant.

Company E.—John M. Beal, Portland, Captain; Charles C. Graham, Portland, First Lieutenant; Cyrus T. Waterhouse, Westbrook, Second Lieutenant.

Company F.—Alfred L. Turner, Portland, Captain; Abel G. Rankin, Lewiston, First Lieutenant; Levi W Harmon, Lewiston, Second Lieutenant.

Company G.—William W Whitmarsh, Norway, Captain; Henry R. Millet, Norway, First Lieutenant; Sylvester W Cummings, Freedom, Second Lieutenant.

Company H.—Granville Blake, Auburn, Captain; George B. Coburn, Lewiston, First Lieutenant; Hartwell S. French, Turner, Second Lieutenant.

Company I.—Almon C. Pray, Auburn, Captain; John O. Kidder, Mexico, First Lieutenant; John L. Hoyt, East Livermore, Second Lieutenant.

Company K.—George H. Nye, Captain; Albert E. Kingsley, First Lieutenant; William Bagnall, Second Lieutenant; all of Lewiston.

The regiment was rendezvoused at Camp E. D Keyes, Augusta, and there mustered into service on the seventeenth of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, by Capt. Bailey and Lieut. Fessenden of the regular army. It left Augusta

Sunday morning, January thirty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, reaching Portland the same day, where it remained till February second, when it sailed at noon in steamship De Molay for New Orleans where it arrived on the sixteenth, and next day reported to Gen. Banks. Two cases of small pox having broken out during the passage, they were not allowed communication with the shore when they arrived at Key West, Florida, on the tenth. On the seventeenth the regiment was ordered to Algiers, where it was quartered in the Bellville Iron Works. They took the cars on the twentieth for Brashear City, eighty-two miles distant, and next day moved twenty-eight miles in steamer Star Light to Franklin, where they went into camp and were assigned to the Second brigade, (Gen. McMillan,) First division, (Gen. Emory,) Nineteenth army corps, (Gen. Franklin.) The regiment remained at Franklin till the fifteenth of March, when the corps started for Red River, reaching Alexandria the twenty-fifth by way of Bayou Vermillion, Opelousas, etc. On the twenty-seventh they were transferred from the Second to the First brigade, in which they still remain. Remaining in camp till the twenty-ninth they left for Natchitoches, crossed Cane river on the thirty-first, reaching their destination April second, when they went into camp and remained four days, when they again moved forward, the cavalry and Thirteenth corps leading the advance and skirmishing more or less with the enemy every day. They reached Pleasant Hill on the seventh and Sabine Cross Roads or Mansfield on the eighth, where they took part in the action of that day. They were formed in line of battle about four o'clock P. M., and waiting till the enemy advanced to within fifty yards, the Twenty-ninth poured such a volley into him that he withdrew and re-formed, subsequently advancing three times, being driven back at each advance and only escaping pursuit by the approach of darkness. At eleven o'clock that night the brigade was ordered back to Pleasant Hill where they arrived at nine o'clock next morning and found the Sixteenth and Seventeenth corps in line of battle.

At half past four in the afternoon of the ninth the action of Pleasant Hill began. The fighting was fierce and desperate on both sides. Shot and shell, grape and cannister and ball and bayonet, were strewing the ground in every direction, till about sundown the battle seemed as though a trifle might turn it either

way. Our whole reserve was brought up and the musketry seemed one continuous volley for a few minutes, then fierce charges were made and the wild hurrahs of our boys "proclaimed that the red field was won." We drove them from every part of the field, taking many prisoners. Night coming on our troops could not follow up the work, but lay on their arms in line of battle.

As the cavalry had lost all of their trains in the first fight and our supplies were out, our forces were ordered to fall back to Grand Ecore for supplies, as the river was so low that the transports could not get up. At eleven o'clock they were into line and marched till noon next day, (Sunday,) and encamped for the night, which was the first sleep they had had since Thursday night. The next day they reached Grand Ecore and went into camp where they received clothing and rations and threw up strong works of dirt and logs, in anticipation of an attack. Here Col. Beal assumed command of the brigade. They left Grand Ecore on the twenty-second and marched from two o'clock in the morning till eleven at night, making a distance of forty miles. Next day at Cane River Crossing they had an engagement with the enemy, driving him; and moving on, they reached Alexandria on the twenty-fifth and camped above the Rapids, near the fleet. On the thirtieth the regiment crossed Red river and was detailed on fatigue duty, damming the river. Since leaving Franklin it had marched more than four hundred miles, was at one time sixty hours without sleep and very little to eat, marching fifty-six miles meantime and fighting two battles.

May first, the regiment was detailed for fatigue duty, broke camp and crossed Red river, camping near the Rapids. From this time until the twelfth, they were engaged in cutting timber and building a dam in the river to relieve the gunboats. The last boat having passed the Rapids on the twelfth, the regiment returned to Alexandria and next day marched for the Mississippi which they reached on the twenty-first and went into camp, moving down four miles next day to Morganzia Bend, where company D of the Tenth Maine battalion reported to the regiment for duty. The battalion of the Tenth Maine, which was left in the field when that organization was mustered out, had been, by order of the War Department, some time previously

assigned to the Twenty-ninth. On the thirtieth, the remainder of the Tenth battalion reported to the regiment, which remained at Morganzia till July second, employed in drilling, inspections, picket and fatigue duty, when it embarked for New Orleans, where it arrived next day.

On the fifth they embarked on steamer Clinton with sealed orders and next day cleared the river when it was found that they were bound to Fortress Monroe. After a fine passage they reached there on the twelfth and sailed to Washington City, where they disembarked next day and marched around the defences of the city, halting at Tennallytown. From this time the regiment shared the marches and countermarches of the Nineteenth corps, finally reaching the Shenandoah valley.

September nineteenth, the regiment marched towards Winchester and engaged the enemy at noon and checked the force which had driven the Second division of the Nineteenth corps, and afterwards supported Gen. Crooks's command in its successful charge against the rebels, where Maj. Knowlton was mortally wounded and died next day. Capt. Nye of company K was soon after promoted to the vacancy. Moving to Fisher's Hill on the twenty-first, they next day built works, and at six P. M., charged the enemy's fortifications and routed the enemy with a loss of one officer and three men wounded. The regiment followed the enemy all night, and afterwards moved to Harrisonburgh where it went into camp. On the second of October the men were under arms, there being cavalry skirmishing toward Mount Crawford. A new company raised in Maine under command of Capt. Edward S. Butler of Lewiston, joined the regiment and was assigned as company A, the old company of that letter returning to the State on the fifth where it was mustered out of service, its term having expired. Moving to Cedar Creek they were attacked by the enemy at daybreak on the nineteenth and driven back four miles. The timely arrival of Gen. Sheridan turned the tide of battle and our forces then drove the enemy ten miles. In this action the regiment lost eighteen killed and one hundred and eleven wounded. On the twenty-first they returned to their old camp. Chaplain Knox joined the regiment on the eighteenth and was accidentally killed on the thirty-first. He was a sincere, devoted christian and a universal favorite with the entire regiment,

as he also had been in the First and Tenth Maine, in both of which organizations he served during their whole term.

November eighth, the regiment voted for State officers and for Presidential electors and next day marched through Middletown and Newtown and the First division went into winter quarters between Newtown and the Opequan river and built the front line of defensive works of the army.

Col. Beal who had previously been made Brigadier General by brevet, was on the thirtieth appointed to the full grade, and on the twentieth of December, Maj. Nye was promoted to Colonel, and Adj. Gould to Major. December thirtieth, the regiment moved nine miles to near Stevenson's depot, where it was in winter quarters in February eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

XL.

THIRTIETH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

This regiment on its organization had much good soldierly material, and, like all of the regiments formed in the latter years of the war, it had also some whom large bounties and misguided zeal of recruiting officers had drawn into the service without proper regard for their fitness. It had also quite a number of old men and discharged soldiers, whose disability was only apparently removed. A large proportion of its men and officers, were, however, experienced soldiers.

On the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, the regiment was in barracks at Augusta. On the ninth its organization was completed by the mustering into service of the tenth company. The regiment was officered as follows:

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

Francis Fessenden, Portland, Colonel; Thomas H. Hubbard, Hallowell, Lieutenant Colonel; Royal E. Whitman, Turner, Major; John C. Kendall, Freeport, Adjutant; Francis H. Coffin, Portland, Quartermaster; Josiah Carr, Minot, Surgeon; Thomas H. Breslin, Portland, Assistant Surgeon; Simeon C. Higgins, Turner, Chaplain.

COMPANY OFFICERS.

Company A.—Horace C. Haskell, Turner, Captain; William W. Noyes, Livermore, First Lieutenant; Francis E. Dwinal, Minot, Second Lieutenant.

Company B.—Freeman U. Whiting, Newport, Captain; Henry Green, Freeport, First Lieutenant; Lucius D. Fisher, Norway, Second Lieutenant.

Company C.—Whitman Sawyer, Raymond, Captain; Henry T. Simpson, Gray, First Lieutenant; Lewis F. Cummings, Portland, Second Lieutenant.

Company D.—Warren H. Boynton, Bangor, Captain; Daniel Quimby, Jr., Bangor, First Lieutenant; Reuben Seavey, Farmingdale, Second Lieutenant.

Company E.—George W Randall, Freeport, Captain; Sumner N. Strout, Durham, First Lieutenant; Abraham N. Rowe, Yarmouth, Second Lieutenant.

Company F.—Levi M. Prince, Portland, Captain; Henry B. Cleaves, Bridgton, First Lieutenant; Richard Bradley, Fryeburgh, Second Lieutenant.

Company G.—Kirke W Moses, Lewiston, Captain; Justin K. Richardson, Turner, First Lieutenant; Frederick Hayes, Berwick, Second Lieutenant.

Company H.—Jonathan P C. Fall, Topsham, Captain; David S. Barrows, Saco, First Lieutenant; Charles C. Grow, Fairfield, Second Lieutenant.

Company I.—Frank L. Jones, Portland, Captain; Charles B. Hall, Portland, First Lieutenant; William H. Motley, Portland, Second Lieutenant.

Company K.—Royal T. Nash, Gray, Captain; Chandler B. Bailey, Turner, First Lieutenant; Frank S. Coffin, Machias, Second Lieutenant.

On the seventh of February, the regiment, being fully armed and equipped, broke camp at Augusta and proceeded to Portland, where they embarked on board the steamship Merrimac, and sailed the next day for New Orleans, where they arrived on the night of the sixteenth. They were then quartered at Algiers, from which place on the afternoon of the eighteenth they left for Brashear City and from thence up Bayou Teche, they went to Franklin. The movement was made during a snow storm, and the exposure caused much subsequent sickness. At Franklin the regiment was assigned to the Third brigade, First division, Nineteenth army corps, in which organization under various commanders it has continued to the present time. The corps was commanded by Gen. Franklin and the division by Gen. Emory.

From the nineteenth of February to the fourteenth of March, the regiment remained encamped at Franklin, when on the fifteenth their division moved to enter upon the Red river campaign. On the twenty-fifth they reached Alexandria. The route was over the rich flats of lower Louisiana and the distance marched was one hundred and sixty miles. On the twenty-seventh the march was continued to Natchitoches, where the army encamped on the thirty-first.

On the seventh of April, when fifteen miles north of Natchitoches the Thirtieth was detached from the main column as rear guard to the supply trains of the First division. After a tedious march in a drenching rain storm, and during the last three hours over muddy and uneven roads and in utter darkness, a part of the train became mired, and at ten and a half o'clock at night, the regiment was compelled to bivouac in the woods, seven miles in the rear of the division. The next morning the march was resumed, and in the afternoon of the same day, having marched eighteen miles, the regiment joined the brigade, which had been in camp nearly two hours at Mill Spring, eleven miles northwest of Pleasant Hill. At four o'clock in the afternoon the regiment being much fatigued, received orders to prepare to move forward at once, and shortly commenced a rapid march toward Sabine Cross Roads, near Mansfield. At this time the firing of artillery and musketry, which had been heard at intervals during the day, was heavy and continuous in our front. At six o'clock they had marched a distance of nearly six miles from the last halting ground, and reached the theatre of the engagement between Lee's cavalry and the Thirteenth army corps of the Union forces, and the troops of the enemy under Taylor, Green and Morton.

The cavalry and the Thirteenth corps had been engaged with surperior forces, and were very much shattered. The cavalry trains and artillery had been taken by the enemy, and the cavalry, with its immediate infantry supports, driven back in confusion. The Thirtieth, pursuing at double quick step through a road crowded with retreating troops and trains, filed to the left and formed line of battle under fire, in a pine wood near the summit of a hill, and in rear of a large open field. The regiment was held at first as reserve of the Third brigade, but was almost immediately moved forward and to the left, to assist in checking an attempted movement of the enemy upon the left flank of the division. Here the enemy's fire was quite galling. Maj. Whitman, while dressing the ranks upon the front and left, was wounded, and here the regiment met with nearly all the loss suffered in the action. The enemy was checked chiefly by the fire of the other regiments of the division, and at eight o'clock in the evening the Thirtieth, without having delivered a full volley, was moved to the right upon the main road, and lay

under arms awaiting orders. Their total loss in this action was one commissioned officer wounded, two enlisted men killed, seven enlisted men wounded, and forty-two enlisted men missing. The missing men fell out from exhaustion before reaching the field of battle, and were probably captured when our forces had retreated.

At midnight of the eighth, the regiment took up the line of march with the division, and at nine o'clock in the forenoon of the next day had reached Pleasant Hill, seventeen miles in rear of the battle field. Here the forces of Gen. A. G. Smith, portions of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth army corps, had arrived, some six thousand strong, and here the Nineteenth army corps took position and awaited the enemy. Firing was heard nearly all day upon our skirmish line, and occasional discharges of artillery from the enemy. At half past four in the afternoon, the rapid discharges of musketry along our entire line told the advance of the enemy upon our skirmishers. The Thirtieth was then formed in line of battle, in rear of a ditch, upon level ground. Its front was somewhat obscured by shrubs and bushes, and in the rear the surface rose for a distance of forty rods over open ground, and by a gentle descent and another rise further to the rear was met by a growth of pine woods near half a mile in rear of our line of battle. The position of the Thirtieth was the extreme left and front of the line of battle of the division.

Capt. Boynton's company (D) was deployed as our advance skirmish line in the woods, in front, supported by Capt. Randall's company (E); Capt. Prince's company (F) was deployed upon either bank of the ditch, thirty yards in advance of our line. Shortly after the firing had become general upon our advanced lines, company D came in in good order, having delivered three volleys upon the enemy, and formed on the left of the battalion. Company E, retiring at about the same time further to the right, was ordered by Col. Benedict, commanding the brigade, to occupy the interval between the right of the One Hundred and Sixty-second and left of the One Hundred and Seventy-third New York regiments. These regiments in the order given, formed the continuation of the brigade line upon the right. Immediately behind our companies of skirmishers, a full brigade of the enemy emerged from the wood,

deployed in line of battle with our skirmishers, advanced, and moved upon us rapidly and in excellent order, delivering a heavy fire as they advanced. Our interior line of skirmishers then opened line, and did the enemy considerable damage, but failed to check him. When the enemy was within a hundred yards, the battalion opened fire, and continued an effective discharge until ordered to retreat. This order was not given until the three regiments which formed the entire right of our brigade line had broken and retreated nearly a quarter of a mile up the hill. At this time our flanks were almost enveloped by the enemy's gaining the unoccupied ground upon our left and that abandoned on our right, and our line was strongly pressed in front. At the command the battalion retired in tolerable order up the hill, over ground very much exposed and under a very heavy fire. Arrived at the summit of the hill, the line was partially reformed and another volley delivered upon the enemy. The regiment again fell back toward the wood before mentioned, and in the edge of it made a final stand. Here a portion of Gen. Smith's force advanced to our support, and under our combined fire the enemy commenced to fall back, followed closely by our forces. In this advance the regiment became much broken. Four companies formed upon the left of an Ohio regiment, mistaking their colors for our own. Nearly all the remainder advanced with our colors across the open field and drove the enemy beyond our first position. Here the second line of the enemy emerged from the wood, and rallying their retreating forces, made a stand for several minutes. Under our rapid fire they finally broke, and were pursued by our forces for two miles. At midnight of the ninth, our forces again fell back, and on the eleventh reached the Red river at Grand Ecore.

The loss of the Thirtieth in the engagement of the ninth was nine killed, fifty-eight wounded, and twenty-nine missing. The missing in this action were nearly all from our companies of skirmishers, and were probably killed, wounded and prisoners.

In both of the actions, the officers and men of the regiment behaved admirably. If any deserve especial praise it is Capt. Randall of company E, who, though separated from the battalion by order of the brigade commander, and severely wounded in the shoulder in the earlier part of the action, was last to retreat, first to reform his company, and among the last to

relinquish the pursuit. Scrgt. Edmund R. Shaw, the color bearer of the regiment, behaved with marked coolness and gallantry throughout the day, and received a severe and dangerous wound in the knee. Among the killed in the action of the ninth was Lieut. Sumner N. Strout, a most gallant and esteemed officer. Col. Benedict, the brigade commander, was killed, leaving the brigade in command of Col. Fessenden.

At Grand Ecore the regiment performed much severe labor as an advanced picket for the army, and in constructing earthworks and abattis for the defence of the position. On the twenty-first the retreat of the army was resumed, which, on the morning of the twenty-third was effectually stopped by a force of the enemy so posted as to hold with infantry and artillery the crossing of Cane river, where the only practicable road lay. To the Third brigade was assigned the duty of fording the river, above the crossing, and dislodging the enemy. The Thirtieth bore the most conspicuous part in this affair. The largest regiment of its brigade, and from its position exposed to the most severe fire, it assaulted and drove from a position which was a natural fortress such as held by good troops would have been almost impregnable, five regiments of the enemy's force. This was done by a brigade of four small regiments, of which only one other than the Thirtieth did or from the nature of the ground could, successfully engage the enemy. The officers highest in command of the army, have spoken of this affair of Cane River Crossing, or Morrell's Bluff, as the most gallant action of the campaign, and have said that its success opened the way and saved the army. It is but the truth to say that this success was due almost entirely to the conduct of the Thirtieth. On the twenty-fourth the march was continued and on the next day the army camped at Alexandria.

On the thirteenth of May, the retreat was continued towards the Mississippi. Three days after, the army was confronted by a large force of the enemy at Marksville and Mansura. The two armies marshalled on one beautiful prairie, the whole circled by a belt of woods just visible. A cautious advance in line of battle was ordered, and although the armies were face to face for upwards of six hours, and a rapid artillery engagement conducted during this time, almost without pause, the enemy withdrew before any serious engagement was had be-

tween the infantry forces. For the greater part of the day the Thirtieth was in the front line, and under fire of the enemy's artillery. The march was continued and the Atchafalaya river reached at Semmesport on the seventeenth. Here the regiment did good service in helping to bridge the river, and cross the army train.

From Semmesport the army march to Morganzia, on the Mississippi, where it arrived on the twenty-second. Here, more than at any other place the regiment experienced the full effects of the hardships and exposure of this disastrous campaign. Resting in the intense summer heat, the debilitated, finding no strength to recuperate, died, the strong were debilitated. Between the fifteenth of March and May twenty-second, the regiment marched over five hundred miles, and was engaged in four battles. Its losses in killed, wounded and missing in battle amount to two hundred and twenty-eight officers and men. A part of the loss was temporary, and many of the wounded afterwards returned to duty.

On the second of July, the regiment as part of its division, sailed from Morganzia to New Orleans, encamping at Algiers until the eleventh when it again sailed for Virginia. On the eighteenth it reached Fortress Monroe, and was sent immediately to Deep Bottom. Here the regiment held for twenty-four hours a picket line, in face of the enemy, which, in a few hours, was easily taken from the regiment which relieved it. Here too, the regiment did much labor upon temporary earthworks, working almost continually under fire; and here it was only the want of consent from higher authorities which prevented the commander of the regiment at that time, from attempting the recapture of the abandoned picket line, and removing all cause for harsh reflection upon the conduct of the brigade.

From Deep Bottom the regiment was transported to Washington, thence it marched to Harper's Ferry, and through the latter part of August and early in September was engaged in the numerous movements and affairs of the Army of the Shenandoah. In September the Third brigade was detached from its division, and continued thus until October twenty-sixth. Although in this interval it performed more fatiguing duty than the remainder of the army, and was constantly engaged in moving and guarding stores, in marching up and down the valley, and

in protecting from guerillas valuable supply trains, it failed to share the glory of Gen. Sheridan's battles and victories of the nineteenth of September and October. On the twenty-sixth of the latter month the regiment with its brigade rejoined its division at Cedar Creek. On the ninth of November it moved with the army to a position between Kearnstown and Newtown. On the thirtieth of December it moved to Stevenson's depot, four miles north of Winchester.

The entire distance marched by the regiment during the year was upwards of one thousand miles, exclusive of all raids and temporary movements from camp. It has been engaged in four battles. It has lost in killed and from wounds received in battle, three officers and twenty enlisted men, and in wounded five officers and one hundred and twenty-two men. It has lost by disease, two officers and two hundred and eight men.

On the eighteenth of November an order was issued assigning to the Thirtieth the re-enlisted men of the Thirteenth Maine. The consolidation having been effected gave the regiment the maximum of men and officers of the most excellent material, hardy, willing and experienced soldiers.

During the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four, the following officers were detached: Lieut. Col. Royal E. Whitman, while absent wounded in Maine, was temporarily assigned to recruiting service and Court Martial duty. Assistant Surgeons Thomas H. Breslin and Charles K. Packard, have for a time been detached to act as Surgeons for the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth New York Volunteers. Capt. Freeman U. Whiting with his company, (B), was, during March and April, detached as guard for the corps ammunition train. First Lieut. Daniel Quimby of company D, was for a time detached with a separate command to hold the town of Newtown, and is now guarding a signal station on the advanced picket line. First Lieut. Henry B. Cleaves of company F has twice been Acting Quartermaster in the absence of Quartermaster Coffin. First Lieut. Charles B. Hall of company I has been on duty upon the brigade staff as aide-de-camp, Ordnance Officer, Provost Marshal and Inspector, nearly all the time since March. Second Lieut. Francis E. Dwinall of company A has also been detached upon the brigade staff the greater part of his term, as aide-de-camp and Ordnance Officer.

From the time of its organization until the tenth of April, when the command of the brigade devolved upon him, Col. Fessenden, now Brigadier General, commanded the regiment. At the battle of Cane River Crossing he lost a leg and has since been on Court Martial duty at Washington. From April tenth until July first, Lieut. Col. Hubbard had command and was subsequently appointed Colonel. From July first until October first, Col. Hubbard being absent sick and Lieut. Col. Whitman absent wounded, Capt. Randall, now Major, was in command. On the first of October Col. Hubbard returned and with the exception of three weeks, when, during his absence on Court Martial Lieut. Col. Whitman commanded, has continued with the regiment.

The true history of the regiment is written in returns and reports, matters of tedious statistics to strangers, but which with their notes of loss and gain, of shifting aggregate, of transfer, discharge, death, give to the members much cause for just pride, and much occasion for sad recollections. It is written too, in the hearts of many, who rejoice at the bravery and success of friends, and of many others whose friends will never come back to them again.

XLI.

SECOND REGIMENT CAVALRY.

This regiment when organized was composed of robust and strong men, well armed, equipped and disciplined. They were mustered into the United States service at different times in the months of November and December, eighteen hundred and sixty-three. The original roster of the regiment was as follows:

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

Ephraim W Woodman, Wilton, Colonel; John F. Godfrey, Bangor, Lieutenant Colonel; Charles A. Miller, Rockland, Major; Eben Hutchinson, Athens, Major; Andrew B. Spurling, Orland, Major; Nathan Cutler, Augusta, Adjutant; John F. Milliken, Belfast, Quartermaster; James Cleaveland, Skowhegan, Commissary; George W. Martin, Houlton, Surgeon; Louis E. Norris, Hampden, Assistant Surgeon; Charles Nason, Kennebunk, Chaplain; Emilus N. D. Small, Farmingdale, Sergeant Major; Sylvanus C. Small, Richmond, Quartermaster Sergeant; George E. Allen, Augusta, Commissary Sergeant; Andrew R. G. Smith, Wiscasset, Hospital Steward; Charles T. Bean, Warren, Hospital Steward; Albert A. Mitchell, Canton, Saddler Sergeant; Acton P. Thompson, Canton, Chief Trumpeter.

COMPANY OFFICERS.

Company A.—Joseph F. Twitchell, Mattawamkeag, Captain; Warren Mansur, Houlton, First Lieutenant; Silas C. Barker, Augusta, Second Lieutenant.

Company B.—Benjamin G. Merry, Bath, Captain; Andrew J. Nichols, Augusta, First Lieutenant; Noah Jewett, Readfield, Second Lieutenant.

Company C.—Elijah D. Johnson, Lewiston, Captain; Melvin S. Hutchinson, Gardiner, First Lieutenant; Rodolph L. Dodge, Portland, Second Lieutenant.

Company D.—John M. Lincoln, Pembroke, Captain; George W. Seavey, Machias, First Lieutenant; William Gillespie, Calais, Second Lieutenant.

Company E.—Samuel W Clarke, Newcastle, Captain; Adoniram J. Pickard, Rockland, First Lieutenant; Frederick A. Metcalf, Damariscotta, Second Lieutenant.

Company F.—Gustavus A. Stanley, Farmington, Captain; Evander S. Prescott, Wilton, First Lieutenant; Simcon W Parlin, Phillips, Second Lieutenant.

Company G.—Samuel W Knowles, Bangor, Captain; William Banton, First Lieutenant; Jason C. Chandler, Corinth, Second Lieutenant.

Company H.—Adolphus B. Matthews, Belfast, Captain; Daniel S. Simpson, Searsport, First Lieutenant; Marcus A. Vose, Montville, Second Lieutenant.

Company I.—Isaac W Haskell, Garland, Captain; William L. Richmond, Winthrop, First Lieutenant; Thomas A. Braun, Gardiner, Second Lieutenant.

Company K.—Moses French, Solon, Captain; Samuel S. Holbrook, St. Albans, First Lieutenant; Abner C. Emery, Skowhegan, Second Lieutenant.

Company L.—Samuel H. Libby, Limerick, Captain; Andrew J. Woodman, Saco, First Lieutenant; William H. Moody, Kennebunk, Second Lieutenant.

Company M.—John H. Roberts, Alfred, Captain; Ivory R. Allen, Waterboro', First Lieutenant; Isaac R. Adams, Wilton, Second Lieutenant.

In the spring of eighteen hundred and sixty-four, the regiment left Augusta, where it was encamped, and went to Portland where it embarked on transports for New Orleans, arriving in April in better condition than was expected, after the rough passage which all the transports experienced, losing on the voyage, two men and one hundred and fifty horses.

Immediately upon landing, Major Miller with three squadrons, comprising companies A, D, and a part of G, was ordered to the front to participate in the Red river expedition, against the rebel Gen. Dick Taylor. Col. Woodman was sent to Greenville, there to take command of the Camp of Instruction for cavalry, his regiment joining him in a few days.

On the twenty-sixth of May the regiment was ordered to Thibodeaux, where Col. Woodman joined it, he having, at his own request, been relieved from the command of the Camp of Instruction.

On the second of June, Major Miller with his command rejoined the regiment, having performed six weeks of honorable and active service with the loss of ten or twelve wounded.

In the latter part of May, Gen. McNeil, who was in command at Thibodeaux, found it necessary to break up the regiment, sending a portion to Napoleonville on Bayou La Fourche, other companies to Chachonla, Tigreville, Bayou Bœuf, Brashear City, on the New Orleans and Opelousas Railroad, and one company at Houma, the shire town of Terrebonne Parish. At these points they were engaged in picketing, scouting and skirmishing with the enemy in and around nearly all parts of the La Fourche District.

On the twenty-sixth of July, the regiment having been re-united, moved from Thibodeaux to Algiers, where, after remaining about a week, it crossed the river to New Orleans and proceeded to Greenville, from which place it left in a few days for Pensacola, Florida.

On the eighteenth of September an expedition under the command of Gen. Asboth, comprising eleven companies of the Second Maine, under command of Lieut. Col. Spurling, Col. Woodman commanding the brigade in camp, two companies First Florida cavalry and two companies Eighty-second United States colored volunteers, temporarily mounted, embarked at Barrancas on a raid into the interior of West Florida. Landing at Deer Point, opposite Pensacola, they commenced the march inland. Marching fifty miles, though a barren, sandy region, they met no rebel force until they reached Euchelia, where on the twenty-third the Second Maine, under Lieut. Col. Spurling, surprised and captured twenty-five rebel cavalry who were enforcing a conscription. Col. Spurling was then sent with a small detachment of his command, nineteen in number, in another direction on a scouting tour.

The main column then pushed on for Marianna, the county seat of Jackson county, where it encountered the enemy.

The Second Maine was in the advance, Major Cutler's battalion ahead. As they entered the town they were met by a volley from the rebel cavalry, which killed and wounded several. Among the former was Lieut. Ayer, company I, who had been recently promoted from Quartermaster Sergeant. The severe fire caused them to waver and fall back. Major Hutchinson's

battalion was then ordered to charge, which they did, Majors Hutchinson and Cutler leading, and driving the rebels through the town. Charging down the street, they found a barricade of wagons across it. Passing that, some over, some through and others around it, they continued the pursuit, when all at once a body of militia who were concealed in houses, churches and stores, opened a furious fire, and literally mowed down every officer and man at the head of the column. Maj. Cutler fell, badly wounded, his leg broken, wrist fractured, and with other wounds. He had two horses shot under him. Major Hutchinson was wounded in foot and leg. Lieut. Adams, company M, was mortally wounded. Lieutenant Moody, company L, was wounded in the thigh. The total casualties, were twenty-nine; three killed, nineteen wounded and ten missing. Major Cutler, Lieut. Adams, and several enlisted men, had to be left at Marianna, being too badly wounded to bring away.

By this daring raid we inflicted severe damage on the rebels, obtained a large supply of commissary and Quartermaster's stores, arms, two hundred and fifty horses and mules, four hundred head of cattle, and about five hundred contrabands.

Over one hundred prisoners were taken in all; one Colonel, two Captains and several Lieutenants. The city officials, judge, and members of the court were also captured.

Retiring to Point Washington, the expedition returned to their camp at Barrancas, arriving on the fifth of October, having been absent about three weeks. Lieut. Col. Spurling did not rejoin the main column until it reached Cerro Gordo on its return, when he and his command came in with fifteen prisoners, fifty horses, several teams, and a large train of cattle, mules and contrabands, having been absent five days and accomplished all this without the loss of a man. During this jaunt he traveled one hundred and twenty-five miles and experienced several adventures.

Shortly after this expedition, Lieut. Col. Spurling, with detachments from the Second and other regiments, in all a force of about seven hundred, made a dash on Milton. His object was to capture a force of cavalry, which was only frustrated by a disobedience of orders on the part of a co-operating force. The rebels were routed and thirteen of their number taken prisoners. On the return he destroyed many buildings

and a considerable amount of stores; also bringing away over one hundred thousand feet of valuable lumber.

On the thirteenth of December the regiment formed part of an expedition that made a raid into the edge of Alabama. The object of the raid was to destroy the large quantity of military stores and supplies supposed to be at Pollard, Alabama, also to burn or destroy the extension trestle bridge across the Escambia river, of the Mobile and Charleston Railroad, and do what other damage to the enemy that could be done conveniently.

Late in the afternoon of the day on which the expedition left Barrancas, Lieut. Col. Spurling left the main column and proceeded in advance with the Second Maine. His intention was to reach, as soon as practicable, Pine Barren Creek, and, if possible, capture the rebel picket known to be stationed there. Lieut. Glidden was despatched with a small force dismounted to cross a short distance below and get in their rear if possible, and thus make the capture sure; but the bad condition of the bridge, deep water and swift current, prevented him from executing his plans. Presently two men were seen coming up the road and both taken. The third on duty at the bridge made good his escape. The bridge was repaired and the cavalry passed over and quietly awaited the arrival of the main column which came up in the evening. At three o'clock on the morning of the fifteenth, the march was again resumed in the direction of Pollard, Alabama. After a march of fifteen miles, they came to Bluff Springs, where they encountered a small force of rebels. They were routed and pursued to Escambia river. After reaching it it was found the rebels had fired the bridge and appeared in considerable force on the other side. The cavalry dismounted to fight on foot, and the sharp crack of the carbine as the Second Maine opened with repeating rifles told them there was no escape in flight.

In the meantime, one hundred of the Second Maine were sent to take possession of another bridge about four miles up the Escambia. Within six miles of Pollard, which was a depot of great importance filled with valuable warlike material, they came suddenly upon a station of the Mobile and Great Northern Railroad, and captured the station master with fifty able bodied negroes, workmen on the road. The Railroad bridge which spans the Escambia at this point was burned—one thousand sacks

of corn, the track torn up for a long distance, and the trestle work destroyed. After doing all further damage possible, they returned to the main column which had repaired the bridge burned in the morning, and crossed over. Another brisk skirmish took place within six miles of the town, in which the artillery, Capt. Roberts, company M, Second Maine, in charge of two howitzers, was engaged. Darkness coming on the command went into camp for the night. The next morning the advance guard entered Pollard without opposition, where everything that was of any value to the enemy had been destroyed by a portion of the expedition.

Having accomplished all that was intended in the commencement, late in the afternoon the column took up the line of march back to Barrancas. Fearful that the enemy might get reinforcements from Mobile, or other points, Lieut. Col. Spurling was sent forward with the Second Maine to hold the bridge over the Escambia. On reaching the bridge the planks had been torn up and a picket posted on the other side. The column came up, the battery was placed in position, and at daylight, the morning of the seventeenth, opened fire with grape and shell on the building which sheltered the rebels. The infantry charged, led by Col. Robinson of the Ninety-seventh colored regiment, who was in command of the expedition, who was severely wounded in the thigh. The command now devolved upon Lieut. Col. Spurling, who, as fast as the forces crossed, placed them in line of battle and put them in motion.

But a short distance had been marched when the enemy appeared in our front and gave evidence of preparation for battle. The engagement soon became general. The column was moved forward, the infantry opening with telling effect, causing the rebels to fall back, which they did for five miles, trying all the while to gain an advantageous position and give battle, but to no purpose. They did not even take along their dead and wounded. Thus four distinct battles were fought. They made many charges upon our train with a view of capturing it, but as many times they were fearfully repulsed and sent back badly punished. The last engagement took place at Pine Barren Creek, which the expedition was obliged to ford. At this juncture four wagons and one ambulance had to be aban-

done, but not until after being destroyed. In this engagement the Second Maine lost one killed and five wounded.

That Lieut. Col. Spurling was able to bring back the command encumbered with a train of fifty wagons sixty miles through the enemy's country, attacked almost every hour in front, rear and flanks by a force superior to his own in numbers, is sufficient comment on his ability and qualities. Five times at different places the rebels chose their ground and position, and attacked us with an equal force, and were not only handsomely repulsed but terribly punished. The expedition having been a complete success the whole command returned to Barrancas, arriving on the nineteenth in camp.

Col. Woodman being in command of the Fourth brigade cavalry division, left the regiment in command of Lieut. Col. Spurling.

During the summer season of this year the sudden transition of the men of the Second from the rigid climate of Maine to the excessive heat of Southern Louisiana, constant exposure to alternate rains and scalding sun, in one of the most malarious, and to Eastern troops unhealthy districts of our country, living upon salt provisions, with very little or no vegetable diet, drinking impure water and frequently sleeping upon the wet ground, generated intermittent, bilious, lung and typhus malaria fevers chronic diarrhea, scurvy and other diseases, and caused fearful inroads in their ranks. At one time they suffered so severely from sickness and disease that deducting seventy who were transferred to the Navy, those who died or received their discharge, so reduced their number that out of nine hundred and eighty-nine, not over four hundred and fifty reported for duty. In forty days, from the tenth of August, sixty-two men died in the regimental hospital, exclusive of those who died in general hospitals. In thirty-five days from the tenth of August, one hundred cases of scurvy appeared; and Chaplain Nason came on north and making known the facts to the people of Maine, succeeded in collecting and forwarding to the regiment a large and bountiful supply of vegetables and various other articles that they were in need of, bringing about a favorable result.

XLII.

SEVENTH MOUNTED BATTERY

The Seventh Veteran Battery was raised during the last days of November and the month of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, under provisions of General Orders from the War Department, with rendezvous at Camp Coburn, Augusta, and was mustered into the United States service with full complement of officers and men, December thirtieth, by Lieut. Fessenden, Fifth United States Artillery.

Adelbert B. Twitchell, Bethel, Captain; William B. Lapham, Woodstock, Lorrin E. Bundy, Portland, First Lieutenants; Daniel Staples, Old Town, Frank Thorp, Boothbay, Second Lieutenants; Osborne J. Pierce, Albion, Orderly Sergeant; Albert S. Twitchell, Bethel, Quartermaster Sergeant.

Horses were furnished the battery in the State, pursuant to orders from the War Department.

The battery left the State February first, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, proceeding directly to Washington, and reporting to Lieut. Col. Hall, commanding Camp Barry, Artillery Camp of Instruction, District of Columbia.

Full and complete equipments, guns and harnesses, were not furnished until about the first of April, and from the day of receiving these, until the day of active service, every moment for drill and instruction was improved.

In April the battery was assigned to the Ninth army corps, Gen. Burnside commanding, then at Annapolis, Maryland, but subsequently joined the corps en transit through Washington, April twenty-fifth. It crossed the Rapidan at Germania Ford May fifth with the corps, and was in three different positions at the battle of the Wilderness, though not actively engaged, as the nature of the country (mostly woodland) allowed but little use of artillery.

The battery had its first real fight at Spottsylvania, May twelfth, a battle that raged from early morn until night. The

battery was many yards in advance of any other battery on the left of the line and was fiercely engaged nearly five hours, and doing such execution as to take rank from that day with the experienced batteries of the corps. The battery was a participant in the subsequent engagements in that locality.

It arrived at the North Anna river on the twenty-third and threw up a redoubt during the night, and the two days following had almost continued and sharp practice with the rebel artillery. Subsequently at Bethesda Church on the afternoon of June second, and on the forenoon of the third the battery was hotly and effectively engaged when the rebels attempted to turn the right of our lines; and again at Coal Harbor, for several consecutive days, it was in position and several times under a severe fire.

The battery arrived in front of Petersburg on the afternoon of the sixteenth and was engaged with the troops of the corps in all the sanguinary struggles to force back the rebel lines and gain the city, and continued on the front line at the Taylor House, seven hundred and fifty yards from where the mine was sprung, for forty-seven consecutive days, a longer period, it is believed, than any other battery of the Army of the Potomac has been in a difficult and exposed position at any one time. It was a position of danger and responsibility, requiring a large portion of the men to be on the alert night and day.

The battery was with the Ninth corps in the flank movements and engagements to the south and left of Petersburg, and from October first to November thirtieth occupied Fort Welch, the extreme left position on the front line, near the Pegram House.

The Ninth corps, from this time until January first, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, occupied the old summer lines of the Ninth and Fifth corps, and the Seventh battery was and is now in the fortification known among newspaper correspondents as "Fort Hell," though the real name at the present time is Fort Sedgwick. It is about four hundred yards from the rebel main line, and is a trying position during the winter months. Portions of the cannoniers are on the alert night and day, and besides the exposure from picket firing, there is much danger from sixty-four pound mortar shells frequently thrown into the fort. This battery was the only new battery retained in the

Ninth army corps when the artillery of the corps was organized into a brigade, the others being sent into the Reserve artillery.

Though entering the field a fortnight after receiving guns and harnesses, and consequently having but little time for drill, it has kept up its organization and discipline, never been for one hour unprepared for service, and is held among the first class batteries of the army for discipline and efficiency. It is composed of a superior class of men, and starting with a new battery and entering at once upon and passing through the severest campaign record, it is sufficient proof of the efficiency and excellence of its officers that it was not only not disorganized but has made itself a reputation which is an honor to the State and an earnest of what it will be in the future.

XLIII.

FIRST DISTRICT COLUMBIA CAVALRY

This regiment was an independent organization, originally designed for special service in the District of Columbia, subject only to the orders of the War Department. It was under the command of Col. L. C. Baker. About eight hundred men were raised for it in Maine, making it to all intents and purposes a Maine organization. The officers from Maine were as follows:

Company D.—Joel W Cloudman, Stetson, Captain; William S. Howe, Stetson, First Lieutenant; Eli Parkman, Charleston, Second Lieutenant.

Company F.—Edward T. Sandford, Warren, Captain; James Maguire, Portland, First Lieutenant; James F McKusick, Warren, Second Lieutenant.

Company I.—Robert F Dyer, Augusta, Captain; James H. Russell, Houlton, First Lieutenant; Joseph W Lee, Calais, Second Lieutenant.

Company L.—Charles C. Chace, Portland, Captain; Robert C. Smith, First Lieutenant; William S. Farwell, Rockland, Second Lieutenant.

Company K.—John W Freese, Houlton, Captain; Vincent Mountfort, Bowdoin, First Lieutenant; Corydon B. Lakin, Stetson, Second Lieutenant.

Company H.—Andrew M. Benson, Oldtown, Captain; Zebulon B. Blethen, Lewiston, First Lieutenant; Sylvanus R. Jackson, Foxcroft, Second Lieutenant.

Company G.—Thomas C. Webber, Gorham, Captain; Daniel F. Sargent, Brewer, First Lieutenant; Leander M. Comins, Lincoln, Second Lieutenant.

Company M.—Daniel F. Sargent, Brewer, Captain; Edward P Merrill, Portland, First Lieutenant; Henry D. Fuller, Corinth, Second Lieutenant.

Samuel H. Merrill, Portland, Chaplain.

Capt. Cloudman's company, numbering one hundred and forty

men, left the State for Washington in the fall of eighteen hundred and sixty-three, the three officers receiving their commissions from the President of the United States. The remaining officers were commissioned by the Governor of Maine. Capt. Sandford's company went next, followed on the twenty-ninth of February, of the following year, by the remaining five companies.

After performing important service in and about Washington half of the regiment reported in May to Gen. Shepley at Norfolk, Virginia, and were assigned to Portsmouth, where they were dismounted, excepting officers, for a short time, while the other half were with Gen. Butler's army and participated in Gen. Kautz' cavalry raid on Petersburg, in the early part of June.

On the first of July the regiment was stationed at Jones' Landing, part of the command garrisoning Fort Pride on the same line of defence. On the twenty-sixth they went to Malvern Hill, where, joining the Union forces they had one officer wounded while engaged in repulsing the enemy. Returning to Jones' Landing they crossed the Appomatox river and on the second of August moved four miles nearer the enemy's lines and picketed. The next day they went to Lee's Mills, the headquarters of the regiment being established at Sycamore Church, four companies doing duty at Cox's Mills. On the eighth they marched to within four miles of Petersburg on the Weldon and Petersburg railroad, where they remained on picket until the twenty-first, where they deployed as skirmishers, dismounted, on the left of the Fifth army corps and participated in taking a brigade of the enemy and three stand of colors. Skirmishing with the enemy on the morning of the twenty-third, they drove him four miles, and destroyed twenty-eight large sacks of salt. In the afternoon they fought and drove the Hampton Legion, killing and wounding many and taking some prisoners. Capt. Sargent was killed. The following day there was fighting near Reams' Station. The next day after fighting the enemy continually from early dawn until four o'clock in the afternoon, repulsing him in every attack until they came inside the lines of the main force, the regiment was dismounted, taken into the field on the extreme left of the line, there to build a breastwork which was hardly completed when the enemy opened with shot and shell. A few moments

after the enemy made his appearance with a loud yell, charging on our lines from right to left, his artillery playing all the while. In our front the rebels were handsomely repulsed. The main forces of the enemy were on the right flank of our infantry, which gave way. Our lines remained firm until nightfall, and the firing ceased. The regiment was the last to leave the field, proceeding to Jerusalem Plank Road, where they formed a picket line and held it until relieved by a regiment from Gen. Gregg's cavalry. The next day they went back to Syeamore Church on picket duty, when an order was received to transfer all the Maine officers and men of the regiment to the First Maine cavalry. During their term of seven months' service, Capt. Cloudman was promoted to Major. After being transferred they remained doing picket duty on the extreme left of the army on a line about four miles in length. They numbered about four hundred men.

On the morning of the fifteenth of September they were attacked by a heavy force of the enemy who succeeded in running off some twelve or thirteen cattle from a large herd in their rear under guard of another regiment. When attacked two batteries were under command of Maj. J. S. Baker at Syeamore Church, and the other battalion under command of Capt. Howe, who had been promoted from Lieutenant, near Cox's Mills, two miles below. The attack was made at break of day, almost at the same moment at three points, namely: At the right of the line held by the First District Columbia cavalry, the weakest part of the whole, where there was no reserve, and where there could be little or no resistance; at Syeamore Church, and at Cox's Mills. At the church as the rebels with demoniac yells charged up the road, our men rallied, and with cool determination met the terrible onset. Three times the rebels were compelled to fall back in confusion, till by vastly superior numbers our little force was surrounded, their horses which had been kept saddled all night were captured, and they were compelled to succumb.

At Cox's Mills, at the first dawn, the men rallied under Capt. Howe just in time to find a strong force of rebels approaching them by the road on their left. They were instantly formed behind a slight breastwork, where they coolly waited till the enemy, charging up the hill and outnumbering them ten to one,

were completely in range, when they threw from their heavy fifteen shooters, volley after volley, which sent them back on the double quick. Again they rallied and again were driven back. At this point it was discovered that a strong force of the enemy was on each flank, while that in front was not lessened. No alternative now remained but to fall back toward Sycamore Church. This was done in good order, keeping the enemy at a respectable distance by occasional volleys from their formidable rifles and without the loss of a man. In doing this, however, they fell into the lion's mouth, for the rebel force engaged at Sycamore Church, having secured their prisoners, formed in a semi-circle across the road and, dressed in our uniform, were mistaken for our own men. Successful resistance was now impossible, and having done all that brave men could do, like men they yielded to their fate. Their loss was severe. Nine officers and over one hundred and fifty privates were taken prisoners, besides several killed. Both Majors Baker and Cloudman were captured.

The enemy having been successful in their raid, the regiment went back to the church the next day. Their history after this is identical with that of the First Maine Cavalry.

XLIV

THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY.

This regiment was rendezvoused at Augusta and was originally officered as subjoined. The Colonelcy was tendered to George Varney, formerly of the Second Maine, who subsequently declined.

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

George Varney, Bangor, Colonel; Thomas Hight, Augusta, Lieutenant Colonel; Stephen C. Talbot, East Machias, Major; William B. Allyn, Belfast, Adjutant; Robert A. Palmer, Rockland, Quartermaster; Joseph D. Mitchell, Readfield, Surgeon; Richard R. Ricker, Minot, Assistant Surgeon; Albert G. French, Fayette, Assistant Surgeon; George C. Crawford, Readfield, Chaplain.

COMPANY OFFICERS.

Company A.—Daniel White, Captain; James Dean, First Lieutenant; George A. Bolton, Second Lieutenant; all of Bangor.

Company B.—Albion K. P. Wallace, Milbridge, Captain; William H. Shoppee, Machias, First Lieutenant; Voranus L. Coffin, Harrington, Second Lieutenant.

Company C.—James M. Williams, Augusta, Captain; William O. Tibbetts, Chelsea, First Lieutenant; Sanford W. Syphers, Gardiner, Second Lieutenant.

Company D.—Chauncey O. Noyes, Mount Desert, Captain; George W. Thompson, Trenton, First Lieutenant; Augustus R. Wescott, Castine, Second Lieutenant.

Company E.—Caleb H. Ellis, Fort Fairfield, Captain; John P. Sheahan, Dennysville, First Lieutenant; Edwin S. Rogers, Patten, Second Lieutenant.

Company F.—William R. Currier, Brewer, Captain; Byron C. Gilmore, Bangor, First Lieutenant; Albert S. Snow, Brewer, Second Lieutenant.

Company G.—Ozias E. Bartlett, Skowhegan, Captain; Almond S. Gushee, Appleton, First Lieutenant; Hiram C. Gage, St. Albans, Second Lieutenant.

Company H.—Edward L. Getchell, Bangor, Captain; Elias Brookings, Jr., Cherryfield, First Lieutenant; DeWitt C. Morrill, Bangor, Second Lieutenant.

Company I.—Albert H. Packard, Winthrop, Captain; Calvin Boston, Gardiner, First Lieutenant; Charles A. Farrington, Waterville, Second Lieutenant.

Company K.—Joseph S. Harlow, Foxcroft, Captain; Lucius M. Coffin, Beddington, First Lieutenant; Charles O. Brown, Rockabema Plantation, Second Lieutenant.

The regiment, Lieut. Col. Hight commanding, left Augusta on the eighteenth of April eighteen hundred and sixty-four, to join the Army of the Potomac. On the twenty-ninth Lieut. Col. Hight was promoted to Colonel to fill the vacancy that existed when the regiment left the State. Arriving at Alexandria it was assigned to the Second brigade, Second division, Ninth corps, and then marched to Bristoe's Station, where after remaining a few days, it broke camp on the morning of May fourth and on the sixth participated in the battle of the Wilderness, suffering heavily in killed and wounded. Two days after they marched to Chancellorsville and on the tenth skirmished with the enemy at Nye Run.

On the twelfth they were engaged in the battle of Spottsylvania, losing twelve killed, seventy-five wounded and one hundred and eight missing. They were under fire for six days afterward. On the twenty-first, they marched to the Po river, thence by way of New Falls Church to the North Anna, crossing that river on the twenty-fourth under the enemy's fire, recrossing on the twenty-sixth, and in two days reached and crossed the Pamunkey. After skirmishing with the enemy for two or three days they fought him June first at Tolopotomy Creek. The next day they marched to Bethesda Church, and on the third fought him again at that place, losing fifteen killed and thirty-nine wounded. The battle was a furious one. About noon the regiment was led up in the midst of a galling fire to hold a road and protect it from a flank movement. For its gallantry on this occasion, Gen. Griffin, commanding the brigade, in a laudatory order said, that: "It also gives me pleasure to

add my evidence to the well-known fact that the Thirty-first Maine has made for itself a most brilliant record, and won for its officers and men imperishable renown." The next day they moved onward and marched to Coal Harbor, remaining under fire and participating in frequent skirmishes until the twelfth, when they suffered greatly from the shelling of the enemy and from his sharpshooters.

Col. Hight, who was relieved on the seventh, having resigned, being out of health during the campaign and unable to do duty, and Lieut. Col. Talbot, being sick and unable to take the field, the command of the regiment devolved upon Maj. White, who went out as Captain of company A, and who was subsequently promoted to the Colonelcy.

On the twelfth they commenced their long, wearisome march across the Chickahominy and James rivers, and on the sixteenth skirmished with the enemy in front of Petersburg. Early the next morning the brigade found themselves within two hundred yards of the enemy's entrenchments, confronted by a battery of artillery. There was no way of flanking the position. It must be taken by direct assault across the ravine and up a steep bank. During the night Gen. Potter had led his division into the ravine. The troops were placed in position in two lines, the Thirty-first with their brigade on the left of the first line, constituting a portion of the charging column.

It was fifteen minutes past three. The brigade commanders had timed their watches, that the movement might be in concert. There was silence along the line. The first faint rays of coming daylight began to appear. The time had come. The word of preparation was whispered along the lines. The men, cramped by lying in the trenches, rose to their feet, and dressed their ranks in silence. They grasped their muskets with a nervous energy. There was no clinking of gunlocks. Their spirits roused to the tremendous moment. *Now!* It was not shouted but spoken lightly. Yet it is powerful enough to put those lines in motion. They go up the bank holding their breath, running, leaping, rushing. There are four flashes of light, a line of fire, one volley only! They are up to the breastworks. *On them! Over them! Surrender!* The movement is a complete success. Six pieces of artillery and six hundred prisoners is the result, the glorious work of three minutes.

The next day the lines were advanced and, until the thirtieth of July, the regiment was constantly under fire of the enemy and seriously annoyed by his sharpshooters, losing largely during this time in valuable officers and men. On that day, thirtieth, when the mine was exploded the regiment had assigned them an important position. In connection with the Ninth New Hampshire and Second Maryland regiments all under charge of Col. White, they were the first to enter the rebel works. The Thirty-first suffered largely having ten killed, thirty-one wounded and forty-seven taken prisoners, including Col. White and six other officers.

From this time till the eighteenth of August they remained under fire before Petersburg doing picket duty, testing severely the material of which the regiment was composed. So exposed was their position that they were obliged to send out their pickets under cover of darkness and relieve them in the night. On the eighteenth, their corps was removed from before Petersburg and sent to support the Fifth corps in a movement on the Weldon railroad, they remaining at the front until the fourteenth of September, when, for the first time, they were relieved and allowed a few days of comparative rest.

In the battle of Poplar Spring Church on the thirtieth of September the regiment in command of Capt. Dean of company A, distinguished itself, and was the last one to fall back, when the enemy turned the right of their brigade and compelled a retreat. They lost five killed, fifteen wounded and sixteen taken prisoners. The next day morning, October first, they were again attacked while on the picket line, and Capt. Dean fell into the hands of the enemy. The night previous when a part of the brigade fell back, Capt. Dean stopping with a part of a company, Sergt. Kimball of company H, went and rallied the rest of the regiment and took them to the front in face of the enemy's bullets; and then with a squad of men went and stopped on picket all night, until they were driven back to the main line. The gallant Sergeant also assisted the color bearer in bringing off the colors, and when Capt. Dean was captured he was in command of the regiment until Capt. Bolton, who was serving on Gen. Griffin's staff, was relieved at his own request and took command, and was subsequently made Major. The regiment at this date was so reduced in numbers that only about sixty reported for duty.

From the first of October to the twenty-seventh, the regiment was engaged mainly in drilling and on picket duty. During this time Lieut. Col. Getchell, formerly Captain of company H, and who had been absent in consequence of wounds received on the third of June at Bethesda Church, returned and took command. The shattered and thinned ranks of the regiment were also augmented in strength by the arrival of company L, Capt. Alvan D Brock of Bangor. This accession was shortly followed by another, company M, Capt. J. Sumner Rogers, and the Thirty-second Maine, which regiment was then broken up and consolidated with the Thirty-first, by which it received fifteen officers and four hundred and seventy men, of which number six officers and one hundred and seventy-five men were present for duty.

On the twenty-ninth of November their corps was ordered to relieve the Second corps and with the Seventeenth Vermont and Fifty-sixth Massachusetts regiments they were assigned to Fort Davis on the Jerusalem Plank Road in front of Petersburg, where they still remain.

XLV

THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Under the call of the President dated February first, eighteen hundred and sixty four, two regiments of infantry were authorized in this State by the War Department. This regiment with the Thirty-first Maine, was raised under this call and rendezvoused at Augusta. The Thirty-second was raised in the counties of Androseggin, Cumberland, Franklin, Lincoln, Oxford, Sagadahoe and York. It was officered in advance of its organization.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Mark F. Wentworth, Kittery, Colonel; John M. Brown, Portland, Lieutenant Colonel; Arthur Deering, Richmond, Major; Calvin L. Hayes, Kittery, Adjutant; John Hall, North Berwick, Quartermaster; Clark C. Trafton, Kennebunkport, Surgeon; John H. Kimball, Bridgton, Henry S. B. Smith, Brunswick, Assistant Surgeons; William A. Patten, York, Chaplain.

COMPANY OFFICERS.

Company A.—Seth E. Bryant, Kennebunk, Captain; Horace H. Burbank, Limerick, First Lieutenant; Samuel A. James, Kittery, Second Lieutenant.

Company B.—Amos F. Noyes, Norway, Captain; Joseph E. Colby Rumford, First Lieutenant; Henry M. Bearee, Hebron, Second Lieutenant.

Company C.—Herbert R. Sargent, Portland, Captain; Joseph B. Hammond, New Gloucester, First Lieutenant; Charles F. Burr, Freeport, Second Lieutenant.

Company D.—William R. Ham Lewiston, Captain; Charles B. Rounds, Danville, First Lieutenant; James J. Chase, Turner, Second Lieutenant.

Company E.—Ebenezer S. Keyes, Jay, Captain; Charles W. Keyes, Wilton, First Lieutenant; James A. Stanley, Farmington, Second Lieutenant.

Company F.—Isaac P. Fall, South Berwick, Captain; Fred S. Gurney, Saco, First Lieutenant; John G. Whitten, Alfred, Second Lieutenant.

Company G.—James L. Hunt, Bath, Captain; Thomas Child, Bath, First Lieutenant; James B. Currier, Greenwood, Second Lieutenant.

Company H.—George H. Chadwell, Captain; Thomas P. Beals, First Lieutenant; Henry G. Mitchell, Second Lieutenant; all of Portland.

Company I.—Marcus L. M. Hussey, Newcastle, Captain; Wilmot Whitehouse, Newcastle, First Lieutenant; George L. Hall, Nobleborough, Second Lieutenant.

Company K.—Horace H. Burbank, Limerick, Captain; Stephen G. Dorman, Wells, First Lieutenant; Silas M. Perkins, Kennebunkport, Second Lieutenant.

Previous to completing the organization, Lieut. Burbank of company A was promoted to the captaincy of company K, Second Lieut. James was promoted to fill the vacancy, and was himself succeeded by William B. Pierce of Biddeford. On the twentieth of April six companies, having completed their organizations, left the State under command of Major Deering, and reached Washington the twenty-second. The regimental organization was completed and the Colonel mustered in by Lieut. Louis M. Hamilton of the Third United States infantry, May sixth, and the four remaining companies under Col. Wentworth left the State on the eleventh for the front, arriving in Washington the fourteenth. During the night of the twenty-sixth of April, the battalion of six companies joined the Second brigade, Second division of the Ninth corps, and next day marched thirty-four miles, encamping on the night of the twenty-eighth at Bristoe's Station, where they remained till the fifth of May, when they marched twenty-five miles to the Rappahannock. Next day the battalion joined the Ninth corps, which had preceded it three days, and took part in the battle of the Wilderness, and until the morning of the eighth it was continually under the fire of the enemy, building fortifications and changing position. Continuing the march, it bivouacked on the night of the eighth on the old battle field at Chancellorsville. On the eleventh, the battalion under command of Lieut. Col. Babbett of the Ninth New Hampshire, engaged the enemy and drove

him about a mile. Much fatigued with heat and hard marching, they retired a short distance to prepare for the morning attack. Next morning commenced the battle of Spottsylvania and they were employed throughout the entire engagement, holding the most exposed part of the line, charging and driving the enemy various times, with severe loss of officers and men. They left the field on the morning of the nineteenth, where they had been under fire for eight days, leaving many of their brave men there, some of whom had not even a soldier's burial. On the twenty-fifth they crossed the North Anna under brisk cannonading from the enemy and passed a stormy night in the woods, and the next morning threw up works. They were entirely without food and were nearly exhausted with hunger and fatigue. Here Col. Wentworth with the other four companies joined the battalion. The regiment remained here under command of Lieut. Col. Brown, Col. Wentworth being sick, until the twenty-sixth, when it re-crossed the river and arrived at the Pamunkey on the twenty-eighth, after a tedious march. Continually varying its position until the thirtieth, the regiment encamped at New Castle until June second, when it marched to Coal Harbor, and was next day fiercely engaged. It was exposed the most of the day but stood nobly and drove the enemy further than any regiment on the whole line, but lost heavily in both officers and men. Among the former was Capt. Ham of company D, one of the best officers of the regiment.

The Thirty-second remained at Gaines' Farm, twelve miles from Richmond, until the twelfth, when it marched thirty-five miles in twenty-seven hours, and arrived near the James river. On the night of the fourteenth it halted near Charles City Court House and dined on the estate of Ex-president Tyler, and next day crossed the James. It marched on the night of the fifteenth and the next morning, thirty-five miles in eighteen hours without halting even to make coffee, and arrived in the afternoon of the sixteenth at the second line of works in front of Petersburg, and was immediately ordered forward to drive the enemy from his works. At twelve o'clock that night, the regiment, with a New York brigade, was ordered in front of a rebel battery and infantry strongly intrenched at Shand's Farm, where at half-past three the next morning, the brigade comprising the Thirty-second and Thirty-first Maine, charged the works,

and captured a battery of two guns, with horses, caissons, etc., and about five hundred prisoners and a thousand stand of arms. Col. White of the Thirty-first Maine captured a gun and carriage, with the horses retreating upon the run, and brought it in himself.

On the nineteenth the regiment advanced two or three miles and built fortifications by digging up the earth with their bayonets, and throwing it up with dippers and hands, having no intrenching tools accessible. This day Lieut. Col. Brown was wounded by a sharpshooter, leaving the regiment in command of Capt. Noyes. He was leaning over the breastworks at the time. While the stretcher bearers were getting ready to carry him to the rear, one of them was mortally wounded. The Colonel then arose and walked to the rear without assistance.

About five o'clock A. M., the regiment was ordered forward with the Ninth and Eleventh New Hampshire and Second Maryland, into an open field, and were there shelled four hours. The New York brigade, on the right, returned to their breastworks and left these four regiments alone exposed to a direct and flank fire of artillery and musketry, until at nine o'clock they were relieved by a regiment of heavy artillery. Col. Wentworth was this day sent to hospital sick, and the command devolved upon Lieut. Col. Brown.

The Thirty-second remained here until the thirtieth of July, when the rebel fort directly in its front was blown up at half past four in the morning. The regiment, led by its Colonel, was one of the first to enter the fort. Col. Wentworth and Adjutant Hayes were almost the first officers inside the works, and Gen. Bartlett, grasping the Colonel's hand, said he desired to shake hands with the only officer who had led his men in. Just after they passed the fort, Col. Wentworth was wounded and carried back into it. He was shot through the left side, the ball passing entirely through his body and then fracturing the fore arm of Sergt. Ray P. Eaton of Bath, a member of company G, and at the time acting Sergeant Major. His arm was amputated the same day, above the elbow. The regimental flagstaff was shot in two, the national flag was torn up by the men of the regiment after the order was given to lay down their arms, and the remaining portion of the staff broken purposely, rather than it should be captured by the enemy.

Lieut. Chase of company D, while fighting bravely, was dangerously wounded in the head. Captain Hunt of company G, at the risk of being killed, jumped over the breastworks and ran inside our lines, thus saving himself from capture, though receiving a severe wound in the shoulder. The regiment took two more lines of works and were repulsed with the heavy loss of thirteen officers and ninety men killed and wounded, besides many missing of whose fate nothing has ever been learned. It came out of the fight with but twenty-seven men under Adj. Hayes, the only officer left.

On the nineteenth of August, the regiment with its division moved six miles to the left and supported the Fifth corps during the capture of the Weldon railroad, but was not engaged.

September thirtieth, the regiment, under Capt. Hussey, was sharply engaged near Poplar Spring Church and Pegram House. Being often in advance of any other regiment and not being sufficiently supported, it was routed with a loss of nine men wounded and thirty-five missing, in addition to many killed and left on the field.

On the thirtieth of November, the regiment, under command of Lieut. Col. Hunt moved to near Fort Hayes, and remained there until December twelfth, when, by order of the War Department, it was consolidated with the Thirty-first Maine, on account of the reduced state of both regiments, and all surplus officers and non-commissioned officers of the Thirty-second were mustered out. Although it was in service less than eight months, its numbers diminished by hard, active and continued service both on the march and in battle, prove the fidelity with which it served and the hardships it underwent.

Col. Wentworth resigned and was honorably discharged on account of wounds received in action on the eighteenth of October. Lieut. Col. Brown was discharged for the same cause, September twelfth, and on the fourth of October, Capt. Hunt of company G, was promoted to the Lieutenant Colonelcy. Surgeon Trafton having died, Assistant Surgeon Kimball was, on the sixteenth of September, promoted to Surgeon.

XLVI.

FIRST REGIMENT VETERAN INFANTRY

The re-enlisted men and recruits whose term of service had not expired, remaining as battalions of the Fifth and Sixth Maine when those organizations were mustered out, were permanently transferred to the battalion of the Seventh Maine, and on the twenty-first of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, were consolidated at Charlestown, Virginia, and formed a regiment which was by the War Department designated as the Seventh Maine, but this designation was subsequently on the twentieth of September, changed to its present one. The following officers, who remained in service with their respective battalions after their regiments were mustered out, were transferred with their battalions to this regiment:

FROM THE FIFTH BATTALION:

Captain John Goldthwait of Windsor; First Lieutenants Walter Foss of Biddeford and P Jordan Mitchell of Greenwood; Second Lieutenants Joseph A. Grenier of Portland and John McClellan of Casco.

FROM THE SIXTH BATTALION:

Adjutant William H. Coan of Dexter; Captains Alexander B. Sumner of Lubec, Edward Williams of Calais and Charles T. Witherell of Eastport; Second Lieutenants Ira P Wing of Barnard and John B. Waid of Eastport.

The following officers of the Seventh Maine remained with the battalion after the regiment was mustered out:

Major Stephen C. Fletcher of Skowhegan; Surgeon Francis M. Everleth of Presque Isle; Assistant Surgeon Stillman P. Getchell of Vienna; Chaplain Collamore Purrington of Presque Isle; Captains George H. Buker of Bangor, Albert A. Nickerson of Fairfield, William H. Larrabee of Danville, Timothy Swan and George McGinley of Houlton, and Eli H. Webber, of China; First Lieutenants Augustus Merrill of Lyndon, Ben-

jamin F. Bicknell of Bangor, Warren T. Ring of Oldtown and James A. Everett of New Vineyard; Second Lieutenant George R. Cony of Oldtown.

On the sixth of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, Thomas W. Hyde of Bath, who had been Lieutenant Colonel of the Seventh Maine, and was mustered out with that organization, was commissioned Colonel of the regiment and on the twelfth Lieut. Glazier formerly of the Seventh was commissioned Quartermaster. Maj. Fletcher was, on the twenty-ninth, promoted to Lieutenant Colonel and Capt. Sumner to Major.

On the nineteenth of September the regiment was engaged with the enemy at the battle of Winchester, Virginia, where it lost one officer and one man killed and sixteen men wounded. In the battle at Charlestown on the first day of its organization, its loss was one man killed, one officer and nineteen men wounded and three missing. It was engaged at Fisher's Hill on the twenty-first and lost one man killed and four wounded. On the nineteenth of October it took part in the action at Cedar Creek and lost eight men killed, one officer mortally wounded, fifty-eight men wounded, and twelve missing. The regiment shared in all the marches and hardships of Gen. Sheridan's brilliant campaign in the Shenandoah Valley, and, on the ninth of December, marched for Washington, and the next evening embarked on board transports for City Point, where it arrived on the twelfth and next day marched to Patrick Station where it still remains, with Col. Hyde in command of the brigade. Surgeon Everleth is acting brigade Surgeon, Capt. McGinley is acting as Provost Marshal on Gen. Getty's staff; Lieut. Small is serving as aide-de-camp on the staff of Gen. Bidwell, Lieut. Savage in the same capacity on the staff of the brigade commander and Lieut. McClellan is detailed to command the division Sharpshooters.

The regiment is in the Third brigade, Second division, Sixth army corps. Its conduct has invariably maintained the splendid reputation of the regiments in which its members originally served.

APPENDIX.

Enlistments were constantly going on during the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four. On the eighteenth of July the President called for five hundred thousand men, and Maine's proportion of this was eleven thousand six hundred and ninety. Authority was given the Governor to raise thirty companies of unassigned infantry to be attached to regiments already in the field, whose numbers had become so reduced as to need them. Fifteen of these have already been raised and others are in process of recruitment. Those already recruited were officered and assigned as follows:

First Company—(assigned to Twenty-ninth Maine).—Edward S. Butler, Lewiston, Captain; Freedom H. Lander, Auburn, First Lieutenant; Charles W. Gerrish, Lisbon, Second Lieutenant.

Second Company—(assigned to Sixteenth Maine).—Charles T. Hildreth, Gardiner, Captain; Samuel P. Newman Smyth, Brunswick, First Lieutenant; William T. Dodge, Oxford, Second Lieutenant.

Third Company—(assigned to Ninth Maine).—Samuel S. Mann, Bangor, Captain; George H. Roberts, Lyman, First Lieutenant; Willis H. Butler, Sanford, Second Lieutenant.

Fourth Company—(assigned to Thirty-first Maine).—Alvan D. Broek, Bangor, Captain; Azro C. Hibbard, Lewiston, First Lieutenant; Charles W. Rollins, Sebec, Second Lieutenant.

Fifth Company—(assigned to Nineteenth Maine).—Addison W. Lewis, Waterville, Captain; Edward B. Sargent, Boothbay, First Lieutenant; Charles Bennett, Bridgton, Second Lieutenant.

Sixth Company—(assigned to Thirty-first Maine).—J. Sumner Rogers, Orrington, Captain; George I. Brown, Bangor, First Lieutenant; Nathaniel H. Ricker, Augusta, Second Lieutenant.

Seventh Company—(assigned to duty at Forts Popham and McClary).—Augustine Thompson, Union, Captain; Henry

Green, Freeport, First Lieutenant; Hollis B. Hill, Stetson, Second Lieutenant.

Eighth Company—(assigned to the Eleventh Maine).—George S. Scamman, Waterville, Captain; Sanford Hanscom, Albion, First Lieutenant; Monroe Daggett, Plantation Number 11, Range 1, Second Lieutenant.

Ninth Company—(assigned to Twentieth Maine).—Malcolm W Long, Bangor, Captain; George H. Smith, Hodgdon, First Lieutenant; John W Hubbard, Hiram, Second Lieutenant.

Tenth Company—(assigned to Twelfth Maine).—Edward M. Robinson, Madison, Captain; David S. Harriman, Lebanon, First Lieutenant; Sylvester F Jordan, Lisbon, Second Lieutenant.

Eleventh Company—(assigned to Twelfth Maine).—Edward W Thompson, Brunswick, Captain; Richard Bradley, Fryeburgh, First Lieutenant, Kendall Pollard, Lewiston, Second Lieutenant.

Twelfth Company—(assigned to Twelfth Maine).—John Montgomery, Boothbay, Captain; Luther J. Drake, Union, First Lieutenant; Benjamin D. Bryant, Webster, Second Lieutenant.

Thirteenth Company—(assigned to Fourteenth Maine).—John O. W Paine, Bangor, Captain; Adolphus J Chapman, Newburgh, First Lieutenant; William W Gray, Brownfield, Second Lieutenant.

Fourteenth Company—(assigned to Fourteenth Maine).—James N Fowler, Searsport, Captain; Joseph M. Wiswell, Searsport, First Lieutenant; Henry G. Balkam, Calais, Second Lieutenant.

Fifteenth Company—(assigned to Twelfth Maine).—Henry L. Wood, Bangor, Captain; J. Frank Kendall, Bridgton, First Lieutenant; William H. Larrabee, Lewiston, Second Lieutenant.

Six companies of Sharpshooters were also raised as two battalions and reckoned as a part of the thirty companies authorized. The two battalions were united before they left the State and called the First Maine Sharpshooters. The following were the original officers:

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

Jacob McClure, Rockland, Lieutenant Colonel; John W

Channing, Fairfield, Major; Alfred G. Hunt, Rockland, Adjutant; Wilson R. Woodard, Bangor, Quartermaster.

COMPANY OFFICERS.

Company A.—George R. Abbott, Thomaston, Captain; Frederick D. Wright, Windsor, First Lieutenant; George A. Rider, Washington, Second Lieutenant.

Company B.—Thomas H. Peavey, Liberty, Captain; Thomas W. Billings, Brownville, First Lieutenant; Hiram T. Strout, Waldoborough, Second Lieutenant.

Company C.—Charles F. Sawyer, Rockland, Captain; John Butler, Lewiston, First Lieutenant; Samuel W. Seofield, Whitneyville, Second Lieutenant.

Company D.—Albion Whitten, Troy, Captain; John H. Terry, Montville, First Lieutenant; James Sidelinger, Union, Second Lieutenant.

Company E.—William O. Howes, Fairfield, Captain; George W. Sweetser, Biddeford, First Lieutenant; James W. Libby, Leeds, Second Lieutenant.

Company F.—William H. Harrington, Harrison, Captain; Warren T. Noyes, Jonesborough, First Lieutenant; Henry W. Martin, Dover, Second Lieutenant.

This organization left the State early in December, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and proceeded to City Point, Virginia, where the battalion organization was refused a recognition by the War Department, and Lieut. Col. McClure was mustered out. The other field officers were never mustered.

In view of attempted raids on Calais, where an attempt was made in July to rob a bank and later on Castine where a surprise of the garrison was plotted, additional companies of coast guards were authorized, making in all seven companies which were raised in the State during the year and mustered into the service. Two of these were ordered out of the State and are now doing duty in the defences of Washington; the others are garrisoning Forts McClary and Popham and the batteries at Rockland, Castine, Eastport and Calais.

Under the act of Congress authorizing credits for citizens in the naval service, Gov. Cony and Maj. Gardiner were appointed by the Provost Marshal General of the United States a commission to settle the credits to which Maine was entitled. The

Governor at once issued a circular to all municipal officers requesting them to return to the Adjutant General the names, etc., of all men in the naval service for whom they were entitled to credit. Thirty-four hundred and thirty-six were allowed by the commission, of which four hundred and seven were placed to the general credit of the State by the War Department. Two hundred and fifty-one more were assigned arbitrarily by the Governor to such places as had suffered in being defrauded of their men, inability to pay bounties and other reasons which bore peculiarly hard upon various localities.

By the urgent and repeated solicitations of Gov. Cony, a United States general hospital has been established in Augusta for the accommodation of our sick and wounded soldiers. This institution, for a long time under charge of Dr. Brickett and latterly of Dr. Derby, has been conducted in an acceptable manner and our soldiers are delighted with it above all hospitals of which they have ever been members.

On the seventeenth of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, Maj. R. M. Littler of the Veteran Reserve Corps, was ordered to relieve Maj. Gardiner in the duties of Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General of the State, the latter officer being incapacitated by the state of his health, which had been ruined by long and arduous service in the army, for performing the duties of the position which were growing every day more laborious. Maj. Littler enlisted at the beginning of the war as a private in an Iowa regiment and was promoted through the various grades to his present one for gallant and meritorious service on many battle fields in the West. At the battle of Pittsburgh Landing he lost his left arm. His promptness, industry, assiduous attention to his duties and invariable courtesy have enabled him to perform his part with advantage to the government and satisfaction to the public.

On the nineteenth of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, the President issued a call for three hundred thousand additional men to be enforced by a draft after February fifteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five. The quota of the State upon this call was eight thousand, three hundred and eighty-nine.

SUPPLEMENT

The succeeding supplemental pages, derived from official sources, conclude the history of "Maine in the War."

UNASSIGNED COMPANIES.

Subjoined are the remainder of the unassigned companies of infantry (See Appendix, page 589,) which were organized at Augusta in eighteen hundred and sixty-four and eighteen hundred and sixty-five, to serve one, two and three years. Of the thirty companies which were raised in all, twenty-three were assigned to different regiments of Maine infantry in the field, two (the Twenty-Seventh and Twenty-Eighth companies) were not finally mustered into the United States service, and five remained independent to date of muster out.

Sixteenth Company—(assigned to Twelfth Maine).—Horace N. Bolster, Paris, Captain; William C. Brooks, Lovell, First Lieutenant; Jacob A. Field, Lewiston, Second Lieutenant.

Seventeenth Company—(assigned to Fourteenth Maine).—Frederick S. Barnard, Calais, Captain; Henry O. Willey, Cherryfield, First Lieutenant; Henry T. Whitaker, Franklin, Second Lieutenant.

Eighteenth Company—(assigned to Twelfth Maine).—James M. Thompson, Gray, Captain; Joseph W. Doughty, Windham, First Lieutenant; Horace Wilson, Gorham, Second Lieutenant.

Nineteenth Company—(mustered out).—Otis Gilmore, Holden, Captain; Charles R. Rice, Somerville, First Lieutenant; James Davidson, Augusta, Second Lieutenant.

Twentieth Company—(assigned to Fourteenth Maine).—Joseph H. Freeman, Minot, Captain; Joseph Rounds, Poland, First Lieutenant; Jordan G. Carville, Leeds, Second Lieutenant.

Twenty-First Company—(assigned to First Battalion).—Cal-

vin S. Brown, Eastport, Captain; William E. Leighton, Pembroke, First Lieutenant; Sylvester L. Brown, Eastport, Second Lieutenant.

Twenty-Second Company—(assigned to Fourteenth Maine).—Albert L. Spencer, Bangor, Captain; Americus D. Harlow, Bangor, First Lieutenant; Wilson Crosby, Bangor, Second Lieutenant.

Twenty-Third Company—(assigned to Fourteenth Maine).—James W. Libby, Leeds, Captain; John M. Underwood, Saco, First Lieutenant; Henry C. Preble, Bath, Second Lieutenant.

Twenty-Fourth Company—(assigned to First Battalion).—Benjamin O. Barrows, Camden, Captain; Albert Q. Hill, Calais, First Lieutenant; Josiah Chase, Jr., York, Second Lieutenant.

Twenty-Fifth Company—(assigned to First Battalion).—Royal A. Bray, Turner, Captain; John E. Ashe, Turner, First Lieutenant; John F. Gaslin, Winthrop, Second Lieutenant.

Twenty-Sixth Company—(assigned to First Battalion).—George L. Fickett, Portland, Captain; Hannibal A. Johnson, Hallowell, First Lieutenant; Jordan M. Hall, Caseo, Second Lieutenant.

Twenty-Seventh Company—(Captain Samuel C. Wardwell)—and

Twenty-Eighth Company—(Captain David B. Chesley). The men enlisted for these two companies were all sworn into the U. S. service by either Provost Marshals or regularly appointed mustering officers. They were never mustered into company organizations from the fact that recruiting was stopped before the maximum number of men for each company was presented. They were discharged at Augusta.

Twenty-Ninth Company—(mustered out).—Aaron Wing, Westbrook, Captain; Frederiek D. Lovell, Portland, First Lieutenant; T. Gilman Webster, Portland, Second Lieutenant.

Thirtieth Company—(mustered out). Samuel L. Gilman, Hallowell, Captain; Frank E. Frye, Lewiston, First Lieutenant; Dimon Roberts, jr., Lyman, Second Lieutenant.

FIRST BATTALION INFANTRY.

The companies of this battalion, composed of the Twenty-First, Twenty-Fourth, Twenty-Fifth and Twenty-Sixth compan-

ies of unassigned infantry, were recruited at Augusta in February and March, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, to serve one year, and designed for the Fifteenth regiment, but there being no vacancy at that time, they were organized as an independent command on the twenty-fifth of May or after they had been forwarded to Summit Point in the Shenandoah Valley, and styled the First Battalion Infantry. Lieut. Col. Calvin S. Brown of Eastport had command.

The battalion was assigned to the Second brigade, Dwight's division, which was ordered to Washington about the first of May, remaining until the first of June, when the division embarked for Savannah, Ga., where it remained until the fifteenth, under the command of Brig. Gen. Beal. On the sixth of July the battalion was ordered to South Carolina, where Col. Brown was assigned to the command of the fourth sub-district in the eastern portion of the State. Company D was stationed at Florence, company B was assigned to Bennettsville in Marlboro' district, Company C garrisoned Chesterfield Court House, and company A garrisoned Cheraw, where Col. Brown established his headquarters. At these places the battalion performed duty until the nineteenth of August, when it was assigned to duty in the eastern precinct of the city of Charleston.

On the twenty-ninth of August the battalion was ordered to relieve the Fifty-Sixth New York Veteran Volunteers, then doing duty at Newberry. The battalion went by railroad to Orangeburgh, then marched via Columbia to Alston, a distance of about seventy-five miles, in four days; thence by rail to Newberry, where it had been only two days when the order for relieving the Fifty-Sixth New York was revoked, and the battalion was ordered to relieve the Thirty-Third U. S. colored troops at Anderson, distant from Newberry about eighty miles by railroad. The battalion arrived on the fourth, when Lieut. Col. Brown was assigned to the command of the Third sub-district, western South Carolina, including the districts of Anderson, Abbeville, Greenville, Lawrens and Pickens. The duties of the whole command while occupying this position were very arduous, comprehending as they did the protection of the freedmen, the framing of contracts for them, the administration of oaths, and assistance rendered the Treasury agent in the collection of Government property. Three members of company A,

viz: Corporal William C. Corbett of Eastport, and privates Emery Smith of Hallowell, and Marion Brown of Lubec—while guarding Government cotton were most brutally murdered on the eighth of October, and their bodies thrown into the Savannah river, at Brown's Ferry.

The term of service of the batalion expiring on the fifth of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, it was mustered out of the U. S. service at Charleston, and immediately left for Hart's Island, New York harbor, where the men were paid and finally discharged.

COAST GUARDS BATTALION.

This organization was composed of seven companies of infantry and was organized and stationed as follows:

Company A.—Charles Baker, Belfast, Captain; Charles A. Baker, Bangor, First Lieutenant; Gorham L. Hastings, Searsport, Second Lieutenant. Mustered into service at Belfast, March eighteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, to serve three years. Was assigned to garrison Fort Washington, Md. Mustered out of U. S. Service at Portland, May twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

Company B.—Oliver J. Conant, Rockland, Captain; Frank Milliken, Camden, First Lieutenant; Eli R. Perry, So. Thomaston, Second Lieutenant. Mustered into U. S. service at Augusta, April twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, to serve three years. Was stationed at Fort Foote, Md. Mustered out of U. S. service at Portland, June twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

Company C.—Thomas P. Hutchinson, Machias, Captain; Andrew J. Gibson, Eastport, First Lieutenant; Joseph T. Hughes, East Machias, Second Lieutenant. Mustered into U. S. service at Eastport, May sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, to serve three years. Stationed at Fort Sullivan, Me. Mustered out U. S. service at Portland, September sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

Company D.—Charles F. King, Portland, Captain; Samuel F. Stoddard, Farmington, First Lieutenant; Edwin Bicknell, Portland, Second Lieutenant. Mustered into U. S. service at Augusta, January sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, to serve one, two and three years. Stationed at Machiasport, Me.

Mustered out U. S. service at Portland, September sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

Company E.—James L. Hunt, Bath, Captain; James J. Chase, Turner, First Lieutenant; Henry E. Sellers, Bangor, Second Lieutenant. Mustered into U. S. service at Augusta, January seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, to serve one, two and three years. Stationed at Rockland, Me. Mustered out U. S. service at Portland, July seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

Company F.—Charles H. Conant, Rockland, Captain; Winslow Roberts, Belfast, First Lieutenant; Charles W. Keyes, Wilton, Second Lieutenant. Mustered into U. S. service at Augusta, January sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, to serve one year. Stationed at Belfast, Me. Mustered out U. S. service at Augusta, July seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

Company G.—Winslow Roberts, Belfast, Captain (promoted from First Lieut. co. F,) George H. Boardman, Calais, First Lieutenant; Joseph A. Hobbs, Waterboro', Second Lieutenant. Mustered into U. S. service March first, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, to serve one year. Was stationed at Augusta, and afterwards at Calais, Me. Mustered out at Augusta, July sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

FIRST REGIMENT CAVALRY

During the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four the casualties in the regiment were as follows: Commissioned officers killed in action or died from their wounds, seven; wounded, thirteen; missing in action, four; enlisted men killed in action or died from wounds, sixty-nine; wounded, two hundred and two; missing in action, one hundred and twenty-six. From May twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, to December tenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, the regiment was engaged in thirty different actions.

During the winter of eighteen hundred and sixty-four–sixty-five the regiment was encamped about five miles south of Petersburg, whilst from one to four hundred men were constantly on picket about four miles distant.

On the fifth of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-five,

the regiment under Lieut. Col. Gilley, moved with the cavalry division to a point near Malone's Road Bridge and bivouacked. The march to Hatcher's Run was resumed on the following morning, when the rear guard being attacked, the regiment was dismounted, and successfully checking the enemy, remained for some hours on the skirmish line, serving as a support for the infantry. Hatcher's Run was reached on the seventh, but on the following day the regiment returned to camp and again entered upon general routine and picket duty. A commodious chapel built of logs and roofed with canvas having been erected, was dedicated by divine service on the twelfth.

On the twenty-sixth of March and the two following days the regiment served as a support to the Ninth corps in front of Petersburg, marched to Dinwiddie Court House on the twenty-ninth, remaining until the thirty-first, when it marched to Cat-Tail Run, where Gen. Smith had been directed to move his brigade and maintain a position on the extreme left of the army. There it participated in one of the most obstinately contested engagements of the campaign, repulsing the charges of the vastly outnumbering enemy, when the want of ammunition compelled the cavalry to fall back, with a loss of one killed and four wounded commissioned officers, and seventy wounded and six enlisted men missing.

April first, the regiment went on picket at Great Cat-Tail Creek; the next day they guarded the brigade trains, marching all night and bivouacking near Sutherland Station on the South Side Railroad; on the third, they moved rapidly in a westerly direction to Jetersville, where the men were dismounted and ordered on the skirmish line. The regiment again moved forward on the fifth, when it engaged the enemy, effectually checking him and preventing the attempted re-capture of some hundreds of prisoners. On the following day the campaign became intensely exciting. The first attack ordered was made without success, Captain Heald falling in the contest; but a more favorable position being afterwards secured, the enemy's line was completely broken and about five hundred wagons were captured. Moving thence on the following morning, the retreating column was overtaken and skirmishing recommenced, continuing for some hours, when late in the day the enemy was severely repulsed in the action of Briery Creek, and forced back

to Farmville, where the regiments charged in two columns, led by Col. Cilley and Captain Hall, under a heavy fire of artillery, losing but two men killed, four wounded and one missing. On the eighth the march was resumed to Appomattox Station, whence Gen. Smith advanced with his brigade, and took position on a hill in front of Lee's army. Skirmishing began early in the morning and continued for four hours, Gen. Smith strenuously holding the enemy in check, until the arrival of the infantry, when the foe surrendered. Thus the First Maine Cavalry participated in the last battle of the Great Rebellion. After the surrender, the regiment returned to Petersburg, encamping a short distance west of that city.

From the ninth of April until the third of May, the regiment was occupied in marching and counter-marching short distances, meanwhile bivouacking in several places in the vicinity of Petersburg. On the latter date, it encamped at Ettrick, on the east side of the city, and performed provost-guard duty until August first, when it was mustered out and ordered to Maine. Leaving Petersburg on the second, it arrived at Augusta on the ninth, when the men were paid and finally discharged.

Lieut. Col. Cilley was promoted brevet Colonel U. S. Volunteers, to rank from March thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, for "distinguished and meritorious services during the war"; and was still further promoted brevet Brig. Gen. U. S. Volunteers, to rank from June twelfth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, for highly distinguished services at Five Forks, Farmville and Appomattox Court House.

Gen. Smith, after being assigned to a brigade, was engaged in several important battles in which he won a high reputation. He was subsequently appointed to the command of the sub-district of the Appomattox, with headquarters at Petersburg. He was mustered out of the U. S. service August eleventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

SECOND REGIMENT CAVALRY

During the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four the regiment lost by death one officer and two hundred and seventy-eight enlisted men. At the close of the year it numbered forty-six commissioned officers and nine hundred and thirty-one enlisted men present and absent.

The commencement of the following year found the regiment still stationed at Barrancas, with a detachment of fifty men under command of Captain E. D. Johnson, on duty at Pascagoula, Miss. The detachment remained in Mississippi until the sixth of February, when orders were issued for its return to the regiment. These fifty men were constantly on the outposts doing excellent service during the demonstration made upon the defences of Mobile by the United States forces under Maj. Gen. Granger. Several of these were wounded, whilst others in unequal contest with the enemy were made prisoners.

On the twenty-third of February, Lieut. Col. Spurling, with three hundred men, attacked the enemy in considerable force at Milton, Florida, and after a sharp encounter, completely routed them. A number of the rebels were killed and wounded, and thirty of them made prisoners. Portions of the regiment for a time almost daily engaged the enemy at different and remote points, the troops in no single instance meeting with reverse or disaster. The rebels were always defeated, their extended lines of defence continually broken, their means of communication cut off, and their depots of supply destroyed.

Early in the Spring, the army under Maj. Gen. Steele, began to concentrate at Pensacola, preparatory to the movement on Mobile, which was to result in the capture of that city and the opening of the State of Alabama to the advance of the Federal troops. On the nineteenth of March, the army began to advance, and by authority of Gen. Steele, Lieut. Col. Spurling was assigned to the command of a special cavalry expedition composed of about one thousand men, the Second Cavalry forming the most important part. By a circuitous and rapid march from Pensacola, Col. Spurling struck the Alabama and Florida railroad at Evergreen in Alabama, about sixty miles south of Montgomery, destroyed a large amount of rolling stock, captured two trains of cars, (one of which was filled with rebel soldiers,) and destroyed the bridges and trestle-work for many miles, thus cutting off all railroad communication with Mobile and the country above. It being ascertained that the rebel General Forrest had sent off two thousand of his cavalry to intercept the expedition on its return to the army, Col. Spurling succeeded in evading this force, and communicated with Gen. Steele at Pollard. The Second Maine was immediately

placed at the front, and formed the advance guard of the army during the march to Blakely, Ala. When the army reached Stockton, about twenty miles above Blakely, the cavalry was sent forward by Gen. Steele, to open up communication with Maj. Gen. Canby, commanding the forces besieging Spanish Fort, when, on arriving near Blakely, they were suddenly met by the enemy. The Second Maine being dismounted, fought on foot and drove the enemy over two miles. The entire command was then mounted, and a charge being made, resulted in the capture of nearly every man of the Forty-Ninth Mississippi, with their arms and colors. The mounted portion of the regiment continued on duty with the army before Blakely and Spanish Fort, and did valuable service in protecting the rear, being often engaged with the enemy's cavalry.

After the fall of Mobile, a detachment of the regiment was assigned to the Sixteenth Army Corps, being the only cavalry with that body of thirty thousand men. The detachment was placed at the front, and gave effectual aid in keeping Gen. Smith fully informed of the strength and movements of the enemy during the long march of nearly two hundred miles to the city of Montgomery, and in slight skirmishing almost daily, the cavalry continually driving before them the broken and demoralized fragments of the rebel army. Subsequent to their arrival at Montgomery, and the cessation of hostilities which almost immediately followed, small detachments were sent into the most turbulent localities to preserve harmony between the freedmen and their former masters, and to suppress any insurrectionary movements which might take place.

In August, the detachment was ordered to return to Florida, and rejoin the regiment at Barrancas. The regiment was then broken up, and small detachments were stationed at various points throughout Western Florida, severally under the command of Lieut. Col. Spurling, Majors Miller, Hutchinson and Cutter, and Captains Merry and Allen.

In November, the order for the muster-out of the regiment was received, when Col. Woodman, who had for some time been in command of the District of West Florida, and also that of Middle Florida, made the necessary arrangements for its concentration at Barrancas. By the first of December, the entire regiment was gathered together, and on the sixth was mustered

out of the U. S. service. Twenty-five commissioned officers and about one hundred and sixteen enlisted men were mustered out and discharged in Florida, to become residents of the South, making oath of their intention to remain there, and receiving the U. S. Government mileage in lieu of transportation. Among the number were Col. Woodman, Lieut. Col. Spurling, Major Miller and Surgeon Martin. The remainder of the regiment, comprising fourteen officers and five hundred enlisted men under command of Major Hutchinson, embarked on the eighth of August for Maine. On arriving at Augusta they were paid and finally discharged on the twenty-first.

FIRST MAINE HEAVY ARTILLERY.

The regiment remained quietly encamped before Petersburg until the fifth of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, engaged in ordinary picket duty, when, on the morning of that day, they moved in connection with the First Brigade, Third Division, Second Corps, to extend the line on their left, near Hatcher's Run, and attempted to turn the enemy's right flank. The Heavy Artillery having the advance, met the enemy strongly posted on the opposite side of the Run, where, after skirmishing, was formed under cover of a hill, whence it charged across the Run, carrying the enemy's works and capturing nearly fifty prisoners, without any loss to the regiment. During this movement, the lines were extended about two miles to the left, but the regiment was not again engaged, although fighting continued at various points until the seventh, when works were thrown up for the permanent occupancy of the ground that had been acquired.

The regiment occupied a position on this new line, doing the ordinary picket duty until March twenty-fifth, when a general movement was made to test the strength of the enemy. After heavy skirmishing with but little loss, whilst the First Brigade was forming in a deep ravine to charge the enemy's works, our line of battle was attacked and driven back. The First Brigade immediately deployed, the Maine heavy artillery holding the extreme left. The deployment was scarcely finished, when the enemy made a vigorous attack on the new line. After fighting for more than one hour, he was repulsed, with a loss of fifty

prisoners; the regiment losing one commissioned officer killed, and three enlisted men killed, seventeen wounded and six taken prisoners.

The morning of March twenty-ninth was assigned for a general movement, when the regiment with the First brigade, being placed on the left in the direction of the South Side railroad, was engaged in skirmishing and manœuvring until April first. Meanwhile, the enemy had been driven back to his main works along the entire line. The next morning was assigned for a general assault, and at daylight the regiment formed a part of the charging column, with the left resting on the Boydton plank road. As soon as the outline of the enemy's works was visible, the order was given for the advance, when it was ascertained that during the previous night, the enemy had abandoned his works, and fallen back towards Petersburg. The regiment then moved up the South Side railroad to within twelve or fifteen hundred yards of the enemy's new line, where it remained inactive during the day. The rebels having evacuated Richmond and Petersburg during the night, the brigade commenced on the morning of the third to move rapidly along the south bend of the Appomattox river in order to reach Burksville Junction in advance of them. On the evening of the fifth, the regiment struck their advance guard at Jetersville, where, after a slight skirmish, they fell back towards their main body at Amelia Court House. The pursuit was continued on the morning of the sixth, when the enemy was reached and engaged near Amelia Springs, and driven in upon his line of battle. During that day the regiment charged and carried the rebel line seven different times, capturing prisoners, &c., on each occasion—in all, two stands of colors, three pieces of artillery, forty-seven wagons and three hundred and fifty prisoners, including several commissioned officers. The regiment lost four commissioned officers and twenty-one enlisted men wounded and four enlisted men killed. The pursuit was again continued on the seventh, the regiment overtaking the enemy, strongly entrenched at Farmville, on the morning of the following day, the whole of which was spent in skirmishing and manœuvring, without loss or material advantage. During the night the enemy evacuated his position. On the ninth, having again fallen upon the rear of the rebel line near Appomattox Court

House, our skirmishers were hardly engaged, when a flag of truce was brought in with the proposition of Gen. Lee to surrender, the terms of which were concluded at three o'clock in the afternoon, and a formal announcement was made that the Army of Northern Virginia had laid down their arms.

The march towards Burksville Junction was commenced on the morning of the eleventh, reaching it on the evening of the thirteenth, and there remaining encamped until the ninth of May, when the regiment took up the line of march for Washington. Arriving at Bailey's Cross Roads on the sixteenth, the regiment participated in the grand review at Washington.

On the sixth of June, the original members of the regiment were mustered out of the U. S. service, but the organization, composed of veterans and recruits and accessories from the Seventeenth and Nineteenth Maine regiments, remained and occupied the line of forts from Fort Washington on the Potomac to Fort McMahon on the Anticosti, performing garrison duty, until the eleventh of September, when it was mustered out of the U. S. service. Leaving Washington for Maine on the twelfth, Bangor was reached on the seventeenth, where, on the twentieth, the members were paid and finally discharged.

FIRST MOUNTED BATTERY

This battery remained near Winchester until the fourteenth of January of the following year, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, when it proceeded to Manchester, where Captain Haley reported to Brig. Gen. James A. Fessenden, commanding the post. Whilst in winter quarter, a large number of recruits were received, to supply the depletion of men at the battle of Cedar Creek.

On the fourteenth of April the battery returned to Winchester, and there remained in camp until July ninth, when it left for Maine, arriving at Portland on the thirteenth, where, on the fifteenth, it was mustered out and discharged.

After the Nineteenth corps was discontinued Major Bradbury had command of the Artillery brigade, Army of the Shenandoah; and upon the assumption of command of Gen. Torbut, was assigned to the additional duty of chief of artillery on his staff, which he held until the final cessation of hostilities, when he was mustered out of the service.

SECOND MOUNTED BATTERY

The battery occupied the outer defences of City Point until May third, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, when it was ordered to Alexandria. On the thirty-first of the month it left Alexandria for Maine, where, at Augusta, on the sixteenth of June, the men were paid and finally discharged.

Gen. Tillson was subsequently assigned to the command of the Second Brigade, Fourth Division, Twenty-Third Army Corps, and under his direction were completed the defences of Knoxville. He organized the First Regiment U. S. Heavy Artillery (colored). Upon the resignation of Brig. Gen. Ammen, he succeeded to the command of the Fourth Division, Twenty-Third Army Corps, and the District of East Tennessee. Upon the reorganization of the army for offensive operations in the spring of eighteen hundred and sixty-five, Gen. Tillson was assigned to the command of the Fourth Division, Department of the Cumberland. The war being over, Gen. Tillson tendered his resignation, which not being accepted, he was detailed for duty in the Bureau of Freedmen, Refugees, and Abandoned Lands, and placed in charge of the District of West Tennessee. His policy proved eminently successful, and received the marked approbation of Gen. Howard and the President. Subsequently he was relieved, and assigned to duty in charge of the affairs of the Bureau in Georgia.

THIRD MOUNTED BATTERY

On the first of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, this battery was still on duty at the defences of City Point, serving with the Artillery Reserve Brigade, Army of the Potomac. It remained in this position until May third, when it took up the march to Washington, D. C., with the Army of the Potomac, on the return from Virginia. On the seventeenth it arrived in the vicinity of Washington and went into camp near Fairfax Seminary, on the south side of the Potomac. It was anticipated at this time that the battery would remain in service until the end of the year, and possibly until the expiration of the term of service. But when it was decided that all volunteer batteries should be discharged as rapidly as possible, in obedience to

orders from headquarters, the Ordnance and Quartermaster's stores appertaining to the battery were turned in on the thirty-first of May, to their respective depots at Washington; and on the following second of June the men were put *en route* for Maine, where they were mustered out at Augusta on the seventeenth of June, and finally paid and discharged on the twenty-second.

Until about the fifth of April, the Artillery Reserve consisted of but a single brigade, under command of Captain Mayo, of the Third Maine Battery. Subsequently the reserve was increased to several brigades, under command of Brig. Gen. Hayes, Capt. Mayo remaining in command of the First Brigade; so that, from the beginning of the year, until about the first of June, the more immediate command of the battery devolved on First Lieutenant Haycock. Owing to its position at City Point, the battery was not actively engaged in the final operations about Petersburg and Richmond.

FOURTH MOUNTED BATTERY

This battery remained in service until seventeenth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, when it was mustered out and the men finally discharged at Augusta, in this State.

FIFTH MOUNTED BATTERY.

On the tenth of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, the battery proceeded to Frederick, Md., where it remained encamped during the remainder of the winter, or, until the fourth of April, when it returned to Winchester, and on the sixth of that month was assigned to the Artillery Brigade, the Nineteenth Corps having been previously discontinued. The spring and early part of the summer were spent in battery and brigade drill, the army lying inactive. On the twenty-first of June, the reduction of the army having commenced, the battery was ordered to Maine, where it was mustered out and discharged the United States service at Augusta on the sixth of July, having served three years and seven months.

SIXTH MOUNTED BATTERY

On the first of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, the

Sixth battery, under command of Capt. Wm. H. Rogers, fully recruited, thoroughly equipped, and entirely recovered from its reduced and shattered condition—effects of the campaigns of 1864—was doing camp, siege and garrison duties before Petersburg, Va. The right section, under command of Lieut. Samuel Thurston, was stationed in the right front of Fort McGilvery, and its left section, under the command of Lieut. Jos. W. Burke, was stationed in Battery No. 9, while the remainder of the battery was put into comfortable quarters on Petersburg Heights, near Mead's Station, on the line of the City Point Railroad.

Fort McGilvery was a square semi bomb-proof and casemated work which formed the apex to the angle of the line of works running from the south side of the Appomattox River on the right to Fort Steadman on the left. It was confronted by, and subjected to, the fire and cross fire of four rebel forts and two mortar batteries. On the left flank and distant about six hundred yards, was the famous Spring Hill Fort, with its two rifled guns, which completely overlooked Fort McGilvery; and on its right flank the Chestnut Hill Fort, of two 30 pound rifled guns, while directly in front, a fort—name unknown, and but partially completed—opened occasionally with one light 12 pounder, near which were four cohorn mortars. On the right angle, but across the river, was the celebrated "Goose Neck," with five 20 and 30 pound rifled guns, which raked Fort McG at times fearfully; also near "Goose Neck" were four 8 inch mortars. A large number of the enemy's sharpshooters and infantry lay in front and on the flanks of these works, which were at times exceedingly troublesome.

With these the right section, in connection with the battery of rifled guns and one regiment of infantry—the whole garrison of Fort McG —contended.

By its skill and efficiency it did much to keep the enemy quiet, and by its persistency in artillery duels, it gained great praise with the infantry, with whom it became proverbial to say, whenever the enemy would open fire, "The old Sixth will silence them, and will have the last shot;" and so it did in every engagement.

These engagements were of almost daily occurrence, and frequently, as if bound to see which would have the last "salute or compliment," as the boys used to say, the duels would last four

or five hours, and sometimes far into the night,—the night combats making a magnificent display, as the lighted shells from mortar and gun rose and fell in the air—excelling any pyrotechnic display ever seen. The men became accustomed to these artillery conflicts, and seemed to delight in recounting the skill of the gunners as marksmen. Not unfrequently during the passage of these doubtful “compliments,” tents, traverses, platforms, bomb-proofs and gun-carriages were knocked to pieces, and most of the men received bruises, though but comparatively few were seriously wounded or killed;—the small number of men required, and the excellence of the defence accounts for their fortunate preservation. Hair breadth escapes, such as most soldiers experience, were almost innumerable, sufficient, if written, to fill a large volume.

Toward the latter part of winter fears were entertained that the enemy were undermining the Fort, and for a long time—until a counter-mine was made—the infantry were withdrawn during the night; but the artillery were left at their posts, ready for any emergency.

Battery No. 9, where was stationed the left section,—an irregular work thrown up, or rather burrowed from the inside, resembling at a distance a prairie dog’s house—was situated in a hollow between Forts McGilvery and Steadman, and only about seventy-five yards from the enemy’s line; it directly faced the Spring Hill Battery, and with this it contended almost daily, until it fairly mastered it, or at least, the enemy did not open fire under the strongest provocations. It was on this part of the line that the enemy’s sharpshooters (admirably posted and sheltered) did a great deal of mischief, and no man could in the least expose himself to their sight without imminent danger to his life. This section had one man killed and one wounded by sharpshooters during their stay here. Being almost buried under the bomb-proofs, the men suffered great inconveniences from the caving in of the earth and the filling in of water, and were occasionally obliged to expose themselves in making needed repairs. This section also won great praise, and rebel deserters and prisoners testified to its effective work.

The remainder of the battery in camp were comfortably quartered, and were briskly engaged in caring for horses, carriages and equipments. Capt. Rogers and Lieut. Libby were actively

engaged in drilling recruits, re-organizing and thoroughly preparing for the spring campaign. Those in camp in their position deserved equally with those in front—much commendation for faithfulness in the performance of their duties.

On the fifteenth of March, the Second Corps having been relieved by the Ninth Corps, from the line before Petersburg, the Sixth Battery was also relieved and moved to the left, near the Weldon railroad—on the 17th was put into position on the Fifth Corps line—in Fort Sampson, where it remained until the night of the second of April, when it was withdrawn, and the battery prepared for the onward movement of the army. Having been detached from the Second Corps to strengthen a weak point in the line of the Sixth Corps, it expected to gain the latter, but greatly to the disappointment of all, at evening orders came for it to return to the old line before Petersburg to reinforce the Ninth Corps, which was considered to be in a precarious condition. On the morning of the third, the city having been evacuated, the men and horses were sent into the enemy's works to bring off the guns and ammunition they had left behind, and the same evening the Battery was ordered to join the Artillery Reserve at City Point, to which place it immediately marched, and went into camp the following day. On the third of May it broke camp and commenced its homeward march, proceeding by way of Richmond, Bowling Green and Stafford, to Alexandria, where it remained until furnished transportation home. Arrived at Augusta on the 7th of June, and on the 17th was mustered out of service—bearing upon its rolls three hundred and fourteen names, forty-five of whom were original members, and had served more than four and a half years. One hundred and sixty-three recruits were sent to the Battery while in the field. Present at muster out, one hundred and seventy-four. Killed and died of wounds and disease, thirty-five; otherwise lost to the Battery, twenty-three; discharged for various reasons, eighty-two.

The sixth participated in eighteen battles and skirmishes, and proudly stamped upon its escutcheon—"Cedar Mountain"—"Chantilly"—"Second Bull Run"—"Antietam"—"Gettysburg"—"Wilderness"—"Spottsylvania"—"North Anna"—"Cold Harbor" and "Petersburgh"—its principal battles.

John G. Deane during the close of the Battery's service

served with gallantry and honor as Aid-de-Camp on the staff of Brev Brig. Gen. Hazard, Chief of Artillery of Second Corps.

SEVENTH MOUNTED BATTERY

At the commencement of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five, four of the guns of the battery were in Fort Sedgwick, and the two others in Battery No. 21. On the first of April the battery took part in the general assault on the enemy's lines, resulting in the capture of Petersburg. No casualties took place in the Seventh. As nearly as can be judged, about one thousand rounds of ammunition were expended during the assault. At noon of the third, the battery broke camp, and passing through Petersburg, bivouacked at midnight ten miles beyond that city. Resuming the march on the fourth, they encamped near Saw-Mill Station, and on the fifth, after reporting to Brig. Gen. Curtin, continued the march twenty-two miles to Melville Station. On the sixth they arrived at Burkville, and on the tenth at Farmville, where they settled down in a pleasant camp, Gen. Curtin having command of the town. While there, the surrender of Lee's army occurred, and on the twentieth the battery left for Washington, arriving at Alexandria on the twenty-eighth, and encamped near Fairfax Seminary. On the twenty-third of May, the battery participated in the grand review of the army, and on the fifth of June left Washington for Maine, arriving on the eighth at Augusta, where the officers and men were welcomed by Adjutant General Hodsdon, and given a collation and comfortable quarters at Camp Coburn. On the twenty-first the battery was mustered out of the U. S. service, and the men were paid and finally discharged on the following day.

EIGHTH REGIMENT INFANTRY

The regiment remained in the trenches near Chapin's Farm until December fifth, when on the organization of the Tenth and Eighteenth Army Corps, it was assigned to the Fourth Brigade, First Division, Twenty-Fourth Corps, and the same day, with the rest of the brigade, moved to the extreme right of our lines, near Deep Bottom. The regiment encamped on Spring Hill, a half mile in advance of our main line, garrisoning the

work at that place. On the tenth, in the reconnoissance made on Longstreet's corps on the right of our line, the work on Spring Hill was very closely approached, with a loss of five killed and six wounded. Among the killed was Captain Henry E. Tozier.

The regiment remained at Spring Hill until the twenty-seventh of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, when they proceeded towards Hatcher's Run, where they arrived on the next day, and remained doing picket duty until the second of April, when they participated in the assault and capture of Forts Gregg and Baldwin. The regiment was now under the command of Col. William M. McArthur, who was promoted to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Col. Boynton. On the third the regiment proceeded towards Burksville, which place was reached on the fifth. The next day they bore an honorable part in the engagement at Rice's Station, and on the ninth, in that of Appomattox Court House. After the surrender of Gen. Lee at Appomattox Court House, they, with the rest of the troops of the Twenty-Fourth Army Corps, proceeded to Richmond, where they remained encamped until August. At that time they were ordered to Manchester, and there remained until November, when they were ordered to Fortress Monroe, at which place they remained until the eighteenth of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, when the regiment was mustered out of the U. S. service, and proceeded to Maine, where the men were finally paid and discharged on the twenty-fifth.

After the taking of Richmond, Col. McArthur commanded the military post at Manchester, and subsequently was placed in command of Sub-District Camp Hamilton and Hampton. On leaving the service he was brevetted Brig. General.

NINTH REGIMENT INFANTRY

The engagement with the enemy on the twenty-seventh of October, was at Derbytown Road. The loss of the regiment was three killed, thirty-eight wounded and three missing. After the engagement the regiment returned to its position in the trenches at Chapin's Farm, where it had been since the twenty-eighth of September, when the regiment numbered one hundred

and ninety-five enlisted men and six officers present, which number was on the seventh of October augmented by a company of infantry from Maine which was assigned as company K.

The regiment remained in winter quarters until after the capture in eighteen hundred and sixty-five of Fort Fisher, N. C., when they were ordered to join the troops at that place, under Major Gen. Terry. They then marched on Wilmington, which was taken with but little resistance. Here they remained encamped for three weeks, when they joined the forces of Gen. Sherman at Cox Bridge, and then proceeded to Magnolia and thence to Raleigh, which they entered on the eleventh of April, and there remained until July thirteenth, when they were mustered out of the U. S. service and returned to Maine, where they were paid at Augusta and finally discharged.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY

During the Presidential election the regiment formed a portion of the troops under Gen. Butler to assist in keeping the peace of the city of New York, after which they returned on the eighteenth of November to the front.

The total number of casualties in the regiment for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four was three hundred and sixty-three, viz: seventy-four killed, two hundred and seventy-four wounded, six missing, and nine taken prisoners. During the year they received five hundred and forty-nine recruits; also a full company of volunteers, the eighth of unassigned infantry, organized at Augusta, Me., December seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, to serve one year, the members of which were assigned and transferred to companies I and K. These accessions filling up the ranks of the regiment to the required number, it preserved its organization and remained in service.

During the first three months of eighteen hundred and sixty-five, the regiment was stationed near the New Market Road, about ten miles from Richmond, and formed a part of the Third Brigade, First Division, Twenty-Fourth Army Corps. On the twenty-seventh of March, with their division, they moved across the James and Appomattox rivers and to the vicinity of Hatcher's Run, where on the thirty-first, they engaged the enemy, and remained exposed to their fire, skirmishing almost continu-

ally, until the second of April, losing meanwhile three enlisted men killed, two officers and several enlisted men wounded, and one officer and fifteen enlisted men taken prisoners. On the second of April, they participated in the assault and capture of Forts Gregg and Baldwin, losing during the day, twenty-five enlisted men killed and wounded, and on the third moved with the army in pursuit of Lee's forces. On the ninth they engaged the enemy at "Clover Hill," losing six enlisted men killed, two officers and twenty-nine enlisted men wounded. On the sixteenth Lieut. Col. Hill was appointed to the command of the regiment and was subsequently promoted brevet Brigadier General. From the twenty-fifth of April to the twenty-fourth of November they were encamped near Richmond, Va., and on duty in that city the greater part of the time. On the twenty-sixth of November they moved to Fredericksburgh, and remained doing patrol and other duties, until the middle of January of the following year, when they were ordered to City Point, Va., for the purpose of being mustered out, which was done on the second of February, in accordance with orders from the War Department. The next day they proceeded to Maine, where the men were paid at Augusta and finally discharged.

Gen. Hill was in command of the regiment most of the time from June second, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, until August sixteenth of the same year, when he was wounded and lost his right arm in the hotly contested battle of Deep Run. After the surrender of Lee's army, he was on special and detached duty in Virginia as President of a military commission at Richmond, and in command of the North Western District of Virginia at Lynchburg; also at Fredericksburgh, of the North Eastern District, and in command of post at City Point until February second, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, when he was mustered out of the U. S. service.

TWELFTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

The battalion which remained in the field was afterwards ordered to Savannah, Ga., where it was subsequently raised to a full regiment by the assignment of six companies of unassigned infantry, organized at Augusta, Me., in February and March, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, to serve one, two and

three years, and which were assigned as companies E, F, G, H, I and K. Col. Kimball, who had been previously mustered out of service on account of the expiration of his enlistment, was again placed in command of the regiment, his rank dating from April tenth. The companies just spoken of were mustered out at the expiration of their term of service in February and March, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, the two and three years men, together with the battalion of veterans, remaining on duty at Savannah until the eighteenth of April following, when the whole battalion was mustered out of the U. S. service at that place, in pursuance of a special order. The men then took transports for New York, where they were paid and finally discharged. Col. Kimball, who was on active duty during the whole of the Port Hudson and Red River campaigns, was subsequently brevetted Brigadier General for meritorious service.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY

The battalion of re-enlisted men and recruits forming four companies, remained encamped in Virginia at Stevenson's Station in the Shenandoah Valley, until the sixth of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, when with the rest of the Second division, Nineteenth Army Corps, they proceeded to Baltimore, where on the eleventh they embarked on board steamships for Savannah, Ga., where they arrived on the twentieth. They occupied that city until May seventh, engaged in police, fatigue and picket duty, during which time on the thirtieth of March the battalion was increased by two new companies of unassigned infantry, and on the tenth of April by four more, all of which were organized in Maine at Augusta, to serve one year, and which were assigned as companies E, F, G, H, I and K, thereby reorganizing the battalion into a full regiment.

On the sixth of May the regiment marched on the right of Washburn's brigade out of Savannah for Augusta, Ga. The weather was exceedingly warm, the roads soft and sandy, and the men were somewhat debilitated by their recent change of climate; but notwithstanding these drawbacks, the regiment marched at the rate of seventeen miles a day, arriving at Augusta on the fourteenth, where they remained until the thirty-first, when they were ordered back to Savannah, which place

was reached on the seventh of June. On the return march they averaged nineteen miles a day.

On the ninth of June, the regiment embarked on board steamers, and proceeded to Darien, a distance of sixty miles, where they arrived on the following morning. Eight companies went into camp at Darien, while company B, Captain Quimby, was stationed at Walthamville, distant forty miles, and company H, Captain Freeman, at Brunswick, twenty-five miles distant. The regiment was engaged in guard and patrol duty.

On the twenty-sixth of July, Col. Bolan being appointed to the command of the sub-district of Altamaha, was succeeded in the command of the regiment by Lieut. Col. Laing, who continued in that position until its arrival at Baltimore, September twelfth. Major Wiswell was appointed Provost Marshal of the district on the eleventh of June, and as such remained until August second, when he was relieved by Captain Crowell of company C.

On the twenty-eighth of August the entire regiment was mustered out of the U. S. service in pursuance of instructions from headquarters, Department of Georgia, and on the first of September they embarked for Maine, arriving at Augusta on the seventeenth, where the men were paid and finally discharged on the twenty-eighth.

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY

The regiment remained at Martinsburgh until the seventh of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-five. It was under the command of Col. Dyer, and temporarily attached to the Eighth Army Corps. As all the supplies for the army of Gen. Sheridan were at that time transported by wagons from Martinsburgh to Winchester on a road infested by Mosby's guerillas, the regiment, while there, was chiefly employed in guarding the trains between those two places. On the seventh of January the regiment left Martinsburgh, under command of Lieut. Col. Murray, and marched to Stephenson's Depot, where it joined the First brigade, First Division of the Nineteenth Army Corps, and the whole army moved up the valley of the Shenandoah. But the forces of Gen. Lee having surrendered, the army returned, and on the nineteenth of April the regiment was

ordered to Washington, D. C., where it arrived on the twenty-second, and went into camp at Tennallytown, three miles distant. In the meanwhile the original members of the regiment, who had not re-enlisted and whose term of service had expired, were mustered out of the U. S. service January eighteenth, but the larger number of re-enlisted men and recruits whose term of service had not expired, together with a number of volunteers, drafted men and substitutes forwarded from Camp Berry, Portland, Me., were sufficient to re-organize the regiment.

The regiment remained near Washington until the thirty-first of May, when they embarked on board of a transport for Savannah, Ga., arriving at that place on the fourth of June. On the thirteenth they again embarked on board of transports, and proceeded to Georgetown, S. C., where they were assigned to the Third separate brigade, Department of South Carolina, to be stationed in the first sub-district for guard and patrol duty.

On the eighth of August, three companies were ordered to Darlington, and subsequently severally stationed at Cheraw, Chesterfield Court House and Bennetsville; the remaining companies under command of Lieut. Col. Murray, were also ordered to Darlington on the twenty-third of October, where they arrived on the twenty-fifth, after a voyage of two hundred and ten miles up the Great Pedee river. On the twenty-ninth five companies under command of Major Coates, were ordered to Columbia, and stationed in the districts or counties of Chester, Lancaster, York, Spartansburgh and Union.

On the first of November that portion of the regiment at Darlington was ordered to the county of Chesterfield, and Lieut. Col. Murray assigned to the command of the fourth sub-district of eastern South Carolina, with headquarters at Cheraw. This part of the regiment remained here until the twenty-sixth of December, when it was ordered to report to brevet Maj. Gen. Ames at Columbia, and on arriving there was, with the remainder of the regiment, assigned to the fourth separate brigade, Department of South Carolina, and stationed in the second sub-district of Western South Carolina, Lieut. Col. Murray commanding.

While the regiment remained in the Department the officers were largely employed as Provost Marshals, Provost Judges, members of Courts Martial and Military Commissions, and as agents of the Freedmen's Bureau.

On the fifth of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, the regiment was mustered out of the U. S. service at Charleston, S. C., in accordance with instructions from the War Department, after which they proceeded to New York, where the men were paid and finally discharged.

FIRST COMPANY OF SHARPSHOOTERS.

All of the men present on the thirty-first of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, having re-enlisted for an additional term of three years, the company remained attached to the Second regiment U. S. Sharpshooters, participating in all the actions and movements in which that regiment was engaged, until the eighteenth of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, when in accordance with a special order from the War Department it was transferred to and consolidated with the several companies of the Seventeenth regiment infantry, Maine volunteers.

Brig. Gen. Fessenden, during the winter of eighteen hundred and sixty-five, commanded the U. S. forces at Winchester, which was at that time the most important post in the valley of Virginia. He also commanded the district of Western South Carolina, and also the district of Western Maryland. He was finally promoted to the brevet rank of Maj. Gen. of Volunteers, to date from March thirteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

FIRST REGIMENT SHARPSHOOTERS.

This regiment, composed of seven companies, was organized at Augusta, to serve one and three years.*

Companies A and B were sent to the field under Captain George R. Abbott, November twelfth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and on their arrival at City Point, Va., were assigned to the defences. Meanwhile Major Channing had been authorized to raise companies C and D, which were organized November twenty-ninth and December second, respectively. These companies, with companies E and F, organized November twenty-eighth and December twenty-ninth, respectively, left Camp Coburn in Augusta for Galloupe's Island, Boston harbor, where

* For field and staff and company officers, see page 590.

they remained until January first, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, when they were ordered to City Point, Va., where on the fifth they joined the other two companies already at that place, when it was discovered by the War Department that no authority existed for such a regimental organization, and accordingly Lieut. Col. McClure was mustered out of service. The command under Captain Abbott was then ordered to report to the Fifth Army Corps, and on June twenty-first the several companies were consolidated with the Twentieth Maine Infantry.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY

The regiment remained in their position near the Jerusalem plank road, engaged in performing the usual routine of camp duty, until the fifth of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-five. On the morning of that day the regiment, numbering eight line officers and two hundred and twenty-three guns (the last detachment of recruits, camp guards and sick remaining), broke camp in light marching order, and supplied with four days' rations, moved in the direction of Hatcher's Run, via the Vaughan road, bivouacking about two miles southwest of Rowanty Creek the same night. On the eleventh, they moved out, halting on the east side of Hatcher's Run, where they remained until the afternoon, the brigade then moving forward about two miles, and forming into line of battle. The Sixteenth having the center of the first line, advanced and engaged the enemy, and from that time until late at night, was kept constantly under fire. Three successive charges were made by the line of which the regiment formed a part, and as many times forced to retire by superior numbers; the last movement to the rear, late at night, being caused by the operations on our flank. The line, however, being soon re-established, the enemy, who was following up his success, was driven back in confusion. This ended the operations of the day, when the brigade bivouacked near Hatcher's Run, but a short distance from the scene of action. The casualties were one commissioned officer wounded, two enlisted men killed, and thirty-four wounded and eleven missing.

The regiment was engaged on the following day and night at different points until one o'clock in the morning of the eighth,

with a loss of one man killed and twenty-five wounded. The line was afterwards withdrawn, when the regiment bivouacked about two miles from the field of battle. After picketing near the Halifax road, the men returned to their old camp on the tenth; on the eleventh moved into camp near the Weldon railroad, above Reams' Station, remaining until March twenty-ninth, when camp was again broken, and the regiment moved towards the Boydton plank road, where it was formed into line of battle and bivouacked for the night. On the thirtieth, they reached the Boydton road, and threw up breastworks, and on the next day moved out of the works, and after a few preliminary movements, participated in the battle of Gravelly Run, suffering the loss of one commissioned officer missing, and of enlisted men one killed, four wounded and twenty-three missing.

On the first of April, orders were received from brigade headquarters to withdraw toward Gravelly Run church, where the regiment formed line of battle facing the South Side railroad, advancing steadily until dark, flanking and capturing the enemy's works, besides taking a train of wagons and ambulances endeavoring to escape on the White Oak road. The advance was here arrested, and the regiment bivouacked for the night. The casualties were one enlisted man killed and twelve wounded. On the second, the regiment moved directly towards the South Side railroad, seven miles, then filed to the left, marching in a north-westerly direction, when the enemy made an ineffectual demonstration with musketry from a piece of woods. From this point the regiment followed, with its brigade, in the direct route to Appomattox Court House, where, on the ninth, the rebel Gen. Lee surrendered. Remaining here until the fifteenth, the regiment was ordered to Black's and White's Station on the South Side railroad, reaching it on the twenty-first, and remaining until May first, when a move was made *en route* to Manchester, via Petersburg.

The regiment remained at Manchester until May sixth, on which day they left for Washington, D. C., where they remained encamped at Ball's Cross Roads until June fifth, when the regiment was mustered out of the U. S. service, and on the next day left for Maine, where the men were paid and finally discharged at Augusta. The officers and men whose term of service did not expire prior to October first, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, were transferred to the Twentieth Maine Volunteers.

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

The regiment remained encamped before Petersburg, near Fort Sedgwick, until the fifth of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, when the entire command moved to Hatcher's Run via the Vaughan pike. The First brigade, Third Division, Second corps, to which the Seventeenth was then attached, forced a passage across the Run, with a small loss of men. After effecting a passage, a line of works was hastily thrown up in anticipation of an attack from the enemy. None, however, being made, the regiment was at night relieved by troops of the Fifth corps, when it moved to the right and rear and took position in support of McAllister's brigade of the division. On the sixth, the Seventeenth and two other regiments were sent forward to reconnoitre the enemy's position, which resulted in finding him strongly posted in earthworks. After a short skirmish, the reconnoitering party retired without loss. On the ninth, a new and more formidable line was projected by the engineer officers, and the brigades and regiments assigned to their respective duties and positions. After assisting in the labor of construction, the regiment remained in quietude until the morning of the twenty-fifth of March, when the enemy attacked Fort Steadman, then held by the troops of the Ninth corps. The Second corps at once made a counter movement, and a rapid advance of our picket line, succeeding in surprising and capturing a few of the outposts of the enemy. The Third division being then formed, advanced to the attack of the enemy's main line, and almost succeeded in carrying it, when, very unexpectedly, the First division received a fierce attack, the enemy opening upon our lines at times with heavy musketry and artillery. At dark a picket line was formed, and the regiment returned to camp.

The command remained in quietude until the twenty-ninth of March, when it again broke camp and re-crossed Hatcher's Run. Early on the morning of the thirtieth they advanced upon the enemy in line of battle and secured a position by throwing up earthworks. At night they moved to the left and took position near the Boydton road. The corps left Burksville on the first of May, and arrived at Bailey's Cross Roads, eight

miles from Washington, on the fifteenth, having marched one hundred and eighty miles in fifteen consecutive days.

On the fourth of June the regiment was mustered out of the U. S. service at Bailey's Cross Roads, and on the same day left for Maine, arriving at Portland on the eighth, where the men were paid and finally discharged on the tenth. The officers and enlisted men whose term of service did not expire prior to October first, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, were transferred to the First Maine Heavy Artillery.

Lieut. Col. Mattocks was exchanged on the twenty-second of March, and at once joined his regiment. He was never mustered as Lieut. Colonel, the vacancy which had occurred having been filled by another commission while he was a prisoner of war. Col. West having resigned the command of the regiment in the early part of May, on the fifteenth of that month he was succeeded in that position by Col. Mattocks, who was mustered as Colonel.

NINETEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY

On the thirty-first of October, the regiment was moved to Fort Haskell in the front line, exposed as before to the continual fire of artillery and sharpshooters. It remained here until November thirtieth, when the Second corps changed places with the Ninth corps. This moved the regiment to the extreme rear and left, where it went into winter quarters, about three-fourths of a mile from Patrick's Station.

On the first of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, the regiment was encamped in front of Fort Emory near Petersburg, where they remained until February fifth, on which day at six o'clock in the morning they, with their division, joined in the movement to Hatcher's Run. The Run was found to be too deep for fording, and without means of crossing, excepting by a fallen tree. Of this the men eagerly took advantage, notwithstanding the presence of the enemy's videttes posted on the opposite bank within short range and in full view. After the crossing was effected and the line formed, the skirmishers of the regiment again moved forward, and finding the enemy's skirmishers in a rifle pit running parallel with the bank, drove them from their works and occupied the line. During the remainder of the second week of February, the regiment was

engaged in constructing works. The casualties during the move were two men mortally, and three slightly wounded. Lieut. W. L. Gerrish died at the close of this campaign after an illness of less than twelve hours, caused by labor and exposure.

On the eleventh of February, the regiment again went into camp near Hatcher's Run and built winter quarters, which they occupied until the twenty-ninth of March, when at five o'clock in the morning of that day, the regiment broke camp and marched out on the Vaughan road. At two o'clock P. M., Col. Starbird commanding, orders were received to make a reconnaissance towards Dabney's Mill and, if possible, take the position. The move was successful, the position being gained without loss or opposition.

On the thirtieth and thirty-first of March the regiment was engaged with the enemy at Fort Powell, which they entered on the second of April, and afterwards joined in the pursuit of Lee's forces, overtaking them near Amelia Court House on the sixth of April, and pursuing them all day. The next day the Nineteenth was sent out to reconnoitre the works on the south side of the Appomattox at High Bridge on the Lynchburgh railroad, which were reached in season for the enemy to be seen marching off from the next range of hills on the opposite side of the river. The regiment discovering that the rebels had fired the railroad and foot bridges across the stream, went down on the double quick, threw three companies as skirmishers across the bridge, and with the remainder put out the fire. The enemy, however, reinforced his troops to attempt a complete destruction, and falling upon our skirmish line, pressed the companies so closely that but one only could recross the bridge, the others being driven back to the water's edge on the opposite shore, where they concealed themselves under the bank. The regiment then engaged the rebels and checked their advance, when from being greatly outnumbered, must have succumbed, but for a fortunate reinforcement, which changed the aspect of affairs. The rebels were at once put to flight, when the Nineteenth followed them so closely that the greater portion were taken prisoners. In this engagement, Col. Starbird was severely wounded. The regiment then marched twenty-five miles further west to Clover Hill in Appomattox county, at which place the news of Lee's surrender was received. The

loss of the regiment in the entire campaign amounted to two officers and fifteen men wounded.

On the eleventh of April, the regiment marched to Burksville, where they remained encamped until the second of May, when they left for Washington, marching through Richmond and Fredericksburgh, and arriving at Bailey's Cross Roads on the fifteenth. Here the regiment was mustered out of the U S. service on the thirty-first. The officers and men whose term of service did not expire prior to October first of that year, were transferred to the First Maine Heavy Artillery. The regiment left camp for Maine on the first of June, arriving at Augusta on the fourth, where, on the seventh, the men were paid and finally discharged.

The old national color, which, with the regimental colors were delivered up to the State authorities, was carried in every engagement in which the regiment participated.

TWENTIETH REGIMENT INFANTRY

The regiment remained in camp near the Jerusalem plank road until February fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, when it broke camp and moved to Hatcher's Run, where it was engaged in the action of the sixth, with but slight loss. They remained in camp at that place until the twenty-ninth of March, when they moved across the Run and supported Gen. Chamberlain's brigade in the action on the Quaker road. On the following day they skirmished with the enemy, and gained possession of the Boydton road. On the thirty-first, they were engaged in the action of Gravelly Run, and on the first of April at Five Forks. At the latter place they were one of the first to gain the works of the enemy, where they captured one battle flag and a large number of prisoners. They afterwards joined in the pursuit of the enemy, and came up with them on the eighth at Appomattox Court House. At the time of the surrender of Lee's army, the regiment was skirmishing with the enemy, and at the completion of the terms of surrender, was one of the regiments designated to receive the rebel arms.

On the fifteenth, the corps marched from Appomattox Court House, and bivouacked on the seventeenth near Price's Station; on the twenty-second, moved by easy marches towards Peters-

burgh. On the twenty-eighth, they went into camp near Sutherland's Station on the South Side railroad, to guard that part of the road. On the second of May they proceeded towards Washington, where they arrived on the twelfth and encamped.

On the fifth of June the enlisted men whose term of service expired prior to October first, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, were mustered out and most of the officers were discharged. Subsequently the men remaining of the Sixteenth Maine Infantry, and the First regiment of sharpshooters, were consolidated with the Twentieth, and the regiment thus re-organized remained in service until July sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, when it was mustered out of the U. S. service near Washington. On the twentieth they arrived at Portland, Maine, where the men were paid and finally discharged on the twenty-fifth.

Gen. Chamberlain remained in Maine about one month undergoing surgical treatment, when, in the latter part of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, he returned to the front. His brigade now consisted of new troops from New York and Pennsylvania, and his post was the extreme advance on Hatcher's Run, and in immediate contact with the enemy.

On the twenty-ninth of March, our great offensive movement commenced, and, as had before been confidently announced to Gen. Chamberlain, he was to have the costly honor of leading the advance and of opening the campaign. With his single brigade and a battery of regular artillery, he encountered the enemy on the Quaker road, their force consisting of cavalry and infantry of Johnson's and Anderson's commands, and in number, as was afterwards ascertained, five times his own. After a long and severe battle, in which at different times he had both his flanks turned, and his center broken, and lost four hundred men and eighteen officers,—every one of his mounted officers, including his personal staff, being either killed or wounded, his own horse shot under him and himself twice painfully wounded in the breast and arm,—the enemy was driven from his position, and the army enabled to occupy the long coveted Boynton Plank Road. For the action of this day Gen. Chamberlain received from President Lincoln the brevet of Major General.

While lying on a heap of straw suffering much from accumulation of wounds, he was suddenly summoned on the second day after, to take command of our extreme left on the Boyd-

ton road, with one brigade and two batteries of artillery, in resistance to an attack which was then commencing. Two divisions of his corps on his right were soon thrown back in great confusion from an advanced position they were endeavoring to maintain against a vigorous assault of the enemy, and while Gen. Chamberlain was rallying these troops and re-forming them in the rear of his own, he was asked by the commanding general to throw forward his command in this extremity, and attempt to stem the torrent then sweeping us away, and, if possible, regain the field lost by the two other divisions. Gen. Chamberlain assented, and while the engineers were trying to bridge the stream in our front, his men dashed through it in the very face of the enemy, and gaining a foothold on the opposite steep, at once drove the rebels back to the field of the former struggle. While pressing them back upon their works, Gen. Chamberlain was ordered to halt and take the defensive as a matter of precaution. Seeing, however, that his men were much exposed, and that the enemy's strong position could be carried by a tactical manoeuvre, he solicited permission to make an assault, which he did with rapid and complete success, carrying the works, capturing a battle flag and many prisoners, and effecting a lodgment on the White Oak road.

At the battle of Five Forks on the following day, Gen. Chamberlain had command of two brigades on the extreme right—the wheeling flank. In the midst of the battle, when the rebels made a furious attempt to regain their works by a flank attack, putting in every man of his own command on a new direction to break the force of this onset, in which the Twentieth Maine, now in his command, was at the post of honor and peril—Gen. Chamberlain formed a mass of skulkers and fugitives from other commands and pushed them in, leaping his horse over the parapet and having him wounded by a rifle ball. His own brigade, the smallest in the division, captured one thousand fifty men, nineteen officers and five battle flags—one half the captures of their division.

On the next day he was ordered to take the advance and strike the South Side railroad. This he did, encountering Fitz Hugh Lee's division of cavalry, which he drove across the railroad, intercepting a train of cars from Petersburg with several rebel officers and men, and routing the enemy from the position.

In the subsequent pursuit, Gen. Chamberlain had the advance nearly all the time, capturing many prisoners and vast quantities of material. At Jetersville, on the Danville railroad, he went to the assistance of our cavalry who were severely attacked on a cross road.

In the final action at Appomattox Court House, when, having marched all night, he came up with our cavalry, who were heroically holding their ground against Stonewall Jackson's old corps of Infantry, he double-quickened his men in to relieve the cavalry, and forming under Gen. Sheridan's eye, pushed forward against the enemy. The other troops forming on his left, the foe was driven before them to the town, when the flag of truce came in and hostilities ceased. Almost at the same moment the enemy gave a last cannon shot by which one of Gen. Chamberlain's officers was instantly killed—the last man that fell in Virginia.

Gen. Chamberlain was present at the conference preliminary to the surrender, and being assigned to the Third brigade, First division, and temporarily commanding the division, was directed by the commanding general to receive with his troops the formal surrender of the arms and colors of Lee's army, April twelfth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five. Afterwards assigned to the command of the division, Gen. Chamberlain occupied a line of thirty miles on the South Side railroad for some time. This division had the advance in the triumphal entry of the army into Richmond, as also the advance of the army of the Potomac in the final review in Washington. When the army was broken up, he received an assignment to another command: but the active operations of the field now being over, he applied to be relieved from duty that he might have the surgical treatment which his wounds required, and was mustered out of service August twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

In the arduous and trying campaigns through which he passed, Gen. Chamberlain made a record honorable to himself and to the State. During his period of service he commanded troops in twenty-four battles, eight reconnoissances and in skirmishes without number—advance and rear guards in contact with the enemy upwards of a dozen times. With his own command alone he fought five independent engagements, every one of which was successful against superior numbers. His cap-

tured in battle number twenty-seven hundred prisoners and eight battle-flags, no portion of which can be claimed by any other command. He was six times struck in action by shot and shell, three times narrowly escaping with his life.

Immediately after the surrender of the rebel army, Gen. Chamberlain was made the subject of a special communication to headquarters of the army by Maj. Gen. Griffin, his corps commander, in which this officer urged Gen. Chamberlain's promotion to the full rank of Major General, for distinguished and gallant conduct in the battles on the left, including the White Oak Road, Five Forks and Appomattox Court House, where, says Gen. Griffin, "his bravery and efficiency were such as to entitle him to the highest commendation. In the last action, April ninth, his command had the advance, and was driving the enemy rapidly before it, when the announcement of Gen. Lee's surrender was made." This recommendation was cordially approved by Gen. Meade and Gen. Grant, and forwarded to Washington for the action of the Government, where assurances were given that the promotion should be made.

Gen. Chamberlain was rarely absent from field duty. He never had but four days' leave of absence. At all other times when not in the field, he had been either ordered away for treatment of wounds, &c., or was commanding the brigade by order of the War Department.

TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT INFANTRY

On the first of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, the regiment was encamped near Stevenson's depot, Va., attached to the First brigade, First division, Nineteenth army corps, and from March thirty-first to April nineteenth were occupied chiefly in marching to given points for special service. On the twentieth they took cars for Washington, D. C., and on the fourth and fifth of May did guard duty at Washington arsenal over the assassins of President Lincoln. On the twenty-third they participated in the grand review at Washington, with the army of the Potomac. On the thirty-first of May, company A, (Capt. Butler,) one year's men, and all whose term of service expired prior to October first of that year, were mustered out of the United States service.

On the first of June the regiment embarked at Alexandria,

Va., on board steamship Ariel, for Savannah, Ga., arriving there on the fifth, and on the fourteenth and fifteenth proceeded to Georgetown, S. C. The regiment was divided into detachments, and occupied the following stations, all in South Carolina, viz.:—Railroad Bridge on the Pedee river, Kingstree, Marion, Florence, Darlington and Society Hill, with headquarters at Darlington. Their duties were arduous, and consisted in part in assisting in the making of contracts and investigating complaints made by freedmen and planters. On the twenty-seventh of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, they were ordered to Hilton Head, S. C., which they occupied, with detachments at St. Helena Island and at Seabrook, until June twenty-first, when the regiment was mustered out of the U. S. service. On the following day they embarked on board steamer for New York, arriving on the twenty-fifth at Hart's Island, New York harbor, where, on the twenty-eighth of June, the men were paid and finally discharged.

THIRTIETH REGIMENT INFANTRY

After the active operations of the army in the Shenandoah Valley had ceased, late in the fall of eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and the Sixth corps and Gen. Crook's command had returned, the former to the army of the Potomac, and the latter to the various posts and garrisons in the valley of the upper Potomac, the Second division of the Nineteenth corps was ordered south, the First division remaining as the army of occupation in the section of country where these troops had gained signal successes. The Third brigade of the First division was assigned as garrison to the city of Winchester—Gen. Fessenden commanding the brigade and the post.

Soon after the first of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, the Thirtieth regiment as a part of the Third brigade, moved from the camp, then nearly completed, at Stevenson's Station to Winchester. On the eighth, three companies formed of the re-enlisted veterans of the Thirteenth Maine, joined the Thirtieth. The consolidation was completed in the month of January, under the immediate orders of Gen. Sheridan, the Thirtieth being formed in seven companies and retaining the field and staff officers without change. The Thirteenth Maine was organized into a battalion of three companies, commanded

by officers of their own regiment. The two battalions were then united, and the consolidation effected by the muster out of five commissioned officers of the Thirtieth, and a few non-commissioned officers of both regiments. The consolidated force formed a regiment of maximum strength and of the best material.

On the tenth of January, the regiment having already constructed several camps since the setting in of winter, took the position finally assigned it, near the southern limits of Winchester, and built the quarters which it occupied until taking the field in the spring. During the winter, the men were employed in picketing the town, in guarding and moving stores, and in performing the various duties incident to the garrisoning of posts; meanwhile making preparations for the spring campaign. Occasional reconnoissances were also made, being found necessary by the neighborhood of detached portions of the enemy's forces. These expeditions, however, were of little importance, excepting as an exercise for the troops and in serving as a salutary warning to the disloyal population.

On the fourth of April, the regiment broke camp and accompanied the division in its movement towards Staunton, under the command of Maj. Gen. Hancock. Just before this movement from Winchester was commenced, news had been received of the capture of Richmond and Petersburg. For several days the troops were held in readiness for a movement, but no decided advance was made. At midnight on the ninth, intelligence was received of the surrender of Lee's forces. On the morning of the tenth, the regiment moved through Winchester northwesterly towards Harper's Ferry, and encamped near Summit Point, a few miles south and west from Charlestown. In this vicinity it remained until the twentieth of April, when it took transportation to Washington, where it arrived on the twenty-first, and after several unimportant changes of position, encamped on the twenty-sixth in the vicinity of Fort Meigs, where they remained until June second. In the meantime they formed a part of the line of sentinels stationed around Washington, until after the capture of the assassins of President Lincoln. They subsequently did guard duty at the Washington arsenal, where the trial of the conspirators was being held.

On the twenty-third of May, they took part in the grand

review of the army of the Potomac, and on the second of June were transferred from the Third brigade, First division, Nineteenth corps, to the Second brigade, same division, with which they left on the thirtieth in the steamer *Metis* from Alexandria for Savannah, Ga., which was reached on the seventh of July. In that month Col. Hubbard resigned. Previous to his resignation he was brevetted Brigadier General. The vacancies occasioned by that officer's resignation were filled by regular promotion, Lieut. Col. Whitman assuming command.

The regiment remained on duty at Savannah until the eighteenth of August, when it was mustered out of the United States service, and embarked on board of steamer *Karnak* for Maine, arriving at Portland on the twenty-fourth, where the men were paid and finally discharged on the twenty-ninth.

In the spring of eighteen hundred and sixty-five, Gen. Fessenden was placed in command of the First infantry division of the department of West Virginia. On being relieved he was assigned to the Second brigade of the First division, and to the command of the post of Cumberland, Md., in addition. He was next assigned to the First brigade, First division, Hancock's veteran corps, and on the dissolution of the corps was placed upon the board for examination of officers for the First corps of colored troops, and subsequently on the military commission that tried Capt. Wirz. He received the brevet of Major in the regular army for gallantry at Shiloh, and the brevet of Lieut. Colonel for gallantry at Monett's Bluff. In November, the additional promotion of full Major General of volunteers and Colonel by brevet, in the regular army, in acknowledgment of his meritorious services during the war, was conferred.

THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY

During the month of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, the regiment received an accession of fifteen officers and four hundred and seventy men by the consolidation with it of the Thirty-Second Maine volunteers.

The regiment remained at Fort Davis, before Petersburg, until February eleventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, when they were ordered to the left and encamped near Parke Station on the Army Line and City Point railroad, where they remained

until the second of April, on which day they were engaged in the assault upon the enemy's works, and suffered severely. Early in the engagement, Lieut. Col. Getchell and Major Bolton were severely wounded. On the third of April the regiment marched through Petersburg up the South Side railroad in pursuit of the enemy, arriving at Nottoway Court House on the sixth. On the eighth they proceeded with a detachment of prisoners to Ford's Station, where they arrived on the eleventh, delivered up their charge, and at once returned to Burksville Junction. On the twentieth of April they proceeded to City Point, and there embarked for Alexandria, arriving at that city on the twenty-seventh.

On the fourth of May, the command was taken by Captain Sargent, who remained in that position until the eleventh, when he was relieved by Lieut. Col. Getchell, who in turn was relieved by Col. White. On the fifteenth, Col. White, being a paroled prisoner, was discharged by order of the War Department, when the command devolved on Lieut. Col. Getchell until the seventh of June, when Col. White was reinstated and again took command.

On the fifteenth of July, the regiment was mustered out of the United States service near Alexandria, Va., and on the nineteenth arrived at Bangor, Me., with thirty-eight commissioned officers and six hundred and fifty enlisted men, who, on the twenty-seventh, were paid and finally discharged.

FIRST REGIMENT VETERAN INFANTRY.

The regiment remained in front of Petersburg doing camp and picket duty, besides being occasionally engaged in skirmishing, until the twenty-fifth of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, when it formed a part of the column of the Sixth corps, in their successful assault of the enemy's lines near Fort Fisher. Captain Goldthwait and Lieutenants Hunter and Whelpley were killed, and Captain Crosby and Lieut. Dwinall were severely wounded in this affair.

On the morning of the second of April, the regiment formed the second line of its brigade, the point of the Sixth corps wedge, which Gen. Meade considered to have decided the fate of Richmond. Pushing on in the darkness before dawn, its

colors were among the first on the rebel works. Being ordered forward at daylight, it marched to Hatcher's Run, capturing plunder, guns and prisoners. Captain Merrill with fourteen men, crossed the stream, fought and took seventy-nine prisoners, being the whole of the sharpshooters of Heath's division. Then the corps retracing its steps towards Petersburg, the regiment was formed on the left of the line of attack. After taking a brave part in storming the battery at Lee's headquarters, the command skirmished across the Appomattox until nightfall. The regiment participated in the pursuit of Lee's retreating army, as also its surrender; and on the twenty-sixth of April it arrived at Danville, Va., where the regiment was stationed, doing provost duty during the following month, Col. Hyde being Military Governor and Lieut. Col. Fletcher, Provost Marshal. Afterwards the regiment returned to Washington, participated in the grand review at that place on the twenty-third of May, where, on the twenty-eighth of June, they were mustered out of the United States service, and immediately proceeded to Maine, and were paid and finally discharged on the third of July.

Col. Hyde commanded the brigade of the Sixth corps which made the famous "wedge" assault which gave us Richmond. For his conspicuous gallantry before Petersburg he received a brevet of Brigadier General.

FINAL CHAPTER.

The surrender of Lee's army witnessed the termination of the rebellion, and the restoration of union and peace.

During the four long years of internal strife the total number of troops furnished by Maine was 72,945. The aggregate number furnished and credited by the War Department was, by counties, as follows :

| | | | |
|---------------|-------|--------------------|--------|
| Androscoggin, | 3,812 | Penobscot, | 8,892 |
| Aroostook, | 1,852 | Piscataquis, | 1,874 |
| Cumberland, | 8,902 | Sagadahoc, | 2,488 |
| Franklin, | 2,124 | Somerset, | 4,394 |
| Hancock, | 3,905 | Waldo, | 4,232 |
| Kennebec, | 6,615 | Washington, | 4,282 |
| Knox, | 3,365 | York, | 6,219 |
| Lincoln, | 2,973 | Coast Guards, &c., | 2,500 |
| Oxford, | 4,216 | | |
| | | Total, | 72,945 |

This exhibit comprises voluntary enlistments in the army for nine months, one year, two years and three years; drafted men for one year and drafted men for three years; substitutes for drafted men and substitutes for enrolled men, for various periods; representative recruits; commuters; volunteers in the navy for one year, two and three years; naval substitutes for enrolled men and naval substitutes for drafted men, for one, two and three years; general naval credits; credits for men enlisting in the navy in the marine corps since 1861, for different periods of service, claimed by cities, towns and plantations, as being the residence of such naval recruits, and therefore entitled to allowance for them upon their quotas; in fact all sources of credit for all classes of men eligible to it, for whatever period of service.

The number of organizations and troops furnished the government in each year of the war were, in 1861, fifteen regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, six batteries of mounted artillery, one company of sharpshooters, three companies for coast fortifications, recruits, &c. Aggregate, 16,669. In 1862, twelve regiments of infantry, one regiment of heavy artillery, recruits, &c. Aggregate, 15,690. In 1863, two regiments of infantry, two regiments of cavalry, one battery of mounted artillery, volunteer recruits and drafted men. Aggregate, 10,223. In 1864-65, two regiments of infantry, thirty companies of infantry, six companies of sharpshooters, seven companies of coast guards, three companies for coast fortifications, re-enlistments, volunteer recruits, drafted men and navy. Aggregate, 30,363. Total, 72,945. Recapitulation—thirty-one regiments infantry, three regiments cavalry, one regiment heavy artillery, seven batteries mounted artillery, seven companies sharpshooters, thirty companies unassigned infantry, seven companies coast guards and six companies for coast fortifications.

The total number of killed and died of wounds of Maine volunteers is 2,801; those died of disease, 4,521; making the total deceased in service, 7,322. These are wholly casualties from the "army list." No record is furnished of killed and wounded, died of disease, &c., from among the 6,750 men to our credit in the navy and marine corps. We present a table of casualties, &c.:

| REGIMENT OR CORPS. | Killed in Action. | Died of Wounds. | Died of disease. | Deserted. | Discharged for disability. |
|--|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------|----------------------------|
| First regiment cavalry, | 117 | 43 | 355 | 166 | 342 |
| Second regiment cavalry, | 5 | 1 | 325 | 68 | 33 |
| First D. C. cavalry, | 24 | 2 | 39 | 9 | 3 |
| First regiment heavy artillery, | 118 | 217 | 226 | 145 | 439 |
| First regiment mounted artillery, | | | | | |
| First battery, | 8 | 4 | 26 | 60 | 43 |
| Second battery, | | 1 | 26 | 22 | 47 |
| Third battery, | 1 | | 11 | 9 | 49 |
| Fourth battery, | 2 | 2 | 21 | 11 | 6 |
| Fifth battery, | 11 | 6 | 15 | 31 | 21 |
| Sixth battery, | 10 | | 23 | 7 | 56 |
| Seventh battery, | | | 13 | 3 | 9 |
| First regiment infantry, | | | | | |
| *First regiment infantry (veteran volunteers), | 58 | 38 | 33 | 202 | 97 |
| Second regiment infantry, | 35 | 27 | 64 | 122 | 386 |
| Third regiment infantry, | 79 | 32 | 115 | 50 | 231 |
| Fourth regiment infantry, | 104 | 38 | 112 | 121 | 184 |
| Fifth regiment infantry, | 54 | 31 | 58 | 105 | 203 |
| Sixth regiment infantry, | 75 | 49 | 89 | 76 | 328 |
| *Seventh regiment infantry, | 30 | 13 | 191 | 24 | 54 |
| Eighth regiment infantry, | 63 | 50 | 224 | 30 | 264 |
| Ninth regiment infantry, | 94 | 58 | 196 | 66 | 297 |
| Tenth regiment infantry, | 43 | 20 | 57 | 49 | 165 |
| Tenth battalion, | | 3 | 3 | | 30 |
| Eleventh regiment infantry, | 68 | 36 | 218 | 102 | 470 |
| Twelfth regiment infantry, | 31 | 12 | 120 | 79 | 284 |
| Twelfth battalion, | | | 9 | | 6 |
| Twelfth regiment infantry (new organization), | | | 63 | | 21 |
| Thirteenth regiment infantry, | 5 | 7 | 164 | 17 | 233 |
| Fourteenth regiment infantry, | 44 | 27 | 260 | 207 | 366 |
| Fourteenth battalion, | | | 3 | | 6 |
| Fourteenth regiment infantry (new organization), | | | 40 | 20 | 21 |
| Fifteenth regiment infantry, | 2 | 3 | 290 | 124 | 175 |
| Sixteenth regiment infantry, | 83 | 53 | 240 | 94 | 188 |
| Seventeenth regiment infantry, | 100 | 74 | 138 | 87 | 245 |
| Eighteenth regiment infantry, | | | 21 | | 1 |
| Nineteenth regiment infantry, | 104 | 69 | 159 | 74 | 297 |
| Twentieth regiment infantry, | 77 | 49 | 133 | 70 | 232 |
| Twenty-first regiment infantry, | 15 | 10 | 130 | 14 | 59 |
| Twenty-second regiment infantry, | 4 | 4 | 160 | 7 | 54 |
| Twenty-third regiment infantry, | | | 52 | 20 | 36 |
| Twenty-fourth regiment infantry, | | 1 | 177 | 15 | 83 |
| Twenty-fifth regiment infantry, | | | 20 | 16 | 19 |
| Twenty-sixth regiment infantry, | 17 | 15 | 96 | 12 | 22 |
| Twenty-seventh regiment infantry, | | | 21 | 13 | 22 |
| Twenty-eighth regiment infantry, | 9 | 1 | 97 | 18 | 72 |
| Twenty-ninth regiment infantry, | 17 | 18 | 178 | 64 | 101 |
| Thirtieth regiment infantry, | 24 | 10 | 229 | 99 | 119 |
| Thirty-first regiment infantry, | 86 | 68 | 160 | 118 | 218 |
| Thirty-second regiment infantry, | 34 | 36 | 75 | 22 | 11 |
| First regiment sharpshooters, | 2 | 4 | 9 | 151 | 1 |
| Battalion infantry, | | | 35 | | 16 |
| Company D, U. S. sharpshooters, | 13 | 3 | 16 | 8 | 46 |
| Coast guards artillery, companies A, B, C, | | | | 5 | 13 |
| Coast guards infantry, co's A, B, C, D, E, F, G, | | | 12 | 9 | 40 |
| Seventh company unassigned infantry, | | | 1 | | |
| Ninth company unassigned infantry, | | | 1 | 10 | |
| Nineteenth company unassigned infantry, | | | | | |
| Twenty-seventh company unassigned infantry, | | | 1 | | |
| Twenty-eighth company unassigned infantry, | | | 1 | | |
| Twenty-ninth company unassigned infantry, | | | | | |
| Thirtieth company unassigned infantry, | | | 2 | | |

*Inaccurate from lack of muster-out rolls of the Seventh regiment. Large number of deserters in the First, belong really to the Seventh regiment.

But two were cashiered, one from the Eighth regiment infantry, and one from the Seventeenth regiment. Twenty-two were dismissed the service, and forty-seven dishonorably discharged.

The amount of State bounty paid volunteers, drafted men, substitutes, and all other recruits for the army and navy, between April 12, 1861, and December 31, 1865, was \$4,584,636. At that time not less than \$75,000 of State bounty was unclaimed. One third of that amount was due for State bounties advanced recruits under authority of statute law. Fifteen regiments of infantry, (eight of which were for nine months' service,) one regiment of cavalry, six batteries of mounted artillery, and all recruits enlisted between September, 1861, and July 17, 1862, except such as had volunteered up to that time under the call of July 2, 1862, entered service with no State bounty whatever. The first ten regiments (all of infantry,) and the first company of sharpshooters, which were raised and went into service in the spring and summer, and early in the fall of 1861, were paid as State bounty, an amount equal to two months' pay of each member, not a commissioned officer. All naval enlistments prior to February 2, 1864, were excluded from State bounty. The six companies of State guards assigned to duty in fortifications upon our sea coast, received more. Not less than from 25,000 to 30,000 of Maine's contingent of troops were furnished to the the General Government without the payment of State bounty, exceeding \$200,000 in the aggregate. From July, 1862, thenceforward during the war, State bounties for three years' voluntary enlistments, advanced (with exceptions specified in a general order of November 4th, 1864,) from \$45, to members of new organizations, and \$55, to recruits for those in the field, up to \$100 by act of February 2, 1864, and to \$300 by act of February 2, 1864, to both classes, including re-enlisted men. The last named act giving \$300 State bounty, prohibited all payments of town bounties. By an act of March 26, 1863, drafted men or their substitutes, (those only who went into service,) received \$100 State bounty; and by the act of February 2, 1864, although the period of service was subsequently reduced by Government to one year, (having previously been three years,) drafted men or their substitutes received a like State bounty of \$100. A very large amount of bounties was paid by towns in violation of law, which was sub-

sequently legalized. The total amount of bounties paid by 415 cities, towns and plantations in the State was \$9,695,320.93. The county of York paid the largest amount, viz: \$1,311,753.12, and Aroostook county the smallest, viz: \$44,315.54.

We present an exhibit of State aid by counties, from 1862 to 1866, inclusive. State aid proved a strong incentive to enlistments, and, more than all else, tended to restrain heads of families from enlisting in the organizations of other States paying larger bounties than Maine, as the aid was withheld by law from families of soldiers serving in other than regiments of this State and those of the United States.

| | Whole No. of Families Aided. | Whole No. of Persons in Families. | Whole Amount Allowed. |
|---------------|------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| Androscoggin, | 2,158 | 5,706 | \$88,865.39 |
| Aroostook, | 1,839 | 5,345 | 81,873.50 |
| Cumberland, | 5,503 | 13,573 | 237,014.39 |
| Franklin, | 1,368 | 3,811 | 57,229.91 |
| Hancock, | 2,224 | 5,791 | 93,681.58 |
| Kennebec, | 4,540 | 11,336 | 187,023.56 |
| Knox, | 2,070 | 5,471 | 83,994.49 |
| Lincoln, | 1,286 | 3,145 | 54,993.84 |
| Oxford, | 2,690 | 7,778 | 116,946.54 |
| Penobscot, | 7,249 | 19,578 | 315,200.27 |
| Piscataquis, | 1,279 | 3,602 | 53,630.85 |
| Sagadahoc, | 1,519 | 3,936 | 64,045.65 |
| Somerset, | 2,337 | 6,692 | 100,403.88 |
| Waldo, | 2,943 | 7,860 | 120,071.13 |
| Washington, | 3,476 | 9,965 | 159,425.92 |
| York, | 3,463 | 8,592 | 143,791.09 |
| | <hr/> 46,034 | <hr/> 122,183 | <hr/> \$1,960,801.90 |

The largest amounts of State aid were allowed by the following places: Auburn, \$11,208.27; Lewiston, \$31,970.26; Houlton, \$10,431.65; Brunswick, \$21,089.23; Gorham, \$10,061.58; Portland, \$107,695.06; Westbrook, \$15,337.06; Ellsworth, \$22,946.99; Augusta, \$43,343.26; Gardiner, \$22,760.36; Hallowell, \$13,432.91; Pittston, \$11,295.20; Waterville, \$10,234.42; Camden, \$15,952.22; Rockland, \$31,189.31; Wiscasset, \$11,257.75; Bangor, \$97,157.22; Brewer, \$12,456.86; Oldtown, \$17,514.15; Orono, \$11,954.14; Bath, \$31,519.59; Belfast, \$16,801.50; Frankfort, \$10,242.27; Calais, \$24,010.94; Eastport, \$11,393.21; Lubec, \$11,034.57; Pembroke, \$10,533.52; Biddeford, \$42,610.86; Saco, \$23,485.45.

From the early commencement of the war to its close, the noble generosity of our people is a record which will form one of the most surprising features of history, and show that Maine was never behind her sister States in true benevolence in behalf

of her brave sons who went forth to battle. So far as returns have been received the amount of hospital stores, &c., which were contributed during the war, numbered 3,698 cases, valued at \$358,570. The moneys, hospital stores, &c., contributed in Maine, reduced and entered as money value amount to \$731,134.

Assistance was rendered in Boston by United States Sanitary Commission, to about 18,000 Maine soldiers, and by the same agency to about 9,000 more between Boston and New York, at a total expense of \$25,000. The total number of Maine soldiers received, lodged, or generally provided for by the New England Soldiers' Relief Association at New York, from April 9, 1862, to November 1, 1865, was 70,091. Nearly 6,000 were aided in Philadelphia.

The Bangor Soldiers' Rest Hospital, and the Cony U S. General Hospital at Augusta, during their existence furnished ample accommodations for sick and wounded soldiers. About 5,500 were admitted to the former, and 3,764 patients admitted to the latter.

END.

