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FOUR YEARS IN THE WAR.

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THE HISTORY

OF

THE FIRST REGIMENT

OF

DELAWARE VETERAN VOLUNTEERS,  
(INFANTRY.)

CONTAINING AN ACCOUNT OF  
MARCHES, BATTLES, INCIDENTS, PROMOTIONS.  
THE NAMES OF ALL THE OFFICERS AND MEN WHO HAVE  
BEEN CONNECTED WITH THE REGIMENT FROM  
ITS ORGANIZATION IN 1861, TO THE  
CLOSE OF THE WAR, IN 1865.

BY THE REV. THOMAS G. MURPHEY,  
CHAPLAIN OF THE REGIMENT.



PHILADELPHIA:  
JAMES S. CLAXTON,  
SUCCESSOR TO WM. S. & ALFRED MARTIEN,  
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TO  
THE SURVIVING OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS  
OF THE

*First Regiment of Delaware Volunteers,*

Who, prompted by Patriotism, offered their services to their Country,  
in the dark days of the Rebellion against her rightful  
authority, imperilling their lives through  
the bloody battles in defence  
of our National Union,

This Volume is, in admiration of their valor  
and in memory of the fallen,

Dedicated by their late Chaplain,

THE AUTHOR.

## PREFATORY.

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A WORD of apology is due for the delay in publishing this History. The most of it was written on the field, during active operations of the army, and would have been published soon after the Regiment was discharged, but for unavoidable circumstances which required it to be laid aside. What value or interest it possesses is due to the rolls and glorious records of the services of the men who were connected with the Regiment. In future years, these will be a matter of interest to Delawarians generally, and especially to their friends who may, with just pride, refer to them without reference to the time of publication or party name.

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HISTORY  
Of the First Regiment  
DELAWARE VETERAN VOLUNTEERS.

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CHAPTER I.

*ORIGIN.*

ON the 16th of August, 1863, I was standing beneath the beautiful forest trees which shade the stone church at Bristolburg, Virginia, to witness for the first time after the battle of Gettysburg, the Sunday morning inspection of the First Regiment of Delaware volunteers. Each company filed out from their quarters and formed into line. One sergeant led a solitary man, who was the only one of his company present; and, all told, there were less than one hundred men. I could not suppress a sigh, and the fountains of tears were unsealed as my eye scanned the dwindled companies and shortened line of a brave and gallant regiment. A portion of each

company was present, but, alas! we asked ourselves, where are the officers and men who once formed that line? True, some were on picket, and others on detached duty, but that did not answer the question. The sequel shall show. I looked for the flag,—“the dear old flag.” It was there. Yes, thank God, we still had our State and National colors. But oh! how changed were they. Just one year before I had taken them as a present from the citizens of Delaware to Colonel J. W. Andrews, then commanding the Regiment at Suffolk, and when unfurled they were new and beautiful, without a spot, wrinkle, or rent,—now, soiled, pierced and tattered, they, drooping, hugged the staff as if in mourning for the braves who had fallen beneath them, and in their defence.

The color sergeant, whose fellow had fallen on the bloody field of Gettysburg, looked like one who felt that he should see his brother's face no more, nor hear his voice again.

Whilst witnessing the review my mind ran through the events of the past two years, and the thought occurred to me that a history of the Regiment might be an acceptable and useful one. It cannot, in many parts, be otherwise than sad, and, to some, it must be only sad. But the record is a bright one

and should not be lost. I would that it might be full and complete, but who shall essay to write a full history of one man? Much less shall any one attempt to write the history of a thousand men.

See you yon gallant ship riding on the blue waves of the rolling sea? To tell whence she came and whither she is bound, who mans and who commands her, is one thing; but to tell whence her timbers came and who hewed them, who forged her bolts and who her architects were, who fastened her ropes, and who hung her sails; who have her helmsmen been, and who her pilots, what precious freight she has borne, what climes visited, what storms encountered, and what dangers escaped, is another and more difficult task.

The Regiment had its origin in patriotism and loyalty to the Government and not in partisanship. Patriotism was awakened when the first shot was fired across the bow of the "*Star of the West*," sailing into Charleston harbor to reinforce and provision the little garrison in Fort Sumpter. It was fully aroused when that fort fell into the hands of the Secessionists.

The call of the President for seventy-five thousand men to defend our Capital, and to "retake, hold and possess the public property" which had been seized

by the Rebels, called them together. They came from workshops and farms, from counting-houses and seminaries of learning. Mothers gave their sons, wives their husbands, and sisters their brothers to their country's service. It seemed to one knowing these men that they had not thought of any party but that which was on the side of their country and its constitution. Each man decided for himself whether he belonged to that class.

The excitement was intense. A disruption of the nation had been predicted and threatened. Yet who believed it would ever occur. Such a monstrosity had not been seriously anticipated. The country had not been prepared for its inception. One State after another at the South had passed an ordinance of secession—that we knew. But what of it? We saw batteries building around Fort Sumpter, but we had not believed they would ever open upon that fortification, which was built with its port holes towards the sea to defend Charleston from foreign foes. A domestic enemy mad enough, and bad enough, to attack it, we thought, did not and could not exist. In this we were mistaken. The batteries opened. The little garrison fought well—bravely fought—but Fort Sumpter fell! The South shouted for joy. At the North tears fell like rain. Hearts

burned with indignation. The blood boiled with wrath. Arms were nerved for a desperate struggle, and men rushed to the Capital for its defence. Before they reached it, however, the first blood of patriots in the great rebellion was shed in the streets of Baltimore.

On the 19th of April, just eighty-six years from the first battle in the Revolutionary struggle, the Sixth Regiment of Massachusetts, marching to Washington, was attacked in Baltimore and several of its members were murdered. The bridges of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad were burned, and thus the communication of Washington with the Northern States was interrupted. It was enough—too much. Massachusetts announced that for every one of her sons who was killed in the contest for the government of their fathers, ten should arise to avenge their death. The fire which had but just been kindled now burst into a flame. The whole North awoke to the dreadful realities of actual war.

In answer to the call of the President for troops to defend Washington, Delaware was among the first of the States to send out her three months' men. The duty assigned them was to guard the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad from

Elkton, Maryland, to Gunpowder River, and to keep open the communication between Washington and the North.

Though an important duty, it proved not to be a difficult or dangerous one, and ample time was given for the discipline and drill of the troops by its accomplished commander, Colonel H. H. Lockwood, who afterwards became a brigadier-general of volunteers. When the regiment was afterwards re-organized, and entered the service of the United States, for three years or the war, the officers and men who had been under his instruction gave good proof of the ability and faithfulness of that accomplished army officer.

The following is a list of the officers of the "Three Months' Regiment":—

Colonel, H. H. Lockwood.

Lieutenant-Colonel, J. W. Andrews.

Major, Robert Lamot.

Surgeon, R. W. Johnson.

Assistant-Surgeon, James Knight.

Adjutant, Lieutenant W. P. Saville.

Quartermaster, H. Alderdice.

Captain, Evans Watson,	Company A.
First Lieutenant, E. C. Alexander,	" "
Second Lieutenant, F. Houseman,	" "

Captain, Charles Lammot,	Company B.
First Lieutenant, — Plunket,	“ “
Second Lieutenant, A. Vandever,	“ “
Captain, James Bare,	“ C.
First Lieutenant, W. C. McKaig,	“ “
Second Lieutenant, — —,	“ “
Captain, James Green,	“ D.
First Lieutenant, E. Joyce Smithers,	“ “
Second Lieutenant, S. Simpson,	“ “
Captain, Robert Milligan,	“ E.
First Lieutenant, B. Nields,	“ “
Second Lieutenant, L. Wales,	“ “
Captain, Thomas Crossley,	“ F.
First Lieutenant, Richard Duncan,	“ “
Second Lieutenant, W. Plunkett,	“ “
Captain, J. Rodney Layton,	“ G.
First Lieutenant, D. W. Maull, (M.D.)	“ “
Second Lieutenant, W. Y. Swigget,	“ “
Captain, S. H. Jenkins,	“ H.
First Lieutenant, J. H. Knight,	“ “
Second Lieutenant, Daniel Woodall,	“ “
Captain, James Leonard,	“ I.
First Lieutenant, — —,	“ “
Second Lieutenant, — —,	“ “
Captain, — Smith,	“ K.

First Lieutenant, Charles Bird,                   Company K.  
Second Lieutenant, W. H. Cleader,                “     “

These officers, and the men under their commands, having served their term, were mustered out and discharged, in the city of Wilmington, in August.

But the rebellion had not been suppressed. Disasters to our arms having occurred at Bull Run, in July, the rebellion assumed larger proportions than was anticipated. The exigencies of our country required a larger army, and for a longer term of service. Another call was made for three hundred thousand men, to serve for three years or the war; and a second regiment in the State had begun to be formed before the expiration of the term of the three months' men. But that, when raised to the maximum, would not fill the State's quota called for by the Government, and the re-organization of the first regiment was commenced in August, 1861, and in September it was full, having nine hundred and sixty men.

Fully armed and equipped, the Regiment struck tents, at Camp Andrews, near Hare's Corner, New Castle Co., Delaware, where they had been encamped, at sunrise, on Sunday, October 20th, 1861, and marched to Newport. From this point they were transported in cars to Baltimore, and thence

by steamboat, to Fortress Monroe, where we arrived on the next day.

At Newport, a large crowd of relatives and friends assembled to witness the departure of the troops from the State, and to take leave of husbands, sons, brothers and friends. It was a sad day to many a heart. The war though terrible had been distant, now it seemed to come near and to carry off from the hearthstone and the domestic circle the stay and idol of the family. But it was, too, a day of pride. There were few, probably, in all that company who would have recalled an officer or soldier from the ranks. They were going, most of them at least, from a sense of duty which they owed the Government to defend the time honored flag of the country against the assaults of unreasonable and wicked men, who, disappointed in obtaining possession of the Government in the legitimate and constitutional manner, at the ballot-box, were now essaying to seize it by force of arms. If their candidate for the Presidency had been elected, there would have been no war, unless some of the Northern States had rebelled. In that case, they who asked to be "let alone," in their attempts to divide the country, would, probably, have fought to enforce the constitution and the laws over the whole land as

in duty bound to do. Our soldiers asked not who they were who had assailed the flag. It was enough for them to know that the flag had been fired upon, and an attempt was made to overthrow the government. They would as readily have marched to Vermont as to Virginia to resent the insult, and they were the exponents of the sentiments of the people who were proud of their soldiers for volunteering so promptly to defend their country. Well they might be. For a more patriotic regiment has not been in the field, nor one who has performed their duties better, or for less pecuniary advantage. It was not large bounties which were offered and paid that called those nine hundred and sixty men from their homes. They accepted the ordinary monthly pay of the soldier, and went forth glowing with a love of their country. Not waiting to see if others would go, they sprang nobly to the rescue.

Who does not remember how England was moved, when her people heard that Captain Wilkes had fired a shot across the bow of the "*Trent*," sailing under British colors, with Mason and Slidell on board? Immediately she began to prepare for war with America, and spent many millions of dollars before the affair was adjusted between the two

countries. Is the flag of Great Britain dearer to Englishmen than are the stars and stripes to us? Neither Great Britain, or any other power on earth, would have allowed a portion of their domain to be wrested from them without an effort to sustain it. And why should the United States suffer a portion of her territory to be separated from the rest and organized into a foreign, rival, and hostile nation. Florida, the key of the Gulf of Mexico, had been purchased from Spain, and Louisiana, holding the mouths of the Mississippi—God's great highway to the ocean for the Northwestern States and Territories—had been bought from France, that neither might be held by a foreign government.

Our interests and our honor at home and abroad were involved. Our national existence in its integrity was at stake. To refuse or hesitate to strike for our country would have been cowardly and base. What if they were our countrymen who were attempting to wrest a portion of our heritage from us, has not One greater than Cæsar said, our foes shall be of our own household? We should have been humbled in our own eyes and before the nations of the earth. Our temple of liberty and the republican constitutional government would have been under-

mined and its fall inevitable, if we had not struggled for and established our nationality.

Remove one block from the arch of liberty, and is it not insecure? Will it not yield to the rude storm, and be thrown to the ground? What could save it? Take from the monument to Washington, on the bank of the Potomac, one of those granite blocks which the States have furnished, and of which it is constructed, and how long will it be before the whole superstructure will tottle and fall? So of our political and national structure. Admit the right of secession and our national fabric is like a house built upon the sand, or without cement or adhesion. The political storms which so often sweep over our people must unavoidably dash it to the ground, and bury beneath it for ever the hopes of the world for a free republican form of government. In union only, for us, is there strength or safety. Divided we must fall. There was no alternative left us. The war had been forced upon us. For these reasons and in such a crisis we felt, as did Patrick Henry in the days of the Revolution, that *we must fight*.

## CHAPTER II.

*ORGANIZATION.*

The following is a list of the officers of the Regiment, when organized for three years or the war, October 1st, 1861:—

## FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

Colonel, J. W. Andrews.

Lieutenant-Colonel, O. Hopkinson.

Major, T. A. Smyth.

Surgeon, D. W. Maull.

Chaplain, T. G. Murphey.

Assistant-Surgeon, S. D. Marshall.

First Lieutenant and Adjutant, W. P. Saville.

First Lieutenant and Quartermaster, T. Y. England.

## NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Frank Wilson, Quartermaster's Sergeant.

Charles S. Schœffer, Commissary Sergeant.

Archibald D. O'Mera, Hospital Steward.

James Lewis, Sergeant-Major.

Patrick Dooley, Drum-Major.

## LINE OFFICERS.

Captain, Evans S. Watson,	Company A.
“ James Leonard,	“ B.
“ Neal Ward,	“ C.
Captain, Enoch J. Smithers,	Company D.
“ Edward P. Harris,	“ E.
“ Daniel Woodall,	“ F.
“ Allen Shortledge,	“ G.
“ John B. Tanner,	“ H.
“ Charles Lesper,	“ I.
“ Thomas Crassley,	“ K.
First Lieutenant, J. Park Pastles,	“ A.
“ “ James A. Oats,	“ B.
“ “ Frank McCloskey,	“ C.
“ “ David S. Yardley,	“ D.
“ “ W. Y. Swiggett,	“ E.
“ “ Benjamin E. Adams,	“ F.
“ “ Alfred Gawthrop,	“ G.
“ “ John R. Vauloun,	“ H.
“ “ Thomas B. Hizar,	“ I.
“ “ William C. Inhoff,	“ K.
Second Lieutenant, Frank Houseman,	“ A.
“ “ James Rickards,	“ B.
“ “ Hugh Sweeney,	“ C.

Second Lieutenant, William F. Smith,	“	D.
“ “ Albert S. Philips,	“	E.
“ “ John W. Williams,	“	F.
“ “ John L. Sparks,	“	G.
“ “ Ezekiel C. Alexander,	“	H.
“ “ Isaac Vantramp,	Company I.	
“ “ Henry H. Burton,	“	K.

The Regiment arrived at Fortress Monroe, on the 21st of October, 1861. During our trip, from Baltimore to Old Point, nothing occurred more than usual on a rough and stormy passage on the Chesapeake.

Having reported, according to orders, to General J. E. Wool, Colonel Andrews led his men beyond the bridge across Mill Creek, which separates Old Point from the mainland; and encamped them about a mile from the Fortress, on the north side of the road leading to Hampton. Here we became connected with the Twentieth New York, (German,) Sixteenth Massachusetts, Ninety-Ninth New York, and the Fortieth Pennsylvania Regiments, and with them formed General Mansfield's Brigade.

The rain was falling fast when we came to our camping ground, which was low, and, for that reason had been abandoned by another regiment. In less time than one who had not witnessed it

would suppose, a canvas village, regularly laid out with streets and avenues, sprang into existence, with a population of nearly one thousand men.

Hundreds of men were seen going to the woods and fields, or returning with arms full of boughs or grass, for beds. But these did not suffice to keep them dry; and the next morning many awoke in several inches of water. Yet it was taken in the best humor and rather as a joke.

It became necessary for some of the companies to change their position. The only available spot was on a family burying-ground adjoining the camp. Instead of this being an objection, there was a contest as to who should pitch their tents on the graves, and thus be sure to be above high water mark. The unsuccessful competitors, in retaliation, disturbed the repose of their comrades, who were congratulating themselves on account of their position, by suggesting what a time they would have if there should be a resurrection of the dead that night. As may be supposed, the idea of a stirring among the dry bones beneath them did not contribute to their peaceful repose.

This state of things did not, however, long continue. Colonel Andrews, being not only a military man, but also of experience and practical business

habits, and having a care for the comfort of his men, soon changed the appearance and condition of the camp. It was ditched and drained, and the streets and avenues graded and sanded, so that in a few days it was equal to the best in point of comfort and appearance. Then and there commenced that system of military drill and discipline which gave to the Regiment the character which it so well sustained to the close of the war—of being among the best in the service.

Though informal, social, and free with his officers, and accessible to his men, when off duty, Colonel Andrews was a strict disciplinarian, and suffered no order to be infringed with impunity. In a little while our dress parades, on account of the soldierly appearance of the men, attracted much attention and elicited the praise of all who witnessed them. On other duties they were trustworthy and reliable. Few complaints were brought against any of the men on account of pillaging or depredations upon the country. This practice received no countenance from the commander at the Fortress.

On one occasion I went over to attend religious service on Sunday morning in a neighboring regiment. As I approached I saw a number of men with chairs, tables, and various other articles of furniture

on their shoulders, and wondered what it meant, for I saw them march off across the field. On inquiry I learned that one of the companies of the regiment, having been on picket duty a few days previous, had gone, after they were relieved, to a well furnished farm-house, and supplied themselves with what they could find and carry to camp. General Wool hearing of it, placed the officers commanding and the men under arrest, and required them to return every article.

To Lieutenant-Colonel O. Hopkinson, more, probably, than to any one else, the Regiment owed their acknowledged skill and efficiency as skirmishers, he having drilled them with special pains and remarkable success.

Major T. A. Smyth, having served in the Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania Regiment during the three months' service, and having a natural talent for military duties, was well fitted for the position he occupied. His subsequent advancement to the position of a general officer seemed the natural result of his soldierly qualities.

Surgeon D. W. Maull, having been a practising physician at Georgetown, Del., for several years previous to the war, entered the service as a private at the commencement of the rebellion, but was imme-

diately commissioned as lieutenant. Upon the reorganization of the Regiment he received the appointment of surgeon, and continued in the service till after the surrender of Lee. Though he could not rise to a higher grade than the one to which he was at first appointed, he became the ranking Surgeon of the Second Division of the Second Corps, and was Surgeon-in-Chief of Division. Energetic and prompt in the discharge of his duties, he won for himself the esteem of his fellow surgeons, and during the battles of the Wilderness and before Petersburg became one of the chief operators.

First Lieutenant and Adjutant W. P. Seville brought to the Regiment considerable military knowledge, acquired at West Point and on an expedition to Utah. He was promoted to a captaincy, and became Acting Assistant Adjutant-General on the staff of General T. A. Smyth, of the Third Brigade.

First Lieutenant and Quartermaster T. Y. England, becoming known as one of the most competent and efficient officers, was commissioned captain and commissary of subsistence, and was assigned to duty at army headquarters.

Assistant Surgeon S. D. Marshall was a well read young practitioner before entering the service. He

resigned, on surgeon's certificate of disability, after the battle of Fredericksburg.

Of Chaplain T. G. Murphy it does not become me to speak, except, as a matter of history, to say that he was a regularly ordained minister, and had been pastor of the Presbyterian churches of Dover and Smyrna, Del., for a number of years before the war. In view of his services with the wounded during and subsequently to the great battles he was, upon recommendation of the Surgeon-in-Chief of Division, assigned, by order from corps headquarters, to duty at the division hospital in 1864.

The record of the line officers will be found in the accounts of camp life, marches, and the battles in which they fought, were wounded, or killed. Surgeon Maull and the chaplain were the only officers who remained with the Regiment that retained their original position. They and Brevet Brigadier-General Woodall and Captain Sparks alone of the original officers remained at the close of the war.

Having arrived at Fortress Monroe we were in the enemy's country, and could not fail to notice the difference between seceded Virginia in a state of war, and loyal Delaware in a time of peace. The contrast was great, and decidedly in favor of the latter. This was all the more remarkable because

we were in one of the finest portions of the Old Dominion—at Point Comfort, which nature and art had combined to make a most delightful place of resort, or residence. Here the early settlers rested after a boisterous and dangerous voyage across the ocean. To them it must have been a comfort indeed to anchor in this beautiful harbor, and to rest on that quiet shore shaded by the ever-green pines and forests of oak, in which the woodman's axe had never rung; and in freedom, security, and peace to enjoy the refreshing breeze that swept across the sea. But it is not now what it once was. The noble forest trees have been felled, the cultivated fields trampled beneath the hoof of the neighing warhorse, the enclosed gardens laid waste, and the homes where once refinement, wealth, and beauty dwelt are deserted or laid in ashes and utter ruin.

What has brought this change? What but the demon of war. It has left to neither field, or farm, or boundary. Destruction and desolation now reign where peace and plenty once abounded.

Hampton, the beautiful village that sat in the shade of wide spreading trees, and in the midst of a garden of flowers, is now no more like its former self than the naked and sightless skull is like the well formed features and sparkling eyes of a village

beauty. Magruder, the Confederate General, vainly imagining that every Virginia town was a Moscow, laid it in ashes, lest the Union soldiers might make their winter quarters there. The roofless houses and churches, the broken chimneys and blackened walls are all that are left of that queen of villages. But they are doing their duty well in deriding him for his folly and sin. New Castle, in Delaware, is what Hampton was in Virginia. The inclosed farms and cultivated fields, the well furnished houses, and the bursting barns in Delaware are what might and would have been in Virginia but for the rebellion.

Occasionally a few ladies were seen on the parade grounds, but it was very seldom that a gentleman was there in citizen's clothes. Very different in this respect were the evening parades at Camp Andrews, where ladies and gentlemen assembled every evening to witness the dress parades. Very different, too, was the manner of going through the manual of arms after Colonel Andrews had drilled his men a few weeks.

The soldiers' rations were now drawn from the quartermaster, and not from their home tables. Even the officers felt the change, for, notwithstanding the fine fish and oysters which were so abundant, they would have been glad to sit down at Mr. Mor-

ri-son's well supplied table at Hare's Corner. Everything assumed a military aspect. The pic-nic at the Cross Roads was broken up. Playing soldier was over.

The initiation of the Regiment in doing picket duty was severe. Though they had not far to go from camp, the line was low, wet, dark and dangerous, both on account of the nature of the land, and the supposed proximity of the enemy. Our Union forces had been defeated at Big Bethel, a few miles distant, and the Confederates still held the place. How much nearer they were and in what force was not known. They were supposed to be not far off and in considerable numbers. Under such circumstances for the picket to sleep on his post was considered both disgraceful and dangerous. Remissness in this duty might endanger the whole line, and even the encampment. Hence every man on post was required to stand with his face to the foe, and not to sleep. At one post, where a corporal and six men were stationed, the sentinel was required to keep a lookout from the top of a tree, as from such a position the approach of an enemy could be discovered at a greater distance than from the ground. There was an "alarm along the line" not unfrequently, owing probably to inexperience or timidity. With

such precaution and watchfulness it was dangerous for any one to approach a sentinel except in the direction and manner prescribed. A serious accident occurred, on a part of a line picketed by the First Delaware, which was through a woods in which was much undergrowth. One very dark night when a person could not be seen a few paces off, young Hamilton, of Company I, having been relieved, was returning to the post of the reserves, and losing his way approached the picket, who, supposing him to be an enemy stealing through the bushes, fired upon him. The ball struck his thigh and broke it. He was removed to the Hygeia Hospital at the Fortress, where he suffered with great patience and soldierly courage.

The pickets returning from duty often had amusing stories to tell of each other. One seeing a bush shaking by the wind, called out "Halt," but he received no answer and fired at the reed. Another, strange to say, mistaking a stray hog for a chivalrous foe, made him squeal and "bite the dust." Such mistakes (?) sometimes were more serious than at first supposed, for the offending party was made to pay for his *game*. Another, who might have been taken for a lunatic, seeing the moon dimly rising through the trees and supposing an enemy was ap-

proaching with a lantern, shot at the moon, but missed his mark.

During the early part of the winter, when the weather was fair, the Regiment was frequently exercised in all the military evolutions, but these occupied only a part of their time, and various expedients were resorted to for entertainment. Men who, before they enlisted, had but little taste for reading, became anxious for a book, paper or tract, and the chaplain, with an armful of reading matter, which the American Tract Society, and the Presbyterian Board of Publication furnished him, was always a welcome visitor to their tents. Several hundred letters left the camp daily, and some whose educational advantages had been limited or neglected in early life, applied themselves to learning to read and write with gratifying results. Games of chance, as an amusement, degenerated by a short, natural, and easy process into gambling, and the expert won handsome sums from the inexperienced, whose families became the sufferers. This evil, coming to the knowledge of the colonel, was arrested by an order from him forbidding it. A similar order from General Wool, extending to the whole command was soon after issued. The authority and power of military commands to restrain open vice is limited only by their own dis-

position. The prohibitory liquor laws which have proved ineffectual in civil life, are as easily and effectually enforced as any other by military authority.

The articles of war are not only a military but a moral code, and the army, instead of being a school of vice, may be a school of morals. Intemperance, profanity, gambling, and other immoral and ungentlemanly habits receive no countenance from these articles. They seem to be based on the assumption that good morals and gentlemanly habits are essential to a good and true soldier. If the whole truth were told, we doubt not, the war would furnish very many instances to show how essential these traits are in commanders. Drunkenness, profanity, and other immoralities, are traits in military leaders which do not command the respect or confidence of their men. We have lost more than one victory, suffered more than one defeat, and buried many a brave man in consequence of the excessive use of rum. Soldiers who would drink to excess themselves have often severely censured it in commanders, and expressed their unwillingness to be led into battle by a drunken officer.

It is not to be supposed that in becoming soldiers the officers or men had changed their tastes or habits,

or that they would not seek gratification in their accustomed ways.

The colonel gave liberty to the chaplain to "do all the good he could:" not only so, he gave him the opportunity to preach the Word every Sabbath to the whole Regiment, drawn up in a hollow square. He was always present himself and ordered, "officers to the front," that he might know who were absent.

The preacher had a noble congregation before him, and they made a fine appearance. To him the sword and musket added solemnity to the scene. Many of those who stood before him in the panoply of earthly warfare, he had reason to fear, would ere long, fall on the field of battle to rise no more.

How many of these are clothed in the "armor of God?" Are they all good "soldiers of Jesus Christ?" Will they all "come off conquerors" through him? Will each be able to say at the last, "I have fought a good fight, I have kept the faith, henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness which the Lord, the righteous judge, shall give me in that day?" These questions pressed with solemn weight on his mind. There was no time to be lost. They must be pointed to the cross—led directly to Jesus, as the Captain of salvation. All other knowledge except of Christ and him

crucified would be unavailing for the soul's happy immortality. In no other garments than those of Christ's righteousness could they appear accepted before God. Under the influence of these thoughts he preached the gospel which to some is foolishness and to others a stumbling block, but to them who believe, it is the wisdom of God and the power of God unto salvation. They who were Christians at home were Christians in camp. Animated by the same spirit their fears, their hopes, their aims, were one—their comforts and their cares whether at home or in the army. The war did not destroy religion in the soul. It wilted that which was so only in appearance, and had been grown on the stony ground of unsanctified hearts. It tested and proved the genuineness and reality of Christian experience, but did not destroy it. The experience of the Royal Psalmist, on the banks of the river of Babylon, longing for the communion of the sanctuary; and the Christian soldier, at Camp Hamilton, desiring the privileges of God's people in the house of prayer, were alike. Both could say, "How amiable are thy tabernacles, O Lord of Hosts. My soul longeth, yea, even fainteth for the courts of the Lord. A day in thy courts is better than a thousand. I had rather

be a doorkeeper in the house of my God than to dwell in the tents of wickedness." The weekly religious exercises on the parade ground were not sufficient to satisfy the longings of pious soldiers for their accustomed social evening meetings. Assisted by the officers, we purchased a large "chapel tent," and dedicated it with appropriate ceremonies, to religious, moral, and intellectual uses.

In this tabernacle we formed the "Soldiers' Christian Association," and met for prayer, preaching, lectures, and debates. Those of the original members who remain, or, who subsequently joined the association, will probably be glad to have the preamble and enunciation of sentiments preserved in the History of the Regiment as a part of it in which their religious life is, in a measure, portrayed. This Association, though often suspended in its operations, still existed to the close of the war, and a pleasant addition was made to it at the Field Hospital of the Second Division, Second Corps, not long before the opening of the last campaign. Several of those who joined it previously to the battles of the Wilderness, died in those and subsequent battles. And, in the hospitals, pleasant references were made by the sick and dying, to our meetings held in the tent, or log chapel. The

religious life, hidden to the eye of the world, of not a few was seen by Him who "watched for souls as they who must give account." Pious parents, whose prayers for their sons were unanswered during the abundant privileges of a religious kind in civil life, may find that God had them all treasured up with their answers in the church triumphant in heaven.

Preamble and articles of the "Soldiers' Christian Association" of the First Regiment of Delaware Volunteers. Date of organization, Camp Hamilton, near Fortress Monroe, Virginia, February, 1862.

We, whose names are here enrolled, for the purpose of our intellectual, moral and religious improvement, do hereby form ourselves into an association, to be called "The Soldiers' Christian Association," and make the following declaration of our views and principles:

I. We reverently acknowledge God as our King, who has the right to rule in us and reign over us; as our Law-giver, who has the right to prescribe both what we should be and what we should do; and as our future and final Judge, who will award to every man according to that he hath done, whether it be good or bad.

II. We trustingly acknowledge Jesus Christ as the only sufficient Saviour, and we willingly enlist, as soldiers of the Cross, under him as the Captain of our salvation, believing that he is able to bring us off conquerors and more than conquerors over

all our spiritual foes, and we engage faithfully to imitate and follow him whithersoever he leads.

III. We acknowledge the Holy Spirit as our sanctifier, by whose help alone we can be faithful unto the end, and fitted for death.

IV. We adopt the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments as our rule of faith and practice, and take them as the man of our counsel, a lamp to our feet, and a light to our path.

V. Any officer or soldier may become a member of this Association by signing his name to these articles.

VI. Any member who shall behave inconsistently with the foregoing declarations, may be admonished in the spirit of meekness, and if he persists in his improprieties, may be expelled from the Association by a vote of a majority of the members present at any regular meeting.

VII. The officers of this Association shall be a president, who shall be the Chaplain of the Regiment, and five curators, chosen quarterly by ballot, who, with the President shall constitute a committee through whom all charges and complaints shall be made to the Association.

VIII. Any member, against whom there are no charges, shall have the liberty of withdrawing from the Association by a vote of the majority of the members present at any regular meeting of the Association.

Whilst the members of the Association were preparing a place and means of enjoyment of a kind they desired, others were erecting a building for different kinds of entertainments suited to their

tastes. In the rear of our Chapel Tent, a large and well-proportioned log theatre was built.

When finished, it was a wonder how so complete an affair could be brought from the woods and constructed with so few facilities. Within it was conveniently and comfortably arranged, with stage, rising and falling curtains, shifting scenery, foot-lights, orchestra, etc. The walls were ornamented with evergreen festoons, and chandeliers entwined with ivy, interspersed with the red and blue berries of laurel and cedar, hung from the roof. It was opened with a ball, at which officers and ladies from other camps and the Fort participated. The theatrical performances which succeeded, passed off with great *eclat*. The building was not large enough to accomodate all who, no doubt, would have been glad to attend the performances of the amateurs, and private soldiers were excluded, except a certain number from each company, who were from time to time reported the cleanest and most soldierly in appearance. Most of the actors were members of the Regiment, and performing their parts well were frequently applauded by the audience.

Other agencies were busy. Disease and death were doing their work. The large three-story

building adjacent to the camp, and near the water's edge, which Surgeon Maull, with characteristic forethought and energy, had secured for the sick, was well filled with patients from the two regiments. An alarming disease suddenly appeared in camp and removed to "the pale realms of death" four of our men in five days. Two died in one day. As we carried one out for burial, another was brought into the hospital, and before we returned from the grave of the first, the second was a corpse. Captain Neal Ward, of Company C, mysteriously disappeared from camp, and all efforts to find him were unavailing for several days. His lifeless body was at length found [March 26, 1862,] in the water, near the bridge. His remains were sent home with an escort of officers and men from his company.

In consequence of exposure, and the new mode of life for the men, many of them were sick during the winter; and yet there were but nine that died of disease in the first eight months of service. The surgeons, and hospital attendants, were indefatigable in their attention, and the many good things for the sick which were received from the soldiers' friends at home, were both a comfort and a benefit to them.

Those who were buried at Camp Hamilton, ex-

cepting one, were interred beneath a large willow tree which stood near the shore, and about a quarter of a mile to the rear of the hospital. Under the same tree is the tomb-stone of a Mrs. Laws, which states that she was the wife of the architect of the Fortress, and that he was a Delawarian.

On one occasion, our surgeon, having a concern for the spiritual as well as the physical condition of his patients, sent for the chaplain at midnight to go to see a soldier who had been brought into the hospital very ill. He was delirious, and rolled and tossed from side to side, unconscious of what he did or said. The chaplain spoke to him but received no reply. He laid his hand on his forehead, and continued to talk to him, in a mild and steady tone, hoping, if possible, to recall reason to her throne. At length, becoming more calm, the chaplain asked him if he should pray for him. He made no reply, but turned his eye as if recognizing the character of the question.

We knelt and prayed that God would restore him to his right mind, rebuke the disease, and create in him a clean heart, and renew a right spirit within him. During the prayer he became calm. The doctor's salutation the next morning was gratifying and amusing as it was characteristic. "Chaplain,"

said he, "your prayer, or my pills, did that man good last night. He is better to-day." I suggested to him that his improved condition might be due to the combination of means. He continued ill, however, for some time, but at length becoming convalescent, returned to his company. A few days afterwards he came suddenly into my tent and said, "Chaplain, have you any good book for me to-read? I have resolved to turn my face heavenward, and need a guide. I am resolved to seek religion. I am ashamed for having neglected it so long. I feel that I have been very wicked." His earnestness of manner, and conversation, led me to believe that the Lord had commenced a good work in him, which he would carry on to the day of redemption. His journey was a short one. His race soon run. Soon after this interview he had a relapse and died, during my absence on sick leave.

## CHAPTER III.

*NAVAL BATTLE.*

WHEN the spring opened, the grounds around the officers' quarters appeared like the flower gardens of our peaceful and beautiful villages. Their front walks were paved with the bricks taken from the broken walls of Hampton, and flowers were transplanted from its yards and gardens. General Wool admonished them that they would not be paid for their trouble, as they would not long enjoy the fruit of their labors. So it proved.

On the 8th of March, a dark object of unusual form and dimensions came slowly down the Elizabeth River from the direction of Norfolk. It was the long-threatened and looked for *Merrimac*. Instantly, every thing was astir at the Fortress and in the harbor. The transports, little and big, which had been sitting like swans in the quiet water in the Roads, immediately weighed anchor, and spreading their sails moved round behind the fortifications, or put to sea. The great guns on the parapets of the

Fortress and on the Rip-Raps were manned and put in readiness to give her a suitable reception. The *Minnesota* moved up to meet her foe. But the black mammoth bore away around Craney Island, and, moving up to Newport News, at the mouth of the James River, attacked the frigates *Congress* and *Cumberland*. They fought her bravely, but ineffectually, for their shot rattled and rolled from her iron sides as harmless as hail from the roof of a house. Yet they would not yield, or surrender, but went down at their posts fighting as they sunk. The *Congress*, during the engagement, took fire and was abandoned. The *Cumberland* struck mid-ship by the *Merrimac*, careened and sunk; many of her crew went down with her—she becoming their coffin in a watery grave. Some of her crew leaped from the sinking wreck and swam for the shore, but were picked up by the long boats from the enemy's ship, and became prisoners. The *Minnesota* grounded on her way to the scene of action, yet she and the *St. Lawrence* kept up a continuous fire during the conflict, pouring upon the iron-clad their heavy broadsides, though without producing the least impression, so far as could be learned. Having destroyed our two frigates, and after shelling the camp at Newport

News, the iron monster crawled back leisurely to her mooring as a gluttoned lion would to her lair.

The day was one of intense excitement. The men watched the progress of the fight with painful suspense. After dark, the light of the burning ship was distinctly seen in camp, and, at midnight, the fire having reached her magazine, she was blown up. The earth shook from the effects of the explosion. The burning fragments were thrown to a great distance in the air, and cast a lurid glare upon the earth. Then all was dark, silent and sad as the grave. To the Confederates the day closed with glory, (?) to us with gloom. Such are the fortunes and contrasts of war. One rejoices and another weeps over the same scene. Whilst the conquered and bereaved bow in shame and sorrow, or burn with indignation and the spirit of revenge, the victors walk with haughtier tread and talk of the destruction of life and property they have wrought with malignant satisfaction.

Who knew what the next day would bring forth? The Confederate General, Magruder, with a large land force was expected to co-operate with the new naval engine of destruction. To the Confederates the success of Saturday, the 8th, was a harbinger of greater results on Sunday, the 9th.

The day, commemorative of the Saviour's resurrection, which should be spent in "praying for the peace of Jerusalem," was to be spent in dealing destruction and death to every living and moving thing in the harbor. Even General Wool, it is said, talked gloomily of the fate of the Fortress on the morrow. It might become necessary to abandon the Fortress. The *Minnesota*, being aground, would be an easy prey to the huge monster. She could then easily compel the surrender of all smaller vessels—perhaps, running under the guns of the Fortress, ascend the Potomac, bombard Washington, and drive the President and his Cabinet from the seat of government. In view of these possible, if not probable, results, the stoutest hearts beat with fearful apprehensions. Escape for the infantry seemed impossible if attacked by the combined land and naval forces of the enemy.

At 9 o'clock, Sunday morning, the 9th, the *Merrimac* again came down the Elizabeth River, and steamed straight for the *Minnesota*, which occupied her position of the previous day, being yet aground. She was attended by a large side-wheel steamer filled with eager friends of both sexes, to witness the capture or destruction of every opposing force at Old Point. Sewell's Point and the shores of Craney

Island were crowded with anxious spectators. At Old Point and Camp Hamilton there was equal anxiety of interested witnesses. Every high place was occupied, that a good view of the coming engagement might be obtained. The long roll was beat, and the men were kept under arms the whole day prepared for the approach of the Confederate infantry, if they should come to cooperate with their navy. What better success could we hope for than we had on the previous day? How could the wooden walls of our beautiful men-of-war resist the concussion of the iron prow of the great monster? How little effect would their shells have upon the iron plating of their formidable foe? Keeping out of range of the Union gun at the Fortress, and of "Long Tom" on the Rip-Raps, she could clear the water of every wooden vessel that floated. There was a rumor in camp that the *Monitor* had arrived, but no one could see any object of a warlike kind, or that was likely to be at all efficient in a contest with the *Merrimac*, until the *Merrimac* approached the *Minnesota*. Then we saw a boat of more novel appearance and singular construction than the *Merrimac* herself, slipping down quietly from the direction of Newport News, and boldly approaching the great giant. It was the *Monitor*! Considering her size and appear-

ance at a distance, we wondered at her boldness. The *Merrimac* seemed to pause, and, wondering what *it* was, and what it meant, opened fire upon her. Still the little craft kept on her way, but in silence, till she came within her chosen distance. Then she announced herself as a champion of the stars and stripes, and accepted the challenge of the Confederate Goliath, as David, the shepherd boy of Israel, accepted that of the proud Philistine. A thrill of joy ran through our ranks, and shouts rent the air. The Philistine disdained the ruddy youth of Israel, and boasted that if he would come to him he would give the flesh of David to the birds of the air and the beasts of the field for food. Vain boast! So, too, the *Merrimac* may have thought that she would soon despatch the little craft, and send her to the bottom for the fish to play about, or bear her off as a trophy and a toy. They closed for the fight, and for several hours the contest, for courage and desperation, was such as had, probably, never been witnessed in a naval engagement. The clouds of smoke soon covered the water, and both were concealed from view, and their position could only be known by the lightning-like fire that belched from the mouths of their guns. They fought side by side.

At length the *Merrimac* finding that she could

not penetrate the plating of the *Monitor*, ran off a short distance; for what purpose was soon developed, for after a few moments she turned upon the *Monitor* and ran at full speed upon her, evidently intending to run her down; but though she ran her prow upon the little craft, she glided from under her unhurt, and as she thus fell back, poured shell from both her guns upon the side of her powerful enemy. It became evident that neither could penetrate the iron plating of the other, and each attempted to fire into the port holes of the other. This expedient failed, and the *Monitor* began to run round the *Merrimac* and fire into her most vulnerable parts. It became evident that the *Merrimac* had met her match. The *Monitor* was as invulnerable as herself, and much more manageable. Moving backwards and forwards, with equal ease, she seemed to dodge the shell of her foe, and yet, with her revolving turret, was always in position. The men laughed and shouted to see the little thing fight. We felt that our cause was safe. The contest ended by the withdrawal of the *Merrimac*. The *Monitor* followed for a mile, running round her and firing all the time. The sidewheel steamer from Norfolk which had accompanied the *Merrimac* in the morning preceded her in the evening—having received orders to leave

in the form of a shell which the *Monitor* sent across her bow as she followed her foe. The Roads was cleared of the Confederate Navy, and there was a sense of relief and victory when the *Merrimac* retired. The *Monitor* had fairly fought and driven back to her moorings the most formidable naval engine of destruction that had ever appeared in American waters. The Confederate spectators must have returned to Norfolk with very different feelings from those with which they came out in the morning. The result was not what they had hoped for.

But the contest was not given up. On the 9th of May she again appeared off Craney Island. On that day there was another naval engagement in which the *Monitor* and other vessels of war co-operated with Fort Wool (Rip-Raps) in shelling Sewell's Point and other Rebel strongholds. Whilst this engagement was in progress our infantry were marching on Norfolk, having crossed over from Old Point to Ocean View the previous night. The Rebel batteries on Sewell's Point were silenced, and all their works abandoned when they discovered that they were flanked, and our men marched with little opposition upon the city.

A part of my leisure time was spent visiting the wounded at the Hygeia Hospital at Old Point and

Camp Hamilton. At the Hygeia there were several hundred; some of whom had been wounded at the first Bull Run battle, and others at Yorktown. One of these, a Bostonian, had stepped on a concealed torpedo, and his foot was so shattered by its explosion that amputation became necessary. I asked him whether he regretted entering the service since he had lost his foot. "No," he said; "if it were practicable and necessary I would go in again and part with the other in so just a cause." He asked me to write to his brother who was at the front, and to charge him, in his name, to stand up for the flag, and to acquit himself like a man and a soldier. Yet there was no bitterness. The absence of it was remarkable.

After the battles at Yorktown and Williamsburg more than two hundred wounded were brought into the Mill Creek Hospital in one night. They were all upon one floor, and could be seen at a glance by one entering the door. It was my first view of the effects of war. Though each was on a separate and clean bed, and as comfortable as could be expected, the sight was a terrible one to a novice as I then was. There were many whose wounds precluded all hope of their recovery; and others whose injuries did not prevent them from moving about.

Federal and Confederate soldiers sat together, talking like old or newly found friends about the engagement in which they had met as foes. The Federal soldiers were not Abolitionists, which surprised the Confederates, and the Confederates were not Secessionists, which equally surprised the Federal soldiers. Why then did they fight? It was a common remark that there were two classes—one at the North, the Abolitionists, and the other at the South, the fire-eaters—who ought to fight these battles to the bitter end, even to the extermination of one or both parties. But who does not now know that each of these parties had backers who would not stand aloof and see them beaten by the other? Whatever may have been meant originally by the author of the declaration that there is an *irrepressible conflict* between slavery and freedom, the historic events of the war establish its prophetic verity. They *are* incompatible; as much so as light with darkness, righteousness and unrighteousness; and ultimately, everywhere the world over, slavery will disappear before the progress of truth, knowledge, and religion, as the clouds roll up the mountain side before the rising glories of a summer's morn. May God speed the day!\*

\* 18th December. 1865. That day has come. The constitutional amendment is adopted. Slavery is abolished.

## CHAPTER IV.

*CAPTURE OF NORFOLK.*

ON the 10th (May, 1862,) Norfolk surrendered to General Wool, and our troops marched into the city. At dark the *Merrimac* was still seen lying off Craney Island. A little after midnight there was seen, by the sentry who walked his beat at Camp Hamilton, a pillar of fire rising, as it were, out of the water near the shore of the island. As it rose the sea trembled, and the earth and houses on shore shook as if by some violent convulsion of nature. Instantly there was a terrific explosion. Fire had been applied to the *Merrimac*, and gradually extending, reached her magazine. She was torn into fragments and buried in the depths. The darkness and gloom of death seemed to gather around the spot where she lay. At the North, everywhere, there was joy and gladness—at Norfolk, chagrin and alarm.

The march of the Regiment from Ocean View was the first long one they made. Like other inexperienced soldiers, they packed their knapsacks to

their utmost capacity; but before midday the clouds of dust, burning sun, and heated air, confined by the thick pine woods on either side of the road, caused them to loosen their straps and lighten their burdens. Each man was ambitious to keep up and enter the city with the Regiment. There were but three stragglers, and they were sick men, two of whom had left the hospital rather than be left behind. The Sixteenth Massachusetts led the column on the march, and the First Delaware followed next in their rear. Our Regiment entered the fortifications with full ranks, whilst less than half of the other went in with their colors. The distance marched was seventeen miles—marching time, six hours. The fortifications were extensive and well built. They might have been held with a force much smaller than ours, and they would have been, we were told, if the enemy had known our real strength. For two days previously to the embarkation the troops were marched and countermarched between Camp Hamilton and Old Point, and embarked and landed several times before they finally crossed over. This manœuvre may have conveyed the impression to the Rebels that we were receiving reinforcements, which, it was said, was General Wool's design. The Regiment remained one night in the entrenchments,

which were three miles from the city, and then marched in and became the provost guard. After becoming acquainted with the Regiment the citizens were pleased with their conduct, and expressed the wish that they might be kept there whilst it was necessary for any Federal troops to be kept in the city.

A chaplain, who called occasionally at a small shop kept by females, had several controversies with them about the war. They were quite free in censuring the Government and abusing the Yankees. On one occasion they asked him why the Unionists always moved in so strong force. To which he replied, "that we had so often heard that one Southerner could whip five Yankees, we thought, as we had them to spare, we had better bring them along."

The military conduct of the officers and men whilst on duty there was commendable, but the morals of the Regiment were not improved by associating with the people, and the colonel was anxious to have them removed from the city.

There are in Norfolk beautiful streets and many handsome residences, which give evidence of wealth, cultivation, and refinement. The soil and climate seems especially adapted to the cultivation of flowers

and choice plants. The magnolia abounds in the yards and fills the evening air with its sweet perfume.

The glowing descriptions, given by newspaper correspondents, of the Union sentiment found in the city, were, to any honest and candid observer, whose wish was not father to the thought, simply false. The Unionists were powerless. The wealthy and more influential classes were, almost to a man, so far as we could learn, Secessionists. The mayor would not hold his courts in the City Hall because the flag of the Union floated over it. On their part there was no open or violent resistance offered to the Federal Government; nor any manifestations of secession proclivities made, but it was undoubtedly because it would have been useless if not dangerous to do so. It was easy to be seen that there was a latent and cordial hatred of the old Government and preference for the new, with a determination to cling to the latter, hoping that the time would yet come when they would be delivered from the power of their captors. It was amusing to see what slender threads they hung their hopes upon. They looked for the yellow and typhoid fevers, to the measles, and even mosquitoes, as auxiliaries to drive us off.

A schoolmaster, whose academy had been taken for a hospital, said, with a view of intimidating me, that Norfolk was a very sickly place. I told him it had not that reputation before the war. But, said he, the yellow fever here is very fatal, and the fly, which always preceded it, had already made its appearance in the country, and began to tell of its dreadful ravages in 1855. I took occasion to remind him of the large sums of money and the assistance rendered to them by Northerners, the States north of the Potomac having contributed more than twice as much for the relief of the sufferers as all the Southern States, and that many of the nurses and physicians died of the disease. He admitted the fact, but evidently with reluctance. I further told him I had seen a pamphlet in which it was argued and proved that the yellow fever had been introduced by a ship from a foreign port. He then said the measles had been very fatal to their soldiers, and if once attacked by the same disease, our soldiers would be carried off very rapidly. I told him we had had sixty-two cases of measles in camp and had not lost a patient. He then told of the mosquitoes—they were terrible—there was no comfort on account of them. To this I replied, that having come from Delaware we

were used to them and did not fear either their songs or stings. He had nothing more to say and walked off.

On the first Sabbath after the occupation of the city, I attended the Presbyterian Church, of which the Rev. Dr. Armstrong was pastor, and whom General Butler afterwards sent South. The congregation was composed principally of ladies, there being a much smaller proportion of men present than usual. The large number of ladies in mourning gave rise to sad reflections on the fearful ravages of war. From what family has not the demon snatched a member? It has opened the fountains of grief in every class of society. Who hath not lost a friend in this cruel war? How many firesides have been made desolate by its ravages? Widows, mothers, fathers, sisters, brothers, and friends mingle their tears over the graves of the slain, and their lamentations are heard in every portion of the land. In the services Dr. Armstrong made no allusion to the state of the country except in the prayer. In it he prayed God to bless those who *rightfully* rule over us, and to bring this bloody war to a *righteous conclusion*.

In this prayer I could heartily join, for, according to my belief, Mr. Lincoln was our *rightful* ruler.

The preacher and the congregation, I have no doubt, thought they were praying for Mr. Davis. I should at no time have objected to such a prayer from any one. It was quite explicit and loyal enough for me. God knows who our *rightful* rulers are, and when we pray for such, in times like the past, leaving the decision of the question to Him who cannot be deceived, and will not be mocked, we pray aright. "Thy will be done" is an essential element in prayer. Such prayers have been and will be answered. The pretender and his armies have been overthrown. The "bloody war" has been brought to a "righteous conclusion." Christian people everywhere, since they appealed to God as the judge between us in this protracted and fierce contest, should accept the result as ordered of Him, and submit to his decision. The contest has been long and earnest, and as fairly and honorably conducted as wars usually are.

An old friend and former ministerial neighbor of Delaware was residing in Portsmouth as pastor of one of the churches there. I embraced an early opportunity to call on him. He received me cordially but was greatly surprised to see me. He asked me, in a suppressed tone, as if fearing we might be overheard, and in manner implying that our interview must be secret, "Where I came from?"

I replied, "from Norfolk."

"From Norfolk?" said he.

"Yes, sir."

"But how did you get here?"

"I came over on the ferry boat," said I.

"But how did you get to Norfolk?" he asked.

"With my Regiment."

"Your Regiment! What Regiment?"

"The First Delaware."

"The First Delaware!" he repeated, with evident surprise and doubt as to its character. At this point of the conversation my cape slipped from my shoulder and he saw that I was a Federal officer, and a chaplain in the Union army. He seemed bewildered.

"Why," said he, "you did not use to be an Abolitionist?"

"Not a bit of it," said I.

"But how came you to be in such a crowd?" he asked.

"What ails the company?" said I.

"Why, of Abolitionists."

"We are not Abolitionists, we are Unionists."

"Well," said he, "I suppose your Regiment is composed of recruits from other States?"

"In that you are mistaken," said I; "of the nine

hundred men in the Regiment, there are less than fifty who do not hail from Delaware."

"You amaze me! We have been told that all you in Delaware and Maryland wanted is help to throw off the Lincoln yoke, and persons have escaped hither from Delaware and the eastern shore of Maryland and Virginia in skiffs, or in whatever way they could, suffering everything but death to join us."

He had apparently mistaken me at first as a refugee. I assured him he had been misinformed in reference to the sentiment of Delaware. That though we loved the South we loved the Union more. That two regiments from the State were already in the field, and a third was forming. He too loved the Union once, and could have shed tears when he saw the old flag lowered and a new one raised in its stead. But now he was fully identified with the Confederacy, and had, with his own hands, worked on the fortifications on the Sabbath. This gentleman was subsequently imprisoned in Fort Delaware for several months.

There was in Norfolk an unoccupied Bethel chapel, and, having no convenient place for preaching, I made application to one of the trustees for it for our regimental services. He could not take the responsibility of granting the request without the consent

of the other members of the board, but went with me to see another and a permanent member of the board. He came into the parlor where we were with the manner and affability of a gentleman, but upon seeing that I was a Federal officer, though a minister, his manner changed. Neither could he, nor both together, grant the request without consulting the others. In a few days I received a note stating that at a meeting of the trustees it was "resolved that the use of the Bethel Chapel should be granted to Chaplain Murphey of the First Delaware Regiment, *on condition* that it be used for the purpose for which it was built—namely, for the preaching of the gospel, and not for the purpose of holding political meetings, or making abolition lectures." I took no notice of the note, nor did I accept the favor. Another and a better church was offered me without conditions or dictation as to the use I should make of it. I said to the gentleman who handed me the note, that I was not a politician; that I had never made a political speech, or abolition lecture in my life; and that our soldiers did not read political harangues on the state of the country, and that I could find more important themes on which to address them.

The females of Norfolk were as bitter in their feelings towards the soldiers and Government of the

Union as the men. Their attempts to annoy and insult the soldiers failed, and were resented in a way that made themselves the sufferers. The members of Company F had a handsome flag hung over the door of their headquarters which was an offence to the Secessionists. Some of them would not pass under it, but turned off the pavement and walked round it in the middle of the street, or crossed over to the other side. The boys observing this, stretched a cord across the street, and so arranged it that the flag could be slipped forward or backward at pleasure, and when any one attempted to flank the flag in this way, they slipped it along, lowering it at the same time so as to touch their bonnets as they passed. It became an amusing pastime to the men for which they were wholly indebted to the ladies, for if, as occasion required them to pass that way, they had gone by without making this demonstration of feeling they would not have thought of the game.

When our troops first entered the city it seemed deserted by its former inhabitants. The doors and windows of most of the houses were closed, and but few of the citizens were seen in the street. Thus it was for several days. At length they appeared on the streets, and children began to play around the quarters of the soldiers without fear, and with a feeling of security.

## CHAPTER V.

*THE FRUITS OF WAR.*

WHILST the First Delaware was on duty at Norfolk and Portsmouth, the Army of the Potomac was fighting on the Peninsula between Yorktown and Richmond. From the battles there fought the hospitals at Fortress Monroe, Camp Hamilton, Portsmouth, and other places were filled with the wounded. One day a large steamer landed at the wharf of the Naval Hospital at Portsmouth several hundred wounded Union and Confederate soldiers. At the time of their arrival there was an inadequate number of surgeons and attendants. The building itself, as to arrangements, furniture, and situation, was all that any sick or wounded men could expect or desire. But there was not one surgeon for each one hundred wounded men, and Surgeon Maull and I volunteered our services.

The first object that met my eye on entering the hall door was a Pennsylvania soldier. He was

sitting on his bed fanning himself, and was evidently suffering much, yet he made no complaint.

A minnie ball had struck him between the eyes, broken his nose, cut off his tongue, and passed out under the chin. The wound had not been dressed. It was blackened and clotted with blood. Neither eye was injured but he could not articulate a word. The surgeon-in-charge sent to me a drink for him, which I poured into a nursery cup, but he shook his head and made signs intimating that he could not drink from that vessel, and I poured it into a common tin cup. He took it and tried to pour it down his throat but could not. He then got on the floor, first on his knees, and then standing upright with his head thrown back as far as possible, tried in that way to get it down, but all his efforts were in vain. Neither could I render him any assistance. Handing the cup back to me, he laid himself upon his bed as if resigning himself to his fate. Those only who have experienced what it is to witness suffering, without the ability to afford relief, can imagine the sadness of the scene.

The soldier wandered about the hospital for several days and then died of starvation. An attendant, as he hurried by, told me that another man wanted to see me in the next ward. As soon as

I entered he called to me and said, "Chaplain come to me; sit by me; talk to me; pray for me. Having done so, he asked me to talk more and to pray again with him. He seemed much comforted, and when I left him to attend to others, he kissed my hand as a token of his gratitude. I promised to see him again in the morning—but, alas! when the morning came his bed was removed, and his spirit had gone to that bourn whence no traveler returns. His nurse, a faithful, good fellow, told me that he had died about 3 o'clock, A.M., that during the night he had been much engaged in prayer, though quite restless.

A short time before he died, he became composed, and, as his spirit ascended to God who gave it, his last words were, "Now, Lord, I come." What sudden changes, and how rapid the transitions we meet with. This man, one hour was tossing in pain and sufferings—the bitter fruit of sin—and the next, freed from all its traces and effects, through faith in the atoning blood of the Lamb, had entered that state where there is no death, nor any pain, where all tears are wiped away, and there "is fulness of joy and pleasures for evermore."

A little while before, whilst pointing an anxious sinner, mortally wounded, to the "Lamb of God that

taketh away the sin of the world," the surgeon asked me to go and speak to another soldier, who had just been brought from the amputating room and laid on his cot to die.

As I approached him, I expressed my sympathy for him, and asked him if he was aware of his condition. He said he was. I said to him I hoped he was prepared for another and better world. He said, "No, I am not." I urged him to improve the little time that was left him. He replied, "*it is too late.*" I told him of the thief on the cross—that Christ is able to save to the uttermost, all that come to him; that his blood cleanseth from all sins, though they be as scarlet, or red like crimson. He said again, "*it is too late.*" I repeated the gracious invitations and promises of the Bible, such as, "Turn, why will ye die;" "Look unto me and be saved;" "Him that cometh to me I will in nowise cast out;" "Ho every one that thirsteth come ye to the waters, and he that hath no money, come ye buy and eat: yea come, buy wine and milk without money and without price;" "The spirit and the bride say come, and let him that heareth say come. And let him that is athirst say come. And whosoever will, let him take the water of life *freely.*" He heard me through.

I paused to see what he would say, wondering how a dying man could decline such gracious invitations, or fail to embrace salvation so freely offered; but they had produced no impression on him, and he replied, "that may do for others—for me it is *too late*." Thus saying, he turned from me and died.

How dreadful is the lamentation of the lost! "The harvest is past, the summer is ended, and I am not saved," and for them to hear, when it is too late—the Saviour says—"Ye would not come to me that ye might have life."

There were so many wounded, and so few to attend to them, that the imploring looks and calls of one and another for attention, was harrowing to the feelings and distracting to the thoughts. Some had not had their wounds dressed since they left the front, and others not at all, and they were covered with vermin, which seemed to be eating into their very vitals.

In a few days more assistance came, and also large quantities of valuable stores, of which latter our friends in Delaware contributed very liberally and of the very articles which were most needed. Among the assistant nurses were several Sisters of Charity. These Sisters have often been justly praised for their efficiency among the sick and

wounded. But when it has been done to the disparagement of Protestant ladies who devoted all their energies to relieving the sufferers, a manifest injustice has been done. I never met the Sisters in the field hospitals, but there were many Protestant ladies of cultivation and wealth, whose whole time, winter and summer, was given up to the soldiers wherever they could be useful, and they were not only diligent, but judicious and self-sacrificing. I know not how mortals could have done more than did Mrs. Dulley, of Pittsburg, Pa., and her assistants at the Chesapeake Hospital. Mrs. Harris, of Philadelphia, at the front from Antietam to Petersburg; Miss Simpler, of Delaware, in Baltimore and other places, and scores of others, all of whose names I cannot mention.

They came from all portions of the country, from Minnesota to Maryland, and gave themselves to the work as if they were attending upon sons or brothers. I doubt whether the world has ever beheld a nobler work done by woman than these patriotic ladies did during the whole time of the rebellion. Their kind offices were not confined to Federal soldiers, but were shared alike by the Confederates. In this they presented a strong contrast to the ladies of Norfolk, who visited the hospital. These latter brought bas-

kets full of delicacies, and insisted upon carrying and giving them in person to the Confederates exclusively. The surgeon-in-charge objected to this, as it was contrary to his practice to allow any distinction to be made in the treatment of the patients at the hospital. He told them that they might be left, and he would give them into the hands of the Sisters for distribution, indiscriminately, among his patients. To this they objected and left the office with their baskets, and attempted to go up to the wards where the Confederates were by a back stairway. But the surgeon-in-charge met them at the head of the stairs, expressed his surprise, and threatened to exclude all visitors if another attempt of the kind should be made. Some of these ladies were rude and unfeeling enough to insult our soldiers by pointing to their wounds and asking them, in a sneering manner, if they had not enough of fighting the South?

Having been sent from the hospital with their full baskets they offered their contents to some of our convalescent soldiers walking about in the yard, but they declined them, saying, that their Government and friends at home furnished them with all they needed. One of the patients, however, "played sharp" on some ladies whom he met on the ferry

boat. He had a pass and was going over to Norfolk wearing a Confederate jacket, which he had procured by some means. Supposing that he was a Confederate soldier they approached him, and spoke kindly to him—asked him how he was treated at the hospital, if he got enough to eat, &c. No, he told them he was half starved and treated very roughly. Their sympathies were very much excited, and they took him home with them and gave him a good dinner of all the nice things they had. After dinner he returned to the hospital and enjoyed the joke with his comrades.

No man needs to watch for opportunities to do good more than a chaplain, and he will not fail to find them if he “watches for souls as they who must give an account.” And if he “cast his bread upon the waters he will find it after many days.” Some of the regiments were ordered to join General McClellan’s army, and, of course, were withdrawn from the neighborhood of Portsmouth and Suffolk. When they left their sick were sent to our hospital. It was my custom to visit the hospital frequently, and to have some religious services in each ward every day. I observed that some of the men were interested in the exercises. On one occasion I met a soldier of a Massachusetts regiment on the street.

He seemed to want to talk with me, and I gave him the opportunity. When he was quite young he had professed to be converted, and supposed he was a Christian, but in the course of time was led astray and lost all interest in the subject of religion. It seemed to him that "no man cared for his soul," and he cared for no man's. He became careless and indifferent as to his state, and so lived for several years, nothing awakening his attention until he heard the explanations of scripture and prayers at the hospital. These seemed especially adapted to his condition, and all his former interest and feeling were revived. He now desired instruction. The account he gave of himself led me to speak of the nature of religion, of Christian experience, and divine providence. He thanked me for my words of encouragement, and, I trust, returned from his wanderings, and renewed his vows to God. He belonged to that class found in the army, and probably in every congregation in civil life, who need a sympathizing friend to guide and counsel them in the way of life. They desire to talk on the subject of religion, and yet are too timid to introduce it.

## CHAPTER VI.

*SUFFOLK.*

A PART of the forces having been sent from Suffolk to the Peninsula, the First Delaware was ordered to take their place. Suffolk is a small but pleasant village about twenty-five miles from Norfolk on the Nansamond River. It is connected with Norfolk and Portsmouth by a railroad from each place. It has connection also with Petersburg on the north, and Weldon on the south, by rail. The country is level, and the land, though not under a high state of cultivation, is of good quality, and susceptible of improvement to almost any extent. It is particularly adapted to the growth of early vegetables, and before the war our northern city markets were largely supplied with the earliest fruits and vegetables from this vicinity.

The change of opinion among the soldiers in regard to slavery, negro enlistments, and emancipation was remarkable. There was nothing more apparent than the opposition to emancipation and the enlist-

ment of negroes on the part of the rank and file of our Regiment. I was probably better acquainted with their sentiments on these subjects than other officers, for they felt at liberty to visit my quarters, and to talk more freely with me than with them.

Whilst we were at Suffolk the President declared his intention, at the expiration of one hundred days, to issue a proclamation of emancipation if the South did not cease to fight against the Government. The suggestion of enlisting the negroes as soldiers was also under discussion, and there was much dissatisfaction expressed on account of these proposed measures. One of the most conscientious men we had in the Regiment said to me, that if the negro should be enlisted he would take his musket to the colonel, and say to him, "Here is my gun, and here am I; I will fight no more. You may do with me what you will." I told him he was a soldier sworn to obey his officers, and that he was not responsible for any orders or laws that might be passed, and that it was his duty to obey; such a course could work nothing but injury to himself and our cause; that, though whilst a proposition or measure was *under discussion* he might express his opposition, as soon as any measure became the settled policy of the Government, it was his duty, as a good and loyal man, to acquiesce;

that we were bound to counsel and support the Government as far as we were able, and not to embarrass it, and that we must seek redress of grievances or change of laws in a legal and prescribed way. What effect the conversation had upon him I know not; but he never gave up his gun until he was no longer able to use it on account of wounds received in battle.

General McClellan had retreated from "before Richmond" to Harrison's Landing on the James. General Pope having taken the field, with a flourish of the trumpet, and advanced to the Rapidan, was hurled back upon the entrenchments of Washington, and the Army of the Potomac was ordered to the defence of the Capital. The Confederate army, elated with their success, was crossing the Potomac into Maryland. Our outposts were withdrawn and the various portions of the army were assembling for a great battle north of the Potomac.

The First Delaware was ordered to join McClellan's army, and on the 8th of September, 1863, we hurriedly broke camp at Suffolk, and repaired to Norfolk, where we embarked on a transport for Washington. Thence we marched to Antietam by way of Rockville, Monocacy, Frederick, Middleton, and South Mountain.

We arrived at Antietam on the afternoon of the 16th of September. Though the Regiment had been in the field for a year they had not been in an engagement with the enemy, and were eager to see and participate in a battle. There had been some fighting during the day of our arrival, but it was the result of reconnoissance of the enemy's position, and there was very sharp artillery firing after we arrived on the field. On this occasion, Lieutenant James Lewis, having gone to the brow of a hill to witness the firing, was struck by a cannon ball which tore away part of his foot. This casualty to the Lieutenant occasioned him a serious disappointment, and he will regret it for life, probably, not more because of the loss of his foot, than because he was disabled from taking part in the coming battle. There was not an officer in the Regiment more anxious to meet the foe than he, or one who was more gallant and impetuous. On the same evening, one of the men was sitting on a barrel of beans at the commissary, when a cannon ball struck it and scattered its contents in all directions. He very coolly walked off, saying, "If that is the way rations are issued here I would rather not draw any."

The 17th of September, 1862, can never be forgotten as long as their lives a member of the First

Regiment of Delaware, who was present at the battle of Antietam. I need not speak of the part the Regiment took in the action, since Colonel Andrews has kindly furnished me with his official report after the engagement, and allowed me to publish it in this connection.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DELAWARE INFANTRY, }  
 THIRD BRIGADE, THIRD DIVISION, SECOND }  
 CORPS, NEAR SHARPSBURG, MD. }

Captain Burleigh, A. A. G. on the staff of Brigadier-General Max Weber.

Captain:—The First Delaware Infantry, forming the right of Brigadier-General Max Weber's Brigade, after fording Antietam Creek, marched in column for a mile, then facing to the left, advanced in line of battle, forming the first line of General French's Division. The enemy's batteries now opened a severe fire. Having advanced steadily through woods and cornfields, driving all before us, we met the enemy in two lines of battle, posted in a road or ravine four feet below the surface of the adjoining field, with a third line in a cornfield in the rear, the ground gradually rising, so that they were able to fire over the heads of those in the ravine; our right was also exposed to the sudden and terrible fire from the troops who succeeded in breaking the Centre Division of the line of battle. We were at this time about twenty paces off the enemy, and returned their fire for some time with much coolness and effect. A charge was then ordered and attempted, but our second line, composed of new levies, instead of supporting our advance, fired into our rear. We had now lost one-third of

our men, and eight officers commanding companies were either killed or wounded. Under these circumstances, we fell back gradually to a stronger position, until relieved by our third line, composed of veterans, under General Kimball. This was our first battle, and I cannot speak in too high praise of the conduct of the officers and men.

The following officers, all commanding companies, were killed or wounded:—Killed, Captains Watson, Leonard and Rickards.

Wounded, Captains Yardley, Woodall, and Shortledge, and Lieutenants Swiggett, and Tanner. In fact but few escaped. The Color Guard were all killed or wounded; the field officers' horses killed.

The command exhibited a degree of gallantry, efficiency, and personal bravery seldom equalled. I must also particularly mention the services of Lieutenant-Colonel Hopkinson, Major Smyth, and acting Adjutant Pastles, who behaved with exemplary coolness and bravery.

JOHN W. ANDREWS,

Colonel First Delaware Infantry.

September 18th, 1862.

The loss the Regiment sustained by the death of Captains Watson, Leonard and Rickards was keenly felt. Colonel Andrews mourned their loss as good and brave officers. Captain Watson was commander of Company A, and his position was on the right in the battle. His company wore the Zouave uniform and were always conspicuous, and, it is supposed that, on the day of the battle, they attracted the especial attention of the enemy, for they suffered,

in numbers, more heavily than other companies. They were regarded by the commanding officer of the Regiment as among the best drilled in the service. The Captain was absent on duty in Wilmington, when he heard that the Regiment was in Maryland and likely to engage the enemy. He immediately repaired with great haste to join his command and to lead them in battle. He was one of the first who fell.

Captain Leonard commanded Company B, on the extreme left of the Regiment. In those days one Regiment numbering about nine hundred men, was as large as many of the Brigades were after the battles. It is sufficient evidence of his gallant conduct to say that he fell in a hand-to-hand encounter within or near the enemy's lines.

Captain Rickards commanded Company C. He was wild with excitement when he heard that our colors were left lying on the field, and whilst brandishing his sword and calling for men to follow him, to recover the flag, was shot and killed. He did not reach the colors, but they were faithfully guarded by the color-bearer, Sergeant Eccles, who, having been wounded, had gathered them up and lay upon them till relief came, when he carried them with pride from the field.

The magnitude of the war to support the Government and maintain the Union, when compared with the war of the Revolution, in which our fathers achieved our independence and established our nationality, far exceeded it in the numbers engaged, the material employed, and the losses sustained.

In the battle of Lexington, the Americans lost eight and drove the British back to Boston. At Bunker's Hill, the British made three charges, two of which were unsuccessful, and lost two hundred killed and eight hundred and twenty-eight wounded. The Americans lost one hundred and thirty-nine killed, and three hundred and fourteen wounded.

The defence of Sullivan's Island was regarded as one of the most brilliant events of the Revolutionary War. The Americans lost but ten killed and twenty-two wounded, and the British lost two hundred in killed and wounded.

At Stony Point, the British lost sixty-five out of six hundred, and the Americans lost one hundred out of twelve. At the Battle of Germantown the Americans captured one hundred and twenty prisoners. At first the British were repulsed at several points, and retreated in disorder, but the Americans themselves became panic stricken, and were in the end completely routed.

Burgoyne having lost in two successive engagements from twelve to fifteen hundred, and being cut off from all retreat, surrendered his army of five thousand seven hundred and fifty-two men, with five thousand stand of arms. He lost one general officer killed, and the Americans had one general wounded. Yet these battles were called "bloody" and "brilliant." What, in comparison, were the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorville, Gettysburg, in the Wilderness, Cold Harbor, around Richmond, and before Petersburg? One of our officers remarked to me after the battle of the 3d of June, at Cold Harbor, that a battle was now hardly called respectable except we had ten thousand casualties. In some of the battles in which our Regiment was engaged, our losses alone was nearly as great as the losses of the Revolutionary army in some of their great battles.

It was not a matter of surprise to me that the Rebel army had not been followed after the battle of Antietam, when I compared the condition of our Regiment at Harper's Ferry, with its condition at Suffolk three weeks before, and reflected that other Regiments had probably lost as heavily. Besides the loss sustained in battle, we had over seventy on the sick list and in the hospital.

Although Harper's Ferry, previously to the war, had been regarded a healthy place, it proved not to be so to our soldiers. After resting there for about three weeks, the army began to move against the enemy on the 26th of October. They passed over the Shenandoah River at the ferry opposite the town, and thence by way of Loudon valley, skirmishing as they advanced, to Warrenton.

At Warrenton, General McClellan was superseded by General Burnside, who led the army rapidly to Falmouth, on the north side of the Rappahannock River. Here the army rested till near the middle of December. Colonel Andrews had been assigned to the command of the Third Brigade. Lieutenant-Colonel Hopkinson had resigned on surgeon's certificate, and the command of the First Delaware devolved on Major Thomas A. Smyth.

## CHAPTER VII.

*FREDERICKSBURG.*

AT sunrise on the 11th of December, 1864, various columns of the Army of the Potomac were moving, from different points, over the hills and through the ravines upon Fredericksburg.

The morning was intensely cold; the ground frozen and slippery. Our camp was about three miles from Falmouth on the north side of the Rappahannock, and about four miles from Fredericksburg. It was necessary to move by a circuitous route to keep out of the view of the enemy, and out of reach of his shells in case he should challenge our progress. A council of war had been held the previous night, at which it was determined to attack the heights of Fredericksburg, and it was generally known what was before us—a battle; but no one knew with what success to the army, or what result to himself. All seemed in good spirits, and hopeful of victory. There was, however, a silence and seriousness in the ranks very different from what we

had witnessed in other marches. Not an oath or imprecation reached our ears. The line of march might have been followed by the cards strewn along the way if there had been nothing else to mark our course. Though men say "there is no harm in card-playing if they do not gamble," I have never known a pack to be found in the pocket of a dead or wounded soldier, and I am quite sure enough have been thrown away previously to a battle to supply the commands. Why is it so? We have heard men say they did not want a pack of cards found on their persons if they should be killed. No! whether an innocent amusement or not, no one dying wants to leave such a suspicion of an irreligious character and life as involuntarily arises in the minds of the living upon finding such evidences. Even the ungodly desire "to die the death of the righteous, and that their last end may be like his." Though they pursue the bad man's ways, they would like to attain the good man's end. Vain hope! "The wicked shall be turned into hell." "They who have done good shall rise to life everlasting, and they that have done evil to shame and everlasting contempt." God cannot be deceived, and will not be mocked. Then let the sinner forsake his ways, and the unrighteous man his thoughts, and let him return unto the Lord, who

will have mercy upon him, and to our God who will abundantly pardon.

Before noon we halted a mile and a half from the river. The ravines were full of troops, and the advance reached to the heights before the city on the north side of the river. But the pontoons were not laid, and the rebel sharpshooters disputed the right to float them to the opposite shore. They were shielded in houses along the river bank, and picked off our men attempting to cross, and it was almost certain death for any one to attempt to do so. At length the commanding General, impatient of delay, said the bridge must be made, and ordered our batteries to open on the city. The firing was rapid, continuous, and terrific. The hills smoked and the earth trembled beneath the fire of the heavy guns. Soon flames were seen bursting out in different parts of the city, and raged with wild, unquenched fury till the burning buildings were consumed. The day being calm, the fire did not spread, and only a few houses were burned. The guns were trained principally upon the buildings along the shore where the sharpshooters concealed themselves. They were soon driven from their covert places, and a call was made for volunteers to cross over and dislodge them. More offered than were needed.

Among them was Chaplain A. B. Fuller, of the Sixteenth Massachusetts Regiment, who upon reaching the shore stepped out in front with others with a loaded musket, and whilst aiming at an enemy of his Government, was himself killed. The enemy was driven from his hiding place, and a portion of our troops crossed over that evening, and occupied the city.

Our Third Division was marched to the heights in the rear of the Lacy House at the close of the day, but remained only long enough to made a demonstration, and draw the fire of the Rebel batteries, when we retired behind the hills, and bivouacked for the night. At sunrise, on the 12th, we were again marching in columns to cross the river. Not a gun was fired from either side while the troops were crossing, and we halted in the street parallel with the river. The roll was called every hour with a view of keeping the men together. We were careful not to expose ourselves in the streets, which extend from the river to the heights, for the enemy had guns trained to rake those streets.

During the day the men, who had been without tobacco for a long time, supplied themselves most profusely with the best the city afforded. If their pillaging had been confined to taking such things as

they needed, and in such quantities as they could use, we should have had nothing to say in condemnation, as this is the usage of war. But they destroyed an hundred fold more than they used.

The contents of a book-store were thrown into the street. Marble-top tables were taken out, and the frame work was split up for kindling, to cook coffee. A rough fellow stood before an elegant mirror, in which he could see his full length; he swore that he did not look like that image before he came into the war, cursed the Rebels for making it, and then, with the breach of his musket, shivered it to pieces. Another, after amusing himself drumming upon an elegant piano, jumped upon it with his heavy boots and utterly ruined it.

Surgeon Maull tells of a fellow who was seen carrying a grindstone on his shoulder, and being asked what he was going to do with it, replied, that he could find nothing else to take, and he was determined to have something.

These things were done when the troops first entered the city, but after the provost guard came they stopped the wanton destruction of property.

On the 13th, very early in the morning, the Regiment was under arms, and marched to the third street from the river, and remained in line

till nearly noon. Then came the order for the First Delaware, leaving their knapsacks, to advance and deploy as skirmishers to find the enemy, and open the battle. Whilst the men were under arms, and waiting orders, the chaplain passed along the line, exhorting the men to put their trust in God, and to do their duty to their country; "to be strong;" and to "quit themselves like men." It was a solemn hour, not only to him, but to them, and never before had they listened to him with more respectful attention, or earnest looks; never had they seemed more pleased to have him with them. One after another came to him to say some "last words," it might be, and some seemed to cling to him as if he was now their best friend. At length, when the fog which hung over the city rolled away, the order came to advance. Led by Major Thomas A. Smyth, every man stepped forward as firmly and promptly as if they were going on a dress parade. As they were to be deployed as skirmishers, the colors were not carried upon the field, and the surgeons, chaplain, and hospital attendants waited in the suburbs of the city for the fruits of the battle. Not long did they wait. The troops had not advanced beyond the limits of the city, when a shell—the first that was fired—burst in their midst,

and wounded several of our men. The first one, holding his hand over the wound, came to me inquiring for the hospital. The wound was not severe, but if it had been, I doubt whether I could have kept my face straight, for he came crying like a child, because the Rebels shot first, and wounded him before he had time to fire a gun. Never mind, said I to him, this wound will soon be well and you may have another opportunity. He was followed by one and another in rapid succession, for in a few minutes, the solid shot came plunging into the city, the shells were bursting over it, and the musketry fire was continuous. Rapidly the demon of war laid his victims on the field in the agonies of death, or sent them bleeding to the rear.

Very many perished on the field. One of our Regiment was brought to the hospital with both his legs shot off below the knees by a solid cannon ball \* He sent for me to pray for him, and to receive some last messages for his friends at home. He lay with the quietness of a child and the patience of a Christian, listening earnestly as I pointed him to the "Lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world," and told him of Christ the sure refuge of the sinner. Having, in prayer, in the

\* George Snyder, of Company I, from New Castle, Del.

midst of that bleeding multitude and the hurrying footsteps of surgeons and attendants, commended his spirit to God, I left him, to minister to others whose wounds were less severe, and for whom something could be done with better hope of success. There being no hope of his recovery, we made him as comfortable as we could, and left him undisturbed. Without a murmur or a groan he lay waiting his time to die. It soon came.

Our Second Division hospital was in a beautiful house, and large yard which extended to the river bank. Long before dark the house was crowded to its utmost, and the yard filled with the wounded. One of our officers, Captain Harris, wounded in the shoulder, came to the hospital and, with tears in his eyes, said, "They are slaughtering our men on the hill." They stood up to their posts manfully, and General French seeing them, commended them highly and called upon other regiments to go to their support. The Rebel batteries fired rapidly, and the explosion of the shells quickly following the report, told, only too truly, how short and sure was their range. All day long the battle raged, and when we were apprised that the day was over only by the thickening shades of night, we had scarcely room to lay the

wounded of the division who were still coming in. At the close of the day the cannonading ceased, but not the musket-firing. This became more rapid or was more distinctly heard. Its roll was incessant. Sometimes it seemed to be drawing nearer, as if our men were falling back, and then it receded. Thus, into the night, the battle raged, like the waves of the sea as it rolls in upon the shore, and then retires only to come again with unexhausted strength. Our hospital was not struck during the day, though the houses on both sides and the one immediately in front were, and shells howled over it and plunged into the river at the rear. By midnight, all was quiet in front, but at the hospital, the heavy moans of the suffering ones wrung our hearts with sympathy. Long will the 15th of December, 1862, be remembered. Sad memories are associated with that day. Many a family circle was broken. Parents and children all over the land weep for the slain on that bloody field. Heavy as our losses were in the centre, on the left many prisoners were taken, and as the eagle of victory was about to perch on the standard of our armies, the day was lost.

On the 14th, which was the Sabbath, the battle was not renewed. We had, however, an intimation

that the city would be shelled, and a few hours were allowed us for the removal of the wounded. Our hospital was cleared, and the wounded were removed during the day to a ravine, one mile to the rear of the Lacy House, on the north side of the river. There was no such shelling as we were led to expect, though a few shells were thrown into the city, one of which cut off the top of a tree near the pontoon, as we were passing over with the last of the wounded. In the night the troops were withdrawn, and on Monday morning they were seen marching over the hills to their former position as if going on a review.

The total loss to the Federal army, in killed, wounded, and missing, was twelve thousand three hundred and twenty-one. The Confederates, having been sheltered by their works, lost less heavily.

Lieutenant Darlington, who had recently been commissioned, was killed on the field. He was a young officer of much promise. Lieutenant Philips was wounded, and afterwards died of his wounds at his home in Sussex County.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF COL. JOHN W. ANDREWS,  
COMMANDING THIRD BRIGADE.

WILMINGTON, DEL., December 27th, 1862.

Captain Joseph W. Plume, A. A. A. G., French's Division.

Captain:—I have the honor to report the following as the part taken by the Third Brigade, under my command, in the attack on the enemy's works near Fredericksburg.

On the morning of the 12th of December, at 7:30, the command following General Kimball's Brigade, and advancing by the left flank, crossed the pontoon bridge, and formed line of battle in the main street of Fredericksburg, the men keeping near their arms, and the roll being called every hour. This evening the Fourth New York Volunteers performed picket duty. On the morning of the 13th I received marching orders from division headquarters, and formed the Brigade in rear of Kimball, in the following order, in a street running parallel with Main street, Tenth New York Volunteers, Colonel Benedix; One Hundred and Thirty-second Pennsylvania, Lieutenant-Colonel Albright; Fourth New York Volunteers, Colonel McGregor. The First Delaware Regiment being now detailed as skirmishers in advance of Kimball's Brigade, and the column formed right in front. I reported to Brigadier-General French as being ready to move, and received my final instructions. The men seemed full of enthusiasm, and eager to meet the enemy. At this time Colonel Benedix received a shell wound, and Captain Salmon Winchester assumed command of the Tenth New York Volunteers.

At 12 A.M. the command "Forward!" was given. My instructions were to move by flank to the position indicated, face

to the front, thus forming the Brigade in line of battle, and keeping one hundred and fifty paces in the rear of Kimball to support him. We accordingly advanced briskly under a heavy artillery fire, until we reached the position indicated, then, facing to the front, marched steadily up the slope, and took a position in Kimball's rear. We remained here a short time, until finding that his ranks had become reduced, and that, although he held his ground nobly, he was unable to improve his position, I ordered my men forward to support him. The commanders of regiments led on their men in a manner worthy of all praise, and remained engaged until relieved in turn by the next advancing Brigade. They then retired, and were reformed in the second street from the river under their regimental commanders. Having, myself, become disabled during the action, I did not leave the field; and finding myself on my return unable to perform duty, I turned over the command to Lieutenant-Colonel Marshal, Tenth New York Volunteers, who had been detailed on special duty on the other side of the river with the pioneers, and was not present in the action.

In conclusion, I beg leave to state that the officers behaved with exemplary coolness, and the men with the steadiness and courage of veterans. I wish also particularly to mention the efficient services of Colonel John D. McGregor, Fourth New York Volunteers, wounded in the arm; Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Albright, One Hundred and Thirty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers; Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. Jamison, Fourth New York Volunteers; Major Thomas A. Smyth, First Delaware Volunteers; Major Charles Kruger, Fourth New York Volunteers; and Captain Salmon Winchester, an accomplished gentleman and a true soldier, who fell mortally wounded while commanding and lead-

ing on his regiment, the Tenth New York Volunteers. Also, to the valuable aid afforded me by the gentlemen of my staff, Lieutenant W. P. Saville, A. A. G.; Lieutenant Theodore Rogers, A. D., severely wounded by my side, while the command was under a heavy fire of musketry, and Lieutenant W. C. Inhoff, Aid.

Having already testified to the good conduct of those under my immediate command, it becomes my duty also to state that the First Delaware Regiment, detached as skirmishers, were reported as having behaved with great courage and endurance. That, after driving the enemy's skirmishers, they sustained alone their fire for a considerable time, before the supporting column arrived, and, after spending all their ammunition, they retired in good order. Major T. A. Smyth, in command, is represented as having displayed much coolness and ability. The list of casualties will be reported by Lieutenant-Colonel Marshall, now in command.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN W. ANDREWS,

Colonel commanding Third Brigade.

Lieutenant-Colonel John W. Marshall in his report, says:

"The several regiments of the brigade stood up to their work nobly. The First Delaware Volunteers deserves particular mention for the manner in which, as skirmishers, it opened the engagement and re-

mained on the field until every cartridge was expended."

The casualties in the First Delaware were, killed ten, wounded seventy-four, and missing nine.

When the excitement was over, and we were again in our camp, and began to look at the results of the battle, there was a depression of spirits such as I had not before witnessed. Officers and men ardently wished for their former and beloved General, McClellan. There was no want of respect for General Burnside, but McClellan commanded, not only their respect and confidence, but their hearts. It was said McClellan must be restored. His restoration to the command of the army would be worth a reinforcement of fifty thousand men. Soldiers were sick of the war, and declared they would leave the army if they could, and never wanted to hear another gun, and if they lived to get home would never take a gun into their hands.

During the march from Harper's Ferry, and up to the battle of Fredericksburg, there had been a limited supply of rations on account of the difficulty of transportation. But few of the soldiers had seen their friends at home since they entered the service. Some had lost friends, whom they could never see again till the great day when all will meet. It was

not surprising, therefore, that they were anxious on account of their families. The troops were kept under marching orders and in constant expectation of moving. In January, General Burnside attempted to surprise the enemy by a flank movement on their left. Having been supplied with eight days' rations, a portion of the army from our left began to move. The same day a heavy rain began to fall, and before night the artillery was "stuck in the mud." The First Delaware being on the right, did not break camp, for, before it came their time to fall in, the order was countermanded. When the soldiers saw the wagons and carriages of the cannon buried to their axle-trees, they called out and repeated from one to the other, in the impatient language of northern editors and citizens, "*Why don't the Army of the Potomac move?*" Nothing could have been more satirical. To illustrate the depth of the mud, and the nature of the soil, an artillerist returning without his piece was asked where it was? He replied that the last time *he saw it, it was out of sight* in the mud. The plan of General Burnside was well conceived but the elements were against him. The Rebels knew almost as soon as the order was issued that our men were furnished with eight days' rations,

and their pickets called to ours to know what they were going to do next.

General Burnside, at his own request, having been relieved, General Hooker succeeded him in command of the army. The winter was spent in reorganizing, and before spring opened it was in excellent condition. Dissatisfaction and gambling had ceased, and officers and men were ready for orders. The change was surprising. General Hooker hit upon the happy plan of giving "furloughs" to the men, and "leaves" to the officers, and had full and various supplies furnished. Our Quartermaster told me he had issued nineteen different articles of food. The troops were paid. These things acted like a charm. There was but little sickness, and the men came through the winter in fine health and spirits.

During the winter and spring, Governor Cannon, Judge Houston, N. B. Smithers, Professor Porter, Mr. Curtis, and others, visited us and cheered the men by their commendations and manifested interest.

## CHAPTER VIII.

*CHANCELLORVILLE.*

ON the 28th of April, we again broke camp and moved to the right.

On the 30th we crossed the Rappahannock at the United States ford about sundown. During the day, while waiting for the pontoons to be laid, General Hooker issued a congratulatory address, announcing the successful crossing of two other corps at the fords above, and saying that we now had the enemy where he must come out and fight, or ingloriously fly before us. Two or three miles from the river, the General overtook the troops and rode in the rear of our Regiment for a little way. I remarked to him, that this being the day of the national fast, it had, no doubt, been generally observed at the North. "Ah," said he, "is this the 30th? well we shall not have much to do to-morrow—not more than ten or twelve miles to march, and, perhaps, uncover Fredricksburg. We shall soon come to better roads." Thus saying he dashed into the woods at

the side of the road, and pressed on to the head of the column.

That night we halted about ten o'clock, and he established his headquarters at the Chancellorville House. The next morning we found the Rebels in our front. Instead of marching, we were soon hotly engaged with the enemy. Fredericksburg was already uncovered. Batteries were replying to batteries, and the infantry of the two armies were opposing each other in deadly strife. Our Brigade about noon was ordered to advance to Todd's Tavern and hold the position. But, having marched about a mile beyond army headquarters, the order was countermanded and we returned to our former position near General French's headquarters, one mile in the rear of General Hooker's. It had been discovered that we were marching in a trap. If we had gone a little further, we should have been cut off, with a rebel force on our right and left. Before night, the beef cattle which were grazing in front of army headquarters, were driven back to save them from falling into the hands of the Rebels. A house near General French's headquarters was selected for our hospital, but on the next day, which was the 2nd of May, it was found to be too near, and we removed it to a ravine a few hundred yards

in the rear. The Fourth Regiment New York, whose time had expired, was detailed to police the ground, and prepare it for a large number of wounded. We had scarcely completed the bowers and the bunks when we were ordered to remove it still further to the rear. About this time the yell of the Rebels charging upon our batteries was heard. They were repulsed and our band struck up Yankee Doodle. It seemed like "whistling to keep the courage up;" and so it proved. Another charge was made, yet we held the ground, but our hospital was too near the field. A shell fell amongst the teams and camp followers, and produced a panic amongst them. About the same time the Eleventh Corps broke and came pouring through the woods. Teams, cattle, and men, pushing to the rear, choked up the road. The tide was almost irresistible. Officers, with drawn swords, called to the men to halt, but on the stream flowed, till it met another corps coming up, when the current was arrested.

That night our Regiment lay upon their arms in line of battle, within supporting distance of the pickets. Some of them who called out "good-night," as they lay down to take their rest, never spoke to me afterwards. Samuel McElwee, who thus called to me as cheerfully as he had ever done,

on the next day slept the sleep of death, on the field of battle.

On Sunday (3d) the fighting was renewed with terrific fury. General (Stonewall) Jackson was wounded and subsequently died. General Hayes and a-part of his staff, including Lieutenant Eccles of the First Delaware, were taken prisoners, who afterwards reported that the Rebels had no reserves but a thin line, and were themselves falling back; yet we were ordered to retire to the north side of the river. Our men could not understand the reason for the order. If we had not beaten the Rebels, we were not ourselves whipped. General Hooker being indisposed, the command of the army devolved on General Couch, who, it was reported, was making arrangements to attack the enemy when General Hooker reassumed the command. The soldiers were sorely disappointed, and some of them shed tears when they were ordered to recross the river.

The troops had received four months' pay a few days before leaving camp, and I had expressed for them about ten thousand dollars. Many of them, however, had sent none by me, or only a part, and when about to go into battle they came to me to take their money, and keep it for them till the battle should be over. Though some of them were wounded

none were killed. Others who took their money with them never returned, and their persons and money thus fell into the hands of the enemy.

One of our men came to me from the line of battle, whilst waiting orders to march, in great concern for his soul apparently, and wanted me to go off with him to the woods to pray for him. He wanted to "get religion." He knew he was not prepared to die, &c. I did not think he cared more for his soul than he did for his body, and told him that God was as near to him there, at the post of duty, as he would be in the bushes; that he could there, where he stood, give his heart to God, and that he ought not to be ashamed to acknowledge Christ before men; but commit himself into the hands of the Saviour, and do his duty like a man. That dying even in the performance of his duty was safer than shirking it. He promised to give himself to God, and, if he survived the battle, to be a Christian in after life. The concern depicted on his countenance was sufficient to indicate a great mental struggle. He came unhurt to the close of the war, and was as careless and unconcerned about his soul when the danger was over as he had been anxious when the battle was pending.

On the 6th of May the various commands of the

army had returned to the north side of the river. All the troops had not returned. Many were left in "the Wilderness," if not in *solitary*, in *unmarked* graves. The various hospitals were enlarged, and filled with the wounded. No one riding through the camps to which the troops returned could fail to observe that the battles of the first four days of May at Chancellorville had cost us the lives of many men, and that the army was greatly weakened. Yet they were not demoralized. They had confidence in themselves, and knew to whom and what to attribute their failure.

#### COLONEL SMYTH'S REPORT OF THE BATTLE OF CHANCELLORVILLE.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST REGT. DEL. VOLS., }  
May 7th, 1863. }

Lieutenant W. P. Seville, A. A. A. G., Third Brigade, Third Division.

Sir:—I have the honor to report that in obedience to General Orders, No 37, from Headquarters Third Division, Second Corps, the Regiment under my command marched from its camp near Falmouth, at sunrise on the morning of the 28th of April, having position in the centre of the Third Brigade. We moved up the road towards Bank's Ford, near which place we halted at 11 o'clock, A.M., and bivouacked for the remainder of the day and night. At 2 o'clock, P.M., on the following day the march was again resumed, and we halted for the night about

two-and-a-half miles from United States Ford. On the morning of the next day the march was resumed, and crossing the Rappahannock early in the evening at United States Ford, we moved up the road to Chancellorville, halting within a mile of that place, about 11, P.M. On the 1st of May, the Regiment remained in column under arms without moving. On the morning of the 2d, the enemy began shelling our position, but without effect. Late in the afternoon, the Regiment was formed in line of battle facing the right. About 6 o'clock in the evening, the Eleventh Army Corps having given way on the right, the Regiment was moved to the left of the Chancellorville road, four companies being thrown across the road to aid in arresting the stragglers.

After the panic had somewhat abated, we received orders from Major Norval to support Captain Franks' battery, posted in the open field to the right of the headquarters of General French; one company under command of Captain Smith being thrown forward to the edge of the woods as a picket guard, where they remained during the night. On the morning of the 3d, we were moved, by an order from General French, a short distance to the left, ready to advance to the support of the First Brigade, then moving to reinforce the Third Corps, heavily engaged with the enemy in front: while in this position a temporary breast-work, formed of knapsacks, fence-rails, and bags of earth, was erected as a protection against the fire of the enemy's infantry. About 7, A.M., the Third Corps, being hard pressed in front, gave way, and, in company with the One Hundred and Thirty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, we advanced to the edge of the woods, when we encountered the enemy in considerable force, and drove him for a distance of half a mile. Then the

enemy having been reinforced, we halted, and held him in check for about three hours, when the brigade on our right gave way, allowing the enemy to gain a position on our right flank and rear. Being thus exposed to a galling fire from three directions, the Regiment changed front to the rear on the tenth company, in perfect order, and, assisted with the fire from one of the batteries, repulsed the enemy, when, having received orders to retreat, we fell back in good order, and took our position in the rear of the First Brigade. The enemy having range of our position, opened upon us with shell, upon which we retired, in obedience to orders, into the woods. Having rested for about half an hour we were ordered to the front to support the First Brigade. Taking a position in the second line of battle, we remained there, frequently exposed to a hot fire of shell and musketry, until 3 o'clock, on the morning of the 6th, when we took up our line of march for the river, marching left in front, and following the One Hundred and Thirty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers. Without halting, we crossed the pontoon bridge at United States Ford, and reached our old camp about noon.

Our loss in the five days, during which time we were exposed to the fire of the enemy, was six killed, thirty-three wounded, and ten missing; among the wounded is Major Woodall.

The conduct of the Regiment, both officers and men, is worthy of all praise. The men who fought so bravely at Antietam and Fredericksburg forgot not their record, nor failed to add to it another page inscribed with glorious deeds of patriotic valor. Where all acted so nobly, it would, perhaps, be invidious to mention any one particularly, yet the coolness under fire evinced by Lieutenant-Colonel Harris, Major Woodall, and Acting Ad-

jutant Tanner, and the bravery of Captains Smith, Yardley, Heizer, Sparks, and Lieutenant Draper, as shown not only at the battle of Chancellorville, but in previous engagements, entitle them to especial notice. Particularly would I call the attention of the Colonel commanding to the gallant conduct of Captain Smith, always brave; at the battle of Chancellorville his bravery was more than usually conspicuous; by his example he encouraged the men, and by his coolness aided materially in repulsing the enemy upon our flank.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS A. SMYTH,

Colonel commanding First Regiment Delaware Volunteers.

It appears from the subjoined report of Lieutenant-Colonel Harris, that a call was made upon commanders of regiments for the names of enlisted men whose conduct in battle was praise-worthy.

#### LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HARRIS'S REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DELAWARE REGIMENT, }  
 May 27th, 1863. }

Lieutenant William P. Seville, A. A. A. G.

Sir:—I have the honor to make the following report of enlisted men, in this command, according to General Order No. 53, paragraph 1, as reported by their commanding officers: Corporal William Anderson, and Private Joshua Green, of Company C. The latter was wounded at the battle of Chancellorville, both having been in all the battles in which the Regiment was engaged.

They have always behaved well but, more particularly, in the battle of Chancellorville, by volunteering to go to the front, and find the enemy's position, which they did successfully.

Sergeant Wm. Birney, Corporal Wm. Murphey, Private Jones, of Company D, all behaved with the utmost coolness and bravery, thereby showing a good example to their comrades, and the Regiment in general. These three behaved very well in all former engagements, in which the Regiment was. Corporal Murphey was not in Fredericksburg. Sergeant Birney, wounded at Fredericksburg in the foot. Private Richard Cox, of Company H, has behaved well in all the battles in which the Regiment was engaged. He deserves particular notice for his volunteering and accompanying Corporal Anderson, and Private Green of Company C, to the front.

First Sergeants David Challenger, William D. Birch, Henry G. Cavanaugh, Corporal Jacob H. Thomson, Privates Robert Wright, Benjamin Doriety, Andrew Wilkinson, and Gardner Sands, of Company I, all deserve special notice for their bravery and coolness under fire. Sergeant Challenger was in Antietam and Chancellorville, Sergeants Cavanaugh and Birch were in all the battles in which the Regiment was engaged.

Corporal Thompson was in Fredericksburg and Chancellorville. Privates Wright, Doriety, and Wilkinson, through all engagements with the Regiment. Wright and Wilkinson were wounded at Fredericksburg, also Gardner Sands was in all engagements. The above named members of Company I all did their duty, and showed great coolness and bravery, thereby encouraging all near them to stand fast. They have behaved so in all engagements, and all deserve special notice.

Corporal D. G. Smith, of Company D, deserves great credit for the example he showed in all the engagements the Regiment has been in, was wounded at Chancellorville in the breast. Sergeant Charles J. Still, Corporal William C. Joseph, and Corporal Robert F. Burnies, and Private Peter W. Vincent, of Company E, all deserve special notice, for their daring, bravery, and coolness, in the battles in which the Regiment has been engaged. Corporals James H. Barbom, Isaac Mixion, and Charles B. Parry, Orderly Sergeant W. Ferguson, of Company K, all deserve special notice for the good example they showed to their company in the different actions in which the Regiment has been engaged. First Sergeant Matthew Rodgers, Privates William B. Murry, James Simpson, and Bernard Morris, of Company B, deserve special notice for their good conduct in different engagements. They have always been conspicuous; also, Private Martin Daily, who went on the field and brought several wounded off, after the Regiment had been ordered off.

Privates James Gamble, Joseph Schaffner, and Jacob Schaffner, deserve to be mentioned, for encouraging the men to never run by their example, and while so doing were all killed. Corporal Henry Roberts, and Private Isaac Scott, Company F, deserve great credit for their bravery at Antietam, and Chancellorville, both having been wounded by so doing in each battle.

First Sergeant Kaywood, Company A, Sergeant W. Warner, Corporals W. Hanson, and Adam K. Insler, deserve great credit for their daring bravery, thereby encouraging the men to remain fast, and keep cool. They have been in all the engagements in which the Regiment has. Sergeant McClung, of

Company H, should also be mentioned for his good conduct; wounded at Chancellorville, while encouraging his men to do their duty. Corporal Samuel McElwe deserves great credit for his heroism in all the engagements he was in. He was one of the bravest men of this command, and was killed at Chancellorville.

I remain, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

E. P. HARRIS,

Lieutenant-Colonel commanding Regiment.

## CHAPTER IX.

*THE LONG MARCH.*

AFTER the battle of Chancellorville the army remained quiet in camp until June, when rumors became current that General Lee, with his army, was crossing the Potomac into Maryland. The secrecy of his movement, his celerity and audacity startled and animated the troops. We knew not what credit to give to the report, for there was no apparent diminution of the enemy confronting us on the opposite side of the river. We were, however, kept in readiness to march at a moment's notice.

On the 14th of June everything was packed, tents struck, and horses saddled all day. At 9 o'clock P.M. our second religious service was interrupted by the order to "fall in." No fires were to be kindled, and everything we could not take with us and might be of service to the enemy was ordered to be destroyed. Hundreds of blankets and tents were cut or torn into strips, and left in our rear. A portion of the First Delaware was on picket, and,



HCLLDAYSBURG

P E N N

KINGSTON

CARLISLE

HARRISBURG

COLUMBIA

BEDFORD

BROAD TOP

HOPEWELL

MC CONNELLSBURG

SCOTLAND

SHIPPENSBURG

WRIGHTSVILLE

MARION

CHAMBERSBURG

HANDOVER JUNG.

GREEN CASTLE

FAIRFIELD

BONAUGHTOWN

CUMBERLAND

M HANCOCKS

MORGANTOWN

EMMETTSBURG

TANEKTOWN

FRIZLESBURG

POTOMAC RIV.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R.R.

FALLING WATERS

HAGERSTOWN

QUAKERTOWN

MECHANICSBURG

WESTMINSTER

ROMNEY

MARTINSBURG

SHARPSBURG

FREDERICK

BALTIMORE

HARPERS FERRY

BERLIN

MIDDLETOWN

WINCHESTER

CHARLESTOWN

LOVETTSVILLE

BALTIMORE

FERRYVILLE

WATERFORD

POOLESVILLE

BALTIMORE

STRASBURG

SHENANDOAH RIVER

LEESBURG

SENECA

ROCKVILLE

SHENANDOAH RIVER

UNION

UPPERVILLE

ROCKVILLE

FRONT ROYAL

WATERFORD

SWIDERS GAP

FAIRFAX C.H.

GEORGETOWN

MT. JACKSON

WASHINGTON

WARRENTON

FAIRFAX ST.

GEORGETOWN

CURAY C.H.

SPERRYVILLE

WARRENTON

WARRENTON JUNG.

GEORGETOWN

CULPEPPER C.H.

ORANGE

BEALTON

RAPPAHANNOCK

PORT TOBACCO

MADISON

GERMANIA

WILDERNESS

FREDERICKSBURG

PORT TOBACCO

STANNARDSVILLE

RAPIDAN

CHANCELLORSVILLE

RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER

ORANGE C.H.

GORDONSVILLE

WILDERNESS

FREDERICKSBURG

CHARLOTTESVILLE

CHANCELLORSVILLE

CHANCELLORSVILLE

RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER

CHARLOTTESVILLE

CHANCELLORSVILLE

CHANCELLORSVILLE

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CHARLOTTESVILLE

CHANCELLORSVILLE

CHANCELLORSVILLE

RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER

SCALE OF MILES

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after marching two or three miles, we halted for them to come up. Resuming our march we arrived at Stafford Court House at sunrise. Before we had time to feed our horses and cook coffee we were ordered to "fall in." The troops were formed in line of battle, and waited for two hours to receive the enemy if they should venture to follow. None appearing, we marched on and bivouacked for the night on the bank of Aquia Creek. The weather was intensely hot, and the dust almost suffocating. Several men fell in the ranks from the effects of the heat. On the 16th we resumed our march, and halted at Dumfrees for rations. That night we encamped at the Occoquan. Thence we marched to Fairfax station, where we remained two days, and then marched to Gainesville where we rested three or four days and received rations, the cars having come out from Alexandria.

On the 25th our division left Gainesville as wagon guard, followed closely by Rebel cavalry. We halted occasionally, and formed line of battle with artillery in position. At 9 o'clock P.M. we encamped for the night at Gum Springs. We had an opportunity of seeing the battle field of Bull Run, and the sad evidence of the shameful treatment our soldiers received. Many had not been buried, nor even

entirely covered. A little dirt had been thrown over them, but it had been washed off by the rains, and their head, hands, and feet were exposed. Though that was a bloody battle fought on the plains of Bull Run, and so regarded, the loss there was small compared with subsequent engagements. The Rebels had apparently removed or carefully buried their dead, for we found none of their soldiers so exposed.

On the 26th we crossed the Potomac into Maryland at Edward's Ferry. Our route was by way of Poolesville, Barnville, Sugar Loaf Mountain, Urbanna to the Monocacy, thence through Mount Pleasant, Liberty, and Union Town.

On the 1st of July we halted at Tauneytown to rest, as we hoped, for the night. As yet the troops were entirely ignorant of our destination, or the whereabouts of the enemy. Our halt, however, was short; before we had time to cook coffee we were again ordered "forward." It soon became evident that the enemy was not far off. The sound of the cannon and the smoke of battle announced a battle near at hand. Before night the body of General Reynolds, who had been killed at Gettysburg, was carried past us. A disabled section of artillery was also brought to the rear, and we learned from the

cannoniers that the enemy were in strong force, and we were needed to support and reinforce the First Corps, who had been fighting all day with various success, on the plains and in the streets of Gettysburg. The step of our well trained soldiers became more steady and solemn as we heard the booming cannon, and saw the smoke of battle rolling up in black columns against the sky. As usual, the conversation in the ranks ceased as we approached, and scarcely a sound was heard except the steady tramp of the moving column.

## CHAPTER X.

*THE GREAT BATTLE.*

ON the 1st of July we bivouacked within three miles of Gettysburg, with orders to move at an early hour in the morning. Before it was quite light on the morning of the 2d, the Second Corps was again put in motion and marched to take position in the centre of the line of battle. The corps was on the left of Cemetery Hill. The First Delaware had a position on the south side of the Emmetsburg road, and near a young apple orchard and group of trees to the left of Cemetery Hill. Opposite them on the north side of the turnpike was a large barn on which they charged, drove out the Rebel sharpshooters, and then burned it. Colonel Thomas A. Smyth commanded the Brigade, and Lieutenant-Colonel E. P. Harris the Regiment. During the day our line fell back by order, and as they retired Captain M. W. B. Ellegood was mortally wounded and fell on the field. As the enemy's line passed over, a Rebel soldier seeing the captain not

yet dead, raised his musket to bayonet him, but his commanding officer called on him to desist and threatened to run him through if he ever knew him to injure a wounded or fallen foe.

Captain Ellegood was a conscientious soldier, and fought from a sense of duty. But few dreaded a battle more than he, none entered more promptly, or fought better, when duty called him into action. Previously to the battle of Gettysburg he had escaped without the least injury, though his clothing had often been pierced. Besides being a <sup>\*</sup> brave soldier he was a good Christian man. He knew from the first that his wound was mortal, and waited with patience and resignation for the end to come. When asked what was his hope for the future, he replied, that he was all right—that his peace with God was made. He had not put off preparation for death to a dying day, but had long been a consistent member of the Methodist Church.

Lieutenant William Smyth of Company A, having taken a captured flag to headquarters, was returning to his command when he was killed. He had not long been a commissioned officer, but he gave good promise of becoming one of the best in the Regiment.

During the engagement, another regiment was

detailed as skirmishers who, not being well skilled in that duty, suffered severely. They were relieved by the First Delaware, who, manœuvering so as to take advantage of any inequalities of the ground, sustained but little loss. The battle continued all day with great violence. Our lines wavered, swayed, and trembled; and it seemed that they could bear no more. The Rebels were throwing their whole force against them. On the left, near Round Top Mountain, there was serious apprehensions that we could not hold our ground, and orders were given detailing certain medical officers to remain with the wounded if it should be necessary to fall back. The barn in which the surgeons were operating was struck by a solid shot, and another wounded a horse standing near. All apprehension was allayed by the arrival of another corps and reinforcements sent from the right. On this and the following day our position was good and the form of our line advantageous. We held the hills south and west of Gettysburg, including Cemetery Hill, our line being somewhat in the form of a semicircle, so that either the right or left could be quickly reinforced by the other. At the close of the day, the battle being over, one inquired of another as to the result of the fighting, Nothing seemed to have been gained or lost as to ad-

vantage, and we rested that night where and as we could, anxiously awaiting the result of the next day.

On the 3d the fighting commenced early, continued with great violence all day, and closed disastrously to our enemies. They had attacked our lines repeatedly in various, if not all points, and in every instance were repulsed. It was not generally known how decidedly the enemy were whipped till the morning of the 4th, when it was known that they were retreating and we began to bury their dead, gather in their wounded, and count the prisoners. The fruits of the battles on the 1st, 2d, and 3d of July, 1863, at Gettysburg, were appalling. Although, when the official reports were compared, the numbers of killed, wounded, and prisoners were not greatly unequal, the fact of a decided Union victory was admitted on all hands, and, notwithstanding our losses and grief on account of them, all loyal hearts were cheered. On the morning of the 4th the pursuit of the retreating foe was commenced, and strong hopes were entertained that they could not recross the Potomac.

A heavy rain which fell, swelling the river, strengthened these hopes. They had re-crossed it after the battle of Antietam, but that, it was said, was the fault of the commanding General. They

could not escape this time, it was confidently asserted. But they did recross, and that, too, in the face of difficulties not less than they encountered in September, 1862.

The disappointment of the loyal people was intense, and many yet wonder why it was permitted, especially with former examples before us. There may be those who know, we do not. Some who censure General McClellan, exculpate General Meade. After the battle of Antietam General McClellan rested his army at Harper's Ferry till the last of October, and then moved on to Warrenton, where he was relieved and General Burnside succeeded him.

General Meade, after the battle of Gettysburg, followed the enemy to the neighborhood of Warrenton—and his army rested till September. The First Delaware, with the Third Brigade, were encamped at Bristorburg, where we remained till September 18th, when we marched to Elk Run. On August the 31st we marched to Harford Church, in the neighborhood of Falmouth, to support Kilpatrick's cavalry making a reconnoissance, and on the 3rd returned to camp near Elkton.

On the third day of the battle the hospitals were removed to the rear. When we were nearly through loading the ambulances and sending off those who

could walk, there burst over and around the barn, in which our division wounded were, a terrific storm of shells.

Men who had seemed utterly unable to move aroused themselves, and crawled to some other place, as they supposed, of safety, or at least of less danger. Horsemen, footmen, and wagons, rushed wildly across the field, or down the road, under cover of the hill in the place of danger, rather than out of it. The confusion, haste, and alarm of each one alarmed the rest, and altogether the scene was both amusing and frightful.

The shelling endangering the hospital, did not last long, and appeared to be the result of the concentrated fire upon our batteries on Cemetery Hill. Yet, for several hours the shells came howling over the hill and falling in the field. Before night all the wounded were removed to our new place on Rock Creek. All that night, and the day and night following, our ambulances were busy bringing in the wounded. When, finally, all were in, the little grove, containing some two or three acres, was literally filled with the victims of the demons—treason—rebellion—war.

Most of the Federal soldiers were, in a measure, protected from the rain by shelter tents, which they

brought with them, or had been picked up by their comrades and friends for that purpose.

But the Confederates were unsheltered. Men and officers were laid on the wet ground with nothing under or over them. They lay so close that in passing from one to another to try to do something for them, great care was necessary not to step on them, and their imploring calls for relief or shelter was distressing, for our supplies were limited.

The railroad communication from Baltimore was interrupted, and our wagon trains were far in the rear, lest they might be captured. The battle was a desperate one. Our men fought against superior numbers with a courage worthy of their cause; and the Confederates fought as if victory then and there would secure for them all they sought—foreign recognition, independence, and the overthrow of the Federal Government. But the Fourth of July witnessed them in full retreat to the Potomac, hotly pursued by our victorious army. Every available man was required to follow up the fleeing foe. Only a few of the medical officers were left with the wounded—too few but for the volunteer doctors and civilians who came promptly to our assistance,

We were gratified on Sunday morning, the 5th, to find friends with stores for the wounded. Commissioners from the Christian Commission, and volunteer aid societies, and individuals, some of whom had harnessed their teams and driven thirty or forty miles, were there with food and clothing. In a few days hundreds of co-workers came with ample provisions. The surgeons were busy many days and nights at the operating tables, whilst others were constantly employed dressing wounds, or ministering to the comfort of all who required their services. Among the most useful were married and single ladies, who, prompted by the goodness of their hearts, came from their comfortable homes to undergo the discomforts and toil of a field hospital to relieve the sufferers. Many a blessing was invoked on them for their kindness. Too much praise cannot be awarded to them for their aid and sympathy. If there were not so many who deserved to be praised for their services, I should like to name some who were like ministering angels in the tents of the wounded.

As soon as the railroads were repaired, those whose wounds permitted their removal were sent off to general hospitals, and thus more time was allowed to bad cases. The mortality, especially among the Confederates, was very great for several days after

the battle. The surgeon in charge of our Division Hospital assigned to me the duty of burying the dead. An idea of the scarcity of assistance and of the mortality may be inferred from the fact that, although every effort in our power was made to inter the dead, they accumulated, and lay for days unburied. At length we were obliged to call in assistance from another Division Hospital. Until the army moved the chaplains of the various regiments remained with their wounded. We districted the ground, and each chaplain gave his especial attention to the wounded of his own regiment, and to those of other regiments having no chaplain lying nearest to his own. By thus systematizing and working each for his own first and then for others, all were as far as practicable sheltered. There was not a wounded man of the First Delaware who was not provided for and made comfortable. The detail of nurses left with us, and the delegation of citizens who came from Wilmington, rendered valuable aid. But to the Christian Commission, for kind and faithful nursing, the soldiers were especially indebted, for without their assistance and supplies it would not have been possible for us to give the necessary attention to the wounded. They, no doubt, saved many lives.

The Sanitary Commission poured out their stores

of clothing and food as if they had the inexhaustible stock of the loyal North to draw from. Various aid societies, independent associations, and individuals were indefatigable among the wounded. The best spirit seemed to animate the great majority of those who came with their stores and willing hands to work for the sufferers.

Some of the Baltimoreans who came were among the most efficient and useful helpers. They worked for Federal and Confederate wounded without distinction. Wherever, whenever, and to whomsoever they could do anything to relieve suffering they were willing and prompt to do it. There were others whose sympathies were for the Confederates alone, and gave all they brought to them, and did nothing for others.

We had a corresponding class from Philadelphia, who declared they would not give a cup of tea to a Rebel to save his life. These formed a very small portion of the Philadelphians who were there, and in spirit were very different and contrary to the large delegation from that loyal city.

Such a spirit, and such practices, could not be tolerated in a well regulated hospital, and an order was issued that nothing should be carried to the wounded of either party by their friends, and every-

thing was deposited in the store-house to be distributed indiscriminately by authorized persons. The only distinction discoverable on the part of the surgeons was that they attended to the worst cases first, whether they were Federal or Confederate, giving the preference to our own when the cases were equally urgent.

Some, in their intemperate zeal in a good cause, have denied that there could be found piety or religion in a Rebel, but I am not the only one who has remarked that there was found among the Confederates as large a proportion of Christian men as in our own army. It is the duty of every one to respect and honor those who rightfully rule over us and to support the legal Government under which he lives. But loyalty is not religion, and though rebellion against a good constitutional Government is sinful and incompatible with true piety, yet where and who is the Christian man thoroughly loyal to his God? And if a man may be a Christian though not sinless, or in all things obedient to the Divine Government, may not another be a Christian though a political heretic?

I had the opportunity of seeing and conversing with many Confederate officers and men, many of them expressed their gratitude and surprise upon receiving

the kindness which was shown them. It far exceeded what they expected. There were among them some stiff Rebels who stood up for "their rights" with boldness. In conversation with one of them he alluded to the emancipation proclamation and the enlistment of negro soldiers, and asked me if Delawarians were not ashamed of these measures. I told him we were not, that though some were opposed to them because they feared they were impolitic, as soon as they became a part of the settled policy of the Government, they were generally concurred in, as we intended to give every means a fair trial for the entire overthrow of the rebellion. He replied that our professed object was to defend the Union and not to abolish slavery. So it is, said I. The proclamation is not directed against slavery but the rebellion, except so far as the former is sustained by the latter. Slavery was not abolished in loyal slave States, nor even in loyal portions of seceded States. If they had not formally enlisted negroes, they had done and were doing the same thing in effect, for they employed them to drive their teams, haul their rations, and work on their fortifications, thus relieving their soldiers, and in that way reinforcing their army with fighting men.

Our conversation had become quite earnest and animated. He at length said,

“You (at the North) are always arguing.”

“What would you have?” I asked, “I thought you wanted to discuss these questions.”

“No!” said he, with some impatience.

“What then?” I asked.

“Fight it out,” said he.

“Agreed,” I replied, “but remember we are as determined as you are to fight to a successful issue, and we have the men and means.”

I had been urging the uselessness and inhumanity of continuing the contest, and charged upon them the real authorship of the war, which he did not deny. Some admitted it, and blamed South Carolina for it. Others even boasted that they fired the first gun and commenced the war.

By the 1st of August most of the division hospitals were broken up, and a general hospital established. Assistant Surgeon, J. W. McCullough, and I, who had been detailed to remain with the wounded, were relieved and left to rejoin our Regiment at Bristorburg, Virginia.

## CHAPTER XI.

*BRISTORBURG.*

BRISTORBURG is south of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and about six miles from Bealton Station. Our hospital was in the Church which was beautifully situated in an oak grove. Here I met a poor old slave, who, though not presuming or forward, but, on the contrary, deferential and polite, was free and fluent in conversation, especially on religious subjects, on which he was well informed. One evening, our quartermaster, his wife, Mrs. Harris of Philadelphia, and I with others, were sitting under the trees in front of our quarters, talking on serious subjects, and singing songs of Zion, when "Corn," as the slave called himself, came along, and, knowing his religious character, I asked him to give some account of his religious experience and views; to "give a reason for the hope within him." This he did in a manner very satisfactory to all; but the chaplain, to test him still further, proposed some questions to sound the depth of his experience, the

accuracy of his faith, and the ground of his hope. He looked seriously and in a meditative mood, for a few moments on the ground. One of the ladies, apparently taking his hesitation for embarrassment, proposed the substance of the questions in an easier and leading form. The slave raised himself, and said,

“Never mind, missus. I know what the chaplain is arter, he’s tryin’ me. Let him be. I’s ready for him.” He then answered the questions in such a simple, accurate, and discriminating manner, that the whole party burst out in an exciting and joyous shout of laughter, which no one enjoyed more than the chaplain himself.

The slave was free as the truth makes free! The Spirit and the Word of God which is not bound, had enlightened him and loosed the bonds of sin and Satan, and introduced him into the glorious liberty of the sons of God. He could not read a word in the book, yet he knew Jesus as he is revealed in the gospel. A professor of theology could not have given a clearer or more satisfactory statement of the grounds and object of faith and hope. This man had always lived in slavery, but under the influence of the preached word. He belonged to a Baptist preacher, and

lived near the church. Though he seldom heard the Bible read, except in the services on Sundays, the Spirit had taken of the things of Christ and shown them unto him. He was a voluntary slave. Being asked why he had not gone with others of his color to the North, he said, he could not leave his family; his little children and wife would have no one to care for them as he could, and he could not take them with him. He said it did not make much difference where, or in what condition, a man lived, he could love and serve God anywhere, and when our Great Master's time came, he would be free. He would like to be free, but was willing to wait. At one time, he was suspected of being engaged in, if not the leader of a plot to lead off the slaves of the neighborhood. He was seized, his hands bound behind him and marched, with others, day after day through deep mud until he was almost exhausted and the skin was chafed off his wrists. He begged to be released and promised to follow or march wherever they would direct, urging that he had often had the opportunity to escape, and yet had not done so, and that there was no reason now that had not existed before. At length he was unbound and marched to the

place of destination—Lynchburg. Here the question was discussed, whether they should not be sent further into the interior. The slave appealed to his master, and asked him if he had not always been faithful, if he had ever done anything to merit from him such *indignities*, as he regarded them, and begged him not to send him further from his family, but to allow him to return to them. The appeal touched the heart of his master and he was permitted to return.

On September 12th we broke camp at Elk Run, and marched to Rappahannock Station, where we bivouacked for the night.

On the 13th we marched to Culpeper, where we remained three days. Culpeper is on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, about seventy miles from Washington, and is beautifully situated in a rich hilly country. General Kilpatrick drove the Confederate cavalry rapidly through the town, capturing a number of prisoners and several pieces of artillery. Several of their dead were left on the field. One who lay on the hill near where we encamped we buried and marked his name, which I found on a memorandum book in his pocket.

On the 16th we marched through Culpeper to

the top of Cedar Mountain, where we encamped for the night. From this position we had a fine view of the surrounding country, and could see, at the distance of several miles, the smoke of the battle between the cavalry on the Rapidan.

On the 17th the troops marched with arms at a trail, along fences, and through woods to the Rapidan, where we halted in view of the Rebels strongly posted on the south side.

On the 18th the division was marched out and formed three sides of a hollow square, to witness the execution of two men of the Fourteenth Regiment, Connecticut, for desertion. They had but a few hours' notice of their death. The chaplain of the regiment, Rev. Mr. Stephens, called on me to visit them and assist him in preparing them for their melancholy end. One of them professed to have been seeking the salvation of his soul for some weeks, and indulged the hope that God had pardoned his sins, and was anxious to be baptized. As he professed faith in Christ, repentance of his sins, and was very anxious for the outward sign of the covenant, we agreed that he was a fit subject for the ordinance. His chaplain being a Baptist, and the circumstances in which we were placed forbidding the administration of the ordinance in *his mode*, it devolved on me

to baptize him. The ordinance was accordingly administered at his grave, in the presence of the whole division. Chaplain Stephens, Mr. Cunningham, correspondent of the *New York Herald*, and I, rode in an ambulance with the prisoners from division headquarters to the field where they were to be executed.

On the way the correspondent said to the prisoners, who wept as they approached the troops, that it would not be more painful to die there than in battle. "No," one of the prisoners replied, "but to die for one's country is honorable." He was a young man of more than ordinary intelligence, and it was sad indeed to lead a youth who might have held an honorable place, and been a comfort to his friends, to his execution.

Both acknowledged the justness of the military sentence, now that it was about to be executed, and deeply regretted that they had yielded to the feeling of insubordination. Several chaplains agreed to inquire whether soldiers who were executed for desertion had ever themselves witnessed executions. One knew of a man who deserted the day after witnessing an execution of a deserter; but our attention had not been so long called to the inquiry as to

elicit facts enough to throw any light upon the subject.

When we came to the troops we left the ambulance, and (the prisoners leaning on the arm of the chaplains, preceded by their coffins, and the band playing a dead march) walked before the division to their graves. The religious services being over, the sentence of the court was read. We shook hands with the prisoners and stepped aside that the sentence of death might be executed. The prisoners, being blindfolded and having their hands tied behind them, sat upon their coffins. The provost guard, with all their muskets loaded except one, stood before them. All eyes were turned to the scene. The stillness of death prevailed. The captain of the guard ordered them to "take aim," and then to "fire." Only three or four of the muskets discharged, the others snapped in the faces of the prisoners. Neither seemed to be struck. A shudder and low murmur passed up the line of troops. The guard themselves seemed startled and to hesitate. The officer renewed the command to load, take aim, and fire; again most of the pieces missed, and the prisoners though wounded were not killed, and not till one was shot three times and the other seven times were they dead. During these repeated

efforts to execute the sentence of the court the bandage fell from the eyes of one of the men, and he, springing forward, fell upon his knees, and, trembling violently, turned most imploring eyes to the guard as if praying to be spared; but the sentence of the court was executed. We returned to our quarters sadder if not better men. Shortly after this we were assembled again to witness another execution. A soldier of the First Division was to be shot for desertion. The troops were assembled and formed as usual. The young man walked with a firm and steady step to the grave, drew off his coat, folded it, laid it upon his coffin, and then sat down upon it as if he was to have his photograph taken. In his execution there was but one volley and one report. He fell over and died without a struggle or a groan.

We remained on the Rapidan till the 6th of October, when, being relieved by the Fifth Corps, we returned from the front through Culpeper to Bealton Station, on the north side of the Rappahannock, where we encamped on the 11th. On the 12th we recrossed the Rappahannock, formed three lines of battle, and advanced slowly towards Culpeper. The Rebels fell back before us and our cavalry pursued them beyond Culpeper. At 12 o'clock at night we

were ordered to be ready to march within half an hour. In twenty minutes we were again marching in column to the Rappahannock, which we crossed at 3 o'clock A. M., and reached Bealton at 5 o'clock. As we approached the station we heard explosions like the firing of skirmishers, and supposed that we were to have a fight. We found, however, that our quartermaster's stores had been removed, and the ordnance stores were being destroyed. We then marched in the direction of Sulphur Springs, where our cavalry had been driven the day before. General Lee was attempting to get into our rear and cut us off from Washington.

On the 13th we bivouacked in a woods near Auburn. On the 14th, as we were crossing Turkey Creek at Auburn, we were attacked by General Ewell's advance, who were moving in the direction of Bristoe's Station. The engagement lasted about half an hour, when the enemy were driven off and we continued our march. The Second Corps formed the rear guard of General Meade's army, and was commanded by General Warren. Our army marched by two direct parallel roads whilst the Rebels had longer and more difficult routes, and hence were unable to interrupt our retreat. Yet two brigades of General Hill's Corps reached Bristoe's Station in advance of

our division, and suddenly attacked us at that point about 12 o'clock M. We were marching in column on the south side of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. The Rebels were on the north side. At this point there is a high bank along the road, and it was important that we should reach it before the enemy, as it would afford a good breastwork. General Warren, who had been at the head of the column, rode back as far as to the First Delaware, and called out to them,

“Men, make the railroad! for God's sake—for your country's sake, make the railroad!”

The column faced about, and, at a double quick step, ran for the railroad bank, and reached it through a shower of bullets.

Chaplains, though officers, have no command, yet I repeated General Warren's order lest the men might not have heard it. Whether the enemy mistook me for a field officer or my spotted horse attracted their attention, I cannot tell, but for some reason or other the bullets buzzed too near me to be agreeable, and as I had no command, and no arms to fight with, I acted upon the motto that discretion is the better part of valor, and fell back to the rear—the hospital. Before we had prepared the barn to receive the wounded a line of Rebel skirmishers ap-

peared within rifle shot of us, and a cavalryman rode up and warned us of our danger. We moved off with the few wounded we had and saw no more of the enemy except those who fell into our hands as prisoners. The battle was short but brilliant. We captured five guns and four hundred and fifty prisoners. The Federal loss was fifty-one killed, and three hundred and fifty-nine wounded. We know not how many the enemy lost in killed and wounded, but we heard the groans of their wounded, after night fall, when we moved off in the direction of Bull Run, which we forded about 3 o'clock on the morning of the 15th. Captain W. F. Smith (afterwards Major Smith) was, as usual, foremost in the fight at Bristoe's Station, and helped to draw off one of the Rebel guns. Volunteers being called for to go out in front of the line to watch the movements of the enemy when the column was withdrawing and resuming the line of march, Lieutenant B. Y. Draper, with characteristic bravery, was one of the first to offer his services. I should here state that though I often heard others speak of Lieutenant Draper's gallantry, I never heard him allude to any of his brave acts. He seemed to think no more of discharging dangerous duty than one involving no risk to himself. If he had a fault as an officer on the battle-field, it was

thoughtlessness of himself. His men often expressed the fear that he would be killed, as he was afterwards at Coal Harbor. But a good soldier chooses to die at the front rather than at the rear.

Having crossed Bull Run, we were under cover of the fortifications at Centreville. The Rebels tried our lines at various points, but being repulsed, began themselves, on the 19th, to retreat, and we to follow them, by way of Manassas Junction, Broad Run, and Greenwich to Warrenton. The Rebels fell back to the south side of the Rappahannock, and our army occupied nearly the same position that it had occupied twice before. As they retreated, the enemy tore up the railroad from Cub Run to Rappahannock. In six weeks we had crossed the Rappahannock four times, and had marched from Elktown through Culpeper to the Rapidan; from the Rapidan through Culpeper to Bealton; from Bealton to Culpeper; from Culpeper through Bealton to Centreville, and from Centreville to Warrenton.

On November 7th we broke camp at Warrenton, and marched by way of Bealton to Kelly's Ford, and on the 8th crossed the Rappahannock the fifth time and encamped at Brandy Station, about eight miles from Kelly's Ford. We had, in less than eleven months, crossed and re-crossed the Rappa-

hannock nine times. It can easily be imagined what is the condition of the country over which two large armies have so often marched.

There are no fences, and even the green woods where we encamped for the winter disappeared like grass before the locusts of Egypt. Dwelling houses were torn down to build quarters and bunks. Grain fields and grassy lawns were ploughed up by the heavy army wagons.

When the army halts and breaks ranks at night the men charge upon the fences, and in a few minutes thousands of camp fires light up the hills and valleys for miles in extent. Sometimes orders were issued forbidding depredations and destruction of property, at other times no restraint whatever was imposed. The penalties were sometimes quite disproportionate to the offence. At Brandy Station, four soldiers robbed a bee-gum; for doing so each lost four months' pay, amounting to two hundred and eight dollars.

On November 10th we moved from Brandy Station and encamped near Mountain Run. Before halting Colonel Smyth, commanding the brigade, ordered that no fence should be disturbed without orders. The soldiers, some of whom had already arms full of rails, began to complain

about protecting the property of Rebels, who were warring against the Union and endeavoring to destroy the Government. As soon, however, as the whole brigade had halted and stacked arms, without breaking ranks, the colonel stepped out and said, "Attention! take—rails!" What a change in tone and temper! All now had an equal chance for a rail and such a charge was made as carried every vestige of a fence from the embankments. Not a rail was left in its bed, and hundreds of bright fires were soon burning in the field.

On the 26th we broke camp and marched to the Rapidan, which we crossed at Ely's Ford, about 1 o'clock P. M. The enemy retired before us. We halted for the night near Flat Run, and the next morning marched through the Wilderness to the Fredericksburg and Richmond turnpike, which we followed to Robinson's Tavern, where we found the enemy and drove them about two miles. The day was cold and wet. Our Regiment was all day on the skirmish line, lying in mud and water behind any little knoll or stump that would afford them protection from the bullets of the enemy, and at the same time watching their opportunity to shoot a Rebel. During the day our skirmishers were shelled and four of our Regi-

ment were wounded. One of them was Amos Cattell, of Dover, who subsequently died of his wounds. He was a good soldier and bore his pains like a hero. Nothing has surprised me more than to notice how patiently and quickly the most ghastly wounds are endured on the field and at the hospitals.

On the 29th our corps moved to the left about ten miles, when they came up to the enemy at Mine Run and drove them to their works. They formed a line of battle and threw up breastworks. On the 30th, at 5 o'clock A. M., they moved out in front of the works, and were ordered to be ready at 8 o'clock to charge upon the enemy's fortifications. They had strengthened their works during the night, and in the morning stood upon them and beckoned to our men in a defiant manner to come on to the assault. The First Delaware were in the first line of assailants. Almost certain death awaited them when the bugle should sound for an advance. Every cheek was blanched. Some, in anticipation of what was to befall them, wrote their names and address in their memorandum books that they might, after death, be identified. Others retired to the woods, and sought in prayer to surrender their hearts to God that they might find acceptance with him if

they should not survive the assault. The hours of the day wore slowly away without the bugle call, and at 6 o'clock P. M. they fell back behind their breastworks. General Warren having examined the fortifications reported that they were too strong to be taken except at the loss of a large portion of his corps. During the day the surgeons and their attendants had been busy preparing hospitals. In the evening when I met our men around their camp fires they said to me, "Chaplain, there would have been no First Delaware to-night if the orders of this morning had not been countermanded. Our Regiment would have been annihilated. We may thank General Warren for our lives to-night." They seemed to feel that they had been saved from inevitable destruction by the General countermanding the order to charge, and they expressed their gratitude to him, and their willingness in future to do anything he would command, or to go wherever he would direct. They felt that he had a regard for their lives and would not unnecessarily expose them.

Soon after dark on the 1st of December, the corps began to fall back to the Rapidan. The First Delaware was on picket, and Colonel T. A. Smyth had volunteered to take command of the line of pickets and to withdraw them. Large camp fires were kept

brightly burning till 10 o'clock, when the colonel quietly withdrew his men. The Regiment being several hours behind did not overtake the corps till midnight. On the 2d, after marching all night, we again recrossed the Rapidan at the Gold Mines and returned to our former camping ground at Mountain Run. On the 5th we moved to Stevensburg where we remained till the 29th, when those who had re-enlisted for three years as veterans, left under orders to repair to Wilmington, and report to the Governor of Delaware, William Cannon, Esq. Those of the Regiment who did not re-enlist were moved with the rest of the brigade about four miles to Stoney Mountain, near Morton's Ford.

When at Culpeper, in October, the offer was first made to pay a bounty and give a furlough of at least thirty days to those who would re-enlist for three years. The veterans were to be discharged and receive their bounty and back pay. They would thus have nearly a year of their original three years credited to them, and there was a general disposition to re-enlist. Two months afterwards, when the proposition was again made, there was but few at first who would consent to engage for another term of three years' service.

We had marched in the meantime to Centreville,

and thence back to Brandy Station, nearly to Culpeper, and thence to Mine Run, and back to Stevensburg, which is within four miles of Culpeper. They had fought at Auburn, Bristoe's Station, Robinson's Town, and Mine Run. They had only nine months more to serve, when, should they live, they would be honorably discharged. There were many at their homes who had done no service in the army, and it was urged that they should be brought out, and themselves relieved. But the exigencies of the service still required men, and they were experienced. Every day, we urged, the enemy was growing weaker, and the hard fighting would probably be over before the expiration of their term, and in the meantime they would have thirty days at home with their friends. This last consideration had more weight in deciding them to re-enlist than any other, and, accordingly, on the 18th of December, 1863, three-fourths of the Regiment were discharged, and on the following day were remustered for three years. For many of them this was the third enlistment, and we claim the honor of being the first regiment in the Army of the Potomac which re-enlisted as veterans.

The march from Falmouth, on the Rappahannock, to Gettysburg, in Pennsylvania, was long and

difficult. One day we marched over thirty miles. The next morning the Commanding General commended the troops for it, and said he would not have required it, if it had not been necessary. Many of the soldiers were well nigh exhausted. For several hours before we halted for the night they hoped the next would be the last, but found it only to rest to go further. Wearied with marching and halting they became impatient and profane. When there was a temporary halt made, they called out from the head to the rear of the column, "Don't stop!" "Get fresh horses and go on!" "We are not tired?"

On one occasion when resting they cursed all who were supposed to be the cause of their hardships. Brigadiers, Major-Generals, General-in-Chief, the President, Jeff. Davis, the Abolitionists, the Secessionists, &c., each came in for his share of maledictions. A wag lying amongst them, and evidently tired of their profanity, called out: "Why don't you curse Christopher Columbus for discovering America and be done with it." The hit was a good one, and had more effect than would a long lecture on the third commandment in restoring good humor and arresting the profanity.

Profane swearing was probably the most common

and flagrant sin of the army. Many were so addicted to the habit that they were unconscious of it when they used such language; and deluded themselves in supposing that, as they did it without thought or design, it was not sinful. If this were so, then, that which is sinful—taking the name of God in vain—ceases to be so, when it becomes as easy and common as to breathe. The Law reads, “Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain, for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain.” Judgment may be slow, but it is sure to follow the guilty. It is sometimes swift. A soldier of Company — — — Regiment, New York, being behind the trenches in front of Petersburg one day, impiously remarked to his comrades, as a Rebel’s bullet whizzed past his head, “I out-flanked Christ that time.” The same day, and near the same spot, another bullet from a sharp-shooter’s musket struck him in the head and he fell—dead,—without a word or sign. This I had well authenticated from an officer of the regiment to which the soldier belonged. After the surrender of General Lee, and the return of our army to the vicinity of Washington, a man of — — — Regiment, State of — — — was on picket and being provoked about something that was proposed to be done, said, “If God should

call, or Jesus Christ should come down, he would not answer." That same day, and not long afterwards, he was standing under a tree which was struck by lightning and he was so severely injured that he was carried to our hospital and in a few days died. I had this account from his own lips on his death-bed.

## CHAPTER XII.

*VETERANS.*

ON the 1st of January, 1864, we arrived at Wilmington as veterans, and were met and cordially welcomed by the mayor, the city council, and other distinguished gentlemen of the State. The streets through which we marched were filled with the citizens and friends who came out to receive us. The bells were rung, and every demonstration of gratitude and commendation was made that could be for the services which the Regiment had rendered. It was a day of gladness and sorrow. Many an one looked in vain through our ranks for some who had gone out with us in the fall of '61. Tears, unbidden, flowed at the remembrance of the fallen ones. But they died bravely in a noble cause, and in all the years of their after life the bereaved can say, I gave a son or a brother to my country. The sacrifice should never be forgotten, for the gift can never be repaid.

During our veteran furlough, that portion of the

Regiment which did not re-enlist were engaged on the 6th of February, 1864, in the battle at Morton's Ford, and lost, in killed, wounded, and missing, about one-third of those who were in action. They were reported as fighting most bravely.

On the 12th of February, 1864, we returned to the front and joined the brigade at Stony Mountain, Culpeper County. Our camping ground was assigned us in a woods filled with low bushes and undergrowth, which it was necessary to clear off before a tent could be pitched. Thousands of acres in Virginia have thus been cleared, policed, and ditched by our soldiers. As soon as the quarters for the officers and men were completed, a detail of soldiers was made to build a log chapel, the canvas covering for which was furnished by the United States Christian Commission. With a saw, axe, and hammer they soon built a church in the woods which would have compared favorably with many a country church we have seen in States north of the Potomac. The canvas covering served the double purpose of a roof and windows. The floor was covered with pine boughs, neatly spread, and our seats were made of split logs smoothly hewn. We had not lime and sand for plastering, but the sticky clay of Virginia served as a good substitute.

Having been completed it was dedicated to the worship of God, by the chaplain of the Regiment, assisted by Rev. Mr. Grasse, chaplain of the One Hundred and Eighth Regiment, New York. And then, if ever, I preached, many nights in succession the glorious gospel of the blessed God, and there some heard, for the last time, the gracious invitation of the Divine Saviour. I have good reasons to believe that the preaching was not in vain. Earnest appeals were made in view of the approaching campaign. Some of those who there enlisted as "soldiers of the Cross," died in the battles of the Wilderness. Of this number was Sergeant James M. Crossley, of Company K. The night he joined our "Soldiers' Christian Association," he said to me,

"Chaplain, I don't know whether I ought to do this, lest I may not prove myself worthy. I know it is right, but am I fit?"

I told him he had voluntarily enlisted in his country's service, and proved himself a good soldier; that Jesus "the captain of our salvation" is not a hard master, and if he would put his trust in him and follow him, he would shield him from spiritual foes, and lead him on to victory, and that being in Christ he was safe whatever might befall him.

Whilst he lived I had no reason to doubt his sincerity, or question his Christian character.

His diary, which I have been permitted to consult for dates, is very brief, but minute. He not only kept the day of the month, but noted the hours of the day and places where events transpired. He was killed on the 12th of May near Spottsylvania Court House. The record he makes in his diary, which was continued by a friend, on that day is a remarkable one. It reads in his own hand-writing thus: "12th. Second Corps charged on the works of the Rebels, and took possession of them. Afterwards we moved to the left of the line and built breastworks. While so doing"—here the hand-writing changes, and his friend finished the sentence thus, "Sergeant Crossley was killed by a sharp-shooter." It appears that he was writing at the time he was shot. How sudden! How sad and how solemn the manner of his death! Though in the front and near the enemy he wrote like a soldier without a thought of danger. He had passed untouched through all the battles from Antietam to that day, when, apparently, without a pang he yielded up his life.

Another was a young German, who, being mortally wounded in the Wilderness, was brought to the hospital at Fredericksburg and there died. I have

seldom witnessed a more child-like spirit than he exhibited, or more simple piety. He called me to him, and asked me to talk to him and pray for him. Having done so, he laid his hand on his heart, and, with tears and a smile as sweet as an infant's, said "Oh! that makes me feel so good." Another, the subject of that winter's revival, bade me tell his companions how happy he was in dying.

All who enrolled their names as soldiers of Christ did not prove themselves good soldiers in his service. They seemed to desire to leave a good record behind them if they should die, but living, when the dangers of the battles were over, forgot their solemn vows. Alas! for such, if they return not to the standard of the cross. They have deserted a holy cause, the best of masters, and cannot escape.

One evening of the week our chapel was given up to debates, and the reading of essays. In these exercises any one could participate, and they proved both interesting and profitable. I have found it far better that innocent amusements should be allowed and even furnished to those who will seek amusement of some kind, than that they should spend their time in idleness, or indulge in sports of an evil tendency. Recreation and amusement soldiers need, and will have. Give them such as are harmless,

and they may be lured from the pernicious games of chance to which so many resort for a pastime, and are thus beguiled into dangerous snares.

The One Hundred and Eighth Regiment, New York, of which Rev. Mr. Grasse was chaplain, built a very neat church whilst the First Delaware was at home on their veteran furlough. One of the first uses to which it was applied was to receive and shelter the wounded in the battle at Morton's Ford; but for it our wounded would have suffered greatly, for there was no other place large enough to receive all that bled in that useless battle. Until our house was completed it was used as a brigade church, and such of all the regiments as chose to do so assembled there for religious worship. Very many there found peace in believing in Jesus. The Sabbath before it was taken down, and the canvas covering turned over to the Christian Commission, from whom it had been received, I administered the sacrament of the Lord's Supper in it to a most solemn and interesting congregation; many of whom for the first time, and some probably for the last time on earth, commemorated the Lord's death. Of the latter was one of Colonel T. A. Smyth's aids—Captain Hawley—who was one of the most exemplary Christian officers I met in the army. He was subsequently killed in battle at Ream's Station, on the Weldon Railroad,

below Petersburg, Va., on the 25th of August, 1864. An incident occurred in connection with one of the young men who was a subject of the revival, which I will relate as illustrating, among other things, the nature of true religion. It was common in the army when a soldier had lost any part of his military equipments to *draw* or *flank*, that is, to steal another from some one. This soldier had lost his bayonet, and his commanding officer having heard of it told him to *draw* another. This the young man declined to do, preferring to draw one through the regular way, and have it charged to him.

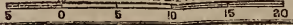
A few days afterwards the officer met him, and asked him if he had a bayonet yet. He told him he had not. He said to him again "why don't you *draw* one?" The soldier told him he did not like to do that. The officer turned away, and afterwards said that Corporal —— had become so d——d pious lately that he wouldn't steal a bayonet. Perhaps he had never read the injunction of the Apostle, "Let him that stole, steal no more." and certainly knew little of the nature of religion.

Many a soldier, I have no doubt, became a "new creature" in those canvas covered churches which the Christian Commission provided for us, and they who contributed to that noble association, in so doing, helped the cause of Christ and their country.





Scale of Miles



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## CHAPTER XIII.

*THE GREAT CAMPAIGN.*

BEFORE the middle of April, we had clear indications that the summer's campaign was soon to open. Every man was thoroughly equipped and clothed. Inspections and reviews were of daily occurrence. Officers were directed to send off all superfluous baggage. Sutlers and citizens were notified to leave the army, and finally orders were read to the various commands announcing that they were about to move against the enemy and exhorting them to duty.

On May 3d the whole army of the Potomac was astir. About nine o'clock P. M. the Second Corps, under Major-General Hancock, began to stretch itself on the road leading through Stevensburg and Richardsville, to Ely's Ford. The entire corps were on the march before 3 o'clock A. M., and crossed the Rapidan soon after daylight. The Fifth Corps, under Major-General Warren, started about the same time and crossed at Germania Ford, and

was followed by the Sixth Corps, under Major-General Sedgwick.

The enemy did not dispute our right of way, and the three corps crossed without opposition. Our corps encamped at night on the old battle-field at Chancellorville, and saw enough to remind them that they had been there before. The Fifth encamped at the old Wilderness Tavern, and the Sixth at the tavern and at Germania Ford. General Lee, as usual, seemed to know of our movement almost as soon as it commenced, and unwilling to be outflanked, or to endanger his railroad communication with Richmond, began to move about the same time.

On the 5th the two hostile armies met, and then commenced that series of battles which will ever be memorable in the history of nations. The face of the country in that neighborhood is thickly covered with an undergrowth of pine, cedar, and scrub oak, and is therefore utterly unfit for the use of artillery or cavalry. The fighting was chiefly with muskets. For eight consecutive days the armies fought face to face. Some portions of the ground between the lines were fought over four or five times. In one place a tree as large round as a man's body was literally cut off by musket

balls. Secretary Stanton says of the fighting on the 6th, that "it was the most desperate known in modern times."

In these engagements our (Third) brigade commanded by Colonel Carroll, took a conspicuous part. That gallant officer was twice wounded before he would leave the field. When leaving it he sent a request that Colonel Smyth, who was then commanding another brigade, should command the Third. The rolls will show that our loss in officers and men, killed and wounded, was severe.

At Fredericksburg, in the hospital, I saw General Carroll, who, I believe, was promoted on the field for gallant conduct. He was suffering terribly from an ex-section of the arm, but was full of life and enthusiasm, and praised the First Delaware, officers and men, in the highest terms. Of Colonel Woodall and Major William F. Smith he spoke particularly, complimenting them in the most flattering manner. Our brigade was a very large one when the campaign opened. During the winter it had been thoroughly drilled and in these terrific battles in the Wilderness none did better service, and no regiment in the brigade had a better reputation among others for their fighting qualities than our own First Delaware. I had good opportunities

of hearing the opinion of officers and men of other regiments, and they always spoke of them as good fighters. They were often selected as skirmishers, and were more than once relied on in emergencies.

On one occasion five color bearers were shot in succession. As quickly as one was killed or wounded, another sprang forward and raised the flag. When General Hancock was proposing to charge the Rebel works, on the 12th, the time he "finished up Johnson," the Color-Sergeant David Riggs, of Company D, shook the flag staff, and said, "I'll plant this on the breastworks or die in the attempt." Brave fellow! He reached the works, but did not live to accomplish his purpose.

On May 12th Lieutenant-General Grant, in a despatch to the War Department, said: "The eighth day of the battle closes, leaving between three and four thousand prisoners in our hands for the day's work, including two general officers, and over thirty pieces of artillery. The enemy are obstinate, and seem to have found the *last ditch*. We have lost no organization, not even a company, while we have destroyed and captured one division (Johnson's,) one brigade, (Dobb's,) and one regiment entire of the enemy."

General Meade on the 15th issued a congratula-

tory address to his soldiers, in which he said: "The moment has arrived when your commanding officer feels authorized to address you in terms of congratulation. For eight days and nights, without almost any intermission, through rain and sunshine you have been fighting a desperate foe in positions naturally strong, and rendered doubly so by entrenchments. You have compelled him to abandon his positions on the Rapidan, to retire and to attempt to stop your progress, and now he has abandoned the last entrenched position, so tenaciously held, suffering in all a loss of eighteen guns, twenty-two colors, eight thousand prisoners, including two general officers. Your heroic deeds, noble endurance of fatigue and privation, will ever be memorable. Let us return our thanks to God for the mercy thus shown us, and ask earnestly for its continuance. Soldiers! your work is not over; the enemy must be pursued and if possible overcome," etc.

On the 14th General Lee issued an order to his soldiers in which he announced "with great pleasure" the *series* of successes that, by the favor of God, had been achieved by their arms. Of the army of Northern Virginia he thus speaks:—

"The heroic valor of this army, with the blessing

of Almighty God, has thus far checked the principal army of the enemy, and inflicted upon it heavy losses. The eyes and hearts of your countrymen are turned to you in confidence, and their prayers attend you in your gallant struggle. Encouraged by the success that has been vouchsafed to us, and stimulated by the great interests that depend upon the issue, let every man resolve to endorse all, and brave all, until by the assistance of a just and merciful God, the enemy shall be driven back, and peace secured to our country. Continue to emulate the valor of your comrades who have fallen, and *remember that it depends upon you whether they shall have died in vain.* It is in your power to defeat the last grand effort of the enemy, establish the independence of your native land, and earn the lasting love and gratitude of your countrymen, and the admiration of mankind."

Our losses in the battles of the first eight days, not including those of the Ninth Corps, were in the

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Second Corps,	1100	7000	1400	9500
Fifth Corps,	1200	7500	1800	10,000
Sixth Corps,	1000	6000	1200	8000
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	3300	20,500	3900	27,700

If the losses in the Ninth Corps were in the same

proportion, the entire loss was probably thirty-five thousand men.

The Second Corps, under Gen. Hancock, achieved, on the 12th, the first decided success of the campaign. The Confederates were strongly entrenched at that time near Spottsylvania Court House. The Second Corps was selected to make an assault upon them.

The Annual Cyclopaedia thus describes the charge. "At the dawn of day, veiled by the twilight and by a dense fog, the corps moved up to the enemy's lines. General Barlow's First Division, and General Birney's Third Division formed the first line; General Gibbon's Second Division, and General Mott's Fourth Division formed the second line. The advance of General Barlow marched in column of battalions, doubled on the centre. As the corps moved over the rugged and woody space intervening, the excitement increased, till it burst out in a rush at the hostile entrenchments. Then the corps leaped with loud cheers, and dashed among the astonished enemy, compelling them to surrender in mass. An entire division was surrounded, and officers and men captured. Three thousand prisoners and two generals,—Major-General Edward Johnson, and Brigadier-General G. H. Stewart—were taken. So com-

plete was the surprise that the hostile officers were taken at their breakfast, and within an hour after the start of the corps General Hancock reported as follows :

“ ‘ I have captured from thirty to forty guns. I have finished up Johnson, and am now going into Early.’ ”

The second line of rifle-pits were immediately stormed, and, after a stubborn resistance, wrested from the enemy. The further advance of General Hancock was successfully checked. Most of the captured guns were covered by the guns of the sharpshooters, and neither party was able to bring them off. General Meade next attempted to turn the enemy's right, and a battle of fourteen hours ensued. At nightfall the dead and wounded lay thickly strewn along the ground, and heaped up where the battle was hottest.

On the 13th the enemy appeared to have fallen back a little, yet held the Court House tenaciously on the 14th. At this time General Meade's line stretched nearly at right angles across the Fredericksburg and Spottsylvania road.

On the 16th the enemy were threatening our hospital, and the troops were sent to drive them back and remove the wounded. There was but

little fighting comparatively on the 16th, 17th, and 18th.

On the night of the 20th the troops were moving all night to new positions, and on the next morning the whole army was moving to the left. The Second Corps moved from its position on the Nye, near Spottsylvania Court House on the 20th, and halted at Milford Station at 3 o'clock P. M. the next day, having marched twenty-four miles.

On the 23d General Hancock crossed the Mettapony at Milford bridge, and halted his corps about a mile from the river, and formed a line of battle in a commanding position on the crest of a range of hills.

On the 24th our corps crossed the North Anna, and on the 28th recrossed and marched to Hanover-town on the Pamunkey, fifteen miles from Richmond, and sixteen miles from the White House on the same river. Thirteen miles east of the White House is West Point, where the Pattapony and Pamunkey join and form the York River. The White House became at this time our base of supplies.

On the 30th (May) General Warren was attacked on the Mechanicsville road by General Ewell's troops, and his flank seriously threatened. General Meade being informed of his situation ordered an

attack upon the whole line. General Hancock alone received the order in time to attack before dark, and immediately advanced upon the enemy's skirmish line, captured their rifle-pits, and held them all night. An effort was made to dislodge General Hancock at midnight, but without success.

On the 31st there was desultory firing along the whole line through the day. General Grant intending a movement still further to the left, General Torbert, in obedience to orders from Sheridan, with his cavalry opened the way for his troops to Coal Harbor. A fight ensued, but General Torbert held the ground. On the next day the enemy, with reinforcements, attempted to get possession of Coal Harbor, but Sheridan's cavalry held the position though he could not advance. The Sixth Corps came up soon after the cavalry fight, and formed a line which was held till the arrival of other corps. Both armies concentrated around Coal Harbor, and their lines were in some places not more than fifty yards apart. Both armies were entrenched, and no man of either army dared to show his head above the breastworks. Many officers and men were wounded in the rear of the works. These could be approached only along covered ways. The firing over the breastworks was continuous.

## CHAPTER XIV.

*COAL HARBOR.*

COAL HARBOR is on the north side of the Chickahominy. The Federal lines extended from the Toloatomy Creek across the road from Coal Harbor to the Chickahominy. General Grant designed to push the enemy across that stream, and secure a place to cross his troops. The Second Corps was therefore advanced from the extreme right to the extreme left, and reached their position on the 2d of June.

On the 3d a terrific battle ensued, and our killed and wounded were numbered by thousands. On this day Colonel T. A. Smyth (afterwards General Smyth) lost one of his most gallant aids, Lieutenant B. Y. Draper; an officer who seemed to know no fear, and performed his duty in the most exposed positions and hottest fights apparently without thought of danger to himself. We were not surprised to hear of his death, though all regretted it, and Colonel Smyth wept when his lifeless form was brought to his headquarters.

On the 4th of June General Grant sent a despatch

to the War Department, in which he said:—"About 7 P. M., yesterday, Friday, 3d of June, the enemy suddenly attacked Smyth's Brigade of Gibbon's Division. The battle lasted with great fury for half an hour. The attack was unwaveringly repulsed. Smyth's losses were inconsiderable."

On the 5th the enemy made another dash on Colonel Smyth's Brigade. They met with a sharp resistance, and were soon repulsed with a disproportionately large loss. For twelve days our army remained at or around Coal Harbor. Most of this time the First Delaware lay in the entrenchments within a few rods of the enemy's works. They dug holes in the ground, and threw the earth up towards the Rebels for a protection. In these they cooked their coffee and slept. During the whole time there was not a day of quiet—nor even one hour, day or night—without the sharp crack of the musket. Mortar shells and hand-grenades were freely used along some parts of the line, and everywhere, from right to left, the missiles of death were falling. Stretcher-carriers and ambulances were kept busy bringing in the wounded to the hospitals. Surgeons, nurses, and attendants had constant employment.

The nearness of the lines of the two armies made the battle-fields of the 3d disputed ground, and the

dead remained unburied, and the wounded were unrelieved. An armistice of two hours was agreed upon by Generals Grant and Lee, during which the dead and wounded were carefully removed.

Whilst the battles were in progress in the Wilderness and at Spottsylvania, the wounded were sent to Fredericksburg, and that city was more densely populated for twelve days or a fortnight with the wounded than it had been before the war with its peaceful inhabitants. The churches, warehouses, stores, and many private residences were converted into temporary hospitals. Here, as at Gettysburg, the Sanitary and Christian Commissions found demands for their ample stores. We have often asked what would the wounded have suffered without these, and the other voluntary and independent organizations? No one can compute the amount of suffering which they prevented. I believe it is not overstating or exaggerating the truth to say that they did more to relieve the wounded and dying than the Government did, or could have done without greatly weakening the army; for after every great battle the voluntary laborers were numerous and efficient. Delaware, but more especially Wilmington, was well represented by the corps of volunteer nurses who came to labor for the sufferers.

On the field each division had its own hospital, with surgeons, nurses, cooks, guards, and other attendants, with ambulances, wagons, &c. These were moved when the division moved, and, in time of battle, established in the rear, as near the field of action as was supposed to be safe. It often happened that we were too near to the front and hence were obliged to remove further off, and sometimes with the greatest practicable expedition. Each man having a specific duty to perform, when an order came to remove, the wounded were put into the ambulances, tents struck, the wagons loaded and in motion in a very short time. When there was a general movement of the army each corps, division, and brigade was assigned, by orders, its place in the moving column. They who have never seen an army in motion can scarcely form a correct idea of the magnitude of the work of transferring from one point to another a hundred thousand men, with artillery, cavalry, ambulances, and wagons. Stretched upon one road, the Army of the Potomac, with all its trains, would have extended nearly the whole length of the State of Delaware, and been several days in passing a given point. Usually, when the whole army was removing from one point to another, it moved by parallel columns and by several routes.

Cavalry led the advance and protected the rear, whilst a line of infantry marched a few rods from the columns as flankers.

Sunday, June 12th, was a bright and beautiful day. After holding religious services with the wounded in all the hospital tents, I rode to the front to preach to the Regiment, which had been relieved from the entrenchments where they had been for more than a week, near to the enemy. On the way I fell in with a surgeon of the — Regiment, New York. We were personally strangers, though we had often met among the wounded. He expressed the wish that he was at home to attend church with his family, and said that he seldom attended service in the army, and assigned as a reason that the chaplains were not what they ought to be. I told him that I had often heard general complaints of that kind, and had taken a good deal of pains to observe and inquire into their character; and, with two or three exceptions, had found them unexceptionable in character, and faithful in the performance of their duty, that general charges were more easily made than substantiated by reference to individuals to specific instances of dereliction, and that, so far as my observation went, chaplains in the army, as a class, since the law requiring them to be regularly ordained

ministers of some denomination had been enforced, were as worthy and faithful as ministers in civil life, or as military officers. I asked him if he had not heard the same kind of complaint against surgeons, colonels, and other officers, and whether it was just to condemn a class because individuals were not what they might and ought to be. He had the candor and justice to acknowledge that his prejudices had been hastily formed and not well founded. We afterwards became the best of friends. He often referred to our first interview, with great good humor, as the time when he was handsomely "*flanked.*" I must always remember Surgeon Plumb as a genial friend and among the most efficient and faithful medical officers whose acquaintance I formed in the army.

Upon my return to the hospital, I found every one busy preparing to move. The wounded and sick were sent off to the White House. At night the First Delaware, though they had not been relieved twenty-four hours, were sent back to the entrenchments to hold that part of the line whilst the army withdrew from Coal Harbor to march to the James River.

We marched rapidly in double column. During the night, a portion of the troops became separated

from the rest and got on the wrong road. This caused a delay, and left us considerably in the rear. At length we struck the trail of the column guided by the blazed trees in the woods.

In the early dawn a panic occurred, which was as laughable, when it was over, as it was without reason. We had been speaking of an attack on our flank by the cavalry of the enemy as not improbable, and once when there was a brief halt of the head of the column in the road, the troops crowded up, as was common when the halt was unexpected. I was riding a young horse, which invariably stepped back when there was a halt in the regiment in advance. This time he stepped upon the foot of a soldier, who jumped back with a shout. The effect was electrical. One fell back upon another, and the column flew apart to the right and left, to the sides of the road, as if it was about to be swept by a squad of Rebel cavalry, or cannon balls. Horses were frightened as well as the men, and dashed over the fields with their riders in wild confusion. An Irishman, who fell as he tried to escape over the fence, cried out, "Och! I'm struck, I'm struck." One cool fellow cocked his piece, and called out, "Stand in your place and get ready to receive them."

On the night of the 13th we encamped at Charles City Court House, and the next night crossed the James at Wilcox's Landing. We bivouacked during the night of the 15th within the Rebel entrenchments, which the colored troops had wrested from them. In the morning we saw Confederate and colored soldiers lying near together, on the plains death hath made for all. Whatever distinctions there may be now, the time is coming when we shall lie on the same level. The prejudices against negro soldiers began to give way before Petersburg. Once soldiers were unwilling to have them associated with them in the same army, but after the experience in the battles on the north of the James, in charging upon fortified positions, they were very willing—yea, glad to have the colored troops come up before the entrenchments around Petersburg and lead in the charges. If they would only do this—they might have all the honor and glory that might accrue. The veteran troops had lost their enthusiasm in charging, and officers were heard to say, "Our men do not charge as they once did." Raw recruits and the colored troops who had less experience were said to charge better than others, though for a regular battle the veterans were more reliable.

The next morning after arriving before Petersburg, a little Confederate boy was found lying dead with his gun beside him. He had a clean white handkerchief in his pocket, which had not been unfolded, and looked as if it was the last thing his mother gave him—except, we may suppose, a kiss, as he hurried from his home to go to the entrenchments. He returned to her no more, and she must now feel that he died, as thousands of others, “in vain.” Who required this sacrifice at her hands? During one of the early skirmishes before the city, a colored soldier getting the advantage of a Confederate called upon him to surrender and go to the rear. The Confederate replied, that “he would never surrender to a negro.” “I’ll not persuade you,” said the negro. “Go to the rear, or—stay—there.” So saying he pulled the trigger and the Confederate fell where he had stood.

The fighting continued from day to day through all the summer months, and our hospitals were kept filled, though the wounded were sent off to the General Hospital at City Point as soon as they were in a condition to move after being properly cared for. Among the wounded in the early battles before Petersburg was young Groves of Company I, First Delaware. He was a stretcher carrier, and was

struck whilst assisting to carry off the field a wounded officer. I saw him soon after he was brought in. His wound was mortal, and it became my painful duty so to inform him. At first he was a little startled, but soon recovered his composure and spoke calmly and hopefully of his future prospects. He had not put off the concerns of his soul till the last, as many others had done. I had but just come from another dying man who in calmness and hope was waiting for his time to come to depart this life, and enter upon another state in which there is neither sickness, pain, nor death. Groves told me that his trust was in the same God, and the same hope sustained him. In a little while afterwards he died as calmly as if going to sleep. The officer whom he was removing from the battle field at the time he was wounded had been brought in, and was lying in a house near by. I found him restless, and apparently suffering very much. I asked him of his wound, and how he felt. "Oh," said he, "I'm going to die, of course." I said to him I hoped he would not. "Yes," he said, "I shall die." I then said to him that I supposed he had made preparation for so solemn an event. He replied, "don't talk to me about that. Go away. This is no time to prepare for death." His manner was so violent

and earnest, that after trying to make him more comfortable by arranging his blankets I left him—breathing a silent prayer for his poor soul. The chaplain of his regiment afterwards went to see him; but he ordered him off, and told him if he was a gentleman he would not talk to him about religion and death. The chaplain replied that it was his duty to try and save his soul. But he would not hear him, and said that he knew as much about religion as he did; that he knew that hell would be his portion. What became of him I cannot say. He had been a professor of religion and an active church member, and, according to his own account of himself, had lived three years without sin. But he deceived himself, and the truth was not in him. “Let him that thinketh he stands take heed lest he falls.”

## CHAPTER XV.

*DEEP BOTTOM.*

ON the 27th of July two divisions of our Corps (Second) with other troops and cavalry, after marching all night, crossed the James River at Deep Bottom, with the view, apparently, of marching upon Richmond from the north side. Our success at first was decided but the enemy were heavily reinforced, and our further advance prevented; the enemy having sent troops from Petersburg. Thus frustrated, about four hundred empty wagons were driven over to the north side of the river in view of the enemy, as if a heavy force was about to advance upon Malvern Hill. The design was to draw the enemy from Petersburg, thus weakening his lines, that a successful assault might be made in front of the city, in connection with the explosion of a heavy mine in front of the Ninth Corps. To meet this supposed advance General Lee sent a large number of soldiers in cars from Richmond. Our forces were then withdrawn after dark on the

night of the 29th, and, having marched all night, arrived near the mine about daylight on the 30th. Our corps was held in reserve to support the assailants. About 5 o'clock A. M. we heard a heavy, smothered sound. The earth trembled, and then there arose huge clouds of earth and smoke, in which were mingled the whole contents of the fort—guns, caissons, timbers, and soldiers who manned them—and all were buried together in the great crater.

An acting adjutant-general of the Confederate army, who was wounded at the time of the final assault upon their lines, told me that there were over six hundred soldiers, most of whom were South Carolinians, buried alive on that day. The whole line was panic stricken, and it required the greatest effort of the Rebel officers to keep the soldiers from flying in wild confusion, as they expected other forts along the line to be blown up. Yet on our part it was a failure and great disaster. After dark we returned to our former camp at the left, near the Southall House.

The military history of the Third Brigade, including that of the First Delaware, from the 17th of May to this time (July 30th), will be found in the official report of Colonel T. A. Smyth (afterwards

General Smyth) to the Commanding General of the Army of the Potomac which is as follows :

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION, }  
SECOND CORPS. In the field, August 29th, 1864. }

Captain A. H. Embler, A. A. A. G. :

Captain :—I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Third Brigade, Second Division, Second Corps, from May 17th, 1864, the date upon which I assumed command, to July 30th, 1864, divided into four epochs, pursuant to Special Order No. 209, Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac.

I. I assumed command of this brigade by order of Brigadier-General Gibbons, May 17th, 1864, the army then being in the vicinity of Spottsylvania Court House, about 8:30 P. M. I was ordered to mass the brigade in front of the Landrum House, and near the vacated line of the enemy's entrenchments before daylight, which was accomplished, the brigade being in column of battalions between the Landrum House and the road. Subsequently it was deployed into line by battalions in mass, and I was ordered by Brigadier-General Gibbons to move forward in support of the Corcoran Legion.

At daylight the Legion moved forward, and I followed at a short supporting distance. The first line was repulsed, and my brigade, taking a position in a ravine, covered their retreat. I at once deployed a line of skirmishers and held this position until 12:35 P. M., when, in obedience to orders from General Gibbons, I withdrew to the second line of entrenchments where my command formed line of battle and rested. At 10 P. M., the brigade moved to Anderson's mills where it took position.

On the morning of May 19th the command went into camp, the First Delaware Volunteers being detailed for picket. At 6 P. M. an order was received for the brigade to march at once. The brigade moved quickly to the Fredericksburg road. The order was soon countermanded and the command returned to camp at Anderson's mills.

II. May 20th I received an order to move with my command at 11 P. M. I moved at 11:20 P. M., taking the road toward Mattapony Church, continuing the marching May 21st, passing Grimes's Station, passing through Milford and Bowling Green, &c., crossing the Ny River, where the command went into position, and threw up entrenchments, the Eighth Ohio Volunteers being detailed for picket.

May 22d I received orders from General Gibbons to take my brigade and make a reconnoissance to develop the strength and position of the enemy. The regiments composing the force were the Fourteenth Connecticut, Seventh Virginia, Fourteenth Indiana, Tenth New York, Twelfth New Jersey, Fourth Ohio Volunteers. The First Delaware and Tenth New York Volunteers were employed in erecting earthworks. I deployed the Fourteenth Indiana and Fourth Ohio Volunteers as skirmishers. One Lieutenant and twenty men of the Tenth New York Volunteers were placed on the right and rear of the skirmish line to protect that flank, and two companies of the Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers were similarly placed to protect the left flank.

Colonel T. G. Ellis, Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers, and Lieutenant-Colonel Carpenter, Fourth Ohio Volunteers, were assigned respectively to the command of the left and right wings of the skirmish line.

Two companies of the Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers were sent to reconnoitre the Hanover Junction road.

The Twelfth New Jersey and Tenth New York Volunteers were placed in support of artillery near the Cross Roads, and the Seventh Virginia stationed near the Cross Roads. The skirmish line was then pushed forward about two miles, finding nothing but cavalry or mounted infantry to oppose them.

About 3 P. M. I received orders from General Gibbons to halt, and I was subsequently ordered to assemble my command and return to camp. On May 23d, the command marched at 7 A. M. to the North Anna River where the enemy were discovered to be posted in force. At noon my brigade was massed behind a ridge of hills. At 4 P. M. the Fourth Ohio Volunteers was deployed as skirmishers and moved to the river bank, where it became engaged at once with the enemy on the opposite shore. It was relieved at dark by the Seventh Virginia Volunteers. At 7 P. M. I was ordered by General Gibbons to make a demonstration against the railroad bridge across the river. I moved the Eighth Ohio and Fourteenth Indiana Volunteers to the bridge, where they opened fire on the enemy's skirmishers during the night. My brigade entrenched itself.

Shortly after midnight the enemy succeeded in burning the bridge. At 7 A. M., May 24th, I received an order from General Gibbons to construct a rough bridge and cross a regiment as skirmishers. About 10:15 A. M. the bridge was completed, and the Eighth Ohio Volunteers moved to the opposite side, deployed and advanced to the enemy's earthworks, which they occupied—the enemy having fallen back.

The remainder of the brigade was then crossed and took position in line of battle. At 3 P. M. I was ordered to advance

and ascertain the position of the enemy. The First Delaware and One Hundred and Eighth New York Volunteers were deployed as skirmishers, and advanced about a half mile, the left swinging forward. At this point the enemy offered a strong resistance, and I deployed the Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers to strengthen the line.

I then moved forward again, but as the enemy were posted in rifle-pits in the edge of a wood, while my skirmishers were obliged to pass on an elevated ploughed field, the line was again brought to a halt. I then addressed the Twelfth New Jersey Volunteers to charge the enemy's rifle-pits, which was done in fine style, the enemy being driven about five hundred yards. The enemy having been reinforced I brought up the Seventh Virginia and Tenth New York Volunteers to strengthen the left centre of my line. The pressure still continuing strongest at this point, and the Nineteenth Maine Volunteers having reported to me I ordered it also to that part of the line.

Learning that the enemy were moving troops towards my right, I directed the Eighth Ohio, Fourth Ohio, and Fourteenth Indiana Volunteers to take position to cover the right flank of my line of battle. At 5:30 P. M. the enemy made a determined attack on my centre.

The Sixty-ninth and One Hundred and Seventieth New York Volunteers, which had reported to me, were brought in to strengthen this part of the line, and the Fourth Ohio, Eighth Ohio, and Fourteenth Indiana Volunteers were moved from the right to the centre. This attack of the enemy was handsomely repulsed. The Fifteenth and Nineteenth Massachusetts Volunteers having reported to me, I directed them to form on the right, relieving the Twelfth New Jersey, First Delaware, One

Hundred and Eighth New York, and Seventh Virginia Volunteers, which regiments were formed in the rear and re-supplied with ammunition. The Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, reporting to me at this time, was formed on the left of my line of battle.

Just at dark a vigorous attack was made by the enemy on my left which threw the Sixty-ninth and One Hundred and Seventieth New York Volunteers into considerable disorder, which resulted in their falling back. I succeeded in rallying them, however, and formed that part of the line at right angles with the main line. During the night my command threw up entrenchments. On the morning of the 25th the first line was pushed forward with but little opposition, and on the right breastworks were erected in advance of the previous position. The first line now consisted, from right to left, of the Seventh Virginia, One Hundred and Eighth New York, First Delaware, Eighth Ohio, Twelfth New Jersey, Fourteenth Connecticut, Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania, and One Hundred and Seventh New York Volunteers. The Fourth Ohio, Fourteenth Indiana, and Tenth New York Volunteers were in the second line. At dark the Fourth Ohio and Fourteenth Indiana Volunteers were moved by me to Doswell House to cover the left flank of my position. At 5 P. M., May 26th, I received orders from General Gibbons to advance my skirmish line by swinging forward the left, and to dislodge a force of the enemy who held a salient near the left of my line. At dark I pushed forward the Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania, One Hundred and Seventieth New York, and two companies of the Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers, who charged the enemy and drove him from his position. Soon after I received an order from General Gibbons to be

prepared to recross the North Anna. At 8 P. M. the brigade moved across the river and bivouacked until morning.

III. On May 27th the command marched to within a mile of Haunquartus Creek, where it bivouacked for the night. At noon, May 28th, we crossed the Pamunky River. At 1 P. M. I received an order to fall on the cavalry, which was subsequently countermanded, and my brigade filed into the field on the left of the road and took position in two lines of battle. On May 29th I was directed to swing forward the left of my command, now about a half mile to the front, from line of battle and retrench. Subsequently I was ordered to hold the command in readiness to march at short notice. At 5:30 A. M., May 30th, the command marched, acting as a reserve. At 9:25 A. M. I was ordered to move further to the front. My brigade was then formed in line of battle near the Jones' House. The Seventh Virginia Volunteers was directed to drive the enemy's sharpshooters from a house about five hundred yards in front of my left flank, which they quickly accomplished. On May 31st I received orders to be in readiness to support the First Brigade. At 1 P. M. the command was marched across Tolopotomy Creek and massed in rear of the First Brigade. At 2 P. M. the One Hundred and Eighth New York and Seventh Virginia Volunteers were sent to the support of the right.

At dark the Fourteenth Connecticut, Eighth Ohio, and Twelfth New Jersey Volunteers, were formed in an interval between the First and Second Brigade. Soon after dark the Eighth Ohio Volunteers was relieved and returned to its original position. At 12:25 P. M., June 1st, I was ordered by General Gibbons to be in readiness to march at once. This order was subsequently countermanded, and the brigade threw up entrenchments.

At dark I was directed to occupy the earthworks, and relieve the First Brigade. At 9 P. M., the brigade marched taking the road to Coal Harbor, which place it reached June 2nd. At 2·20 P. M., June 2, my brigade was deployed in line of battle, and by order of General Gibbons advanced to a vacated line of rifle-pits, where it took position under a severe fire from the enemy's skirmishers, who were concealed in rifle-pits within short range of my right. At 5 P. M. I was ordered to attack the enemy's position, but the attack was subsequently deferred. The One-hundred and Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers reported to me and was placed on the extreme right of my line.

During the night sharp skirmishing occurred on my right. At 4·30 A. M., June 3d, I was ordered to attack the enemy I formed my brigade in line of battle and at 4·30 A. M. advanced and charged the enemy's works. When the command arrived at from sixty to one hundred yards from the enemy's works, the ranks had become so thinned and the fire from the enemy's artillery and musketry was so destructive that the men were compelled to halt and seek such shelter as presented itself. In this position the command soon erected a rude breastwork. At 9 A. M. Berdan's Sharpshooters and a battalion of the First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery reported to me. I deployed part of the sharpshooters in front as skirmishers, and held the battalion of First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery in reserve. At 4 P. M. the One Hundred and Sixty-fourth New York Volunteers and the remaining battalion of First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery reported to me, which regiments I formed on the opposite side of the ravine on my extreme right. My line strengthened their works, and was arranged from right to left as follows: First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, One Hundred and Sixty-

Fourth New York, Fourteenth Connecticut, Eighth Ohio, Fourth Ohio, Seventh Virginia, Twelfth New Jersey, Tenth New York, First Delaware and Fourteenth Indiana Volunteers.

About 8 P. M. the enemy opened upon us a terrible artillery fire which lasted about thirty minutes. After which he charged along my whole line. He was repulsed with considerable loss. During the night one half the command were kept awake and under arms. In this action Lieutenant Benjamin Y. Draper, A. A. D. C. on my staff—a brave and gallant young officer—was killed. At 10:30 A. M., June 4th, the enemy opened on us a heavy artillery fire which continued until 11:35, doing but little injury. Sharp skirmishing was kept up all day. At 8:40 P. M. the brisk skirmish changed to a very heavy musketry fire on both sides, followed by a short artillery duel, which did no damage to my brigade except the wounding of one of my staff orderlies, private James Kay, Tenth New York Volunteers. Severe skirmishing continued all day.

June 5th in the afternoon my standard bearer, Private Elliott, Tenth New York Volunteers, was mortally wounded whilst carrying an order.

At 8:30 P. M. the enemy commenced a vigorous attack with artillery and musketry, which lasted twenty-four minutes without doing injury. Heavy skirmishing continued during June 6th and until 4 P. M., June 7th, when a cessation of hostilities was ordered to give opportunity to bury the dead. During the 8th and 9th of June there was very little skirmishing and on the 10th my command was relieved from duty in the entrenchments. There was skirmishing all day June 11th. At dark, June 12th, the command marched to the left.

IV. The brigade marched all day, June 13th, and encamped

near Wilcox's Landing on James River. About dark, June 14th, we crossed James River on transports and encamped at Windmill Point. At 10:30 A. M., June 15th, the brigade moved towards Petersburg, and about 10 P. M. relieved the troops of the Eighteenth Army Corps: skirmishing during the 19th.

On June 17th I was ordered to report with my command to General Barlow. On June 18th I took position at daylight and at 4 A. M. advanced upon the enemy's position and discovered that he had fallen back about half-a-mile. During the day the brigade charged twice. After skirmishing during the 19th and 20th, the command was relieved and marched to the left about three miles and encamped. At 8 A. M., June 21st, the brigade marched and took position on the left of Jerusalem Plank-road where the enemy was found entrenched. In this position we threw up breastworks.

At 3 P. M., June 22d, the enemy attacked the troops on our left, turned the flank of the first line and captured a battery and many prisoners. On the 23d the enemy vacated the line of works they had captured. On June 24th my command moved to the rear and relieved some of the Fifth Corps. We remained in this position until June 27th, when the brigade was deployed to picket the rear of the army; remaining on picket until June 29th, when I was ordered to move to the entrenchments of the Sixth Corps.

On July 2d the command moved to the right and on the 11th commenced tearing down the breastworks in front of them. On July 12th my brigade was on picket and continued on that duty until the morning of July 15th, when they were relieved by troops of the Fifth Corps, and went into the rear of the Southhall House. In the evening of the 15th the com-

mand marched to Haines House and commenced to tear down the old Rebel works in the vicinity, returning to camp on the morning of the 16th. The brigade remained in camp until July 21st when they were set to work making a covered way in the rear of the Fifth Corps entrenchments.

On July the 22d the brigade moved into the entrenchments previously occupied by Feno's Division of Colored Troops, remaining in these works until July 26th, when at 3:30 P. M. the command was massed near Corps Headquarters and at 4:25 moved off towards the Appattomax, which river we crossed on pontoons during the night. At daylight on the 27th the brigade crossed the James River and were soon engaged in skirmishing with the enemy. On July 28th my command marched to support the cavalry and at dark took up a new position and entrenched. During the night of the 29th we marched back to the vicinity of Petersburg, and at daylight were massed in the rear of the Fifth Corps. After the explosion of the mine and the failure of the assault on the enemy's works the command returned to camp near the Southhall House.

The loss of the brigade during the campaign, including the battle of the Wilderness, when Colonel Carroll was in command, is as follows:

Commissioned officers killed.....	22
"    "    wounded.....	12
"    "    missing.....	9
Enlisted men killed.....	254
"    "    wounded.....	1320
"    "    missing.....	289
Total number of casualties:	
Commissioned officers.....	103
Enlisted men.....	1852
Grand total.....	<u>1955</u>

The conduct of both officers and men during the campaign has been in every respect unexceptionable. It is a source of extreme gratification to me to be able to recommend to the Major-General commanding the division the gentlemen of my staff for the prompt and efficient manner in which they executed all my orders. Their gallantry on the field of battle has seldom been surpassed.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS A. SMYTH,

Colonel Commanding Third Brigade, Second Division, Second  
Army Corps.

## CHAPTER XVI.

*SECOND DEEP BOTTOM.*

ON the 12th of August our corps marched to City Point where we bivouacked. On the next day we embarked on transports to go, as we supposed, to Washington and defend it against the Rebels, who were then in Maryland plundering, and burning, and threatening our capital. We sailed down the river a few miles and then anchored. At 10 o'clock P. M. we turned our prow up stream and sailed to Turkey Bend where we arrived about daylight.

Sunday, the 14th, while lying in the stream waiting orders to disembark, we were saluted by two shots from a Rebel battery. The first passed a little above the boat, and the second fell short into the river. The captain, not choosing to stand for a mark, steamed under the bluff where we were hid from view, otherwise it is probable that the next shell would have torn us to pieces.

Having remained skirmishing and throwing up breastworks till Saturday the 20th we recrossed the

James, and marched to our former position. On the next day, Sunday, we marched to support the Fifth Corps, who were fighting for the Weldon Railroad.

On the 23d our (Second) Division marched to the left, and bivouacked for the night near Ream's Station on the Weldon Railroad. The next day our Regiment were on picket duty, and supporting, with the rest of the Division, the First Division whilst they destroyed the road. At night we were withdrawn preparatory to returning to camp; but on the morning of the 25th the enemy came up threatening to give battle, and General Hancock is not the man to decline a challenge. The fighting commenced early in the morning and lasted till night. We fought superior numbers, and resisted every assault until about sun-down, when one of the regiments in the works gave way and we were obliged to withdraw, which we did at night, with the loss of a battery, and a large number of killed, wounded, and missing. During the engagement our hospital, which was at the station and near to the breastworks, was ordered to be removed to the rear, but whilst making arrangements at a house about a mile from the front the enemy's cavalry came in between us and the troops, and thus left us out in the cold. Our infantry, how-

ever, soon drove them back, and we returned to the station. Just as we were about to get to work again with the wounded a charge was made upon our line a few rods from our hospital which proved successful. Thus many of our wounded and hospital attendants were left in their hands. Having withdrawn during the night, we went into camp near the Williams House on the 26th.

On the 16th of September our brigade was ordered to "pack up, strike tents, and fall in," and in a few minutes we were marching to Prince George Court House. The Rebels had come round to our rear near army headquarters, and, after surprising and capturing our cavalry pickets, drove off about twenty-five hundred head of cattle. We were sent to support the cavalry who had been sent in pursuit of the missing herd; but the beeves were driven within the lines of the enemy before they could be overtaken, and the next day, after feasting on Yankee beef, the Rebel pickets bellowed to ours like bullocks. They thought it, no doubt, a good joke; we thought it too much like twitting on facts, to enjoy it.

We remained a week at the Court House, and during the time tore down the county buildings and constructed a large fort on their site. We were quartered on the farm of Mr. Findley, who lived on

it with his family, among whom were two stout young sons. They were Union men, of course, opposed to secession, and had never been in the army.(?) When told that Mr. Lincoln would probably be re-elected, he said, "My God! then this war is to be continued four years more."

On the 24th (September) we were "relieved" and sent into the entrenchments in the rear of Fort Morton to relieve the Tenth Corps. To do this it was necessary to move very quietly, and under the cover of night. The Confederates appeared to have a great aversion to moving columns of Federal troops, and we, not because we were afraid of minnies, cannon balls, or mortar shells, be it supposed, but because we would not provoke them, were particular to move at night, under covered ways, through ravines, or behind woods. We had seen a colored column, neglecting these precautions, very much demoralized by a few shells from a Rebel battery thrown into their midst. We reached our position without a casualty, and each man, and officer too, imitating the example of the corps whom we relieved, and availing ourselves of the works they had erected, made himself as secure and comfortable as circumstances would permit in rifle-pits, gopher holes, and covered ways. The position was a good

one, and quite near enough to witness the nightly exhibition of fire-works when the gunners of the opposing forts were engaged in mortar practice. The sight would have been beautiful at a greater distance. The soldiers said it was not healthy for shells to explode in the camps. The minnie balls plugged the trees on all sides of us, but, fortunately, over six feet from the ground. Behind our entrenchments we were safe from minnie balls, but upon any knoll or open space the *billet-doux* sent by Rebel sharp-shooters from tree-tops were sure to reach their destination, and many a man was killed or wounded far enough in the rear, one might suppose, from danger. Our surgeon and chaplain were "driven in" with precipitate haste on one occasion. They had just ascended the hill between brigade and regimental headquarters when a sharp crack, instantly followed by the buzzing sound of a bullet as it passed, warned them they were "in range." Without stopping to ask who fired they plunged their rollers into their horses' sides, and flew to camp.

Near to our hospital, on a little field, was the cabin of an old colored man, who described to me the first skirmish before Petersburg, and the scenes connected with it. He told me that when it was known that our army were crossing the James there

was a great stampede of both whites and blacks to the north side of the Appomattox. He asked the colored people who they left. "Oh," said they, "the Yankees are coming! They have horns! and only one eye, right on the top of their heads!" I asked him if he believed that. "No, massa," he said; "I told them I should stay. If they had but one eye they would not see me, for they had to shut one eye to shoot."

From Fort Morton we removed, in the night, about a mile to the left to Fort Davis; thence, to do picket duty for a night to Fort Sedgwick, which was regarded as the hottest point along the line, and for that reason was called by the soldiers and most generally known as Fort Hell. The Rebels had a fort near to this which they called Fort Damnation. From Fort Sedgwick we returned to the right along the line of entrenchments near our former position, and just opposite to the crater formed by the explosion of the mine on the 30th of July.

On the 25th of October we were withdrawn from the fortifications to the rear, and the next morning, our corps leading the advance, marched to the left beyond our fortified lines. We crossed the Weldon Railroad south of the Yellow Tavern, and bivouacked at night near Gravelly Run. Again our Regiment

was thrown to the front, and placed on picket on the enemy's ground.

On the 27th we encountered the enemy at Gravelly Run, when they attempted to resist our progress. The fight which ensued was a spirited one though short, and our loss was considerable for so short an engagement. It was here that Major William F. Smith, commanding the Regiment, was mortally wounded whilst pressing the men up to the enemy's line.

No officer or soldier of the First Delaware will think it a disparagement of himself, for me to say, that a braver officer or better soldier was not among them than Major Smith. In anticipation of a battle, I have seen him turn pale—this is said to have been a characteristic of one of Napoleon's bravest marshals—but in a fight, it is the testimony of all who saw him, he was among the bravest of the brave. Circumstances develop the characters of men. Major Smith's character as a man was brought out in his last suffering. He was patient and resigned, said his surgeons, beyond that of any man they had ever served in the hospitals. Conscious of his sinfulness, he had the candor and grace to confess it, and the humanity to seek forgiveness. An order having been received for the Regiment to return to our State that

we might have the opportunity to vote at the Presidential election—I offered to remain with him—fearing, indeed, almost assured by his surgeons, that he could not live till we returned, but he said,

“No, Chaplain, go home, you can do more good there than by staying with me.”

He was an unselfish man. He died of his wounds on the 6th of November, 1864, at the hospital of the Second Division, Second Corps. He had been twice wounded before in action—once at Fredericksburg, and again at Gettysburg.

From Gravelly Run the enemy fell back, and we pursued them rapidly to Hatcher’s Run where it crosses the Boydton plank road. At that point we were within six miles of the South Side Railroad—the objective point we hoped to reach and hold. But we had not yet reached the end of the enemy’s entrenched lines. Two divisions of the Fifth Corps, under General Warren, followed the Second, but, instead of closing up with General Hancock, a gap between the two corps was left, through which the enemy rushed and made a violent assault on our right and rear. General Hancock faced his men to meet it, and, after a bloody combat, drove him with-

in his works, and in the night we withdrew to our old position.

At Hatcher's Run our hospital department was in the closest place we had ever been. The ambulances halted in an old field and were arranged to receive the wounded. Whilst loading them, the firing commenced in our rear, and we had but just time enough to get them all into the ambulances when a portion of our troops fell back through the woods near us. One of our batteries was getting into position, preparatory to raking the corner of the field and woods where we were, and scarcely had we withdrawn to go to the farm house, which the surgeons had selected for a hospital, when they opened a brisk fire upon the enemy emerging from the woods, and drove them back. Before all the ambulances had reached the hospital, shells began to burst over and around it, and we moved from one point to another to avoid them. Wherever we went there seemed to be the point of attack. Yet the shots were not fired at the hospital but at the troops who were on all sides of us. The enemy had formed a line across the road by which we had in the morning gone up, and until General Hancock drove them back to their works, there was no way of retreat for us.

We had more wounded than could be removed and

many were left, with a detail of surgeons to attend to them, in the hands of the enemy. Among the wounded was a lad, apparently not more than fifteen years old. In form he was slender and delicate. His face was pleasant, and his voice as sweet as a girl's. He had been struck by a piece of a shell in the groin, and the flesh as large as two hands of a man was torn off to the bone. He looked imploringly to one and another as they came up to see his ghastly wound. When I approached him, addressing words of sympathy, and asked him if I should pray for him, his eyes became like wells of water. We knelt by the side of the stretcher and implored God to receive his soul washed in the atoning blood of the Lamb, when he had done and suffered all that was appointed for him here. To pray for his recovery seemed like asking for that which it was not God's will to grant. Yet we know that all things are possible with him. We have known those to recover whom the surgeons thought skill could not save. At Gettysburg a member of the Seventh Union Regiment of Virginia\* was wounded in the thigh by a fragment of a shell which broke the bone. The place and nature of the frac-

\* This soldier's father belonged to the Seventh Rebel Regiment of Virginia, and they had met and fought in seven battles.

ture was such that his recovery was thought to be impossible, and not till all others had been attended to—some ten days after he was wounded—was any effort made to extract the shell. Yet it was done, and he finally recovered and returned to his friends.

## CHAPTER XVII.

*THE LAST CAMPAIGN.*

AFTER the 27th of October, until the opening of the spring campaign in 1865, the operations of our army were principally confined to the defence and extension of our lines. A good part of the winter months was spent by the soldiers in building quarters, for scarcely had they finished their quarters, and prepared their camps in one place, before they were removed to another farther to the left, and by the 7th of February our lines extended to Hatcher's Run.

General Hancock having become commander of the First Veteran Reserve Corps, with his headquarters in Washington, D. C., General Humphrey was assigned to the command of the Second Corps.

The last campaign of the Army of the Potomac, commenced on March 29th, 1865. About this time, Lieutenant-General Grant says, "he spent days of anxiety, lest each morning should bring the report that the enemy had retreated the night before.

Everything looked favorable to the defeat of the enemy, and the capture of Petersburg and Richmond." On the night of the 27th General Ord brought from the north side of the James portions of the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Corps, and McKenzie's Cavalry, and joined the Army of the Potomac at Hatcher's Run, on the morning of the 28th.

On the 29th the Second Corps, commanded by General Humphreys, was at Dabney's Mill, pushing forward. In a despatch to General Sheridan, General Grant said, "I now feel like ending the matter, if it is possible to do so before going back."

On the 30th the rain fell in torrents, and the roads became almost impassable. It was with the utmost difficulty that we moved our hospital a mile to the left and front to the "Three Chimneys."

On the 31st General Warren, with the First Division of the Fifth Corps, attempted to gain possession of the White Oak road, but, being attacked by a superior force, they were driven back upon the Second, and they in turn upon the Third, before the enemy could be checked. A division of our corps was sent to their support, and the enemy driven back with heavy loss, and possession of the road was gained. General Sheridan, at this time,

was operating upon our extreme left, and got possession of Five Forks, but the enemy reinforced his cavalry, defending that point, with infantry, and forced him back towards Dinwiddie Court House. Sheridan dismounted his whole command, except enough mounted men to take charge of the horses, and thus was enabled to keep the enemy at bay until reinforced by General McKenzie's cavalry and the Fifth Corps. Thus reinforced, he, on the next day, April 1st, attacked the enemy and carried his strongly fortified position, and captured all his artillery and between 5000 and 6000 prisoners, who were the next day (April 2d) marched past our (Second) Division Hospital. Some whom we supposed were officers seemed chagrined, but others were as jolly as schoolboys, whose tasks were over. Some showed considerable regard for the claims of the inner man, by carrying beef-bones which they had picked up and on which was some fresh meat. They made themselves merry upon seeing the officers of the hospital with white paper collars. We, however, had the best of the joke at seeing them without guns marching to our rear under guard.

The wounded in the cavalry engagement were sent back from the Five Forks, with instructions to report to the first infantry hospital they should come

to; and between midnight and day of the 2d, a long train of loaded ambulances halted in our yard. Surgeon Brinton, in charge of the hospital, with characteristic kindness and generosity received them, and immediately aroused his assistants, cooks, and attendants who gave the necessary attention. Among the wounded were a few "Johnnies," one of whom was an officer, who, according to his own account, had sprained his ankle, though our surgeons could find no evidence of injury. Lest he might be "playing opossum" the surgeon in charge stationed a guard with a fixed bayonet in his tent, who gave him special attention. In one of the ambulances, there was a soldier who needed nothing done for him, except the few last things—such as we do for those who have finished their course and fought their last battle. He died on the way and we buried him with religious services in the field, in an enclosure which our working squad put up.

The military operations of the Army of the Potomac, including of course those of our corps, division, brigade, and regiment, from the 2d to the 9th of April, are so fully and yet so succinctly presented in the report of General Grant to the Secretary of War, that it is here inserted as the most satisfactory and valuable record that can be given.

The report of Sheridan's success at the Five Forks was received after nightfall by General Grant. He says, "Some apprehension filled my mind lest the enemy might desert his lines during the night, and by falling upon General Sheridan before assistance could reach him, drive him from his position and open the way for retreat. To guard against this, General Miles' Division of Humphreys' Corps was sent to reinforce him, and a bombardment was commenced and kept up until 4 o'clock in the morning, April 2d, when an assault was ordered on the enemy's lines with his whole corps, sweeping everything before him and to his left towards Hatcher's Run, captured many guns and several thousand prisoners. He was closely followed by General Ord's command, until he met the other divisions of General Ord's that had succeeded in forcing the enemy's lines near Hatcher's Run. Generals Wright and Ord immediately swung to the right and closed all of the enemy on that side of them in Petersburg, while General Humphreys pushed forward with two divisions and joined General Wright on the left. General Parke succeeded in carrying the enemy's main line, capturing guns and prisoners, but was unable to carry his inner line. General Sheridan being advised of the condition of affairs, returned General Miles to

his proper command. On reaching the enemy's lines immediately surrounding Petersburg, a portion of General Gibbons' Corps, by a most gallant charge, captured two strong enclosed works—the most salient and commanding south of Petersburg—thus materially shortening the line of investment necessary for taking the city. The enemy south of Hatcher's Run retreated westward to Sutherland's Station, where they were overtaken by Miles' Division. A severe engagement ensued, and lasted until both his right and left flanks were threatened by the approach of General Sheridan, who was moving from Ford's Station towards Petersburg, and a division sent by General Meade from the front of Petersburg, when he broke in the utmost confusion, leaving in our hands his guns and many prisoners. This force retreated by the main road along the Appomattox River.

“During the night of the 2d the enemy evacuated Petersburg and Richmond, and retreated towards the Danville road, keeping near the Appomattox, followed by General Meade with the Second and Sixth Corps, while General Ord moved for Burkesville along the South Side Road; the Ninth Corps stretched along the road behind him. On the morning of the 4th General Sheridan struck the Danville

road near Jettersville, where he learned that Lee was at Amelia Court House. He immediately entrenched himself and awaited the arrival of General Meade, who reached there the next day. General Ord reached Burkesville on the evening of the 5th.

“On the morning of the 5th I addressed Major-General Sherman the following communication.

“‘WILSON’S STATION, April 5th, 1865.

“‘General:—All indications now are that Lee will attempt to reach Danville with the remnant of his force. Sheridan who was up with him last night, reports all that is left, horse, foot, and dragoons, at twenty thousand, much demoralized. We hope to reduce this number one-half. I shall push on to Burkesville, and if a stand is made at Danville, will, in a few days, go there. If you can possibly do so, push on from where you are, and let us see if we cannot finish the job with Lee’s and Johnson’s armies. Whether it will be best for you to strike for Greensboro’ or nearer to Danville, you will be better able to judge when you receive this. Rebel armies are now the only strategetic points to strike at.

“‘U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

“‘Major-General W. T. SHERMAN.’

“On the morning of the 6th it was found that General Lee was moving west of Jettersville towards Danville. General Sheridan moved with his cavalry (the Fifth Corps having been returned to General Meade on his reaching Jettersville) to strike his

flank, followed by the Sixth Corps, while the Second and Fifth Corps pressed hard after, forcing him to abandon several hundred wagons and several pieces of artillery. General Ord advanced from Burkesville towards Farmville, sending two regiments of infantry and a squadron of cavalry under Brevet Brigadier-General Theodore Reed, to reach and destroy the bridges. This advance met the head of Lee's column near Farmville, which it heroically attacked and detained until General Reed was killed and his small force overpowered. This caused a delay in the enemy's movements, and enabled General Ord to get well up with the remainder of his force; on meeting this the enemy immediately entrenched himself. In the afternoon General Sheridan struck the enemy south of Sailor's Creek, captured sixteen pieces of artillery, and about four hundred wagons, and detained him till the Sixth Corps got up, when a general attack of both infantry and cavalry was made which resulted in the capture of six or seven thousand prisoners, among whom were many general officers. The movements of the Second Corps and General Ord's command contributed largely to the day's success.

“On the morning of the 7th the pursuit was renewed, the cavalry, except one division and the Fifth

Corps, moving by Prince Edward's Court House; the Sixth Corps, General Ord's command, and one division of cavalry on the Farmville, and the Second Corps by the High Bridge road. It was soon found that the enemy had crossed the Appomattox, but so close was the pursuit that the Second Corps got possession of the common bridge at High Bridge before the enemy could destroy it, and immediately crossed over. The Sixth Corps and a division of cavalry crossed at Farmville to its support.

"Feeling now that General Lee's chance of escape was utterly hopeless, I addressed him the following communication from Farmville :

"APRIL 7th, 1865.

"General: The result of the last week must convince you of the hopelessness of further resistance, on the part of the Army of Northern Virginia, in this struggle. I feel that it is so, and regard it as my duty, to shift from myself the responsibility of any further effusion of blood, by asking of you the surrender of that portion of the Confederate States Army known as the Army of Northern Virginia.

"U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

"General R. E. LEE.'

"Early on the morning of the 8th, before leaving, I received at Farmville, the following :

"———, 1865.

"General: I have received your note of this day. Though

not entertaining the opinion you express on the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the Army of Northern Virginia, I reciprocate your desire to avoid useless effusion of blood, and, therefore, before considering your proposition, ask the terms you will offer, on condition of its surrender.

“ R. E. LEE, General.

“ ‘Lieutenant-General U. S. GRANT.’

“ To this I immediately replied :

“ APRIL 8th, 1865.

“ ‘General: Your note of last evening, in reply to mine of the same date, asking the conditions on which I will accept the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, is just received. In reply, I would say that *peace* being my great desire, there is but one condition I would insist upon, namely: that the men and officers surrendered shall be disqualified for taking up arms against the Government of the United States, until properly exchanged. I will meet you, or will designate officers to meet any officers you may name, for the same purpose at any point agreeable to you, for the purpose of arranging definitely the terms upon which the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia will be received.

“ U S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

“ ‘General R. E. LEE.’

“ Early on the morning of the 8th, the pursuit was resumed. General Meade followed on the north of the Appomattox, and General Sheridan, with all the cavalry, pushed straight for Appomattox Station, followed by General Ord’s command, and the

Fifth Corps. During the day, General Meade's advance had considerable fighting with the enemy's rear guard, but was unable to bring on a general engagement. Late in the evening General Sheridan struck the railroad at Appomattox Station, drove the enemy from there, and captured twenty-five pieces of artillery, a hospital train, and five trains of cars loaded with supplies for Lee's army. During this day I accompanied General Meade's column, and about midnight received the following communication from General Lee:

“APRIL 8th, 1865.

“General: I received at a late hour your note of to-day. In mine of yesterday, I did not intend to propose the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, but to ask the terms of your proposition. To be frank, I do not think the emergency has arisen to call for the surrender of this army, but as the restoration of peace should be the sole object of all, I desire to know whether your proposal would lead to that end. I cannot, therefore, meet you with a view to surrender the Army of Northern Virginia, but as far as your proposal may affect the Confederate forces under my command, and tend to the restoration of peace, I should be pleased to meet you, at 10 A. M. to-morrow, on the old stage road to Richmond, between the picket lines of the two armies.

“R. E. LEE, General.

“Lieutenant-General U. S. GRANT.’

“Early on the morning of the 9th, I returned him

an answer as follows, and immediately started to join the column north of the Appomattox :

“ APRIL 9th, 1865.

“General: Your note of yesterday I received. I have no authority to treat on the subject of peace; the meeting proposed for 10 A. M. to-day could lead to no good. I will state however, General, that I am equally anxious for peace with yourself, and the whole North entertains the same feeling. The terms on which peace can be had are well understood. By the South laying down their arms they will hasten that most desirable event, save thousands of human lives, and hundreds of millions of property not yet destroyed. Seriously hoping that our difficulties may be settled without the loss of another life, I subscribe myself, etc.

“ U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

“ General R. E. LEE.’

“On the morning of the 9th, General Ord’s command of the Fifth Corps reached Appomattox Station just as the enemy was making a desperate effort to break through our cavalry. The infantry were at once thrown in. Soon after a white flag was received, requesting a suspension of hostilities pending negotiations for a surrender.

“Before reaching General Sheridan’s headquarters, I received the following from General Lee :

“ APRIL 9th, 1865.

“General: I received your note of this morning, on the

picket line, whither I had come to meet you, and ascertain definitely what terms were embraced in your proposal of yesterday, with reference to the surrender of this army. I now ask an interview in accordance with the offer contained in your letter of yesterday for that purpose. R. E. LEE, General.

“‘Lieutenant-General U. S. GRANT.’

“The interview was held at Appomattox Court House, the result of which is set forth in the following correspondence,

“‘APPOMATTOX COURT-HOUSE, Va., April 9th, 1865.

“General: In accordance with the substance of my letter to you of the 8th inst., I propose to receive the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, on the following terms, to wit: Rolls of all the officers and men to be made in duplicate, one copy to be given to an officer to be designated by me, the other to be retained by such officer as you may designate. The officers to give their individual paroles not to take up arms against the Government of the United States until properly exchanged; and each company or regimental commander sign a like parole for the men of their commands.

“‘The arms, artillery, and public property to be parked and stacked, and turned over to the officer appointed by me to receive them. This will not embrace the side arms of the officers, nor their private horses or baggage.

“‘This done, each officer and man will be allowed to return to his home, not to be disturbed by United States authority, so long as they observe their paroles and the laws in force where they reside. U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

“‘General R. E. LEE.’

“‘HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, }  
April 9th, 1865. } ”

“‘General: I received your letter of this date containing the terms of the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, as proposed by you. As they are substantially the same as those expressed in your letter of the 8th inst., they are accepted. I will proceed to designate the proper officers to carry the stipulations into effect. R. E. LEE, General.

“‘Lieutenant-General U. S. GRANT.’ ”

“‘The command of Major-General Gibbon, the Fifth Army Corps, under Griffin, and McKenzie’s cavalry, were designated to remain at Appomattox Court-House until the paroling of the surrendered army was completed, and to take charge of the public property. The remainder of the army returned to the vicinity of Burkesville.’ ”

After the surrender, the Generals rode through their respective commands to congratulate them and to receive their congratulations. It was a proud day for our commanders, and the woods and hills rang with the joyous shouts of the soldiery. One general officer was not there. His absence was felt and regretted by his whole command. No one was happier or prouder than he would have been if he had been present. But he was to return no more. His voice cheering and urging his men on the field of glory

could be heard no more, nor could his soldierly form again be seen. I refer to Brigadier-General Thomas A. Smyth. In the last skirmish of his brigade he fell mortally wounded at the High Bridge near Farmville, Virginia, on the 7th of April, and died of his wounds on the way to his family in Wilmington, Delaware, on the day and about the time of the surrender, April 9th, 1865. He died not in vain. The object for which he fought was attained. The cause in which he died was triumphant.

The citizens of Petersburg and Richmond, and probably some of the Confederate officers, were surprised beyond measure when their army was driven from their entrenchments. The day after their lines were broken we came upon one of their hospitals in which were more than a hundred wounded soldiers, among whom was Captain Jones, A. A. G., of Alabama. He had served the Confederates from the commencement of the war without injury, until the day of our final assault, when he lost a leg. A more gentlemanly man I never met. We exchanged cards and hoped to meet under pleasanter circumstances. He thought the war would yet be a long one, and said that General Lee was not disconcerted by our success, and that he had made arrangements six weeks before to retreat, if it should be necessary. I

told him I thought humanity required that they should cease to fight, for our resources in men and means were greater than their's, but he thought their condition not yet desperate. When I told him that Sheridan was on their right flank and that General Thomas was marching on Danville in their rear, he seemed surprised. He said though he could fight no man he was yet a rebel in heart.

A lady who was in church at Richmond when the despatch was received that their lines were broken, and Richmond must be evacuated, said they were as much astonished as they could have been if a thunderbolt had burst into their midst at noon-day and under a clear sky. They had been led to believe that it was impossible to take their capital. A few days afterwards when she went on board the steamer at City Point, on her way to Baltimore, she was vexed to see the table spread with all the luxuries of the season;—she having gone hungry to bed every night for two years, often making a supper on dry corn bread. When she reached Baltimore and found the streets crowded with busy people, the stores filled with goods, she was angry to think how they had been duped, for it had been represented in Richmond that the North was suffering as much as the South.

Soon after we returned to Burkesville we heard of

the assassination of President Lincoln. At first it was regarded as a rumor and not generally credited. But when it was officially announced that he was dead the excitement was intense, and if a battle had occurred soon after, there probably would have been no prisoners taken.

On the 1st of May we left Burkesville to return to Washington. We marched through Manchester, Richmond, and Fredericksburg, and encamped on the south side of the Potomac, near Munson's Hill, about six miles from Washington, D. C., on the 15th.

The march was a severe one on the soldiers, and our hospitals were soon filled with the sick. The mortality was greater, especially among the new levies, than I had ever known.

It was a sad duty to bury the soldiers, who, having passed through many battles and come to the close of the war, were almost home. A young wife came to the hospital just in time to nurse her husband a few days before his death. A father came to see his son who only revived enough to recognize him before he died. A young man came only in time to get the remains of his brother before he was buried. Others came after the grave was closed over their loved ones.

One of the First Delaware died at the depot in Washington on our way home to be discharged.

After the surrender of the Rebel armies our soldiers became impatient for their discharge. While the enemy confronted them they performed their duty faithfully, but as soon as the fighting was over they were anxious to return to their homes. Many of them forfeited the pay that was due them and deserted at our last camp near Washington. It will be seen by referring to the rolls that a large proportion of the deserters were substitutes.

In obedience to orders from the War Department the Regiment repaired to Wilmington, and was discharged on the 14th day of July, 1865.

The war is over. We have the satisfaction of knowing that all we fought for has been gained. The rebellion is suppressed. Peace has returned to our country. The rightful authority of the Government is established on land and sea. The flag of the Union floats in every State—no other is allowed to wave on our territory, except those of foreign governments with whom we are at peace. The supremacy of National over State authority has been demonstrated by the sword. The right of secession, if it was ever an unsettled question, has been decided

in the negative, and will not again, we trust, distract our peace or interrupt our prosperity.

More has been effected by the war than was originally intended:—Slavery is abolished. It expired legally on the 18th day of December, 1865, by the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment.

“God moves in a mysterious way,  
His wonders to perform ;  
He plants his footsteps in the sea,  
And rides upon the storm.”

The rolls which are appended are copies of the last official rolls sent to the War Department, and contain a military history of all who have been connected with the Regiment.

## BATTLES IN WHICH THE FIRST DELAWARE REGIMENT WAS ENGAGED.

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Capture of Norfolk, Va.....	May 10, 1862.
Antietam, Md.....	Sept. 17, 1862.
Fredericksburg, Va.....	Dec. 13, 1862.
Chancellorville, Va.....	May 1-4, 1863.
Gettysburg, Pa.....	July 2-3, 1863.
Auburn, Va.....	Oct. 14, 1863.
Bristoe's Station, Va.....	Oct. 14, 1863.
Locust Grove, Va.....	Nov. 27, 1863.
Mine Run, Va.....	Nov. 30, 1863.
Morton's Ford, Va.....	Feb. 6, 1864.
Wilderness, Va.....	May 5-12, 1864.
Po River, Va.....	May 10, 1864.
Spottsylvania, Va.....	May 12-17, 1864.
North Anna, Va.....	May 23-27, 1864.
Coal Harbor, Va.....	June 1-12, 1864.
Before Petersburg, Va.....	From June 5, 1864, to April 2, 1865.
First Deep Bottom, Va.....	July 27, 1864.
Second Deep Bottom, Va.....	Aug. 14-20, 1864.
Reams' Station, Va.....	Aug. 25, 1864.
Gravelly Run, Va.....	Oct. 27, 1864.
Hatcher's Run, Va.....	Oct. 27, 1864.
Capture of Petersburg, Va.....	April 2, 1865.
High Bridge, Va.....	April 7, 1865.
Capture of General Lee and the Army of North- ern Virginia, Appomattox Court-House, Va.....	April 9, 1865.

## ROLL OF FIELD AND STAFF.

Name.	Rank.	Joined and Enrolled for Service.		Period.	Remarks.
		When.	Where.		
FIELD OFFICERS. Daniel Woodall,	Colonel.	Oct. 18, '64.	Before Petersburg, Va.	3 years.	Promoted from Capt. Co. F to Maj. Dec. 24, '62; Lieut.-Col. Nov. 6, '63; Col. Oct. 18, '64. Wounded at Antietam, Chancellorsville, at the Po. Brevetted Brig.-Gen. April 9, '65.
Joseph C. Nicholls,	Lieut.-Col.	Dec. 26, '64.		3 years.	Promoted from Capt. Co. B to Maj. Nov. 17, '64; to Lieut.-Col. Dec. 26, '64.
John T. Dent,	Major.	Feb. 1, '65.		3 years.	Wound. Freder'bg and High Bridge. Promoted from Capt. Co. G to Maj. Feb. 13, '65. Wounded before Petersburg.
STAFF OFFICERS.					
Theo. Palmatory,	Adjutant.	June 6, '64.	Coal Harbor, Va.	3 years.	Promoted from 1st Lt. Co. B, and app'd Adj. Aug. 22, '64.
Edwin H. Bryan,	Reg. Qr. Mr.	March 1, '63.	Falmouth, Va.	3 years.	Promoted from 2d Lt. Co. A to 1st Lt. and Reg. Qr. Mr., Mar. 1, '63; brev. Capt. April 9, '65.
Jos. W. McCullough,	Surgeon.	May 11, '65.	Near Washington, D.C.	3 years.	Appointed Asst. Surg. Aug. 22, '62; promoted Surg. May 11, '65.
Thos. G. Murphey,	Chaplain.	Sept. 24, '61.	Wilmington, Del.	3 years.	Remustered as Chaplain Oct. 1, '64.
Benj. F. Groves,	Asst. Surg.	May 11, '65.	Near Washington, D.C.	3 years.	Appointed Asst. Surg. May 11, '65.
OFFICERS DROPPED FROM ROLLS.					
John W. Andrews,	Colonel.	Sept. 17, '61.	Wilmington, Del.	3 years.	Resigned Feb. 6, '63, on Surgeon's certf.
Oliver Hopkinson,	Lieut.-Col.	Oct. 15, '61.	Wilmington, Del.	3 years.	Resigned Dec. 14, '63, on Surgeon's certf.

Thomas A. Smyth,	Major.	Oct. 2, '61.	Wilmington, Del.	3 years.	Promoted Lieut.-Col. Dec. 18, '62; Col. Feb. 23, '63; Brig.-Gen. Oct. 1, '64. Woun'd at Gettysburg, High Bridge, Apr. 7, '65, and died of his wounds April 9. Buried in Wilmington and Brandywine Cemetery.
William P. Seville,	Adjutant.	Oct. 1, '61.	Wilmington, Del.	3 years.	Pro'd Capt. Co. E Sept. 21, '63; became A. A. G. 3d Brig. 2d Div. 2d Corps.
Thos. Y. England,	Reg. Qr. Mr.	Sept. 17, '61.	Wilmington, Del.	3 years.	Appointed Capt. and Com. of Substist. March 1, '63.
David W. Maull,	Surgeon.	Sept. 13, '61.	Wilmington, Del.	3 years.	Remustered Oct. 1, '64; advanced to Surgeon-in-Chief, 2d Div. 2d Corps. Resigned April 20, '65.
Saml. D. Marshall,	Asst. Surg.	Oct. 4, '61.		3 years.	Resigned on Surgeon's certificate of disability, Jan. 19, '63.
J. E. Benn,	Asst. Surg.	Feb. 30, '63.	Falmouth, Va.	3 years.	Promoted from Hosp. Stew. 4th N. Y. Vols. to Asst. Surg. 1st Del. Feb. 20, '63. Resigned April 15, '63.
Edward P. Harris,	Lieut.-Col.	Feb. 28, '63.	Falmouth, Va.	3 years.	Promoted from Capt. Co. E to Lieut.-Col. Feb. 23, '63. Wounded at Fredericksburg. Resigned on Surgeon's certificate Nov. '63.
Fred. J. Owens, Chas. J. Schaeffer,	Asst. Surg. Adjutant.	May 8, '63. Sept. 21, '63.	Falmouth, Va. Rappahannock, Va.	3 years. 3 years.	Resigned on Surgeon's certf. July 5, '64. From 1st Lt. app'd Adj. Sept. 21, '63. Wounded at Antietam. Resigned on Surgeon's certificate June 27, '64.
William F. Smith,	Major.	Nov. 6, '63.	Warrenton, Va.	3 years.	From Capt. Co. C. promoted Major Nov. 6, '63. Wounded at Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Gravelly Run, and died of his wounds Nov. 6, '64, at Hosp. 2d Div. 2d Corps, before Petersburg, Va.

## BAND OF THE FIRST DELAWARE REGIMENT.

Names.	Joined and Enrolled for Service.	Names.	Joined and Enrolled for Service.
John B. Ritchie, - - - -	August 24, 1861.	Hollen Yarnell, - - - -	August 26, 1861.
Philip Cahill, - - - -	" "	Richard H. B. Wisdom, - - - -	" "
Albert J. Hyatt, - - - -	" "	John L. Yates, - - - -	" " 28, 1861.
William A. Parker, - - - -	" "	John H. Walls, - - - -	" 18, "
John Worth, - - - -	" "	Joshua Hoyle, - - - -	September 9, "
Henry Haddock, - - - -	" "	Matthew Croft, - - - -	August 26, 1861.
Augustus M. L. Groff, - - - -	September 5, 1861.	Thomas M. Hoyle, - - - -	" "
Charles H. Henderson, - - - -	" 3, "	John P. Coverdale, - - - -	September 3, "
John Parker, - - - -	August 26, 1861.	Levi Sylvester, - - - -	August 25, "
James B. Walls, - - - -	" "	James Haddock, - - - -	" "
Charles E. Condon, - - - -	" "	Patrick Dooley, - - - -	" "

Mustered out by act of Congress, passed June, 1862.

COMPANY A.

FIRST DELAWARE REGIMENT.

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Name.	Rank.	Joined and Enrolled for Service.		Period.	Remarks.
		When.	Where.		
Thomas Wenie,	Captain.	Oct. 26, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	3 years.	Asst. Pro. Marshal, Wilmington.
Joseph E. Booth,	1st Lieut.	May 31, '64.	Munson's Hill, Va.	"	Asst. C. S. 2d Div. Hospital, 2d Corps.
Charles Collier,	1st Serg't.	July 29, '64.	Relay House, Md.	"	Veteran. Trans. from 2d Del., June 4, '65.
Charles Platt,	Sergeant.	Dec. 18, '63.	Stevensburg, Va.	"	Veteran. Prom. Sergeant, Oct., '64.
Ezekiel Walker,	"	Dec. 18, '63.	"	"	" " " "
John Edwards,	"	Aug. 12, '63.	Smyrna, Del.	"	Drafted.
Patrick McMonegle,	"	March 8, '64.	Relay House, Md.	"	Veteran.
Henry Pusey,	Corporal.	Dec. 18, '63.	Wilmington, Del.	"	Veteran. Prom. Corporal, Oct., '64.
Thomas Davis,	"	Dec. 18, '63.	Stevensburg, Va.	"	" " " "
Lewis Christy,	"	Jan. 1, '63.	Wilmington, Del.	"	" " " "
James Cain,	"	Dec. 18, '63.	Stevensburg, Va.	"	" " " May, '55.
George W. Johnson,	"	Sept. 1, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	"	" " " Nov., '64.
Michael Hislee,	"	Dec. 17, '64.	"	"	Substitute.
James B. Carrey,	"	Feb. 28, '64.	Relay House, Md.	1 year.	" " " " " "
				3 years.	Veteran.
				"	Trans. from 3d Del., June, '65.
Martin V. Lodge,	"	March 8, '64.	"	"	Veteran. Prom. Cor., Oct., '64. Trans. from 3d Del., June, '65.
David Founds,	Musician.	Mar. 17, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	"	"
Charles Wiltbanks,	"	Dec. 18, '63.	Stevensburg, Va.	3 years.	Veteran.
Adams, Jacob	Private.	Mar. 17, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	1 year.	Substitute.
Alexander, Robert	"	Aug. 18, '64.	"	3 years.	Trans. from 3d Del., June, '64.
Armstrong, H. N.	"	Dec. 16, '61.	St. George's, Del.	"	Substitute. Trans. from 3d Del., June, '64.
Boyd, James	"	Dec. 16, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	"	Substitute.
Badu, William	"	Dec. 14, '64.	"	"	"

## COMPANY A.—CONTINUED.

Name.	Rank.	Joined and Enrolled for Service.		Period.	Remarks.
		When.	Where.		
Buckston, Thos. B.	Private.	Dec. 3, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	1 year.	Substitute.
Barnett, Robert	"	Dec. 16, '64.	"	"	"
Brown, Edwin	"	Dec. 17, '64.	"	"	"
Brown, William	"	Oct. 19, '64.	"	"	Wounded Oct. 27, '64.
Barnett, William	"	April 13, '65.	"	"	"
Bradford, Llewellyn	"	April 8, '65.	"	"	"
Barr, John	"	Dec. 1, '64.	"	"	Trans. from 3d Del., June, '65.
Borleau, James P.	"	Dec. 18, '63.	Stevensburg, Va.	3 years.	In insane hospital.
Cooper, William	"	Dec. 16, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	1 year.	Substitute.
Carr, James	"	Aug. 27, '63.	Smyrna, Del.	3 years.	Drafted.
Collins, James	"	Dec. 15, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	1 year.	Substitute.
Cook, Hugh	"	Dec. 16, '64.	"	"	"
Cosins, Henry	"	Mar. 31, '64.	Relay House, Md.	3 years.	Veteran. Trans. from 3d Del., June, '65.
Darian, John	"	Dec. 17, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	1 year.	Substitute.
Daniels, Samuel	"	Dec. 1, '64.	"	"	Trans. from 3d Del., June, '64.
Dooley, John	"	April 11, '65.	"	"	"
Dressen, Henry	"	Dec. 1, '64.	"	"	"
Ellis, Aretullis	"	Aug. 17, '64.	"	"	"
Faulkner, Levis	"	Dec. 14, '64.	"	3 years.	"
Farlow, Benj. F.	"	April 11, '65.	"	1 year.	"
Gillespie, Thomas	"	Dec. 13, '64.	"	"	"
Gillhouse, John	"	Dec. 13, '64.	"	"	"
Greenfield, William	"	April 7, '65.	"	"	"
Harsen, William	"	Dec. 19, '63.	Stevensburg, Va.	3 years.	Veteran.
Hersh, George	"	Dec. 2, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	1 year.	Substitute.

Joins, George	Private.	July 27, '62.	Georgetown, Del.	3 years.	Deserted May, '62.	Arrested Sept, '64
King, Thomas	"	Dec. 8, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	1 year.	Substitute.	
Kelly, Michael	"	Nov. 25, '64.	"	"	"	
Muher, John	"	Dec. 15, '64.	"	"	"	
Messner, August	"	Dec. 16, '64.	"	"	"	
Manis, John	"	Dec. 17, '64.	"	"	"	
Miller, Henry	"	Dec. 14, '64.	"	"	"	
Murray, James	"	Dec. 15, '64.	"	"	"	
McBride, Charles	"	Dec. 15, '64.	"	"	"	
McKee, James	"	Jan. 1, '64.	"	3 years.	Veteran.	Taken prisoner May 6, '64.
McGlency, Edw.	"	Dec. 18, '63.	Stevensburg, Va.	"	"	
Miller, William	"	Dec. 14, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	1 year.	Substitute.	
Moore, John	"	Dec. 1, '64.	"	"	"	
McBride, Michael	"	April 7, '65.	"	"	"	
Molden, Green	"	April 8, '65.	"	"	"	
Maddox, George	"	April 13, '65.	"	"	"	
McDonald, John	"	April 1, '65.	"	"	"	
Marris, J. K. P.	"	Feb. 29, '64.	"	3 years.	"	
Nuttal, John	"	Dec. 17, '64.	"	1 year.	"	
Nelson, Andrew	"	April 13, '65.	"	"	"	
Ozier, John	"	Dec. 17, '64.	"	"	"	
Ogden, George	"	April 7, '65.	"	"	"	
Philips, James	"	Dec. 14, '64.	"	"	"	
Roberts, John	"	Dec. 15, '64.	"	"	"	
Rodgers, John T.	"	Dec. 19, '63.	Stevensburg, Va	3 years.	Veteran.	
Rodgers, James	"	Dec. 19, '63.	"	"	"	
Sanchus, Chas. W.	"	Dec. 17, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	1 year.	Substitute.	
Stanford, Charles	"	Dec. 14, '64.	"	3 years.	"	
Stacker, Philip	"	Sept. 12, '64.	"	1 year.	"	
Smith, George	"	April 17, '65.	"	"	"	
Seed, Samuel H.	"	April 11, '65.	"	"	"	
Shear, Adam	"	Dec. 1, '64.	"	"	"	

## COMPANY A.—CONTINUED.

Name.	Rank.	Joined and Enrolled for Service.		Period.	Remarks.
		When.	Where.		
Thomas, James	Private.	April 11, '65.	Wilmington, Del.	1 year,	Substitute.
Urry, James B.	"	April 7, '65.	"	"	"
Werner, Herman	"	Dec. 16, '64.	"	"	"
Williams, George	"	Aug. 27, '63.	Smyrna, Del.	3 years.	Wounded Oct., '63.
White, John W.	"	April 13, '65.	Wilmington, Del.	1 year.	"
White, James G.	"	April 11, '65.	"	"	"
Willey, John	"	April 13, '65.	"	"	"
DISCHARGED.					
Baxter, Peter	"	Sept. 3, '61.	"	3 years.	Sept. 30, '64. Time expired.
Bruley, Robert	"	Aug. 7, '61.	"	"	Dec. 31, '63. Wounds at Antietam.
Burton, John	"	Aug. 20, '61.	"	"	Sept. 30, '64. Wounded at Bristoe Sta- tion, Oct. 14, '63.
Boyer, Alfred	"	Aug. 7, '61.	"	"	Sept. 30, '64. Time expired.
Cunningham, Mark	"	Aug. 7, '61.	"	"	" " " " Wounded at Gettysburg.
Caldwell, John	"	Sept. 4, '61.	"	"	Feb. 25, '63. Time expired. Wounded at Antietam.
Cumming, Lewis	"	Aug. 20, '61	"	"	March 5, '63. Disability.
Dutton, Jacob J.	1 Sergt.	Aug. 8, '61.	"	"	June 10, '65. G. O. W. D.
Davis, Jacob B.	Private.	Aug. 7, '61.	"	"	Sept. 30, '64. Time expired.
Duffy, Hugh	Sergeant.	Oct. 7, '61.	Hare's Corner, Del.	"	" " " " "
Dennison, James	Private.	Dec. 15, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	"	June, '65. Disability.
Egbert, Alex. D.	"	Sept. 9, '61.	"	"	Oct. 4, '61. Disability.
Falabone, Joseph	"	Sept. 13, '64.	"	"	"
Fee, James A.	"	Sept. 5, '61.	"	"	Sept. 10, '63. Disability.

Fryer, Edmund G.	Private.	Sept. 9, '61.	Wilmington, Del.	3 years.	Sept. 30, '64. Time expired. Wounded at Gettysburg.
Farra, Oscar	"	Sept. 16, '61.	"	"	Sept. 30, '64. Time expired. Wounded at Fredericksburg.
Farrell, Jesse D.	"	Aug. 25, '62.	"	"	By O. W. D. Wounded at Antietam.
Gear, William	"	Aug. 19, '61.	"	"	Dec. 11, '63. On account of wounds received at Antietam.
Glascom, Edward	"	Sept. 3, '61.	"	"	Sept. 30, '64. Time expired.
Green, William	"	Sept. 6, '61.	"	"	Sept. 30, '64. Time expired.
Gordon, Joseph	"	Oct. 8, '64.	"	1 year.	June 23, '64. G. O. W. D.
Harrocks, John	"	Sept. 3, '61.	"	3 years.	Nov. 28, '62. Disability. Fort McHenry.
Hock, John	"	Sept. 3, '61.	"	"	Nov. 26, '63. Disability.
Hayatt, Jacob	"	Aug. 17, '61.	"	"	April 1, '63. On account of wounds at Antietam.
Hill, George W.	"	Oct. 18, '64.	"	1 year.	General Order 387.
Kick, John L.	"	Aug. 12, '61.	"	3 years.	Jan. 26, '63. Disability.
Kinslow, Adam	"	Aug. 7, '61.	"	"	Aug. 7, '64. Time expired.
Kinsler, Charles	"	Aug. 19, '61.	"	"	"
Kerbaugh, John J.	"	Aug. 17, '61.	"	"	Sept. 30, '64.
Kelley, Joshua	"	Sept. 13, '61.	"	"	Dec. 30, '62. From wounds at Antietam.
Lang, James	"	Aug. 7, '61.	"	"	Sept. 22, '63. General Order 387.
Long, Alfred	"	Oct. 7, '61.	Hare's Corner, Del.	"	Nov. 20, '62. Disability. Wounded at Antietam.
Mathews, Michael	"	Sept. 1, '63.	Smyrna, Del.	"	Dec. 3, '64. Time expired.
Miller, Charles	"	Sept. 5, '61.	Wilmington, Del.	"	Jan. 20, '63. Disability.
McGuire, James	"	Sept. 11, '61.	"	"	May 26, '63. Wounded at Antietam.
McCann, John	"	Aug. 17, '61.	"	"	"
Marshall, John	"	Sept. 7, '61.	"	"	Dec. 19, '62.
Nelson, Alfred	"	Sept. 9, '61.	"	"	Jan. 21, '63. Disability.
O'Bryan, John	"	Sept. 3, '61.	"	"	Sept. 7, '64. Time expired.
	"			"	Jan. 19, '63. On account of wounds at Antietam.
	"			"	Sept. 30, '64. Time expired.

## COMPANY A.—CONTINUED.

Name.	Rank.	Joined and Enrolled for Service.		Period.	Remarks.
		When.	Where.		
Pierce, James H.	Private.	Aug. 7, '61.	Wilmington, Del.	3 years.	Dec. 30, '62.
Pitt, Joseph	"	Aug. 19, '61.	"	"	Aug. 28, '62. Disability.
Postles, William G.	"	Sept. 20, '62.	"	"	On account of wounds at Antietam.
Shepherd, John	"	Aug. 20, '61.	"	"	"
Shepherd, Benj. F.	"	Sept. 15, '61.	"	"	"
Taylor, Fred. W.	"	Aug. 19, '61.	"	"	"
Thompson, John	"	Sept. 6, '61.	"	"	Dec. 2, '62.
Tepe, Bernard	"	Dec. 13, '64.	"	"	Time expired.
Voach, William	"	Aug. 7, '61.	"	"	Sept. 30, '64. Time expired.
Winson, William	"	Sept. 5, '61.	"	"	June 20, '64. Disability.
Winslow, Chas. A.	"	Sept. 3, '61.	"	"	Sept. 30, '64. Time expired.
Cannon, Joseph	Sergeant.	Aug. 7, '61.	"	"	Sept. 30, '64. Time expired.
Kenny, James	Private.	Sept. 5, '61.	"	"	Sept. 30, '64. Time expired.
Sweeney, John	"	Sept. 17, '61.	"	"	On account of wounds at Antietam.
Chambers, Thomas	1st Serg't.	Aug. 7, '61.	"	"	
Conner, Daniel	Private.	Sept. 16, '61.	"	"	
Roades, Joseph	Sergeant.	Aug. 7, '61.	"	"	
Rambo, Charles	Corporal.	July 19, '62.	"	"	
Lockwood, Alfred	Private.	Oct. 7, '61.	Hare's Corner, Del.	"	
Hayes, Richard E.	"	Sept. 20, '61.	Wilmington, Del.	"	
Weston, James J.	Sergeant.	Aug. 7, '61.	"	"	
Postels, James P.	1st Lieut.			"	Prom'd Capt, Sept. 18, '62. Resigned June 18, '64.
Houseman, Frank.	2d Lieut.			"	Prom'd Sept. 18, '62. Resigned Dec. 31, '62.

Williamson, W. T.	2d Lieut.				Prom'd Nov. 6, '63. Resigned Nov. 24, '64.
Heizer, Aquilla M.	Captain.				Prom'd Capt. July 26, '64. Resigned.
TRANSFERRED.					
Bryan, Thomas B.	Captain.				July 24, '62, from Co. I. Resigned.
Bryan, James	1st Lieut.				Dec. 26, '64, from Co. B.
Caywood, William	1st Serg't.	Wilmington, Del.		3 years.	Promoted Dec. 10, '64, 1st Lt. Co. H.
Simpson, William	Corporal.	"		"	Feb. 15, '64, to Invalid Corps.
Alexander, Samuel	Private.	"		"	Jan. 1, '64, to Co. I.
Evans, Curtis	"	"		"	Dec. 26, '63, to Inv. Corps. Wounded at Antietam.
Hunt, Julius,	"	"		"	March 1, '65, to Western Army.
Ingham, Edward	"	"		"	Oct. 22, '63, to Invalid Corps.
Rambo, Charles	"	Suffolk, Va.		"	Sept. 20, '62, to Inv. Corps. Wounded at Antietam.
Schwank, Wash.	"			"	Jan. '62, to Signal Corps.
Thompson, John	"	Wilmington, Del.		"	March 5, '65, to Western Army.
DIED.					
Watson, Evan S.	Captain.				Killed Sept. 17, '62. Antietam.
Smith, William	1st Lieut.				Prom. 1st Lt. Co. A July, '63. Killed at Gettysburg.
Algiers, William	Private.			1 year.	Died at Baltimore, May 25, '65, of wounds received at High Bridge, Va.
Barney, John P.	"			3 years.	Killed of wounds rec'd at Wilderness, Va.
Brierly, John	Corporal.			"	"
Crow, John H.	Private.			"	Killed Sept. 17, '62. Antietam.
Hinkle, Charles	"			"	"
Hoskins, Thomas	"			"	Died Nov. 26, '62, of disease, at Harpers Ferry, Va.
Lock, William	"			"	Killed Sept. 17, '62. Antietam.
Linsay, John	"			"	Died Oct. 16, '62, of wounds at Antietam.
Lee, Benjamin	"			"	Killed Sept. 17, '62. Antietam.

## COMPANY A.—CONTINUED.

Name.	Rank.	Joined and Enrolled for Service.		Period.	Remarks.
		When.	Where.		
Mc Garrity, John	Private.	Sept. 20, '61.	Wilmington, Del.	3 years.	Killed Sept. 17, '62. Antietam.
Mosely, Edmund	"	Aug. 26, '61.	"	"	"
McKee, Jacob D.	"	Aug. 18, '63.	Smyrna, Del.	"	Substitute. Died May 6, '64, of wounds in Wilderness.
Shepherd, Eli	"	Aug. 15, '61	Wilmington, Del.	"	Killed Sept. 17, '62. Antietam.
Shaw, Robert	"	Jan. 28, '64.	"	"	" May 5, '64. Wilderness.
Tindale, Miles	"	Sept. 19, '61.	"	"	Died April 27, '62, of disease, at Camp Hamilton, Va.
Williams, William	"	Aug. 7, '61.	"	"	Killed July 3, '63. Gettysburg.
Webb, John	Sergeant.	Sept. 5, '61.	"	"	Died May 14, '64, of wounds received at Spottsylvania.
Weir, Samuel	Private.	Dec. 2, '61.	Camp Hamilton, Va.	"	Killed Dec. 13, '63. Fredericksburg.
Warren, William	Sergeant.	Aug. 7, '61.	Wilmington, Del	"	" June 3, '64. Coal Harbor.
Cox, Benjamin	"	Aug. 7, '61.	"	"	" May 6, '64. Wilderness.
Calquhsber, Jasper	Private.	Aug. 7, '61.	"	"	Died May 25, '64, of wounds at North Anna River.
Maloney, John	Musician.	Aug. 7, '61.	"	"	Died Oct. 1, '64, of disease, at Wilmington, Del.
Hugh, Adam	Corporal.	Aug. 7, '61.	"	"	Killed July 3, '63. Gettysburg.
DESERTED.					
Armstrong, Rich'd	Private.	Dec. 14, '64.	"	1 year.	July 17, '64. Near Petersburg.
Barber, William	"	Dec. 14, '64.	"	"	July 26, '62. Harper's Ferry.
Barber, George	"	Dec. 14, '64.	"	"	Jan. 26, '62. " "
Brown, Julius	"	Dec. 15, '64.	"	3 years.	June 20, '65. Munson's Hill.
Brown, William	"	Oct. 14, '64.	"	1 year.	Nov. 22, '64. Near Petersburg.

Cartis, William	Private.	Dec. 3, '63.	Smyrna, Del.	3 years.	July 5, '63.	Elk Run.
Carroll, John	"	Dec. 14, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	"	Jan. 7, '65.	Near Petersburg.
Champion, William	"	Feb. 29, '64.	Relay House, Md.	"	June 20, '63.	Munson's Hill.
Connell, Francis	"	Oct. 15, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	1 year.	Nov. 4, '64.	Near Petersburg.
Conner, Martin	"	Oct. 8, '64.	"	"	Jan. 6, '65.	"
Dixon, Daniel	"	Aug. 28, '63.	Smyrna, Del.	3 years.	Aug. 13, '62.	Elk Run.
Darlington, Wm.	"	Oct. 8, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	1 year.	Nov. 14, '64.	Petersburg.
Dryer, Henry	"	Dec. 14, '64.	"	"	May 14, '65.	Munson's Hill.
Delany, Thomas	"	Sept. 15, '61.	"	3 years	Feb. 24, '63.	From Parole Camp, Annapolis.
Edwards, John	"	Dec. 9, '64.	"	1 year.	June 20, '65.	Munson's Hill.
Ferrell, Henry	"	Sept. 2, '64.	"	3 years.	Nov. 4, '64.	Petersburg.
Forrest, Thomas	"	Oct. 3, '64.	"	1 year.	Jan. 6, '65.	"
Goodrich, Henry	"	Sept. 5, '64.	"	3 years.	"	"
Greenfield, Wm.	"	"	"	"	"	"
Getty, Ordolf	"	Sept. 12, '64.	"	"	"	"
Hubert, Samuel	"	Dec. 15, '64.	"	"	April 7, '65.	High Bridge.
Honey, Joseph	"	Aug. 11, '64.	"	1 year.	June 20, '65.	Munson's Hill.
Kinney, Thomas	"	Sept. 8, '63.	Smyrna, Del.	3 years.	June 13, '64.	Fredericksburg.
Levi, Daniel	"	Sept. 1, '63.	"	"	June 7, '65.	Munson's Hill.
Lamplough, Thos.	"	Sept. 3, '61.	Wilmington, Del.	"	"	"
McGraw, Haram	"	Aug. 28, '63.	Smyrna, Del.	"	May 4, '63.	Near Stony Mount, on the march.
Manstaffer, George	"	Sept. 4, '63.	"	"	July 5, '63.	Elk Run.
Murphy, James	"	Sept. 3, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	"	Nov. 24, '64.	Petersburg.
Manch, Lewis	"	Sept. 6, '61.	"	"	Oct. 13, '62.	Harper's Ferry.
McDonald, John	"	Oct. 1, '61.	Hare's Corner, Del.	"	"	"
Peterson, John	"	Oct. 1, '61.	"	"	"	"
Quillin, James	"	April 11, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	"	Sept. 30, '64.	Petersburg.
Reed, William	"	Nov. 23, '64.	"	"	June 20, '64.	Munson's Hill.
Temple, James H.	"	Aug. 26, '63.	Smyrna, Del.	1 year.	March 25, '65.	Petersburg.
Thorp, William	"	Sept. 8, '63.	"	3 years.	June 23, '65.	Munson's Hill.
				"	July 5, '63.	Cedar Run.
						Drafted.

## COMPANY A.—CONTINUED.

Name.	Rank.	Joined and Enrolled for Service.		Period.	Remarks.
		When.	Where.		
Walker, William	Private.	Sept. 5, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	3 years.	Nov. 24, '64. Petersburg.
Zeigler, Emmil	"	Aug. 22, '63.	Smyrna, Del.	"	Nov. 27, '63. Locust Grove.
Sullivan, John	"	Dec. 14, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	1 year.	Jan. 17, '65. Petersburg.
Thomas, James	"				

# COMPANY B.

## FIRST DELAWARE REGIMENT.

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Name.	Rank.	Joined and Enrolled for Service.		Period.	Remarks.
		When.	Where.		
John W. Barney,	Captain.	Jan. 1, '65.	Petersburg, Va.	3 years.	Promoted Sergt.-Maj. Feb. '63; 2d Lt. Aug. '64; 1st Lt. Sept. '64; Capt. Jan. 11, '65. Wounded July 3, '63.
Samuel Lodge,	1st Sergt.	Dec. 25, '63.	Stevensburg, Va.	"	Trans. from 2d Del. Reg. Oct. '64. Promoted Corp. Jan. '65; Sergt. March, '65; 1st Sergt. June, '64.
John W. Sedgwick,	Sergeant.			"	Draft'd. Tran. from 2d Del. Reg. Oct. '64. Prom. Sergt. Nov. '64. Veteran.
John Derrickson,	"	Feb. 14, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	"	Trans. from 2d Del. Reg. Oct. '64. Vet.
Caleb Boggs,	"	Feb. 11, '64.	Dover, Del.	"	Trans. from 2d Del. Reg. Oct. '64. Promoted Corp. Dec. '64; Sergt. June, '65. Veteran.
John Leahy,	Sergeant.	Dec. 19, '63.	Stevensburg, Va.	3 years.	Veteran. Prom. Sergt. '63. Wound. June 3, '64. Taken pris. Aug. 25, '64.
James Gribbin,	Corporal.	Dec. 19, '63.	"	"	Veteran. Prom. Corp. Wounded at Coal Harbor.
Lewis Barber,	"	May 31, '63.	Elkton, Md.	"	Veteran. Trans. from 2d Del. Oct. '64. Prom. Corp. Nov. '64.
Saml. H. Hopkins,	"	Dec. 26, '63.	Stevensburg, Va.	"	Veteran. Trans. from 2d Del. Oct. '64. Prom. Corp. Nov. '64.
James Morgan,	"	Dec. 30, '63.	"	"	Veteran. Trans. from 2d Del. Oct. '64.
John C. Helm,	"	Mar. 22, '64.	"	"	Prom. Corp. Feb. '64.
Henry Beck,	"	Jan. 4, '64.	Relay House, Md.	"	Veteran. Trans. from 2d Del. Oct. '64. Prom. Corp. Oct. '64. Trans. from 3d Del. June, '65.

## COMPANY B.—CONTINUED.

Name.	Rank.	Joined and Enrolled for Service.		Period.	Remarks.
		When.	Where.		
John Hollings,	Corporal.	Mar. 19, '64.	Relay House, Md.	3 years.	" " "
Henry Clause,	"	Feb. 27, '64.	"	"	" " "
William Maloney,	Musician.	Dec. 19, '63.	Stevensburg, Va.	"	Veteran.
Lewis A. Jones,	"	Feb. 25, '64.	Dover, Del.	"	Trans. from 2d Del. Oct. '64.
Anderson, John	Private.		Drafted.	"	
Bunner, John	"	Dec. 23, '63.	Stevensburg, Va.	"	Veteran. Trans. from 2d Del. Oct. '64.
Burns, Michael	"	Feb. 6, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	"	" " "
Burns, John	"	Dec. 24, '63.	Stevensburg, Va.	"	Wounded in the Wilderness.
Barney, William	"	April 7, '65.	Wilmington, Del.	1 year.	Trans. from 8th Del. June, '65.
Cubbage, Luther	"	Aug. 14, '63.	Drafted.	3 years.	" 2d Del. Oct. '65.
Cook, James	"	Mar. 8, '65.	"	1 year.	" 8th Del. June, '65.
Colin, Edward	"	April 5, '65.	"	"	" " "
Cutting, James	"	April 5, '65.	"	"	" " "
Decaver, James	"	Mar. 10, '65.	"	"	" " "
Davis, George	"	Feb. 9, '64.	Stevensburg, Va.	3 years.	Veteran. Trans. from 2d Del. Oct. '64.
Devenish, John	"	Feb. 11, '64.	Dover, Del.	"	" " "
Dillen, John	"	Mar. 26, '64.	Milford, Del.	"	" " "
Elliott, Spencer	"	April 9, '64.	"	"	" " "
Evans, George	"	Mar. 2, '65.	Wilmington, Del.	1 year.	" " "
Fisher, Samuel	"	Aug. 14, '63.	Drafted.	3 years.	Trans. from 2d Del. Oct. '64.
Flemming, John	"	Mar. 29, '65.	Wilmington, Del.	1 year.	Trans. from 8th Del. June, '65.
Fletcher, James	"	Mar. 25, '64.	Stevensburg, Va.	3 years.	" 2d Del. Oct. '64.
Ferguson, Levi	"	Mar. 13, '65.	Wilmington, Del.	1 year.	" 8th Del. June, '65.
Flichman, John	"	April 6, '65.	"	"	" " "
Griffith, Richard	"	Dec. 25, '63.	Stevensburg, Va.	3 years.	Veteran. Trans. from 2d Del. Oct. '64.

Gushiel, Benjamin	Private.	Dec. 30, '63.	Wilmington, Del.	3 years.	Veteran. June, '65.	Trans. from Drum Corps June, '65.
Graham, Samuel	"	Jan. 22, '64.	Stevensburg, Va.	"	"	Trans from 2d Del. Oct. '65.
Gallager, Michael	"	Mar. 23, '65.	Wilmington, Del.	1 year.	"	8th Del. June, '65.
Galloway, James	"	April 8, '65.	"	"	"	"
Grant, William	"	Aug. 25, '64.	"	"	"	"
Holnson, Thomas	"	Aug. 14, '63.	Substitute.	3 years.	"	2d Del. Oct. '64.
Hinson, Samuel	"	April 5, '65.	Wilmington, Del.	1 year.	"	8th Del. June, '65.
Hunter, Thomas	"	Mar. 16, '65.	"	"	"	"
Hoops, William	"	Feb. 28, '65.	"	"	"	"
Horn, John R.	"	Feb. 27, '65.	"	"	"	"
Husley, George	"	Mar. 13, '65.	"	"	"	"
Jeffers, Elias	"	Mar. 30, '65.	"	"	"	"
Jones, Henry C.	"	Jan. 11, '64.	Stevensburg, Va.	3 years.	"	2d Del. June, '64.
Johnson, Geo. H.	"	Feb. 29, '65.	Wilmington, Del.	1 year.	"	8th Del. June, '65.
Krummer, Julius	"	Dec. 13, '64.	Substitute.	"	"	from Co. E to Co. B May, '65.
Keighn, George	"	Mar. 20, '65.	Wilmington, Del.	"	"	8th Del. June, '65.
Lattimer, William	"	Dec. 19, '63.	Stevensburg, Va.	3 years.	Veteran.	Wounded at Antietam and Wilderness.
Lamlut, Francis	"		Drafted.	"	"	Taken prisoner at Bristol Station.
Laws, Thomas	"	Mar. 22, '64.	Stevensburg, Va.	"	"	Veteran. Trans. from 2d Del. Oct. '64.
Miller, Peter	"	Mar. 7, '65.	Wilmington, Del.	1 year.	"	Wounded at Petersburg, Wilderness.
Miller, George	"	Oct. 11, '64.	"	"	"	Taken prisoner June 18, '64.
Moore, Lewis S.	"	Mar. 7, '65.	"	"	"	Trans. from 8th Del. June, '65.
Moore, Robert	"	May 27, '63.	"	"	"	"
Merritt, John	"	Mar. 22, '64.	Stevensburg, Va.	3 years.	"	"
Murray, James	"	April 8, '64.	"	"	"	3d Del. Oct. '64.
Mallett, Gilbert	"	Feb. 11, '64.	New Castle, Del.	"	"	Trans. from 2d Del. Oct. '64.
Minis, Samuel H.	"	Feb. 11, '64.	Dover, Del.	"	"	"
McGlory, John	"	Dec. 25, '63.	Stevensburg, Va.	"	"	"

## COMPANY B.—CONTINUED.

Name.	Rank.	Joined and Enrolled for Service.		Period.	Remarks.
		When.	Where.		
McCoy, James	Private.	Dec. 25, '63.	Stevensburg, Va.	3 years.	Veteran. Trans. from 2d Del. Oct. '64.
McConnell, James	"	Dec. 25, '63.	"	"	" " " "
McKinner, John	"	Dec. 19, '63.	"	"	" " " "
Outler, Perry	"	Aug. 14, '63.	Wilmington, Del.	"	Veteran. Trans. from 2d Del. Oct. '64.
Palmer, Clement	"	Dec. 19, '63.	Stevensburg, Va.	"	Veteran.
Pugh, Taylor	"	Mar. 2, '65.	Wilmington, Del.	1 year.	Trans. from 8th Del. June, '65.
Parks, William	"	Jan. 1, '64.	Stevensburg, Va.	3 years.	Veteran. Trans. from 2d Del. Oct. '64.
Porter, James	"	Mar. 27, '65.	Wilmington, Del.	1 year.	Trans. from 8th Del. June, '65.
Quillin, William	"	Mar. 25, '64.	Philadelphia, Pa.	3 years.	Veteran. Trans. from 2d Del. Oct. '64.
Rhody, James	"	Mar. 26, '64.	Milford, Del.	"	" " " "
Raymond, Nicholas	"	Dec. 25, '63.	Stevensburg, Va.	"	" " " "
Rosell, James	"	Nov. 10, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	1 year.	Trans. from 2d Del. Oct. '64.
Richardson, Jno. S.	"	Mar. 17, '65.	"	"	" 8th Del. June, '65.
Richards, William	"	Mar. 18, '65.	"	"	" " " "
Sider, Frederick	"	April 4, '65.	"	"	" " " "
Smith, John	"	Mar. 24, '65.	"	"	" " " "
Smith, Samuel	"	April 4, '65.	"	"	" " " "
Smith, Washington	"	Aug. 25, '64.	"	"	" " " "
Shults, Lewis	"	April 6, '65.	"	"	" " " "
Venner, Thomas	"	Mar. 20, '65.	"	"	" " " "
Washer, George	"	Jan. 1, '65.	"	"	" " " "
Walraven, Isaac	"	Jan. 1, '64.	Stevensburg, Va.	3 years.	Recruit. Trans. from 2d Del. Oct. '64.
Wilkinson, Thomas	"	June 2, '63.	Wilmington, Del.	"	Veteran. " " " "
Wilson, James A.	"	Mar. 16, '65.	"	1 year.	" " " "
Wids, Mark	"	Feb. 28, '65.	"	"	Trans. from 8th Del. June, '65.

Walker, Thomas DISCHARGED.	Private.	April 6, '65.	Wilmington, Del	1 year.	Trans. from 8th Del June, '65.
Oates, James A.	1st Lieut.	Aug. 1, '61.	" "	3 years.	Resigned Aug. 1, '63.
Curry, Henry	1st Lieut.	Oct. 1, '62.	Suffolk, Va.	"	" June, '63.
Nonice, Albert	1st Lieut.	Jan. 1, '65.	Petersburg, Va.	"	Prom. from Hosp. Stew. 1st Del. Cav. to 1st Lt. Co. B, Jan. 1, '65. Resigned June 1, '65.
Barnes, William	Corporal.	Aug. 25, '62.	Wilmington, Del.	"	By General Order, No. 26, May 17, '65.
Bailey, John	Private.	Sept. 1, '61.	"	"	Jan 10, '63, for disability.
Cornish, James	"	Sept. 1, '61.	"	"	Jan. 10, '62, for disability.
Cunningham, Steph.	"	Sept. 1, '61.	"	"	Sept. 30, '64, for disability.
Dobbs, Henry	"	Sept. 1, '61.	"	"	Time expired. Sept. 30, '64.
Forrest, Samuel	"	Aug. 25, '62.	"	"	By General Order, No. 26. May 17, '65.
Gallagher, Daniel	"	Oct. 1, '61.	"	"	For disability.
Garrity, James	"	Oct. 1, '61.	"	"	Time expired. Sept. 30, '64.
Garrity, William	"	Oct. 1, '61.	"	"	" " " "
Gibbs, James	"	Oct. 1, '61.	"	"	" " " "
Hasen, William	"	Oct. 1, '61.	"	"	" " " "
Hedrick, John L.	"	Oct. 1, '61.	"	"	Feb. 8, '62, for disability.
Holms, Thomas	"	Oct. 1, '61.	"	"	Jan. 28, '63, for disability.
Hamilton, John E.	"	Oct. 1, '61.	"	"	May 11, '62, on account of wounds.
Hunt, John	"	Oct. 1, '61.	"	"	Sept. 30. Time expired.
Lenhart, Conrad	"	Aug. 2, '61.	"	"	" " " "
Lollar, Michael	"	Aug. 2, '61.	"	"	" " " "
Leahy, Lewis	"	Aug. 2, '61.	"	"	" " " "
Lockhart, William	"	Aug. 2, '61.	"	"	" " " "
Livingston, Wm.	"	Aug. 2, '61.	Drafted.	"	May 17, '65. By General Order, No. 26.
Murray, James	"	Aug. 2, '61.	"	"	Dec. 1, '64. Time expired.
Mony, Hugh	"	Aug. 1, '61.	"	"	" " " "

## COMPANY B.—CONTINUED.

Name.	Rank.	Joined and Enrolled for Service.		Period.	Remarks.
		When.	Where.		
TRANSFERRED. Nichols, Joseph C.	Captain.	April, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	3 years.	Prom. 1st Lt., Capt., Major, Nov. '64; Lt. Col. Dec. '64. Wound. Dec. '62, and April 7, '65.
Mackin, Matthew	"	"	"	"	Prom. from Ord. Sergt. Co. K to 1st Lt. Co. B; prom. Capt. and trans. to Co. F.
McAllister, Saml.	2d Lieut.	Feb. 1, '63.	Dover, Del.	"	Prom. from Sergt.-Maj. to 1st Lt. Co. B; trans. to Co. F.
Bryan, James M.	2d Lieut.	"	Wilmington, Del.	"	Prom. from Sergt. to 1st Lt. Co. B; trans. to Co. A.
Booth, Joseph E.	2d Lieut.	Dec. 26, '64.	"	"	Prom. from Hos. Stew. Dec. '64, to 2d Lt. Co. B; 1st Lt. June, '65; trans. to Co. A.
Buckwuth, Benj.	Private.	Sept. 5, '61.	"	"	Trans. to I. C. Sept. 1, '63, for disability.
Barnard, Morris	"	Aug. 5, '61.	"	"	" Feb. 15, '64, "
Canning, Henry	"	Aug. 1, '61.	"	"	" Oct. 13, '64, "
Foreacres, James	"	Sept. 1, '61.	"	"	" Sept. 1, '63, "
Lutowich, Charles	"	Oct. 13, '61.	"	"	" Feb. 15, '64, "
Richie, John	"	Aug. 6, '61.	"	"	" Jan. 24, '64, "
Russell, Edward	"	Aug. 8, '61.	"	"	" Nov. 1, '64, "
Shaffern, Hans I.	"	Sept. 19, '61.	"	"	" Nov. 1, '64, "
Quigley, Michael	"	Sept. 25, '61.	"	"	" Feb. 15, '64, "
DIED.					
Leonard, James	Captain.	Aug. 1, '61.	"	"	Killed at Antietam, Sept. 17, '62.
Ricketts, James	2d Lieut.	Aug. 2, '61.	"	"	" "

Barnard, George	Private.	Oct. 1, '61.	Wilmington, Del.	3 years.	Died of disease, Feb. 4, '64.
Brown, James H.	"	Oct. 1, '61.	"	"	Starved to death.
Chiffin, Enoch	"	Jan. 1, '64.	Smyrna, Del.	"	Killed in battle of the Wilderness.
Criller, Samuel	"	Aug. 11, '61.	Wilmington, Del.	"	Killed at Spottsylvania, May, '64.
Cochrane, Samuel	"	Dec. 3, '63.	Stevensburg, Va.	"	Killed at High Bridge, April 7, '65.
Dolan, Thomas	"	Oct. 1, '61.	Wilmington, Del.	"	Died of disease, Sept. 25, '64.
Dailey, Martin	"	Dec. 19, '63.	"	"	Died of wounds received at Wilderness, May 5, '64.
Gregg, Solomon	"	Oct. 1, '61.	"	"	Killed at Antietam, Sept. 17, '62.
Gamble, James	"	Oct. 1, '61.	"	"	Killed at Chancellerville, May 3, '63.
Hodgson, George	"	Aug. 1, '62.	"	"	Died of disease, Sept. 22, '64, at Ander- sonville.
Hamilton, Eli	"	Aug. 2, '61.	"	"	Died of disease, July 10, '64.
Landrige, Samuel	"	Aug. 2, '61.	"	"	Killed at Antietam, Sept. 17, '62.
Laughlin, William	"	Aug. 2, '61.	"	"	Died of disease, Sept. 11, '62.
Tining, James	"	Aug. 2, '61.	"	"	Killed at Camp Hamilton, accident, Nov. 10, '61.
Stewart, Charles	"	Dec. 19, '63.	Stevensburg, Va.	"	Killed in the Wilderness, May 5, '64.
Shaw, William	"	Aug. 1, '61.	Wilmington, Del.	"	Killed at Antietam, Sept. 17, '62.
Smith, William	"	Aug. 1, '61.	"	"	Killed at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, '62.
Sinex, Thomas	"	Aug. 1, '61.	"	"	Died of wounds, Dec. 16, '62.
Shaffer, Joseph	"	Aug. 1, '61.	"	"	Killed at Chancellerville, May 3, '63.
Seymour, Thomas	"	Aug. 1, '61.	"	"	Killed at Gettysburg, July 3, '63.
Simpson, James	"	Aug. 1, '61.	"	"	Died Aug. 12, '63, of wounds received at Gettysburg.
Wood, Nelson	"	Aug. 1, '61.	"	"	Killed at Antietam, Sept. 17, '62.
Warren, George	"	Aug. 1, '61.	"	"	Died of disease at Andersonville, Nov. 14, '64.
Wilson, Barnard	"	Aug. 1, '61.	"	"	Killed in battle of Antietam.
DESERTED.					
Brant, George	"	Jan. 1, '65.	Baltimore, Md.	"	June 1, '65,
Bowden, John	"	Mar. 31, '65.	Wilmington, Del.	1 year.	Jan. 4, '65.

## COMPANY B.—CONTINUED.

Name.	Rank.	Joined and Enrolled for Service.		Period.	Remarks.
		When.	Where.		
Bryer, James	Private.	Mar. 13, '65.	Wilmington, Del.	1 year.	Jan. 4, '65.
Carroll, William	"	Mar. 4, '62.	"	"	Sept. 30, '62.
Carlton, Edward	"	Oct. 1, '61.	"	"	Sept. 30, '62.
Clause, Henry	"	April 1, '65.	"	"	June 1, '65.
Davidson, John	"	Oct. 1, '61.	"	"	Sept. 30, '61.
Deckline, William	"	Aug. 15, '61.	"	"	Sept. 30, '61.
Dilliha, James	"	Sept. 4, '61.	"	"	Aug. 2, '62.
Ellhott, James	"	Sept. 4, '61.	"	"	Sept. 20, '62.
Collin, Lemuel	"	Aug. 20, '62.	"	"	Dec. 17, '62.
Ferguson, Jefferson	"	Oct. 1, '61.	"	3 years.	Dec. 17, '62.
Getto, Joseph	"	Oct. 19, '61.	"	"	March 5, '63.
Haliburton, Wm.	"	Sept. 10, '61.	"	"	May 3, '63.
Hall, James F.	"	Sept. 8, '61.	"	"	Oct. 12, '63.
Hinds, Philip	"	Aug. 16, '63.	"	"	Oct. 12, '63.
Karl, James	"	Sept. 1, '61.	"	"	Sept. 30, '61.
Miller, Matthew	"	Sept. 18, '61.	"	"	Sept. 30, '61.
Manning, Michael	"	Sept. 13, '61.	"	"	Sept. 30, '61.
Monroe, Peter	"	Aug. 3, '61.	"	"	March 15, '63.
Sweeney, Michael	"	Aug. 18, '62.	"	"	Oct. 12, '63.
Shepherd, Thomas	"	Mar. 16, '65.	"	"	Dec. 17, '62.
Stewart, Ezekiel	"	Oct. 1, '61.	"	1 year.	June 4, '65.
Ward, James	"	Oct. 1, '61.	"	"	June 1, '65.
Welch, Richard	"	Aug. 27, '62.	"	"	Feb. 9, '64.
					Sept. 20, '62.
					March 20, '64.
					Trans. from 8th Del.

# COMPANY C.

## FIRST DELAWARE REGIMENT.

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Name.	Rank.	Joined and Enrolled for Service.		Period.	Remarks.
		When.	Where.		
Emanuel W. Hilt,	1st Lieut.	Dec. 25, '64.	Hatcher's Run, Va.	3 years.	Prom. 1st Sergt. Feb. 63; 2d Lt. Oct. '64; 1st Lt. Dec. '64.
John Dickerson,	1st Serg't.	Feb. 29, '64.	Relay House, Md	"	Gained by transfer.
William Anderson,	Sergeant.	Oct. 7, '61.	Hare's Corner, Del.	"	Prom. Corp. May, '63, for bravery at Chancellorville; Sergt. Oct. '64.
Andrew W. Jones,	"	Sept. 3, '63.	Smyrna, Del.	"	Prom. Corp. April, '65; Sergt. May, '65.
Robert M. Joseph,	"	Mar. 20, '64.	Relay House, Md.	"	Gained by transfer.
Samuel Mc'lean,	"	Mar. 31, '64.	"	"	"
Caleb Woodraw,	Corporal.	Sept. 18, '61.	Wilmington, Del.	"	Veteran. Prom. Corp. Oct. '64.
John Donnelly,	"	Sept. 9, '61.	"	"	"
Samuel Rutler,	"	Jan. 28, '64.	"	"	"
Francis Mc'Kenney,	"	Sept. 16, '61.	"	"	"
Thos. H. Murphy,	"	Sept. 9, '63.	"	"	"
William Anderson,	"	Mar. 20, '64.	Baltimore, Md.	"	"
Joshua Green,	"	Sept. 18, '61.	Wilmington, Del.	"	"
John Selser,	Musician.	Mar. 22, '64.	Stevensburg, Va.	"	"
Adams, Charles	Private.	Jan. 2, '65.	Wilmington, Del.	"	"
Adams, Richard	"	Feb. 29, '64.	Relay House, Md.	"	"
Armstrong, Hugh	"	Dec. 16, '61.	St. George's, Del.	"	"
Atwell, George	"	Nov. 14, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	"	"
Barnaly, Joseph	"	April 4, '65.	"	1 year.	Gained by transfer.
Brooks, John	"	Sept. 2, '64.	"	"	"
Benton, James	"	Mar. 13, '65.	"	3 years.	Substitute.
Butler, Edward	"	Sept. 2, '61.	"	1 year.	Substitute.
Bradley, Ferdin'd	"	Mar. 11, '65.	"	3 years.	Drafted.
				1 year.	Veteran.
				1 year.	Drafted.

## COMPANY C.—CONTINUED.

Name.	Rank.	Joined and Enrolled for Service.		Period.	Remarks.
		When.	Where.		
Butler, Wash. J.	Private.	Mar. 22, '65.	Wilmington, Del.	1 year.	Substitute.
Cameron, Thomas	"	Dec. 28, '64.	"	"	Substitute.
Canoley, George	"	Oct. 12, '64.	"	"	Substitute.
Cole, Thomas	"	Nov. 21, '64.	"	"	Gained by transfer.
Collins, Isaac J.	"	Jan. 29, '64.	Georgetown, Del.	3 years.	
Clinton, Kiltner	"	Aug. 10, '64.	Smyrna, Del.	"	
Dennis, Levi	"	Mar. 16, '65.	Wilmington, Del.	1 year.	Substitute.
Daugherty, Philip	"	Oct. 7, '61.	Hare's Corner, Del.	3 years.	Veteran.
Dorans, Joseph	"	Feb. 1, '65.	Wilmington, Del.	1 year.	Drafted.
Duncan, John	"	Oct. 14, '64.	"	"	Substitute.
Dillabey, John	"	Mar. 16, '64.	Relay House, Md.	3 years.	Gained by transfer.
Donnahoe, John	"	Nov. 28, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	1 year.	Substitute.
Ennis, Frank	"	Dec. 2, '64.	Georgetown, Del.	"	Gained by transfer.
Ellis, Isaac	"	Oct. 19, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	"	Drafted.
Frank, George	"	Feb. 28, '64.	"	"	Substitute. Trans.
Green, John C.	"	Dec. 22, '64.	"	"	Substitute.
Hill, William	"	Sept. 21, '61.	"	"	Veteran.
Hill, Isaac	"	Mar. 16, '65.	"	"	Substitute.
Hayes, Alonzo	"	Sept. 21, '61.	"	"	Veteran.
Layton, Henry	"	Dec. 22, '64.	"	"	Substitute.
Leach, John	"	Feb. 29, '64.	Relay House, Md.	1 year.	Substitute.
Lewis, James	"	April 28, '62.	Wilmington, Del.	3 years.	Gained by transfer.
Littleton, Jesse B.	"	Jan. 14, '65.	"	1 year.	Substitute.
Lewis, Stephen	"	Jan. 13, '65.	"	"	
Messick, Edw. M.	"	Feb. 2, '65.	"	"	Drafted.

Moore, Thomas	Private.	Dec. 17, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	1 year.	Substitute.
Mullen, Thos. H.	"	Sept. 18, '61.	"	3 years.	Veteran.
Marvel, Lemuel H.	"	Feb. 29, '64.	Relay House, Md.	"	Veteran.
McCarrien, Charles	"	Aug. 21, '61.	Wilmington, Del.	"	Substitute.
McPherson, John	"	Sept. 1, '64.	"	1 year.	Substitute.
McCollough, John	"	Mar. 16, '65.	"	"	Substitute.
Naylor, John	"	April 4, '65.	"	3 years.	Wounded at "Five Forks," April 1 '65.
Nolan, Chas. W.	"	Feb. 29, '64.	Relay House, Md.	1 year.	Substitute.
O'Neil, Surpin	"	Mar. 11, '65.	Wilmington, Del.	3 years.	Substitute.
O'Reiley, Jas. 1st	"	Sept. 3, '65.	Smyrna, Del.	1 year.	Substitute.
O'Reiley, Jas. 2d	"	Mar. 15, '65.	Wilmington, Del.	"	Substitute.
Palmer, Laban	"	Mar. 10, '65.	"	"	Substitute.
Prettyman, Asbury	"	Mar. 17, '65.	"	3 years.	Substitute.
Queen, James	"	Aug. 23, '64.	"	"	Veteran.
Rutter, Morris	"	Sept. 21, '61.	"	1 year.	Gained by transfer.
Russel, Theodore	"	Mar. 10, '65.	"	"	Substitute.
Richards, John W.	"	Mar. 18, '65.	"	3 years.	Substitute.
Rice, Joe Q. A.	"	Dec. 29, '64.	"	"	Gained by transfer.
Richster, Joseph	"	Feb. 29, '64.	Relay House, Md.	"	"
Roach, Stephen	"	Nov. 29, '64.	"	1 year.	Gained by transfer.
Smith, Henry	"	Dec. 28, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	"	Substitute.
Sutherland, Chas.	"	Sept. 9, '61.	"	3 years.	Substitute.
Short, Elijah	"	Mar. 10, '65.	"	1 year.	Veteran.
Stockley, William	"	Feb. 29, '64.	Relay House, Md.	3 years.	Drafted.
Simmons, John R.	"	Jan. 4, '65.	Wilmington, Del.	1 year.	Substitute.
Wells, Benj. F.	"	Sept. 18, '61.	"	3 years.	Veteran.
Wilson, Caleb	"	Sept. 2, '61.	"	"	Veteran.
Woods, Peter	"	Aug. 19, '64.	"	"	Substitute.
Walker, Grier	"	Aug. 26, '64.	"	"	"
Hussey, William	"	Dec. 31, '64.	"	1 year.	Gained by transfer.
Warfield, John	"	Dec. 7, '61.	"	3 years.	"
Williams, Wm. S.	"		Smyrna, Del.		Veteran.



Samuel Paxton,	Sergeant.	Aug. 21, '61.	Wilmington, Del.	3 years.	Sept. 27, '64.	Disability.
John Bradley,	"	Sept. 9, '61.	"	"	Sept. 6, '62.	Disability.
Wash. J. Butler,	"	Aug. 2, '61.	"	"	Sept. 30, '64.	Time expired.
William Carr,	"	Sept. 2, '61.	"	"	Sept. 30, '64.	Time expired.
Simon Maddy,	Corporal.	Sept. 12, '61.	"	"	Sept. 6, '62.	Disability.
Warner M. Paxton,	"	Aug. 21, '61.	"	"	Sept. 27, '64.	Disability.
John Hugh,	"	Sept. 16, '61.	"	"	Oct. 23, '62.	Disability.
Joseph McCloskey,	Musician.	Sept. 2, '61.	"	"	Dec. 31, '62.	Disability.
Barton, John	Private.	Sept. 10, '61.	"	"	Oct. 3, '63.	"
Carter, George	"	Sept. 1, '61.	"	"	Feb. 29, '63.	"
Callan, Edward	"	Sept. 9, '61.	"	"	Feb. 13, '63.	"
Conahan, James.	"	Sept. 25, '61.	"	"	Sept. 30, '64.	Time expired.
Chambers, George	"	Dec. 31, '64.	"	1 year.	Substitute, April 28, '63.	G. O. No. 77.
Carsoner, James	"	Sept. 19, '61.	"	3 years.	April 20, '63.	Disability.
Dayle, James	"	Sept. 8, '64.	"	1 year	May 25, '65.	General Order, No. 26.
Furgursen, James	"	Sept. 1, '61.	"	3 years.	July 28, '62.	Disability.
Fayle, Edward	"	Aug. 26, '63.	Smyrna, Del.	"	June 12, '65.	"
Fee, Robert	"	Aug. 19, '62.	Wilmington, Del.	"	Jan. 13, '63.	"
Hamilton, James	"	Aug. 19, '62.	"	"	Aug. 10, '64.	"
Harrington, War'n	"	Aug. 3, '61.	"	"	Dec. 13, '62.	Disability from wounds.
Hyatt, Edward	"	Aug. 21, '61.	"	"	Dec. 12, '64.	"
Irven, Joseph	"	Aug. 28, '61.	"	"	July 28, '62.	Disability.
Lewis, John	"	Feb. 20, '62.	"	"	Feb. 20, '65.	Time expired.
Hainer, John	"	Oct. 19, '64.	"	1 year.	Substitute, July, '65.	Gen. Or. No. 77.
McGowan, Patrick	"	Sept. 2, '64.	"	"	Substitute, April, '63.	"
Schools, Thomas	"	Sept. 23, '64.	"	3 years.	Sept. 8, '62.	Disability.
Shovlin, Patrick	"	Sept. 3, '64.	"	"	Mar. 15, '62.	"
Sarvus, James S.	"	Mar. 11, '65.	"	1 year.	Substitute, July, '65.	General Order, No. 77.
Workman, Thomas	"	Aug. 3, '61.	"	3 years.	Dec. '62.	Disability.
Wright, James	"	Feb. 8, '61.	"	1 year.	Drafted, July, '65.	General Order, No. 77.

## COMPANY C.—CONTINUED.

Name.	Rank.	Joined and Enrolled for Service.		Period.	Remarks.
		When.	Where.		
<sup>DIED.</sup> Neal Ward, James Rickards,	Captain. "	Sept. 25, '61. May 2, '62.	Wilmington, Del. Fortress Monroe.	3 years. "	Drowned at Fort. Monroe, Apr. 27, '62. Prom. Capt. May, '62. Killed at Antietam.
Bayle, Mannus, 1st Bayle, Mannus, 2d Beggs, William H. Daugherty, James Duffey, Daniel Daugherty, Hugh	Private. " " " " "	Sept. 21, '61. Aug. 24, '64. Aug. 2, '62. Sept. 2, '61. Sept. 2, '61. Sept. 2, '61.	Wilmington, Del. " " " " "	" " " " " "	Killed at Antietam, Sept. 17, '62. Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, '62. " " Gettysburg, July 3, '63. " Died at Libby Prison, Richmond, Jan. 10, '63. Died at Fortress Monroe, Jan. 6, '62. Disease. Died at Alexandria, Mar. 16, '63. Disease. Died at Baltimore, July 26, '63. Accidental wounds. Substitute. Died at Burkessville, May 2, '65. Disease. Killed at Antietam.
Donnelly, Luke Evans, Jacob A.	" "	Aug. 2, '61. Sept. 13, '64.	" "	" "	Died at Antietam.
Elliott, James Dennis, John	" "	Sept. 12, '61. Mar. 16, '65.	" "	" 1 year.	Died at Antietam.
Jerls, Jonathan Igians, Charles Lawrence, David McCullough, Robt. McClousky, Bern'd	" " " " "	Sept. 21, '61. Aug. 21, '61. Sept. 16, '61. Sept. 2, '61. Sept. 19, '61.	" " " " "	3 years. " " " "	Died at Wilmington, Feb. 2, '64. wounds. Died at Washington, July 6, '63, of accidental wounds.

O'Brian, Patrick	Private.	Sept. 16, '62.	Wilmington, Del.	3 years.	Died Feb. 7, '63, of wounds received at Antietam.
O'Neil, Thomas	"	Oct. 11, '61.	Hare's Corner, Del.	"	Died at Bolivar Heights, Nov. 6, '62. Disease.
Conner, Hugh	"	Sept. 26, '61.	Wilmington, Del.	"	Killed at Antietam.
Robbennett, B. T.	"	Aug. 22, '61.	"	"	Died at Annapolis, from exposure while a prisoner of war, Jan. 13, '65.
Vinson Isaac	"	Mar. 10, '65.	"	"	Died at Burkessville, May 2, '65. Disease.
O'Neil, John	"	Aug. 31, '61.	Smyrna, Del.	"	Killed at Antietam.
MISSED IN ACTION.					
Asbel, William	"	Jan. 21, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	"	Missing since battle of Wilderness, May 6, '64.
Williams, James	"	Aug. 26, '63.	Smyrna, Del.	"	Missing since battle of Ream's Station, Aug. 26, '64.
Jenkins, Malin P.	"	Aug. 6, '63.	"	"	Missing since battle of Spottsylvania, May 10, '64.
Powers, John	"	Aug. 31, '63.	"	"	Taken prisoner at Bristol Station, Oct. 14, '63.
DESERTED.					
William Miles,	Corporal.	Sept. 12, '61.	Wilmington, Del.	"	Nov. 14, '62, at Wilmington.
Francis Murphy,	Musician.	Aug. 22, '61.	"	"	May 4, '64, at Aquia Creek.
Jacob August,	"	Feb. 24, '64.	Stony Mount, Va.	"	June 12, '65, at Munson's Hill.
Thomas Vaudin,	"	Feb. 10, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	"	" " " "
August, John	Private.	Sept. 12, '61.	"	"	May 24, '65, at City Point.
Beard, Patrick	"	Sept. 19, '61.	"	"	Sept. 17, '62, from battlefield.
Boulin, Charles W.	"	Sept. 23, '61.	"	"	" " " "
Bateman, Enos	"	Sept. 7, '64.	"	"	Substitute. Nov. 3, '64, Wilmington.
Donnelly William	"	Mar. 17, '65.	"	"	" April 20, '64, Burkessville.
Drought, John	"	Nov. 28, '64.	"	"	" June 13, '65, Munson's Hill.
Diderline, John	"	Sept. 21, '61.	"	3 years.	June 20, '63. On march.
Creighton, Frank	"	Jan. 6, '65.	"	1 year.	Substitute. June 27, '65. Munson's Hill.

## COMPANY C.—CONTINUED.

Name.	Rank.	Joined and Enrolled for Service.		Period.	Remarks.
		When.	Where.		
Fry, Orlando	Private.	June 4, '63.	Frederic, Md.	3 years.	June 27, '65. Munson's Hill.
Francis, John	"	Sept. 13, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	1 year.	Substitute. Nov. 4, '64. City Point.
Hines, James	"	Sept. 14, '63.	"	3 years.	Nov. 4, '64. City Point.
Hitchens, Samuel P.	"	Mar. 13, '63.	"	1 year.	June 24, '65. Munson's Hill.
Imes, Henry	"	Sept. 10, '64	"	3 years.	Substitute. Nov. 4, '64. City Point.
King, William	"	Mar. 19, '65.	"	1 year.	June 17, '65. Munson's Hill.
Moss, Patrick	"	Nov. 14, '64.	"	"	Substitute. June 25, '65. Munson's Hill.
Murphy, Thomas	"	Aug. 22, '61.	"	3 years.	May 2, '63. Falmouth.
Maddey, Patrick	"	Sept. 23, '61.	"	"	Oct. 10, '61. Camp Andrews.
Alay, Thomas	"	Aug. 21, '61.	"	"	"
McCluskey, Patrick	"	Sept. 4, '61.	"	"	Feb. 10, '65. Hatcher's Run.
McCluskey, James	"	Sept. 15, '61.	"	"	May 3, '64. Stony Mount.
McWade, John	"	Nov. 28, '64.	"	1 year.	Substitute. June 25, '65. Munson's Hill.
O'Niel, Henry	"	Jan. 3, '65.	"	"	"
O'Conner, Edward	"	Sept. 23, '61.	"	3 years.	Dec. 25, '64. Falmouth.
McCarty, John W.	"	Sept. 2, '64.	"	"	Substitute. Nov. 2, '64. City Point.
Pettit, Pherson W.	"	Aug. 21, '61.	"	"	June 1, '63. Falmouth.
Plunket, John	"	Aug. 22, '61	"	"	Oct. 6, '61. Camp Andrews.
Russel, Samuel T.	"	Sept. 6, '61.	"	"	"
Short, Frank	"	Sept. 21, '61.	"	"	"
Sawyer, Wm. W.	"	Sept. 5, '61.	"	"	"
Sigfried, Levi	"	Sept. 14, '61.	"	"	May 20, '63. Falmouth.
Short, Jackson	"	Sept. 23, '61.	"	"	June 24, '65. Munson's Hill.
Gettings, Andrew	"	Aug. 2, '61	"	"	Sept. 29, '61. Wilmington.

Williams, John	Private.	Sept. 13, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	1 year.	Substitute. Run.	Nov. 8, '64.	Hatcher's
Wann, Joseph	"	Aug. 19, '62.	"	3 years.	May 2, '63.	Aquia Creek.	
Walsh, James	"	Aug. 29, '61.	"	"	Jan. 16, '63.	Palmouth, on furlough.	
Walls, James	"	Mar. 14, '65.	"	1 year.	Substitute.	June 24, '65.	Munson's Hill.
Wright, Charles	"	Jan. 28, '63.	Frederic, Md.	3 years.	"	"	"
Furgurson, Thos. H.	"	Mar. 15, '65	Wilmington, Del.	1 year.	Substitute.	"	"
Firman, Julius R.	"	Jan. 6, '65.	"	"	"	"	"

## COMPANY D.

Name.	Rank.	Joined and Enrolled for Service.		Period.	Remarks.
		When.	Where.		
Evan P. Grubb,	Captain.	Dec. 18, '63.	Stevensburg, Va.	3 years.	Prom. from 1st Sergt. Co. H to Sergt. Maj. Aug., '64; 1st Lt. Co. H Nov., '64; Capt. Co. D, June, '65.
Thos. D. G. Smith,	1st Lieut.	Feb. 16, '65.	Before Petersburg, Va.	"	Veteran. Prom. 2d Lt. Feb., '65; 1st Lt. May, '65.
William McCoy,	2d Lieut.	Dec. 18, '63.	Stevensburg, Va.	"	Veteran. Prom. 2d Lt. May, '65.
Llewellyn T. Davis,	1st Sergt.	Dec. 18, '64.	"	"	Veteran. Prom. 1st Sergt. Sept., '64. Wounded.
Henry McCarthey,	Sergeant.	Dec. 18, '63.	"	"	Veteran. Prom. Corp. July, '64; Sergt. Sept., '64.
John L. Johnson,	"	Dec. 18, '63.	"	"	Veteran. Wounded.
John T. Thompson,	"	Dec. 18, '63.	"	"	Prom. Sergt. Feb. '65.
Jos. H. S. Ward,	"	Feb. 28, '64.	Relay House, Md.	"	" Trans. from 3d Del. June 4, '65.
Charles Cooper,	Corporal.	Dec. 18, '63.	Stevensburg, Va.	"	Veteran. Prom. Corp. July, '64.
Wm. Banning,	"	Dec. 18, '63.	"	"	" " " Jan., '65.
Isaac Sparks,	"	Dec. 18, '63.	"	"	" " " Oct., '64.
Wm. Reynolds,	"	Dec. 18, '63.	"	"	" " " Jan., '65.
Henry Hemmings,	"	Nov. 23, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	1 year.	Substitute. Prom. Corp. Jan., '65.
Edm. S. McCauley,	"	Feb. 29, '64.	Relay House, Md.	3 years.	Veteran. Trans. from 3d Del. June, '65.
Wm. C. Truit,	"	Feb. 29, '64.	"	"	"
John S. Corker,	"	Dec. 12, '64.	Wilmington, Del	1 year.	Substitute. Prom. Corp. July, '65.
Beach, William	Private.	Sept. 10, '63.	"	3 years.	"
Burk, John	"	Sept. 13, '64.	"	"	Substitute. Wounded.
Brownmiller, Levi	"	Nov. 23, '64.	"	"	"

Bowers, Abel	Private.	Nov. 25, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	1 year.	Substitute.
Brisel, John	"	Dec. 6, '64.	"	"	Substitute.
Brady, James	"	Dec. 3, '64.	"	"	Substitute.
Collins, John T.	"	Dec. 18, '63.	Stevensburg, Va.	3 years.	Veteran.
Connelly, Michael	"	Oct. 1, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	"	Substitute.
Callaghan, John	"	Aug. 27, '63.	"	"	Substitute.
Dougherty, Patrick	"	Nov. 23, '64.	"	"	Substitute.
Dougherty, John	"	Nov. 23, '64.	"	1 year.	Substitute. Trans. from 3d Del. July, '65.
Dill, Alfred T.	"	Jan. 1, '64.	"	"	" " 4th Del. " "
Elliott, Andrew	"	Mar. 14, '62.	Laurel, Del.	3 years.	Trans. from 4th Del. July, '65. Vol. Recruit.
Flanagin, Henry	"	Nov. 25, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	1 year.	Substitute. Tr. from 3d Del. June 4, '65
Francis, Melchors	"	Dec. 2, '64.	"	"	Substitute.
Lord, William	"	Dec. 7, '64.	"	"	Substitute.
Fergin, Charles	"	Dec. 1, '64.	"	"	Substitute.
Green, Thomas	"	Dec. 18, '63.	Stevensburg, Va.	3 years.	Veteran.
Gamford, Charles	"	Dec. 3, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	1 year.	Substitute.
Gallagher, Daniel	"	Dec. 9, '64.	"	3 years.	Substitute.
Hepley, Edward	"	Sept. 4, '63.	"	"	Substitute.
Hand, Alexander	"	Aug. 26, '63.	"	"	Substitute.
James, Alfred	"	Dec. 3, '64.	"	1 year.	Substitute.
Johnson, James	"	Sept. 1, '63.	"	3 years.	Substitute.
King, Michael	"	Nov. 23, '64.	"	1 year.	Substitute.
Kramer, John W.	"	Dec. 3, '64.	"	"	Substitute.
Kehoe, James	"	Dec. 8, '64.	"	"	Substitute.
Kentanner, Manuel	"	Dec. 3, '64.	"	"	Substitute.
Knight, John H.	"	Jan. 28, '64.	Relay House, Md.	3 years.	Veteran. Trans. from 3d Del. June 4, '65.
Loomis, Win. V. J.	"	Dec. 8, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	1 year.	Substitute.
Leech, Charles H.	"	Dec. 6, '64.	"	"	Substitute.
Lloyd, John S.	"	Feb. 29, '64.	Relay House, Md.	3 years.	Veteran. Trans. from 3d Del. June 4, '65.
Landt, Fran. W. J.	"	Nov. 8, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	"	Substitute. " " " "
Murray, Sylvester	"	Sept. 2, '64.	"	"	Substitute.

## COMPANY D.—CONTINUED.

Name.	Rank.	Joined and Enrolled for Service.		Period.	Remarks.
		When.	Where.		
McMichael, Sol.	Private.	Dec. 6, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	3 years.	Substitute.
McCarthy, James	"	Dec. 12, '64.	"	"	Substitute.
McKay, Frederic	"	Oct. 19, '64.	"	"	Substitute.
Massay, James J.	"	Feb. 29, '64.	Relay House, Md.	"	Veteran. Trans. from 3d Del. June 4, '65.
Munson, Henry	"	Dec. 19, '63.	Wilmington, Del.	"	Vol. Recruit. " " 4th Del. " "
McGuire, Francis	"	June 20, '64.	"	"	"
Nicholas, James	"	Dec. 19, '63.	Stevensburg, Va.	"	Veteran. Reduced from Corp. June, '65.
O'Connor, Charles	"	Dec. 12, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	1 year.	Substitute.
Parker, Frederic L.	"	Dec. 6, '64.	"	"	Substitute.
Patterson, William	"	Dec. 7, '63.	"	"	"
Philips, James C.	"	Mar. 10, '64.	"	3 years.	Trans. from 3d Del. June 4, '65. Vol. Recruit.
Piper, William	"	Jan. 25, '64.	"	"	Trans. from 4th Del. June 4, '65. Vol. Recruit.
Phalin, Francis	"	Dec. 24, '63.	"	"	Trans. from 4th Del. June 4, '65. Vol. Recruit.
Rudolph, William	"	Feb. 12, '64.	"	"	"
Smith, David	"	Dec. 9, '64.	"	1 year.	Substitute.
Snow, Robert	"	Sept. 18, '64.	"	3 years.	Substitute.
Shultz, August	"	Dec. 6, '64.	"	1 year.	Substitute.
Tahan, Patrick	"	Nov. 23, '64.	"	"	Substitute.
Witte, August	"	Nov. 23, '64.	"	"	Substitute.
Welsh, John	"	Nov. 25, '64.	"	3 years.	Substitute.
Whitesides, John	"	Dec. 6, '64.	"	1 year.	Substitute.
Williams, Francis S.	"	Nov. 23, '64.	"	"	Substitute.

Welsh, James	Private.	Aug. 28, '63.	First District.	3 years.	Drafted.	
Williams, Wm. F.	"	Dec. 17, '61.	Smyrna, Del.	"	Vol. Recruit.	Deserted April, '62; arrested Sept. '63.
Yoder, Levi B.	"	Nov. 23, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	1 year.	Substitute.	
Ziesig, Charles	"	Dec. 8, '64.	"	"	Substitute.	
Zimmerman, Chas.	"	Jan 5, '64.	"	3 years.	Veteran.	
DISCHARGED.						
Enoch P. Smithers,	Captain.	Oct. 1, '61.	"	"	Dec. 13, '61.	Resigned.
David S. Yardley,	"	Oct. 1, '61.	"	"	Jan. 5, '65.	"
William J. Birney,	"	July 28, '64.	Petersburg, Va.	"	May 20, '65.	"
C. B. Tanner,	1st Lieut.	Aug. 10, '61.	Wilmington, Del.	"	Oct. 19, '63.	"
William Ellison,	2d Lieut.	Sept. 3, '61.	"	"	Oct. 18, '63.	"
J. M. C. Revele,	Sergeant.	Sept. 3, '61.	"	"	Dec. 13, '61.	To accept prom. in Navy.
Charles W. Davis,	"	Aug. 10, '61.	Dover, Del.	"	Jan. 4, '63.	
Benj. Y. Draper,	"	Aug. 10, '61.	"	"	Jan. 20, '63.	To accept promotion.
Frank Mayhew,	"	Dec. 18, '63.	Stevensburg, Va.	"	April 4, '64.	prom. in Navy.
James E. Thomas,	"	Sept. 16, '61.	Wilmington, Del.	"	Time expired.	
James B. Boone,	"	Sept. 16, '61.	"	"	"	
Wm. J. Murphy,	Corporal.	Dec. 18, '63.	Stevensburg, Va.	"	March 5, '64.	Disability.
Chas. W. Lolloway,	"	Aug. 28, '61.	Wilmington, Del.	"	Nov. 15, '63.	On account of wounds.
Geo. R. Crampsen,	"	Aug. 28, '61.	"	"	Dec. 12, '62.	"
Boswell, Robert B.	Private.	Sept. 1, '64.	"	1 year.	Substitute.	June 10, '65. G. Or. No. 26.
Brown, Caleb S.	"	Aug. 10, '61.	"	3 years.	Aug. 15, '63.	On account of wounds.
Bell, Oliver L.	"	Aug. 10, '61.	"	"	July 18, '63.	"
Banning, Samuel	"	Dec. 15, '62.	"	"	Trans. to Invalid Corps,	Feb. 20, '63.
Clark, William	"	Sept. 10, '61.	"	"	Dec. 15, '62.	On account of wounds.
Collins, Chas. H.	"	Sept. 10, '61.	"	"	Sept. 15, '63.	"
Dill, Samuel S.	"	Sept. 10, '61.	"	"	Dec. 25, '62.	"
Douglass, Armor	"	Sept. 10, '61.	"	"	Time expired.	"
Green, David E.	"	Sept. 10, '61.	"	"	Dec. 15, '62.	Disability.
Griffith, John W.	"	Sept. 10, '61.	"	"	Jan. 19, '63.	"
Hess, John	"	Sept. 10, '61.	"	"	Dec. 15, '62.	"

## COMPANY D.—CONTINUED.

Name.	Rank.	Joined and Enrolled for Service.		Period.	Remarks.
		When.	Where.		
Harrington, Alex.	Private.	Sept. 10, '61.	Wilmington, Del.	3 years.	Time expired.
Harrington, G. W.	"	Sept. 10, '61.	"	"	March 15, '63, on account of wounds.
Howden, James F.	"	Dec. 10, '64.	"	"	Substitute. May 30, '65. Disability.
Jones, George F.	"	Sept. 15, '61.	"	"	Time expired.
Legg, John	"	Aug. 10, '61.	"	"	July 15, '63. Disability.
Lane, James	"	Aug. 10, '61.	"	"	Time expired.
Loffland, David	"	Aug. 10, '61.	"	"	"
Loffland, Benj.	"	Aug. 10, '61.	"	"	Dec. 15, '64. Disability.
Legg, George W.	"	Aug. 10, '61.	"	"	May 25, '62.
McClure, Samuel	"	Aug. 10, '61.	"	"	Time expired.
Mahon, James B.	"	Aug. 10, '61.	"	"	Jan. 15, '62. Disability.
Martin, Hugh	"	Sept. 21, '64.	"	"	Substitute. April 28, '65. Gen. Ord.
McNatt, Wm. J. M.	"	Aug. 10, '61.	"	"	No. 77. Trans. from 3d Del.
Norris, Henry	"	Aug. 10, '61.	"	"	Time expired.
Powers, John	"	Dec. 1, '64.	"	"	"
Paris, John	"	Aug. 15, '62.	"	1 year.	Substitute. May 30, '65. Disability.
Passwaters, Wm. B.	"	Sept. 20, '61.	"	3 years.	April 28, '65. Gen. Order, No. 77.
Roach, William	"	Sept. 20, '61.	"	"	Aug. 15, '62. Disability.
Shillcut, Joshua	"	Jan. 5, '64.	"	"	Time expired.
Thomas, John R.	"	Sept. 5, '61.	"	"	June 20, '65. Disab. Trans. fm. 4th Del.
Wooders, Albert C.	"	Sept. 5, '61.	"	"	Jan. 25, '63. Disability.
Watts, St. Clair	"	Sept. 5, '61.	"	"	Dec. 8, '61.
White, Thomas	"	Aug. 10, '61.	"	"	Aug. 15, '63.
Zimmerman, Chas.	"	Aug. 10, '61.	"	"	Time expired.
					March 10, '63. Disability.

DIED. James D. Simpson,	1st Lieut.	Dec. 18, '63.	Stevensburg, Va.	3 years.	Died May 21, '64, on account of wounds received in Wilderness.
David S. Riggs,	Sergeant.	Dec. 18, '63.	" "	"	Killed May 10, '64, in battle, at breast-works of enemy.
Saml. J. Stevenson,	Corporal.	Aug. 10, '61.	Wilmington, Del.	"	Died Sept. 10, '61.
Samuel Goodwin,	"	Aug. 10, '61.	"	"	Died of disease at Bolivar Heights, Md.
Erasmus W. Wolfe,	"	Sept. 10, '61.	"	"	Killed May 3, '63, in battle.
John B. Shuss,	"	Sept. 10, '61.	"	"	Killed July 3, '63, "
Joshua C. Anthon,	"	Aug. 10, '61.	"	"	Killed May 5, '64, "
Perry Wright,	"	Dec. 18, '63.	Stevensburg, Va.	"	Died Oct. 15, '63, of disease. Veteran.
Blades, Maj. G.	Private.	Aug. 10, '61.	Wilmington, Del.	"	Died Oct. 1, '62, of wounds.
Carlan, John	"	Sept. 1, '61.	"	"	Killed Sept. 17, '62. Antietam.
Couner, Hugh	"	Sept. 1, '61.	"	"	"
Carlan, Charles	"	Sept. 1, '61.	"	"	Died of disease.
Dersey, William J.	"	Sept. 1, '61.	"	"	Killed July 3, '63, in battle.
Hamilton, William	"	Aug. 10, '61.	"	"	Killed Sept. 17, '62, "
Howard, George W.	"	Aug. 10, '61.	"	"	Killed May 3, '63, "
John, Abel H.	"	Aug. 10, '61.	"	"	Killed Dec. 13, '62, "
Kenny, Michael	"	Aug. 28, '63.	Substitute.	"	Died at Andersonville, Ga.
Lewis, William	"	Sept. 10, '61.	Wilmington, Del.	"	Killed Sept. 17, '62. Antietam.
Mobb, George	"	Sept. 10, '61.	"	"	"
Mansfield, Jas. G.	"	Sept. 10, '61.	"	"	"
Manlove, John L.	"	Aug. 10, '61.	"	"	Died of disease.
Mekersen, James	"	Aug. 10, '61.	"	"	Died at Belle Island, Va.
Poore, John J.	"	Aug. 10, '61.	"	"	Killed May 5, '62, in battle.
Plumber, Robt'n W.	"	Aug. 10, '61.	"	"	Died Sept. 12, '62, of wounds.
Parris, Henry J.	"	Sept. 10, '61.	"	"	"
Quinn, Byard	"	Sept. 19, '61.	"	"	Killed Sept. 17, '62. Antietam.
Townsend, Solom'n	"	Aug. 10, '61.	"	"	Died of disease Dec. 8, '61. At home.
Wilkins, George	"	Sept. 15, '64.	Substitute.	"	"
Yawman, Matthew	"	Nov. 25, '64.	"	1 year.	"
					June 17, '65.
					June 28, '65.

## COMPANY D.—CONTINUED.

Name.	Rank.	Joined and Enrolled for Service.		Period.	Remarks.
		When.	Where.		
DESERTED.					
Martin Curby,	1st Corp.	Nov. 25, '64.	Substitute.	3 years.	April, 15, '64.
Banning, Alfred	Private.	Aug. 10, '61.	Wilmington, Del.	"	Aug. 10, '64.
Desanne, Edwin	"	Dec. 10, '64.	Substitute.	1 year.	July 2, '65.
Devlin, James J.	"	Dec. 10, '64.	"	"	July 2, '65.
Devine, Stephen	"	Dec. 10, '64.	"	"	July 1, '65.
Devlin, James	"	Dec. 10, '64.	"	"	June 28, '65.
Foster, Frank	"	Sept. 12, '64.	"	"	Oct. 8, '64.
Faht, Francis	"	Dec. 12, '64.	"	"	June 14, '65.
Gilsenen, John	"	Dec. 18, '63.	Stevensburg, Va.	3 years.	Oct. 15, '64.
Gettin, Patrick	"	Dec. 12, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	1 year.	Dec. 31, '64.
Guest, John	"	Dec. 12, '64.	"	"	April 15, '65.
Holt, George	"	April 1, '65.	Substitute.	"	June 4, '64.
Hall, Henry D.	"	Dec. 12, '64.	"	"	Dec. 31, '64.
Howard, John	"	Nov. 15, '64.	"	"	June 15, '65.
Haley, Patrick	"	Nov. 15, '64.	"	"	May 20, '65.
Hoyt, Charles	"	April 1, '65.	"	"	June 15, '65.
Hays, Henry	"	April 1, '65.	"	"	June 14, '65.
Jones, George	"	Sept. 1, '64.	"	"	June 18, '65.
Jones, Thomas	"	April 5, '65.	"	"	June 18, '65.
Lanagan, Thomas	"	Dec. 10, '64.	"	"	Dec. 15, '64.
Montgomery, Syn's	"	Dec. 10, '64.	"	"	Feb. 10, '65.
McCartney, Nich.	"	Aug. 10, '61.	Wilmington, Del.	3 years.	Oct. 15, '61.
McCoy, James	"	Dec. 10, '61.	"	"	Sept. 10, '62.

Parker, Thos. H.	Private.	April 5, '65.	Substitute.	1 year.	June 1, '65.
Pierce, John	"	April 5, '65.	"	"	June 1, '65.
Robinson, Rubin S.	"	Aug. 10, '61.	Wilmington, Del.	3 years.	Aug. 15, '62.
Rodgers, John	"	April 5, '65.	Substitute.	1 year.	June 1, '65.
Smith, Lewis C. L.	"	Dec. 5, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	3 years.	May 15, '64.
Shay, James	"	Dec. 5, '64.	Substitute.	1 year.	May 17, '65.
Thomas, Samuel	"	Aug. 10, '61.	Wilmington, Del.	3 years.	Dec. 15, '62.
Vanarsdale, John	"	Aug. 10, '61.	"	"	Sept. 3, '62.
Wood, William	"	Dec. 5, '64.	Substitute.	1 year.	Feb. 15, '62.
TRANSFERRED.					
Curry, Thomas	"	Dec. 10, '63.	Wilmington, Del.	3 years.	Trans. to V. R. C., March 15, '64.
Collins, Levi J.	"	Dec. 10, '63.	"	"	"
Cauffin, Samuel	"	Aug. 10, '61.	"	"	Dec. '63.
Cahoon, B. B.	"	Aug. 10, '61.	"	"	Dec. '63.
Herrington, War.	"	Aug. 10, '61.	"	"	Dec. '63.
Luthor, Minor	"	Sept. 15, '61.	"	"	Nov. 15, '63.
Leach, Joseph T.	"	Sept. '63.	"	"	Nov. 15, '63.
Robinson, Geo. T.	"	Sept. '63.	"	"	Nov. 15, '63.

## COMPANY E.

Name.	Rank.	Joined and Enrolled for Service.		Period.	Remarks.
		When.	Where.		
Charles W. Davis,	Captain.	Nov. 17, '64.	Before Petersburg, Va.	3 years.	Wounded in the Wilderness, May, '64.
John M. Dunn,	1st Lieut.	Nov. 20, '64.	"	"	Veteran. Prom. Corp. Oct. '62; Sergt. May, '64; 1st Sergt. Sept. '64.
Henry Hickman,	1st Serg't.	Jan. 22, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	"	Veteran. Prom. Corp. April, '64; Sergt. Jan. '65.
John R. Hobbs,	Sergeant.	Dec. 18, '63.	Stevensburg, Va.	"	Veteran. Prom. Sergt. Jan. '65.
Jno. M. Williamson,	"	Dec. 18, '63.	"	"	Vol. Recruit. Prom. Corp. Jan. '65; Sergt. April, '65.
Alexander Kneass,	"	Jan. 27, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	"	Veteran. Trans. from 3d Del. June 4, '65.
David Landis,	"	Feb. 29, '64.	Relay House, Md.	"	Promoted Corp. Jan. '65.
Chester C. Hafer,	Corporal.	Dec. 3, '64.	Substitute.	1 year.	"
John Robinson,	"	Aug. 26, '63.	"	3 years.	"
Thomas Killen,	"	Dec. 6, '64.	"	1 year.	"
James Moran,	"	Dec. 9, '64.	"	"	" April, '65.
John Wolf,	"	Dec. 13, '64.	"	"	"
John H. Holledger,	"	Mar. 31, '64.	Relay House, Md.	"	"
George W. Welch,	"	Feb. 29, '64.	"	3 years.	Veteran. Prom. Corp. Feb. '65. Trans. from 3d Del. June 4, '65.
Patrick McBride,	"	Feb. 29, '64.	"	"	Veteran. Prom. Corp. Feb. '65. Trans. from 3d Del. June 4, '65.
F. Vanengulgham,	Musician.	Dec. 18, '63.	Stevensburg, Va.	"	Veteran. Prom. Corp. Feb. '65. Trans. from 3d Del. June 4, '65.
Booth, James	Private.	Sept. 9, '64.	Substitute.	"	Veteran. Prom. Corp. Feb. '65. Trans. from 3d Del. June 4, '65.
Baker, Charles	"	Nov. 15, '64.	"	"	Veteran.
Bodey, Louis	"	Dec. 12, '64.	"	1 year.	from 3d Del. June 4, '65.

Britzman, Charles	Private.	Dec. 6, '64.	Substitute.	1 year.	Wounded April 7, '65.
Brown, Isaac I.	"	Aug. 3, '62.	Wilmington, Del.	3 years.	Trans. from 4th Del.
Bradley, Zech. T.	"	Aug. 27, '62.	"	"	
Coyne, Henry	"	Nov. 16, '64.	Substitute.	1 year.	
Carroll, Christopher	"	Nov. 17, '64.	"	"	
Clark, William	"	Nov. 21, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	"	Trans. from 3d Del. June 4, '65.
Combs, James	"	Nov. 1, '62.	"	3 years.	Trans. from 4th Del. June 4, '65.
Clark, David D.	"	Aug. 15, '62.	"	"	Trans. from 4th Del.
Clark, John E.	"	Aug. 18, '62.	"	"	Trans. from 4th Del. June 4, '65.
Clark, William B.	"	Aug. 25, '62.	"	"	
Deane, Charles H.	"	Dec. 30, '63.	"	"	
Duffy, Patrick	"	Oct. 15, '64.	Substitute.	1 year.	Veteran.
Desch, Adam	"	Dec. 3, '64.	"	"	
Debek, John	"	Dec. 12, '64.	"	"	
Dillen, David D. G.	"	Aug. 15, '62.	Wilmington, Del.	3 years.	Trans. from 4th Del. June 4, '65.
Daile, Thomas	"	Sept. 6, '64.	Substitute.	1 year.	Trans. from 4th Del. June 4, '65.
Fleetwood, John J.	"	Dec. 18, '63.	Stevensburg, Va.	3 years.	Veteran.
Fonds, Anthony	"	Nov. 26, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	"	Trans. from 3d Del. June 4, '65.
Geller, John F.	"	Dec. 3, '64.	Substitute.	1 year.	Volunteer Recruit.
Hobbs, Mathias	"	Jan. 16, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	3 years.	
Houser, Charles J.	"	Sept. 1, '63.	Substitute.	"	Veteran.
Hickman, Nebit	"	Dec. 18, '63.	Stevensburg, Va.	"	
Henry, Peter	"	Dec. 7, '64.	Substitute.	1 year.	
Hummel, Charles	"	Dec. 8, '64.	"	3 years.	
Hatch, John	"	Dec. 14, '64.	"	1 year.	
Hatchstat, H. H.	"	Dec. 10, '64.	"	3 years.	
Harrigan, William	"	Mar. 16, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	"	Vol. Recruit. Trans. from 4th Del. June 4, '65.
Hoffacker, Benj.	"	Feb. 15, '64.	"	"	Vol. Recruit. Trans. from 4th Del. June 4, '65.
Hazel, Robert	"	Aug. 11, '62.	"	"	Trans. from 4th Del. June 4, '65.
Johnson, Jonathan	"	Feb. 29, '64.	Relay House, Md.	"	Trans. from 3d Del. June 4, '65.

## COMPANY E.—CONTINUED.

Name.	Rank.	Joined and Enrolled for Service.		Period.	Remarks.
		When.	Where.		
Johnson, John	Private.	Nov. 14, '64.	Substitute.	1 year.	Trans. from 4th Del. June 4, '65.
Kersey, Louis	"	Dec. 9, '64.	"	"	
Kelsey, John	"	Sept. 4, '63.	"	3 years.	
Labby, George	"	Aug. 28, '63.	"	"	
Lyons, March	"	Dec. 26, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	"	Vol. Recruit. Trans. from 4th Del. June 4, '65.
Laramen, George T.	"	Jan. 15, '64.	"	"	Volunteer Recruit.
Lee, Charles	"	Nov. 1, '64.	Substitute.	"	Trans. from 4th Del. June 4, '65.
Miller, Julius	"	Dec. 3, '64.	"	1 year.	
Monaty, Albert	"	Dec. 8, '64.	"	"	
McIver, John A.	"	Sept. 3, '64.	"	3 years.	
McQuig, John	"	Nov. 28, '64.	"	1 year.	Trans. from 3d Del. June 4, '65.
McNeice, James	"	Feb. 29, '64.	Relay House, Md.	3 years.	Veteran. Captured at Weldon R. R. Trans. from 3d Del. June 4, '65.
Maginnis, Peter	"	Feb. 10, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	"	Vol. Recruit. Trans. from 4th Del. June 4th, '65.
May, William	"	Nov. 17, '64.	Substitute.	"	Trans. from 4th Del. June 4, '65.
Minor, Peter	"	Aug. 14, '62.	Wilmington, Del.	"	
Moyer, Nathaniel	"	Jan. 1, '63.	"	"	Trans. from 4th Del. June 4, '65.
Neidg, Joseph	"	Dec. 10, '64.	Substitute.	1 year.	
Otto, Herman	"	Dec. 6, '64.	"	"	
Ogle, Benjamin	"	Sept. 2, '63.	"	3 years.	
Oakes, Lewis	"	Feb. 29, '64.	Relay House, Md.	"	Trans. from. 3d Del. June 4, '65.
Pringle, John	"	Aug. 30, '64.	Substitute.	"	
Partington, James	"	Dec. 7, '64.	"	1 year.	

Parker, William H.	Private.	Nov. 14, '64.	Substitute.	1 year.	Trans. from 4th Del. June 4, '65.
Rosback, Valent'e	"	Dec. 9, '64.	"	"	
Rosenloom, Joseph	"	Nov. 2, '64.	"	"	
Reede, Andrew J.	"	Dec. 18, '63.	Stevensburg, Va.	3 years.	Veteran. Wounded.
Rogerson, Burnett	"	Aug. 27, '64.	Substitute.	"	Vol. Recruit. Trans. from Co. B, 1st Del. to Co. E, April 1, '65.
Russell, Samuel C.	"	Mar. 31, '64.	Milford, Del.	"	
Spiers, Thomas	"	Dec. 10, '64.	Substitute.	1 year.	Paroled prisoner of war.
School, John	"	Oct. 13, '64.	"	"	
Sullivan, Michael	"	Dec. 12, '64.	"	"	
Serf, Philip	"	Dec. 3, '64.	"	"	
Sweetwood, Val'ne	"	Nov. 27, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	"	Trans. from 3d Del. June 4, '65.
Sparkes, Joseph W.	"	Feb. 26, '62.	Camden, Del.	3 years.	Trans. from 3d Del. June 4, '65.
Slanter, James	"	Jan. 20, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	"	Vol. Recruit. Trans. from 4th Del. June 4, '65.
Scott, John	"	Sept. 6, '64.	Substitute.	"	Trans. from 4th Del. June 4, '65.
Snede, Charles	"	Feb. 13, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	"	Vol. Recruit. Trans. from 4th Del. June 4, '65.
Simmons, Samuel	"	Jan. 5, '64.	Relay House, Md.	"	Veteran. Trans. from 3d Del. June 4, '65.
Taylor, John	"	Nov. 16, '64.	Substitute.	1 year.	
Taylor, Joseph C.	"	Feb. 10, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	3 years.	Vol. Recruit. Trans. from 4th Del. June 4, '65.
Valdue, Earnest	"	Nov. 29, '64.	"	1 year.	Trans. from 3d Del. June 4, '65.
Van Burn, John	"	Sept. 10, '63.	Substitute.	3 years.	Prom. Corp. Jan. 11, '65. Reduced Feb. 11, '65.
Watson, Robert S.	"	Dec. 19, '63.	Wilmington, Del.	"	Veteran.
Williams, Michael	"	Dec. 13, '64.	Substitute.	1 year.	
Woford, William	"	Dec. 13, '64.	"	"	
Wild, Bernhard	"	Dec. 13, '64.	"	"	
Wilson, George	"	Nov. 17, '64.	"	"	
Wright, John R.	"	April 28, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	3 years.	Trans. from 3d Del. June 4, '65.
Wright, Charles A.	"	Jan. 28, '63.	Baltimore, Md.	"	Trans. from 3d Del. June 4, '65.

## COMPANY E.—CONTINUED.

Name.	Rank.	Joined and Enrolled for Service.		Period.	Remarks.
		When.	Where.		
Whiteman, Wm. H.	Private.	April 12, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	3 years.	Trans. from 4th Del. June 4, '65.
West, Jacob	"			"	
West, Stockley	"	Jan. 8, '64.	Relay House, Md.	"	Deserted Sept. 3d, '64; returned Dec. 18, '64.
DISCHARGED.					
William J. Stewart,	Sergeant.	Sept. 9, '61.	Georgetown, Del.	"	Prom. 1st Sergt. Sept. 28. Time expired Sept. '64. Wound at Antietam.
George R. Paynter,	Corporal.	Sept. 19, '61.	"	"	Discharged. Disability.
James M. Smyth,	"	Sept. 26, '61.	"	"	Prom. Sergt. Dec. 25, '61. Time expired.
James H. Martin,	"	Sept. 26, '61.	"	"	Oct. 3, '62.
Henry Hammond,	Musician.	Sept. 26, '61.	"	"	Dec. 2, '61.
Ames, Fisher	Private.	Sept. 24, '61.	"	"	Prom. Corp. Jan. 10, '62; reduced to ranks Dec. 13, '62; disch. Sept. 30, '64.
Atkins, William H.	"	Sept. 10, '61.	"	"	Sept. 30, '64.
Barker, James M.	"	Sept. 3, '61.	"	"	Dec. 31, '63.
Buckingham, Gill't	"	Oct. 4, '61.	"	"	Jan. 4, '62.
Brom, John	"	Sept. 10, '61.	"	"	Sept. 30, '64.
Brom, William E.	"	Sept. 26, '61.	"	"	Jan. 10, '63.
Collins, Cyrus Q.	"	Oct. 4, '61.	"	"	May 9, '63.
Carey, Robert F.	"	Sept. 12, '62.	"	"	June 10, '64.
Davidson, Nath. W.	"	Sept. 3, '61.	"	"	Aug. 13, '62.
Deane, William J.	"	Sept. 26, '61.	"	"	Sept. 30, '64. Time expired.
Demickson, C. W.	"	Sept. 24, '61.	"	"	"

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Dodd, George W.	Private.	Aug. 27, '61.	Georgetown, Del.	3 years.	Sept. 30, '64.	Time expired.
Davidson, Jas. D. G.	"	Aug. 27, '61.	"	"	Dec. 21, '62.	Disability.
Duffy John	"	Feb. 10, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	"	Jan. 21, '65.	"
Ellis, George R.	"	Sept. 17, '61.	Georgetown, Del.	"	Sept. 3, '64.	Time expired.
Hubbard, Jos. S.	"	Sept. 10, '61.	"	"	"	"
Holloway, Ebe	"	Sept. 12, '62.	"	"	May 30, '65.	General Order, No. 26.
Holloway, Ezekiel	"	Sept. 12, '62.	"	"	May 30, '65.	"
Harrison, John	"	Aug. 30, '64.	Substitute.	1 year.	May 30, '65.	"
Jones, Jacob	"	Sept. 3, '61.	Georgetown, Del.	3 years.	Nov. 28, '62.	"
Jones, Philip	"	Sept. 10, '61.	"	"	Sept. 30, '64.	"
James, Aricurus	"	Sept. 26, '61.	"	"	April 10, '63.	"
Johnson, George W.	"	Oct. 4, '61.	"	"	Prom. Corp. Oct. 25, '62.	Discharged
Johnson, John F.	"	Aug. 26, '64.	Substitute.	1 year.	Dec. 19, '62.	"
Kersey, Louis M.	"	Sept. 10, '61.	Georgetown, Del.	3 years.	May 30, '65.	General Order, No. 26.
Knowles, J. T. F.	"	Sept. 26, '61.	"	"	Dec. 10, '62.	"
Lank, Levin J.	"	Aug. 27, '61.	"	"	Nov. 25, '62.	"
Lanson, Henry R.	"	Sept. 10, '61.	"	"	Sept. 30, '64.	"
Lepole, Samuel W.	"	Aug. 26, '61.	"	"	Sept. 30, '64.	"
Maul, David M.	"	Sept. 24, '61.	"	"	Aug. 31, '62.	"
Maunee, John H.	"	Nov. 18, '61.	"	"	Jan. 19, '63.	"
McDowd, Zechariah	"	Oct. 23, '61.	"	"	Dec. 18, '63.	"
March, Aaron W.	"	Sept. 13, '61.	"	"	May 30, '65.	General Order, No. 26.
Obin, Jacob P.	"	Aug. 27, '61.	"	"	Sept. 30, '64.	"
Rogerson, Wm. T.	Musician.	Aug. 28, '62.	"	"	May 30, '65.	General Order, No. 26.
Swiggeth, Ash. B.	Private.	Sept. 3, '61.	"	"	Jan. 10, '63.	"
Smith, John	"	Nov. 13, '61.	"	"	May 14, '62.	"
Sands, Theodore	"	Dec. 8, '64.	Substitute.	1 year.	"	"
Sweeney, George	"	Oct. 15, '64.	"	"	"	"
Tinley, Henry C.	"	Sept. 30, '61.	Georgetown, Del.	3 years.	Feb. 25, '63.	Prom. Corp. Sept. 28, '62.
Walker, Steven J.	"	Sept. 26, '61.	"	"	Sept. 30, '64.	"
Watson, Joshua M.	"	Sept. 17, '61.	"	"	Sept. 30, '63.	"

## COMPANY E.—CONTINUED.

Name.	Rank.	Joined and Enrolled for Service.		Period.	Remarks.
		When.	Where.		
Watson, John	Private.	Sept. 17, '61.	Georgetown, Del.	3 years.	Oct. 5, '63.
Watson, John T.	"	Sept. 17, '61.	"	"	Sept. 30, '64.
TRANSFERRED.					
Edward P. Harris,	Captain.	Sept. 28, '61.	"	"	Prom. Lt.-Col. Feb. 7, '63.
Wm. B. Swiggett,	1st Lieut.	Sept. 19, '61.	"	"	Prom. Capt. Co. F Jan. 17, '63.
Albert S. Phillips,	2d Lieut.	Sept. 28, '61.	"	"	Prom. 1st Lt. Co. I July 24, '62. Died of wounds received at Fredericksbg.
Joseph C. Nichols,	1st Serg't.	Sept. 19, '61.	"	"	Prom. 1st Sergt.-Maj. Dec. 25, '61.
Charles J. Steele,	Sergeant.	Sept. 19, '61.	"	"	Prom. 1st Lt. March 4, '64. Died of wounds in Wilderness.
Charles F. Holland,	"	Sept. 26, '61.	"	"	Trans. to Invalid Corps, Sept. 17, '63.
M. W. B. Ellegood,	"	Sept. 19, '61.	"	"	Prom. 1st Sergt. Dec. 25, '61; 2d Lt. Sept. '62; Capt. Feb. '63. Died of wounds rec'd at Gettys'bg, July 4, '63.
Edw. F. Prettyman,	Corporal.	Sept. 19, '61.	"	"	Trans. to Invalid Corps, Nov. 9, '63.
George W. Green,	"	Sept. 19, '61.	"	"	Reduced to ranks May 10, '63. Trans. to V. R. Corps Nov. 9, '63.
Erasmus Bukle,	Musician.	Dec. 8, '64.	Substitute.	1 year.	Trans. to Non-commis. Field and Staff Jan. 1, '65.
Carey, Woolsey B.	Private.	Sept. 13, '62.	Georgetown, Del.	3 years.	Trans to Invalid Corps, July 30, '64.
Hinson, John S.	"	Sept. 23, '61.	"	"	Trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Sept. 1, '63.
Heignutt, Daniel R.	"	Feb. 2, '64.	Millford, Del.	"	" " " " Jan. 1, '65.
Jones, William	"	April 21, '63.	Smyrna, Del.	"	Trans. to Navy, April 9, '64.
Kramer, Julius	"	Dec. 13, '64.	Substitute.	"	Trans. to Co. B.
Loyd, Thomas	"	Sept. 14, '61.	Georgetown, Del.	"	Trans. to Invalid Corps, Nov. 9, '63.

Vincent, Peter W.	Private.	Oct 5, '61.	Georgetown, Del.	3 years.	Trans. to Veteran Reserve Corps, Nov. 10, '63.
Walston, Wm. P.	"	Sept. 10, '61.	"	"	Prom. Corp. Jan. 30, '63; Sergt. Oct. '63. Trans. to Navy, April 1, '64.
Ward, William T.	"	Sept. 23, '61.	"	"	Trans. to Co. K.
Wilgus, William L.	"	Sept. 3, '61.	"	"	Trans. to Signal Corps, March 14, '64.
DIED.					
Wm. M. Andrews,	Corporal.	Sept. 19, '61.	"	"	Dec. 18, '62.
George C. Paynter,	"	Sept. 19, '61.	"	"	Jan. 5, '62.
Berj. B. Simpler,	"	Sept. 19, '61.	"	"	Aug. 2, '63. Prom. Sergt. Jan. 7, '63.
Adams, Napoleon	Private.	Sept. 26, '61.	"	"	Dec. 15, '62.
Burrows, Robt. F.	"	Sept. 3, '61.	"	"	Veteran. May 10, '64. Prom. Corp. April 10, '63.
Carey, John C.	"	Sept. 3, '61.	"	"	Dec. 13, '62.
Carey, Thomas P.	"	Sept. 10, '61.	"	"	May 6, '64. Prom. Corp. Jan. 30, '63.
Green, Lewis J.	"	Sept. 10, '61.	"	"	Dec. 13, '62.
Hickman, Richard	"	Sept. 3, '61.	"	"	Feb. 27, '65.
Hignutt, Nathan J.	"	Sept. 26, '61.	"	"	Sept. 21, '64.
Joseph, William C.	"	Sept. 10, '61.	"	"	April 8, '64. In Southern prison.
Johnson, David M.	"	Sept. 10, '61.	"	"	Feb. 19, '63.
Nelson, Minor	"	Oct. 4, '61.	"	"	Sept. 17, '62.
Mumford, Samuel	"	Sept. 10, '61.	"	"	Oct. 17, '62.
Prettyman, Chas. P.	"	Sept. 12, '62.	"	"	June 10, '64. Of wounds received in Wilderness.
Simpler, David M.	"	Sept. 10, '61.	"	"	May 7, '64. Killed in Wilderness.
Smith, John H.	"	Sept. 17, '61.	"	"	Sept. 16, '62.
Tolbert, George P.	"	Sept. 12, '61.	"	"	July 26, '62.
Krudell, Joseph	"	Aug. 27, '63.	Smyna, Del.	"	Feb. 13, '64.
Vaugan, Wm. D.	"	Aug. 27, '61.	Georgetown, Del.	"	Veteran. May 3, '63.
Watson, Nicholas	"	Sept. 17, '61.	"	"	Sept. 17, '62.
Wallis, Gustave	"	Dec. 10, '64.	Substitute.	1 year.	May 20, '65.
Carey, John	"	Sept. 3, '64.	Georgetown, Del.	3 years.	Veteran. May 6, '64.

## COMPANY E.—CONTINUED.

Name.	Rank.	Joined and Enrolled for Service.		Period.	Remarks.
		When.	Where.		
DESERTED.					
Charles H. Jenkins,	Musician.	Sept. 10, '61.	Georgetown, Del.	3 years.	Jan. 15, '62.
Allison, William	Private.	Nov. 28, '64.	Substitute.	1 year.	April 8, '65.
Bailey, Edward	"	Dec. 8, '63.	Stevensburg, Va.	3 years.	Feb. 13, '65.
Barr, James	"	Nov. 16, '64.	Substitute.	1 year.	Dec. 15, '64.
Brooks, Edward	"	Sept. 18, '64.	"	3 years.	Oct. 1, '64.
Bailey, Aaron	"	Jan. 30, '64.	Georgetown, Del.	"	Feb. 13, '65.
Curtis, John	"	Dec. 13, '64.	Substitute.	1 year.	Dec. 28, '64.
Fitzsimmons, J. W.	"	Nov. 15, '64.	"	"	Nov. 25, '64.
Harvey, Thos. L.	"	Sept. 3, '61.	Georgetown, Del.	3 years.	Oct. 18, '61.
Jones, Joseph	"	Sept. 15, '64.	Substitute.	1 year.	Nov. 15, '64.
Jones, Edward	"	Oct. 17, '64.	"	"	Nov. 15, '64.
Kindell, John	"	Dec. 3, '64.	"	"	Jan. 19, '65.
Lockard, Joseph	"	Aug. 3, '63.	"	3 years.	Sept. 18, '63.
Lindsey, John B.	"	Sept. 7, '63.	"	"	Sept. 17, '63.
Lewis, John	"	Dec. 9, '64.	"	"	June 11, '65.
Michalus, Barshold	"	Dec. 13, '64.	"	1 year.	May 29, '65.
St. Marie, Henry B.	"	Aug. 26, '63.	"	3 years.	Sept. 18, '63.
Taylor, James H.	"	Sept. 3, '61.	Georgetown, Del.	"	Sept. 17, '63.
Spierier, Frederic	"	Dec. 12, '64.	Substitute.	1 year.	June 11, '65.
Smith, John	"	Dec. 12, '64.	"	"	Sept. 18, '63.
Scott, William	"	Aug. 26, '63.	"	3 years.	Oct. 4, '61.
West, William	"	Sept. 9, '63.	"	"	May 29, '65.
Wright, John	"	Dec. 12, '64.	"	1 year.	Dec. 28, '64.
Watts, James	"	Nov. 15, '64.	"	"	April 8, '65.

To the enemy.

MISSED IN ACTION.	Private.	Sept. 10, '61.	Georgetown, Del.	3 years.	Sept. 17, '62.
Bryan, David A.	"	Sept. 30, '61.	"	"	May 3, '63.
Ennis, George B.	"	Sept. 3, '61.	"	"	Sept. 17, '62.
Holloway, Jas. W.	"	Sept. 3, '61.	"	"	Dec. 13, '62.
Lynch, Elias D.	"	Sept. 10, '61.	"	"	Dec. 13, '62.
Short, Philip H.	"	Sept. 17, '61.	"	"	May 5, '64.
Smith, William J.	"	Jan. 29, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	"	Aug. 26, '64.
Smith, Henry H.	"	Oct. 15, '64.	Substitute.	1 year.	Feb. 7, '65.
Smith, Neal	"	Sept. 26, '61.	Georgetown, Del.	3 years.	Sept. 17, '62.
Wilkinson, Matth's					



Wm. C. Conoway,	Corporal.	April 18, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	3 years.	Apt'd Corp. Feb. 1, '65. Trans. from 3d Del. June 6, '65.
Sam'l P. Jones,	"	Mar. 31, '64.	Relay House, Md.	"	Veteran. Apt'd Corp. Feb. 1, '65. Tr. from 3d Del. June 6, '65.
William Houck,	"	Mar. 9, '64.	"	"	Veteran. Apt'd Corp. March 9, '65. Trans. from 3d Del. June 6, '65.
John M. Smith,	Musician.	Dec. 20, '63.	Stevensburg, Va.	"	Veteran.
Elwood L. Wilson,	"	Feb. 27, '64.	Relay House, Md	"	Trans. from 3d Del. June 6, '65.
Afleback, Edward	Private.	Dec. 18, '63.	Stevensburg, Va.	"	Veteran.
Allen, William	"		Substitute.	"	
Brecht, William	"	Dec. 9, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	"	Trans. from 3d Del. June 6, '65.
Cox, Edwin	"		Substitute.	"	Veteran.
Cahill, William	"		"	"	
Comegys, John T.	"	Mar. 31, '65.	Wilmington, Del.	1 year.	Trans. from 8th Del. June 7, '65.
Copeland, John J.	"	Mar. 30, '65.	"	"	"
Cloud, Washington	"	Mar. 24, '65.	"	"	"
Clifton, George	"	Mar. 27, '65.	"	"	"
Cox, Aaron W.	"	Mar. 30, '64.	Relay House, Md.	3 years.	Trans. from 3d Del. June 14, '65.
Darling, James W.	"	Dec. 18, '63.	Stevensburg, Va.	"	Veteran.
Dailey, John	"	Mar. 27, '65.	Wilmington, Del.	1 year.	Trans. from 8th Del. June 7, '65.
Dowlin, Alfred	"	Mar. 13, '65.	"	"	"
Dausey, William E.	"	Mar. 13, '65.	"	"	"
Dyer, Stephen	"	May 16, '63.	Milford, Del.	"	"
Elwell, Charles E.	"	Mar. 23, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	3 years.	Trans. from 3d Del. June 14, '65.
Emerson, Edward	"		Substitute.	"	"
Erbe, Guss	"	April 4, '65.	Wilmington, Del.	1 year.	Trans. from 8th Del. June 7, '65.
Egloff, John	"		Substitute.	"	Trans. from 3d Del. June 14, '65.
Foreacre, Robert	"	Mar. 13, '65.	Wilmington, Del.	"	Trans. from 8th Del. June 7, '65.
Gunner, John	"		Substitute.	"	Trans. from 3d Del. June 14, '65.
Hoyle, John	"	Aug. 15, '62.	Smyrna, Del.	3 years.	Trans. from 3d Del. June 14, '65.
Hammond, Samuel	"	Feb. 15, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	"	Deserted Oct. 2, '64; ret'd Mar. 24, '65.
Hammond, Edward	"	April 5, '64.	"	"	

## COMPANY F.—CONTINUED.

Name.	Rank.	Joined and Enrolled for Service.		Period.	Remarks.
		When.	Where.		
Haines, William	Private.	Mar. 31, '64.	Relay House, Md.	3 years.	Trans. from 3d Del. June 6, '65.
Knox, James R.	"	Dec. 18, '63.	Stevensburg, Va.	"	Veteran.
Klone, John A.	"		Substitute.	"	
Kelley, Thomas	"	April 4, '65.	Wilmington, Del.	1 year.	Trans. from 3d Del. June 7, '65.
Kurby, George	"		Substitute.	"	Trans. from 3d Del. June 14, '65.
Kossman, Edward	"	Feb. 24, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	3 years.	
Lane, Nathaniel L.	"		Substitute.	1 year.	
Lamonte, Charles	"	Mar. 10, '65.	Wilmington, Del.	"	Trans. from 8th Del. June 7, '65.
Linch, Thomas C.	"		Substitute.	"	
Lewis, Riley	"		"	"	
Mullen, John	"	Mar. 18, '65.	Wilmington, Del.	"	Trans. from 8th Del. June 7, '65.
McClintock, James	"	Feb. 28, '64.	Relay House, Md.	3 years.	Veteran. Tr. from 3d Del. June 14, '65.
McNaitt, Burton	"	Feb. 28, '64.	"	"	"
Minner, Thomas	"	Mar. 15, '65.	Wilmington, Del.	1 year.	Trans. from 8th Del. June 7, '65.
Porter, David	"	Mar. 18, '65.	"	"	"
Pennock, Gilpin	"	Dec. 18, '63.	Stevensburg, Va.	3 years.	Veteran.
Rash, Thomas A.	"	Jan. 19, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	"	
Ross, James T.	"	April 4, '65.	"	1 year.	Trans. from 8th Del. June 7, '65.
Righter, Jacob B.	"	Feb. 28, '65.	"	"	"
Runer, John	"	Dec. 18, '63.	Stevensburg, Va.	3 years.	Veteran.
Smith, William H.	"	Jan. 1, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	1 year.	Trans. from 8th Del. June 7, '65.
Spence, Andrew J.	"		Substitute.	"	"
Science, William	"		"	3 years.	Veteran.
Smith, William H.	"		"	1 year.	
Saring, George	"	Mar. 17, '65.	Wilmington, Del.	"	Trans. from 8th Del. June 7, '65.

Stoll, William F.	Private.	April 4, '65.	Wilmington, Del.	1 year.	Trans. from 8th Del. June 7, '65.
Truax, Charles W.	"	Dec. 18, '63.	Stevensburg, Va.	3 years.	Veteran.
Truitt, Joseph	"	Dec. 18, '63.	"	"	"
Taylor, George P.	"	Mar. 9, '65.	Wilmington, Del.	1 year.	Trans. from 8th Del. June 7, '65.
Thomas, Albert	"	Dec. 3, '63.	Substitute.	3 years.	" June 6, '65.
Vincent, Lewis	"		"	"	
Vincent, James	"	Jan. 1, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	3 years.	Veteran.
Woodley Chas. F.	"	Dec. 18, '63.	Stevensburg, Va.	"	"
Wagner, Frederic	"	Dec. 18, '63.	"	"	"
Wright, Perry	"		Substitute.	1 year	
Wilson, James	"		"	"	
Williams, Thomas	"		"	"	
White, Josephus	"	Mar. 17, '65.	Wilmington, Del.	"	Trans. from 8th Del. June 7, '65.
Walters, James H.	"	Mar. 30, '65.	"	"	"
Wright, William	"	April 5, '65.	"	"	"
DISCHARGED.					
Daniel Woodall,	Captain.	Sept. 28, '61.	"	3 years.	Prom. Maj. Dec. 24, '62; Lt. Col. Nov. 6, '63; Col. Dec. 23, '64; brev. Brig-Gen. April 9, '65. Wounded at An-tietam, Chancellorville, Po River On Surgeon's certificate, Jan. 14, '63. Trans. by prom. to Co. F; trans. to Co. I Jan. '63.
William C. Imhoff,	Captain.	Dec. 28, '62.	Falmouth, Va.	"	
John W. Eccles,	1st Lieut.	Dec. 26, '62.	"	"	
William Murphy,	2d Lieut.	Dec. 26, '64.	Before Petersburg, Va.	"	Prom. Sergt. Sept. '61; 1st Sergt. Oct. 5, '64; 2d Lt. Dec. 26, '64. Resigned April 29, '65.
John Hart,	2d Lieut.	Sept. 5, '62.	Suffolk, Va.	"	Prom. 1st Sergt. Sept. '61; 2d Lt. Co. F Sept. 5, '62. Dismissed Sept. 22, '63.
Norris Eccleston,	Sergeant.	Aug. 16, '61.	Dover, Del.	"	Prom. Corp. Sept. '61; Sergt. Jan. 20, '63. Time expired Sept. 30, '64.
Samuel McNutt,	Corporal.	Aug. 16, '61.	"	"	

## COMPANY F.—CONTINUED.

Name.	Rank.	Joined and Enrolled for Service.		Period.	Remarks.
		When.	Where.		
Benj. F. Richardson, William Jones,	Corporal. "	Aug. 14, '62.	Smyrna, Del. "	3 years.	On account of wounds, Jan. 30, '63. Prom. Sept. '62; disch. May 30, '65, by General Order, No. 26.
Bognes, John	Private.	Oct. 3, '61.	Dover, Del.	"	Term of service expired, Oct. 2, '64.
Bradley, Garrett	"	Sept. 18, '61.	"	"	" " " " " " " "
Brown, Henry	"	Sept. 10, '61.	"	"	" " " " " " " "
Blades, John C.	"	Aug. 14, '62.	Smyrna, Del.	"	" " " " " " " "
Biles, Samuel W.	"	Aug. 14, '62.	"	"	" " " " " " " "
Beale, George	"	"	Substitute.	1 year.	By General Order, No. 26, June 1, '65.
Brigs, William	"	"	"	"	" " " " " " " "
Cole, Patrick M.	"	Aug. 19, '61.	Dover, Del.	3 years.	Disability. Dec. 30, '62.
Chance, Thomas G.	"	Sept. 26, '61.	"	"	" " " " " " " "
Carpenter, Wm. E.	"	Aug. 20, '61.	"	"	On account of wounds, April 26, '64.
Cohee, Jonathan I.	"	Sept. 18, '61.	"	"	Term of service expired, Sept. 30, '64.
Cantwell, Wm. C.	"	Aug. 15, '62.	Smyrna, Del.	"	General Order, No. 26. June 27, '65.
Delasse, Emanuel	"	Aug. 19, '61.	Dover, Del.	"	Disability. Feb. 17, '63.
Edwards, John	"	Oct. 14, '61.	"	"	Term of service expired, Oct. 14, '64.
Edgill, Noah I.	"	Feb. 29, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	"	General Order, No. 77. June 28, '65.
Fairgrave, John T.	"	Sept. 19, '61.	Dover, Del.	"	Disability. Jan. 8, '63.
Gesford, William	"	Sept. 17, '61.	"	"	Term of Service expired, Sept. 30, '64.
German, George	"	"	Substitute.	"	" " " " " " " "
Green, William	"	Aug. 15, '62.	Smyrna, Del.	"	General Order, No. 26. May 19, '65.
Geller, Baldeas	"	"	Substitute.	"	" " " " " " " "
Hilliard, James	"	Sept. 9, '61.	Dover, Del.	1 year.	" " " " " " " "
Humes, George W.	"	Sept. 25, '61.	"	3 years.	Disability. Nov. 22, '62.
				"	Term of service expired, Sept. 30, '64.

Hammond Jacob	Private.	Feb. 23, '61	Wilmington, Del.	3 years.	General Order, No. 26.	June 2, '65.
Jackson, Thomas	"	Aug. 14, '62.	Smyrna, Del.	"	"	May 16, '65.
Kettlewood, Law'ce	"	Sept. 17, '61.	Dover, Del.	"	Term of service expired,	Sept. 30, '64.
Loper, George M. D.	"	Sept. 16, '61.	"	"	"	Sept. 30, '64.
Lyons, Timothy	"	Sept. 16, '61.	"	"	"	Sept. 30, '64.
Mayberry, William	"	Sept. 16, '61.	"	"	Disability. March 20, '63.	
Moffatt, James T.	"	Sept. 10, '61.	"	"	Term of Service expired,	Sept. 30, '64.
Nicholson, Rand'h	"	Aug. 15, '62.	Smyrna, Del.	"	General Order, No. 77.	June 14, '65.
Pruth, Valentine	"	Aug. 16, '61.	Dover, Del.	"	Term of service expired,	Sept. 30, '64.
Potter, John A.	"	Aug. 16, '61.	"	"	Term of service expired,	Sept. 30, '64.
Ross, James T.	"	Aug. 16, '61.	"	"	Disability. Dec. 18, '62.	
Richard Casper	"		Substitute.	1 year.	General Order, No. 26.	June 7, '65.
Ragan, James	"	Aug. 15, '62.	Smyrna, Del.	3 years.	General Order, No. 26.	June 7, '65.
Simpson, Richard L.	"	Aug. 18, '62.	"	"	Disability. Feb. 16, '63.	
Sylvester, Levi	"	Aug. 15, '62.	"	"	Disability. March 18, '63.	
Stevens, John T.	"	Dec. 18, '63	Stevensburg, Va.	"	On account of wounds,	Oct. 25, '64.
Suthel, Samuel	"	Aug. 19, '62.	Smyrna, Del.	"	General Order, No. 26.	June 7, '65.
Stevenson, Eras. E.	"		Substitute.	1 year.	General Order, No. 26.	June 7, '65.
Vasey, Albert	"	Aug. 16, '61.	Dover, Del.	3 years.	Time expired,	Sept. 30, '64.
Williams, Morg. F.	"	Aug. 19, '61.	"	"	On account of wounds,	Nov. 22, '62.
Wooters, Wm. K.	"	Aug. 16, '61.	"	"	On account of wounds,	Dec. 25, '62.
Wooters, Elijah	"	Aug. 19, '61.	"	"	Time expired,	Sept. 30, '64.
TRANSFERRED.						
William Swiggett,	Captain.	Jan. 20, '63.	Falmouth, Va.	"	Prom. Capt. Co. F Jan. 20, '63.	Trans.
James D. Simpson,	Sergeant.	Aug. 16, '61.	Dover, Del.	"	to Vet. Res. Corps Oct. 1, '63.	
James Kettlewood,	"	Sept. 10, '61.	"	"	Apt'd Sergt.-Maj. Jan. 20, '63.	Trans.
Theod'e Parmatary,	"	Dec. 15, '63.	Stevensburg, Va.	"	to Non-Com. Staff.	
					Apt'd Com. Sergt. Jan. 21, '63.	Trans.
					to Non-Com. Staff.	
					Apt'd Corp. Aug. 5, '62;	Sergt. Jan. 20,
					'63. Trans. by prom. 1st Lt. Co. B	
					June 12, '64.	

## COMPANY F.—CONTINUED.

Name.	Rank.	Joined and Enrolled for Service.		Period.	Remarks.
		When.	Where.		
John W. Barney,	Corporal.	Aug. 16, '61.	Dover, Del.	3 years.	Apt'd Corp Sept. 28, '61. Trans. to Non-Com Staff as Sergt.-Maj. Feb. 11, '63.
Joseph Craig,	"	Dec. 18, '63.	Stevensburg, Va.	"	Apt'd Corp. Jan. '63. Trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 2, '65.
Bryan, Edwin H.	Private.	Nov. 20, '61.	Wilmington, Del.	"	Apt'd Com. Sergt. Nov. '61. Trans. to Non-Com. Staff.
Butler, Ezekiel G.	"	Feb. 16, '64.	"	"	Trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Nov. 2, '64.
Coverdale, James	"	Dec. 18, '63.	Stevensburg, Va.	"	Trans. to Co. G 1st Del. Vet. Vols.
Haven, Charles W.	"	Aug. 16, '61.	Dover, Del.	"	Apt'd 1st Sergt. Jan. 1, '65.
Tucker, William T.	"	Sept. 16, '61.	"	"	Trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 15, '64.
Taylor, George	"	Aug. 30, '61.	"	"	Trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 28, '63.
Williamson, Chand. DIED.	"	Aug. 15, '61.	Smyrna, Del.	"	Trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Dec. 15, '63.
Benjamin P. Adams,	1st Lieut.	Sept. 7, '61.	Wilmington, Del.	"	Died of disease Aug. 30, '63. Norfolk, Va.
John W. Williams,	"	Oct. 9, '61.	"	"	Prom. 1st Lt. Sept. 8, '63. Died of disease Dec. 30, '63. Frederick, Md.
Wm. H. Ferguson,	2d Lieut.	April 16, '64.	Stevensburg, Va.	"	Died of wounds May 18, '64. Fredericksburg, Va.
Edward Maul,	1st Serg't.	Dec. 18, '63.	"	"	Killed in action before Petersburg, Va., Oct. 4, '64.
William E. Burke,	Corporal.	Aug. 19, '61.	Dover, Del.	"	Died of disease Aug. 28, '63. Suffolk, Va.
Wm. Darlington,	"	Aug. 19, '61.	"	"	Killed in action Oct. 14, '63. Bristoe Station.
John Roades,	"	Dec. 18, '63.	Stevensburg, Va.	"	Killed in action May 6, '64. Wilderness.

Boyer, James F.	Private.	Sept. 12, '61.	Dover, Del.	3 years.	Died of disease Dec. 20, '62. Fal- mouth, Va.
Banrox, William	"	Sept. 26, '61.	"	"	Died of disease Jan. 27, '62. Camp Hamilton, Va.
Cunningham, Robt.	"		Drafted.	"	Died of disease at Andersonville, Ga., Nov. 21, '64.
Dickson, James P.	"	Aug. 29, '61.	Dover, Del.	"	Died of Wounds Oct. 22, '63. Hospital.
Garretson, Benj. F.	"	Aug. 19, '61.	"	"	Died of disease Jan. 29, '62. Camp Hamilton, Va.
Gussford, David	"	Dec. 18, '63.	Stevensburg, Va.	"	Died of wounds June 14, '64. Hospi- tal, Alexandria, Va.
Hart, Malichia	"	Sept. 17, '61.	Dover, Del.	"	Died of disease Nov. 29, '61. Camp Hamilton, Va.
Hammond, Wm.	"	Mar. 30, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	"	Died of disease Nov. 21, '64. Salis- bury, N. C.
Johnson, John H.	"	Oct. 2, '61.	Dover, Del.	"	Killed in action Sept. 17, '62. Antie- tam, Md.
Lucas, James M.	"	Aug. 16, '61.	"	"	Died of wounds May 15, '64. Frede- ricksburg, Va.
Lewis, William H.	"	Feb. 29, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	"	Killed in action May 6, '64. Wilder- ness, Va.
Lodge, James H.	"	Dec. 18, '63.	Stevensburg, Va.	"	Died of wounds May 7, '64. Hospital.
McGeehan, Barnard	"	Aug. 16, '61.	Dover, Del.	"	Died of wounds Oct. 3, '62. Hospital.
Mick, James	"	Aug. 18, '63.	Smyrna, Del.	"	Killed in action June 3, '64. Cold Har- bor, Va.
Murphy, Arthur	"	Dec. 18, '63.	Stevensburg, Va.	"	Died of disease Dec. 9, '64. Beverly Hospital, N. J.
McKinsey, John B.	"	Dec. 18, '63.	"	"	Died of disease Nov. 27, '64. Ander- sonville, Ga.
Scott, Eben	"	Aug. 23, '62.	Smyrna, Del.	"	Killed in action Sept. 17, '62. Antie- tam, Md.
Simpson, James	"	Sept. 25, '61.	Dover, Del.	"	Killed in action Sept. 17, '62. Antietam.

## COMPANY F.—CONTINUED.

Name.	Rank.	Joined and Enrolled for Service.		Period.	Remarks.
		When.	Where.		
Simpson, Thomas A.	Private.	Sept. 25, '61.	Dover, Del.	3 years.	Died of wounds Oct. 26, '62. Hospital.
Still, George	"	Feb. 29, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	"	Died of disease Nov. 1, '64. Salisbury.
Short, Robert	"	Dec. 18, '63.	Stevensburg, Va.	"	Killed in action May 6, '64. Wilderness, Va.
Seymore, Daniel	"		Substitute.	"	Killed in action Oct. 27, '64. Hatcher's Run, Va.
Twiford, William T.	"	Dec. 18, '63.	Stevensburg, Va.	"	Died of disease March 20, '64. Stony Mountain, Va.
DESERTED. Charles Downham	Musician.	Dec. 18, '63.	"	3 years.	Nov. 28, '64. Hospital, Wilmington, Del.
Allen, Richard	Private.		Substitute.	1 year.	July 1, '65. Camp near Munson's Hill, Va.
Bishop, Risdon H.	"	Mar. 4, '62.	Dover, Del.	3 years.	Jan. 4, '63. Hospital, Wilmington, Del.
Barnelt, John G.	"	Dec. 18, '63.	Stevensburg, Va.	"	Nov. 16, '64. While on furlough.
Behen, Patrick	"	Mar. 24, '65.	Wilmington, Del.	1 year.	June 17, '65. From Camp near Munson's Hill, Va.
Brown, John	"		Substitute.	"	June 2, '65. From Camp near Munson's Hill, Va.
Carroll, Daniel	"		"	3 years.	Dec. 20, '64. From Camp near Hatcher's Run, Va.
Casey, Martin	"		"	"	May 6, '65. From Manchester, Va.
Daniels, Wm. W.	"	Feb. 2, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	"	June 2d, '65. From Camp near Munson's Hill, Va.
Frost, James C.	"	Jan. 19, '64.	"	"	March 9, '64. From Wilmington, Del.

Faller, Joseph	Private.			1 year.	July 2, '65. From Camp near Munson's Hill, Va.
Hablethwaite, G.	"	Aug. 22, '62.	Substitute.	3 years.	Dec. 22, '62. From Hospital, Philada.
Hobbs, John	"		Substitute.	"	Nov. 16, '64. From Camp near Hatcher's Run, Va.
Henshaw, William	"		"	1 year.	July 2, '65. From Camp near Munson's Hill, Va.
Halters, Charles	"		"	"	July 2, '65. From Camp near Munson's Hill, Va.
Jeffries, Thomas	"		"	"	Dec. 20, '64. From before Petersburg, Va.
Kellogg, James	"		"	3 years.	Nov. 16, '64. From Wilmington, Del.
Linton, George	"	Dec. 18, '63.	Stevensburg, Va.	"	March 9, '64. From Wilmington, Del., while on furlough.
Lee, Frank	"		Substitute.	1 year.	July 1, '65. From Camp near Munson's Hill, Va.
Morris, Henry	"		Dover, Del.	3 years.	Dec. 25, '62. From Philadelphia.
McMullen, John	"	Aug. 19, '61.	Substitute.	"	Dec. 20, '64. From near Petersb'g, Va.
McGuire, Patrick	"		"	1 year.	Feb. 10, '65. From Hatcher's Run, Va.
McGuire, Frank	"		"	"	May 6, '65. From Manchester, Va.
McBride, Patrick	"		"	"	May 6, '65. From Manchester, Va.
McGintey, John	"		"	"	July 1, '65. From Camp near Munson's Hill, Va.
Miller, Charles	"		"	"	July 2, '65. From Camp near Munson's Hill, Va.
Price, John	"		"	3 years.	May 29, '65. From Hospital, Washington, D. C.
Reading, Starr	"		"	"	Nov. 16, '64. From Wilmington, Del., while on furlough.
Robert, Henry	"		"	1 year.	Nov. 16, '64. From Wilmington, Del., while on furlough.
Smith, Philip	"		"	"	July 2, '65. From Munson's Hill, Va.

## COMPANY F.—CONTINUED.

Name.	Rank.	Joined and Enrolled for Service.		Period.	Remarks.
		When.	Where.		
Sanders, Rans. H.	Private.		Substitute.	1 year.	July 2, '65. From Munson's Hill, Va.
Undustine, Henry	"		"	3 years.	July 2, '65. From Munson's Hill, Va.
Wilson, James T.	"		"	"	Feb. 5, '65. From Patrick Station, Va.
Wilson, John	"		"	"	Nov. 16, '64. From Wilmington, Del., while on furlough.
Welch, John C.	"		"	1 year.	Dec. 20, '64. From near Petersb'g, Va.
Wilson, Charles H.	"	Mar. 13, '65.	Wilmington, Del	"	Feb. 10, '65. From Hatcher's Run, Va.
Wright, Thomas	"	Mar. 30, '65.	"	"	Jan. 16, '65. From Munson's Hill, Va.

## COMPANY G.

Name.	Rank.	Joined and Enrolled for Service.		Period.	Remarks.
		When.	Where.		
James M. Bryan,	Captain.	May 31, '65.	Munson's Hill, Va.	3 years.	Prom. from Sergt. to 1st Sergt. Jan. '62; 2d Lt. Co. B Oct. 8, '64; 1st Lt. Co. A Dec. '64; Capt. Co. G May, '65.
Henry H. Burton, James Coverdale,	1st Lieut. 1st Serg't.	Feb. 13, '65. Dec. 18, '63.	Near Petersburg, Va. Stevensburg, Va.	" "	Apt'd 1st Lt. Feb. '65, from 2d Lt. Co. K. Veteran. Trans. from Co F, and apt'd 1st Sergt. Jan. '65. Wounded at Antietam.
Thos. J. Thompson,	Sergeant.	Dec. 18, '63.	"	"	Veteran. Prom. Corp. Dec. '63; Sergt. Feb. '65. Wounded May 6, '64; taken prisoner.
Daniel Coulby,	"	Dec. 18, '63.	"	"	Veteran. Prom. Corp. Dec. '63; Sergt. Dec. '64. Wounded twice.
Joseph A. Warren, George Wilson,	" " "	Nov. 22, '64. Nov. 22, '64.	Substitute. "	1 year. "	Prom. Sergt. March '65. Prom. Corp. Dec. '64; Sergt. Jan. '65; reduced to ranks June, '65; re-instated July, '65.
William R. Smith, Thomas Brown,	Corporal. "	Nov. 16, '64. Nov. 22, '64.	Substitute. "	" "	Prom. Corp. Feb. '65. Prom. Corp. April, '65.
William Brown, William H. Hudson,	" "	Nov. 16, '64. Feb. 29, '64.	" Relay House, Md.	" 3 years.	Prom. Corp. April, '65. Veteran. Trans. from 3d Del. June, '65.
Noah Josephs, William E. Wilson, Edward Stubbs,	" " "	Feb. 29, '64. Mar. 31, '64. Jan. 4, '64.	" " "	" " "	" " "
William Deville, Henry Canning,	" Musician.	Nov. 21, '64. Aug. 1, '61.	Substitute. Wilmington, Del.	1 year. 3 years.	Apt'd Corp. May, '65. Trans. from 2d Del. Taken prisoner.

## COMPANY G.—CONTINUED.

Name.	Rank.	Joined and Enrolled for Service.		Period.	Remarks.
		When.	Where.		
George H. King,	Musician.	Feb. 28, '64.	Relay House, Md.	3 years.	Trans. from 3d Del.
Anderson, Charles	Private.	Nov. 17, '64.	Substitute.	"	
Argo, Joseph	"	Feb. 28, '64.	Relay House, Md.	"	Veteran. Trans. from 3d Del.
Bracelen, John	"	Nov. 17, '64.	Substitute.	1 year.	
Burkel, George	"	Nov. 21, '64.	"	"	
Blank, Nicholas	"	Nov. 24, '64.	"	"	
Billings, Thomas	"	Mar. 8, '64.	Relay House, Md.	3 years.	Veteran. Trans. from 3d Del. June, '65.
Bickering, Henry	"	Dec. 1, '64.	Substitute.	1 year.	Trans. from 3d Del.
Banks, Joshua	"	Aug. 26, '62.	"	3 years.	Trans. from 3d Del.
Cole, John R.	"	Oct. 1, '61.	Wilmington, Del.	"	Taken prisoner Feb. 1, '64.
Clark, John	"	Nov. 18, '64.	Substitute.	1 year.	Trans. from 3d Del. June, '65.
Connaway, Andrew	"	Aug. 23, '64.	"	3 years.	
Docleter, Adam	"	Aug. 22, '63.	"	"	
Dennis, George	"	Nov. 19, '64.	"	1 year.	
Dill, Alexander	"	Feb. 29, '64.	Relay House, Md.	3 years.	Veteran. Trans. from 3d Del. June, '65.
Ennalls, Edward	"	Sept. 1, '63.	Substitute.	"	Taken prisoner Oct. 13, '63.
Elder, Walter	"	Nov. 21, '64.	"	1 year.	
Fessel, Frederic	"	Nov. 19, '64.	"	"	
Fagan, Charles	"	Nov. 21, '64.	"	3 years.	
Gosh, Christian	"	Jan 20, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	"	Wounded May 7, '64.
Gertensburg, Boet.	"	Mar. 28, '65.	Substitute.	1 year.	
Gorman, James	"	Nov. 22, '64.	"	"	Apt'd Corp. April 20, '65; reduced to ranks June 28, '65.
Hughes, Joseph	"	Dec. 18, '63.	Stevensburg, Va.	3 years.	Veteran.
Hopkins, Thomas	"	Nov. 18, '64.	Substitute.	"	

Harvey, Gabriel J.	Private.	Nov. 30, '64.	Substitute.	1 year.	
Horman, Ferdin'd	"	Nov. 19, '64.	"	"	
Horman, William	"	Nov. 18, '64.	"	"	
Hobbs, Sylvester H.	"	Feb. 28, '64.	Relay House, Md.	3 years.	Veteran. Trans. from 3d Del. June, '65.
Hitchens, Henry	"	Feb. 28, '64.	"	"	Veteran. Trans. from 3d Del. June, '65.
Irwin, John	"	Nov. 18, '64.	Substitute.	1 year.	
Janse, Philip	"	Oct. 1, '64.	"	3 years.	
Janse, Jacob	"	Nov. 30, '64.	"	1 year.	Trans. from 3d Del. June, '65.
Jester, Aaron	"	Feb. 28, '64.	Relay House, Md.	3 years.	Veteran. Trans. from 3d Del. June, '65. Wounded June 19, '64.
Jordan, Emiel	"	Nov. 26, '64.	Substitute.	1 year.	Trans. from 3d Del. June, '65.
Kelly, Richard	"	Nov. 21, '64.	"	3 years.	
Kelly, John P.	"	Aug. 25, '64.	"	"	Trans. from 3d Del. June, '65.
Long, John	"	Mar. 30, '65.	"	1 year.	
Littleton, James C.	"	Mar. 27, '65.	"	"	
Littleton, John S.	"	Mar. 27, '65.	"	"	
Lofland, Crusten	"	Aug. 24, '64.	"	3 years.	Trans. from 3d Del. June, '65.
Miller, Antonio	"	Sept. 3, '63.	"	"	
Manning, John	"	Nov. 15, '64.	"	1 year.	
Merring, Christian	"	Nov. 17, '64.	"	"	
Mishlick, Wm. P.	"	Nov. 17, '64.	"	"	Prom. Corp. Dec. '64; reduced to ranks April, '65.
Miller, Frederic	"	Mar. 28, '65.	"	"	"
Marsden, John	"	Mar. 31, '65.	"	"	"
Murray, Daniel	"	Nov. 26, '64.	"	"	Trans. from 3d Del. June, '65.
McDonald, George	"	Nov. 18, '64.	"	"	
McGuigan, John	"	Nov. 21, '64.	"	"	
McFadden, Charles	"	Nov. 26, '64.	"	"	Trans. from 3d Del. June, '65.
McDaniel, August'e	"	Nov. 19, '64.	"	"	
Oswald, Alexander	"	Nov. 22, '64.	"	"	
Pepper, Thomas B.	"	Feb. 29, '64.	Relay House, Md.	3 years.	Veteran. Trans. from 3d Del. June, '65.
Palmer, John S.	"	Feb. 29, '64.	"	"	"

## COMPANY G.—CONTINUED.

Name.	Rank.	Joined and Enrolled for Service.		Period.	Remarks.
		When.	Where.		
Osburn, Joseph F.	Private.	Mar. 31, '64.	Relay House, Md.	3 years.	Veteran. Trans. from 3d Del. June, '65.
Peterman, Edward	"	Aug. 23, '64.	Substitute.	"	Trans. from 3d Del. June, '65.
Piper, Benjamin	"	Feb. 29, '64.	Relay House, Md.	"	" " "
Peirine, Joseph	"	Aug. 26, '64.	Substitute.	"	Wounded May, '64.
Repp, William	"	Nov. 22, '64.	"	1 year.	
Replus, John	"	Dec. 18, '63.	Stevensburg, Va.	3 years.	Wounded Aug. '64.
Ray, John	"	Nov. 17, '64.	Substitute	1 year.	
Simmons, Chas. W.	"	Dec. 18, '63.	Stevensburg, Va.	3 years.	Veteran. Paroled prisoner.
Shearer, Charles	"	Dec. 18, '63.	"	"	Veteran.
Shay, James	"	Nov. 19, '64.	Substitute.	1 year.	
Shrider, William	"	Mar. 29, '65.	"	"	
Smith, Charles	"	Mar. 30, '65.	"	"	
Spence, John	"	Mar. 18, '65.	Drafted.	"	
Steel, Jacob	"	Aug. 21, '64.	Substitute.	"	Trans. from 3d Del. June, '65.
Secore, Caleb	"	Aug. 25, '64.	"	3 years.	" " "
Short, William H.	"	Mar. 20, '64.	Relay House, Md.	"	Veteran. Trans. from 3d Del. June, '65.
Solomon, John	"	Feb. 29, '64.	"	"	" " "
Truit, George	"	Mar. 18, '65.	Substitute.	1 year.	
Twan, Frederic	"	Mar. 25, '65.	"	"	
Wolfe, Philip	"	Aug. 28, '63.	"	3 years.	
Weigle, Jacob	"	Sept. 2, '63.	"	"	
Wolfe, Charles	"	Nov. 18, '64.	"	"	
Western, John G.	"	Nov. 22, '64.	"	1 year.	
Walls, John H.	"	Feb. 29, '64.	Relay House, Md.	3 years.	Trans. from 3d Del. June, '65.
Ward, William B.	"	Feb. 29, '64.	"	"	" " "

DISCHARGED.	1st Lieut. Sergeant.	Sept. 11, '61. Aug. 21, '61.	Wilmington, Del	3 years.	Disability. Aug. '62. To accept promotion, Sept. '62. By order of Secretary of War. Expiration of term of service, Oct. '65. Apt'd Sergt. July, '62. Expiration of term of service, Oct. '64. Apt'd Sergt. March, '63. To accept promotion, by order of Sec. of War. Disability. Mar 19, '63. Wounds rec'd. Apt'd Corp. July, '62. Wounds received, Sept. 17, '62. Apt'd Corp. Aug. '62. Time expired, Oct. '64. Apt'd Corp. July, '62. Disability. Dec. '62. Wounds received, March, '63. Time expired, Oct. 1, '64. Apt'd Sergt. Dec. '63; reduced June, '64. Disability. Dec. '62. Wounds received, Sept. '63. Disability. March 23, '65. Time expired, Oct. '64. " " " By order of Sec. of War, May 4, '65. Disability. April, '62. Time expired, Oct. '64. Disability. Oct. '62. " Dec. '62. " Dec. '62. " Feb. '63. By General Order, No. 24. June 7, '65.
Alfred Gawthrop, Pierce Neals,	"	Aug. 21, '61.	"	"	
Frederic Myers,	"	Sept. 6, '61.	"	"	
James H. Davis,	Corporal,	Sept. 18, '61.	"	"	
William H. Scott,	"	Aug. 28, '61.	"	"	
Wm. B. Simmons,	"	Aug. 20, '61.	"	"	
Samuel T. Thomas,	"	Aug. 10, '61.	"	"	
George W. Jones,	"	Sept. 27, '61.	"	"	
James Dutton,	"	Aug. 25, '61.	"	"	
Thomas K. Stidam,	Private.	Sept. 20, '61.	"	"	
Aner, Mathias	"	Aug. 10, '61.	"	"	
Armstrong, Wm.	"	Sept. 5, '61.	"	"	
Blakiston, Jas. W.	"	Sept. 5, '61.	"	"	
Burchenal, Eugene	"	Dec. 18, '63.	Stevensburg, Va.	"	
Clark, B. F.	"	Sept. 5, '61.	Wilmington, Del.	"	
Crummer, James	"	Sept. 20, '61.	"	"	
Cook, James	"	Sept. 20, '61.	"	"	
Colescott, John W.	"	Sept. 9, '61.	"	"	
Denning, Henry C.	"	Aug. 20, '61.	"	"	
Donnivan, Daniel	"	Sept. 18, '61.	"	"	
Evans, Israel	"	Sept. 18, '61.	"	"	
Evans, Benjamin	"	Mar. 12, '62.	Camp Hamilton, Va.	"	
Farwood, James S.	"	Sept. 8, '61.	Wilmington, Del.	"	
Flock, George	"	Sept. 1, '64.	Substitute.	"	
Grey, Caleb B	"				

## COMPANY G.—CONTINUED.

Name.	Rank.	Joined and Enrolled for Service.		Period.	Remarks.
		When.	Where.		
Helms, Morris	Private.	Sept. 27, '61.	Wilmington, Del.	3 years.	Disability.
Holliday, Chalf. M.	"	Aug. 30, '61.	"	"	"
Freeman, Wesley	"	Sept. 20, '61.	"	"	March, '63.
Johnston, John A.	"	Sept. 10, '61.	"	"	Dec. '62.
Johnston, John W.	"	Feb. 29, '64.	Relay House, Md.	"	July, '65.
Kitts, Henry	"	Oct. 8, '61.	Wilmington, Del.	"	Oct. '64.
Lofland, James P.	"	Sept. 24, '61.	"	"	Dec. '61.
Long, David	"	Aug. 10, '61.	"	"	Sept. '63.
McPike, John	"	Sept. 11, '61.	"	"	Nov. '62.
Farris, Samuel F.	"	Aug. 20, '61.	"	"	April, '63.
Mitchell, David	"	Sept. 20, '61.	"	"	April, '63.
Miller, Levin	"	Oct. 7, '64.	Substitute.	"	March, '65.
McFarnard Patrick	"	Sept. 18, '61.	Wilmington, Del.	1 year.	Special Order, No. 71. Oct. '64.
Peterson, Wm. T.	"	Aug. 26, '61.	"	3 years.	Disability.
Stimmel, Thos. W.	"	Aug. 10, '61.	"	"	Oct. '64.
Stock, Frederic	"	Aug. 28, '61.	"	"	Dec. '62.
Savage, Henry J.	"	Sept. 20, '61.	"	"	March, '62.
Shepperd, Thomas	"	Sept. 9, '61.	"	"	Sept. '63.
Strimple, David	"	Aug. 12, '63.	Drafted.	"	Time expired, Oct. '64.
Tilghman, Geo. W.	"	Sept. 26, '61.	Wilmington, Del.	"	
Whal, William	"	Aug. 18, '61.	"	"	
Wingate, Hezekiah	"	Sept. 17, '64.	Substitute.	1 year.	
Tindall, William	"	Aug. 21, '61.	Wilmington, Del.	3 years.	
TRANSFERRED.					
Allen Shortledge,	Captain.	Oct. 4, '61.	"	"	To V. R. C. Wounded at Antietam.

John L. Sparks,	1st Lieut.	Oct. 4, '61.	Wilmington, Del.	3 years.	Trans. as Capt. Co. K, Feb. 20, '63. Twice wounded.
Charles W. Davis,	2d Lieut.	Feb. 20, '63.	Falmouth, Va.	"	Trans. as Capt. Co. E, Dec. 8, '64. Prom. 1st Lt Sept. 28, '63. Wounded in Wilderness.
John T. Dent,	1st Serg't.	Aug. 21, '61.	Wilmington, Del.	"	Prom. Serg't-Maj. July, '62; 2d Lt. Sept. '63; 1st Lt. Feb. '64; Capt Sept. '64; Major Jan. '65. Wounded at Petersburg.
Wm. N. Meacham,	Sergeant.	Aug. 10, '61.	"	"	Trans. to Co. B. Prom. Corp. July, '62; Serg't. Sept. '64; 2d Lt. Dec. '64. Wounded at High Bridge.
George T. Price,	"	Aug. 10, '61.	"	"	Trans. 2d Lt. Co. E, Jan. '63.
Anderson, Dan'l H.	Private.	Nov. 17, '64.	Substitute.	"	Trans. Jan. 3, '65, by order Sec. War.
May, William	"	Nov. 17, '64.	"	"	Trans. Dec. 13, '64, " "
Tommy, Owens	"	Oct. 20, '61.	Wilmington, Del.	"	Trans. to Invalid Corps, Jan. '63.
Taylor, Morris J.	"	Nov. 17, '64.	Substitute.	1 year.	Trans. Dec. 18, '65, by order Sec. War.
Prierman, Robert	"	Nov. 21, '64.	"	"	Trans. Dec. 20, '64, " "
Hancock, Lewis	"	Sept. 9, '61.	Wilmington, Del.	3 years.	Trans. to Invalid Corps.
DIED.					
Philip R. Spicer,	Sergeant.	Sept. 16, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	"	Died Sept. 20, '62, wounds rec'd Antie'm.
Henry H. Higgins,	"	Aug. 28, '61.	"	"	Died Dec. 25, '63, wounds rec'd Fredsb'g.
Wellin' G. Loyd,	"	Sept. 4, '61.	"	"	Died Aug 1, '63, wounds rec'd Gettysb'g.
Edward Richards,	"	Aug. 28, '61.	"	"	Died May 12, '64, wounds rec'd Wild'n's.
John M. Meacham,	"	Aug. 28, '61.	"	"	Died June 30, '64, wounds rec'd Peters'g.
George W. Reese,	Corporal.	Sept. 27, '61.	"	"	Killed Dec. 13, '63, at Fredericksburg.
James McIntyre,	"	Sept. 15, '61.	"	"	Died Aug. 21, '64, wounds rec'd Peters'g.
Charles Palmatary,	"	Sept. 18, '61.	"	"	Died Sept. 12, '64. Disease.
John Martin,	"	Sept. 4, '61.	"	"	Died Sept. 23, '64, while a prisoner at Andersonville.
Armor, Frederic	Private.	Oct. 10, '61.	"	"	Died May 30, '64, of wounds received at Wilderness.

## COMPANY G.—CONTINUED.

Name.	Rank.	Joined and Enrolled for Service.		Period.	Remarks.
		When.	Where.		
Adkin, John	Private.	Sept. 23, '61.	Wilmington, Del.	3 years.	Died Nov. 1, '64. Disease.
Cline, John	"	Aug. 10, '61.	"	"	Killed Dec. 13, '63, at Fredericksburg.
Fisher, Richard W.	"	Aug. 21, '61.	"	"	Killed May 3, '63, at Chancellorville.
Kerns, John	"	Aug. 21, '61.	"	"	Died Dec. 4, '63. Disease.
Osgood, George W.	"	Sept. 16, '61.	"	"	"
Senn, Thomas	"	Sept. 8, '61.	"	"	Killed Sept. 17, '62, at Antietam.
Sweeney, Thomas	"	Sept. 8, '61.	"	"	Died Sept. 30, '62, of wounds received at Antietam.
Seville, William T.	"	Sept. 8, '61.	"	"	Died Jan. 10, '63, wounds rec'd Antiet'm.
Taylor, George B.	"	Sept. 17, '61.	"	"	Died Nov. 3, '62. Disease.
Robelen, Charles H.	"	Sept. 5, '61.	"	"	Died Dec. 30, '63, wounds rec'd Antiet'm.
Theimer, Henry	"	Sept. 22, '61.	"	"	Died July 11, '64. Gun-shot wound.
Taylor, Robert	"	Aug. 10, '61.	"	"	Died while a prisoner at Andersonville.
Weigle, William	"	Aug. 24, '63.	Substitute.	"	Died June 30, '64, of wounds received at Wilderness.
DESERTED.					
Charles Moss,	Sergeant.	Sept. 3, '63.	"	"	Mar. 4, '65.
Thomas Shields,	Corporal.	Nov. 22, '64.	"	1 year.	May 30, '65.
John Sanghan,	"	Nov. 18, '64.	"	3 years.	June 11, '65.
Anderson, Thomas	Private.	Aug. 10, '61.	Wilmington, Del.	"	Sept. 17, '62.
Bradford, Sam'l J.	"	July 8, '62.	New Castle, Del.	"	April 20, '63.
Barkley, James	"	July 20, '62.	"	"	Sept 10, '62.
Brown, William	"	Nov. 19, '64.	Substitute.	"	Dec. 2, '64.
Benson, John	"	Oct. 13, '64.	"	1 year.	Jan. 6, '65.
Brown, William	"	Nov. 17, '64.	"	"	Jan. 6, '65.

Brith, James	Private.	Nov. 19, '64	Substitute.	3 years.	June 16, '65.
Bonner, Michael	"	Nov. 18, '64.	"	1 year.	June 26, '65.
Bradford, James S.	"	Mar. 28, '65.	"	"	July 25, '65.
Cluskey, John	"	Mar. 28, '65.	"	"	July 25, '65.
Durand, Augustus	"	Oct. 17, '64.	"	"	Jan. 6, '65.
Doud, Patrick	"	Mar. 28, '65.	"	"	June 26, '65.
Donathan, Lemuel	"	Mar. 30, '64.	"	"	Dec. 24, '65.
Finnigan, William	"	Nov. 21, '64.	"	3 years.	Dec. 24, '64.
Hart, William	"	April 13, '65.	"	1 year.	July 1, '65.
James, William H.	"	Sept. 13, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	3 years.	Jan. 6, '65.
Kane, John F.	"	Sept. 8, '61.	Substitute.	"	July 1, '63.
Kelly, Michael	"	Sept. 28, '64.	"	"	June 3, '65.
Murphy, Edward	"	Aug. 28, '65.	"	"	Sept. '63.
Murphy, John	"	April 14, '65.	"	1 year.	July 2, '65.
McNillen, John	"	Mar. 28, '65.	"	3 years.	July 2, '65.
Parson, John	"	Sept. 19, '64.	"	1 year.	Oct. 6, '64.
Peters, Charles	"	Oct. 14, '64.	"	"	Jan. 6, '65.
Prall, Thomas	"	April 11, '65.	"	"	July 1, '65.
Regan, William	"	Sept. 19, '64.	"	3 years.	Oct. 6, '64.
Riley, James	"	April 12, '65.	"	1 year.	June 16, '65.
Spencer, Hugh S.	"	Mar. 12, '62.	Camp Hamilton, Va.	3 years.	Sept. 15, '62.
Shaw, Marks M.	"	Aug. 29, '64.	Substitute.	1 year.	Jan. 6, '65.
Smith, George	"	Nov. 17, '64.	"	"	Jan. 6, '65.
Turner, George	"	Oct. 12, '61.	Wilmington, Del.	3 years.	Oct. 14, '61.
Warner, John	"	Sept. 26, '61.	"	"	Oct. 1, '61.
Wilson, Andrew	"	Sept. 28, '61.	"	"	Sept. 20, '62.
Lyonsen, Wm. J.	"	Oct. 1, '64.	Substitute.	1 year.	Jan. 6, '65.
Simmons, George	"	Sept. 8, '61.	Wilmington, Del.	3 years.	Sept. 1, '62.
Vonsault, Driobeek	"	Mar. 2, '65.	Substitute.	1 year.	July 2, '65.
Wallace, Charles H.	"	Nov. 17, '64.	"	3 years.	Jan. 6, '65.
Soden, Peter	"	Nov. 21, '64.	"	"	May 30, '65.

## COMPANY H.

Name.	Rank.	Joined and Enrolled for Service.		Period.	Remarks.
		When.	Where.		
James Kettlewood,	Captain.	Jan. 5, '65.	Near Petersburg, Va.	3 years.	Apt'd from civil life Jan. 5, '65. Wounded in the Wilderness, Va.
William Caywood,	1st Lieut.	Sept. 10, '64.	" "	"	Prom. to 1st Lt. Sept. '64.
Thomas Russell,	2d Lieut.	June 1, '65.	Munson's Hill, Va.	"	Trans. from Co. K June 3, '65.
Isaac Hart,	1st Sergt.	Feb. 29, '64.	Relay House, Md.	"	Veteran. Trans. from 3d Del.
Jacob L. Davis,	Sergeant.	Dec. 18, '63.	Stevensburg, Va.	"	Veteran. Prom. Corp. Oct. '64; Sergt. Jan. '65.
George M. Justisen,	"	Dec. 18, '63.	"	"	Veteran. Prom. from private to Sergt. Jan. 65.
John Lamson,	"	July 23, '64.	Stony Mount, Va.	"	Veteran. Prom. Corp. Feb. '65; Sergt. March, '65.
James Hudson,	"	July 29, '64.	Annapolis, Md.	"	Trans. from 3d Del.
Clement Rush,	Corporal.	April 21, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	"	
John Mitchell,	"		Substitute.	1 year.	
Wm. K. McClung,	"	Jan. 2, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	3 years.	Prom. Corp. April, '65.
Sidney Fisher,	"		Substitute.	"	
George Philips,	"	Mar. 20, '64.	Relay House, Md.	"	Prom. Corp. May, '65.
John H. Collison,	"	Feb. 29, '64.	"	"	Veteran. Trans. from 3d Del. June, '65.
David A. Daisey,	"	Feb. 29, '64.	"	"	" " " "
Thos. F. Moloney,	Musician.	Dec. 19, '63.	Stevensburg, Va.	"	" " " "
James F. Engle,	"	Feb. 29, '64.	Relay House, Md.	"	Veteran.
Adkins, James H.	Private.		Substitute.	1 year.	
Ammends, Thomas	"		"	3 years.	
Anrich, Emile	"		"	1 year.	
Byrne, James	"		"	3 years.	

Bachmiller, Jacob	Private.		Substitute.	1 year.	
Baker, Elijah	"		Drafted.	"	
Burrows, Severn H.	"		"	"	
Bardsley, James	"	Mar. 30, '64.	Relay House, Md.	3 years.	Veteran. Trans. from 3d Del. June, '65.
Banning, James L.	"	Feb. 13, '62.	Milford, Del.	"	Trans. from 3d Del. June, '65.
Brown, Joseph T.	"	Nov. 25, '63.	Relay House, Md.	"	"
Clark, William	"		Substitute.	1 year.	
Conway, John	"		"	"	
Collins, William T.	"	Feb. 29, '64.	Relay House, Md.	3 years.	Trans. from 3d Del. June, '65.
Cahill, Richard T.	"	April 1, '62.	Milford, Del.	"	
Dougherty, Dennis	"	Dec. 18, '63.	Stevensburg, Va.	"	Veteran.
Dockendorf, Frank	"		Substitute.	1 year.	
Dodd, James	"		Drafted.	"	
Day, William P.	"	Feb. 29, '64.	Relay House, Md.	3 years.	Trans. from 3d Del. June, '65.
Forrest, James	"		Substitute.	1 year.	
Furbush, Annanias	"		Drafted.	"	
Fisher, Emile	"		Substitute.	"	
Foley, Daniel	"		"	3 years.	
Graham James	"		"	"	
Golden, Nicholas	"		"	1 year.	
Green, Samuel	"		"	"	
Hague, James A.	"		Wilmington, Del.	3 years.	
Hopton, Joseph H.	"	Jan. 2, '64.	Substitute.	"	
Hoffman, Francis	"		"	1 year.	
Hesler, Martin	"		"	"	
Huber, John	"		"	"	
Hasting, Thomas	"		Drafted.	"	
Holston, James H.	"		Substitute.	"	
Harrington, Jno. D.	"	Feb. 29, '64.	Relay House, Md.	3 years.	Trans. from 3d Del. June, '65.
Hamilton, Joseph	"	Feb. 29, '64.	Annapolis, Md.	"	
Justisen, Martin	"	Feb. 29, '64.	Relay House, Md.	"	
King, Robert	"	Oct. 25, '61.	Wilmington, Del.	"	

## COMPANY H.—CONTINUED.

Name.	Rank.	Joined and Enrolled for Service.		Period.	Remarks.
		When.	Where.		
Kessel, Philip	Private.		Substitute.	3 years.	
Kenneday, John	"		"	1 year.	
Kimney, James M.	"	Mar. 3, '64.	Relay House, Md.	3 years.	Trans. from 3d Del. June, '65.
Loreless, Eli W.	"		Substitute.	1 year.	
Lander, Jacob	"		"	"	
Lemmonds, Robert	"		"	"	
Layton, Richard	"	Feb. 29, '64.	Relay House, Md.	3 years.	Trans. from 3d Del. June, '65.
Lawson, William	"	Feb. 29, '64.	" "	"	
Martin, Henry	"		Substitute.	1 year.	
Marganthal, Bern't	"		"	"	
Miller, Frederick	"		"	"	
McCarty, John.	"		"	"	
Monteto, Genira	"		"	3 years.	
Myers, William	"		"	1 year.	Trans. from 3d Del. June, '65.
McDonough, Edw'd	"		"	"	
Nesby, John H.	"		"	"	
Ousten, James H. C.	"		"	"	
Penn, Walter N.	"		Drafted.	"	
Philips, George W.	"		Substitute.	3 years.	
Perkins, Samuel	"		"	1 year.	
Powers, Thomas	"		"	"	
Parthnan, Edward	"		"	"	
Rufin, James	"		"	3 years.	
Smith, Henry	"		"	1 year.	
Salmonds, David	"	Oct. 31, '61.	Georgetown, Del.	3 years.	Fared prisoner.

Sheridan, John	Private.	Dec. 18, '63.	Stevensburg, Va.	3 years.	
Sperip, Leopold	"		Substitute.	1 year.	
Sullivan, John	"		"	"	
Sipler, Christian	"		"	"	
Smith, Philip	"		"	"	Trans. from 3d Del. June, '65.
Toomy, Thomas	"		Drafted.	"	
Voss, William H.	"	Feb. 29, '64.	Relay House, Md.	3 years.	Trans. from 3d Del. June, '65.
Ward, Francis	"		Substitute.	"	Paroled prisoner.
Wilson, Thomas J.	"		"	1 year.	
Waldner, Antonio	"		"	"	
Warren, Joseph	"		"	"	
Walls, Gansbury	"		Drafted.	"	
Walls, Henry R.	"	Feb. 29, '64.	Relay House, Md.	3 years.	Trans. from 3d Del. June, '65.
Wardle, Alexander,	"	Feb. 29, '64.	"	"	"
Sullivan, John	"		"	"	"
Watson, Marshal	"		Substitute.	1 year.	"
DISCHARGED.					
John B. Tanner,	Captain.	Oct. 4, '61.	Wilmington, Del.	3 years.	Resigned March 11, '63, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
John Vanlone,	1st Lieut.	Sept. 20, '61.	"	"	Resigned March 31, '62. Special Order, Department of Virginia, No. 84.
Ezek. C. Alexander,	Captain.	Aug. 7, '61.	"	"	Time expired.
Allen Tanner,	2d Lieut.	Aug. 15, '61.	"	"	Surgeon's certificate of disability.
John W. Draper,	Sergeant.	Sept. 16, '61.	"	"	July, '62. Disability.
James C. Yearsley,	"	Aug. 10, '61.	"	"	Oct. '62. By reason of wounds received at Antietam.
Michael Dooley,	"	Dec. 18, '63.	Petersburg, Va.	"	Prom. 2d Lt. Co. K. Trans. to Co. K June, '65.
Thomas O. Daniel,	Corporal.	Sept. 16, '61.	Wilmington, Del.	"	Jan. 20, '63.
William Foote,	"	Oct. 2, '61.	"	"	Sept. '62. Disability.
Martin Whitbly,	"	Dec. 18, '63.	Stevensburg, Va.	"	July 1, '65. General Order.
Annis, Gustaris	Private.	Feb. 14, '62.	New Castle, Del.	"	April 19, '62. Disability.



Matthews, John F.	Private.	Sept. 23, '61.	Wilmington, Del.	3 years.	March, '63.	Disability.
McCullough, Geo.	"	Sept. 23, '61.	"	"	Nov. '62.	"
Miller, Russell	"	Sept. 20, '61.	"	"	Sept. '64.	Time expired.
Mumford, John	"	Nov. 5, '61.	Georgetown, Del.	"	Nov. '64.	"
Nugent, Barney	"	Aug. 9, '61.	Wilmington, Del.	"	Aug. '64.	"
Pickering, Heram	"	Sept. 20, '61.	"	"	Nov. '62.	By reason of wounds rec'd at Antietam.
Porter, William	"	Sept. 27, '61.	"	"	Jan. '63.	By reason of wounds rec'd at Antietam.
Powell, John	"	Sept. 10, '61.	"	"	July, '62.	Disability.
Pepper, Josiah	"	Mar. 8, '65.	Drafted.	1 year.	May, '65.	General Order, No. 238.
Reed, Daniel	"	Aug. 29, '61.	Wilmington, Del.	3 years.	Sept. 20, '64.	Time expired.
Robinson, Henry	"	Oct. 13, '61.	"	"	Mar. '63.	Disability.
Ramsey, Moses	"	Sept. 23, '61.	"	"	Dec. '61.	"
Shuple, William	"	Sept. 16, '61.	"	"	Dec. '63.	By reason of wounds rec'd at Antietam.
Saville, John H.	"	Sept. 23, '61.	"	"	Sept. '64.	Time expired.
Snow, John H.	"	Sept. 13, '61.	"	"	Sept. '64.	"
Toner, James	"	Sept. 23, '61.	Substitute.	"	May, '65.	General Order, No. 77.
Welsh, Thomas	"	Sept. 23, '61.	Wilmington, Del.	"	Jan. '63.	By reason of wounds rec'd at Antietam.
Wells, William P.	"	Sept. 24, '61.	"	"	Oct. '61.	Disability.
Winner, Samuel	"	Sept. 28, '61.	"	"	Sept. '64.	Time expired.
Wilson, Cyrus	"	Oct. 30, '61.	Georgetown, Del.	"	Oct. '64.	"
West, James	"	Oct. 28, '61.	"	"	Mar. '62.	Disability.
TRANSFERRED.						
H. G. Cavanaugh,	2d Lieut.	Sept. 16, '61.	New Castle, Del.	"		Trans. from Co. H to Co. I Sept. 26, '61.
Michael Dooley,	"	Dec. 18, '63.	Stevensburg, Va.	"		Trans. from Co. H to Co. K June 3, '65.
Evan P. Grubb,	Sergeant.	Dec. 18, '63.	"	"		Trans. to Non-Com. Staff, Aug. 21, '64.
James M. Bryan,	"	Dec. 18, '63.	"	"		Trans. to Non-Com. Staff, Qr. Mr. Sergt. Dec. 1, '63.

## COMPANY H.—CONTINUED.

Name.	Rank.	Joined and Enrolled for Service.		Period.	Remarks.
		When.	Where.		
Joseph Booth,	Sergeant.	Dec. 18, '63.	Stevensburg, Va.	3 years.	Trans. to Non-Com. Staff, Hosp. Stew'd, Oct. 1, '64.
William W. Davis,	"	Dec. 18, '63.	"	"	Trans. to Non-Com. Staff, Sergt.-Major, May 26, '65.
William Hickman,	"	Dec. 18, '63.	"	"	Trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, by reason of wounds rec'd before Peterb'g, Jan. '65.
Cerigan, John	Private.	Oct. 17, '61.	Wilmington, Del.	"	Trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Feb. '64.
Cole, James D.	"	Sept. 4, '61.	"	"	Trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, July, '63.
Dill, William W.	"	Feb. 3, '62.	Camden, Del.	"	Trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Sept. '63. Wounded.
Foxcraft, Francis	"	Sept. 21, '61.	Wilmington, Del.	"	Trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, July, '63.
Hurde, Charles	"	Sept 25, '61.	"	"	Trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Aug. '62.
Miller, William	"	Oct. 2, '61.	"	"	Trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Sept. '63. Wounded.
Wirty, Richard	"	Dec. 18, '63.	Stevensburg, Va.	"	Trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Oct. '64. Wounded.
Benj. Y. Draper, DIED.	1st Lieut.	Aug. 26, '61.	Milford, Del.	"	Killed in action at Cold Harbor, Va., June 10, '64.
Louis Carroll,	Sergeant.	Dec. 18, '63.	Stevensburg, Va.	"	Died Nov. 19, '64, at Alexandria, Va., of wounds received at Wilderness.
George C. Semple,	"	Aug. 10, '61.	Wilmington, Del.	"	Killed Dec. 13, '62, in battle of Fredericksburg.
Robert Long,	Musician.	Oct. 25, '61.	"	"	Killed Dec. 13, '62, in battle of Fredericksburg.

Baxter, Alexander	Private.	Sept. 19, '61.	Wilmington, Del.	3 years.	Killed Sept. 17, '62, in battle of Antietam.
Chewer, Alexander	"	Oct. 3, '61.	"	"	Died in Richmond, of starvation.
Campbell, Eli	"	Sept. 14, '61.	"	"	Died Dec. 23, '62. Washington; of disease.
Dougherty, John	"	Sept. 18, '61.	"	"	Killed May, 4, '63, at Chancellorville.
Drummond, Wm. T.	"	Sept. 6, '61.	"	"	Died Oct. 10, '62, at Harper's Ferry, Va., of disease.
Ford, Joshua	"	Sept. 15, '61.	"	"	Died March 18, '62, of disease.
Gregory, Philip	"	Sept. 27, '61.	"	"	Killed Sept. 17, '62, in battle of Antietam.
Kessinger, Reuben	"	Oct. 3, '61.	"	"	Died Sept. 2, '63, at Washington, D. C., of disease.
Mially, Wilson	"	Aug. 7, '61.	"	"	Killed Sept. 17, '62, in battle of Antietam.
Nichols, John T.	"		Substitute.	"	Died June 27, '65, near Munson's Hill, Va., of disease.
Porter, John	"	Oct. 2, '61.	Wilmington, Del.	"	Killed Sept. 17, '62, in battle of Antietam.
Rice, Watson T.	"	Sept. 12, '61.	"	"	Died Dec. 17, '62, at Washington, D. C., of disease.
Stein, John	"	Sept. 21, '61.	"	"	Killed July 2, '63, in battle of Gettysburg, Pa.
Smith, John	"		Substitute.	1 year.	Died Feb. 28, '64, near Petersburg, Va., of disease.
White, Douglas	"	Jan 2, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	3 years.	Died May 20, '64, at Fredericksburg, of wounds received in Wilderness.
Wheeler, Isaac S.	"	Sept. 16, '61.	"	"	Died Oct. 23, '63, at Wilmington, Del., of disease.
Walker, John J.	"	Oct. 2, '61.	"	"	Killed Sept. 17, '62, battle of Antietam.
Philip Kain, DESERTED.	Corporal.		Substitute.	1 year.	June 3, '65. Munson's Hill, Va.

## COMPANY H.—CONTINUED.

Name.	Rank.	Joined and Enrolled for Service.		Period.	Remarks.
		When.	Where.		
John Gallager,	Musician.	Feb. 29, '64.	Stony Mount, Va.	3 years.	June 5, '65. Munson's Hill, Va.
Adams, John	Private.		Substitute.	"	Sept. 7, '63. Elk Run, Va.
Berkley, John	"		"	"	Nov. 15, '64. Wilmington, Del.
Carter, Henry	"		"	"	Feb. 15, '65. From picket line to the enemy. Petersburg.
Donnelly, John	"		"	"	March 1, '65. Hatcher's Run, Va.
Floyd, Peter	"		"	"	Nov. 15, '64. Wilmington, Del.
Godkins, John	"		"	"	Dec. 1, '64. Hatcher's Run, Va.
Harris, Francis	"	Sept. 17, '61.	Wilmington, Del.	"	Dec. 17, '61. Camp Hamilton, Va.
Holmes, Thomas	"		Substitute.	"	June 8, '65. Munson's Hill, Va.
Monks, John C.	"		"	"	Sept. 12, '63. Elk Run, Va.
Mirsch, Christian	"		"	"	Nov. 15, '64. Wilmington, Del.
Moody, Robert L.	"	Sept. 16, '61.	Wilmington, Del.	"	Dec. 12, '63. Wilmington Hospital.
McFadden, Patrick	"		Substitute.	1 year.	Feb. 16, '65. Picket line near Petersburg, to the enemy.
McNulty, Michael	"		"	"	June 23, '65. Munson's Hill, Va.
Murphy, John	"		"	"	Feb. 1, '65. Petersburg, Va.
Stewart, David	"	Dec. 18, '63.	Stevensburg, Va.	3 years.	Feb. 9, '64. Washington, D. C., Hospital.
Talbot, William H.	"		Substitute.	"	July 2, '65. Munson's Hill.
Wilson, Frank S.	"	Sept. 5, '61.	Wilmington, Del.	"	Sept. 20, '62. Antietam, Md.
Wright, John H.	"		Substitute.	1 year.	Nov. 15, '64. Wilmington, Del.

COMPANY I.

Name.	Rank.	Joined and Enrolled for Service.		Period.	Remarks.
		When.	Where.		
H. G. Cavanaugh,	Captain.	Dec. 26, '64.	Patriek Station, Va.	3 years.	Prom. Sergt. Nov. '62; 1st Lt. July, '64; Capt. Dec. '64.
James H. Barbour,	1st Lieut.	Dec. 26, '64.	" "	"	Prom. Corp. Jan. '63; Sergt. '64; Sergt. Maj. Nov. '64; 1st Lt. Co. I Dec. '64.
William H. Vining,	2d Lieut.	June 9, '65.	Munson's Hill, Va.	"	Prom. Sergt. Aug. '64; 2d Lt. June, '65.
Chas. S. Schaeffer,	"	Dec. 28, '62.	Falmouth, Va.	"	Prom. 2d Lt. June, '62; 1st Lt. Dec. '62.
Isaac Van Trump,	"	Sept. 19, '61.	New Castle, Del.	"	Trans. to Co. K.
William D. Birch,	1st Sergt.	Sept. 19, '61.	"	"	Resigned June 25, '62.
David D. King,	Sergeant.	Sept. 19, '61.	"	"	Veteran. Prom. Sergt. Nov. '62; 1st
Samuel H. Benson,	"	Sept. 21, '61.	"	"	Sergt. Oct. '64.
Robert S. Martin,	"	Sept. 19, '61.	"	"	Veteran. Prom. " Sept. '64.
Andrew Wilkson,	Corporal.	Sept. 25, '61.	"	"	" " " Sept. '64.
Thomas H. Staats,	"	Oct. 13, '61.	Camp Andrews, Del.	"	Veteran. Prom. Corp. Sept. '64.
John B. Harper,	"	Oct. 13, '61.	New Castle, Del.	"	" " " Nov. '64.
John M. Mason,	"	Sept. 22, '61.	"	"	" " " " April, '65.
John D. Thompson,	"	Feb. 29, '64.	Relay House, Md.	"	Trans. from 3d Del.
Francis Nealy,	"	Sept. 19, '61.	New Castle, Del.	"	Veteran. Prom. Corp. Nov. '64.
Jarald Alexander,	"	Oct. 1, '61.	"	"	" " " Dec. '64.
Steen James,	"	Feb. 29, '64.	Relay House, Md.	"	
Jesse Irwin,	Musician.	Mar. 28, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	"	
John Rosk,	"	Oct. 24, '64.	Substitute.	"	Trans. from 3d Del.
Angus, Charles	Private.	Oct. 24, '64.	"	1 year.	Trans. from 3d Del.
Byard, John T.	"	Sept. 25, '61.	New Castle, Del.	3 years.	Veteran.

## COMPANY I.—CONTINUED.

Name.	Rank.	Joined and Enrolled for Service.		Period.	Remarks.
		When.	Where.		
Bourount, Peter	Private.	Oct. 10, '64.	Substitute.	1 year.	
Backer, David	"	Feb. 29, '64.	Relay House, Md.	3 years.	Trans. from 3d Del.
Collins, Patrick	"	Oct. 27, '64.	Substitute.	1 year.	
Cook, Henry	"	Oct. 28, '64.	"	"	
Collins, Josiah	"	Oct. 22, '64.	"	"	
Cotton, George W.	"	Feb. 29, '64.	Relay House, Md.	3 years.	Trans. from 3d Del.
Carlin, Edward	"	Dec. 19, '64.	Substitute.	1 year.	"
Conden, William	"	Feb. 29, '64.	Relay House, Md	3 years.	"
Esley, William	"	Oct. 13, '61.	Camp Andrews, Del.	"	Veteran.
Frame, John W.	"	Sept. 21, '61.	New Castle, Del.	"	"
Finnigan, Timothy	"	Jan. 6, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	"	"
Fisher, Mathias	"	Oct. 26, '64.	Substitute.	1 year.	
Geigar, Jacob	"	Dec. 20, '64.	"	"	
Hughes, John	"	Sept. 25, '61.	New Castle Del.	3 years.	Trans. from 3d Del.
Hobbs, George W.	"	Sept. 21, '61.	"	"	Veteran.
Higgerston, Mich'l	"	Oct. 29, '64.	Substitute.	1 year.	
Harris, George	"	Oct. 20, '64.	"	"	
Haughton, William	"	Oct. 22, '64.	"	"	
Haddock, Thomas	"	Oct. 27, '64.	"	"	
Holden, William	"	Mar. 31, '64.	Relay House, Md.	3 years.	Trans. from 3d Del.
Hancock, John	"	Feb. 29, '64.	Annapolis, Md.	"	"
Hudson, Elisha	"	Oct. 12, '64.	Dagsborough, Del.	"	"
Jones, Daniel	"	April 7, '65.	Substitute.	1 year.	
Jones, Ely	"	Feb. 29, '64.	Annapolis, Md.	3 years.	Trans. from 3d Del.
Kennedy, James	"	Oct. 20, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	1 year.	Substitute.

Kramer, Joseph A.	Private.	Dec. 17, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	1 year.	Substitute.	Trans. from 3d Del.
Lecates, Alexander	"	Oct. 22, '64.	"	"	"	"
Logan, Joseph	"	April 5, '65.	"	"	"	"
Miller, Frederick	"	Oct. 8, '64.	"	"	"	"
McCauley, John	"	Oct. 21, '64.	"	"	"	"
Martin, John	"	Oct. 26, '64.	"	"	"	"
McAndrew, John	"	Nov. 26, '64.	"	"	"	Trans. from 3d Del.
Moore, Lorence	"	Dec. 29, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	1 year.	Trans. from 3d Del.	"
McCaughey, Matt.	"	Aug. 26, '64.	"	3 years.	"	"
O'Connell, James	"	Sept. 12, '61.	New Castle, Del.	"	Veteran.	"
Outien, William T.	"	Aug. 16, '64.	Substitute.	"	Trans. from 3d Del.	"
Odd, William	"	Feb. 29, '64.	Annapolis, Md.	"	"	"
Pendenille, James	"	Oct. 2, '61.	New Castle, Del.	"	Veteran.	"
Petersen, John	"	Oct. 3, '61.	"	"	"	"
Quinsen, Patrick	"	Oct. 26, '64.	Substitute.	1 year.	"	"
Raymond, Lewis	"	Feb. 29, '64.	Relay House, Md.	3 years.	Trans. from 3d Del.	"
Sands, Gardiner	"	Sept. 26, '61.	New Castle, Del.	"	Veteran.	"
Shute, William	"	Sept. 28, '61.	"	"	"	"
Stevenson, Daniel	"	Oct. 26, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	1 year.	Substitute.	"
Stien, Henry	"	Oct. 27, '64.	"	"	"	"
Salmons, David B.	"	Mar. 1, '63.	Frederic, Md.	3 years.	Trans. from 3d Del.	"
Smith, James	"	Dec. 20, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	1 year.	Substitute.	Trans. from 3d Del.
Thompson, Andrew	"	Sept. 19, '61.	New Castle, Del.	3 years.	Veteran.	"
Troup, Jacob	"	Sept. 21, '61.	"	"	"	"
Temple, John B.	"	Feb. 29, '64.	Relay House, Md.	"	Trans. from 3d Del.	"
Welsh, James	"	Oct. 24, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	1 year.	Substitute.	"
Wilkinson, Nath'l	"	Oct. 21, '64.	"	"	"	"
Weir, John	"	Oct. 22, '64.	"	"	"	"
Welsh, William	"	Oct. 27, '64.	"	"	"	"
Wolfgang, Hamm'll	"	Aug. 16, '64.	"	"	"	"
Short, James	"	Feb. 29, '64.	Annapolis, Md.	3 years.	Trans. from 3d Del.	Trans. from 3d Del. Capt'd March 13, '64.
Crampfield, Wm.	"	Feb. 29, '64.	"	"	"	"

## COMPANY I.—CONTINUED.

Name.	Rank.	Joined and Enrolled for Service.		Period.	Remarks.
		When.	Where.		
Byard, Backer	Private.	Mar. 31, '64.	Relay House, Md.	3 years.	Substitute.
Clark, James	"	Oct. 29, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	1 year.	Substitute. Trans. from 3d Del.
Carey, John	"	Dec. 19, '64.	"	"	Trans. from 3d Del.
Devine, Patrick	"	Mar. 31, '64.	Relay House, Md.	3 years.	Veteran.
Grimes, Isaiah	"	Sept. 22, '61.	New Castle, Del.	"	Substitute. Trans. from 3d Del.
Johnson, William	"	Dec. 19, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	1 year.	"
Krotzer, William	"	Dec. 19, '64.	"	"	"
Lair, Paul	"	Dec. 20, '64.	"	"	"
Myers, Charles	"	Oct. 19, '64.	"	"	"
Nickerson, Andrew	"	Feb. 29, '64.	Annapolis, Md.	3 years.	Trans. from 3d Del.
Simpson, James	"	Feb. 29, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	"	"
Smith, Eben E.	"	Oct. 27, '64.	"	"	Substitute.
Uzelimin, John	"	Aug. 20, '63.	Smyrna, Del.	1 year.	Drafted.
Wilson, George	"	Dec. 19, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	1 year.	Substitute. Trans. from 3d Del.
Butler, Thomas B.	"	Feb. 2, '64.	"	"	"
Jones, Oliver C.	"	Oct. 13, '61.	Camp Andrews, Del.	3 years.	Veteran.
TRANSFERRED.					
Thomas B. Hizar,	Captain.	Sept. 19, '61.	New Castle, Del.	"	Prom. Capt. July, '62. Trans to Co. A
Wm. Caywood,	1st Lieut.	Sept. 10, '64.	Petersburg, Va.	"	July, '64. Prom. 1st Lieut. Trans. to Co. H Sept. '64.
David Gemmill,	Sergeant.	Sept. 19, '61.	New Castle, Del.	"	Trans. to Non-Com. Staff.
Welsh, James	Private.	Sept. 19, '61.	"	"	Trans. to Co. C.
Dickerson, Wm.	"	Oct. 1, '61.	"	"	Trans. to V. R. C., Jan. 10, '64 G. O.
Hobbs, Geo. W.	"	Sept. 21, '61.	"	"	" " " "
Byard, W. H.	"	Sept. 17, '61.	"	"	Veteran. Disability. March 23, '65.
Carroll, J.	"	Sept. 19, '61.	"	"	" " " " March 23, '65.

	Private.	Aug. 13, '62.	Smyrna, Del.	3 years.	Trans. to Co. H. 11th Regt. Regular Army.
Ferguson, James	"	Oct. 2, '61.	New Castle, Del.	"	Trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
Morris, Daniel	"	Sept. 19, '61.	"	"	"
Guiland, Thos.	"	Sept. 29, '61.	"	"	Trans. to Non-Com. Staff.
Pennington, J. S. M.	"	Sept. 24, '61.	"	"	Trans. to Co. G.
Shearn, Charles	"	Oct. 2, '61.	"	"	Trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
Bond, George W.	"	Sept. 28, '61.	"	"	"
Riggs, Ezekiel	"			"	"
DISCHARGED.					
Chas. Lespes,	Captain.	Sept. 19, '61.	Wilmington, Del.	"	Resigned July 21, '62.
Aquilla M. Heizer,	"	July 26, '64.	Petersburg, Va.	"	Prom. 2d Lieut. Co. B, Oct. 62; 1st Lieut. Co K Sept. '63; Capt. July, '64. Resigned Oct. 8, '64.
John W. Eccles,	1st Lieut.	Jan 6, '62.	Falmouth, Va.	"	Resigned Sept. 15, '64. Wounded at Antietam. Captured at Chancellorville.
David Challenger,	1st Serg't.	Sept. 19, '61.	New Castle, Del.	"	Oct. 1, '64. Time expired.
Joseph Patterson,	Sergeant.	Sept. 19, '61.	"	"	Oct. 1, '64. " " "
Henry S. Truit,	"	Sept. 19, '61.	"	"	Oct. 1, '64. " " "
Jacob H. Thompson,	"	Oct. 9, '61.	"	"	Oct. 1, '64. " " "
Adolph's H. Adams,	"	Sept. 27, '61.	"	"	Oct. 1, '64. " " "
Ashton, Charles	Private.	Sept. 19, '61.	"	"	Dec. 19, '63. Disability.
Appleton, John S.	"	Sept. 19, '61.	"	"	Oct. 1, '64. Time expired.
Burk, William	"	Sept. 19, '61.	"	"	Jan. 23, '64. Disability.
Biddle, Jeremiah	"	Oct. 1, '61.	"	"	Feb. 7, '63. " " "
Biddle, Uriah	"	Sept. 19, '61.	"	"	Jan. 14, '62. " " "
Bock, Belsbaszar	"	Sept. 3, '64.	Substitute.	1 year.	May 17, '65. General Order.
Butler, William	"	Sept. 11, '64.	"	"	May 17, '65. " " "
Campbell, Wm.	"	Sept. 19, '61.	New Castle, Del.	3 years.	Oct. 1, '64. Time expired.
C'abie Gideon N.	"	Sept. 25, '61.	"	"	Oct. 1, '64. " " "
Danly, George	"	Sept. 19, '61.	"	"	Dec. 13, '62. Disability.
Dority, Benjamin	"	Sept. 26, '61.	"	"	Oct. 1, '64. Time expired.

## COMPANY I.—CONTINUED.

Name.	Rank.	Joined and Enrolled for Service.		Period.	Remarks.
		When.	Where.		
Ennis, Richard M.	Private.	Sept. 3, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	1 year.	Substitute. May 17, '65. General Order.
Farr, Charles	"	Sept. 30, '64.	"	"	Substitute. May 17, '65. General Order.
Hamilton, Henry	"	Sept. 19, '61.	New Castle, Del.	3 years.	Oct. 1, '64. Time expired.
Hamilton, John	"	Oct. 15, '61.	"	"	Oct. 1, '64. " "
Irwin, John W.	"	Sept. 13, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	1 year.	Substitute. May 14, '62. Disability.
Kemp, Charles	"	Sept. 19, '61.	New Castle, Del.	3 years.	May 17, '65. General Order.
Kemp, Edward	"	Sept. 21, '61.	"	"	Aug. 17, '62. Disability.
Martin, John	"	Sept. 19, '61.	"	"	April 28, '65. General Order.
Wood, Daniel	"	Oct. 20, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	1 year.	Substitute. Jan. 30, '65. Disability.
Pink, William	"	Oct. 3, '64.	"	"	Jan. 30, '65. " "
Riddle, Wm. B.	"	Sept. 19, '61.	New Castle, Del.	3 years.	April 28, '65. General Order.
Sheridan, John	"	Sept. 23, '61.	"	"	Jan. 23, '63. Disability.
Stedman, James	"	Sept. 27, '61.	"	"	Dec. 19, '63. " "
Upton, William	"	Sept. 29, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	1 year.	Substitute. Jan. 5, '65. Disability.
Willey, John	"	Aug. 25, '64.	"	"	May 17, '65. General Order.
Willey, Garret	"	Oct. 9, '61.	Camp Andrews, Del.	3 years.	Nov. 3, '61. Disability.
McAlister, John	"	Sept. 20, '61.	New Castle, Del.	"	Oct. 11, '65. Time expired.
Albert S. Phillips, DIED.	1st Lieut.	Aug. 27, '61.	Georgetown, Del.	"	Prom. 1st Lt. Co. I July, '62. Died of wounds rec'd at Fredericksburg.
Alexander, Saml.	Private.	Dec. 18, '63.	Stevensburg, Va.	"	Died of wounds received June 2, '64, at Cold Harbor.

Cattell, Amos	Private.	Sept. 19, '61.	New Castle, Del.	3 years.	Died of wounds received Nov. 28, '63, at Mine Run.
Vanwagner, John	"	Sept. 28, '61.	"	"	Died of wounds received May 6, '64, at Wilderness.
Grover, John T.	"	Sept. 19, '61.	"	"	Killed June 28, '64, before Petersburg.
Guthrie, William	"	Sept. 22, '61.	"	"	Sept. 17, '62, at Anctiam.
Moony, John	"	Oct. 13, '61.	Camp Andrews, Del.	"	Dec. 13, '62, at Fredericksburg.
Rogerson, Edwin D.	"	Sept. 25, '61.	New Castle, Del.	"	May 12, '64, at Spottsylvania.
Sneider, George	"	Oct. 5, '61.	"	"	Dec. 13, '62, at Fredericksburg.
Carr, Hoctus	"	Sept. 19, '61.	"	"	June 3, '64, Cold Harbor.
Thornton, Thomas	"	Sept. 19, '61.	"	"	May 6, '64, at Wilderness.
Shundt, Peter	"	Sept. 25, '61.	Substitute.	1 year.	April 6, '65, at High Bridge.
Bowman, Robert B.	"	Sept. 19, '61.	New Castle, Del.	3 years.	Missing since battle of Anctiam.
Joshua Simpus,	Musician.	Sept. 19, '61.	"	"	Died of disease Oct. 30, '64. Harper's Ferry.
Branford, Rich. H.	Private.	Sept. 19, '61.	"	"	Died of disease Feb. 22, '62. Camp Hamilton.
Cox, Garrett V.	"	Oct. 2, '61.	"	"	Died of disease July 18, '62. Suffolk.
Miller, Thomas B.	"	Oct. 12, '61.	"	"	" Aug. 6, '62.
McCool, John M.	"	Sept. 29, '61.	"	"	" Nov. 24, '63. Harper's Ferry.
Simpson, George	"	Sept. 21, '61.	"	"	Died of disease Nov. 24, '64. New York.
DESERTED.					
Cole, Henry	Private.	Oct. 19, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	1 year.	Substitute. Jan. 14, '65. Patrick Station.
Connelly, Patrick	"	Oct. 25, '64.	"	"	Substitute. May 22, '65. Munson's Hill.
Fine, Frederic	"	Aug. 12, '63.	Smyrna, Del.	3 years.	Drafted. Jan. 14, '65. Patrick Station.
Killpatrick, John	"	April 18, '65.	Wilmington, Del.	1 year.	Substitute. May 23, '65. Munson's Hill.
McDonald, James	"	April 8, '65.	"	"	" June 24, '65.
O'Donnell, John	"	Sept. 19, '61.	New Castle, Del.	3 years.	July 8, '65. Tauneytown.
Ruth, Amos	"	Sept. 21, '61.	"	"	June 26, '65. Munson's Hill.
Roberts, Henry	"	April 16, '65.	Wilmington, Del.	1 year.	Substitute. May 8, '65. Munson's Hill.

## COMPANY I.—CONTINUED.

Name.	Rank.	Joined and Enrolled for Service.		Period.	Remarks.
		When.	Where.		
Sheridan, Philip Seduquis, Hend'n	Private.	Sept. 19, '61.	Wilmington, Del.	3 years.	June 15, '63. Falmouth. Substitute. Sept. 13, '63. Rappahan- nock.
Stienburger, Chris.	"	Oct. 7, '64.	"		Substitute. Jan. 18, '65. Patrick Sta- tion.
Shark, Patrick	"	Sept. 3, '64.	"		Substitute. Jan. 14, '65. Patrick Sta- tion.
Williams, William	"	April 8, '65.	"		Substitute. May 25, '65. Munson's Hill.
Kimp, Luther	"	Oct. 26, '64.	"		" June 24, '65. "
Taylor, Wm. W.	"	Sept. 19, '61.	"		" July 1, '63. Tauneytown.
Newsom, Henry	"	Oct. 27, '64.	"		Substitute. Mar. 14, '65. To the enemy. Petersburg.
Harris, Benjamin	"	Oct. 19, '64.	"		Substitute. Jan. 14, '65. Patrick Sta- tion.

# COMPANY K.

Name.	Rank.	Joined and Enrolled for Service.		Period.	Remarks.
		When.	Where.		
John L. Sparks,	Captain.	Aug. 11, '61.	Wilmington, Del.	3 years.	Prom. from 2d Lt. to Capt. Co. K Jan. '63. Wounded July 2, '63, May 6, '64.
Wm. N. Meacham,	1st Lieut.	June 16, '65.	Munson's Hill, Va.	"	Prom. Corp. Sept. '62; 1st Sergt. Sept. '64; 1st Lt. June, '65. Wounded at Wilderness and High Bridge.
Michael Dooley,	2d Lieut.	May 31, '65.	"	"	Veteran. 1st Sergt. Jan. '65; 2d Lt. May, '65.
Amos T. Bradley,	1st Serg't.	Jan. 1, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	"	Veteran. Prom. 1st Sergt. Dec. '64. Wounded May 12, '64.
Thomas Maloney,	Sergeant.	Dec. 18, '63.	Stevensburg, Va.	"	Veteran. Prom. Sergt. April, '64. Wound. at Chancellorville and Wilderness.
Jonathan S. Biddle,	"	Dec. 18, '63.	"	"	Veteran. Prom. Corp. May, '63; Sergt. Nov. '64. Wounded at Antietam and Wilderness.
Thomas Boulden,	"	Dec. 18, '63.	"	"	Veteran. Prom. Corp. May, '64; Sergt. March, '65. Wounded at Antietam.
Israel Remer,	Corporal.	Dec. 18, '63.	"	"	Veteran. Prom. Corp. April, '64.
Elias Black,	"	Dec. 18, '63.	"	"	" " " May, '64.
Bayard Turner,	"	Dec. 18, '63.	"	"	Veteran. Prom. Corp. Nov. '64. Wound. at Wilderness and High Bridge.
Isaac Quillen,	"	Dec. 18, '63.	"	"	Veteran. Prom. Corp. Dec. '64. Wound. at Wilderness and Fredericksburg.
William H. Ward,	"	Dec. 18, '63.	"	"	Veteran. Prom. Corp. Jan. '65. Wound. at Wilderness.

## COMPANY K.—CONTINUED.

Name.	Rank.	Joined and Enrolled for Service.		Where.	Period.	Remarks.
		When.				
John H. Schaeffer,	Corporal.	Dec. 18, '63.		Stevensburg, Va.	3 years.	Veteran. Prom Corp. Jan. '65. Wound at Wilderness.
Washington Bullen,	"	Dec. 18, '63.		"	"	Veteran. Prom. Corp. May, '65.
Samuel Legates,	Musician.	Feb. 28, '64.		Wilmington, Del.	"	
Charles Bullen,	"	Feb. 28, '64.		"	"	
Abbott, Samuel	Private.	Feb. 29, '64.		Relay House, Md.	"	Veteran. Trans. from 3d Del.
Abbott, James D.	"	April 23, '64.		Milford, Del.	"	Trans from 3d Del.
Biddle, Thomas	"	Dec. 18, '63.		Stevensburg, Va.	"	Veteran.
Blake, Edwin	"	Dec. 22, '64.		Wilmington, Del.	1 year.	Substitute.
Barker, John L.	"	Jan 4, '64.		Wilmington, Del.	3 years.	Veteran. Trans. from 3d Del.
Beard, William	"	Dec. 22, '64.		Relay House, Md.	1 year.	Substitute.
Brown, Henry	"	Aug. 26, '64.		Wilmington, Del.	3 years.	Trans. from 3d Del.
Bearment, Samuel	"	Sept. 22, '64.		"	1 year.	"
Clark, James E.	"	Sept. 18, '63.		Stevensburg, Va.	3 years.	Veteran. Wounded at Antietam and Spottsylvania.
Crabb, Albert	"	Dec. 22, '64.		Wilmington, Del.	1 year.	Substitute.
Campbell, John W.	"	April 3, '65.		"	"	"
Carter, John	"	April 4, '65.		"	"	"
Cramfield, Burton	"	Feb. 29, '64.		Annapolis, Md.	3 years.	Veteran. Trans. from 3d Del.
Conway, Gilley	"	Mar. 18, '65.		Wilmington, Del.	1 year.	Substitute.
Duffield, Samuel	"	Jan. 1, '64.		"	3 years.	
Dill, Alfred W.	"	Dec. 18, '63.		Stevensburg, Va.	"	Veteran.
Downing, James	"	Mar. 3, '65.		Wilmington, Del.	1 year.	Substitute.
Degger, John	"	April 1, '65.		"	"	"
Elliot, George	"	Mar. 18, '65.		"	"	Drafted.

Elliott, Reuben	Private.	Mar. 21, '65.	Wilmington, Del.	1 year.	Veteran.	Trans. from 3d Del.
Englehard, Oswald	"	Feb. 24, '64.	Relay House Md.	3 years.	Wounded at Wilderness.	May 6, '64.
Foreaker, John W.	"	Mar. 31, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	"	Veteran.	Trans. from 3d Del.
Fleetwood, Curtis	"	Jan. 5, '64.	Relay House, Md.	"		
Fleetwood, Jas. H.	"	Mar. 31, '64.	"			
Graham, Levin	"	Mar. 21, '65.	Wilmington, Del.	1 year.	Substitute.	
Gnatt, George	"	Dec. 26, '64.	"	"	"	Trans. from 3d Del.
Hamilton, Edward	"	Feb. 1, '64.	"	3 years.		
Hogan, Cornelius	"	Dec. 20, '64.	"	"	Veteran.	Wounded at Antietam.
Hollowell, Thos. E.	"	Dec. 18, '63.	Stevensburg, Va.	1 year.	Substitute.	
Holland, John	"	Oct. 12, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	"	"	
Hoff, Charles	"	Dec. 20, '64.	"	"	"	
Hill, Joseph	"	April 5, '65.	"	"	"	
Mallihem, Thomas	"	April 1, '65.	"	"	"	
Hunley, Thomas	"	Mar. 25, '65.	"	"	"	
Hearn, William	"	Mar. 24, '64.	"	"	"	
Johnson, John	"	Dec. 20, '64.	"	"	"	
Jones, George	"	Mar. 19, '64.	Relay House, Md.	3 years.	Trans. from 3d Del.	
Lane, William M.	"	Dec. 18, '63.	Stevensburg, Va.	"	Veteran.	
Longmaker, Adam	"	Sept. 1, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	"		
Lee, Charles	"	Nov. 26, '64.	"	1 year.	Trans. from 3d Del.	
Leiphard, Charles	"	Dec. 19, '64.	"	"	"	
Lindall, Joshua J.	"	Jan. 5, '64.	Relay House, Md.	3 years.	Veteran.	Trans. from 3d Del.
Le Brum, Augustus	"	Nov. 26, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	"	Substitute.	"
Morris, James	"	Dec. 18, '64.	Stevensburg, Va.	"	Veteran.	Wounded at Chancellorville and Wilderness.
Mills, Samuel	"	Aug. 26, '63.	Wilmington, Del.	"	Drafted.	Wounded in Wilderness.
McLane, Allen	"	Aug. 24, '63.	"	"	"	"
McClone, George	"	Feb. 5, '64.	"	"	"	"
Morrissey, Patrick	"	Dec. 20, '64.	"	1 year.	Substitute.	Trans. from 3d Del.
McKeiver, Daniel	"	Jan. 5, '64.	Relay House, Md.	3 years.	Veteran.	"
Myers, Charles	"	Dec. 19, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	1 year.	Substitute.	"

## COMPANY K.—CONTINUED.

Name.	Rank.	Joined and Enrolled for Service.		Period.	Remarks.
		When.	Where.		
McGee, Edward	Private.	Aug. 24, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	3 years.	Substitute. Trans. from 3d Del.
Peary, William	"	Feb. 24, '64.	Georgetown, Del.	"	
Phelps, Foster	"	April 1, '65.	Wilmington, Del.	1 year.	Substitute.
Rudcill, George	"	April 5, '65.	"	3 years.	"
Richardson, Geo.	"	Nov. 29, '64.	"	"	Trans. from 3d Del.
Roster, John	"	Dec. 20, '64.	"	1 year.	"
Smith, John	"	Sept. 15, '64.	"	3 years.	"
Smith, John B.	"	Dec. 20, '64.	"	1 year.	"
Smith, George	"	Mar. 19, '62.	"	3 years.	Trans. from 3d Del.
Small, John	"	Dec. 22, '64.	"	1 year.	Substitute.
Stropp, Lewis	"	Dec. 21, '64.	"	"	"
Strode, David H.	"	May 10, '62.	"	3 years.	Trans. from 3d Del.
Turner, George	"	Dec. 23, '64.	"	"	Substitute.
Weller, George	"	Mar. 15, '65.	"	1 year.	"
Williams, Charles	"	Dec. 16, '64.	"	"	"
Warburton, Henry	"	Dec. 15, '64.	"	"	"
Ward, William T.	"	Dec. 18, '63.	Stevensburg, Va.	3 years.	Veteran. Wounded at Wilderness. Captured.
Wright, Joseph	"	Dec. 18, '63.	"	"	Wounded at Fredericksburg and Wil- derness.
Weidman, Jacob	"	Nov. 29, '64.	Relay House, Md.	"	Trans. from 3d Del.
West, Eli	"	Nov. 19, '64.	"	"	"
Yarnell, Isaac	"	Sept. 3, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	1 year.	Substitute.
Moony, Hugh	"	Mar. 28, '65.	"	"	"
Schmidt, Henry	"	Nov. 29, '64.	"	"	Trans. from 3d Del.



## COMPANY K.—CONTINUED.

Name.	Rank.	Joined and Enrolled for Service.		Period.	Remarks.
		When.	Where.		
Miller, John W.	Private.	Sept. 22, '61.	Wilmington, Del.	3 years.	Dec. 3, '64. Disability.
Mitchell, William	"	Nov. 13, '61.	Georgetown, Del.	"	Time expired. Wounded at Chancelorville.
McHugh, Edward	"	Sept. 16, '61.	Wilmington, Del.	"	Dec. 1, '64. Disability.
McCracken, George	"	Sept. 28, '61.	"	"	Aug. 6, '62. "
Parker, Isaac	"	Dec. 21, '64.	"	1 year.	Substitute. May 3, '65. By order.
Peterson, Daniel W.	"	Oct. 6, '61.	"	3 years.	Sept. 30, '64. Time expired.
Somers, James	"	Sept. 19, '61.	"	"	Sept. 30, '64. "
Stoll, Jacob	"	Oct. 1, '61.	"	"	Sept. 3, '64. Disability.
Scott, Abraham	"	Oct. 18, '61.	"	"	Aug. 12, '63. Disability. Wounded at Gettysburg.
Sprague, Wash'n	"	Oct. 16, '61.	"	"	Jan. 3, '63. Disability. Wounded at Fredericksburg.
Starr, Jacob M.	"	Oct. 18, '61.	"	"	Dec. 17, '61. "
Watson, Edwin S.	"	Aug. 29, '64.	"	"	Disability.
Wilson, Edward W.	"	Aug. 29, '64.	Smyrna, Del.	"	May 15, '65. Disability.
Wood, George	"	Sept. 12, '61.	Wilmington, Del.	"	Dec. 1, '64. Time expired.
TRANSFERRED.					
William Inhoff.	1st Lieut.	Sept. 8, '61.	"	3 years.	Appointed Capt. Co. F.
Aquilla M. Hizer,	"	Nov. 4, '64.	Petersburg, Va.	"	Prom. Capt. Co. A.
Evan P. Grubb,	"				Prom. Capt. Co. D. Wounded at Spottsylvania.
Henry H. Burton,	2d Lieut.	Oct. 18, '61.	Wilmington, Del.	"	Prom. 1st Lt. Co G.
H. H. Darlington,	1st Serg't.	Sept. 26, '61.	"	"	Prom. 2d Lt. Co. D. Killed at Fredericksburg.

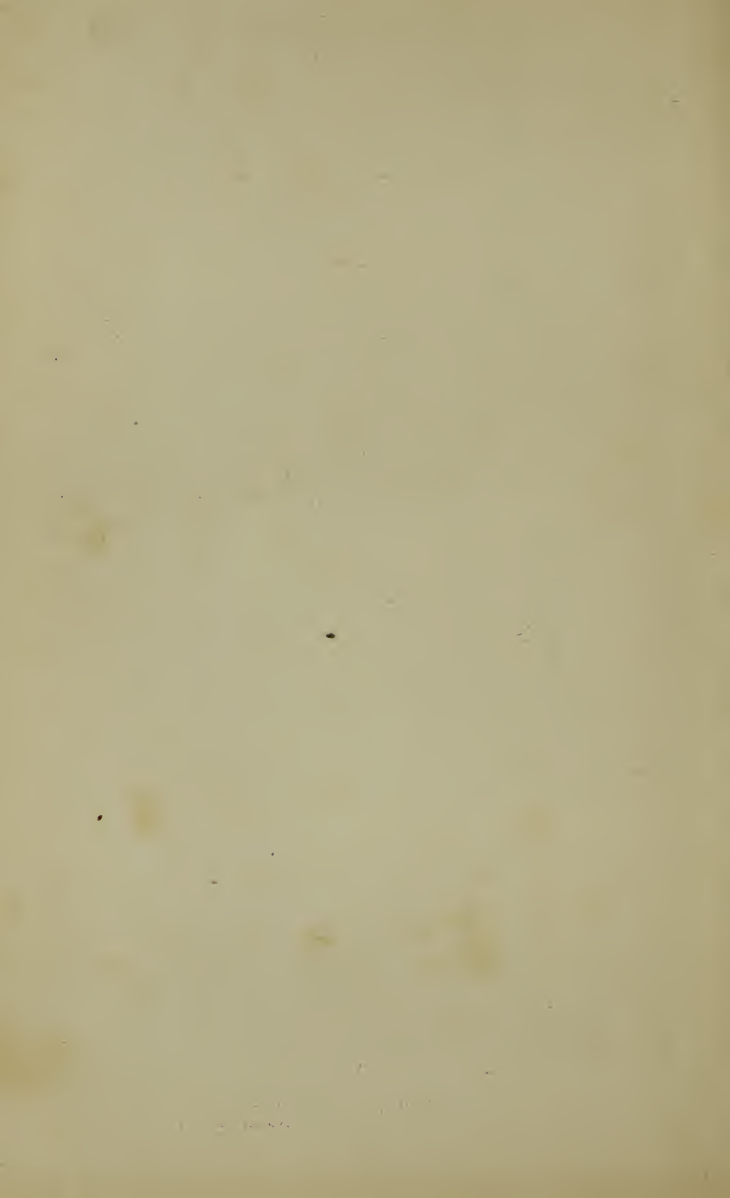
Matt. W. Macklem.	Sergeant.	Sept. 23, '61.	Wilmington, Del.	3 years.	Prom. 2d Lt. Co. B.
Wm. H. Ferguson,	"	Sept. 9, '61.	"	"	Prom. 2d Lt. Co. F.
John H. Dunn,	"	Dec. 18, '63.	Stevensburg, Va.	"	Prom. 1st Lt. Co. E.
Wash. Williamson,	"	Dec. 18, '63.	Wilmington, Del.	"	Prom. 1st Lt. Co. A.
James H. Barbour,	"	Nov. 29, '64.	Stevensburg, Va.	"	Prom. Sergt.-Major.
David P. Boyd,	"	Feb. 29, '64.	"	"	Trans. to Vet. Res. Corps. Wounded at Wilderness.
McDonough, Edw'd	Private.	Nov. 29, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	"	Substitute. Trans. to Co. H. Gen. Ord.
Wardell, Alexand'r	"	Feb. 29, '64.	Relay House, Md.	"	Trans. to Co. H. General Order.
DIED.					
James M. Crossley,	Sergeant.	Dec. 18, '63.	Petersburg, Va.	"	Prom. 1st Sergt. April, '64. Killed at Spotsylvania C. H. May 12, '64.
Samuel McElvee,	Corporal.	Aug. 28, '61.	Wilmington, Del.	"	Wounded at Antietam. Killed at Chancellorville May 3, '63.
Black, John S.	Private.	Oct. 20, '61.	"	"	Killed at Gettysburg.
Conway, Furgus	"	Oct. 9, '61.	"	"	Died at Andersonville, June 30, '64.
Ennis, Frederick B.	"	Oct. 16, '61.	Camp Andrews, Del.	"	Killed at Fredericksburg.
Hawn, Edward	"	Sept. 16, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	"	Died of disease, Suffolk, July 6, '62.
Harlow, John	"	Jan 16, '62.	Milford, Del.	"	Died at Suffolk, July 6, '62.
Jarrell, George	"	Oct. 16, '61.	Wilmington, Del.	"	Killed at Antietam, Sept. '62.
Likens, Thomas	"	Sept. 12, '61.	"	"	Killed at Antietam.
McColen, George	"	Feb. 23, '64.	"	"	Killed at Wilderness.
Rush, Matthew	"	Oct. 1, '61.	"	"	Killed at Deep Bottom, Aug. 16, '64.
Thayer, Charles F.	"	Sept. 20, '64.	"	"	Died of disease.
Foreacre, Wm. H.	"	Feb. 16, '64.	"	"	Killed in Wilderness.
DESERTED.					
Brown, Edwin	"	Aug. 25, '63.	Smyrna, Del.	"	Drafted. Cedar Mountain.
Clayton, John B.	"	Sept. 3, '63.	Wilmington, Del.	"	Substitute. " "
Cosden, John	"	April 1, '64.	"	"	Substitute. Munson's Hill, June 15, '65.
Dutton, George	"	June 3, '64.	"	"	Antietam.
Ennis, Joshua	"	Sept. 23, '61.	"	"	June 27, '63.
Green, Henry	"	Sept. 23, '64.	"	"	Oct. '64.

## COMPANY K.—CONTINUED.

Name.	Rank.	Joined and Enrolled for Service.		Period.	Remarks.
		When.	Where.		
Hanson, William	Private.	Sept. 13, '61.	Wilmington, Del.	3 years.	June, '63, on march.
Hudson, William	"	Sept. 24, '61.	"	"	Antietam.
Harrison, John H.	"	Sept. 3, '64.	"	1 year.	Substitute.
Haggerty, Michael	"	Mar. 23, '65.	"	"	Before Petersburg.
Kelley, John	"	Mar. 23, '65.	"	"	Munson's Hill, June 16, '65.
Lewis, James	"	April 12, '65.	"	"	June 15, '65.
Lewis, Peter	"	April 12, '65.	"	"	June 10, '65.
Mack, Alexander	"	Sept. 4, '64.	"	1 year.	Oct. 4, '64.
Mullman, Emuel	"	Oct. 4, '64.	"	"	Jan. 1, '65.
Menderice, Antonia	"	Dec. 20, '64.	"	"	June 17, '65. Munson's Hill.
Matthews, Charles	"	Sept. 1, '64.	"	"	Substitute. Munson's Hill.
Matthews, John	"	Mar. 20, '65.	"	"	" " "
Perry, William	"	Oct. 19, '61.	Georgetown, Del.	3 years.	" " "
Queene, John	"	Sept. 15, '64.	"	"	Jan. 1, '65.
Rodgers, Edward	"	Mar. 23, '65.	"	"	June 17, '65. Munson's Hill.
Regan, James	"	April 1, '65.	"	"	Munson's Hill.
Smith, John	"	Sept. 13, '64.	Wilmington, Del.	"	Substitute.
Rafferty, James	"	Sept. 9, '63.	"	"	On march.
Rosenburg, James	"	Sept. 3, '64.	"	"	Drafted. On march.
Sullivan, Timothy	"	Mar. 31, '65.	"	"	Substitute. Jan. 12, '65.
Sullivan, Denny	"	Dec. 21, '64.	"	"	June 17, '65. Munson's Hill.
Thompson, Lawr'ce	"	April 1, '65.	"	"	Substitute. June 27, '65.

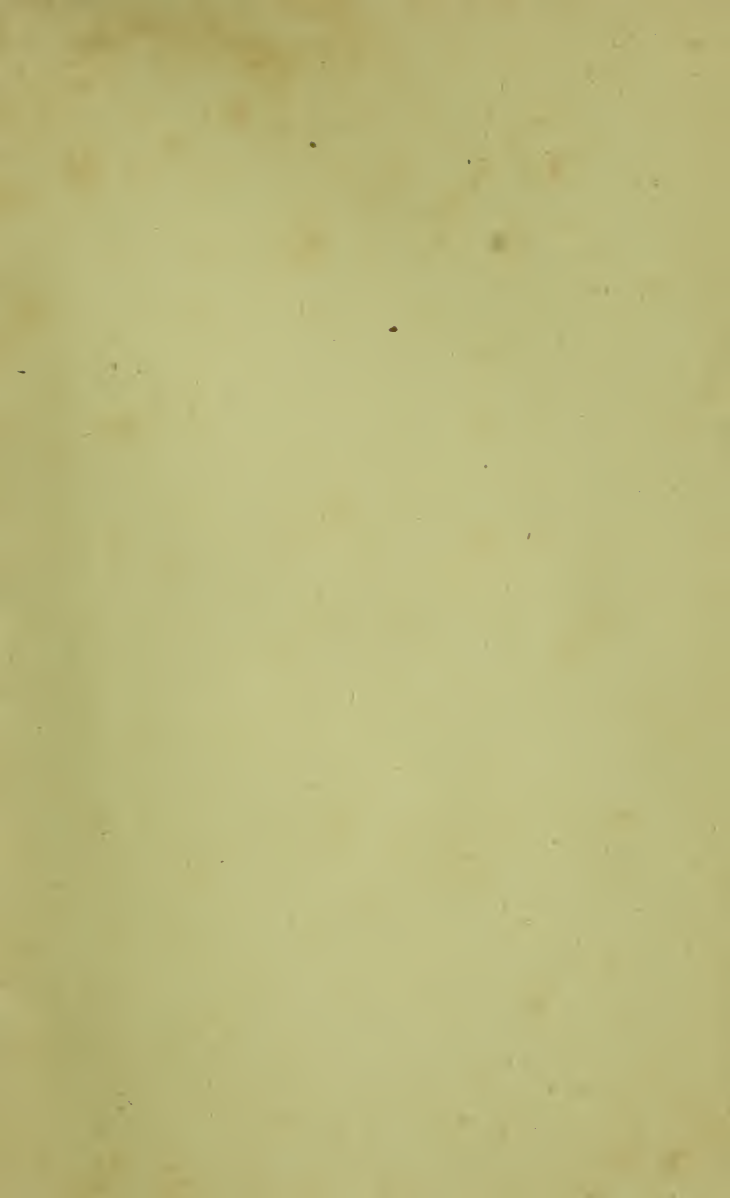
Vincient, William	Private.	April 1, '65.	Wilmington, Del.	Substitute.	June 30, '65.
Walter, Edward	"	Sept. 1, '63.	Smyrna, Del.	"	June 27, '65. Munson's
Wyers, Jacob	"	April 1, '65.	"	Hill.	
Withers, Thomas	"	April 1, '65.	"	Substitute.	June 27, '65. Munson's
Ashby, John	"	Oct. 13, '64.	"	Hill.	
Blizzard, David	"	Sept. 13, '61.	Wilmington, Del.	Substitute.	Jan. 15, '65.
Carrickson, Albert	"	Sept. 3, '64.	"	Sept. 17, '62.	
Clew, George	"	Mar. 22, '65.	"	Substitute.	
			"	"	June 30, '65. Munson's
			"	Hill.	

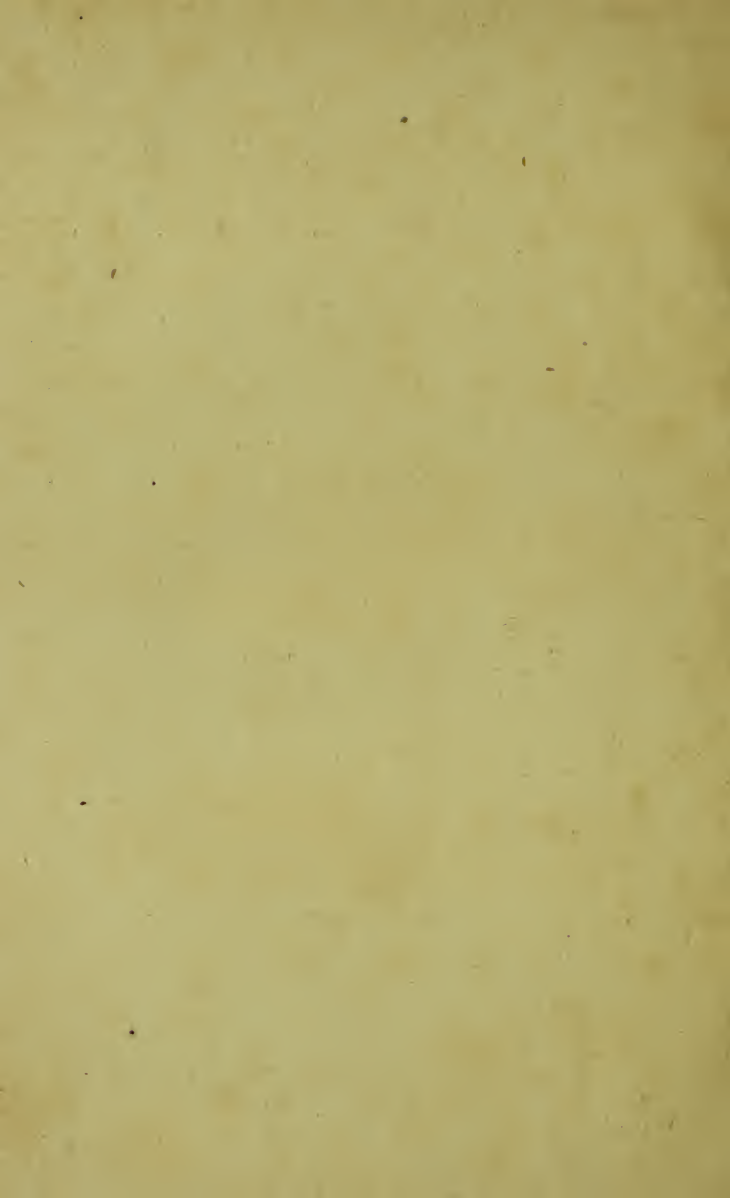
THE END.











S. G. and E. L. ELBERT



