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THE
SIGNAL CORPS
IN THE
WAR
OF THE
REBELLION

The title is set against a dark background. A central vertical torch with a flame at the top is positioned behind the text. Two flags are crossed at their poles in front of the torch's shaft. The text is arranged in a decorative, slightly irregular layout, with 'THE' at the top, 'SIGNAL CORPS' in large letters, 'IN THE' and 'WAR' in the middle, and 'OF THE' and 'REBELLION' at the bottom. The word 'WAR' is notably larger than the others. The entire design is framed by ornate, swirling lines.

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GEN. ALBERT J. MYER.

THE
SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A.

IN THE
WAR OF THE REBELLION.

BY
J. WILLARD BROWN, A.M.
DURING FOUR YEARS PRIVATE, SERGEANT AND LIEUTENANT IN THE CORPS.

With Numerous Illustrations and Maps.

BOSTON :
PUBLISHED BY THE
U. S. VETERAN SIGNAL CORPS ASSOCIATION.
1896.

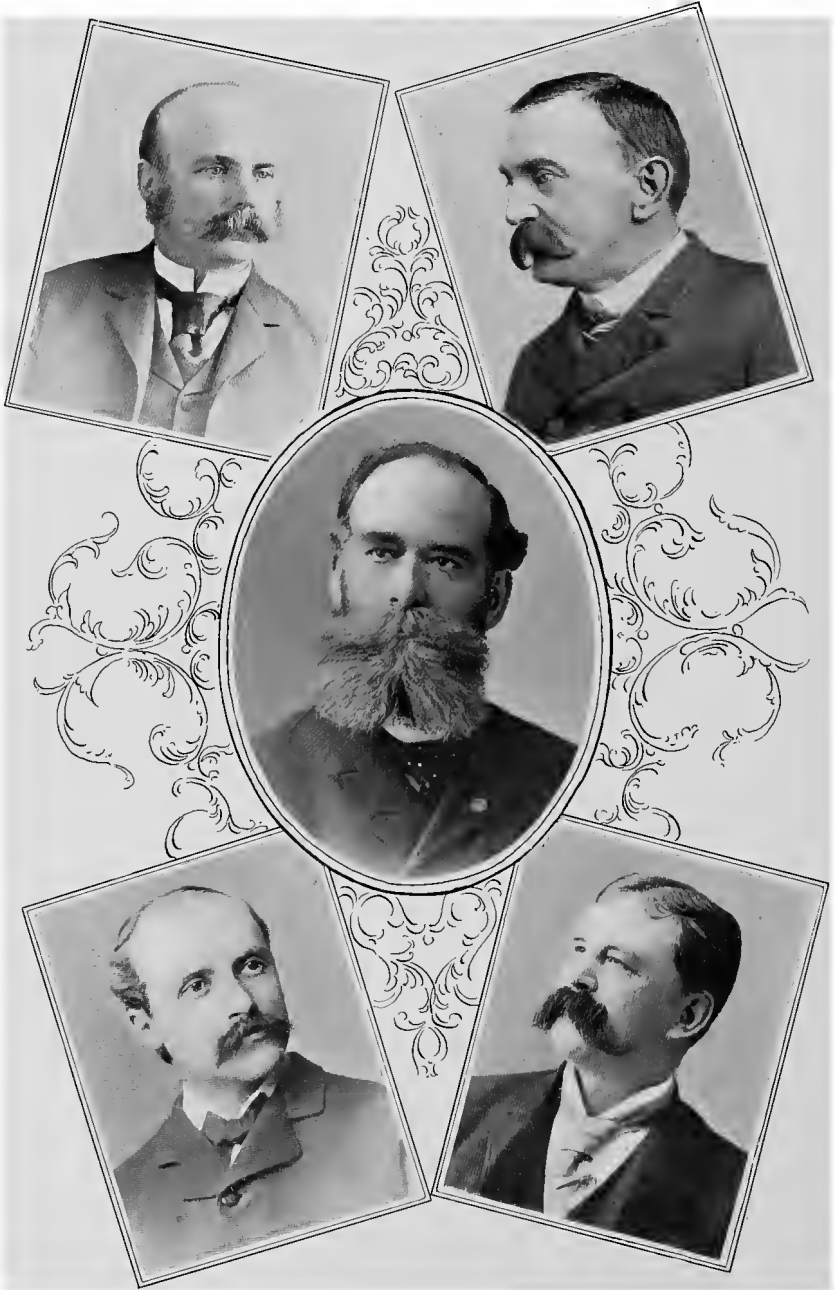
COPYRIGHT, 1896,
BY
J. WILLARD BROWN.

TO THE MEMORY
OF MY BELOVED WIFE,
WHO, FOR A FEW MONTHS,
SHARED WITH ME
THE PLEASANTEST FEATURES OF ARMY LIFE,
AND WHO, DURING MANY YEARS,
INSPIRED ME, UNDER MANY DISCOURAGEMENTS,
TO PERSIST IN MY PURPOSE
OF COMPILING THESE RECORDS
OF THE SERVICES OF NOBLE AND HEROIC MEN,
THIS VOLUME
IS AFFECTIONATELY DEDICATED.

J. W. B.

*East Boston, Mass.,
June 11, 1896.*

Committee on Publication.



EDWARD H. HASKELL.

J. WILLARD BROWN.

ADIN B. CAPRON.

CHAS. D'W. MARCY.

GEORGE H. GRAVES.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

The Committee on Publication, in presenting this long-delayed history to the members of the Veteran Signal Corps Association and others interested in our Corps, felicitate themselves on the completion of their labors, and congratulate their fellow-members that they are permitted to read and criticise the volume themselves instead of relegating that work to their children.

They bespeak for the history a careful reading and discriminating criticism. No work recounting any part of the story of the war has appeared that has not been sharply — oftentimes mercilessly — assailed. The writer does not for a moment presume that the book is free from errors, or above criticism in other respects. He desires to be informed of all material errors in matters of fact. He ventures to add, however, that his experience during the past ten years leads him to declare that he will not receive, or, rather, will give no weight to, any criticism which is not based upon records made “at the time and upon the spot,” or essentially so made.

For six or eight years he has devoted all the time he could spare from his regular occupation, the oversight of a school of more than 1,600 pupils, to the large correspondence and wearisome researches involved in the writing and condensation of the records of such a scattered and changeable organization as was ours.

A few chapters, and many parts of other chapters, were written several times. Additional data called for additions, amendments, or a complete reconstruction of the story. Single paragraphs have often required a large correspondence, necessitating, oftentimes, we regret to say, a long delay, because the query sent was laid aside for a more convenient season.

The book was completed essentially a year ago. We have delayed

its publication that we might make it more valuable and more attractive by the addition of a large number of maps, illustrations, and portraits. The latter feature, the portraits, added considerably to the delay.

Our thanks are due to Gen. A. W. Greely for courtesies extended and assistance rendered. We also wish to thank all those officers and comrades of the Corps who preserved their records and official papers and who placed them at the disposal of the historian.

Public acknowledgment should be made of our indebtedness to the historian's son, Frederick W. Brown, for valuable assistance rendered in the preparation of the history, especially in the matter of the illustrations and the maps, many of the former and most of the latter having been drawn by him.

The historian desires to place on record an expression of his indebtedness to our secretary, Mr. C. D'W. Marcy, without whose practical knowledge, untiring labors, and financial aid, it would have been impossible to publish the history at this time.

J. WILLARD BROWN.

A. B. CAPRON,
EDW. H. HASKELL,
GEO. H. GRAVES,
J. W. BROWN,
C. D'W. MARCY,

Committee on Publication.

PREFACE.

In the summer of 1878 the writer addressed a note to Col. Albert J. Myer, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, which he closed with these words: "Since I began collecting material for my Personal Recollections of the War, it has often occurred to me that there ought to be a separate and complete History of the Signal Corps in the War of the Rebellion. If no one has taken steps to prepare such a work, or proposes to do so, I should be only too glad to attempt the task. Many others, I doubt not, are better able to write up the record of the Corps than myself, but very few, I am sure, could give to the task a more hearty enthusiasm." Col. Myer, in his reply, indicated that preparations were already making for the compilation and publication of a History of the Corps. The death of Col. Myer in 1880 doubtless prevented the consummation of this purpose.

Some ten years ago I was requested by the Veteran Signal Corps Association to prepare a History of the Corps. By permission of the Secretary of War and the Chief Signal Officer, Gen. W. B. Hazen, I spent a part of my summer vacation, in 1886, at the signal office, consulting the records for data. The month of July, 1888, I passed in the same way, Gen. Greely extending me every facility for the prosecution of my work.

Says Lieut. W. A. Glassford, of the present Signal Corps, in a brief sketch of the organization: "The genesis of military signalling is written in the labors of Myer. What from the most ancient times other commanders had dimly comprehended, Napoleon first saw clearly enough to crystallize into his maxim, '*Le secret de la guerre est dans le secret de communications.*' What the great captain of modern warfare recognized, but could not attain, was the problem whose solution fell to Albert James Myer, of the Medical Department, United States Army. In all campaigns from the remotest times the maintenance of communication by transient signals had presented itself to commanders as of paramount importance, but in practice it had eluded them. When simple the signal was inefficient, when efficient it was so unwieldy as

to be impracticable; the flashing shield at Sunium and the fingers of Chappé's semaphore were alike in their unavailability upon the field of battle. The waving flag and torch of Myer were the first contribution to the solution of the problem which were efficient without cumbersome machinery, and while so simple as to be easily extemporized from any chance materials, were yet capable of performing every service which they could be called upon to render.

“From the flag and torch of the enthusiastic inventor to a highly developed corps of the general staff is a long step. In the beginning, the Corps was enfolded in the enthusiasm and determination of Myer. In fact there was no corps, but there was Myer. A chief without a corps, it was his consuming ambition to surround himself with a staff of trained assistants; he succeeded in his ambition in 1863, but such were the animosities excited by his success that he was removed from the command of the Corps he had created, and in 1864 was out of the army. Yet such was the influence he was still able to exert that he prevented the confirmation of Col. Fisher twice appointed to succeed him.”

A military body having such a genesis, such a varied life, and such a multiform organization, presents to the historian almost insuperable obstacles. The History of the Signal Corps certainly presents difficulties of which the regimental historian has no knowledge. The regiment, in the War of the Rebellion, was for the most part a compact body, having a uniform, coherent life, and continuity of organization. The Signal Corps, on the other hand, was in a continued state of change, not only as regards the body itself, but also in its separate members or detachments.

Lieut. Glassford speaks of one difficulty which continually met the writer. He says: “The scanty record of signal operations in the southeast presents one difficulty, — lack of material; the record in the northeast, being voluminous, presents another and even harder difficulty, that of selection and condensation. Maj. Myer, who was designated Chief Signal Officer of the Army of the Potomac, published in 1864 his report of its two-year-old signal operations, written with less reference to its military value than to its political bearing upon legislation then under consideration in Congress. From these records, diffuse in details and silent as to essentials, it is a hard task to arrive at the methods by which the signal officer proposed to utilize the military results of his actions, in firmly establishing his own position which as yet had not emerged from the insecurity which must attach to any experiment.

“ On this northeastern approach there was some signalling done in 1861; the officers instructed at Fort Monroe put their lessons into practice, but they contributed little to the success of these early engagements. But in 1862 the Signal Corps, after its full winter's training at Georgetown, was as eager to press on to Richmond as any portion of that luckless army. Myer moved with his Corps; he saw what each man did, and made a note of it; nothing escaped his attention and few events but were made to contribute to the greater glory of the new arm of the service.”

In the preparation of some chapters I have been confronted with this “embarrassment of riches,” while I will frankly confess that in some cases I may have added extraneous matter to round out a chapter or give it added interest.

One of the most capable and earnest workers in the Corps, in its early days, was Capt. Samuel T. Cushing. He should, many of us believed, have been made its lieutenant-colonel. He was offered one of the majorities, but declined it. No words of mine can so fittingly introduce this history as the words he gave us at the old Camp of Instruction at Georgetown, in September, 1892: “In McClellan's Own Story, page 135, I find the following mention of the Signal Corps: ‘The weak point in the Signal Corps as then organized, was that its officers were not trained soldiers and therefore their judgment could not always be relied upon.’ This idea pervaded the army in the early part of the war, and may account for the timidity of the high authorities in recognizing the usefulness of the system, and explain why the early efforts of the Corps to take the high position it so obstinately worked for, and so firmly maintained before the war closed, were unsuccessful. The system was the invention of a doctor,—a non-combatant,—and the Corps was officered by lieutenants of volunteers without prestige. It was experimental, unknown to students of war. Previous uses of signals had involved myriads of flags or cumbrous machinery, and it was not easy to convince the authorities that the simple processes and equipments adopted in this system would be either useful or successful. The thought of detaching from the fighting forces of the army a number of officers and men to ‘flop flags,’ was not, at first, favorably considered. The allotment of money was made in the most penurious manner, and it required superhuman energy to obtain recognition for the Corps until the enemy had shown, by using signals at Bull Run, that it was prepared to adopt the system. How well we succeeded after we had gained a start is known to

history, and is well expressed by Lieut. Glassford in his historical sketch. 'First appearing as an idle spectator at Bull Run, later summoned to the council of war at Gettysburg, these two facts tersely illustrate the two years' growth of the signal system.' The Signal Corps of our army was the product of volunteer industry. Composed mainly of detachments from the volunteer service, it progressed, onwards and upwards, and, when the war closed, showed what could be done by the citizen soldiery. The few regular officers who were detailed in its early days had been relieved from duty, and its chief, Col. Myer, had been forced out of service."

The story of the Corps as recorded in the chapters on the different armies or detachments will be found to contain many points of similarity, running frequently into sameness, and even into what to many will seem to be a wearisome monotony. While it has seemed to be necessary to present once and again the same or very similar lines of work, yet each army and each detachment had its own characteristics and special lines or ways of working. It is to be presumed that very few will read all of the chapters on the organization and work of the separate detachments.

We fondly believe, we know, that the Signal Corps aided materially in the work of crushing the Slaveholders' Rebellion. We are glad to extend the fraternal hand to those who waved on the other side of the breastworks "The Bonnie White Flag that Bears the Crimson Square." We believe that they, with us, rejoice that "Old Glory" still waves over all our land, however we may differ as to the causes, events, and issues of the terrible struggle. A Southern poet, a Confederate soldier, Will H. Thompson, has grandly expressed the thought: —

"They fell, who lifted up a hand
And bade the sun in heaven to stand!
They smote and fell, who set the bars
Against the progress of the stars,
And stayed the march of Motherland!

"God lives! He forged the iron will
That clutched and held that trembling hill.
God lives and reigns! He built and lent
The heights for Freedom's battlement
Where floats her flag in triumph still!

"Fold up the banners! Smelt the guns!
Love rules. Her gentler purpose runs.
A mighty mother turns in tears
The pages of her battle years,
Lamenting all her fallen sons!"

J. W. B.

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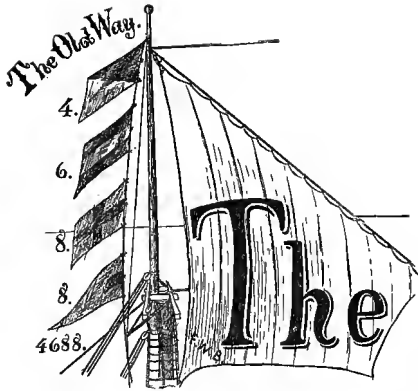
PART I.



GENERAL HISTORY OF THE
CORPS.

Lay down the axe; fling by the spade;
Leave in its track the toiling plough;
The rifle and the bayonet-blade
For arms like yours were fitter now;
And let the arms that ply the pen
Quit the light task, and learn to wield
The horseman's crooked brand, and rein
The charger on the battle-field.

—BRYANT.



CHAPTER I.

ORIGIN OF THE CORPS.

IDEA of motion telegraphy, as now practised in the United States Army and Navy, and in some of the armies of Europe, originated with General Albert J. Myer, distinguished in later years as a meteorologist, and as the organizer of the United States and International Storm Signal Service. To his indomitable will and persistent energy may be ascribed the timely introduction of field signals into our military service, with their subsequent development and generally successful use in nearly all our armies during the War of the Rebellion.

Albert James Myer was born at Newburgh, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1827. His parents soon after removed to western New York. His mother dying in 1834 consigned him to the care of a sister, who devoted the remainder of her life to the faithful discharge of her trust. This lady was of Scottish parentage, and educated her youthful ward in the strictest tenets of the Scottish Kirk. He continued a devout believer in the Christian religion to the end. In later years he attended the Episcopal Church, preferring that form of worship.

He was a devoted lover of both ancient and modern art, and an appreciative reader of books on the subject. In science, too, his interest was unflinching. He was always abreast of the times, keeping himself well-informed on the discoveries and advances of modern science.

His devotion to his work and his interest in it were so great that when, in rapidly declining health, he was urged by anxious friends to take a rest, he replied, "What rest would it be to me if I left my work unfinished?"

Notwithstanding his marked bias for artistic and scientific pursuits, he early manifested a predilection for a military life. In his personal bearing he was every inch a soldier, tall, erect, alert, having that air of command in every look and every movement which presupposes perfect obedience. Although a strict disciplinarian he was just and impartial. He was quick to discover and reward, as far as he had the power, honest merit and earnest endeavor. He was ambitious, — ambitious to excel, ambitious to succeed, or win success out of defeat. Inheriting a large fortune, he resisted every temptation to lead a life of mere physical comfort or intellectual ease. A purpose once fixed, an ideal once formed, all the faculties of an acute mind and all the powers of a firm will were concentrated upon the accomplishment of that purpose and the attainment of that ideal.

Having determined, after serving an apprenticeship as a telegraph operator, to obtain a collegiate education, he passed through the required preparatory course and entered Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y., from which institution he was graduated in 1847. Four years later, having taken the regular course at the Buffalo Medical College, he received his degree of M. D. It has been said of Gen. Myer as a student, "that he was specially noted for the manner in which he would take hold of an idea or principle, and, following it to its length and breadth, develop all there was in it or of it." To this characteristic he no doubt owed his success in life. His graduating thesis, "A Sign Language for Deaf Mutes," contained the germs of what he subsequently developed into the art of motion telegraphy.

During this year, 1851, his attention was called to the subject of signals for military and naval use. Communication by means of lights and various symbols had been practised from time immemorial, but the systems were difficult of comprehension, while the apparatus was generally complex in character and cumbersome in form.

It became Gen. Myer's ambition to devise a system which should be characterized by the simplicity of its principles, and in which the apparatus employed should so combine strength of materials with lightness of weight that it could be transported with ease and safety. During his hours of leisure he was continually revolving in his mind various schemes for furnishing sure and rapid communication, whenever the distance could be covered with the eye.

After practising as a physician for three years, he sought and obtained a commission as assistant surgeon in the regular army. Lieut. Myer was soon ordered to New Mexico. It is said that one day, seeing some

Comanches making signals to another group of Indians on a neighboring hill by waving their lances, the thought struck him that such motions might be utilized for connecting adjacent military posts, or parts of an army in active operations. So firmly did this idea take possession of the young surgeon that he devoted much of his leisure to its development, and finally devised a system of signals which became the basis of the code or codes used through the war. He came east, explained his system to the authorities, and took out letters patent on his invention. This forethought on his part prevented some parties high in position from subsequently appropriating the results of his thought and labors.



A delay of two years followed, and in 1858 a board was appointed to examine "the principles and plans of the signalling, mode of use in the field, and course to be pursued in introducing to the army." As a result of the action of the board, experiments were instituted under the direction of the Secretary of War. In these trials he was aided by 1st Lieut. Walworth Jenkins, 1st Art., and 2d Lieut. E. P. Alexander, Corps of Engineers. The experiments were deemed very satisfactory, and the system won the favor of both the officers named.



WALWORTH JENKINS.

Lieut. E. P. Alexander (see Chapter XI.), on the breaking out of the Rebellion, organized a Signal Corps for the Confederacy, which he commanded until called to be engineer-in-chief of one of the Confederate armies, Col. William Norris of Baltimore succeeding him as chief signal officer.

Secretary Floyd, in his annual report for the year 1859, commended Lieut. Myer's system to the attention of Congress, and as a result the following bill and appropriation was passed: —

“For the manufacture or purchase of apparatus and equipment for field signals, \$2,000; and that there be added to the staff of the army one signal officer, with

the rank, pay, and allowance of a major of cavalry, who shall have charge, under the direction of the Secretary of War, of all signal duty, and all books, papers, and apparatus connected therewith."

On July 2, 1860, General Order 17 was issued from the War Department, in which was included the following:—

SIGNAL DEPARTMENT.

"Assistant Surgeon Albert J. Myer to be Signal Officer, with the rank of Major, June 27, 1860, to fill an original vacancy."

In his letter of acceptance, addressed to Col. Samuel Cooper, the Adjutant-General of the army, Maj. Myer says:—

"I have accepted this position with the view of bringing into use a service which I believe to be of very great importance to the United States. As the duties of this service are new to the army, I have the honor to request that no regulations controlling the office be issued until experience has shown what regulations are most for the interests of the service.

"I shall take leave to submit to the War Department from time to time such suggestions as my knowledge of the work to be done may seem to warrant. So far as is practicable I wish myself to assume the responsibility for the success or failure of my plans. I ask for them a fair trial, and that I may not be unnecessarily restricted in their execution."

On the 21st, in a letter dated at New York City and addressed to Lieut.-Col. Lorenzo Thomas, Assistant Adjutant-General of the army, he requests that 2d Lieut. E. P. Alexander, Corps of Engineers, be detailed for signal duty with him during the first campaign against the Indians. He adds: "I particularly request that during the first trial of signals in actual service against Indians, I may have with me an officer whom I have instructed in the use of signals, who has had practice in receiving and making them, and whose zeal and energy I know."

This request Secretary Floyd disapproved. Maj. Myer, nothing daunted, a few weeks later addressed Col. Thomas as follows:—

Lieut.-Col. THOMAS,

NEW YORK, August 9, 1860.

Asst. Adjt.-Gen., U. S. Army.

COLONEL: I have the honor to request that one of the following named officers,—Bvt. 2d Lieut. Walter McFarland, Corps of Engineers, Bvt. 2d Lieut. Horace Porter, Ordnance Corps, Bvt. 2d Lieut. W. W. McCreery, 3rd Art., be detailed for signal duty. It is proper to state that these officers have expressed their willingness to serve. I am directed to test the uses of signals in campaign. I

would respectfully represent to the General-in-Chief the necessity for a detail which will enable me to go into the field with one instructed officer, and which while thus of very great service for the duty upon which I am ordered, will obviate many dangers of future delay.

Your obedient servant,

ALBERT J. MYER,
Maj. and Signal Officer.

This was endorsed by Lieut.-Gen. Scott as follows:—

“Respectfully forwarded to the Secretary of War with a request that one of the lieutenants named may be ordered to report to Maj. Myer for the duty in question. At the instance of Lieut. Porter, I beg to add that he is anxious for the detail.”

“A week later Secretary Floyd sent an order to the Commander of the Department of New Mexico to detail some suitable officer, on duty in that department, to assist Maj. Myer on his arrival.

Lieuts. McFarland, Porter, and McCreery had recently graduated from the Military Academy. At the suggestion of Lieut. R. K. Meade, Corps of Engineers, Maj. Myer visited Lieut. McFarland at his home in Brooklyn, to ask him if he would like to undertake that kind of duty. The lieutenant indicated that such an assignment would be gratifying to him, and the request was made as noted above. It failed to be granted, however, for reasons which will be presently noticed.

Of Lieut. McCreery, Col. McFarland says in a note addressed to the writer:—

“He went to Fort Pickens with the expedition which was sent to Slemmer’s assistance. He was a Virginian by birth, but would not resign as other Southerners did when ordered on this expedition. He was very unhappy over the matter, however, and while suffering under some irritating remarks about his native state, made by some of his companions, wrote and sent in his resignation. He tried to recall it the next day, or shortly after, and nearly every officer of the command united in a petition that he should be retained in the service; but it was of no avail, and he was dismissed the service for offering his resignation in the face of the enemy. He went north, reached his home in Virginia after a while, found when he got there that he MUST enter the Confederate service, and was killed on their side at Gettysburg.

“He was a gallant fellow and an unusually intelligent and thoughtful man, and deserved better treatment than he got. Doubtless with all the backing that he had from the garrison at Fort Pickens, he would have fared better but for the strong feeling that had been excited in the North by the restoration of an officer of much higher rank who had resigned on the ground of his being a Southerner.”

In the summer of 1860 Lieut. Horace Porter was stationed at West Point as an instructor in light artillery. Maj. Myer visited the post and



HORACE PORTER.

there he first met the young lieutenant, who had only a few weeks before graduated from the military academy. He revealed to him the fact that he had devised a method by which he could write out any sentence by means of three motions with a flag, and that this could be read at a distance of many miles. In their few weeks' intercourse they became quite intimate and had many discussions on methods of signalling. They went largely into the question, also, of deciphering cipher dispatches of various kinds, which led to the publication of the treatise on this subject by Gen. Myer

in his *Manual of Signals*, published in 1877. He became very anxious that Lieut. Porter should be assigned to him as an assistant, not only on account of the interest he had manifested, but also because his eyes happened to be very far-sighted. On one occasion they were practising with the telescope, looking from West Point to Newburgh, ten miles up the river. Lieut. Porter was able to read with ease some of the large signs painted on the warehouses in that place. He became quite anxious to join in the coming Navajo campaign, and Gen. Scott, who was staying at Cozzens' Hotel near West Point, became interested in the matter after a number of interviews which Maj. Myer and Lieut. Porter had with him, and he was led to make the endorsement already quoted. Gen. Scott and Secretary Floyd were then at swords' points, and most of his recommendations, particularly in regard to officers of the staff corps, were ignored at the War Department.

Gen. Porter in a note addressed to the writer, says: —

“Whatever the cause was, I was not assigned to duty with Maj. Myer, but our intercourse during those months preceding the breaking out of the Rebellion established a very warm friendship and pleasant intimacy between us, which continued until the time of his death, and I have never ceased to feel the largest degree of interest in the Signal Corps. No one rejoiced more than I that Gen. Myer lived to see the perfect working of his system and the inestimable advantage derived from it during the war, as testified to by our most prominent commanders.”

August 22d, Maj. Myer was ordered to report to Col. T. T. Fauntleroy, 1st Dragoons, commanding the Department of New Mexico, who was directed to afford him such facilities as the service permitted in testing his system of signals. On the conclusion of his experiments, Maj. Myer was directed to report in person at the headquarters of the army. A long and tedious ride across the plains, sterile and lonely, finally terminating in the beautiful



N. W. NEW MEXICO.

garden around Santa Fé, seemed to the imaginative mind, typical of the enterprise upon which he had embarked. Immediately upon reaching Santa Fé, October 6th, orders were issued for the assignment of the service to the command of Col. Canby, then in pursuit of the Navajo Indians. As a first requisite for the fulfilment of the order, the detail of officers for instruction became necessary.

In accordance with instructions already received by Col. Fauntleroy from the Secretary of War, two officers were designated for signal duty, —1st Lieut. Lucius L. Rich, 5th Infantry, detailed November 13th, and, shortly after, November 19th, Brevet 2d Lieut. Orlando G. Wagner, Topographical Engineers. The equipment of the service consisted of only three sets of apparatus. Daily practice continued until November 25th, when actual service in the field commenced, and signals were used as an element in the conduct of a campaign. Signal practice now passed from experimental to the practical stage.

The course of instruction passed through by the officers in the command was limited in its duration, and it was only through the constant employment of the time that sufficient information had been gained to warrant the use of signals in active service. As an auxiliary in Indian warfare, however, the system attracted general attention. It is true that some little opposition was manifested to the introduction of "new-fangled" devices, but that was



to be expected, of course, in introducing anything that seemed like an innovation.

The march from Fort Defiance to Fort Fauntleroy began November 25th, with the Signal Corps fully organized. The command consisted of three officers and sixteen men. The equipments were transported on mules, but the apparatus was carried by the men.

The diversified surface of the country afforded an ample test of the ease with which a single man could carry a set of apparatus. It became necessary to ascend steep and rugged hills, and clamber up precipitous rocks in pursuit of available stations, yet it was not difficult to carry the instruments to any point that man could reach. The transmission of messages at distances varying from five to twenty miles, in the midst of boisterous winter weather, served to illustrate the entire feasibility of the system and effectually stifled all prophecy adverse to the Corps. The unimpaired condition in which the apparatus was found on the termination of a campaign of five months, gave conclusive evidence of the strength of the materials. The practical character of the system could no longer be doubted, since it had been so readily comprehended and so effectively used by men only recently initiated into its mysteries.

During the stay at Fort Fauntleroy signal practice was maintained almost constantly. The novelty of the service attracted both officers and men; but it was early discovered that a life of activity and not of leisure was exacted. Detachments were daily ordered to the woods and required to devote hours to practice. The points selected were often difficult of access, and the natural obstacles to travel were heightened by the usual incidents of a winter campaign in the Rocky Mountains. When the locality was reached, the most exposed position was naturally required for occupation, — the topmost peak of a range of hills, perhaps. Sometimes the highest branches in the tallest trees were sought and occupied for hours together. These requirements soon destroyed some of the romance attached to the novel service, and left the realities of signal life alone prominent. Occasionally it became necessary to remain over night to experiment with night signals, though the usual custom was to remain till after dark and make the return journey by starlight. The risks attached to these excursions were by no means trifling.

On the 21st of November, in a note addressed to Capt. Dabney H. Maury, Asst. Adjt.-Gen., Dept. of New Mexico, Maj. Myer had requested that Lieut. L. L. Rich, 5th U. S. Infantry, be detailed as assistant signal officer. He adds: "Lieut. Rich has been assigned to

this duty upon the Navajo Expedition, and it is desirable that his instruction and his services should continue after the close of operations in the field." To this request and suggestion Capt. Maury replies by reporting the difficulty of assigning officers to special service on account of the want of a sufficient number of officers on duty in the department.

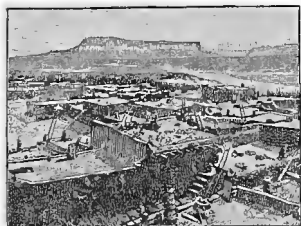
Although a considerable portion of the time was allotted to flag practice, it must not be inferred that during the lengthy period spent at Fort Fauntleroy only routine duty was performed. Many opportunities were presented for active service, and were improved. The Signal Corps continually exemplified its efficiency. The various columns of the expedition were kept in constant communication, and scout service was so completely executed that Col. Canby was able to report to the commanding officer of the Department of New Mexico (Dec. 14, 1860), "that the guides and spies, with a few exceptions, have been discharged, and it will not be necessary to replace them."

There was at one time an objection raised to the use of a white flag, from its known character as an emblem of peace. The Indians understood this last function, and fears were expressed that it might cause trouble from their inability to distinguish between a flag of truce and a flag of communication. Lieut. Wagner, in a letter addressed to Maj. Myer, dated December 15th, set forth the difficulties apprehended from this possible misapprehension, and suggested that the flag used in signalling should be made distinctive by a bar running diagonally across the flag, but the modification was not adopted.

Expeditions were frequently sent into the Indian country, of which the Signal Corps formed a component part, and it materially enhanced the prospects of the organization by its effective service. In addition to its regular duties the Corps was required to make a critical examination of the country.

On the 8th of December, an order was issued for the Signal Corps to take the field. A movement in force to the country below Zuni was contemplated, and the columns were to be kept in communication. Lieut. Rich, with six men, was directed to serve with the column under Capt. Lafayette McLaws, 7th Infantry, while Maj. Myer and Lieut. Wagner remained with the main force under Col. Canby. The movement began the next morning at daylight, in the midst of a driving snowstorm. The character of the country and the weather combined made frequent halts necessary. The frozen condition of the streams also proved an annoyance by cutting off the water supply. On the 12th the monotony was relieved by the discovery of an Indian trail.

Instantly the excitement incident to the prospect of a complete change from the humdrum of daily routine pervaded the camp, and a welcome



THE MESA : THE SITE OF ZUNI.

order was issued for prompt and vigilant pursuit. An infantry company was to follow the trail, taking with them one day's rations. The signal officer, with Lieut. Rich, accompanied this detachment, having directions to report "the course followed, direction of trail," etc. Lieut. Wagner remained at camp, with orders to keep a lookout day and night for signals. The

route lay across a plain which had little to attract, unless it might be the impressiveness of its awful desolation. The scene suddenly changed, however, when the command was brought to a halt by the presence of bluffs of red sandstone, which completely barred the path. The trail was again consulted, but its apparent age rendered it nearly certain that it had long fallen into disuse. In the absence of any other mode of egress this old trail was followed. A precipitous rise of red sandstone wall two hundred feet in the air proved a barrier not to be surmounted, and without alternative the path was retraced. Another old path was pursued. Progress was slow, and after a short march, or rather clamber, a dense pine grove presented a maze, impenetrable to vision, which still further retarded the search. After considerable journeying in the dark, the party emerged from the forest, only to find themselves on the edge of a precipice over which could be seen the ground swimming far below. To attain the object in view it became necessary to scramble over a rough and uneven surface, interspersed with boulders of large size along the brink of the immense chasm which yawned at their feet. The futility of a further prosecution of a trail which would evidently be barren of results changed the character of the scout, and led to a search for an eligible position from which communication could be had with the main force. Such a point was soon gained, and, after telegraphing to headquarters, a return march was commenced. The command was soon ordered back to Fort Fauntleroy.

On his return from this scout below Zuni, Maj. Myer sent to Capt. Maury the subjoined earnest protest against frequent changes in officers detailed for signal duty:—

"It is essential to the successful use of signals in the field that I should have practised officers. At distances of fifteen and twenty miles no officer not practised

in the interpretation of signals can use them. It is not necessary that I should support this fact by reasons. I would request that no officer now instructed by me be relieved while duties in the field, so active and important as those upon which we are now entering, are imminent, or before my arrival at Santa Fé, when, if after my representations the department commander deems such relief proper, my responsibility ceases. The duties of the officers under my command are severe and not always pleasant. I shall try to make them useful. If Lieut. Wilcox is available to serve with me, and is willing, knowing the hardships, I should be most happy to have him do so. I like him as an officer, as a gentleman, and as an associate. I would be pleased to have him report to me either upon this expedition or upon my return to Santa Fé, not however, relieving any officer now on duty. Immediately on my return to Santa Fé I propose, under the direction of the department commander, to put Albuquerque and Santa Fé in telegraphic communication. For this service I shall require at least three officers besides myself."



CADMUS WILCOX.

In a communication from Maj.-Gen. Cadmus M. Wilcox, of the Confederate Army, he informs me that he first met Surgeon Myer in the summer of 1859. The lieutenant, a graduate from the Military Academy in the class of 1846, was at that time stationed at Fort

Columbus, Governor's Island, New York Harbor. After giving Lieut. Wilcox the requisite amount of instruction, Lieut. Myer went to Staten Island to open communication. They



NEW-YORK HARBOR: FORT WADSWORTH, ON STATEN ISLAND.

were so constantly annoyed by the passing of steamers and sailboats that they were compelled to abandon the attempt. Lieut. Myer then went to Bedloe's Island, but they had even more unfavorable results. Lieut. Wilcox thereupon urged him to select some other officer, and did all that he could to have officers detailed to report to Lieut. Myer, being confident that as soon as this was done, and he had shown the easy practicability of it in the field, his system would be adopted and would remain a part of the regular army instruction, with a corps of officers

and men detailed for that special duty. This was the first attempt at a practical test of the system. In the summer of 1860 Lieut. Wilcox was ordered to take 500 recruits to Santa Fé. He arrived there September 26, and in October met Maj. Myer, on his return from the east. About the time Maj. Myer asked for his detail for signal duty, Lieut. Wilcox was promoted to the captaincy of his company. It was rare in those days that a captain was detached from his company for special service.

Lieut. Wilcox served throughout the war in the Army of Northern Virginia as colonel, brigadier, and major-general. He was present in all the battles fought by that army down to Appomattox, except the First Bull Run and Antietam, reaching the former battlefield on the morning following the engagement, if such it may be called. He was prevented by sickness from taking part in the battle of Antietam.

On his return from the Zuni scout, Maj. Myer sent a communication to each of his associates, — Brevet 2d Lieut. O. G. Wagner, Topographical Engineers, and 1st Lieut. L. L. Rich, — requesting them to furnish reports of signal duties performed by them since they were detailed as acting signal officers. He suggested that such report ought to mention the circumstances of their detail, the opportunities afforded for instruction and practice, the service rendered by them in the field, specifying in regard to the latter, so far as was practicable, the dates, time employed, and the distance, with any other circumstances attending the communication by signals; mentioning also any illustrations of the practical value of such communication which may have occurred to them. He further stated that he should be glad to receive any suggestions as to the modification of the signal apparatus, its transportation, or its use, to which their experience may have led them.

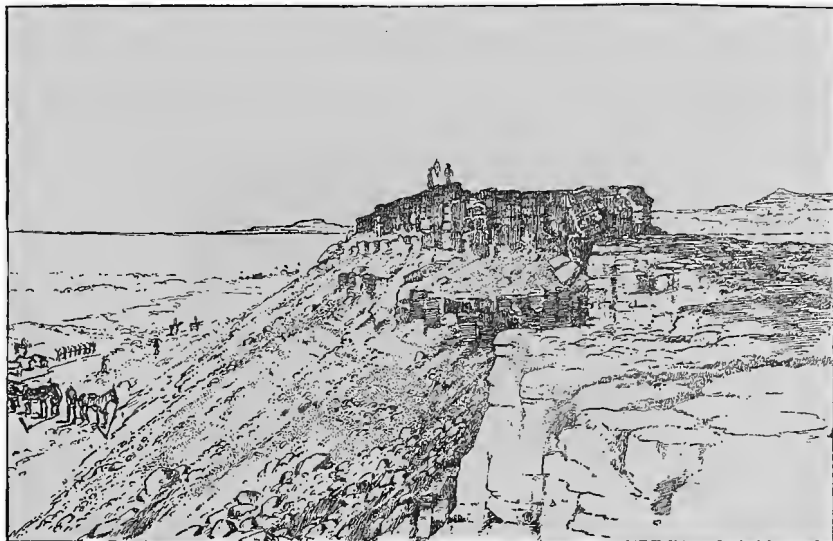
The routine of camp life was again pursued until the evening of December 24th, when a scout upon the river Puerco and to Ogola Tarra began. This expedition continued until Jan. 6, 1861. Both officers and men were completely equipped, and, although intended for special service, were ever ready to take a position in the ranks. Great difficulty was occasioned by the lack of available stations, and it was, in consequence, necessary to ascend mountains, which were so precipitous that the men were forced to hand the apparatus and muskets from man to man, they meanwhile clinging to the rocky sides. In this expedition the distance traveled by the three signal officers aggregated nearly six hundred miles.

Immediately after the return to Fort Fauntleroy, January 6th, orders were issued relieving Lieut. Wagner from further duty as acting signal

officer. On January 9th, 2nd Lieut. Wm. J. L. Nicodemus, 5th Infantry, reported for duty.

February 7th, while Lieut. Nicodemus was stationed upon a prominent point on the lookout for a wagon train, a feat was performed which deserves mention. An order was given by signal for the detachment to "fall in," and then they were practised in the manual of arms, each movement being called for by the flag. The succeeding day was employed in observation of the Albuquerque road, orders having been issued to look out for the appearance of any parties in that direction.

Communication was established over a line thirty miles in extent.



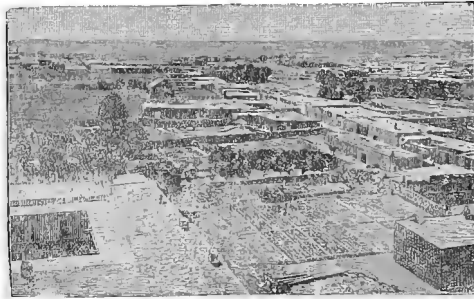
This duty occupied the command until the 10th, when the party was recalled by signal from headquarters.

Each of the Gulf States had now passed the ordinance of secession, following the lead of South Carolina, which had thrown off her allegiance to the old flag on the 20th of December preceding. On the 18th of February, Gen. Twiggs, commanding the United States forces in Texas, surrendered to the State authorities all the troops under his command, together with all the military posts and munitions of war within the limits of that State. On the same day Maj. Myer expressed his own loyalty in a communication addressed to Col. Lorenzo Thomas, the successor of Samuel Cooper, who was then giving to the Confederacy the benefit of his military training and experience. He informed the adjutant-general of the army that he regarded it as practicable "to render it almost impossible for an investing force to prevent such com-

munication as may be necessary between any of the sea-coast forts of the United States and the main land, or between them and the vessels in their vicinity."

At the conclusion of the Navajo expedition, Maj. Myer returned to Santa Fé. Military signals had been used for the first time in the actual field service of the United States, and were brought into play under all circumstances of climate and location, with expeditions in the Rocky Mountains and in the vicinity of Santa Fé. On leaving Col. Canby's command he requested an expression of his views as to the possibility of the use of signals with troops in active operations, the practicability of their use by the line officers of the army, and the modes by which their employment might be made of the greatest service to the army and the nation.

Col. Canby's response, though indicating general approval of the



system of signals invented by Maj. Myer, and satisfaction with the results of the experiments carried on under his own observation, was expressed so guardedly, showing a difference of views in some respects with Maj. Myer, and suggesting some modification in the apparatus, that it failed to meet the latter's desires and expectations.

Though he subsequently adopted one of the leading suggestions of Col. Canby, — the employment of special officers instead of the regular line officers, — the reply made to Col. Canby's criticism shows in so marked a degree some of Major Myer's characteristics that it is worthy of being reproduced almost entire. : —

Lieut.-Col. E. R. S. CANBY, U. S. A., SANTA FÉ, N. M., April 11, 1861.
Commanding Navajo Expedition.

"SIR: If it please you and is a correct expression of your views, I would like to have substituted the altered copy of your note of yesterday.

"Your first note, though so kindly meant, yet stands to me as an adverse

report. For I went into the field to show, and it was my boast I could, that the system was so simple and the apparatus so slight and so easy of transportation, and strong, that the signals could be used anywhere, and the plan was applicable for use with any body of men, large or small, with detachments or by any one man even, who, separated from a main body wished to communicate with it. It was with this view that I sent one and two men to the top of mesas or into trees; that I kept out very small parties a day or two, they being then detachments; that I made night marches; that I conducted drills at distances of five miles, and the hundred other trials of last winter. Now I cannot modify the system so as to work any better or more simply. I cannot to any extent modify the apparatus. That I have used was carried five months in the field by a soldier who carried constantly in addition his gun and revolver. I cannot make any essential modification. If I have failed to establish the points I aimed at; if I have not shown that, supposing the officers generally to be properly instructed, the system and apparatus as it is, applicable for use with any body of men, or by any one man for any purpose of communication anywhere that men can go or signals can be used at all, I have failed absolutely and finally. Life is so short that I will abandon the thing and resign.

“I am thus particular in reference to your note for this reason: I look upon your views therein expressed as tantamount to the decision of the whole question. Others may write from hearsay; you only from the actual observation of a commander in the field. I and others will place more value upon your note when published than upon the report of the department commander.

“I regret, Colonel, to have so troubled you in regard to this matter. I have tried to state to you clearly, as I think I ought to do, why the clause of the sentence which seems to say that the system must be modified or altered before it can be made applicable for use with small parties, or in minor affairs, appears in the character of an adverse report.

“If I had thought it so meant I should not have mentioned the subject again. For such use there is nothing necessary except that there be attainable the simple poles and flags, and that the officers know how to use them.

“As Capt. Maury understands the circumstances and my reasons, the changes I have mentioned can be made, if it seems proper to you, without any official formalities.

Your obedient servant,

ALBERT J. MYER,
Maj. and Signal Officer.”

The modification suggested was the addition of the following note:—

“In addition to the opinion heretofore expressed I think it proper to report more specially that the system of military signals invented by Maj. A. J. Myer, Signal Officer, was in practical operation for several months during the campaign

against the Navajo Indians, and was thoroughly tested under the varying circumstances of season, climate, and country.

“The complete success of this trial leaves, in my opinion, nothing to be desired except such a general knowledge of the system by officers of the army as will enable it to be used with detachments, and in the minor operations of a campaign.”

This statement and proposed amendment received the following endorsement: —

“FORT GARLAND, N. M., April 19, 1861.

“Lieut.-Col. Canby acknowledges the receipt of the communication of the Signal Officer of the Army, of the 11th inst. Thinks the substitute proposed will not meet the necessity contemplated in his (Canby’s) of the 10th inst. Thinks it impracticable to instruct all the officers in the army in the system of signals. Does not think it necessary or desirable that the system should be extended to the whole army. In his judgment the telegraphic duties for large commands should be confided to officers and men specially selected for that purpose, and that for small commands the system should be modified or abridged so as to admit of an easy and prompt application to the limited necessities of such commands. Recommends that the signal apparatus be made a part of the equipment of every distinct command.”

Col. Fauntleroy had previously testified to the worth of Maj. Myer’s system in these words: —

SANTA FÉ, March 20, 1861.

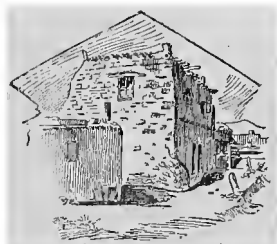
“From the reports of Lieut.-Col. Canby, commanding, and from the statements of officers who have been on duty with the Navajo Expedition, the services of the signal party have been valuable in the operations against the Navajos, and have conclusively demonstrated not only the practical usefulness of field signals, but that they can be used under any of the contingencies of frontier warfare. The campaign has been in winter, in a mountainous country, and with many circumstances of disadvantage. Col. Canby has, in several of his dispatches, very favorably mentioned the signal party.

“T. T. FAUNTLEROY,
Col., 1st Regt. Dragoons,
“Comdg. Dept.”

Col. W. W. Loring (Pacha Loring), who subsequently assumed command of the department, highly commended the work of the Corps, while the cavalry genius of the rebel armies, J. E. B. Stuart, who early appreciated the value of the system, had personally on the 8th of October, 1860, tendered his services to aid in the dissemination of its

principles, and requested Maj. Myer to use his influence to have him detailed for signal duty.

The signal officer on his return to Santa Fé was not accompanied by either of the officers who had acted as assistants during the Indian campaign, but shortly after his arrival, March 4th, orders were issued detailing Brevet 2d Lieut. Cushing, 10th Infantry, for signal duty, in place of Lieut. Rich, ordered to report for duty at the headquarters of the department.



SANTA FÉ : THE OLDEST DWELLING HOUSE IN THE UNITED STATES.

While Maj. Myer was at the headquarters of the army in New York City awaiting his orders and instructions, he met for the first time Lieut. Samuel T. Cushing. This officer was then on leave of absence, having graduated at West Point the preceding June. As this casual meeting led to a future acquaintanceship which resulted in Lieut. Cushing's identification with the Signal Corps, and in earnest efforts for its prompt reorganization and rapid development, a brief mention of his earlier army life may not be out of place at this point.

Lieut. Cushing's orders carried him to New Mexico at the expiration of his leave of absence, and this fact becoming known to Maj. Myer, he took a more than ordinary interest in the young West Pointer. Maj. Myer started for his station early in September and they did not meet again until December, 1860, when Lieut. Cushing joined his own command at Fort Defiance, N. M. The signal officer had then nearly completed his field service, and in February, 1861, Lieut. Cushing was ordered to command an escort which accompanied him to Santa Fé. On reaching Santa Fé the lieutenant was detailed as his assistant, and was, under his personal instruction, initiated into the mysteries of the four-element code.

During about four months Lieut. Cushing daily took a party of six men, and riding to a hill at a place called Penó's ranch, about eighteen miles distant, opened communication. Signals passed at all hours, sometimes by day and sometimes by night.

On the 6th of May, Maj. Myer was relieved from duty in New Mexico and ordered to Washington to make his reports. Lieut. Cushing's promotion, at this time, to the 2d Infantry, carried him from New Mexico, and he started by stage for Fort Leavenworth to join his command. The news of the capture of Fort Sumter was made known to him about the 3rd of May, when he met the west-bound stage twenty-five miles east of Fort Union. Everything was in confusion when he

joined his company, and the fortunes of war soon carried him to Washington, where, about the 20th of July, he again met Maj. Myer.

An added word with reference to Maj. Myer's early assistants may not be out of place here. Lucius L. Rich entered the army from West Point in 1853. He resigned May 13, 1861. He served in the Confederate Army as a colonel, I believe, in a Missouri regiment.

Bvt. Maj. O. G. Wagner died April 21, 1862, of wounds received while making a brave reconnoissance of the enemy's works before Yorktown, Va.

The career of Wm. J. L. Nicodemus in the War of the Rebellion is recounted in Chapters VIII. and XIV. When he was mustered out of the Corps, Aug. 23, 1865, he was immediately reappointed captain in his regiment, the 12th Infantry, to date from Oct. 24, 1861. He served in various garrisons until 1868, when he was detailed as military instructor in the Western University at Pittsburgh, Pa. He was honorably discharged Dec. 29, 1870, and elected professor of civil engineering in the University of Wisconsin.

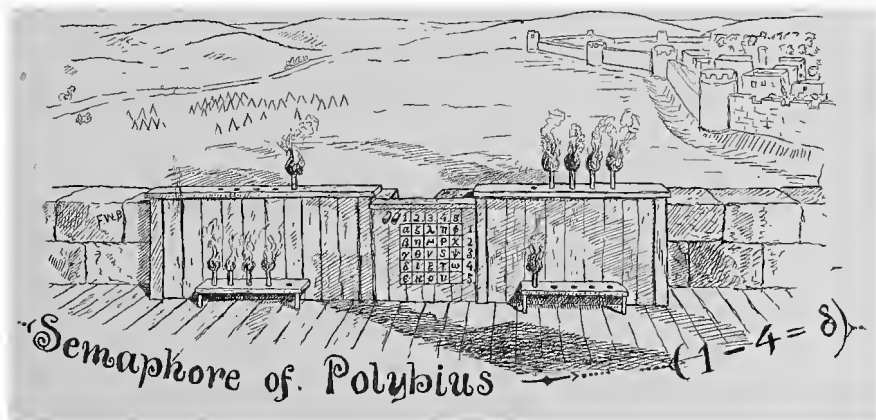
Of his success in this position, C. W. Butterfield, in his History of the University of Wisconsin, says:—

“Ambitious and energetic, he soon gave life to the department to which he had been called. He thoroughly remodeled the course in civil engineering, and soon drew around him a number of students of that specialty, winning from them by his thorough but kindly manliness, by his enthusiastic devotion to their wants, and by his efforts for their subsequent welfare, a warm and lasting regard. Equal success crowned his efforts in the department of military science, where he succeeded in making both popular and useful the drill, which before had always been extremely irksome to the students. His genial manner and varied experience made him a very pleasant companion, and he soon won the regard of his fellow workers at the University. As professor of one of the technical courses, the classes instructed by Prof. Nicodemus were small, and the relationship between teacher and student correspondingly close. Though he met the regular college students but for one term in the class-room, it was not difficult for them to discern, in that short time, those genial heart-qualities, that almost womanly tenderness, which made him the warm personal friend of every worthy man who made his acquaintance. A more striking illustration of the esteem in which the students held Prof. Nicodemus could not be found than the spirit manifested toward him at all times by the university battalion. No man could have been more successful in eliciting an interest in an irksome duty than was he in conducting the military exercises.

“The connection of Prof. Nicodemus with the geological survey of Wisconsin began by his being employed to prepare maps for an annual report. In 1875, he

was regularly commissioned topographical assistant of the survey, and personally prepared or superintended the preparation of all the maps for the report of that year.

“Since his connection with the University of Wisconsin, Prof. Nicodemus had more than once been tempted to leave; and, among other proffers, he received one from Gen. Sherman, with whom he was personally well acquainted, asking him to accept a position as professor of mathematics at twenty-five hundred dollars per annum, in gold, in a college just being started by the Khedive of Egypt. Of modest, retiring disposition, Prof. Nicodemus rarely spoke of himself or of his many experiences. Possessed of a large store of nervous force, he rapidly and efficiently accomplished whatever he took in hand. Ambitious to provide for the wants of his family, should they ever be left without his care, he felt pressed to engage in business enterprises outside of the duties of his professorship. As he was never slack in his duty to the University, he must have drawn very largely on his vitality, to accomplish the work he undertook. This is more especially true of the past university year, when, burdened more than usually with the needs for instruction in his growing department, and with his work for geological survey, he shared largely in the labor, the risks, and anxieties consequent on publishing, along with A. D. Conover, a large and very accurate map of Wisconsin. The draft on his nervous system proved great, and brought on *insomnia*, which finally developed alarmingly. He died in Madison, on the 6th of January, 1879, and was buried near that city, in the beautiful Catholic cemetery of Forest Hill. The position he occupied in the University he continued to fill most acceptably until his death. He was married, in Georgetown, D. C., to Miss Fannie E. Pettit, Dec. 27, 1864.”



Move on the columns! Hesitate
No longer what to plan or do :
Our cause is good — our men are true —
The fight is for the Flag, the State,
The Union, and the hopes of man ;
And Right will end what Wrong began,
For God the right will vindicate.

— W. D. GALLAGHER.

CHAPTER II.

PRELIMINARY ORGANIZATION.



Y THE 1st of June, 1861, Maj. Myer had reported to Gen. Scott at the headquarters of the army in New York. As Washington was to be made the base of future operations, the headquarters of the army were removed to that city, and accordingly the signal officer reported to Col. E. D. Townsend at the War Department on the 3rd inst. There was not a large number of troops in Washington at that time, and as Fort Monroe had become the centre of a large and increasing military force, it was deemed advisable that a camp of instruction should be opened at that point.

On the 10th, the signal officer proceeded to Fort Monroe and formally opened his school for signal instruction. Before leaving the city he addressed the War Department, as follows:—

“ WASHINGTON, June 10, 1861.

“ Lieut.-Col. E. D. TOWNSEND :

“ I have the honor to request that 2d Lieut. Samuel T. Cushing, 2d U. S. Infantry, be detailed for signal duty and ordered to report to me at Fort Monroe, Va.

“ Lieut. Cushing has been on signal duty in New Mexico, and is practised in the use of signals. His services are needed until other officers are instructed.

“ A. J. MYER.”

This request was not granted. Two days later the following communication was addressed to Maj. Gen. Butler, who promptly issued the order annexed:—

“ HDQRS. DEPT. OF VA.

“ Maj.-Gen. B. F. BUTLER,

“ FT. MONROE, VA., June 12, '61.

“ Comd'g Dept. of Va. :

“ I have the honor to recommend the following detail for signal duty :

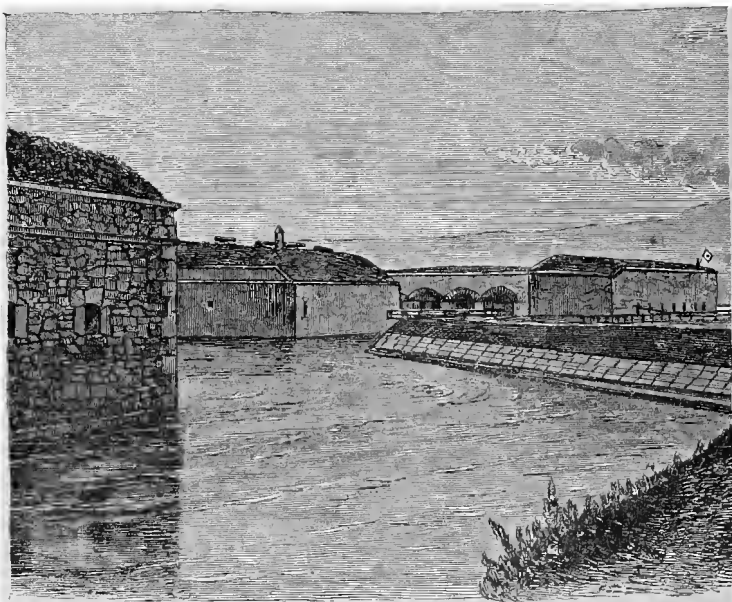
“ Two officers to be selected from the regular command at this post by the colonel commanding.

“ Eight officers of volunteers, one to be selected from each regiment of three years' volunteers by the colonel of the regiment.

“Three intelligent and able-bodied men, who can read and write, to report with each officer. Men physically powerful should be chosen.

“A sergeant and corporal of regulars to be in charge of the party of privates while here, and three intelligent men, one capable of acting as a clerk, to report to me in person.

“A. J. MYER.”



FORT MONROE, VA.

“HQRS. DEPT. OF VA.

“Special Orders No. 34.

“FORTRESS MONROE, VA., June 12, 1861.

“The colonel of each of the two and three-year regiments will select a subaltern and three intelligent and active privates to report to Maj. A. J. Myer, Signal Officer of the Army, for duty in his department. They will report to him at the office of the Act'g Asst. Adj.-Gen'l on the 13th inst.

“By command of

“Maj.-Gen. Butler,

“T. J. HAINES,

“A. A. A. G.”

In accordance with this order these ten officers were detailed, being for the most part second lieutenants, though generally promoted a few weeks later to first lieutenantcies: —



EVAN THOMAS



LEON'D F. HEPBURN



R. F. YELVERTON



HENRY AYERS



THOS. S. SEABURY



L. M. BERGEN



WM. S. ANDREWS

Wm. M. Maynadier, 1st Art. U. S. A.	Robert Yelverton, 7th N. Y. Vols.
Evan Thomas, 4th Art. U. S. A.	George S. Melville, 1st N. Y. Vols.
John H. Quackenbush, 2d N. Y. Vols.	Leon H. Ballard, 3rd N. Y. Vols.
Leonard F. Hepburn, 4th N. Y. Vols.	Charles W. Prescott, 9th N. Y. Vols.
Theodore S. Dumont, 5th N. Y. Vols.	Theodore H. Rodgers, 10th N. Y. Vols.

On account of an unwillingness to serve, or inefficiency as signal officers, the last four were returned to their regiments and were replaced by the following lieutenants from the same regiments, under orders from Generals Butler, Dix, and Burnside, according to the location of those commands respectively : —

Henry Ayers, 1st. N. Y. Vols.	William S. Andrews, 9th N. Y. Vols.
Thomas S. Seabury, 3rd N. Y. Vols.	L. M. Bergen, 10th N. Y. Vols.

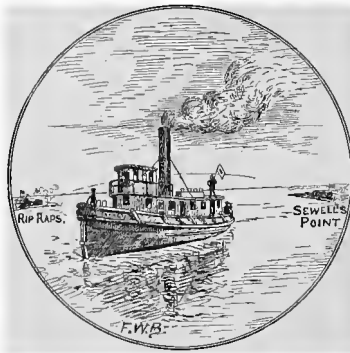
With each officer were detailed three enlisted men, as follows : With Lieut. Ayers, — Charles F. Clausen, Michael P. O'Hagan, and Edward H. Ludlow ; with Lieut. Quackenbush, — George R. Dutcher, John Gorthy, and Charles M. Haskins ; with Lieut. Seabury, — Miner T. Broderick, Sebastian Pearce, and Duncan M. Nethaway ; with Lieut. Hepburn, — Chas. C. Myers, Chas. B. Higgins, and Tompkins C. Gray ; with Lieut. Dumont, — Robert Rogers, Thomas Moore, and Henry Little ; with Lieut. Yelverton, — Oswell C. Christopher, Charles Calandras, and Charles Eifler ; with Lieut. Andrews, — David W. Dwire, Samuel W. Jones, and Ephraim B. Roberts ; with Lieut. Bergen, — Francis Chatellier, Jeremiah Houland, and Edward A. Lever.

Subsequently the following additional details were made : From the 2d regiment, — Hugh M. Hays ; from the 3d, — Edwin T. Gillet and William C. Halleck ; from the 4th, — Erwin L. Greene and William C. Marland ; and from the 9th, Wm. Pulaski Hinds.

These officers and their men were rapidly and thoroughly instructed. The first employment of the Corps was in directing the fire of the battery at Fort Wool on the Rip Raps in Hampton Roads, upon the enemy's works at Sewell's Point, one detail consisting of Lieuts. Maynadier, Quackenbush, and Prescott being stationed with the battery, while Maj. Myer, with Lieuts. Thomas, Hepburn, and Dumont, was conveyed in a tug-boat to a point where the effect of the firing could be observed and immediately reported by flag to the battery officers. Thus the very first service of the Corps was an exemplification of the suggestion or prophecy made by Maj. Myer in his note addressed to

Col. Thomas from Fort Fauntleroy, Feb. 18, 1861, as given in the preceding chapter.

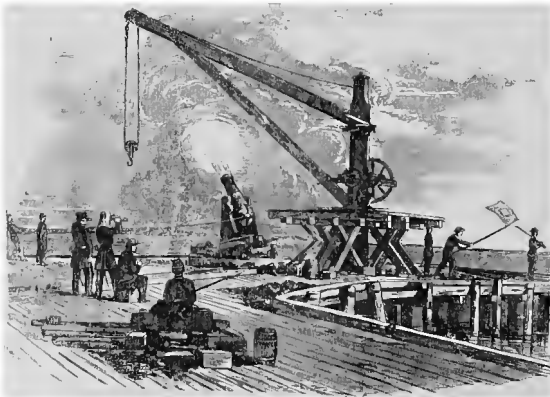
In reply to a suggestion from Gen. Butler, that selected officers of the navy be instructed in the use of day and night signals, Maj. Myer said it would afford him much pleasure to give any information in his power to any two commissioned officers of the navy who might be selected to report to him for instruction by the flag officer commanding on the station at Fort Monroe.



HAMPTON ROADS, VA.

On the 26th of June the fort and the detached post of Newport News were placed in communication. This was the first permanent line of communication by flag and torch that was established in the War of the Rebellion.

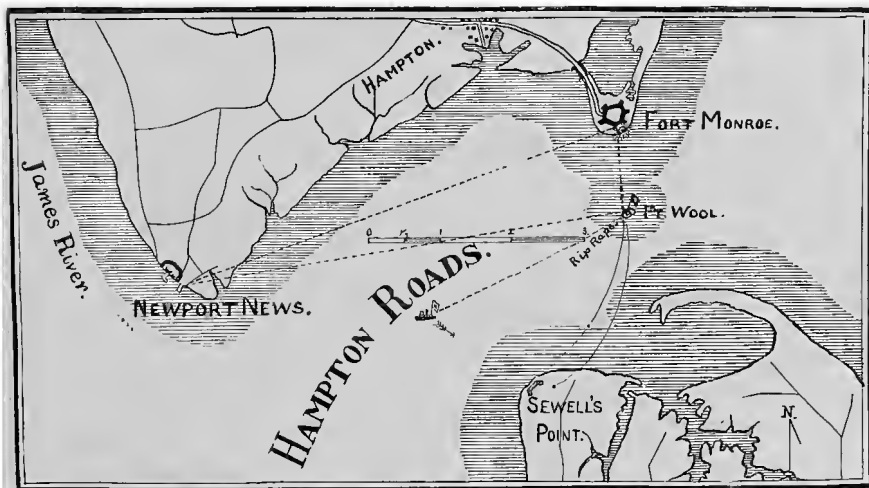
On the 17th of July, by Special Order 117, War Department, Maj.



SHELLING SEWELL'S POINT FROM FORT WOOL, RIP RAPS.

Myer was ordered to report to Brig.-Gen. McDowell, commanding the Department of Northeast Virginia. He was informed verbally by Col. Townsend on the 20th that this assignment had been made, he being at the time in Washington under special orders from Gen. Butler. He at once applied for the transfer of Lieut. Evan Thomas and two flagmen from the Department of Virginia to the Department of Northeast Virginia. As several days would elapse before the lieutenant could report, no use could be made of signals in the impending battle. The signal officer, however, left Washington at half-past two the next

morning, Sunday, July 21, to report to Gen. McDowell. Hearing firing in the direction of Manassas he proceeded on horseback to that vicinity, arriving on the field between 3 and 4 P. M. It was at that time impracticable to find Gen. McDowell, so he reported to Gen. Tyler for duty and served as an aid until the retreat to Centreville, when he reported to Gen. McDowell and acted as aid to that officer until the general retreat.



It will be remembered that Lieut. E. P. Alexander, referred to in the preceding chapter as one of Maj. Myer's most esteemed assistants in the development of his system of signaling, had, on the breaking out of the war, resigned from the army and gone South. He reported to Mr. Davis at Richmond, in June, 1861. Mr. Davis refused several applications for him by officers about to assume charge of different departments, and sent him to Beauregard at Manassas, to organize the service there and introduce it into the Confederate army. He says:—

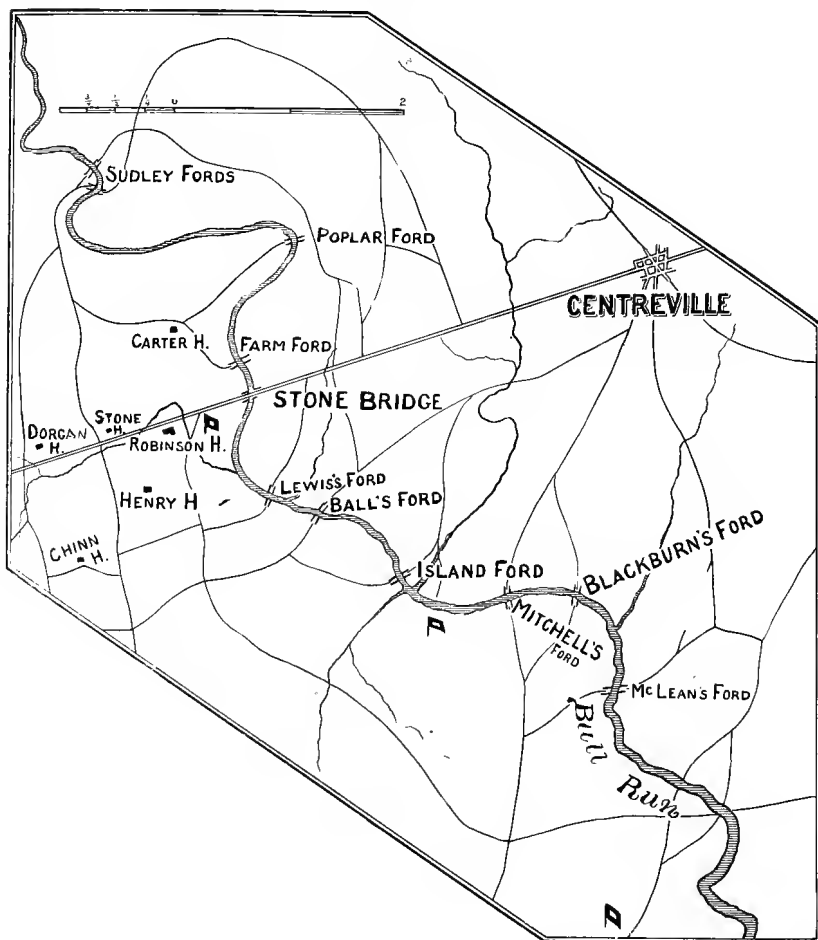


BEAUREGARD'S HEAD-QUARTERS AT MANASSAS.

“ I went to Manassas about the first of July, selected a set of clever young fellows, drilled them, and put the system into operation.

“ Very early in the morning of the 21st, from my main station on the hill by Willcoxon's house, in the rear of our right near Union Mills Ford, I was

watching the flag of our station at Stone Bridge, when in the distant edge of the field of view of my glass, a gleam caught my eye. It was the reflection of the sun (which was low in the east behind me), from a polished brass field piece, one of Ayres's Battery. Observing attentively, I discovered McDowell's



column in the open field north of Sudley's Ford crossing Bull Run and turning our left flank, fully eight miles away, I think. I signalled Evans at once: —

“Look out for your left. Your position is turned.”

“At the same time I sent a message of what I had seen to Johnston and Beauregard, who were at Mitchell's Ford, on receipt of which (see Johnston's report) Bee, Hampton, and Stonewall Jackson were all hurried in that direction.

The history of the battle tells how they successfully delayed McDowell's progress, till finally the tide was turned by the arrival of troops in the afternoon."

Gen. Beauregard, in his report of the battle, says : —

"Capt. E. P. Alexander, C. S. Engineers, gave me seasonable and material assistance early in the day with his system of signals. Almost the first shot fired by the enemy (Ayres's Battery) passed through the tent of his party at Stone Bridge, where they subsequently firmly maintained their position in the discharge of their duty — the transmission of messages of the enemy's movements — for several hours under fire."

Immediately after the battle of Bull Run, Capt. Alexander was made Chief of Ordnance of the army, and gradually turned over the signal duties to Capt. (afterward Colonel) William Norris, of Magruder's staff, and other officers. Most of the men whom he had instructed, at Manassas subsequently became commissioned officers in the Signal Corps of the Confederate Army.

The seeming disaster at Bull Run, while it momentarily bewildered the minds of the loyal North, eventually resulted in an increased determination on the part of the government and its supporters to maintain at all hazards the integrity of the nation. It is right to learn even from an enemy. The thinking portion of the country had learned that besides patriotism and courage there are needed, to gain genuine and lasting success, the elements of knowledge, judgment and discipline. "Fools rush in where angels fear to tread."

With this increased respect for discipline and system came a higher regard for that branch of the military service which had proved itself so conspicuous, even though its skill and usefulness had been shown in the armies of the enemy. The necessity for the adoption of a system whereby rapid and reliable communication could be established was conceded by all. It was dearly learned that the tardy movements of the most expeditious military aids would not suffice in sudden emergencies when the fate of an army hung in the balance. These duties of inter-communication devolved upon the Signal Department. It was already discovered that one requirement for efficiency was wanting, — there was no real organization of the Corps. During the short period of its life, its vitality had been crippled by the unfriendly actions of those who should have been its friends. The officers and men under instruction were detailed by various general officers; and in many instances these same commanders claimed and exercised the right to recall the detachment at any moment. It naturally followed that stability was not one

of the qualities of the Corps, when the power reposed even with small commanders to disrupt the organization. Another defect, resulting in injustice to the members who were faithful in the performance of their duties, was the entire inability to reward the meritorious actions of subordinates. When a lieutenant entered the signal arm, he was compelled by circumstances, over which he had no control, to resign all hope of promotion. He was absolutely condemned to stand still, although performing hazardous acts with brilliant courage, while the more fortunate, who remained in the line, carried off the honors of military preferment. It was not surprising, therefore, that murmurs were occasionally heard, and that a disposition was evinced by a few to return to a field of duty less onerous and more certain of reward. Brave men readily accept a position of danger when it becomes a necessity, and reward is never the consideration anticipated. But few, indeed, desire to hazard their lives, when it is a certainty that all honors will accrue to others.

The futility of attempting to make the Corps of much practical or permanent value under these circumstances was early pointed out, and the attention of those in authority called to the injustice of sacrificing the prospects of brave and intelligent men in the way then blindly pursued. The consideration of the Secretary of War was called to this false policy and a remedy proposed. The panacea for these ills was simple and reasonable — the institution of a Corps upon a permanent basis. Then a faithful soldier could receive all the prominence to be attained in other fields, and also be promptly and appropriately rewarded for gallant and effective service.

Such were the ideas of the signal officer, derived from an earnest and careful study of the requirements of the service and of the difficulties which stood in the way of meeting them. The plan by which Maj. Myer proposed to accomplish the desired results is indicated in the subjoined letter and proposed bill: —

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON, etc.

I have the honor to submit the following project for the organization of a Signal Corps to serve during the present war, and to have charge of all telegraphic duty of the army. The expense of the organization is trivial compared with the value of the results it is hoped to attain. The necessity of some organization, the members of which shall be responsible for the proper performance of the telegraphic duties of the army, is already felt with our forces. The existence of such corps in other services shows their necessity admitted by them.

It is contemplated that every officer of the proposed Corps should be a thorough telegrapher, practised in the use of both aerial and electric signals, able to avail himself of either, and competent of himself to direct the construction and to work the apparatus needed for either.

The organization of a Signal Corps renders its members responsible under military rule, and secures for them a thousand advantages for co-operation with officers of the army in the field. The limited period of the service provides that no expense shall be thrown upon the government by the employment of officers not longer needed.

I would suggest the following enactment by Congress :—

“Be it enacted that the President be authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the U. S., the following officers to serve during the present war, or for such time as their services may be deemed necessary by the President, viz.: Two assistant signal officers with the rank, pay, and allowances of captains of cavalry, these officers to be thoroughly instructed in the use of aerial and electric signals. Five assistant signal officers with the rank, pay, and allowances of 1st lieutenants of cavalry. These officers to be similarly instructed and to serve for a like period. Forty warrant officers with the rank of cadet and the pay of \$50 per month and the allowance of one ration per day, one room when in quarters, and forage for one horse; these allowances to be commuted in the same manner as the allowances of officers of the army. These warrant officers to be skilful telegraph operators and to be instructed in the use of aerial signals, to receive their warrants to serve during the war unless sooner discharged by the President of the U. S. Forty signal artificers who shall be enlisted to serve during the war with the pay of \$20 per month and one ration per day, and who shall be employed as line builders and repairers, and as artificers, and shall further be instructed in such telegraphic duties as may be necessary. And be it further enacted that there be appropriated for the manufacture, purchase, or construction of telegraphic apparatus for the use of the army, and the procuring of the necessary articles for working the same, the sum of fifty thousand dollars.”

The above plan was based upon the supposition that the army of the United States would number 500,000 men. It was intended that each division of the army should be accompanied by its quota of telegraphists, and that it should be equipped with suitable apparatus and the appurtenances for both fixed and movable field telegraphs and for the use of aerial and electric signals.

Instead of fixing the number “40 warrant officers” or operators, and “40 signal artificers,” those clauses Maj. Myer suggested might read, “So many warrant officers as in the opinion of the President of the

United States may be necessary for the service," and "so many signal artificers as in the opinion of the President, etc."

A copy of the bill was also sent to Hon. Henry Wilson, chairman of the committee on military affairs.

It will be remembered that on the 20th of July, Maj. Myer had sent a request that Lieut. Evan Thomas (a son of Col. Lorenzo Thomas) might be temporarily transferred from Fort Monroe to the Dept. of N. E. Va., bringing his two flagmen with him. He added, with characteristic earnestness, that "under existing circumstances, when the lives of men and important movements may depend upon any signals ordered, I should fail in my duty if I did not strongly represent these facts to the commanding general. The party can be relieved as soon as others are instructed."

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 6, 1861.

HON. SIMON CAMERON :

I propose with the permission of the Secretary of War to organize a telegraphic and signal train to accompany the army on the march.

The wagons of this train to carry all articles needed for temporary telegraphic use in the field; that is, apparatus and supplies for the use of both electric and aerial telegraphs, rockets, and composition night signals, carefully prepared, packed, numbered, and arranged for instant use.

It is proposed to carry in the train four flying field telegraphs. The train to be accompanied by, and to be in charge of, suitable officers and men, to each of whom his duties shall be assigned, and of whom a proper proportion shall be selected electric telegraphists, who shall be instructed also in the use of the telescope and aerial signals, and who, employed for the war, shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of their duties.

A plan of regular drills is contemplated, and it is intended that each officer and attendant of the train shall be thoroughly prepared to practise in the field, to meet the emergencies which it is probable will be encountered in active service.

A. J. MYER.

This proposition was endorsed nearly as follows :—

The subject of telegraphic signals and other modes of communicating between posts, etc., is one of great importance, and is respectfully recommended to the consideration of the proper authorities. I am no judge of the particular means within proposed.

IRVIN McDOWELL, Brig.-Gen. Com'dg.

I approve of Maj. Myer's proposition to organize a telegraphic or signal train, and recommend it to the favorable consideration of the Secretary of War.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN, Major-General.

This paper was sent by Gen. Scott to Gen. Townsend. It was placed by Col. Thomas A. Scott in the hands of Secretary Cameron, who mislaid it:—

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, VA., Aug. 6, 1861.

Brig.-Gen. IRVIN McDOWELL:

I have thought it my duty to submit the following:—

If the general commanding will cause to report to me any number of officers he may deem proper, say forty, of such grade as he may elect, or one or two from each regiment, to be selected by the colonel, I will instruct them in the use of signals as follows:—

In three weeks they will be, with the few exceptions of those not competent for the duty, able to send or receive any message signalled between points in view, a distance of ten miles. They will do this from any tree-top, steeple, or place to which a man can climb, and on which he can steadily stand. They will do it by day or night. The messages can be repeated from station to station. The apparatus which will be carried will be strong, simple, and readily transportable anywhere on foot or on horseback, slung over the shoulders of one man after the manner of a musket. It can be brought into use in three minutes' time.

During the time of their instruction these officers ought to be temporarily mounted, or at least half of their number should be so mounted, as they must be exercised in rapidly changing position and in opening communication from different points some miles distant from each other. Each ought to be accompanied by two men selected from the regiment or company to which the officer belongs, to be instructed in the manual of signals.

So soon as the officers are instructed, all, or nearly all, as the commanding general may elect, will return to their regiments. Their knowledge can be made available when it is necessary to call upon them. There will be carried with the army on its march apparatus packed for use at any moment. I state to illustrate:

A signal officer would readily converse by day or night from the roof of the headquarters of the general commanding with another at any point in view on the Virginia side of the Potomac, or at any point in view in the city of Washington, or by repetition with one at Alexandria. This can be done [so] as to excite little attention.

A. J. MYER.



For some reason, possibly connected with an impending change of commanding generals, this paper was not presented to Gen. McDowell. It is published, however, in this connection, as indicating the gradual

development and extension of the Signal Corps idea, not only in Maj. Myer's thought and purpose, but also in the mind of his military associates who, even at the outset had faith in him and his system. A little later we shall find that he was not satisfied with such a crude, changeable, and unreliable organization as was outlined in the foregoing plan.* Increased knowledge of the merits of his system and of the effectiveness of his imperfectly organized Corps made him bold almost to the verge of arrogance in his demands for the proper recognition, effective organization, and suitable equipment of the Signal Corps of the Army.

On the 20th of August Gen. McClellan assumed command of the Army of the Potomac, which was to comprise "the troops serving in the former Departments in Washington and Northeastern Virginia, in the valley of the Shenandoah, and in the states of Maryland and Delaware. Six days prior to this Maj. Myer received the following order:—

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, August 14, 1861.

Maj. ALBERT J. MYER, Signal Officer :

"SIR:—You will at once and with the utmost expedition establish a system of signals along the line of the Potomac through Maryland, connecting the column under Maj.-Gen. Banks with those under Brig.-Generals Stone and McCall and the forces in and about this city. Should you find it necessary, you are authorized to purchase a small telegraphic train, to aid you to communicate with those points which cannot be reached by signals, to be paid for out of the telegraphic fund. Maj.-Gen. McClellan will be directed to give you the necessary aid by details of officers and men from the respective columns and also Maj.-Gen. Banks.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Asst. Sec'y of War."

The cause of this order was a demand which had been made for the establishment of some sort of communication between the different divisions of our forces on the Upper Potomac and a desire on the part of the general commanding the Division of the Potomac that the right of his army should be connected by signal with the forces surrounding Washington. On the same day, August 14th, an order was issued directing Lieut. Samuel T. Cushing to report to the signal officer for duty.

* See CHAP. VIII., on Permanent Organization.

The order under which the details for signal service were made prescribed that the officers should be "intelligent men of good education, possessing good eyesight, and persons in whom the regimental commanders have especial confidence, the privates to be selected on account of their intelligence, and to be able to read and write."

The organization of the Signal Corps of the Army of the Potomac was begun at once. The officers and men detailed from the Pennsylvania Reserves, two lieutenants and four privates from each regiment, reported at Tenallytown, Md., just north of Georgetown, D. C., at the headquarters of Gen. McCall, commanding the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps. They immediately went into a camp by themselves near the top of the hill at that place, on the east side of the main road, close by a fort then building, afterward called Fort Reno.

Similar details were made from the divisions of Gen. Charles P. Stone and Gen. N. P. Banks. These officers and men were brought together in small camps at Poolesville, Md., the headquarters of Gen. Stone; on the top of Sugar Loaf Mountain; and at Darnestown, Md., the headquarters of Gen. Banks.*

These camps were respectively in charge of Lieuts. Theodore S. Dumont, 5th N. Y. Vols., Evan Thomas, 4th Artillery, U. S. A., and Leonard F. Hepburn, 4th N. Y. Vols., who had been instructed by Maj. Myer at Fort Monroe. The course of instruction in signal duty at the three camps mentioned was commenced at once and prosecuted with vigor. Daily communication was maintained by flag and torch between these three camps.

I am indebted to Major O. H. Howard for reminiscences of this early life of the Corps, so vivid and realistic that I shall be pardoned, I am sure, for reproducing them in full:—

"In August I was ordered to report at the Signal Camp of Instruction at Darnestown for examination as to my fitness for signal duty. Lieut. Thomas R. Robeson of my regiment, the 2d Mass., received similar orders, and together we proceeded to Darnestown and reported to Leonard F. Hepburn, acting signal officer in charge. I have no definite remembrance of the nature of our examination, but it will suffice to say that we passed the ordeal and were accepted. We remained at Darnestown a short time engaged in acquiring a knowledge of our new duties, memorizing the signal code, and practicing with 'wands,' as certain pine sticks were designated. We found



* See Map of the Upper Potomac, CHAP. XXII.

in camp other officers recently detailed from the army of Gen. Banks, who had succeeded Gen. Patterson, and still others joined later on. I cannot, I am sorry to say, recall all their names, after the lapse of a quarter of a century, but there were besides Lieut. Hepburn, Lieutenants W. S. Stryker, F. R. Shattuck, E. I. Meeker, N. Daniels, E. E. Burr, J. H. Spencer, W. L. Larned, J. H. Fralich, F. N. Wicker, S. D. Byram, B. N. Miner, W. W. Rowley, and I. J. Harvey.

“Maj. Myer soon joined us, and, as we were to be mounted, a requisition was made for horses. This requisition, duly signed and approved, was entrusted to me with instructions to present it to the chief quartermaster, get the horses, and bring them to camp. I remember that upon presenting the requisition to the quartermaster he scarcely deigned to notice me, kept me waiting about his office tent from some time before noon until nearly sunset before he attended to my business, and then contrived to do it in a manner that impressed me with a feeling that the horses were his private property, and that he had reluctantly decided to give them to me with a string tied to them for the purpose of recovering them should he have subsequent occasion to regret his munificence. Leaving his camp after dark with the horses in charge, I was not surprised, after riding some miles toward our camp, to be overtaken by a messenger in civilian garb, with a verbal command from the quartermaster to bring the horses back. I did not do it. I have never learned why I was not cashiered for my temerity on that occasion.”

August 31st Lieut. Hepburn reported that his station was at Darnestown, at a point commanding a fine view of the mountain. Twenty-four officers with forty-eight men had reported to him on the 26th. Ten of these officers he had sent to Lieut. Thomas at Sugar Loaf Mountain, the rest remaining at his camp to be instructed by him.

After these three stations were opened, Maj. Myer sent the following communication to Lieutenants Hepburn, Thomas, and Dumont:—

“I cannot too strongly impress upon you the necessity of immediate and thorough instruction of the officers and men of your party. At least five hours in each day must be given to their instruction. This I wish to be almost entirely practised with small articles held in the hand, and the signals to be made with the greatest rapidity. Practise most thoroughly all officers in repeating signals; that is, there being three officers, the first makes a message which is repeated signal by signal as fast as made, by the second, and is read by the third officer, who is not to see the signals made by the first. It is answered in like manner.”

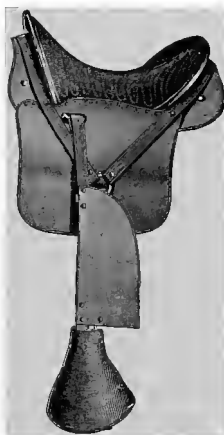
Meanwhile the officers of the Confederate Signal Corps were assiduously prosecuting their studies and practising day and night on the Virginia side of the Potomac. From the station on Sugar Loaf Mountain the lights of a rebel signal station were discovered August 28th,

and were frequently visible thereafter. Lieut. Thomas was compelled to report his inability to decipher the messages transmitted.

“Early in September,” continues Maj. Howard, “our camp at Darnestown was broken up, and, bestriding army saddles for the first time, we were conducted by Maj. Myer to the Signal Camp of Instruction at Georgetown, D. C.

“Do you remember the feeling of vacuum beneath and ‘between’ you, after dismounting from your first long day’s work in the saddle? Do you remember what strangers to each other your feet and knees were for a few days thereafter? I have since ridden thousands of miles in army saddles, but I can, to-day, recall the feeling of ‘twoness’ which I experienced as I rolled out of my saddle in front of the long line of tents at Georgetown, upon our arrival there after that long ride.

“Equally vivid is my remembrance of the boundless hospitality of the officers, all strangers to us, whom we found there. Their tents were ours — none had yet been pitched for us — their mess was ours, their bunks were ours. One of them slept on the ground that night and I slept in his bunk. I had no choice in the matter.”



Comrades known in marches many,
Comrades tried in dangers many,
Comrades bound by memories many,

Brothers ever let us be.

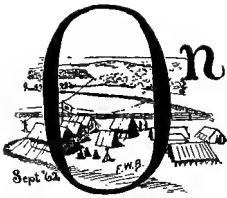
Wounds or sickness may divide us,
Marching orders may divide us,
But whatever fate betide us,

Brothers of the heart are we.

— CHARLES G. HALPINE.

CHAPTER III.

CAMP OF INSTRUCTION.



On THE 29th of August, 1861, Lieut. Samuel T. Cushing was ordered to "put the signal party in Camp of Instruction at Red Hill, Georgetown, to-morrow. The camp will be formed under your direction, and the officers and men will, with the exception of Capt. Ent, be in my absence under your control. You will make the necessary requisitions for supplies as 'in charge of signal party.' Such articles as are for issue to officers, as horses and saddles, I will receipt for." This order came from Maj. Myer, who remained with Gen. McClellan at the headquarters of the newly-formed Army of the Potomac.

HDQRS. SIGNAL CAMP OF INSTRUCTION,

General Orders No. 1.

Aug. 31, 1861.

I. This camp will be known as the Signal Camp of Instruction, near Georgetown, D. C.

II. All officers and soldiers attached to this detachment will be required to remain in camp unless authorized specially to be absent. No passes will be granted except in the most urgent cases, and not more than four officers will be allowed to be absent at a time, nor more than five privates. All passes will be granted by the Signal Major, or, in his absence, by Lieut. Cushing, Assistant Signal Officer, on recommendation of Capt. Ent, 6th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps.

III. The non-commissioned officers and privates of this command will be under the charge of Sergt. McVay, Co. D., 2d Infantry. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

IV. Until further orders, the following hours are announced for the different roll-calls: —

Reveille, daybreak.	[Reveille.	Dinner, 12.30 P. M.
Police of Camp, immediately after		Flag practice, 1 to 2.
Flag practice, 6 to 7 A. M.		Flag practice, 3 to 4.
Breakfast, 7.30.		Retreat (Inspection), Sunset.
Flag practice, 9 to 10.		Tattoo, 9 P. M.
Manual Drill, 10 to 11.		Taps, 9.20.

Such further drills as may be necessary will be announced from time to time, as occasion may demand

V. Until further orders a guard of six men and two non-commissioned officers will be detailed for the party, mounting at retreat.

VI. An inspection of arms and tents will take place at retreat, when every soldier will be expected to have his arms and accoutrements in perfect order. The tents of the commissioned officers will be inspected at the same time.



COOKS AT THE CAMP.

VII. It is particularly enjoined upon all officers and soldiers to devote as much time as possible to the study of their different duties, in order that the party may be prepared immediately for service.

VIII. Attention to minute details argues a good state of discipline. In future all soldiers must salute all officers, and in all cases the proper distinction must be observed between officers and men.

IX. Corp. George McGown, Co. C., 2d Infantry, is hereby appointed Quartermaster-Sergeant of this party.

By order of Maj. Myer,

SAMUEL T. CUSHING,
Assistant S. O. in Charge.

SIGNAL CAMP OF INSTRUCTION,

Circular No. 1.

Aug. 31, 1861.

For the purpose of instruction in signals, the different officers will meet at the quarters of the instructing officers at the following hours:—

6 to 7 A. M., 9 to 11 A. M., 1 to 3 P. M.

Any failure to report punctually at the time and place designated will be regarded as direct disobedience of orders and be reported accordingly.

By order of Maj. Myer,

SAMUEL T. CUSHING,
Assistant S. O. in Charge.

SIGNAL CAMP OF INSTRUCTION,

General Orders No. 2.

Sept. 2, 1861.

I. The hour of instruction of classes between 6 and 7 is abolished. The classes will be instructed from 9 to 12, and from 2 to 4 in future.

II. All officers will be required to be present at their tents and in undress uniform at retreat.

III. The officer of the day will have general charge of roll calls during



GROUP AT SIGNAL CAMP, GEORGETOWN, D. C., 1861.



SIGNAL CAMP, RED HILL, 1861.

the day, and will be excused from class instruction and will superintend the drilling of the flagmen.

IV. The following changes are announced in the different roll calls : —

Flag practice, 9 to 11 A. M. ; 1 to 3 P. M.

Manual Drill, Retreat. Breakfast, 7.15 A. M.

By order of Maj. Myer,

SAMUEL T. CUSHING,
Assistant S. O. in Charge.

The officers convened at the camp at its formation in August were, as nearly as can be ascertained, the following : —

Major A. J. Myer, Chief Signal Officer. U. S. A.							
1st Lieutenant	Samuel T. Cushing,	2d	Infantry,	U. S. A.			
"	"	R. R. Loudon,	2d	Reg't.	Pa.	Res.	Corps.
"	"	Benj. F. Fisher,	3rd	"	"	"	"
"	"	Fountain Wilson,	5th	"	"	"	"
Captain	Wellington H. Eut,	6th	"	"	"	"	"
1st Lieutenant	Jesse Merrill,	7th	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	Joseph Fricker,	8th	"	"	"	"
"	"	James B. Ludwick,	9th	"	"	"	"
"	"	Edmund H. Russell,	9th	"	"	"	"
"	"	George H. McNary,	10th	"	"	"	"
"	"	Lemuel B. Norton,	10th	"	"	"	"
"	"	Edward J. Keenan,	11th	"	"	"	"
2d Lieutenant	David Wonderly,	3rd	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	Richard Dinsmore,	5th	"	"	"	"
"	"	William L. Tamblin,	6th	"	"	"	"
"	"	H. Clay Snyder,	7th	"	"	"	"
"	"	Thomas Foster,	8th	"	"	"	"
"	"	John W. Deford,	11th	"	"	"	"

The enlisted men in camp at the same time were, as nearly as can be determined, the following : —

Sergeant	David McVay,	2d	Infantry	U. S. A.
"	Joseph McDouald,	3rd	"	" " " "
Corporal	George McGown,	2d	"	" " " "
Private	Samuel E. Smith,	5th	"	" " " "
"	Charles C. Myers,	4th	New York Vols.	
"	Joseph A. Goldey,	2d	Pa. Res. Vol.	Corps.
"	Michael Kelley,	2d	"	" " " "
Corporal	Samuel Cartledge,	3rd	"	" " " "
Private	Thomas D. Boone,	3rd	"	" " " "
"	George W. Hough,	3rd	"	" " " "
"	George Worthington,	3rd	"	" " " "
"	Adam K. Carothers,	5th	"	" " " "
"	Wallace E. Cranmer,	5th	"	" " " "
"	Evan Russell,	5th	"	" " " "
"	William F. Ward,	5th	"	" " " "

Corporal	L. H. Goodnough,	6th Pa.	Res.	Vol.	Corps.
Private	Jeremiah S. Young,	6th "	"	"	"
"	Lovel O. Blanding,	6th "	"	"	"
"	John Chamberlin,	6th "	"	"	"
"	Charles Bliss,	7th "	"	"	"
"	Sydney Kempton,	7th "	"	"	"
"	Simeon White,	7th "	"	"	"
"	Benjamin F. Eberly,	7th "	"	"	"
"	James Barton,	7th "	"	"	"
Corporal	Thomas McGee,	8th "	"	"	"
Private	David L. Craft,	8th "	"	"	"
"	Alexander McCollin,	8th "	"	"	"
"	William N. Baker,	8th "	"	"	"
"	James P. Barry,	9th "	"	"	"
"	Richard C. Dale,	9th "	"	"	"
"	James E. Shidle,	9th "	"	"	"
"	John Westlake,	9th "	"	"	"
"	Alexander Ashley,	10th "	"	"	"
"	James B. Duff,	10th "	"	"	"
"	Luther C. Furst,	10th "	"	"	"
"	Charles Wentworth,	10th "	"	"	"
Sergeant	Charles E. Hubbs,	11th "	"	"	"
"	Samuel M. Reed,	11th "	"	"	"
Corporal	Daniel Deford,	11th "	"	"	"
Private	J. K. P. McKarnes,	11th "	"	"	"
Sergeant	William Goodell,	12th "	"	"	"
Corporal	C. F. Oestericher,	12th "	"	"	"
Private	John Hudgen,	12th "	"	"	"
"	Christian Smith,	12th "	"	"	"
"	Edward Stevens,	12th "	"	"	"

A few weeks after the organization of the camp the party was re-enforced by a detachment from the Upper Potomac, to the number of about ten officers and twenty enlisted men.

The following reminiscences of this first permanent Signal Camp, kindly furnished by Capt. Cushing, will be read with interest by all the "wig-wags" of that early day, and by those who came in such large number four months later:—

"Early in September the business of instruction commenced. The different Pennsylvania Reserve officers were made instructors, and wand practice was begun. This was followed by flag practice at short distances. Then horses were obtained and the distances were increased. Day and night practice went on; the countersign signals were adopted.

"It was a pleasant camp; each officer was interested in the duties, and there were no petty jealousies or bad feeling. It began to look like business when the details commenced; first, for the Port Royal Expedition, then the detail for Gen. Buell, and then the Burnside Expedition.

“The camp continued until March, 1862, when the Army of the Potomac took the field. The officers and men at that time in camp were then divided as equally as could be into parties, and each reported to the Corps commanders, while a reserve was held at the headquarters under the direct command of Maj. Myer.

“The establishment and management of the camp had been attended with a great deal of difficulty. Constant demands were made by all other branches of service for camp equipage, horses, saddles, and arms, and it was with the utmost difficulty that I could obtain for the little camp the articles required. The Corps had done nothing and was looked upon as a chimera, no one believing in it, and it was only by the most obstinate persistency that I could get my requisitions approved and afterward filled.

“The members were collected from all points of the compass, — from Michigan and Maine, California and New Hampshire. Each private came armed with a ‘descriptive list’ upon which to draw his pay and clothing. I do not think that more than three were made out correctly. Correspondence with each company commander corrected this and the men were finally paid. Those who were present at the camp will recollect the varied uniforms, Zouave and others, worn by the various members.

“The camp being well up on the hills was singularly free from sickness; and as the road to Washington was generally knee-deep in mud, the officers remained generally in camp during the evening, and parties would collect in various tents and talk and sing. And what stories and songs! The collected talent from all over the northern country was there. After a didactic discourse from some Massachusetts fellow had been digested, some one from Indiana or California would break out in a song. I was present at many of the meetings, and to this date I do not hear a story but that an idea comes over me that I have heard it before at the Signal Camp. I believe that every story that had been invented up to that time was told by some one or other of that party.

“It was, of course, impossible for us to stay in camp all the time, and occasional visits to the city were made. The ‘pass’ question was troublesome; orders then in force required that passes should be approved by division commanders, but the camp not being attached to a division this could not obtain for the Signal Camp. So the officers and men went in, armed with a pass signed only by the ‘Commanding Officer, Signal Camp of Instruction.’ Never shall I forget the angry and haggard appearance of some three or four officers who reported at my office one morning about 11 o’clock. They had been to Washington upon my pass, and were having a very pleasant and satisfactory time, when the provost guard overhauled them. This guard decided that I was not a division commander and that my pass was ‘no go.’ I do not know at what hour they were arrested, but from information obtained I am led to believe that they spent the balance of the night in the Franklin Street prison.

“They called upon me in anger; they desired to know what I was, and why I

permitted them to go to town with such worthless safeguards. I sympathized with them and explained that I could not help it, and then rode in hot haste to the city and laid the matter before the commanding general of the Army of the Potomac. I returned with authority to issue all the passes I chose, and after that time the signal officers had the freedom of the city.

“When the Corps moved out with the Army of the Potomac, Maj. Myer went in command, and I was left behind to run the office at Washington and to look after the supplies, etc.

“One little incident occurred showing the care of the public property. I was sent for hurriedly one day, and directed to bring to the office of the Secretary of War, six field glasses, to be used by some officers. I produced the glasses and with them a special requisition. The Secretary of War approved the requisition, and I asked to whom I should look for receipts. ‘I will receipt for them,’ said he. ‘All right,’ said I, and I wandered off armed with receipts that I thought were sufficient. This was in 1862. In 1866 the third auditor examined my papers and suspended the account on the ground that ‘No authority exists to transfer public property to a CIVILIAN.’ It took me a year to get that suspension removed. Thereafter, if the Secretary of War wanted anything he had to get a second lieutenant to receipt for it.”

On the 12th of September the approved officers and men of the detachments under instruction on the Upper Potomac were brought down to the camp on Red Hill, as related by Maj. Howard in the chapter on the Preliminary Organization of the Corps. The next day the camp was newly organized; the course of instruction was decided upon; the Signal Camp of Instruction at Georgetown became the school for all the detailed officers of the Army of the Potomac.

An organization had first to be effected, as the officers were new to military life and discipline. The duties exacted of those in camp were manifold. They were habituated by constant practice to the use of the telescope. They were taught the drill of the flagmen. They became accustomed to the saddle, and were instructed how to provide for themselves and their parties in the field. They were taught some of the duties of reconnoissance. It was the aim of Maj. Myer and his able and enthusiastic assistant to give these officers, fresh from civil life, something of the feelings and habits of soldiers.

The officers who were to act as instructors were announced September 14th. They were Lieutenants Edw. J. Keenan, Fountain Wilson, Edmund H. Russell, L. B. Norton, Benj. F. Fisher, John W. Deford, and H. Clay Snyder. They were all from the Pennsylvania Reserves.

The officers and men detailed took great interest in the study of the code. Nor was this interest confined to the actual participants. The



GROUP OF OFFICERS AT SIGNAL CAMP, GEORGETOWN, D. C., OCTOBER, 1861. (Col. Myer's "Old Guard.")

peculiar method of talking by means of a flag, making actual words and sentences, was a continual source of wonder with the unlettered and of speculation with the curious. The simplicity of the apparatus, the power of communication at distances of many miles, in the night as well as during the day, the incomprehensible orders given to the flagmen, and the seemingly more incomprehensible evolutions with the flag or torch, were subjects of ceaseless comment.

John D. Billings, in "Hard Tack and Coffee" (Boston, 1887), says :—

"To the men in the other arms of the service, who saw¹ this mysterious and almost continuous waving of flags, it seemed as if every motion was fraught with some momentous import. 'What could it all be about?' they would ask one another. A signal station was located, in '61-'62, on the top of what was known as the Town Hall (since burned), in Poolesville, Md., within a few rods of my company's camp, and, to the best of my recollection, not an hour of daylight passed without more or less flag-waving from that point. This particular squad of men did not seem at all fraternal, but kept aloof, as if (so we thought), they feared they might, in an unguarded moment, impart some of the important secret information which had been received by them from the station at Sugar Loaf Mt. or Seneca. Since the war, I have learned that their apparently excited and energetic performances were, for the most part, only practice between stations for the purpose of acquiring familiarity with the code, and facility in using it."

On the 15th of September, the officers of the Corps were informed that the board of examination for inquiry as to the proficiency of each officer in signals would convene on the 25th inst., or as soon thereafter as practicable. The Chief Signal Officer at the same time expressed the hope that none of those whose acquirements recommended them for the first selection, and with whom his association had been so pleasant, would fail to come up to the standard demanded.

It frequently happened that officers detailed did not possess the capacity requisite to secure admission to the Signal Corps. A deficiency frequently noted by Maj. Myer was a lack of command in language, one of the leading requirements of an officer on signal duty. To remand these officers to their regiments was a disagreeable matter both to Maj. Myer and the officer detailed. This deficiency, the result of negligence or one-sidedness in education, did not prove that the officers could not do gallant duty in other lines of service. The records of the War prove that this was the fact in many instances.

On the following day, Maj. Myer sent out to Lieut. Cushing some torches for night-work. He also directed him to assign additional instructors as fast as any were found capable, thus "diminishing the size

of squads and enabling the instructor to devote more time to the slow, until each deficient pupil shall have his special instructor. This week's course must be most rigid; everything must give way to the proper instruction of the Corps."

On the 3rd of October, Maj. Myer submitted to Gen. S. Williams, Adj.-Gen., Army of the Potomac, a plan of instruction in signals and for their use, as follows:—

"The instruction of two officers and four men from each regiment from which details are ordered, to mount the officers and men, to equip them with full signal apparatus and with powerful telescopes, to proceed to any designated point, and to occupy it as a signal station, either alone or in company with other officers.

"One officer with two men will be sufficient to make a temporary station for day or night communication. There are now established the following signal stations: one on the top of Sugar Loaf Mt., commanding Leesburg; one at the headquarters of Gen. Banks, Darnestown, Md., and one on the ridge near Seneca river. These points command the country in that vicinity. These stations are in communication three times each day, and twice each night.

"This communication cannot be had in case of rains or thick fogs. Another station is to be established at Point of Rocks. An additional station is required at Maryland Heights, and possibly an intermediate station will be required.

"There are at these stations a total of ten officers; at the signal camp of instruction near Georgetown, thirty-six officers and eighty-five men. So soon as the equipments now ordered from New York and Philadelphia arrive, and those asked from the Department are furnished, there can be put in the field forty instructed officers, each provided with powerful glasses and each able to communicate with any of the others at any time they are in view, under circumstances reasonably favorable, at a distance of ten miles. Ten days will be, I think, sufficient to complete this preparation. Twenty officers can be put in the field by next Wednesday, the 9th inst.

"At the time I reported to Gen. McClellan I had one instructed officer (Lient. Samuel T. Cushing) and four sets of apparatus in this city. Since that date forty-six officers and their men have been gathered from different regiments, instructed and examined; the stations above mentioned have been established; fifty sets of apparatus complete have been made and shipped from New York, rockets and composition signals have been purchased, and all the supplies for a campaign have been procured.

"The difficulty of, for the first time, thus equipping and at the same time instructing a party, part of which has to be kept at work in a section of country twenty miles distant from these headquarters, can be imagined.

"To complete the preparation of the party there are needed fifty horses and fifty sets of horse equipments complete."

The approved officers detailed from the divisions of Generals Banks, Stone, and McCall had been concentrated at the Signal Camp at Red Hill, Georgetown, September 12th, with the exception of the following officers, who remained behind to run the stations on the Upper Potomac : —

L. F. Hepburn,	Evan Thomas,	J. H. Spencer,
W. W. Rowley,	J. H. Fralich,	S. D. Byram,
L. R. Fortescue,	F. R. Shattuck,	I. J. Harvey,
William L. Larned,	B. N. Miner,	F. N. Wicker,
	William R. Hartshorne.	

Seven of these officers formed the nucleus of the Signal Corps which subsequently served in the Shenandoah with Gen. Banks, while the others were ordered to duty elsewhere, Evan Thomas rejoining his battery December 9th.

October 30th, Maj. Myer reported to Adj. Gen. Williams that the —

“organization and instruction of the signal party first detailed for the Army of the Potomac is complete, forty-two instructed officers with two instructed men to each officer. The party is divided into twenty-one sets, two officers and four men, each equipped to move, encamp, and establish itself independently. The officers are furnished with powerful glasses and are mounted. The men who carry the apparatus are mounted and armed with carbines.

“The party can be divided into forty-two half-sets, for a few hours, or a few days, or into parties of a number of sets to move into a distant part of the country. An officer can move to any point of view at a gallop and begin communication at once, sending words at the rate, on an average, of three words a minute. The distance will vary with atmospheric conditions, the average distance being ten miles on clear days. Messages can be sent whenever, wherever, and to any distance at which, the signal flag can be seen.

“In addition to field apparatus the supply wagons carry 1200 colored lights for preconcerted signals, and 500 signal rockets.

“There will be added to the train some flying electric telegraphs. If the construction be successful, these can be worked by any officer or intelligent soldier, a dial showing a plain Roman letter at the extreme end of the line upon turning a crank opposite to an equally plain letter at the initial end of the line. A special report will be made upon this subject.

“Example of Use of Field Signals : —

“On Monday five sets left this camp at 10 A. M. About 3 P. M. they had established themselves and opened communication between —

1. Gen. Heintzelman's Headquarters near the Potomac.
2. Fairfax Seminary.

3. Upton's Hill.

4. Gen. Morrell's Observatory.

5. Gen. McCall's Headquarters near the Potomac, thus connecting those points from left to right, a set kept on Georgetown Heights being in communication with Fairfax Seminary, Upton's Hill, and Gen. Morrell's headquarters. On Tuesday parties were ordered from Georgetown Heights to Fort Washington, Fairfax Seminary, Morrell's headquarters, and McCall's headquarters. Communication was opened by 3 P. M. The day being clear messages were exchanged directly from Fort Washington to this camp, a distance of eighteen miles.

“A party is today ordered from my camp to attempt to make communication between Gen. Banks's headquarters at Seneca and Gen. McCall's on the Virginia side of the river.

“ ILLUSTRATION.

“Suppose a general commanding wishes information from, or communication with, a number of points visible and in his vicinity. At the order a signal officer and his men will ride to each point designated. Arriving, these parties communicate at once with the point from which they started, remaining until recalled, opening communication with each other, or changing to other positions as they may be ordered from headquarters. Or the general wishes communication in some given direction: If the country is any way favorable a party moves rapidly in that direction by compass. The first station is established as far as signals can be seen, a second is established in like manner beyond this, a third and others are advanced until the point is reached.

“Or the general wishes to cross a river: Signal officers sent over with the first troops will keep an absolute communication with others near the commanding general.

“In the battle of July 18th and 21st, signals were used on the field by rebel forces, probably to report the progress of the attack on different points of the line, and to transmit brief orders, to announce the approach of reserves, etc. In the Navajo Expedition of last winter, signal officers equipped accompanied scouting parties everywhere on Indian trails among the Rocky Mountains.

“The disposition of the forty-two instructed officers is today as follows: On observatories, from Maryland Heights to Gen. Banks's headquarters at Seneca, twelve; sent to Gen. T. W. Sherman, seven; present at Signal Camp of Instruction, twenty-three. The party is by far too small for this army. It was detailed for special service to counteract the enemy's signals on the Upper Potomac.

“The quota from each regiment ought to be two officers and four men, who, being instructed and equipped with glasses and apparatus, should return to their regiments and serve with them. There could then be no contingency in which a force of the army would fail of signal communication.



SIGNAL CAMP, RED HILL, GEORGETOWN, D. C., 1861.



SIGNAL CAMP, RED HILL, 1861.

“There should be on duty at each division headquarters one signal officer. Any additional number can now be instructed and return to their respective divisions in thirty days from the date on which they report.”

October 13th, Lieut. B. N. Miner had been sent to Point of Rocks to open communication from that point, and on the 30th, with Lieut. Byram he took charge of the station on Sugar Loaf, relieving Evan Thomas, who subsequently rejoined his battery. November 5th he opened communication with a station opposite Harper's Ferry, twenty-two miles distant. Before the close of November, the chain of communication from Maryland Heights to Fort Washington, below the Capitol, was complete.

Dec. 7, 1861, the station at Seneca was abandoned and one established at Frederick, where Lieut. Hartshorne had a good view of Sugar Loaf Mountain. The subsequent operations of the officers and men who maintained these stations on the Upper Potomac through the winter of '61 and '62 will be found related in the chapter on the Army of the Shenandoah.

Among those who helped to organize this Camp of Instruction was Alexander Ashley, detailed from the 10th Pennsylvania Reserves. Since the war he has been connected with the Signal Bureau as civilian clerk.

Of Lieut. Cushing and our life at the camp, he thus writes:—

“Lieut. Cushing was quite a young man at that time, a West Point graduate who had acquired a knowledge of Maj. Myer's system of military signalling in New Mexico during the Navajo Indian expedition the year before the war. He was very strict, and withal very kind to both officers and enlisted men. In October a number of horses were procured, and nothing delighted Lieut. Cushing more than to take his position in the centre of a ring, around which the men were required to ride single or double file, as the command might be. He had a whip with a long lash, which he used quite freely, and often to the discomfiture of a man who had no experience in horsemanship. It not unfrequently happened that under a stroke of this whip a horse would start on a bee line from the ring and soon the rider would be on his back on the ground, while the horse would make his way to the coral or stable. Many laughable scenes of this character occurred, but in a short time the men generally became fair horsemen, and throughout the war were never more at home than when on horseback bearing dispatches to their officers in the field, thanks to Lieut. Cushing, who is to-day a valued and efficient officer of high rank in the commissary department of the army. The Corps was a mounted one, and from the nature of some of its duties required its members to be at home in the saddle.

“Maj. Myer had opened an office in Washington, where he could spend the day to better advantage than in camp in perfecting his plans for the organization of his Corps and in securing and testing signal apparatus. He would ride out, however, to camp nearly every evening, and sometimes late at night, and would often come to the writer's tent and make special inquiry as to what had been going on during the day. He seemed to make a confidant of me. On one occasion, after I had been talking to him for some time, I put my hands into my pockets, when he immediately spoke in a commanding voice, and, naming me, said, ‘You should never talk to an officer with your hands in your pockets.’ He then laughed, and remarked that the evening was cold and that I had been standing in the open air long enough, and bade me good night.

“The writer was detailed for clerical duty a few days after the camp was organized, and spent the winter in a wall tent that had a good floor and was furnished with a stove, a cot, and a pair of blankets, also with a field desk and the record books usually kept at a company's headquarters. This tent being more comfortable than many others in camp I had many visitors, some of whom were more annoying than entertaining. On one occasion an officer who was somewhat noted for his use of profane language came in, and, having laid himself down on the cot with a view to a pleasant lounge, began to swear most vigorously about something which had just occurred outside. ‘Lieutenant,’ said I, ‘there is entirely too much swearing done in this camp, and I have made up my mind that the practice shall not be indulged in in this tent.’ He looked up in amazement, and, rising to his feet said: ‘By —— you are right,’ and left the tent, as if convinced that my purpose could not be carried out while he remained.

“The monotony of camp life was not only relieved by the daily flag and night torch drill, but many a pleasant game of foot ball and other sports was engaged in by both the officers and enlisted men. Most of these officers and men were well educated, many of them being college graduates, and had been selected with a view to this fact for the very important duties of the Signal Corps. They were thoroughly prepared here for the special and responsible service upon which they were about to enter. During the winter of 1861, and in the early spring of 1862, they were distributed among the Union forces in every part of the army and navy, and in their turn instructed hundreds of others in the art of military signalling.”

General Orders No. 20, dated Oct. 28, 1861, provided for the first practical signalling outside of camp. In addition to special instructions as to how to open station, it directed that the officers should remain at the various stations allotted them until communication should have been opened and messages transmitted between Gen. Heintzelman and Gen. McCall. One day's rations, the signal apparatus, and canteens filled with turpentine, were to be taken. One message at least was to pass from

the left at Gen. Heintzelman's headquarters to the extreme right, and be acknowledged if possible by Gen. McCall or the officer in charge. Lieutenants Fisher and Wonderly were to go up the river above the station at McCall's headquarters and establish a new station, communicating therewith and also with a point as far up the river as possible. Lieutenants Fricker and Foster were assigned to this station, which was also to communicate with a station east of the Potomac, as near Seneca station as possible. Lieutenants D. A. Taylor and Burr were assigned to the latter station.

Circular 7.

OCTOBER 31, 1861.

The officers and men of the signal party on duty on the Upper Potomac will hold themselves in readiness to move with the column to which they are attached.

After describing, in several paragraphs, the necessary tents and equipage, the strength of each signal party, the signal service outfit, the supply and equipment of horses, the manner of pitching camp, etc., the circular goes on to give the following directions:—

The officers in charge will report to the commanding general the readiness of the party to move with the column. It is particularly enjoined upon signal officers to proffer to the commanding general their services whenever they may see opportunities in which they can be of use, as in crossing rivers, keeping up communication between different bodies of the same command.

In case of battle, signal officers should always aim to keep the communication between the line engaged and the reserves. They should state to the commander their readiness to do this. No opportunity for communication should be lost at any time, each signal officer remembering that by his readiness for duty and his expertness he must expect to gain his distinction and the favorable notice of his commanding general.

ALBERT J. MYER,
Signal Officer, Maj., U. S. A.

Special Order No. 23, dated Nov. 5, 1861, placed Corp. Robert Rogers of the Signal Corps on detached service, to take charge of the signal office in Washington. This was the date of its first establishment. It was located at 158 F Street, between 19th and 20th Streets. March 17, 1862, Capt. Cushing assumed the charge of the office.

HEADQUARTERS SIGNAL CAMP OF INSTRUCTION,

General Orders No. 20.

GEORGETOWN, D. C., Dec. 29, 1861.

The Camp of Instruction reorganized.

I. There shall be one Commandant, one Chief of Instruction, one Quartermaster, and one Ordnance Officer.

To each twelve officers reporting for instruction, one Instructor shall be assigned; to each thirty enlisted men reporting for instruction, shall be assigned one Lance Sergeant and three Lance Corporals, as Non-Com.-Instructors of the Section.

II. Twelve officers shall constitute a Section, said Sections being designated by the letters of the alphabet, as A, B, C, D, etc. Thirty enlisted men shall constitute a Section, these being designated by numerals, as 1, 2, 3, 4, etc. Two Sections of officers shall constitute a Class, and to each Class shall be assigned a tent for instruction. Each Section of enlisted men shall be under the supervision of a commissioned officer, who shall superintend its roll-calls and inspections, and shall be accountable for its proper instruction and proper care. Two Sections of enlisted men shall cook and mess together, and shall be provided with a kitchen.

III. All questions of instruction shall be submitted, through the Instructors of Sections to the Chief Instructor. All applications and papers of a general character shall be submitted through the Adjutant. Questions as to quarters, fuel, transportation, etc., shall be brought to the attention of the Quartermaster.

IV. Calls: Reveille at sunrise; breakfast, immediately after; guard mounting at 9 A. M.; Adjutant's call, immediately after; dinner at 12 M.; supper at retreat; tattoo at 8.30 P. M.; taps at 9 P. M. Recitations 10 A. M. to 12 M., and 2 to 4 P. M. Condition and progress of each Section to be reported to the Chief Instructor every evening.

V. Arms and tents shall be inspected each day at Retreat. Each Section of officers shall form in front of, and six paces distant from, their tents, when it will be ascertained whether any, and who, are absent, and whether with or without authority.

Instructors shall then take post in the centre and one pace in advance of the Section, which will remain thus formed until the arrival of the Senior Officer or Inspector, who will at this hour make a tour of the camp. Instructor to salute Inspecting Officer and to report, which report will be noted by the Adjutant.

The Section will remain formed while the Inspecting Officer inspects the tents of the Section, and will break ranks at the command of the Section Instructor, when the Inspecting Officer arrives in front of the next Section on the left.

VI. Instructors of Sections are Assistants to the Chief Signal Officer, and in all matters of Instruction are acting by his orders.

By order of Maj. A. J. Myer,

WILLIAM S. STRYKER,
2nd Lieut., U. S. Vols., Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS SIGNAL CAMP OF INSTRUCTION,
General Orders No. 20. GEORGETOWN, D. C., Dec. 29, 1861.

The following named officers are announced as composing the Staff of this Corps: —



WM. S. STRYKER



SURG. C. S. TAFT



PETER H. NILES



J. W. DeFORD



LEMUEL B. NORTON



SAMUEL T. CUSHING



GEORGE McGOWN



RICH'D DINSMORE



C. C. MATSON



W. H. McCREERY



PERLEY J. AIKEN



J. W. McWILLIAMS



ELBRIDGE G. HUNT

1st Lieutenant, Samuel T. Cushing, U. S. A., Chief Instructor.
 2d " William S. Stryker, Adjutant.
 1st " L. B. Norton, Quartermaster.
 2d " J. W. Deford, Ordnance Officer.

By order of Maj. A. J. Myer,

WILLIAM S. STRYKER,
 2d Lient. and Adjt.

HEADQUARTERS SIGNAL CAMP OF INSTRUCTION,

General Orders No. 22. GEORGETOWN, D. C., Dec. 30, 1861.

Instructors of Sections announced as follows: —

Lieut. E. H. Russell, Sec. A.	Lieut. C. C. Matson, Sec. B.
“ B. F. Fisher, “ C.	“ R. Dinsmore, “ D.
“ H. L. Johnson, “ E.	“ J. B. Ludwick, “ F

Acting Sergeants announced as follows: —

Corporal Goodnough, Sec. 1.	Corporal Cartledge, Sec. 2.
“ Wentworth, “ 3.	“ Carothers, “ 4.

Acting Corporals of Sections: —

Privates Annis and Barry, Sec. 1.	Privates Cowell and Kempton, Sec. 2.
“ Dove and Geary, “ 3.	“ Russell and Shidle, “ 4.

By order of Maj. Myer,

STRYKER, Adjt.

In the latter part of December and the opening days of January the Camp of Instruction was further increased by a large detail from the troops encamped in the vicinity of Washington. They were from the following organizations: 1st, 7th, 10th, and 11th Mass. Vols., eight enlisted men; 16th, 17th, 18th, 27th, 29th, 32d, 33rd, 36th, 38th, 39th, 41st, 44th, 45th, 49th, 50th, 54th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 61st, 62d, 66th, 68th, 77th, 85th, and 86th N. Y. Vols., forty-six men; 13th, 23rd, 26th, 27th, 31st, 35th, 40th, 49th, 53rd, 54th, 61st, 63rd, 68th, 81st, 83rd, 85th, 96th, 98th, 99th, 105th, and 112th Pa. Vols., thirty-nine men; 3rd, 6th, 7th, and 11th Maine Vols., seven men; 2d, 4th, 5th, and 6th Vt. Vols., six men; 1st, 2d, 3rd, 5th, 6th, and 8th N. J. Vols., eleven men; 2d, 5th, and 16th Mich. Vols., six men; 1st, 2d, 3rd, and 4th Regts. Excelsior Brigade, N. Y., six men; 1st U. S. Chasseurs, two men; 5th, 6th, and 7th Wis. Vols., five men; 55th N. Y. State Militia and 1st Long Island Regt., three men; 3rd, and 8th Pa. Cav., six men; 2d and 5th N. H. Vols., and 4th R. I. Vols., four men; 19th Ind Vols., one man; 2d U. S. Artillery, one man (John P. Francis).

This made a total of 151 men detailed for instruction at Georgetown

camp in December, 1861, and January, 1862, the entire number being 212 enlisted men.

The number of officers detailed at the same time was about seventy-five, or one for every two enlisted men, while in the original details, as increased by the detachment from Darnestown, Md., there were about thirty, making a total of about 105 officers who were under instruction at the camp from Aug. 31, 1861, to March 10, 1862.

Circular No. 11, dated Jan. 9, 1862, directed that officers in charge of sections should personally superintend roll-calls and inspections and see that the men received from their sergeants their fair and just proportions of the rations. They were to make a morning report to the adjutant of the condition of their sections, cause absentees to be reported to them, and were charged with the care and comfort of their men.

March 5, 1862, Lieut. Nahum Daniels, in a report made to Maj. Myer, stated that he had "administered the oath of secrecy to all the men in camp with the exception of privates Ashley and White, who refused to subscribe to the same." With this report he forwarded fourteen lists of officers and men who had taken the oath. Whatever scruples Ashley and White may have entertained were subsequently removed, and they took the required oath.

HEADQUARTERS SIGNAL CAMP OF INSTRUCTION,

General Orders No. 6.

GEORGETOWN, D. C., Jan. 15, 1862.

Complaints having been made at these headquarters that the members of this Corps have been depredating upon the property of the inhabitants in this vicinity, the commanding officer takes occasion to inform the troops under this command that all offenders will receive the utmost penalties of the law.

It is a matter of surprise to the commanding officer that men selected as they have been from their brigades for a duty of a secret and confidential character, — men chosen by their brigade commanders especially, — should so far forget the duties of good soldiers and citizens as to rob the very persons they are sent here to protect. Such conduct is inexcusable in the newest and most lawless regiments; it merits the severest condemnation when perpetrated by old and picked soldiers.

Hitherto the camp has enjoyed an enviable reputation for its orderly conduct. It is to be hoped that no further complaints may be made.

By order of Maj. Myer,

WILLIAM S. STRYKER,
Adjutant.

Circular No. 13, Jan. 24, 1862, announced Lieut. L. B. Norton as acting quartermaster and commissary of the camp; Simeon White, quartermaster-sergeant; Charles Wentworth, storehousekeeper; T. D. Boone, quartermaster's clerk; while Sergeant J. McDonald was placed in charge of the stables.

The allowance of baggage to each officer was limited to one roll of blankets for bedding and one valise or travelling bag. They were recommended to take two suits of outside clothing (one to be worn, the other packed), a canteen and haversack; also to be so supplied with mess utensils as to be able to live alone if necessary. Waterproof clothing was also recommended. The men were provided with knapsacks, haversacks, and canteens. When on the march they had their blankets rolled and strapped upon their saddles. Both officers and men were directed to be in readiness to move at an hour's notice:

The writer recalls the first death that occurred in the camp. Private Charles Vorrast, detailed from the 29th N. Y. Vols., died on the 4th of March from inflammation of the brain. The disease resulted from the kick of a horse. His body was placed in the receiving tomb at Oak Hill Cemetery, Georgetown. A large number of officers and men attended his funeral, Lieut. John A. Vance commanding the escort. The usual volleys were fired, and the ceremonies were very impressive.

HEADQUARTERS SIGNAL CAMP OF INSTRUCTION,

General Orders No 16.

GEORGETOWN, D. C., March 9, 1862.

The old organization of officers and enlisted men is from this date dissolved, and the force is mobilized as follows: —

The officers and assigned men of the field Sections A, B, and C will report for duty to the commanders of their sections. The officers and men of the reserve section will report to Capt. Cushing.

The officers who have not yet passed the examination of the Examining Board and the unassigned men will report to Lieut. Wonderly. Officers who have passed and are not assigned will, with their assigned men, be attached temporarily to the reserve section. Assigned sections for the field will be quartered in tents together, and the commanders of sections will bear the same relations to their commands as do the captains of companies.

The official designation of sections and portions of sections will be: "Sections," "Half-Sections," "Parties" (consisting of four officers and eight men), and "Sets" (consisting of two officers and four men).

There will be at Retreat, on each evening, a parade of sections and an inspection of implements, under the charge of the section commanders. The parade and inspection will be followed by an inspection of quarters.

The condition of men, implements, and quarters will be reported in the usual manner to the commanding officer at parade. For the purposes of this parade for inspection, the officers and men will be relieved from any other duties, during its continuance, upon which they may be, unless the exigencies of the service demand their continuance at that duty.

Inspection of implements will be conducted upon the general form of an inspection of implements, mounted, although mounted inspections will be dispensed with except upon days especially designated.

Officers in command of sections will at once assign non-commissioned officers, and will hereafter make all requisitions upon the several staff departments for supplies for their several sections.

The commands will be habituated to occupy as nearly as possible such quarters as they may be allowed in the field.

The signal equipments of officers will be habitually kept in the officers' tents, and any infraction of this will merit and meet with severe reprimand. The reputation and services of signal officers must depend upon the condition of their implements, and every rule must be enforced which will tend to their preservation and order.

Each signal officer will see that his horse equipments are in complete and perfect order and placed one upon another in his tent.

Commanders of sections will personally inspect at tattoo each day, and note that these orders in relation to horse and signal equipments are obeyed. It is the wish of the Commandant of the Corps that this mode of caring for equipments should be observed wherever parties, however small, may move or be in service.

Parties moving in the field or expecting to encounter an enemy will fill their canteens each morning, and the canteen will be constantly worn, strapped upon the saddle, in the manner prescribed for the Corps.

The Commander of the Corps cannot too strongly impress upon the commanders of sections the responsibility of the position they occupy, and his earnest wish is, that they see the Corps so disciplined and equipped that its deeds may reflect credit upon its members, and may aid the country in the cause for which we are fighting.

By order of Maj. A. J. Myer,

WILLIAM S. STRYKER,
Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS SIGNAL CAMP OF INSTRUCTION,
Special Orders No. 41. GEORGETOWN, D. C., Mar. 10, 1862.

I. 1st Lieut. F. Wilson will without delay report with one half of his section (A), fully equipped, to Gen. McCall at Hunter's Mill.

II. Lieut. Johnson, with the remaining half of the section (A), will report to Gen. Porter at Fairfax Court House.



SIGNAL CAMP OF INSTRUCTION, GEORGETOWN, D. C., MAY, 1864.

III. Lieut. Daniels, with one half of section B, will report to the commanding general at Annandale.

IV. Lieut. Matson, with the remaining half of section B, will report to Gen. Heintzelman.

V. Section C, under Lieut. Russell, will report to Gen. McDowell at Centreville.

VI. These parties are to use the utmost despatch in taking the field at the above named points, and will carry with them four days' rations, cooked, if possible.

By order of Maj. A. J. Myer,

WILLIAM S. STRYKER,
Adjutant.

We were drawn up in line before daylight on the morning of March 10, 1862, near the headquarters of the camp. A hasty inspection was made, and the roll was called by Sergt. David McVay by the light of a lantern held by another man.

The Signal Camp of Instruction was discontinued May 8, 1862, but was subsequently re-established as a school for officers and men, and as a rendezvous for members of the Signal Corps when duty called them to Washington from their respective departments. The headquarters of the Signal Corps, Department of Washington, were located at the camp for some time.

It was thought that possibly the Bill organizing the Signal Corps might be passed before the adjournment of the 37th Congress. Accordingly the design of forming a Camp of Instruction was made known as early as January, 1863. A higher grade of proficiency and a more strict application to duty would be expected, and it was, therefore, judged necessary to open this school under the direction of a strict disciplinarian. The selection was carefully considered and the determination was reached to place Capt. W. J. L. Nicodemus, 12th Infantry, in charge. Accordingly the Chief Signal Officer addressed him the following letter: —

Capt. W. J. L. NICODEMUS,

Recruiting Service, U. S. A.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I think of forming a Camp of Instruction near Georgetown, at which there will be, say, fifteen or twenty officers, and, say, sixty privates. It will be a permanent camp, and will bear the relation to the Signal Corps that West Point bears to the army.

I need a thorough disciplinarian in charge of it, to have an absolute command and to be responsible for the soldierly discipline and education of the officers and men to afterward serve in the Corps.

I have thought of your thoroughness, known to me in New Mexico. Would you like such a command, and would you be willing to take it as a duty, say, for a year, taking your chances with the Corps in this war?

Very Respectfully, etc.

ALBERT J. MYER.

He could not at once accede to this request, but on the 27th an application for the detail of Capt. Nicodemus and Sergt. Eugene Clyde, 12th U. S. Infantry, was forwarded to the Secretary of War, and on February 27th he issued his first order, assuming command of the reorganized camp on Red Hill, Georgetown.

There were a great many excellent singers in the camp during the first winter. The writer recalls with pleasure the songs of Fatherland with which our German comrades used to regale us during the long winter evenings. A favorite camp song was one composed by Lieut. A. B. Jerome, and sung to the air of "Do They Miss Me at Home." It was of the conventional convivial stamp, and sang the praises of the Signal Corps. As a memento of that first winter in camp, it is here inserted.

SIGNAL SONG

"While there's life there is hope," do not mur-
 For life's but a span at the best; [mur—
 And a soldier's couch and fare, boys,
 We'll enjoy while hope fires our breast.
 Then a song and a glass we'll fill now,
 And drink our success in this war ;
 Not forgetting a drop in the cup, boys,
 For the health of the "SIGNAL CORPS."

When the cannon first sounded the onset,
 And the flag which we loved then first fell,
 How we rushed to defend it "*en masse*," boys,
 Let future historians tell.
 Then wave your wands in good token,
 Tho' it cost you the last of your gore;
 We'll drink full success to the Nation,
 And a health to the "SIGNAL CORPS."

With numerals as well as with words, boys,
 We'll join in libation and song;
 May the ties which now bind us ne'er sever,
 Nor death declimate this gay throng.
 May our signals be signs of affection,
 Should we meet when we've ended the war;
 When a comrade waves his wand, boys.
 Remember the old "SIGNAL CORPS."

Where the waves of old ocean dash on
 The coast of European domain;
 Come friends to defend our good cause, boys,
 As friends may we always remain ;
 Each hand and each heart now united,
 No matter which state or what shore,
 And while there's a drop in the cup, boys,
 Let us drink to the "SIGNAL CORPS."

Thrown together by fate for instruction,
 A glass for the friends we met here ;
 'Tis but meet we should drink in good bumpers,
 Our thanks for their kindness and care.
 Like us drawn together by fortune,
 As comrades in arms in the war,
 They will drink as hearty as we, boys,
 The success of the "SIGNAL CORPS."

To the mind who has thus interwoven,
 These numbers in system and form;
 In behalf of ourselves and the nation,
 Our thanks and good wishes conform.
 May his life be protected in battle,
 And success give her smile all the more;
 For it is he who has brought us together,
 Then to him and his "SIGNAL CORPS."

One more cheer, and our song is ended,
 A cheer for the "Stripes and the Stars;"
 For the army who fight to protect it,
 And the shrine of our patron "Mars."
 Good luck to the HEAD OF THE ARMY,
 And our friends far away from the war;
 So fill up your glasses once more, boys,
 And we'll drink to the "SIGNAL CORPS."

In January, 1864, Capt. E. H. Russell was placed in command of the camp and so remained for about a year. "Here," says Capt. Russell, "I had very able assistance from some of the enlisted men and also some officers, instructing the new material which was then entering the Corps by all avenues at once.

.. . . .
 "Sergt. Perley J. Aiken rendered me valuable assistance in various ways. Sergt. Nicewonger gave me efficient aid; so did Sergeants Durfee, Shepherd Harris, W. H. McCreery, and Elbridge G. Hunt (to whom I became very much attached and who often accompanied me). There were others, also, who would have been a credit to any branch of the service, who did their duty with exemplary devotion, competency and fidelity. Lieutenants Onderdonk and Ketcham were notable among the officers for their conscientious discharge of duty.

"I think it was about this time that some barracks were put up for the enlisted men; and a small camp hospital. Rev. John Henry Hopkins, Jr., of New York City, interested himself about this time in sending me some entertaining books and reading matter for camp and hospital use, for which I was much indebted to him. Dr. Taft made a highly-efficient medical officer and a delightful companion. As required from time to time the instructed new material in the Corps was sent to the field. I thought some of it was too hastily prepared, perhaps, but that was beyond human power to forecast — men must be had at times whether quite ready or not. The breaking in at the Camp of Instruction must needs be quickly done for that reason, and even raw recruits sent out, if orders were imperative. Whatever the difficulties in the way, none could ask more competent or willing help than many in my command afforded me.

"It is in this place I must speak of a matter which much hindered the development of the Corps — regretfully, indeed, but it cannot be ignored. If Maj. Myer (such was then his rank when legislation was at last secured to organize the Corps) had not been a man of iron, his heart would have broken in the struggle which was precipitated by jealous opponents and unscrupulous politicians, who combined their forces to

break down his plans and secure control of the new organization, or, failing this, to destroy his usefulness. It was about the time when promotions to higher rank were being made after examinations by the different boards convened, North and South, and the new material began to come in, that this became apparent. In an evil hour differences arose between the War Department and the Chief of the Corps, which others not of the Corps took pains to incite and foster until estrangement followed — then a rash explosion, and thenceforward a wounded and crippled arm of the service was the result. Maj. Myer was not second to any man I encountered in the army or navy in point of high competency for the work he was set to do. And where do I know a man more vilely misrepresented, hampered, insolently abused and trampled upon, than he was at this time? In this connection I must mention Alexander Ashley, without whose unimpeachable fidelity and devotion to his duty at Maj. Myer's right hand, much that was successfully undertaken by the Signal Corps could never have been accomplished through the whole war — an exemplary soldier.

“One romantic affair occurred during the time I was in command of the camp at Georgetown, which is worth the telling, and I must begin with 1861 to relate it. Early in August, 1861, my regiment was encamped along the Tenallytown road (9th Pennsylvania Reserves, — McCall's Division headquarters being at Tenallytown). On the way thither, — a very dusty, hot day, — as we marched up the rising ground known as Georgetown Heights, and reached a point a little above and opposite to the future signal camp, of whose existence then no one so much as dreamed, some beautiful young girls came out of a large gateway at the road side with fresh sweet water to drink, which they poured out and offered to us. This was doubly refreshing to us, — the bonniest sight we had yet seen in “Dixie,” — for since leaving the North *via* Baltimore, which then swarmed with rebels, male and female, the two or three loyal white women we had seen were those who came from our homes to visit us, and these were the first to meet us on Southern soil.

“It was found afterwards that they were related to the Causten family, there resident, — a lineage noble in its gentle blood, refined intelligence, and superior character. When the Signal Camp of Instruction was established nearly opposite the Causten place, Capt. B. Franklin Fisher and Capt. L. B. Norton were frequent callers there.

“Dr. Causten, a son in that family, had married a beautiful young lady near by (a member of the Homiller family, so hospitable to the Signal Corps), and being a pronounced defender of the Union had been captured

and taken within the rebel lines while just beginning his honeymoon, shortly before we occupied Georgetown Heights. Capt. Fisher wooed and won Miss Alice Causten (the doctor's sister), a lady worthy of the family whose name she inherited. It so fell out in the fortunes of war that in 1863, Capt. Fisher, who had made a brilliant record in the Army of the Potomac through all its campaigns, was captured by the rebels and taken down to Libby prison, where he first met his future brother-in-law, Dr. Causten. While here, by an ingenious device of shading characters as he wrote letters to Major Myer, he contrived to convey information of some rebel movements. Escaping from Libby prison (I think by the famous spittoon tunnel), he came to Washington while I was in command at the Georgetown camp, and to my great delight wedded then and there (in Washington) the lady of his choice. I was present at the wedding reception, held in the town residence of the Caustens, near the U. S. Treasury Building."



STRIKING THE FLAG AT THE CAMP, AUGUST, 1865.

In God's own might
We gird us for the coming fight,
And, strong in Him whose cause is ours
In conflict with unholy powers,
We grasp the weapons He has given, —
The Light, and Truth, and Love of Heaven.

— WHITTIER.

CHAPTER IV.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF THE CORPS.



The office of Chief Signal Officer was first opened by Maj. Albert J. Myer, on or about Nov. 5, 1861, at No. 158 F Street (now No. 1905), N. W., Washington, D. C. The following order appears upon the order book of the Signal Camp of Instruction, Georgetown, D. C., and fixes the date, perhaps, on which the office was first practically opened:—

HEADQUARTERS SIGNAL CAMP,

Special Orders No. 23.

GEORGETOWN, Nov. 5, 1861.

Corporal Robert Rogers of the Signal Corps is hereby detailed on detached service to take charge of the Signal Officer's office in the city of Washington.

By order of Major Myer,

EVAN THOMAS,

1st Lieut., 4th Artillery, Acting Adjutant.

The primary object in opening this office seems to have been that the Chief Signal Officer might there have greater quiet, and be free from the petty annoyances of the Signal Camp of Instruction, and thereby have better opportunity for study, and for completing his plans for developing his system of aerial signals to be used in the great armies of the Republic which were then concentrating at different points,—east, west, and south. Signal equipments and stores were collected here for test and distribution, and also other army equipments necessary for the signal detachment then under instruction at Georgetown, D. C. Lieut. John W. Deford, 11th Regiment, P. R. V. C., Acting Ordnance Officer, was on duty here from time to time during the winter of 1861-2, and a clerk, Private Richard C. Dale, 9th Regiment, P. R. V. C., was assigned to perform clerical duty for the Chief Signal Officer.

But it was not until March 16, 1862, that the office became permanent, and was ever afterwards considered and designated as the

headquarters of the Signal Corps. On that day the following order was issued: —

HEADQUARTERS SIGNAL CORPS,

General Orders No. 18.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., March 16, 1862.

I. 1st Lieut. Samuel T. Cushing, Acting Signal Officer, will proceed to Washington and assume temporary charge of the office of the Chief Signal Officer. He will be charged with the procuring and furnishing of signal supplies for the Army of the United States, and with the preservation of the records of the Corps.

XV. Private Alexander Ashley is temporarily detailed for clerk in the office of the Signal Officer at Washington.

By order of Major A. J. Myer,

WM. S. STRYKER, Adjutant.

From this date a series of orders was issued from this office, and by order of the Chief Signal Officer, of which the following was the first, although a continuation of the series of the Signal Camp of Instruction, Georgetown, D. C., as to its number: —

OFFICE OF THE SIGNAL OFFICER,

Special Orders No. 47.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22, 1862.

A Board of Inspection to consist of

1st Lieut. E. H. Russell, Acting Signal Officer,

1st Lieut. J. B. Ludwick, “ “ “

2d Lieut. A. B. Capron, “ “ “

will convene at this office to inspect such articles of signal equipments and signal stores as may be presented for their examination.

By order of Maj. A. J. Myer,

SAMUEL T. CUSHING,

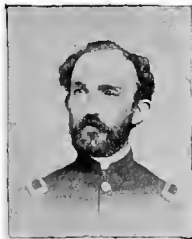
1st Lieut. and Acting Signal Officer in Charge.

This order was afterwards inserted in the order book of the office of the Chief Signal Officer, Washington, D. C., and numbered one.

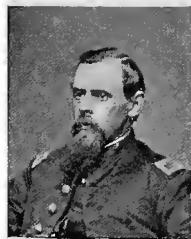
In his annual report, dated Nov. 10, 1862, the Chief Signal Officer invited attention to the fact that up to that date the duties of the clerks in his office had been performed by soldiers, with the pay of “extra duty;” and also to the great labor incident to their work, making it just that they should have the pay of clerks of Class III., and recommended that two clerks of that class be provided. The result of



WM. S. STRYKER



SURG. C. S. TAFT



PETER H. NILES



J. W. DeFORD



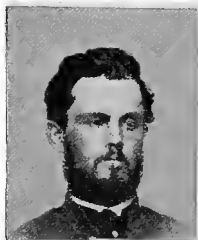
LEMUEL B. NORTON



SAMUEL T. CUSHING



GEORGE McGOWN



RICH'D DINSMORE



C. C. MATSON



W. H. McCREERY



PERLEY J. AIKEN



J. W. McWILLIAMS



ELBRIDGE G. HUNT

this recommendation was that the Act of Congress approved March 3, 1863, providing for an organization of the Signal Corps of the Army, also provided for two clerks of Class II., in the office of the Signal Officer.

In his annual report dated Oct. 30, 1863, and referring to this legislation, the Chief Signal Officer said: "With the appointment of these clerks (which dated April 1, 1863), the office assumed a permanent organization. This office has been, since soon after the beginning of the war, an office for records; for the issuing of orders; a purchasing and disbursing office; an office for the issuing of supplies to officers, and for the auditing of their accounts; the headquarters of the Corps; and, virtually, a bureau office. The records of the Corps are now complete. . . . The credit for the systematic arrangement, and the precision which has made this possible, are due to Messrs. Simeon White and Alexander Ashley, the appointed clerks, upon whom has devolved the real labor; and to the energy and care of Captains Samuel T. Cushing, Leonard F. Hepburn, Joseph H. Spencer, and Henry S. Tafft, who have been on duty at different times since the establishment of the office."

It is also proper to state that there were employed, as clerks, at the Signal Office during the years 1861-2-3-4 and 5, a force of enlisted men whose faithfulness, efficiency, and general good conduct were not excelled by a similar number of men in any of the departments of the government. Among these may be mentioned Charles D. Lyon, Thomas M. Durfee, James Lauder, Isaac S. Suydam, B. Frank Wagner, Thomas J. Wiggin, David O. Floyd, and others.

Among the messengers who, as enlisted men, were employed at the office from time to time, and who were faithful, intelligent, and efficient in the discharge of their duties, may be mentioned Charles C. Myers, John Beatty, Michael Keegan, George H. Galbraith, and David W. Dwire.

Capt. Samuel T. Cushing remained in charge of the office from March 16, 1862, until Sept. 9, 1862, when he was relieved by Capt. Leonard F. Hepburn, Fourth New York Volunteers, and Acting Signal Officer, who assumed charge of the records of the Signal Corps and the receipt and issue of signal equipments and signal stores.

But little of special interest occurred during this period beyond the ordinary duties of the office. The office force consisted of Capt. S. T. Cushing, Alexander Ashley, and, at times, two messengers, — Privates John Beatty and Charles C. Myers. It may be said that up to

this time, and for some time afterwards, the office was but poorly supplied with the necessary conveniences for the transaction of its business. There was but little office furniture, — the two or three desks and half a dozen chairs being of the most inferior quality, — and but an ordinary field desk in which to file papers and books. For some weeks, at first, the building was without gas, and work at night was performed by “candle light.” This, however, was soon remedied.

The messengers not only performed such duty at the office as was assigned them, but were frequently ordered to headquarters Army of the Potomac, and elsewhere in the field, in charge of important communications and signal stores.

On Jan. 30, 1863, the force of the office was further increased by the assignment to duty of 1st Lieut. W. R. Hartshorne and 2d Lieut. Joseph H. Spencer; the former to classify the reports received at the office from the organization of the Corps, and other duty of a similar character, while Lieut. Spencer soon after became property officer, and was assigned other and important duties devolving upon the office from time to time. He became one of the most efficient officers of the Corps, and continued on duty at the office until April 7, 1865, when he was ordered to the command of the signal detachment, Department of the Cumberland, and was afterwards promoted to the rank of major in the Signal Corps.

On April 13, 1863, a board of officers was convened at the office, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved March 3, 1863, providing for the organization of the Signal Corps of the Army, to examine such officers for the Corps as might appear before them. This largely increased the work of the office, especially the clerical duty. The Acting Signal Officers of the Army of the Potomac, and others serving as such in the vicinity of Washington, were ordered to the office, as their services could be spared in the field, for examination and assignment to such rank as each was found to be qualified for. Almost every day during the months of April, May, June, and July of that year, a number of officers were present for examination.

On June 2, 1863, Capt. L. F. Hepburn, 4th New York Volunteers, and Acting Signal Officer, was relieved from duty in the office, and ordered to turn over to Capt. Joseph H. Spencer, Signal Corps, U. S. A., all books and papers of the office and all public property in his possession. The same order assigned Capt. Spencer permanently to duty at the office, and in charge of the records of the Corps and the receipt and issue of signal equipments and signal stores.

About this time the use of cipher disks became a subject of special thought and investigation, and Capt. Spencer and Lieut. B. N. Miner were ordered to experiment, and to practise therewith daily, in order that definite rules might be established for using disks in actual service.

On June 4, 1863, Capt. Henry S. Tafft, 15th Massachusetts Volunteers, and Acting Signal Officer, having reported to the Chief Signal Officer in compliance with orders from the War Department, was placed on duty at the office, and assumed the duties of adjutant, relieving Capt. Spencer from that class of work.

The duties of the office now became even more important, and great activity and constant labor were required at the hands of the entire force; but it was cheerfully and intelligently performed under the direction of the two efficient officers just named. Capt. Tafft had brought with him a first-class clerk from the Department of the South, — Sergt. James Lauder, — who, from that date to the close of the war, proved to be a most valuable addition to the clerical force of the office.

Much of the executive work of the office during the months of June, July, August, and September, 1863, consisted in issuing orders and circulars relating to the reorganization of the Corps under the Act of Congress providing for a distinct organization; convening boards at the various headquarters throughout the army for the examination of officers and men; the classification of the officers examined, with a view to presenting their names to Congress for confirmation, and kindred work.

Nov. 10, 1863, Col. Myer was relieved of the command of the Signal Corps, and the bureau was placed in charge of Maj. Nicodemus.

Capt. William J. L. Nicodemus, 12th United States Infantry, had been in command of the Signal Camp of Instruction at Red Hill, Georgetown, D. C., from Feb. 26, 1863, under the Chief Signal Officer, and had been appointed major in the Signal Corps Sept. 18, 1863, and was nominated and confirmed lieutenant-colonel of the Corps, July 3, 1864. He assumed command of the signal office at Washington Nov. 15, 1863, by order of the Secretary of War, and announced the fact in a general order on that date.

RECRUITING FOR THE CORPS.

OFFICE OF THE SIGNAL OFFICER,

General Orders No. 5.

WASHINGTON, May 2, 1863.

The following extract from memoranda approved by the Secretary of War, and submitted to the Board of Officers now in session in this city for the examination of candidates for admission into the Signal Corps, as provided for

by Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1863, is published for the information of the Acting Signal Corps: —

“XIII. Recruiting for the Signal Corps will be conducted under the rules prescribed for the regimental service. Enlistments will be made for the period of three years, or during the war, but enlisted men now on duty in the Signal Corps may re-enlist for the period of one or two years, and will be entitled to the benefits provided by the 18th Section of the Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1863.”

By Order of the Signal Officer of the Army,

LEONARD F. HEPBURN,
Captain, 4th N. Y. Vols., and Acting Signal Officer.

On Nov. 21, 1863, 1st Lieut. R. P. Strong was announced as recruiting officer for the Signal Corps, with headquarters at the Signal Camp of Instruction, to take effect from November 1st. The old board of examiners at the Signal Camp was dissolved and a new one convened. The work of examination for commission in, and transfer of officers to, the Corps, and the examination for transfer and the enlistment of men for the new organization, received a fresh impetus under the able supervision of Lieut. Strong, and in a few months thereafter a sufficient number of men to meet the wants of the Corps had been secured.

In January, 1864, four recruiting stations were opened. One was established at the Camp of Instruction in Georgetown. This was in charge of Lieut. Strong, Superintendent of Recruiting. In this connection it gives me pleasure to make the following personal statement: In January, 1864, I was at the Signal Camp awaiting assignment to duty. I obtained a week's leave of absence to visit my home in Abington, Mass. Near the close of my leave it was learned that I intended to take my brother (George A. Brown) to Georgetown for enlistment. The young men of the village thought that if I were willing to enlist my brother in a Corps in which I had served for two years, it must be a satisfactory branch of the service, and they came to me asking that they might enlist. I telegraphed to Lieut. Strong and received informal authority to bring them on to Washington. I presented twenty-one men for enlistment, and all were accepted. If I could have prolonged my leave of absence for a week, as I requested, I could easily have obtained one hundred men. A few weeks after our entry into the camp, and just before we were sent out to our respective fields of duty (we were sent to six different armies), my victims marched to my tent and presented me with a watch, as a token of their appreciation of the way in which they had been victimized.



1816 F ST., N. W. WASHINGTON, HEADQUARTERS, MAY, 1864, TO OCTOBER, 1865.



HEADQUARTERS, 530 TWENTY-FIRST ST., COR. OF F, OCTOBER, 1865, TO OCTOBER, 1866.

A recruiting station was opened at Scranton, Pa., and placed in charge of Lieut. Fred Fuller, assisted by Sergt. J. C. Kintner. This station was closed February 23rd. Lieut. J. B. Duff, with Sergt. H. W. Fulton and Private J. W. Churns, opened a station at Indiana, Pa., and between January 30th and February 29th, presented eighty-nine recruits. During April they were running a station in New York City. Lieut. Cyrus M. Roberts opened a station in Columbus, Ohio, and in April transferred it to Indianapolis, Ind.

March 8, 1864, Capt. E. A. Denicke, with Sergt. Thos. M. Durfee and Private Lester P. Stickney, was sent to open a recruiting station in Boston, and three days later, Lieut. N. H. Camp, with Sergt. Charles Wentworth and Private James O'Hara, was sent to Providence, R. I. Both of these stations sent a large number of recruits. On the 29th of April all the stations were called in. The total number of enlistments was 937, which, added to the number transferred from other organizations, made the total number of enlisted men who served in the Corps 1,783. Beside this number about 700 had been detached from their regiments, serving temporarily, for longer or shorter terms, and never joined the regular Corps. With the enlisted men, the order was peremptory to join or return to their regiments. The same rule applied to the officers, but there were many exceptions, especially in the case of officers of ability or influence, who had received appointments of lower grade than those they held in the volunteer service.

The first list of sergeants appointed in the Signal Corps took rank from Sept. 1, 1863. On Nov. 4, 1863, the first general orders were issued from the office, announcing a large list of sergeants and first and second-class privates in the detachments in the field, the men having passed the required examinations. Other orders of a similar character were issued from time to time, as the results of examinations by the auxiliary boards in the field were received, until the 1st of April, 1864, when the work of transfer and appointment of non-commissioned officers was about complete. About this time the term of enlistment of many of the men expired; but, almost to a man, they immediately re-enlisted in the Corps, determined to "swing the flag" and "wave the torch" until the rebellion had been crushed and the old flag once more waved in triumph over the entire country. The force of the Corps was also augmented by a large number of recruits, eager to aid in bringing victory to the "Stars and Stripes."

About this time the office was removed to No. 1816 F Street, to a building known as the Commodore Meade property. This building was

much larger, and better arranged for the purposes of an office, than the one vacated, and the change was made at the suggestion of Captains Tafft and Spencer. The new office was much better equipped in every respect, and among other improvements made was the introduction of a printing press, which greatly aided in multiplying copies of orders, circulars, letters, etc., but which, in a few months afterwards, proved the cause of the beheading of the Acting Chief Signal Officer, Lieut.-Col. Nicodemus. Several of the enlisted men were good printers, and the press was kept running much of the time.

Capt. Henry S. Tafft, having tendered his resignation, was formally relieved from signal duty Aug. 22, 1864. In announcing the fact, the Acting Chief Signal Officer said: "The lieutenant-colonel commanding takes this occasion to acknowledge the valuable and important services rendered by Capt. Tafft while serving in the Signal Corps, and especially the zeal, ability, and efficiency with which he has conducted the business of this bureau during the past year."

On Aug. 24, 1864, Private David O. Floyd was assigned to duty as clerk at the bureau, and proved to be a very valuable addition to the clerical force, being a first-class penman, as well as a man of good judgment and general ability.

On or about Sept. 13, 1864, Capt. S. M. Eaton, Signal Corps, U. S. A., was assigned to duty at the signal bureau, and assumed the duties of adjutant. He had served faithfully and gallantly in the Department of the Gulf as a signal officer, and brought to his new duties both experience and efficiency as an executive officer. It may be stated here that, from July 5, 1864, to December 26th of that year, the orders issued at the office were headed, "Bureau of the Signal Corps, Washington," that being the designation of the office used in the order of the War Department assigning Maj. Nicodemus in charge in November, 1863; but for some reason the major had failed to note the wording until about the 1st of July, 1864, when he directed the change to be made in orders.

On Nov. 14, 1864, Capt. Eaton was relieved, for the purpose of again assuming more congenial duties in the Department of the Gulf, and Capt. Henry R. Clum, Signal Corps, became adjutant, and continued to discharge the duties of that position with great ability until the close of the war, having signed his last order in that capacity Aug. 16, 1865.

About this time a change occurred which has already been referred to; namely, the dismissal from the army of Lieut.-Col. W. J. L.

Nicodemus, the head of the bureau, and the assignment of Col. B. F. Fisher. Col. Nicodemus had been guilty of giving general publicity to his annual report, by sending it out broadcast to the Signal Corps in the field, in pamphlet form, in advance of any action thereon by the Secretary of War; in fact, before the secretary's own report had been submitted to the President or had become a public document. This, though innocently done, so aroused the secretary that he at once sent an officer and a file of men to the signal bureau to take possession of the printing press (the cause, as has already been intimated, of this unfortunate act upon the part of the colonel), and to seize every copy of the report found in the office, including, if possible, the original manuscript itself. This done, the colonel was, at the same time, summarily dismissed from the army. But, as in the case of Col. Myer, justice was again vindicated, and Nicodemus was restored to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, Signal Corps, by order of the President of the United States, in General Orders No. 53, War Department, A. G. O., March 31, 1865, and was honorably mustered out of the service Aug. 23, 1865.

On Dec. 26, 1864, Col. B. F. Fisher assumed charge of the bureau, designating it as the "Office of the Signal Corps in the City of Washington, D. C.," and thereafter all orders were issued from the "Office of the Signal Officer, Washington City."

From this time until the close of the war, Col. Fisher was the executive officer of the Signal Corps, and during his entire administration so directed its duties and watched over its interests as to demonstrate that he was prepared to practise what he had said in his inaugural order; and the growing usefulness and general success of the Corps were not only to continue, but were to increase as time passed. At the beginning of his administration the strength of the Corps was 168 commissioned officers (sixty-six of whom were acting) and 1,350 non-commissioned officers and privates, eighty-four of whom were sergeants. This force was thoroughly equipped, active, and energetic, performing important and gallant duty in the twelve different detachments in the various departments of the army. By the 20th of October, 1865, the entire Corps had finished its work, and had been honorably discharged from the service of the United States, excepting nine officers and thirty-seven enlisted men serving in the Military Division of the Mississippi, and fifteen officers and ninety-nine men in the Military Division of the Gulf.

His first circular to acting chief signal officers in the field called for a list of privates who possessed the necessary qualifications to discharge

the duties of sergeants, which were hereafter to be of a more responsible character, and the number was to be increased to the maximum authorized by law. This was an incentive to greater faithfulness and gallantry upon the part of the rank and file. A new, more comprehensive, and extended list of abbreviations, — 214 in number, — based upon the experience and extensive practice of Capt. L. B. Norton, was published to the entire Corps. It was ordered that the abbreviations be thoroughly memorized by all officers and sergeants conducting stations, and when memorized the copies were to be destroyed. In January, February, and March, 1865, a large number of promotions were made among the enlisted men, for faithful and gallant service, and for superior qualifications.

On April 7, 1865, Capt. L. B. Norton, Signal Corps, reported for duty at the bureau, in compliance with orders from the War Department, and was assigned to duty as property and disbursing officer, relieving Capt. Joseph H. Spencer from that position. In relieving Capt. Spencer the Chief Signal Officer said: "For the able and efficient manner in which Capt. Spencer has performed his duties, as property and disbursing officer for the Signal Corps during the past two years, he merits the thanks not only of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, but of every officer in the Corps, as it is owing in a great measure to the prompt manner in which he has performed the peculiar duties assigned him, that the Corps at large has been able to render the great service to the country which is accorded it by our generals in the field."

The war was now coming to a close. Two days after the assignment of Capt. Norton to duty in Washington, Gen. Robert E. Lee surrendered to Gen. Ulysses S. Grant. This ended active hostilities in the east, while Gen. Sherman's march to the sea, through the very heart of the Confederacy, had demonstrated that there was to be but little further resistance to the triumphant and gallant "boys in blue." But little remained for the executive branch to do, except to direct the discharge of the Corps, to arrange for the disposition of its property, and collect its field records at Washington.

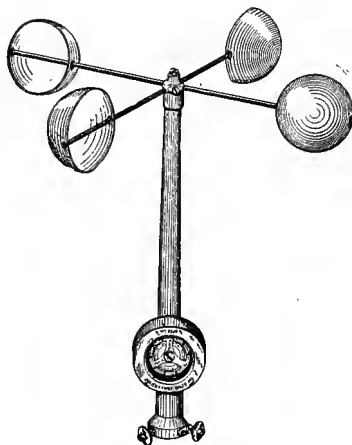
When Col. Myer again assumed charge of the signal office, Aug. 21, 1867, its force had been reduced to one officer, two clerks, and one messenger; the officer being Lieut. L. B. Norton, 30th United States Infantry, whose resignation as a captain in the Signal Corps had been accepted some time before. The two clerks were Simeon White and Alexander Ashley.

It may be said, without any reflection upon the intelligence, efficiency,

and gallantry of the Signal Corps in the field, that its wonderful success in the discharge of its novel and important duties in keeping up communication between the different generals at all times, and especially during active operations, and on the field of battle itself, is largely due to the wise and careful discharge of those duties which came directly under the supervision of the executive department at Washington.

Col. Myer was the author of the first complete system of signals used successfully on the field of battle; and so long as the Government of the United States shall provide for the prognostication of the weather, Albert J. Myer — “Old Probabilities” — will be remembered as the first chief of the weather bureau, who brought it safely through the days of its childhood and made it possible for those who have succeeded him to so advance its efficiency that it stands today among the wonders of the world, — one of the many great scientific achievements of the nineteenth century. In the language of another: “He needs no monumental pile, no stately pyramid, whose towering height shall pierce the clouds and rear its lofty head to heaven, to tell posterity his fame. His deeds, his worthy deeds, alone, have rendered him immortal.”

Alexander Ashley retained his connection with the Corps nearly thirty years, from Aug. 16, 1861, to June 30, 1891, when he was transferred as civilian clerk to the Weather Bureau.



The lines that march deploying thro' the valleys
Advance and then retreat,
The impetuous mass that up the hill-side sallies,
Columns that part and meet —
Thine is their purpose and their destination;
Thy stroke their guiding hand,
Whose gestures link in close communication
Commander and command.

— CAROLINE STICKNEY.

CHAPTER V.

PRINCIPLES AND METHODS OF SIGNALLING.



SIGNALS ARE of two kinds, — transient and permanent. The former include those indicated by motions or by sounds; the latter, those which are held in view for any considerable length of time.

The principle underlying Maj. Myer's system, as well as all other known systems, was that of having a certain number of arbitrary, simple signs or symbols, easily distinguished the one from the other, being made to appear separately or in combination. When a meaning is attached to these signs, single or combined, they become signals.

The number of different kinds of signs used in a combination is called the number of elements of that signal. Thus the system of signals used by Maj. Myer in his experiments in New Mexico, and which was more generally used through the war than any other, was termed the four-element code. The combination signal 11 has one element; 1423 has four elements; 234, three elements; 1114, two elements, and so on. A code of signals is a series or set of signals in which each sign or combination has a definite meaning.

The principles upon which all signals are based are fixed and unchangeable. The applications of these principles can be limited only by the limitations of human skill and human ingenuity. Signalling is conveying ideas by means of symbols, or conversing at a distance. Talking is the conveyance of ideas by means of vocal sounds made singly or in combination; through the written or printed page ideas are conveyed by means of symbols called letters, either single or combined; telegraphing is conveying ideas by means of symbols, dots and dashes, variously combined; signalling as practised by the Signal Corps is, for the most part, a method of conveying ideas by motions of a flag or torch, or by some corresponding or equivalent means.

The four-element code was toward the close of the war, to some extent, superseded by the two-element or one-eight code. The two

codes are essentially identical, though apparently quite unlike. In the four-element code the numbers particularly describe each motion. In the two-element code only the motions from the vertical position are indicated, the returns to the vertical being undesignated. Thus 1 is one motion to the left, returning to the vertical; 2 is one motion to the right, returning to the vertical; 1423 is one motion to the left, returning to the vertical, then passing to the right and returning to vertical, passing to the right again, returning to vertical, passing to the left and returning to vertical. All the motions in a combination must be made without a pause. The movements cannot well be made too rapidly, if there is a distinct pause, however brief, between the combinations. Those who have become accustomed to the four-element code become attached to it and prefer it to the seemingly more simple one. The two-element code, under the title of the "General Service Code," is now used by the Signal Service and by the Signal Corps Detachments attached to the militia in several of the states.* The symbols have the same meaning now that they had during the war, but the numbering has been reversed. Odd numbers were then made to the left, even numbers to the right. Odd numbers are now made to the right, even numbers to the left. For example, two motions to the left meant "a" or "after," the signal being designated "11." It has the same meaning in the "General Service Code," but its designation is "22." "1423" and its equivalents, "1881" and "1221," meant "b" or "before;" the same flag-movement now has the same meaning, but it is designated "2112" or "8118."

"The method of making these signals is simple and is easily learned. They are quite distinct and are easily read. They are very plain. Every signal is, in reality, repeated twice each time it is shown. The waves to the left or right are read 'one' or 'two,' whether the flag or torch is descending or ascending. It is necessary only to see that the signal is in motion somewhere on the right to read 'two.'

"The signal apparatus is very simple. It is strong, portable, can be carried anywhere (on horse or on foot), is not liable to be damaged by an enemy's fire, or by rough handling, and it is always available and ready for use. It can be used in almost any situation. The signals can be seen at very considerable distances. Many devices can be used to make them visible. Such colored flags should be used as will contrast most strongly with the background against which they are shown. The motion of the signal greatly increases its visibility.

* The "General Service Code" has, since this was written, been generally superseded by the "Morse Telegraphic Code."

An object in motion will be seen and will attract attention, when a similar object resting produces no sensation. We recognize this fact instinctively when we wave a handkerchief, or light, to attract attention.

“The signals made with the ordinary equipments, say a staff twelve feet long, and a flag four feet square, or with the torches at night, are easily read at a distance of eight miles at almost all times, except in cases of fog or rain. They are read at fifteen miles on days and nights ordinarily clear, and have been found legible at twenty-five miles. Greater distances are reported; but it is questionable if, at those distances, there is reliability.”

— *Myer's Manual of Signals.*

THE FOUR - ELEMENT CODE.

A—11	F—1114	K—1434	P—2343	U—223	Z—1111
B—1423	G—1142	L—114	Q—2342	V—2311	&—2222
C—234	H—231	M—2314	R—142	W—2234	tion—2223
D—111	I—2	N—22	S—143	X—1431	ing—1143
E—23	J—2231	O—14	T—1	Y—222	ed—1422

CODE SIGNALS.

5—End of a word.

55—End of a sentence.

555—End of a message.

11, 11, 11, 5—Signal of assent. “I understand,” or “Message is received and understood,” or “I see your signals,” according to circumstances.

11, 11, 11, 555—Cease signalling.

234, 234, 234, 5—Repeat.

143434, 5—Error.

142, 142, 142, 5—Move a little to the right.

114, 114, 114, 5—Move a little to the left.

The flag waved successively from side to side until attention is attracted—
“Attention, look for signals from this point.”

NUMERALS AND SPECIAL MESSAGES.

1, 14223—Wait a moment.

2, 23114—Are you ready?

3, 11431—I am ready.

4, 11143—Use short pole and small flag.

5, 11114—Use long pole and large flag.

6, 23111—Work faster.

7, 22311—Did you understand?

8, 22223—Use white flag.

9, 22342—Use black flag.

0, 11111—Use red flag.

ABBREVIATIONS.

A.	—After	Ambsd.	—Ambuscade
Abt.	—About	Amt.	—Amount
Abv.	—Above	Ans.	—Answer
Acct.	—Account	Apr.	—Appear
Adv.	—Advance	A. Q.	—All Quiet
Agn.	—Again	Ard.	—Around
Agust.	—Against	Art.	—Artillery
Amb.	—Ambulance	Arv.	—Arrive

B.	—Before	Embs.	—Embrasures
Bat.	—Battery	Eny.	—Enemy
Batt.	—Battalion	F.	—For
B. B. B.	—Use Black Flag	Fd.	—Ford
Bgn.	—Begin	Fld.	—Field
Bhnd.	—Behind	Fluk.	—Flank
Blk.	—Black	Fm.	—From
Bn.	—Been	Fnt.	—Front
Bnk.	—Bank	Fst.	—First
Brig.	—Brigade, Brigadier	Ft.	—Fort
Brv.	—Brave	Fw.	—Few
Bst.	—Best	Fwd.	—Forward
Bt.	—But	Gal.	—Gallon
Btn.	—Between	G. B.	—Gun-Boat
Bvt.	—Brevet	Gd.	—Good
C.	—Can	Gen.	—General
Cal.	—Calibre	Gov.	—Governor
Canding.	—Cannonading	Govt.	—Government
Canstr.	—Canister	H.	—Have, Has
Capt.	—Captain	Hd.	—Head
Cav.	—Cavalry	Hd. Qrs.	—Head Quarters
Ch.	—Church	Hld.	—Hold
Chng.	—Change	Hr.	—Hear, Here
Chrg.	—Charge	Hrd.	—Heard
Civ.	—Civil, Civilian	Hvy.	—Heavy
Cld.	—Could	Impt.	—Important
Clr.	—Clear	Imy.	—Immediately
Cmpl.	—Compel	Inf.	—Infantry
Concl.	—Conceal	Inst.	—Instant
Co.	—Company	Jas.	—James
Com.	—Communication	Jn.	—Join
Comy.	—Commissary	Jst.	—Just
Certf.	—Certify	Kp.	—Keep
Crtn.	—Certain	Ldd.	—Loaded
Cwt.	—Hundred-weight	Lft.	—Left
Dbt.	—Doubt	Lieut.	—Lieutenant
Deg.	—Degree	Lk.	—Look
Delvr.	—Deliver	L. L. L.	—Move a little to the left
Dept.	—Department	Lug.	—Long
Dft.	—Defeat	Maj.	—Major
Dist.	—Distance	Majty.	—Majority
Dk.	—Dark	Manvr.	—Manoeuvre
Div.	—Division	Mil.	—Militia, Military
Dn.	—Done	Min.	—Minute
Dr.	—Doctor	Mk.	—Make
Dwn.	—Down	Mr.	—Mister
Elvn.	—Eleven	Mv.	—Move
Elvt.	—Elevate	Mxd.	—Mixed
Emb.	—Embark		

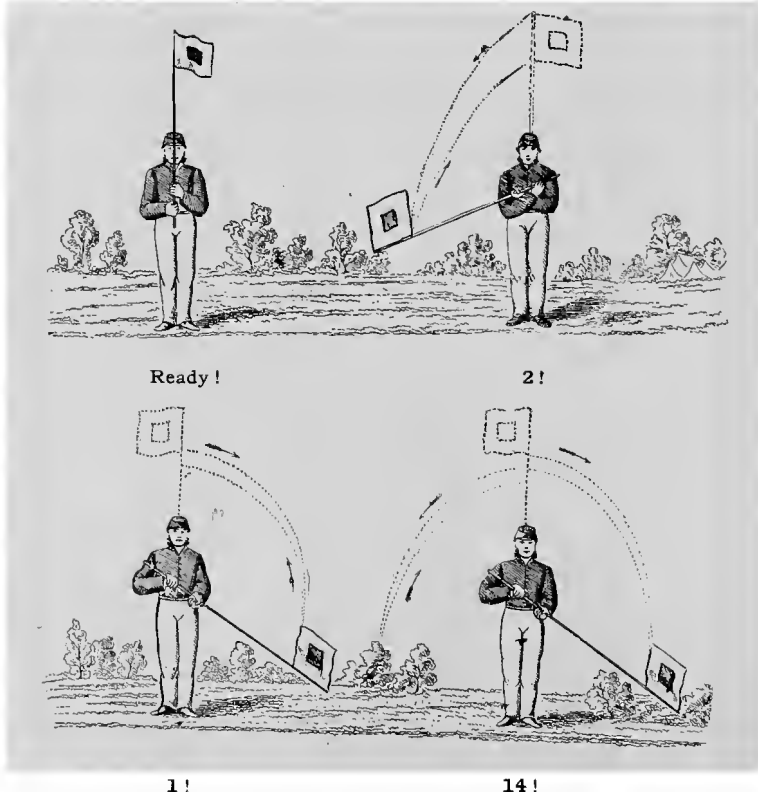
N.	—Not	T.	—The
Nd.	—Need	Thm.	—Them
N. J.	—New Jersey	Thn.	—Then
Nm.	—Name	Thr.	—Their
Nr.	—Near	Ths.	—This
Num.	—Number	Tht.	—That
Nvr.	—Never	Tl.	—Tell
Nw.	—Now	Tm.	—Time
N. Y.	—New York	Tmbr.	—Timber
Obs.	—Observe	Tn.	—Train
Ofcr.	—Officer	Trps.	—Troops
Off.	—Official	Twds.	—Towards
Oftn.	—Often	Twn.	—Town
O. K.	—All right	Twr.	—Tower
Opp.	—Opposite	Ur.	—Your
Ord.	—Ordnance	U.	—You
Ovr.	—Over	Upn.	—Upon
Pa.	—Pennsylvania	Upr.	—Upper
Pnt.	—Point	Usl.	—Usual
Pntn.	—Pontoon	Usls.	—Useless
Psd.	—Passed	Va.	—Virginia
Psngr.	—Passenger	Ves.	—Vessel
Pst.	—Past	Vet.	—Veteran
Pt.	—Put	Vig.	—Vigilant
Q.	—Quiet	Vol.	—Volunteer
Qk.	—Quick	Vt.	—Vermont
Qrs.	—Quarters	Vy.	—Very
R.	—Are	W.	—Word
Recd.	—Received	Wds.	—Woods
Regt.	—Regiment	Wgns.	—Wagons
Req.	—Requisition	Whn.	—When
Rev.	—Revolution	Whr.	—Where
Riv.	—River	Whs.	—Whose
Rprt.	—Report	Wht.	—What
Rpt.	—Repeat	Wi.	—With
Rqst.	—Request	Wl.	—Will
R. R.	—Railroad	Wld.	—Would
R. R. R.	—Move a little to the [right]	Wlk.	—Walk
Rvl.	—Reveal	Wr.	—Were
Schnr.	—Schooner	Wrk.	—Work
Se.	—See	Ws.	—Was
Sec.	—Second	Wtr.	—Water
Sep.	—Separate	W. W. W.	—Use White Flag
Sevl.	—Several	Xlnt.	—Excellent
Shl.	—Shall	Xpdtion.	—Expedition
Shld.	—Should	Xpos.	—Expose
Smk.	—Smoke	Y.	—Why
Sn.	—Seen	Yest.	—Yesterday
Snd.	—Send	Ys.	—Yes
Stmr.	—Steamer	Yr.	—Year

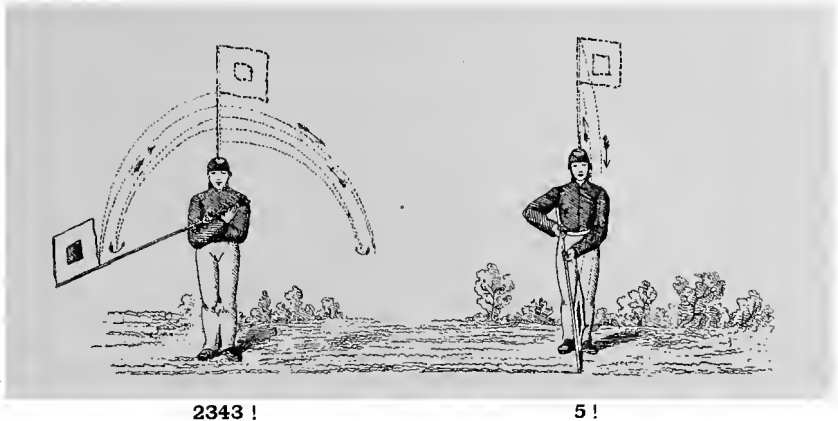
As a rule to be observed in abbreviations of other words, omit their vowels and one letter of every doublet.

The following are the exceptions to this rule:—

1. When a word begins with a vowel, retain that letter.
2. Words with a consonant at the beginning and end, and a vowel or two in the middle, must be spelled in full.
3. When two or more words have the same consonants similarly located, at least one of their distinguishing vowels must be used, as “impasbl” for impassible, and “imposbl” for impossible.
4. When the omission of one letter of a doublet will form another word, both letters will be retained, as “lattr” for latter, not “latr” which would signify later.

The general order promulgating the foregoing list of abbreviations was prefaced with the suggestion that a lack of familiarity with them on the part of officers and sergeants conducting stations would be “deemed a proof of neglect of duty, and of the incompetency of the delinquent.”





DAY SIGNALS.

The flagman takes position facing the station with which communication is desired.

To call the station the flag is waved right and left, or the number given to that station is called until the response "11 — 5" is made.

To make "1," the flag is waved from the vertical position to the ground at the left of the flagman; without pausing, the vertical position is then resumed.

To make "2," the flag is moved to the right in the same manner.

To make "3," which always follows "2" or "4," wave the flag from the ground on the right to the ground on the left of the flagman, and immediately return to the vertical position.

To make "4," which always follows "1" or "3," wave the flag from the ground on the left to the ground on the right of the flagman, and immediately return to the vertical position.

To make "5," wave the flag directly in front to the ground, returning to the vertical position immediately.

NIGHT SIGNALS.

There being furnished the regulation signal equipment, night signals are made, for this code, by motions of a flying-torch, a stationary torch burning at the feet of the signalman; or they may be made by motions and positions of lanterns, the signalman being equipped with a reference lantern fixed at the waist, and a moving light to be moved by the hand.

The positions, motions, pauses, etc., of the signal light at night, are similar, for the same signals, to those made with the flags by day.

Signals by torches are easily read at a distance of ten miles, and have been often used at fifteen.

It is probable that torches can be very much improved, or a better light may be substituted for them. If wicks of asbestos cloth or wire gauze could be substituted for those in common use, it would, doubtless, be a valuable improvement. These would give no sparks and require no trimming. Possibly the magnesium light or electricity may in the near future supersede the apparatus now in use.

The foot-torch is to be filled as often as it becomes exhausted, without stopping signals or extinguishing its light. If the flying-torch is to be filled, while transmitting a message, the torch is dropped to the left, extinguished, refilled, lighted, and then raised to the vertical position, which is the signal that the message is to be continued. A flying-torch is to be filled, on an average, every fifteen minutes. A wick properly managed will last for a week. In cases of emergency torches may be constructed of pitch-pine knots, old rope, canvas, rags, or other material, saturated with tar, or with any combustible fluid. Any light that can be visible at a distance will afford sufficient means by which to transmit messages.

[CIRCULAR.]

“ OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
 “ Dept. of Washington, 22d Army Corps,
 “ WASHINGTON, May 24, 1864.

“ In working repeating stations the following rules should be observed: —

“ 1st. The officer sending the message should call the station to which the message is to be sent, and interspersed with the call of said station should be the call for repeating messages, thus — 142, 142, 1422, 1422, 142, 142, 1422, 1422, and so on, until the next station takes up the call.

“ 2d. The next station will not make 11, 11, 11, 5, but will call the next in the same manner as he was called, and so on, through all the stations, until the officer to which the message is to be sent receives it, when he will make 11, 11, 11, 5, which will be repeated by all the stations until it reaches the station which desires to transmit the message.

“ 3rd. The flagmen will be faced toward the station which is to receive the message.

“ 4th. The first station makes a combination and sees that the second station repeats it before making another.

“ 5th. If the second station does not repeat correctly, it is the duty of the first to make the combination for an error, which will be repeated by all, after which the combination in which the error occurred will again be sent.

“ 6th. Where only an officer occupies an intermediate station, it is the duty of the flagman to see that the next station to him repeats correctly.

“ 7th. When an intermediate station sees a mistake, the officer will cause his flag to be held at a perpendicular, and make no more combinations until the mistake is corrected by the officer sending the message, who will know that an error has been made, and will repeat back far enough to cover the combination in which it occurred, usually to the beginning of the word.

“ 8th. When the stations are so far apart that the flagman cannot see them with a marine glass, errors cannot be rectified by intermediate stations, and the only alternative is to make no mistakes.

“ 9th. A repeat will be called for and repeated in the same manner as sending messages.

“ 10th. When the disk is used, the key (in which the message is to be sent) will be sent as soon as the stations are all called up.

<p>“ To Lient. J. W. BROWN, “ S. O., U. S. A.</p>	<p>“ WM. B. ROE, “ Capt., Chief Signal Officer, “ Dept. of Washington.”</p>
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SIGNALLING IN CIPHER.

If signals are to be displayed in the presence of an enemy, they must be guarded by ciphers. The ciphers must be capable of frequent changes. The rules by which these changes are made must be simple. Ciphers are undiscoverable in proportion as their changes are frequent, and as the messages in each change are brief. When alphabet ciphers are used, the aim should be never to allow any letter to appear twice alike. The number of letters under each key is to be as small as possible. The terminations of words are to be concealed. The letters in each word ought to be made in unusual sequence. For this purpose a message to be enciphered may be wholly reversed — that is, written with the last word appearing first. Each word may also be reversed. It does not do away with the utility of ciphers that they may be sometimes deciphered, for we must often use them, conscious that, with sufficient time and the appliances, they can be interpreted; but knowing, also, that the time interpretation will require will render the message useless to an enemy.

Simple devices have rendered it practicable to so exhibit signals that their interpretation becomes almost impossible. The entire code may change with every day, with every message, or with every word of every message. The Signal Disk is as follows: —

Description of Signal Disk. — On a small disk of cardboard or other material (see Illustration in Chap. VI.) are written or printed the

letters of the alphabet in irregular sequence and arranged around the circumference of the disk. These letters are so placed that when the disk is properly held, all the letters are upright. On this small disk are also printed those combinations of letters which frequently occur in words, as "tion," "ing," "ous," etc., etc., and a sign to mark "the end of a word." On a larger disk are written or printed, arranged around its circumference in the same manner, either the letters of the alphabet or the symbolic numbers of signals which are to be used.

The disks are fastened concentrically together in such manner that one may revolve upon the other, and that they may be clamped in any position. They are of such sizes that when so fastened, the letters, etc., upon the inner disk, will each appear close to and directly opposite one of the signal combinations upon the outer disk. (See Illustration in Chap. VI.)

The figures "1" and "8" are sometimes used instead of the figures "1" and "2," to symbolize the elements "one" and "two," because the figure "8" is upright in most positions of the disk.

Having a disk arranged and clamped, as in the illustration, it will be clearly understood by any signalist that, so provided, he has before him an alphabetic code with every letter opposite its signal symbols. And he will comprehend that, by referring to the disk, he can transmit a message without the study of any particular code, and can transmit it in secret signals or cipher by moving the disks upon each other, and so making changes in the code.

Thus, to make "A," the combination "112," "one, one, two," is signalled; to make "C," the combination "1221," "one, two, two, one," is signalled; to make "T," the combination "211," "two, one, one," is signalled; to make "ing," the combination "2112," "two, one, one, two," is signalled. And there is so signalled the word "acting." To denote the end of the word, the common "pause-signal," "3" "three," may be used, or whatever combination may be in the compartment opposite the character for "end of word." This is arranged by preconcert, and so for any words. Clauses, etc., are made by repetitions of the pause-signal. Now, it is evident that with any change of the relative positions of the disks made, as by rotating one upon the other, the whole code of alphabetic signals is changed. Thus, suppose the inner disk rotated until the letter "A" is opposite the combination "1112," "one, one, one, two." Then referring to the same Plate, to signal the "acting:" "A" is "1112;" "C" is "2121," "T" is "22," "ing" is "2212." The signals do not in any way resemble those

before exhibited for the same word. The signal for the "end of word" will also be different. These changes can be indefinitely varied. It is for making them that the disks are movable.

Where different parties, as the officers of a corps or of an army, are to be in communication, rules for the changing of the disks issued to all enable each to use them whenever the officers are in view of each other; each finding that his cipher will then correspond with that of the officer with whom he is signalling. And this may be, though the signalists have never met, and may be serving with detachments which have these communications with each other for the first time.

The following is an example of a general rule for the use of signal disks. The signal disk is supposed to be arranged for a code of two elements. The communicating parties have disks similar, and like Fig. 1, in the illustration.

RULES AND EXPLANATIONS FOR THE USE OF SIGNAL DISKS.

The signal to indicate that "Cipher follows" is made by three circular waves of the flag or torch from left to right, and will *always* precede a cipher message.

I. — *Explanation of the Signal Disks.* The numerals on the outer rim of the disk represent the combinations to be made with a flag or torch. Each combination represents, when made, that letter on the inner disk which coincides with it.

II. — *To make Signals.* The signals, for whatever code may be represented by the symbols upon the outer disks, are made according to the rules heretofore given while treating of the different codes.

III. — *The Adjustment-Letter.* The adjustment-letter is any letter selected on the inner disk, which, placed opposite a given combination or key-letter, on the outer disk, adjusts the disks for the cipher, and is the key to any communication sent in that particular cipher.

The letter R is understood to be the adjustment-letter, if no other letter is given.

The combination to be used with the adjustment-letter is called the key-number.

The adjustment-letter and the signal combination being given, the inner disk will be turned so that the letter will coincide with the combination. Example: The combination is "1212," adjustment-letter R—the inner disk will be turned so that R will coincide with "1212." Any letter may be the adjustment-letter. Any signal combination may be chosen for the key-number.

Example: The signal "1121—3—1122—333," would indicate that "W" was the adjustment-letter and "1122" the cipher combination. The disk would in that case be arranged as follows: "W" would be brought to coincide with "1122."

IV.—*To send a Message in a Cipher.* Station "A" calls station "B," and gets "B's" acknowledgment. "A" gives "B" the cipher combination in which he intends to send the message. Example: "A" gives "B" "2122 (right, left, right, right), 333;" "B" answers by repeating "22,22,22,3,—2122, 333;" which indicates to "A" that "B" has got the correct cipher. "A" and "B" adjust their disks as follows: each turns the inner disk so that the letter R will coincide with the combination "2122" in the outer disk.

The disks of both parties are now alike, and the message commences.

To signal the word "pickets" in the foregoing cipher, station A would make "221, 11, 1221, 2211, 1212, 211, 122, 3," = pickets. If "W" was the adjustment-letter and "1122" the cipher combination, then "W" would coincide with "1122," and the word "pickets" would be presented by "122, 1211, 212, 2, 2222, 112, 2111, 3," = pickets.

A description of the various ciphers used or suggested can be found in the next chapter. In "Myer's Manual" will be found an exhaustive treatise on ciphers and their multiform applications.

"OFFICE OF THE SIGNAL OFFICER,

"General Orders No. 7.

"WASHINGTON, D. C., May 25, 1863.

"For the information of the officers now serving in the Signal Corps, the following abbreviations are announced as official and will be used when practicable:—

"Sixty-four abbreviations of words most commonly used. Thirty-six abbreviations, initial letters of principal words of orders, *e. g.*, S. W. F.—Shell the woods in front of our lines.

"The points of the compass are indicated by the letter commonly employed to designate those points making no fives between the letters. In making these abbreviations it is to be borne in mind that no fives are to be made between the letters of the abbreviations. The five when made signifies that the abbreviation is complete.

"By order of the Signal Officer of the Army,

"LEONARD F. HEPBURN,

"Captain and Signal Officer."

"Official Copy,

"Capt. W. E. SHERIDAN, Actg. Adjt."

COLORS OF FLAGS.

When signals are to be made by flags in motion, it is necessary to take care that the flags are of bright colors, and clean; that such colors are selected as will most strongly contrast with the background against which the flags appear when viewed by the person receiving the message; that they are of material light and smooth, gliding easily through the air, as cotton or linen stuffs, instead of bunting; that the colors are so arranged as to be pleasing to the eye, which otherwise is soon wearied.

FLAG PRACTICE. .

The motions must be rapidly made, those of each combination without perceptible interval between them. Skilful handling, acquired only by practice, is necessary to prevent the entangling of the flag upon the staff. The motions must be made, in the right and left movements, so as to display the whole surface of the flag.

Where it is difficult to attract attention, two flags are sometimes used together upon the sixteen-foot staff.

The apparatus for the greatest distances is rarely used. The four-foot flags are for use in ordinary working, and should be habitually used with the twelve-foot staff. Col. Myer endeavored to make the use of the four-foot flag compulsory. The temptation was great on the part of the flagmen to substitute for it the action-flag, and thus render the transmission of messages difficult and uncertain.

In cases of exposure to the enemy's fire it was sometimes necessary to increase the length of the staff so that the signals could be seen while the flagmen was protected behind some shelter.

The two-foot or action-flag was employed in exceptional cases only. An action-flag, as its name indicates, was for use when special exposure might compel the flagman to lie down or to seek shelter, while the signals must, at the same time, be made. This flag was useful in reconnoissances near the enemy, when some fixed point being agreed upon from which to report, it could be used with little danger of attracting the attention of the opposing force. Thus it might be used in any opening among the trees, at a point previously designated, and it would thus be hidden from the enemy and be in view to the observing officers. The preconcert is necessary to prevent the difficulty of finding the flag. The point should be so definitely fixed that there can be no misunderstanding. The stations to use action-flags should be carefully

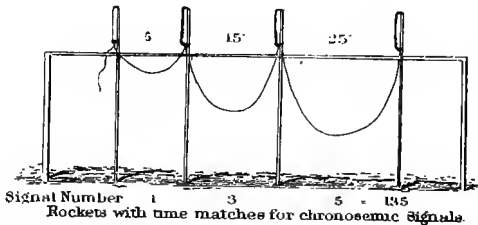
selected and established, if possible, prior to the action, and the glasses at the communicating stations should be fixed upon them. The work of the station would then be prompt and trustworthy.

THE USE OF ROCKETS.

The advantages to be gained by the use of rockets are dependent upon the fact that they attain great elevation, and are sometimes visible when signals made on the ground would be unseen. They are not reliable for signals at a greater distance than eight miles, unless they are used simply with reference to their number, as exhibited one at a time, and so on, to indicate different messages; or when they are made to throw out clusters of stars of a single color, as all white, or all red, there being no necessity of noticing carefully changes in color.



Chronosemic Signals afford by far the best mode of using rockets yet suggested. While rockets are used for Chronosemic Signals, time is taken from the explosion of each rocket. The rockets may be fitted for firing either with very quick fuses, or with a correctly-timed fuse. A yard of common quick-match burns twelve seconds. Time intervals may be arranged by proportioned lengths.

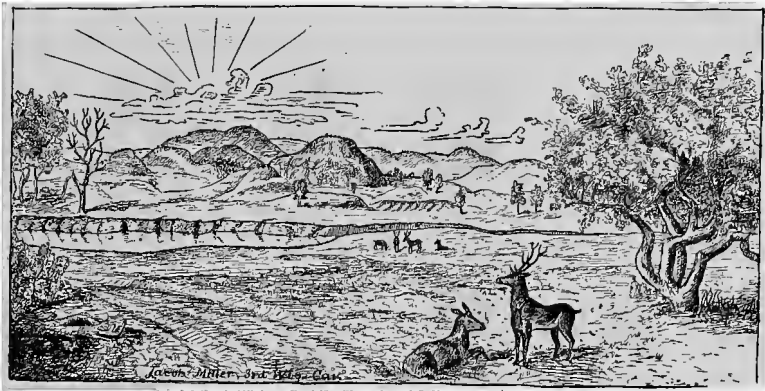


OF FIRING ROCKETS.

When rockets are to be fired, the sticks must be attached; the rocket should be placed upright as upon a frame, or against a fence or post, the paper covering the "choke" orifice is broken, and the firing match, which will then be found, is drawn out to a length of two or three inches. The rocket is fired by igniting this match. If the night is damp, the match ought to be exposed only a moment before the rocket is fired. If several rockets are to be fired in succession it is well to prepare them all at the same time, and to have them all in position, but each separated from the other, at a distance of at least six feet, else one may ignite the other accidentally. In firing for Chronosemic Signals, one rocket ought

to be kept ready upon the frame and in reserve, to be fired in place of any other that may fail.

If a rocket misses fire it is to be taken from the rack and laid on the ground. Its place is at once supplied by a similar rocket fired in its stead. The failing rocket is laid on the ground, in order that, if it has only hung fire and should afterwards ignite, it may not disarrange the signal shown. Extra rockets should always be at hand to supply the place of the failing rockets. All rockets near the firing station should be kept in a horizontal position. If the wind blow freshly in any direction, the rocket to be fired should be inclined slightly against the wind. Some pyrotechnists direct the rocket to be inclined with the wind. In default of a stand, or objects against which to place the rockets, they



SIGNAL MOUND, MONTANA.

may be rested against the hand, held extended at arm's length, and be thus fired. Experienced pyrotechnists find no difficulty in firing in this manner. The rocket should rest lightly against the hand, which should touch it on the case, and just above the "choke" orifice.

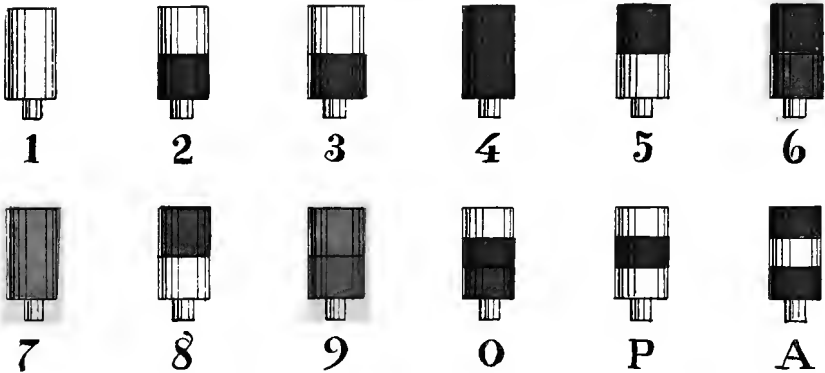
The visibility of rockets is apt to be overrated by inexperienced signalists. They cannot be successfully used in a wooded country. Sometimes when clouds hang low, rockets throw out their stars above the clouds, and thus become invisible. In a mountainous section of country the rockets will not attract the attention of the observing party unless the observers chance to occupy an elevated position or have a comparatively unobstructed view.

In September, 1865, while serving as signal officer with Gen. P. E. Connor, on the Powder River Indian Expedition, the writer sent up a number of parachute rockets from a point on the Tongue river, twenty-

five miles south of the Yellowstone, to learn the whereabouts of the right and centre columns of the expedition. The same was repeated at several camps on the return up the Tongue river, but without gaining a reply from Lieut. F. J. Amsden, who was serving with the right column. We afterward learned that the two columns were at that time on Powder river, where it was impossible to see the rockets on account of a very high "divide" between the Powder and Tongue rivers.

COMPOSITION FIRES.

Composition Fires are pyrotechnic compositions which burn with great intensity of light and color. The colors, red, white, and green, are found to be best suited for signalling. A very convenient arrangement is as follows:—

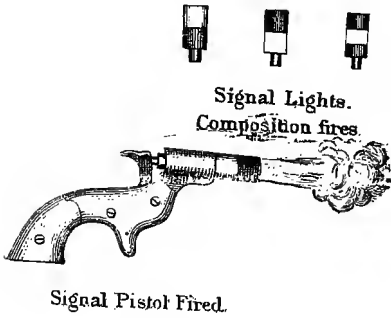


COSTON'S COMPOSITION NIGHT SIGNALS.

These signals, prepared in the form of cartridges, are burned from a holder. The signals while burning will show the colors and correspond with the numbers above indicated. P, or white-red-white, is the challenge or preparatory signal; if answered by the A, or red-white-red, it shows that the preparatory signal was seen. If it is then desired to send the message indicated by 764, the cartridges are discharged corresponding with those numbers. A signalist should be careful not to look at the brilliant flame of the signals burning near him, as thereby the eye is not fitted to discern accurately the colors of distant lights.

The signal cartridges are made to be fired by the explosion of the percussion cap upon a signal-pistol, as indicated in the cut. The colors

of the cartridges are indicated by the colors painted on the outside of the cases or shells.



If the signalist be provided with only three kinds of lights, as red, white, and green, he can indicate nine different messages by burning one or two cartridges. By burning three or less than three at one time, twenty-seven messages can be sent; by burning four, eighty-one messages. If four lights are furnished, as a red, a white, a green, and a red-white, the same number of cartridges will

furnish sixteen, sixty-four, and two hundred and fifty-six messages, respectively. If five are used the number is increased to one thousand and twenty-four.

EXAMPLE OF CODE.

Let the colors used be Red, White, Green, indicating the numbers 1, 2, 3, respectively.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Are you ready? | 23. Fire over our heads. |
| 2. I am ready. | 31. Cease firing. |
| 3. Repeat. | 32. Shell the woods on our right. |
| 11. The enemy are in our front. | 33. Shell the woods on our left. |
| 12. The enemy are on our left. | 111. Shells go over the enemy. |
| 13. The enemy are on our right. | 112. Shells fall short. |
| 21. Send troops to our left. | 121. Gunboats cover our retreat, |
| 22. Send troops to our right. | etc., etc. |

While at Rockville, Md., in 1863, Capt. E. A. Denicke made some successful efforts to communicate with the station at Poolesville, by means of small hand-mirrors reflecting the rays of the sun (heliograph). Orders came for the army to move and the experiments were suspended. They were renewed and were again successful, in November, 1864, while Capt. Denicke was stationed at New Orleans. He was also successful at this time in some experiments in day-signalling with rockets, substituting blank black-powder cartridges for parachutes.

COUNTERSIGN SIGNALS.

The object of countersign signals was to prevent the collision of friendly troops. They were not to be used between regiments known to be friendly, being reserved for those occasions when there were reasons

to doubt the character of the approaching force. The need of some method of distinguishing friendly from hostile troops was made manifest very early in the war. Countersign signals would have prevented the disaster and defeat at Big Bethel, and would have turned the doubtful success of Dranesville into an undoubted victory. On that occasion the Ninth Pennsylvania Reserve Regiment, Col. C. Feger Jackson commanding, was advancing through a copse in line of battle, when they discovered a body of troops in front of them. One of the enemy called out, "Don't fire on us." One of the Ninth Regiment imprudently asked, "Are you the Bucktails?" The answer was, "Yes, we are the Bucktails." Col. Jackson finally decided that they were the enemy after receiving a volley from them. He then gave the order to fire. Col. Jackson says, "I feel perfectly convinced had the men been assured at the onset that the troops before us were rebels, we might have driven them from their position before they could have fired on us, as we could hear them distinctly load their pieces."

Maj. Myer early called the attention of Gen. McClellan to the matter. Under instruction from him a plan of countersign signals was devised, which, it was claimed, would render such collisions impossible. The order under which these signals were introduced and instructions given to the assigned officers of the two hundred and fifty regiments and organizations comprising the Army of the Potomac, was issued Oct. 17, 1861.

FORM OF COUNTERSIGN WITH COUNTERSIGN SIGNALS.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

Orders.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17, 1861.

Countersign and Countersign Signals for the week ending Oct. 24, 1861.

		COUNTERSIGN	COUNTERSIGN SIGNALS	
			FLAG	LIGHT
Sunday,	Oct. 17	Washington	121 (Left, Right, Left)	Red - White
Monday,	" 18	Napoleon	111 (Left, Left, Left)	Red
Tuesday,	" 19	Wellington	112 (Left, Left, Right)	Green - White
Wednesday,	" 20	Scott	212 (Right, Left, Right)	White - Red
Thursday,	" 21	Moultrie	221 (Right, Right, Left)	Green
Friday,	" 22	Warren	222 (Right, Right, Right)	White
Saturday,	" 23	Miller	122 (Left, Right, Right)	White - Green

By command of Maj.-Gen. McClellan,

JOHN JONES, A. A. G.

DAY COUNTERSIGN SIGNALS.

Day countersign signals were made by motions of a national flag. The regimental national flag was used for this purpose. The flag could easily be seen at the distance of a mile. With an ordinary opera-glass it could be seen four miles. All motions to the left were called "one," those to the right "two." The signal for the day was repeated three times, the signal sergeant pausing long enough to count three, at the close of each signal. He then waited a few minutes and repeated the signal the same number of times. This was repeated until the signals were answered. The body of troops to which the signal was made responded by making the countersign signal once.

NIGHT COUNTERSIGN SIGNALS.

Night countersign signals were made with signal cartridges, which give, when burned, an intense light, of a single color, or of different colors, as indicated by the external colors of the cartridge. They were burned at the muzzle of a signal pistol, and were lighted by the explosion of a cap, fired by a common percussion lock. They could be seen with the naked eye three miles. Following the order given above, on Sunday night, regiments would instantly show as their signal, on meeting an unknown force, an intense light, which would burn for about eight seconds red, and then change and burn for eight seconds white ("red-white"). On Monday they would show a clear red light only; this would burn about sixteen seconds. On Tuesday the light would burn, first green, and then white, and so on. A day ran from "retreat" to "retreat." Countersign signals issued at "retreat" on Sunday, October 17th, would be burned Sunday night. The day or flag signals issued at the same time would be used until "retreat" on Monday, October 18th.

Each regiment and independent organization was supplied with one signal box containing fourteen sets of signal cartridges; two signal pistols; two signal-pistol pouches; one signal-cartridge pouch holding seven signal cartridges; one signal magazine containing twenty-eight cartridges.

A cartridge painted green at the muzzle end, and white at the stock end, will burn first green and then white. The cartridges were changed in the pouches each day that they might be of the proper color for the countersign signal of the night. The pistol pouch was attached to the belt on the right side, the cartridge pouch on the left side. A cap box filled with percussion caps was also attached to the belt.

COUNTERSIGN SIGNALS BY SOUND.

At night, in fogs, or when day signals were not visible, and it was necessary to use countersign signals, they were made by beat of drum. One beat stood for "one," two beats for "two." Thus, 111 would be three beats, an interval of two seconds of time separating the beats; 222 would be six beats made in couples; 121 would be one beat followed by a couple, followed by one beat, and so on. Countersign signals could also be made by sound of bugle, or by the sound of a whistle, one short sound standing for "one," and a couple of short sounds standing for "two." Ten seconds should elapse after each complete signal before its repetition.

The officer specially charged with the care of countersign signals was the adjutant, assisted by the sergeant-major. A number of sergeants were selected by the adjutant and instructed in the general principles of the use of the flag and of the cartridges for signals. The signal sergeant was supposed to march near the head of the column, keeping near the colonel, the adjutant, or some officer designated by the colonel, who would order him when to make signals. To increase security a reliable officer, the sergeant-major, or a selected sergeant, could be equipped and ordered to march with the rear of the column. Regiments exchanging night countersign signals were directed to halt instantly and send forward officers to communicate. Directions were given that a regiment carrying the American flag should not be fired upon even if it failed to respond to the countersign signals; but the troops were to hold themselves in readiness to receive them as enemies. Methods by which to verify countersign signals were furnished, when necessary, to colonels, commanding officers, and signal officers, in confidential orders. Special rules were also given for special contingencies.

ILLUSTRATION.

Suppose the foregoing plan of countersign signals had been issued:—

On Wednesday a regiment has been ordered to move.

On Wednesday the countersign word is "Scott."

On that morning the adjutant has instructed the color sergeant that the flag is to be waved for that day's signal (212), and the color sergeant's pouch has been filled with lights which burn "white," "red."

If now during the day the regiment comes in sight of a body of troops not known, the flag is properly waved. If correctly replied to, there is

no longer doubt. If not replied to, the regiment must not be allowed to advance.

If at night the United States regiment approaches another body concerning which there is doubt, the colonel orders the signal. If it is replied to, both regiments halt, and there can be no danger. If it is not replied to, and the unknown troops advance, they are enemies.

The moral effect upon the men, who would feel assured that their officers had means by which to distinguish friendly from hostile troops, would give them increased confidence and prevent such lamentable occurrences as had recently called attention to the subject of countersign signals.

The instruction of the two hundred and fifty organizations comprising the Army of the Potomac was completed late in December. During the same month the signal officer was directed to prepare a plan of outpost and scout signals or signs, by which troops upon outposts or with scouting parties might recognize friendly forces. These signals were used along the line in front of Washington, and also after the army had taken the field. The various grades of intelligence and the different nationalities of the regiments made it extremely probable that they would be unable to use the system correctly. For this reason, probably, outpost and scout signals fell into neglect, and were formally abandoned while the army was near the Chickahominy, in June, 1862.

The facts embodied in the foregoing statements were furnished by Maj. Myer, who added the following:—

“With countersign signals it was essentially different. The theory of these signals was good; the apparatus convenient; the mode of making the signals, practicable. But the absence of a regularly established corps operated adversely. Experience shows that moments of apparent or real danger are not readily embraced by raw recruits to call into action a new and singular appliance, which they little understand and probably have never had occasion to use. With new troops placed in a position where sudden danger threatens, the universal result is panic and confusion. It was not a surprise, therefore, that the general and frequent use of countersign signals did not prevail. Indeed, it was only on a few occasions that they were actually called into requisition.

“The failure of Congress to provide for the organization of a Signal Corps impaired the usefulness of the newly introduced safeguards. The requirement was, that officers, competent and fully instructed, and whose duty called for the performance of these very acts, should be provided. This detail was not possible under existing circumstances, and in consequence the signal officer recommended,

October, 1862, the discontinuance of countersign signals. Whether they should again be introduced was a mooted question; but the discipline subsequently established made it unnecessary to establish safeguards for veteran soldiers, which are principally called into requisition for the quelling of apprehension on the part of illy-organized volunteers."

In March, 1862, Maj. Myer was authorized by Gen. J. W. Ripley, Ordnance Department, to purchase 2,000 parachute rockets, not to cost more than \$2.00 apiece.

June 10, 1862, the Chief Signal Officer requested Capt. Cushing to send Capt. Shattuck to the White House with enough countersign signals to take the place of the old ones. He added the following directions: "Make the new instructions very simple. You will also send countersign signal supplies to North Carolina, and South Carolina, to Halleck, and to Butler.

"With all these, the officers ought to be drilled in challenge and reply. Let these instructions be carefully drawn and expressed in concise, clear English. The duty at White House will probably employ Shattuck for a few weeks, and it is one for which I regard him as well suited. I depend upon you and him to relieve me of much care in reference to this matter. You will hear from us soon."

At Suffolk, Va., in November, 1862, Lieut. W. L. Tamblyn was called on station by the appearance of rockets and signal lights beyond the outposts. Although unable to interpret them, he evidently confused the enemy by answering their signals with numerous rockets. The signals of the Confederates were not subsequently noticed in that locality.

Dec. 17, 1862, Maj. Myer notified Capt. Samuel T. Cushing, Chief Signal Officer, Army of the Potomac, that Sugar Loaf Mountain, Poolesville, Point of Rocks, and Maryland Heights (Harper's Ferry), were manned by officers from the reserve camp in Georgetown. Their instructions were to watch for four cartridge puffs during the day,—a Roman candle at night. This was to announce the position or approach of our forces.

INSTRUCTION AT WEST POINT.

In 1863 Capt. Samuel T. Cushing was ordered to West Point to give instruction in signalling. The results which followed from his instruction must have been more gratifying to Maj. Myer than to the commandant. He says: "From Washington I went to the Military Academy at West Point to introduce the system as part of the course

of instruction. I reached there in July, 1863, and was kept on duty until February, 1864, when I was relieved from signal duty and commenced my duty as Commissary of Subsistence. The Signal Course was a popular one at the Academy. The first class was instructed fully and learned to be good signalists. The officers charged with the discipline of the Academy said that I had 'ruined the service,' since, by several methods not known to the officers, all the cadets could, by winking their eyes, wiping their lips, tapping on gas pipes, etc., etc., communicate information as to inspections going on, and give intelligence in section rooms as to abstruse questions, etc., etc., and consequently the cadets could engage in all sorts of rascality with less fear of detection than ever before. I thought it quite a compliment to the usefulness of the code."



These men with flag in hand
Or eye to field-glass fixed, unmoved must stand,
When one false word, one swinging motion wrong,
Might change the fate of battles. Such my song.

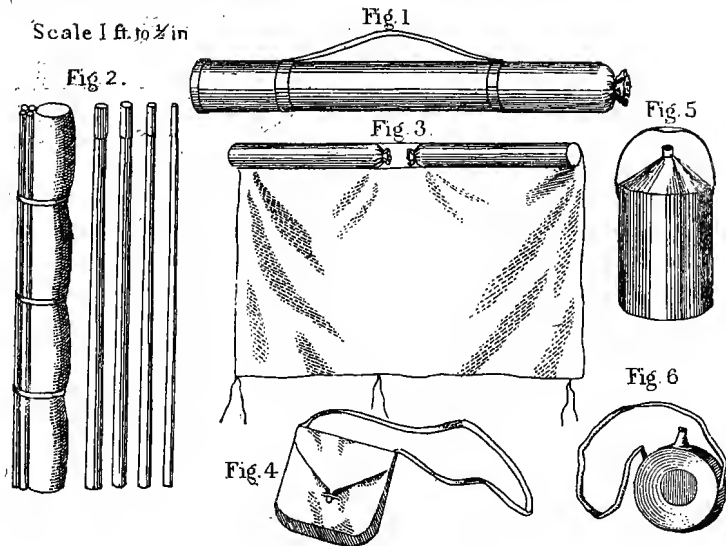
— ADIN BALLOU CAPRON.

CHAPTER VI.

SIGNAL APPARATUS.



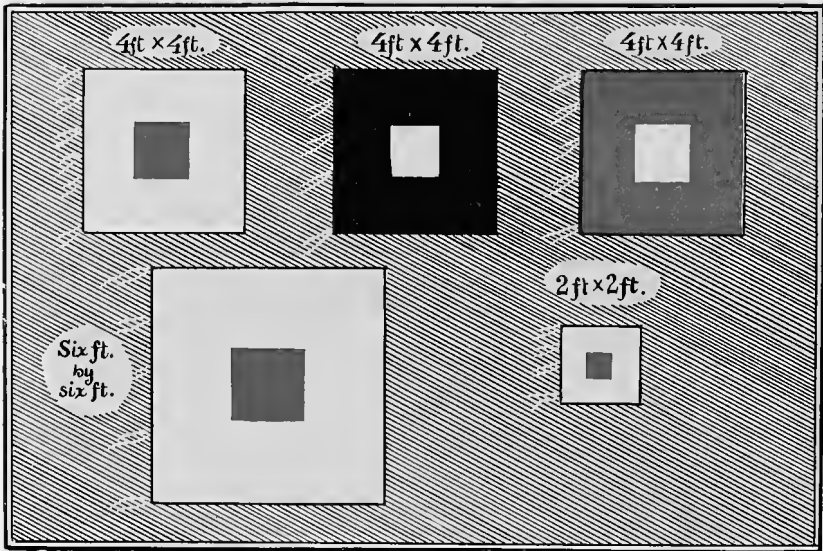
EVERY signal officer was presumed to have in his possession a full set of signal apparatus ready for immediate use. A regulation set of signal equipments, when packed complete, was comprised in three pieces,—the kit, the canteen, and the haversack. The kit, or canvas signal-case (Fig. 1), contained the signal staff, flags, torch-case, torches, and wormer. These were all compactly rolled together and bound by straps, as in Fig. 2. The canteen (Fig. 6) was



made of copper, with one seam, and soldered, capable of containing one gallon of turpentine or other burning fluid. The haversack (Fig. 4) contained wicking, wind-matches, pliers, and shears for trimming torch, a small funnel for filling the torch, two flame-shades, a wind-shade, etc. The kit-case, canteen, and haversack were fitted with shoulder-slings or straps, by which they could be easily carried. The service can (Fig. 5) was a strong copper can, with rolled seams hard soldered. The nozzle was fitted with a screw cap to prevent leakage. It contained five gallons.

The kit-case contained —

1st. The signal staff (Fig. 2), a staff of hickory, made in four joints or pieces, each four feet long, and tapering as a whole from one and one-fourth inch at the butt to one-half inch at the tip. The joints were ferruled at the ends with brass, and fitted to be jointed together as fishing rods sometimes are. The third joint was guarded with brass for six inches at its upper end, to protect it from the flames of the torch, which was attached, when in use, to this joint. The tip or fourth joint was that to which the flag was attached for day signals. When in use, two or more joints of the staff were fitted together.



2d. The signal flags were made of cotton, linen, or some other very light and close fabric. The flags were seven in number :

1. The six-foot white, six feet square, white, having at its centre a square of red two feet square.

2. The six-foot black, with white square in the centre.

3. The four-foot white, with sixteen-inch red square at the centre.

4. The four-foot black, with sixteen-inch white square at the centre.

5. The four-foot red, with sixteen-inch white square at the centre.

6. The two-foot white, with eight-inch red square at the centre.

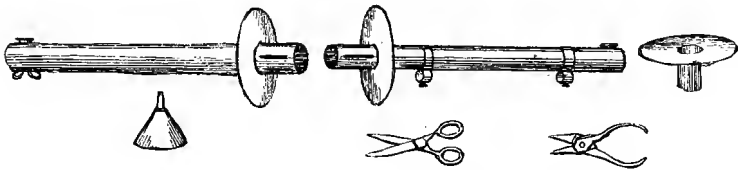
7. The two-foot red, with eight-inch white square at the centre.

All of these flags were fitted with tapes or ties, by which to tie them

to the staff. This was found the most simple and the best mode of attaching. The ties were one foot apart.

3rd. Torch-case (Fig. 3) and torches. The torch-case was a piece of rubber cloth about three feet long by two feet six inches broad, fitted on one side with pouches, in which the torches were inserted. At the opposite edge were ties. The torches were packed by being placed in the pouches, with the case then rolled around them so as to envelop them in two or three folds of the cloth.

The flying-torch was a copper cylinder, eighteen inches long and one and one-half inch in diameter; it was closed at the lower end, with the exception of a nozzle, through which it could be filled, and which closed with a screw cap; it was open at the wick end, and on its sides, at this end, were four fenestræ or openings, one inch long and half an inch broad, which opened into the wick, so providing that however the flame might be driven by the wind, it would find a portion of the wick exposed.



The foot-torch was a copper cylinder, eighteen inches long and two inches in diameter. It was similar in its structure to the flying-torch.

The torches, prepared for use, were fitted with a wick of cotton wicking six inches long. This fitted closely. The body of the torch was then filled with turpentine or other burning-fluid. The flying-torch was attached to the staff third joint by clamp-rings and screws.

Each torch was furnished with a flame-shade,—a circular flange of thin copper two inches wide, fitting by a socket upon the torch in such a way that the flange encircled the torch. This was placed about one inch below the fenestræ or openings. The use of this shade was to prevent the flame from travelling down the sides of the torch and thus overheating it. The flame-shade was always detached when the torch was packed. Each torch was fitted with “wedge-strips” below the fenestræ; the flame-shade could be tightened by pressing it firmly down upon these.

A shade, called a “wind-shade,” was sometimes used in high winds. It consisted of fine strips of copper attached to a socket, and was adjusted upon the torch in the same way as the flame-shade.

The funnel, pliers, and shears were used in filling and trimming the torch.

A screw or wormer was placed in the torch-case to be used when the wick might, by accident, be drawn so far into the torch that it could not be seized by the pliers.

Every kit haversack was supplied with wind-matches, so prepared with composition as to be inextinguishable by wind or rain. It was also thought desirable to have some yards of quick-match and some prepared slow-match. Cotton string or rope made a good substitute for the latter.

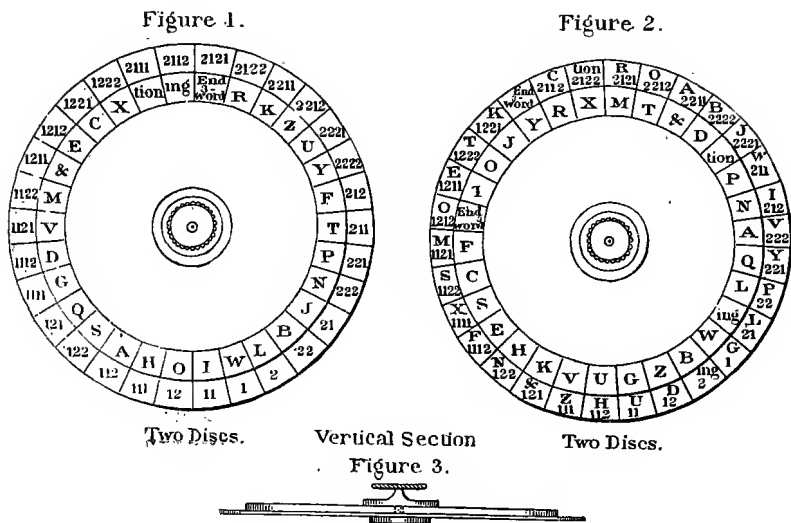
The cipher disk is fully described in the preceding chapter. Col. Myer, in his Manual, speaks of a very ingenious and valuable plan of cipher devised by Sergt. Edwin H. Hawley, of the Signal Corps. The apparatus consists of twenty-six long and narrow tablets fastened together at one end, arranged as the tablets or strips of some kinds of wooden fans are. On each tablet is inscribed an alphabet and the numeral signals for its letters, and the combinations of letters generally used. The alphabets are so arranged that the alphabet on the first strip commences with the letter A and its signal at the top of the strip; the letter B and its signal are at the top of the second strip, and so on. In enciphering a message, a countersign-word being given, the alphabets and signals upon these tablets are used, each being taken in such sequences as are indicated by the letters of the countersign-words.

For illustration: Suppose the countersign-word be Act, the word to be enciphered, Board; then the numeral signal for the letter B is sought on the tablet commencing with A, the signal for O is sought on the tablet commencing with C, the signal for A on the tablet commencing with T. The key-word, act — a-c-t — has now been once used; so, for the signal for the letter R, we return to the tablet commencing with A, and the signal for D is sought on the tablet commencing with C. The signal to indicate the close of a word is sought on the tablet T. The signal for the first letter of the next word is found on the tablet A; and so by repetitions of the process the message is completed.

He also calls attention to "an ingenious arrangement proposed by Private John C. Anton," who was transferred to the Signal Corps from the 30th Missouri Volunteers. The alphabets, with the numerals and abbreviations, were inscribed upon a single card. It could be easily prepared and easily destroyed. It is fully described and illustrated in "Myer's Manual."

Sergt. Francis M. Metcalf called attention to a defect in the cipher

used in 1864. It was the sign or character used to indicate the end of a word. The cipher of two concentric disks could, of course, give only



thirty different combinations or alphabets. It could easily be memorized. The frequent occurrence of the number attached to this sign would enable one easily to catch the key. Metcalf also invented a cipher of four concentric disks, the first and second having the letters and the third and fourth having the numbers,—fifteen on each disk. He finally discovered that it would be better to have all the letters on the inner disk, and have the thirty numbers divided among the three outer disks. This gave an almost unlimited series of combinations.

Capt. Norton forwarded the four-disk cipher to Washington. In the letter of transmittal he called attention to the objections to the use of the character \mathcal{F} in the cipher in vogue, and adds: "To Sergt. Metcalf belongs the credit of being the first to discover this very serious defect." Metcalf thought that the combinations of his disk were so nearly infinite that the objectionable character would do no serious harm. Capt. Norton, however, in the letter referred to, said: "With the character left on, it would, even with Metcalf's disk, still reveal one-third of the code," and suggested that it be left off, and some abbreviation be put in to fill the space. As thus modified it is referred to in the archives of the Bureau as "Metcalf's Disk, with Capt. Norton's Improvement."

TELESCOPE AND MARINE-GLASSES.

The telescope of the Signal Corps pattern was determined by experience to be the best for general use. These telescopes were of about thirty powers. They had a focal length of twenty-six inches. The tube was cased in leather, instead of wood or metal. The draw was of four joints, bronzed black, in order that there might be no glitter to attract the enemy, nor glare to disturb the eye of the observer. Leather caps were fitted over both eye and object glasses, and the whole was supported by a strong leather strap, long enough to pass over the shoulder, and connecting the caps and glass in such a way that there were no loose parts.



Binocular-glasses, frequently called marine or field-glasses, have, with a low magnifying power, an extensive field of view. They were for use in extensive movements, where tracts of country could be taken in one field of view, or in sweeping the landscape in view, to find the tents of the enemy, his wagons, artillery, pickets, or other objects, to be afterward more closely examined with the telescope. They were also very useful on shipboard or in boats, where the motion interfered with the use of the telescope.

The marine-glass was held by both hands when in use; and to steady it the arms were kept close to the body. For reading signals at short ranges, five miles or less, these glasses were better than the telescope. Signals were frequently read with glasses of this description at the distance of ten miles.



Officers of the Corps were also furnished with a good pocket compass, which was found most useful in reconnoissance and in locating and discovering signal stations, our own and those of the enemy.

The average expense of the different articles of equipment may be of interest, and are given in the appended table.

Telescope	\$21 50	Flying-Torch	\$3 50
Marine-Glass	22 00	Canteen	3 25
Compass	1 50	Haversack	1 50
Six-foot Flag	2 50	Five-gallon Can	8 00
Four-foot Flag	2 00	Telegraph Telescope	65 00
Four-foot Red Flag	2 25	Set of Signal Equipments	45 00
Flagstaff	5 00	Turpentine per bbl.	115 00
Foot-Torch	2 75	“ “ gal.	2 90

April 26, 1862, the Secretary of the Treasury directed the Collector of Customs at New York to deliver to Beckel Bros. a case of marine-glasses ordered for Maj. Myer free of duty, but that they should pay duty on any that should be rejected.

Turpentine was an expensive but seemingly indispensable item of signal supplies. As North Carolina was the chief source of supply, the cost kept increasing as the war went on. Dec. 24, 1862, the price paid was \$2.60 per gallon. A few days later Capt. L. F. Hepburn, from the office in Washington, wrote to Capt. David A. Taylor, Chief Signal Officer of the Department of North Carolina, asking him to be on the lookout for turpentine to capture and appropriate; said it was very high and growing higher.

As early as Feb. 15, 1862, Lieut. Deford had sent a barrel of kerosene oil to Capt. W. W. Rowley to test its fitness as a substitute for turpentine. The writer recalls the fact that about a year later, a barrel of benzine was sent to Capt. Charles L. Davis, at Fort Monroe, for a similar purpose. It proved to be utterly inadequate to the demands of the service.

Neglect of apparatus Col. Myer considered a matter for discipline. Daily inspections should insure that the telescopes, etc., are clean and in perfect order. If the common field-sets of the army are to be used, the torches must be each morning cleaned; they can be scoured with ashes, or washed with turpentine. The torch-wicks must be examined, trimmed, and renewed. They must be made tighter by adding new threads to them, if they seem too loose; and this can be judged to be the case, if there is even a slight dropping of turpentine; or they must be loosened by lessening their size, if so tight that the fluid cannot readily flow through them, to feed the flame. The torch screws and catches must be examined, and the torches prepared, in every part, for the labor of the coming night. The torch is not to be filled, however, during the day. The flags must be examined, each by itself. If there are rents or loosened ties, they must be repaired. If the flag has become soiled by usage, it must be well washed and dried. A clean-washed flag is seen and read with ease, where flags dusty and dingy with use are invisible. Signal-flags in use should be habitually washed each week. The joints and bands of the staff must be scoured and tightened if loose, or carefully fitted again if any shifting or springing has been noticed. Rivets must be reclenched, if started. The staff itself ought to be cleaned and scraped. The copper cans and the service canteens are to be examined and filled. They must be cleaned; and if there is a leakage, it must be

stopped. Steps should be taken to turn into the depot any article thus damaged. If the leather in the top screws of either the canteens or cans is worn or loosened, it must be replaced. The carrying straps and buckles of the canvas case and of the canteens must be examined, and the binding-straps counted, to render certain that none are lost. All leather parts must be cleaned, and kept pliable with neatsfoot or castor oil.

When the apparatus is to be packed, the torches must be perfectly emptied of any fluid they contain, or the flags and other portions of the set may be ruined by its leakage.

The total expenditures of the Signal Department from June 30, 1860, when Maj. Myer received his commission, to Nov. 30, 1861, out of an appropriation of seven thousand dollars (\$7,000) was six thousand four hundred and fifty-two dollars (\$6,452).

This included what had been expended in equipping the party in New Mexico; the party detailed in June at Fort Monroe; and those who had more recently been under instruction at the Signal Camp of Instruction and on the Upper Potomac. This, of course, does not include the salary and monthly pay of officers and men, nor money expended for quartermaster and ordnance stores, camp and garrison equipage, or commissary supplies.

On the 30th of November, 1861, Maj. Myer asked for an appropriation of twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) for the manufacture or purchase of signal equipments and signal stores, and one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for contingent expenses. On the 27th of February following he asked for an additional appropriation of thirty-four thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars (\$34,950) for the manufacture or purchase of signal equipments and signal stores, and for counter-signals "to prevent the collision of friendly regiments."

In his report to the Secretary of War, dated Oct. 31, 1864, Col. Nicodemus says:—

"The entire expense of the Acting Signal Corps for the year ending June 30, 1862, was \$192,523.40; for 1863, \$545,612.64; and for 1864, \$848,584.00.

"This includes pay for officers and men, clothing, transportation, forage, arms, and signal apparatus and stores.

In his report to the Secretary of War, dated Oct. 20, 1865, Col. B. F. Fisher says:—

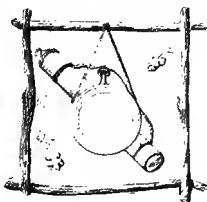
"There were expended during the year ending Sept. 30, 1865, \$8,537.06, leaving a balance, which, added to that yet remaining of former appropriations

for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, makes the sum of \$248,062.00 still available."

In the report of the same officer, dated Oct. 20, 1866, he says:—

"There were expended during the year ending Sept. 30, 1866, of the sums previously appropriated by Congress for the Signal Corps, \$3,900.15; there were realized from sales of surplus and unserviceable supplies during the same period \$2,455.18,—making an excess of expenses over receipts of \$1,444.97. The books of the Treasury show a balance of appropriations remaining untouched and still subject to requisitions on Sept. 30, 1866, \$245,856.49. Balance on deposit to the credit of the Disbursing Officer of the Signal Department on Sept. 30, 1866, \$6,709.48; total amount available for Signal Service on Sept. 30, 1866, \$252,565.97.

"No appropriation for Signal Service was requested at the last Congress, nor will any be required of this."



On yon height,
Linstock in hand, the gunners hold their breath :
A signal rocket pierces the dense night,
Flings its spent stars upon the town beneath :
Hark ! the artillery massing on the right,
Hark ! the black squadrons wheeling down to Death !

— THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH.

CHAPTER VII.

DUTIES IN THE FIELD.



The SIGNALS used in the field, during the War of the Rebellion, were almost always those made with flags in motion. They were made if possible with the regulation signal equipment, using a code of two or four elements. These signals were so rapidly made, and were legible at distances so great, that others were rarely needed.

It was important that the flags should be of bright colors, and clean; that the colors should be such as would contrast most strongly with the background against which they appeared when viewed by the person receiving the message; that they should be of light, smooth material, moving easily through the air, as cotton or linen stuffs, instead of bunting.

There were, as occasion demanded, two kinds of stations, — stations of observation and stations of communication. A station of observation is one from which observations, as of an enemy or of a tract of country, are made and reported. A station of communication is for purposes of signal communication. A signal station may partake of both characters.

In selecting a signal station, a point was chosen perfectly in view of the communicating station. The flagman was placed, if possible, so as to have a background of the same color for every position in which the signals might be shown. The color of the flag should contrast as strongly as possible with that of the background. With green or dark, or most earth-colored backgrounds, the white flag was used. With a sky exposure the black flag was used; while with broken or mixed backgrounds, the red flag was usually selected. The red flag was generally used at sea, as it was exposed against a mixed background of wood-work, sails, sky, and water. But for general use the white flag was found to be the most satisfactory. It was used, probably, in nine cases out of ten.

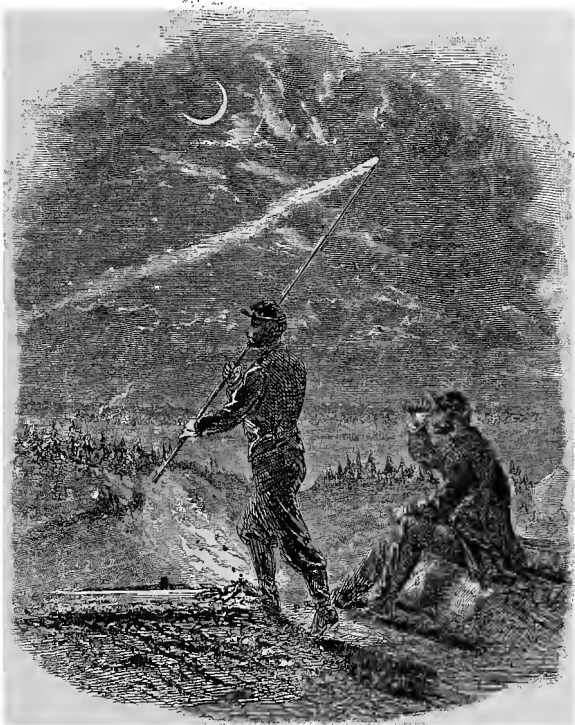
A station should never be located in a camp, or among tents, or where the white canvas of tents can form a background of signals viewed from the other station. The passage of squads of men in an encampment, the smoke from the numerous cook-fires, the dust thrown up by marching troops or trains, the curiosity of persons not attached to the station, render the camp the most unsuitable locality for a signal station. The difficulties are increased at night by the glare of the numerous fires apt to be kindled between the communicating stations; the smoke that, then more heavily than in the day, rests over the quarters; and the almost impossibility of distinguishing, at great distance, the signal-torches or lights from the changing lights of the encampment. Every precaution should be taken to avoid these annoyances. The point chosen ought to be one sufficiently near the headquarters of the general commanding, but outside of camp, and on one side of it, on some clearly visible spot, and with as few encampments between it and the communicating station as possible.

Signal stations should always be chosen elevated from the ground as much as is possible, when there is difficulty about smoke, or haze, or dust. The undulation of the atmosphere, noticeable on a hot summer's day, is always less at a distance from the earth's surface. Thus it is sometimes practicable to read from a tree or a house-top when it is almost impossible to so read from the ground. This undulation is less also over spots well shaded than in the glare of the sun. This should be borne in mind in all telescopic examinations. Permanent stations should never be placed in hollows, or on low land, when high ground is attainable. The greatest elevation should invariably be sought. In the cool night air, the smoke and dust of the day lie close to the ground, filling the hollows and obscuring low lands, while the higher points emerge in view like islands. So, too, the elevated points are free, to a great extent, from heavy moving mists and the malaria of unhealthy locations. There are these advantages, aside from their better location for working. By careful selections of high ground, stations can often be worked when signals on the lower fields would be invisible. For these reasons, it is well to have, sometimes, a station for night work on a house-top or in a tree, while during the day the station is worked from the ground.

When the officer receiving the message wished to have a white flag used, he directed his flagman to make 2234, 2234, 2234. If red was desired he called 142, 142, 142, and if black was demanded, 1423, 1423, 1423. The flag was most easily read when the sun was shining directly

upon it and not behind it. The most favorable conditions for easy reading are a clear atmosphere with the sun covered by clouds. It was on such days that messages were read at the longest distances.

The station having been selected and the background noted, the next step was to secure the exact bearing of the communicating stations, and



AN IMPROMPTU STATION.

to see that no intervening object concealed or obscured the foot-torch, or the flag or the flying-torch in its entire sweep. When a station was discovered, the telescope was steadily fixed upon it, and the flag waved to attract attention. The presumed number of the officer was then called and communication opened.

It was customary for stations to arrange a few preconcerted signals for giving special directions. They were of such character as these: "Wait a moment;" "I see you but cannot reply;" "Cease signalling; will call you soon." When a station had signalled all the messages on

hand, the signal to cease signalling was made. If the receiving station had nothing further to communicate it gave the same signal, — 11, 11, 11, 555. An officer was not supposed to leave his station until this signal had been exchanged. A station ceasing to work for a short time only, displayed a flag flying; while the flag was flying an observer was kept constantly at the glass.

It was sometimes difficult to assure the attention of stations at unexpected hours. The number of men was frequently insufficient. Under such circumstances it was sometimes arranged that a station should be called by raising a flag on a flagstaff, or discharging a gun, or throwing up a rocket. Stations were kept concealed as far as possible from the view of the enemy. On stations of observation no flags were shown, and no persons were allowed to be present except those actually on duty. Every precaution was taken to prevent the enemy from ascertaining the purpose for which the point was occupied. When communication by signal was needed, the flag was screened from observation, as far as possible, and employed for as short a time as possible, communications, as far as was deemed necessary, being sent in cipher.

When two officers were on duty at one station, one was presumed to be available at a moment's notice. An enlisted man was kept at all times at the glass. He was directed to keep a strict watch upon the points to be observed, make himself familiar with the part of the country to be viewed, and promptly notify his officer of any changes or movements he might discover. He was directed to examine, through the glass, the communicating stations, at least every two minutes, and report all calls. If reply could not be made at once, he was to make the signal 14223, "wait," and immediately report the fact to the officer in charge. Failure to promptly recognize and reply to calls, to transmit messages, to notice and report upon movements, rendered those in charge of the station subject to trial by court-martial for neglect of duty. Officers were directed to abandon stations only at the last moment, and to destroy all material rather than allow it to fall into the hands of the enemy.

It was Maj. Myer's ambition to have the Corps so organized as to offer a body of educated and skilful officers, practised in the duties of reconnoissance, capable of making clear and condensed reports, skilled also in the arts of cryptography and telegraphy, and familiar with ciphers. It was also his desire to have the officers and enlisted men well disciplined and drilled in the use of arms.

The useful service of the Signal Corps was by no means limited to those brief periods when the army was in actual movement against the

enemy. When the army was at rest and time hung heavily for want of active service, the signal officer could never act amiss if his parties were kept in motion, scouting systematically in the direction in which the enemy were; gathering knowledge of their position and probable intention; exploring and roughly mapping the country, with its roads, trails, springs, watercourses, etc.; noting its facilities for the transit of troops and their supply. They would thus collect for future use information of every character which the commanding general would not fail to appreciate. From a single elevated peak, the general contour of the country, its water courses, its forests, its grazing grounds,



SIGNAL AND TELEGRAPH LINES.

and its valleys, etc., could often be marked with an exactness which it would require days of painful marching and the movement of large forces to secure by following the roads. A few signal stations near a camp or post afforded a better guaranty for its safety, or that of herds, trains, etc., near it, than could otherwise be secured. Any military commander who had ever employed a detachment of the Signal Corps and had faithfully and intelligently availed himself of its co-operation, never afterward willingly found himself without a representation of the Corps.

For service with a grand army, consisting of several corps in the field, the following organization was recommended by the Military Board of 1863:—

BASIS FOR AN ARMY OF TWO OR MORE CORPS.

At General Headquarters, Staff of General Commanding: —

One Captain, Chief Signal Officer of that Army.

One Lieutenant, Adjutant, Officer in charge of records.

One Lieutenant, Quartermaster, Ordnance Officer and Property Officer.

Three Sergeants, as clerks.

Six First-Class Privates, as assistant clerks, flagmen, and escort.

Two Sergeants in charge of reserve camp, depot, and stores.

Four First-Class Privates in care of stores, repairs, etc.

Second-Class Privates, detailed, three from each corps party, as guard of reserve camp, etc., and in charge of depot trains upon the march.

For each Army Corps: —

One Captain, Chief Signal Officer of the Corps.

One Sergeant, as clerk.

One Sergeant, as Quartermaster and Commissary Sergeant of the corps party and in charge of train.

Eight Lieutenants.

Five Sergeants.

Twenty First-Class Privates.

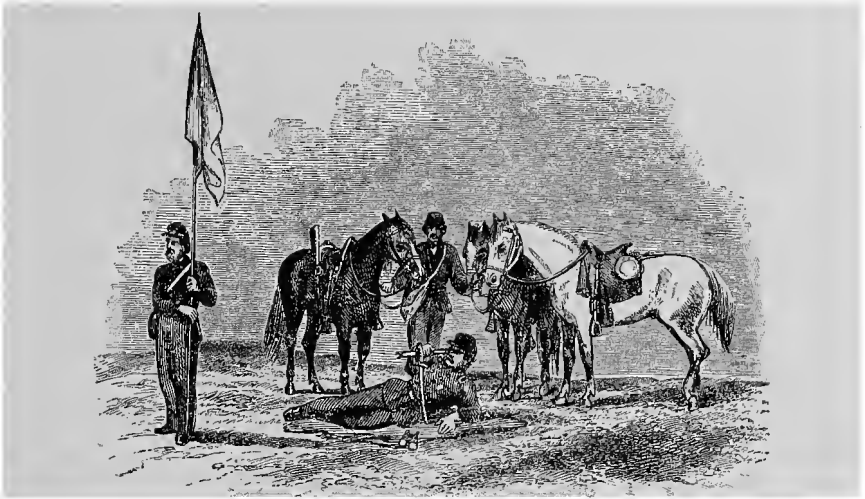
Thirty-four Second-Class Privates.

The number of lieutenants was estimated to provide for a corps of three or four full divisions. The officers to constitute reserve detachments were detailed from the corps parties as occasion required. The form of this organization was greatly modified by further experience.

The chief signal officer in a military division or department consolidated at headquarters the rolls and returns of officers and men, and was responsible for their proper supply and instruction. Each chief signal officer was urged to see that the work of the Corps and its value was comprehended by the general officers with whom he was serving; and each chief was directed to see that every post in his department was furnished with equipments and codes, and with instructions regarding their use.

The senior officer on a station, or with a party, was primarily responsible for the condition of all the apparatus; and it was his duty to see, each day, that the whole equipment was ready for instant use. Each set was usually placed in charge of an enlisted man, who was held responsible for its condition.

An efficient signal officer, serving with troops, never allowed himself to be without his telescope and field-glass, his signal equipments, his compass, a message book, and, when attainable, a map of the country to be traversed or occupied. The occasion might at any moment arise when the power to communicate a few sentences would be invaluable. It was considered indispensable not only to have the equipments at hand, but to have them so accessible that they could be quickly adjusted and brought into prompt and effective service.



A SIGNAL PARTY.

On the 22d of April, 1863, Maj. Myer, in a circular addressed to the chief signal officers, said : —

“The Signal Officer of the Army has noticed with regret that reports of the operations of the Signal Corps have been sent to him, after different battles and expeditions, showing by their address that they have been made to him only. This course is injurious to the interests of those who compose the Corps. The reports of battles, each accompanied by a map, illustrated as directed by orders from this office, must be made as soon as possible after each battle, to the general who commanded in the battle, or to the general commanding the military department in which the battle has been. These reports must be addressed to the adjutant-general of the particular army, or to the adjutant-general of the geographical department, thus, — to ‘Col. J. B. Jones, Adjutant-General, Dept. of Va., etc.’

A complete copy of this report, of the map accompanying it, and of its address, must be sent to the office of the Signal Officer. It is by pursuing this exact course only, that signal detachments will ever find themselves properly mentioned

in the reports of the commanding general, or that justice will in this way be done to meritorious officers and men."

In the maps referred to a wavy line indicated a field-telegraph line; dotted lines in red ink showed the lines over which signals were worked; similar lines in blue, the lines of couriers under orders of signal officers. Signal stations were shown in red ink thus:—

- ▣ A working station.
- ▢ A station of observation simply.
- ⊙ A signal telegraph station.

OFFICE OF THE SIGNAL OFFICER,

General Orders No. 8.

WASHINGTON, June 17, 1863.

I. Hereafter all communications of an official character, transmitted by signals, whether in presence of the enemy or otherwise, will be sent in the cipher adopted in circular issued from this office, dated April 14, 1863.

II. Instead of the usual manner of designating an official message, "off," 3 (wave from right to left), will be the signification used for an official communication transmitted by signals.

III. The address and signature of all messages must be in cipher, no messages being ever addressed or signed by any name or initials by which the enemy can learn the presence in the army or the location of any general or other officer.

IV. All messages of general information intended for the Chief Signal Officer of an army or department, will be commenced "444," signifying, "To the Chief Signal Officer," or "General Commanding."

V. Each chief of corps or department will see that the officers of his command are fully instructed in the use of the cipher, and conform to the instructions contained in this order, and that it is habitually used at every signal station under his command.

VI. The chief signal officers of every department or army corps are especially enjoined to carry out these instructions, that the enemy may not in any case be able to read our signals and thereby become informed of important movements of our army and navy.

By order of the Signal Officer of the Army,

HENRY S. TAFFT,
Captain and Signal Officer.

OFFICE OF THE SIGNAL OFFICER,

General Orders No. 9.

WASHINGTON, June 26, 1863.

I. It having come to the knowledge of the Signal Officer of the Army, that in some instances, officers of the Signal Corps have transmitted information by

signals of such a character as to produce alarm, uproar, and confusion among troops and the inhabitants of towns and cities with which they may be in communication, which reports have often been without foundation, the officer thereby being guilty of "conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline," it is hereby ordered and enjoined that all signal officers shall be held fully responsible and amenable to the military regulations of the army for such stampede reports forwarded without foundation or forethought.

II. Under all circumstances must officers of this Corps be fully cognizant of the responsibility resting upon them, as proper and reliable sources of information, or means of communication, such information being in most cases, for the use of the commanding general, or other officers commanding troops, and often being the foundation of important movements or operations of the army or navy.

III. Reports must be made full and concise, detailing all important discoveries, such as movements of the enemy, direction taken, probable numbers, whether artillery, infantry, or cavalry, and their position taken by compass from the station of observation. They must be made quietly, and written or delivered without the slightest exaggeration or excitement.

IV. Should the enemy be discovered advancing toward an officer or station, the signal party must not fall back until it is absolutely necessary to prevent capture, previously reporting to headquarters the advance of the enemy, and then a retreat must be effected quietly, and as much under cover as possible, taking care to create no needless alarm.

V. Every precaution must be taken that no signal apparatus, glasses, or papers of any description fall in the hands of the enemy. If necessary to prevent capture, they must be destroyed.

VI. Chief signal officers of departments or army corps are required to see that the provisions of this order are fully carried out, and that it is fully promulgated to every officer of the department. Nothing gives commanding generals greater confidence in their informants than to see that they at least are not in the slightest degree excited, stampeded, or alarmed.

VII. It is designed that the officers and men of this Corps shall become known and noted throughout the army for their bravery, coolness and reliability under the most trying circumstances. Every officer not only bears upon himself the responsibility of sustaining his individual honor and reputation, but the honor of a corps performing its duties in the dangerous undertaking of establishing stations of observation and communication almost within the lines of the enemy, and amid the perils of the battlefield.

By order of the Signal Officer of the Army,

HENRY S. TAFFT,
Captain and Signal Officer.

The Signal Corps during 1862 was not so organized as to be most effective. There was reason to regret, in almost every battle, the want

of the field telegraph trains, so essential to the greatest usefulness of the Corps. The army was new; the duties of the Corps were novel, and were understood by few generals in the service. The acting signal officers, with two or three exceptions, were volunteers with no knowledge of military life. They had been hastily instructed and equipped, and were thrown upon their first campaign in districts, for the most part, very difficult for the performance of their duties. There were few at first who aided them, even when it was within their power to do so.

At the close of 1863 more favorable conditions prevailed. The armies were older, the generals more experienced and with a better comprehension of the manner in which the Signal Corps could be used to advantage. They more constantly employed the detachments with their commands and learned to appreciate their services. There were fewer interferences with the work of the Corps, and parties were able to take the field with more complete appliances for effective service, and with a skill increased by practice. The portable telegraph lines were at last furnished by a wise liberality of the War Department, and the equipments for aerial telegraphy and reconnoissance were improved by such additions as experience seemed to suggest.

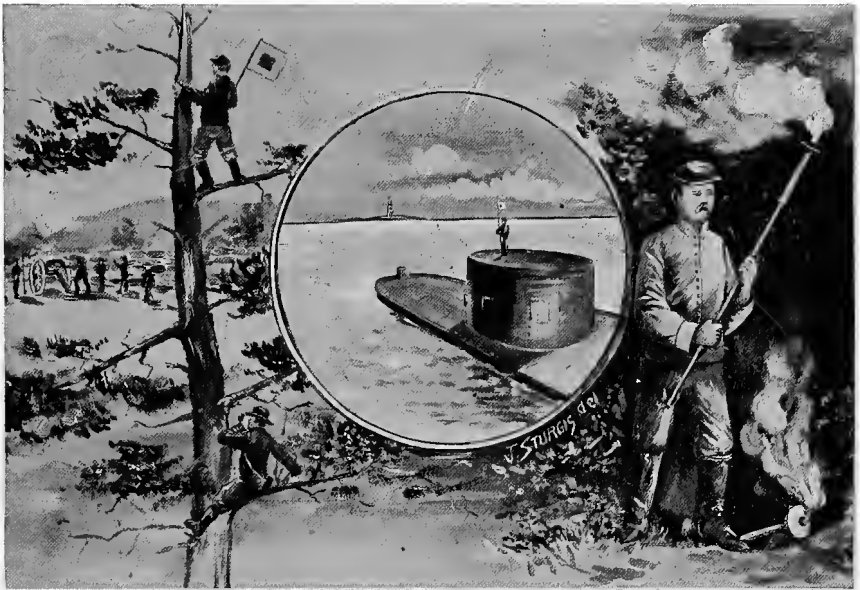
It was noted with much satisfaction that the services of the Corps were approved and sought for in proportion as generals commanding proved enterprising and successful. The demands for detachments were proportioned to the activity of the campaigns. In most of the great movements of the year, the demand for signal officers was greater than it was possible to supply.

The year 1864 was marked by the same activity, and the same success as the preceding year, interrupted in a measure by the labors and demands of the Examining Boards, and the changes incident to the reorganization of the Corps. The character and extent of the interruptions are detailed in the next chapter.

In considering the services of the Corps, it ought to be remembered that, wherever its officers were on duty, they rendered a service otherwise impossible; they forced the enemy to introduce new elements into his calculations, and gave our own commanders a most efficient aid, which seemed at first novel



and which was regarded by many as of doubtful value. Whatever standing was secured and maintained by the Corps was the result of Col. Myer's invincible faith and untiring zeal, supplemented by the earnest co-operation of those officers who were constantly on the alert and eager to make their services invaluable to their commanding officers. There were instances of chief signal officers and their assistants whose ambition seemed to be satisfied if they could wear brilliant uniforms around headquarters and be reported as serving on the staff. Instances are on record of officers on signal duty who



seemed eager to do any staff duty rather than the legitimate work of the Corps.

Col. Myer in his report dated Nov. 10, 1862, says: —

“ Experience has seemed to indicate that the duties of the Corps with an active army are most efficiently rendered when these services are controlled by one officer, who, properly informed at headquarters of movements contemplated or making, understandingly takes steps to place his officers where their labors may be most useful.”

Near the close of 1864, Col. B. F. Fisher, then Signal Officer of the Army, addressed a communication to a chief signal officer, in which he refers to the noble service rendered, in the campaign just closing, by

the general on whose staff the officer addressed was serving, or rather to which he was attached. He closes his letter with the following words : —

“ . . . While these important operations have been going on, your communications would indicate your presence in —— City. Does the general think your services more valuable in —— than with your command in the field? This may be his experience. But I ever found that the place for the chief signal officer of a detachment was where he could personally superintend the operations in the field. It may not be so comfortable, but it would certainly seem more soldierly.

“The duties of a chief signal officer can by no means be performed on paper. In an active campaign hard work is before him. His stations should be daily inspected, and every exertion made to improve upon them, and establish new ones for the purpose of observation or communication.

“I shall expect and require the chiefs of detachments to be live men. Men earnest in the cause in which they are serving, and with wills to do what they can to forward it. Comfort and ease cannot be expected by the soldier, but hardship and exposure are necessarily his lot. With the hope that I shall hear of your success upon the field, I remain, etc., etc.”

As an illustration of the efforts of one chief signal officer to meet the demands of the service and the desires of the Signal Officer of the Army the following orders issued by Capt. L. B. Norton are here inserted : —

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, Aug. 24, 1864.

General Orders No. 7.

In order that there may be a uniform method of using signals, and of conducting stations throughout this department, the following instructions are published for the guidance of signal officers, and acting signal officers in this command, and they will be governed accordingly : —

I. All stations must be kept hidden from the enemy whenever possible. If the station is one of observation merely, no flags will at any time be raised, no person or persons allowed on or near the “lookout” except those having proper authority for being there, and every other precaution will be taken to prevent the enemy discovering the purpose for which the point is occupied. When flag communication is necessary, the flag will be screened from the enemy’s observation, even when the station cannot be; and when neither is possible, then the flag must be kept flying only whilst working, and the Cipher Code used invariably, for all official or important dispatches.

II. No signal officer, acting signal officer, or sergeant will permit his station to be “called” over three minutes (when the “calling station is visible”)

without answering, and if reported for that offence, will be arrested and tried by court-martial, unless satisfactory excuse be given.

III. When two officers have been assigned to duty at a station, one must be upon the station constantly, during the day, and if it is a point of communication, at least once every hour during the night, when communication is possible. If the station is one of observation merely, the officer on duty is required to visit it but twice during the time of darkness, at 11 P. M., and again at 2 A. M.

IV. When there is but one officer assigned to duty at a station, either of observation or communication, he shall be on the station and at the glass (whenever the points to be observed are visible) at least once every fifteen minutes during the day, and twice during the time of darkness, at 11 P. M., and again at 2 A. M.

V. Whenever the officer on duty is not required to be upon station, there will be an enlisted man upon it, who will keep a strict watch upon the points to be observed, make himself perfectly familiar with all of the country in view, and promptly notify his officer of any changes or movements he may discover. He will also examine through the glass, at least every three minutes, the stations with which he communicates, and will promptly report all "calls" to his officer, and if said officer cannot immediately answer, the man on watch will face the "calling at station," and make with his flag 14223-5, reporting the fact to the officer on his arrival.

VI. Officers will see that their men appear upon stations neatly and cleanly dressed, that they thoroughly understand their duties, and are formed into proper reliefs as "watches." They will also see that the horses of the party are properly fed, watered and groomed, at stated times; that the saddles and equipments are placed upon horizontal bars raised from the ground, and that they are secured from the action of the sun and rain. Saddles and equipments must be frequently oiled. The oil for the purpose can be obtained from the acting ordnance officer, at these headquarters.

VII. Enlisted men will be promptly punished on stations where their offences have been committed, except for continued carelessness on watch, and frequent neglect to give notice of the "calling" by an opposite station, when they will be confined and court-martialled.

VIII. All reports of observations will be sent at once to the immediate commander of the forces, with which the signal officer may be serving, and to the Chief Signal Officer; other messages to the parties addressed. In reporting the results of observations, the statement must be made so explicit that the person to whom it is sent may receive as thorough an understanding of the facts discovered as the officer has who sends the message. If points, places, or roads cannot be named, their distance and compass-bearing from some well known object or place must be given. If a moving column is seen, the arms of service represented in it must be noted, the approximate number of each, and whether it is accompanied by its wagon-train. In reporting firing it must be stated, when-

ever possible, whether it is musketry or cannonading, the point fired at and from, the cause, and the damage done. In fine when making reports of discoveries, nothing more than is absolutely necessary must be left to be inferred by the party to whom they are sent, and nothing stated as a fact, except what is seen or heard by the officer making the report. If other information is transmitted, it must be accompanied by the name of its author.

IX. No officer or enlisted man of this detachment shall make known in any manner, or to any person whatsoever (whether he is of the Corps or not), any signal code, part of code, or method of working the same, without authority from the Chief Signal Officer; and a disobedience of this order will result in the prompt arrest and trial of the offender. As soon as it shall have come to the knowledge of any signal officer that an unauthorized person has received any code of signals ever used by the United States, he will immediately make a statement of the fact to the Chief Signal Officer, in order that the matter may be investigated.

By order of the Chief Signal Officer,

SAMUEL N. ROGERS,
2d Lieut., Signal Corps, Acting Adjt.

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, Dec. 26, 1864.

General Orders No. 13.

I. It having been brought to the notice of the Chief Signal Officer that portions of General Orders No. 7, current series, from this office, are violated upon some of the signal stations in this army, without the fact being properly reported, it is therefore ordered, that hereafter, whenever a station is "called" and fails to answer within the time prescribed by the aforesaid General Orders, the officer or non-commissioned officer making such "call" will note the moment at which the "call" is made, and the length of time consumed before eliciting a reply; he will then immediately forward a written report of the facts in the case to the Chief Signal Officer, when the cause of the inattention will be learned and the offender, if without a satisfactory excuse, will be punished.

II. Officers and non-commissioned officers in charge of stations, will keep a record of the names of the men placed on watch each day, noting opposite their respective names the time at which they were put upon each duty, and when relieved.

III. Hereafter, sergeants in charge of stations will make, on the last day of every month, a report of their operations during that month (the same as required of officers), and will forward it through their immediate commanding officer, to the Chief Signal Officer of this Department.

IV. Reports of operations will, in all cases, contain the number of the messages which originated during the month at the station under the immediate

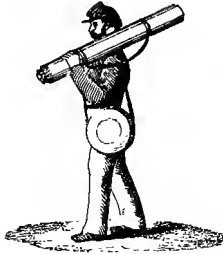
command of the officer making the report, and a transcript of such messages, but of none others, will be forwarded to this office.

V. Every officer and sergeant in charge of a station will keep on file the "original copy" of every dispatch which is first started from his station, and a record of all other messages transmitted.

VI. Hereafter, commanders of separate detachments only will be required to transcribe their daily record for the information of the Chief Signal Officer; but a "Diary" will be kept at each station, as usual.

By order of the Chief Signal Officer,

SAMUEL N. ROGERS,
2d Lieut., Signal Corps, U. S. A., Acting Adjt.



From every valley and hill they come,
The clamoring voices of fife and drum;
And out in the cool, fresh, morning air
The soldiers are swarming everywhere.

Fall in! Fall in! Fall in!

Every man in his place.

Fall in! Fall in! Fall in!

Each with a cheerful face,

Fall in! Fall in!

— MICHAEL O'CONNOR.

CHAPTER VIII.



PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

BEFORE the close of the year 1861 it was discovered that one requirement for efficiency in the signal service was wanting. There was no real organization of the Corps. During its short period of life its vitality was crippled by the unfriendly actions of those who should have been its most earnest supporters.

The officers and men under instruction were detailed by various general officers; and in many instances they claimed and used the right to recall the detachments at will. A stable organization or efficient service was not possible when it was in the power of regimental or brigade commanders to recall the detailed officers and men at any moment. Another weakness was the inability of commanders to reward the meritorious actions of men detached from their own organizations. When a lieutenant or an enlisted man entered the unorganized Signal Corps he almost necessarily gave up all hope of promotion, as officers serving with their regiments were unwilling to see detached officers promoted over their own heads unless the absentees were willing to return to their regiments and assume the duties of the advanced position. Many officers became restive under this condition of things. A number returned to their regiments to accept positions as field officers. Most of the detailed officers, however, to their honor be it said, stood by Maj. Myer, having faith in the ultimate and, perchance, speedy recognition and appreciation of the Corps.

Under the date of Aug. 1, 1861, the Signal Officer proposed a plan for the formation of a Signal Corps as an independent branch of the service. It will be noted that the plan differed very materially from that which was ultimately adopted by Congress. This first plan embodied the following features:—

As the design was to operate electric as well as aerial signals, every officer was required to be a practical telegrapher. The created officers were to be two assistants with the rank of captain, and five assistants with the rank of 1st lieutenant.

In addition to these, forty warrant officers were to be selected, with the rank of cadet, the monthly allowance being \$50 and one ration. Three of the warrant officers were to be telegraph operators, and were also to receive instruction in aerial signals. There were also to be forty signal artificers to enlist for the war, the monthly allowance being \$20 and one ration. At the same time a request was made for the appropriation of \$30,000 to purchase telegraphic apparatus. This estimate was based on a supposed force of a half million men, and was intended to supply every division of the army.

This, briefly stated, was the proposition laid before Congress. The legislation asked for, however, was not granted, the objection being that a new and expensive addition would be made to the army, which would not be warranted after the war was concluded.

In a letter addressed to Secretary Stanton, April 13, 1862, referring to the services of the Signal Corps at the battle of Winchester, Maj. Myer complains that the officers are without recognition or notice of their services, even when rendered on the field of battle, and under circumstances of exposure. The best officers would naturally become dissatisfied and ask relief from signal duty. On the 20th of the same month the bill passed the House, but was indefinitely postponed in the Senate.

On the 29th of April, the Chief Signal Officer sent to Secretary Stanton the reports of Gen. Banks and Gen. Burnside. He expressed the hope that they would lead to legislation for the Corps.

Six weeks later, in a letter addressed to Capt. S. T. Cushing, Maj. Myer says: "In reference to the requests of Lieutenants Jesse Merrill and Edwin I. Meeker, though they are considered eminently just by me, I can take no action. The War Department, or Congress, having decided that plans, the best I could devise, were not the best for the service of the United States, and that signal duty must be done by detailed officers, it is not proper that I should recommend the relief from duty of any efficient officer.

"In compliance with the suggestions of the War Department, conveyed in the letter of which you have a copy, I shall recommend for brevets and other distinctions, such officers and men as are shown to have faithfully and zealously discharged their duties. This is all I can do at present."

About this time Maj. Myer sent the following confidential letter to each Chief Signal Officer:—

"SIR: As unforeseen troubles may arise threatening to the permanent existence of this Corps, produced by the influence of interested and designing men outside

of the Corps, it is thought prudent to call the attention of each officer serving in it to the necessity of gaining the influence of such members of Congress as can and will represent their interests at the coming session.

“ In order to guard against and frustrate any attempt by any persons to interfere with this organization, with a view to its abolition by Congress, every officer must consider himself as one of its defenders. His personal claims must be secured, and justice to him for long service in the Corps must not be lost by the machinations of any party or clique, who from pecuniary or other motives, may be arrayed against the Corps in which he has so faithfully served. No person with a proper understanding of the service rendered by this Corps can be blind to the great interest secured to the United States by retaining its present organization untrammelled by any political bonds or moneyed power.

“ The Corps has been brought to its present high standard by its officers and men. They have nobly earned their reputation, and the records of their deeds upon many a bloody field present a page upon which all may look back with pride.

“ The manifest injury to the service which would follow its disorganization, is an argument in favor of its being permanently established, which no man with honest and patriotic views can overlook or disregard. It must be retained as a distinct branch of the service, and its members must be entitled to like recognition for services rendered as in other Corps.

“ I should also suggest to each officer to use every effort to obtain from the general with whom he may be serving, testimonials as to his own personal efficiency, and as to the degree of use, as an auxiliary to the army, of the signal system as used for aerial or magnetic field lines. Of the latter let it be distinctly understood that we claim only the portable or flying lines. We desire no permanent lines. We are not a corps of civilians. Our service is purely military, and as an auxiliary to the Corps these lines should not be taken from us. Our officers and men have a military training, and their great experience in all the exigencies of modern warfare have fitted them to perform this service in a manner eminently superior to that of any undisciplined and inexperienced class of men.

“ If in your opinion the transfer of the Field Telegraph lines and apparatus to another organization is deemed injurious to the service, and as impairing the efficiency of your Corps, it will be your duty to make such representations in writing to the general commanding, accompanied by the request that they again be placed under your charge.

“ Every member of the Corps having these views presented to him, and knowing the imminent danger which may threaten the organization, should at once act upon the above suggestions.

“ Our future success must not be endangered, nor our efficiency weakened. Thus far we have sustained an honorable reputation, and we must together strive to oppose any endeavor to stain it.

“It will be well to make known to the officers of your detachment the views herein presented in such manner as you may deem proper.”

On the 22d of December, 1862, Gen. Rosecrans telegraphed to the adjutant-general of the army : —

“Lieutenants Henry Ayers, J. B. Ludwick, B. R. Wood, and G. H. McNary are transferred, Orders 388, from this army to Memphis. This order breaks up my small Signal Corps, which I had just in working trim. Cannot believe it intended to deprive this army of Signal Corps. Therefore earnestly ask order to be rescinded.”

This was forwarded to Maj. Myer, who returned it to the adjutant-general with the following endorsement : —

“Upon the within representation of Maj.-Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, it is requested that so much of Special Orders 388, C. S., recommended by this office, as relates to the Signal Corps in the Department of the Cumberland, be rescinded. It becomes the duty of the Signal Officer to now state that it is impossible for him to properly supply the many demands for the services of signal officers with active armies, and to urge upon the honorable Secretary of War the propriety of recommending immediate legislation for the organization of the Corps.”

Two days prior to the reception of the foregoing request from Gen. Rosecrans, Gen. Butterfield, commanding the 5th Corps, had asked for a signal party. The application was indorsed in nearly the same way.

Jan. 20, 1863, Maj. Myer sent a communication to Secretary Stanton, informing him of two Acts of the Confederate Congress, organizing a Signal Service. He adds, “The contest is not a fair one.”

The last hours of the Thirty-seventh Congress were drawing near. It seemed probable that that body would adjourn without action on the bill for the organization of the Signal Corps, which was then in the hands of the Military Committee. Maj. Myer therefore addressed the following statement to Secretary Stanton : —

OFFICE OF THE SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, March 2, 1863.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: The Signal Officer of the Army has the honor to represent that in compliance with the authorization of the Honorable Secretary of War, he appeared before the Military Committee of the Senate and submitted the papers previously

laid before the Secretary relating to the organization of the Signal Corps of the Army.

The Committee acting thereon caused a printed report to be made and a bill (Senate 509) to be laid before the Senate for action.

This bill was passed by a unanimous vote of the Senate. It was then sent to the House of Representatives, where it and the report were considered by the Military Committee.

The House Military Committee have approved the bill, and have ordered that it be recommended to pass without amendment. The sense of the House of Representatives is believed to be to pass it. It is now upon the Speaker's table of the House and awaits its order.

There is danger that it will not be reached at this session, and will thus not be taken up unless it is designated by the War Department as one of those measures bearing upon the better organization of the army, and so tending to the successful prosecution of the war. Its passage will greatly increase the effectiveness of the Signal Corps of the Army. Should it fail to pass at this session, the signal service will be seriously embarrassed by the complications now daily accumulating. The attention of the Honorable Secretary of War is respectfully directed to this subject.

I remain, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

ALBERT J. MYER,
Signal Officer of the Army.

The next day the bill was passed; not as a separate Act of Congress, but, commingled with immense appropriations, it was born under a profusion of wealth satisfactory to the most avaricious.

The Act creating the Signal Corps read as follows:—

SECT. 17. That the Signal Corps of the Army shall, during the present rebellion, be organized as follows: There shall be one Chief Signal Officer, a colonel, who shall be Signal Officer of the army; one lieutenant-colonel; two majors, who shall be inspectors; and for each army corps or military department, there shall be one captain, and as many lieutenants, not exceeding eight, as the President may deem necessary, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice of the Senate, who shall receive the pay and emoluments of cavalry officers of similar grades; and for each officer of the Signal Corps there may be enlisted or detailed one sergeant and six privates, who shall receive the pay of similar grades of engineer soldiers: *Provided*, That no officer or enlisted man shall be allowed to serve in the Signal Corps until he shall have been examined and approved by a military board, to be convened for that purpose by the Secretary of War.

SECT. 18. That the officers and enlisted men herein provided for shall be

subject to the rules and articles of war. They may be mounted upon horses, the property of the United States, and shall serve in any military department, or with any forces to which they may be ordered. And officers of the army who may be appointed in this Corps, may, after the rebellion, be restored to their respective regiments or corps, and receive the same rank as if they had continued to serve therein.

SECT. 19. That there shall be appointed in the office of the Signal Officer two clerks of class two. And in selecting officers and men for the organization of the Signal Corps, as herein provided, preference shall be given to such as have served faithfully, or as are now serving in the acting Signal Corps of the Army.

SECT. 20. That in order to allow time for their thorough examination, the President may appoint the officers authorized by this Act, during the recess of Congress; which appointments shall be submitted to the Senate at their next session, for their advice and consent.

Approved, March 3, 1863.

By order of the Secretary of War,

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

OFFICE OF THE SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, March 18, 1863.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

SIR: In reference to carrying out the Act providing for the organization of the Signal Corps of the Army, a certified copy of which is herewith enclosed, I have the honor to submit the recommendations under the following heads:—

1st. Of the Signal Officer. That he be examined by a Board of three officers convened for that purpose by the Secretary of War, for appointment as Signal Officer of the Army and Colonel of the Corps.

2d. Of the General Examining Board. That a Board be convened by the Secretary of War for the examination for appointment in the Signal Corps of the Army of such persons as may be properly brought before it. That the Board determine the rules and subjects of examination, and the form of its record; and that it be directed to submit to the Secretary of War, at as early a day as practicable, a list, showing in their relative order, the names of those recommended for appointment as officers of the Corps. That this Board be instructed to report favorably on no case admitting of a reasonable doubt.

3rd. Of the Composition of the General Examining Board. That the General Examining Board shall consist of five officers of known character and attainment; of whom two at least shall be officers of the Signal Corps, to be detailed as soon as there are that number of officers available. That this Board shall advise with the Signal Officer of the Army. That, in cases of absolute necessity, three officers may act. That, in deciding the results of examinations, each member shall vote.

4th. *Places of Meeting.* That the Board be authorized to hold its sessions at such times, and in such places, as will enable it best and most promptly to discharge its duties.

5th. *Of Boards to Examine for Non-commissioned Officers and Enlisted Men.* That, on the application of the Signal Officer of the Army, Boards of three commissioned officers, whose names he will submit to the Secretary of War, shall be convened at the headquarters of the different military departments, who will examine such persons as may be properly brought before them as applicants to serve as non-commissioned officers or privates in the Signal Corps of the Army. That these Boards shall submit to the Secretary of War, a list, designating in their order those found competent for warrants as sergeants, or for enlistment as privates, and designating privates as privates of the first and second classes in the Signal Corps. That examination shall be made by these Boards in branches which the Signal Officer shall designate, with the approval of the Secretary of War.

6th. *Appointments.* That, on the recommendation of these Boards, officers, non-commissioned officers, or privates, be commissioned, warranted, or enlisted. That all appointments to those now serving in the Corps, rank from March 3, 1863, the date of the Act providing for the organization of the Corps. That the Examining Boards may, from time to time, or on request of the Signal Officer of the Army, report to the Secretary of War the names of officers, recommending their immediate appointment as officers in the Corps of certain grades, but not specifying their relative rank in those grades; this to provide those officers whose aid may be needed to properly organize and command the Corps, and to retain in the service persons whose terms will soon expire. That recommendations may be similarly made for warranting, or enlisting enlisted men. That, so soon as practicable, one officer of the Corps be appointed in each geographical military department, who shall be recruiting officer, to there enlist, as privates in the Corps, approved men.

7th. *Of Relative Rank in the Corps.* That, as rank in the volunteer service has been unworthily bestowed in several cases, upon officers while serving in the Corps, no attention be paid by Examining Boards, in the formation of their lists, to the present relative rank of those who may be applicants. That in determining relative standing, they are to take cognizance of the record of the standing and services in the Corps in this war of each applicant.

8th. *Of those Enlisted to Appear before Examining Boards.* That, as relates to the acting Signal Corps of the Army, those who in the terms of the law have served faithfully, or are now serving, be considered as entitled of right to appear before the Board; of which right, the permission of the Secretary of War, or satisfactory evidence of such service, submitted to the Board, shall be sufficient evidence. That the Signal Officer shall furnish from the records in his office, lists of officers and men, recommending that they be permitted to appear

before the Board. That in the cases of other persons, permission to so appear must be sought from the Secretary of War.

9th. Of the Appointment of Clerks. That the clerks provided for the office of the Signal Officer in Sect. 19 of the Act, be appointed immediately.

10th. Of the Publication of the Law. That the law organizing the Signal Corps of the Army, with instructions as to the manner in which applications to enter must be made, be published in orders to the army. That notification of the convening of Boards and the modes in which to apply to enlist in, or to enter the Corps, be published in newspapers when necessary.

11th. Of Orders. That, to insure promptness in the transaction of business while the organization of the Corps is in progress, the Signal Officer cause to be drafted, in his office, such orders as may be necessary, which, being approved by order of the Secretary of War, will be a sufficient order for the movement of any members of the Corps, or for the performance of any duty therein directed; and that he shall further submit, for the consideration of the Secretary of War, drafts of such other orders as he may deem necessary.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

A. J. MYER.

On the 22d of April, Col. Myer sent a circular to the signal officers of the acting Corps in which he said that he had information "which induces the belief that officers of the acting Signal Corps appearing before the Examining Boards will be examined in reading, writing, arithmetic, composition, geography, and the elementary branches of surveying, topography, natural philosophy, and chemistry, in the latter branches particularly as relates to the subject of electricity applied to telegraphing; the use and theory of field signals and the field telegraph, the management of parties in the field in the presence of the enemy, and the preparation of the proper papers and reports, requisitions, quartermaster and commissary returns, etc. He takes this opportunity to circulate this information to the Corps, in order that by study they may prepare themselves to appear creditably. It is suggested to officers that they procure elementary works on the subjects indicated, and read up with as little delay as is practicable."

For the information of acting signal officers and others desiring positions in the Corps the following order was issued:—

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

General Orders No. 106.

WASHINGTON, April 28, 1863.

1. A board of five officers (the Signal Officer and a medical officer of the army being members) will be assembled in this city for the examination of

officers now on signal duty in the Army of the Potomac, the Middle Department, and the Departments of Washington and Virginia; and thereafter, such persons as may be authorized by the Secretary of War to report to the board for examination as candidates for commissions in this Corps. The same board will examine enlisted men of the signal parties on duty in the Department of Washington, and such other candidates for enlistment in, or transfer to, the Corps, as may be brought before it.

2. As soon as practicable, the colonel and the two majors authorized by the Act of March 3, 1863, shall be appointed.

3. Immediately after the appointment of the majors of the Signal Corps, auxiliary examining boards, in each of which one of the majors and a medical officer of the army shall be members, will be appointed for the examination of the officers now on signal duty in the army corps, Departments of the South and West; and thereafter, such other persons as may be authorized by the Secretary of War to report for examination as candidates for commission.

4. The commander of each army corps or department in which the employment of signal parties is now, or may be, authorized, will immediately appoint a board of their officers, two of whom shall be officers now on signal duty, and the third a medical officer, for the examination of enlisted men now on signal duty who are candidates for transfer to, or enlistment in, the Signal Corps; and, if necessary to complete the organization of the signal parties in their command, such other persons as they may authorize to report for examination as candidates for enlistment. If the army corps form part of an army, then orders will be subject to the approval of the commanding general of that army.

5. The board instituted by the 1st section will hold its session in the city of Washington; will adjourn from time to time according to the business before it; and be re-assembled by the order of its president. It will call before it the officers to be examined by requisitions upon the commanding generals of the armies or departments in which they are serving; but in order that no inconvenience to the service shall result, these requisitions shall be subject to the discretion of the commanding general as to the time and order in which the officers called for shall report, care being taken that the officers to be withdrawn shall be replaced in advance, as far as practicable, by others who have passed satisfactory examinations.

6. The boards instituted by section 3 will report in succession at the headquarters of the army, army corps, or departments in the districts to which they may be assigned, and will be subject to the discretion of the commanding generals as to the time and place of meeting, and the order in which candidates are to be examined.

7. Examining boards will be governed by the following rules:—

First. Candidates for commissions shall be examined upon reading, writing, composition, and arithmetic; elementary chemistry, and the elementary branches of natural philosophy, surveying, and topography; the use and management of

field signals and field telegraphs; and those who have served in the acting Corps, upon the mode of conducting signal parties in the field, and in the presence of the enemy, and upon rendering the proper papers and reports.

Second. Candidates for warrants shall be examined upon reading, writing, geography, and arithmetic.

Third. No person shall be recommended for appointment or enlistment in the Signal Corps who is not of good moral character, and physically competent for the duties.

Fourth. The several examining boards will adopt such forms of proceeding in questions upon the different branches of education enumerated above, or employ such other methods of ascertaining the merits of the different candidates as may seem expedient, having due reference to their mental and physical qualifications.

8. The principal and auxiliary examining boards will make to the Secretary of War, through the Signal Officer, weekly reports of the examinations made by them, designating by name, regiment, age, nativity, etc., of the persons examined, the grade for which they are recommended, and their recent standing, as determined by the examination, and by their record of service. In the case of the auxiliary boards directed by sections 3 and 4, these reports will be transmitted through the commanding generals of the army or department in which the examinations were made.

9. As soon as the examinations of the auxiliary boards have been completed, a revising board, constituted as directed in the first section, with the addition of the majors who were members of the boards directed by the third section, will assemble in this city for the purpose of reviewing the action of the several examining boards; determining the relative standing of the officers of each grade; the rules to be observed in the appointments to the grade of 1st and 2d lieutenants; the classification of enlisted men; and making such other recommendations as may have been suggested by observation and experience as essential to a perfect organization of the Corps.

10. Until the reports of the revising board have been approved by the Secretary of War, the appointments in the Signal Corps will be limited to the colonel and the two majors, one captain, two 1st lieutenants, and four 2d lieutenants for each army corps or department in which signal parties have been or may be authorized, and the enlistments or transfers, to one sergeant, two privates of the first class, and four privates of the second class. The appointments thus made to be temporary, and the permanent standing of the officers to be determined by the the action of the President, upon the recommendations of the reviewing board.

11. In order to facilitate as much as possible the organization of the Corps, the commanders of the army corps and departments are authorized to transfer enlisted men now employed on signal duty who have passed satisfactory examinations, to the Signal Corps, copies of the muster and descriptive rolls of the

men so transferred being sent to the headquarters of the Corps in this city, and the Chief Signal Officers in each army corps or department are authorized to complete the signal parties under their charge by the enlistment of a sufficient number of approved candidates: *Provided*, That all officers and men now on signal duty, who may fail to pass satisfactory examinations, shall be returned to their regiments, and any officers and men retained in the service under the provisions of War Department General Orders No. 92, who in like manner, fail to pass satisfactory examinations, shall at once be discharged from the service of the United States by the commander of the army or department in which they are serving.

12. The Chief Signal Officer in an army corps or department is authorized to appoint, upon the recommendation of the Examining Board, and subject to the approval of the colonel of the corps, the sergeants authorized for the parties under his charge, and, upon a like recommendation and approval, to designate the privates of the first and second class.

13. Recruiting for the Signal Corps will be conducted under the rules prescribed for the regimental recruiting service. Enlistments will be made for the period of three years, or during the war, but enlisted men now on duty in the Signal Corps may re-enlist for the period of one or two years, and will be entitled to the benefits provided by the 18th section of the Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1863.

By order of the Secretary of War,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OFFICE OF THE SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9, 1863.

[Circular.]

Acting Signal Officers appearing before Examining Boards will be required, in addition to being examined upon the branches promulgated in Circular bearing date this office, April 22, 1863, to remove the top of the signal telegraph instruments and explain the course of the currents.

By order of the Signal Officer of the Army,

LEONARD F. HEPBURN,
Capt., 4th N. Y. Vols., and Signal Officer.

(*Brevet Rank.*)

OFFICE OF THE SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4, 1863.

General Orders No. 6.

The Chief Signal Officer and Colonel of the Signal Corps of the Army announces to the acting Corps that the permanent organization of the service has commenced, and that the first Examining Board is now in session at Washington, D. C.

Officers of the Signal Corps of the Army will be, by virtue of their commissions, entitled as are other officers of the army, to brevets, and may thus obtain by merit, rank higher than that of the actual appointment they may receive in the organized Corps.

The colonel commanding desires and directs that the Chief Signal Officers in departments and with armies, commence now the formation of "brevet-lists," *i. e.*, such lists as will enable the colonel of the Corps to submit hereafter, to the President, the names of officers or men, and to properly recommend them for brevet rank or promotion for gallant or meritorious service.

These lists will be called for when needed. They must state accurately the name, rank, regiment, state, etc., of each nominee, the brevet to which it is recommended he be nominated (not more than one for any one action), and following this, "Extracts from reports," with date, and full reference of his senior Signal Officer, and of commanding generals, and other officers by whom he is officially commended in writing. These nominations may be made for service dating at any time from the commencement of the war, but they must be sparingly made, and only for really distinguished deeds, or prolonged meritorious service. While it is the duty of Chief Signal Officers to see to it that justice is done to each of their officers in the presentation of his record, and in laying it before authority, it is justice to himself and to them, that nominations for reward be made with careful thought and deliberation. Little attention can be given to the recommendations of any officer who has not personally commanded his party in the field.

The acting Signal Corps look back with pride to their undimmed record throughout this war. It is the hope of their commander that that record shall be made yet brighter with its continuance.

ALBERT J. MYER,
Colonel and Signal Officer of the Army.

OFFICE OF THE SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, May 5, 1863.
Brig.-Gen. L. THOMAS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL: I respectfully recommend that the within memoranda issue as a General Order.

A. J. MYER.

Memorandum for General Order.

I. The duties of the signal officers in the army will be performed only by members of the Signal Corps, and under instructions transmitted through Chief Signal Officers of Departments, who will be held responsible for their proper discharge. Inexperienced and incompetent persons, or officers not regularly detailed as signal officers will not be permitted by any authority to transmit official messages.

II. Signal Officers, when on duty, will report to their immediate commander and to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army with which they may be serving, for the information of the general commanding, all movements of the enemy, or other facts relating to the general interest of the service coming within their knowledge.

III. Communications transmitted by signals are always confidential; they will not be revealed by officers on stations to others than those officially entitled to receive them.

IV. The senior officer present for duty with an army will be the Chief Signal Officer of the Army.

He will have charge of all signal duty, and will keep himself well informed of the position of the army and of the enemy, and will, under the instructions of the general commanding, so establish his stations that they may be most advantageously posted. He will take care by inspections and timely requisitions that his party is well supplied with all equipments necessary to render it effective. He will make from time to time the proper reports of his operations in the field to the general commanding, and will, with the assent of the general, forward certified copies of the reports to the office of the Signal Officer. He will make the usual returns and semi-monthly statements, and, at the end of each month, a report to the Signal Officer of the Army, as to the condition of his party, and of such matters as pertain to its particular duties.

Under the provisions of the Act organizing the Signal Corps, the following Examining Boards for the several Departments were appointed: —

Department of the Tennessee: — Col. J. H. Blood, 6th Missouri Vols.; Lieut. Col. J. H. Hammond, A. A. G., U. S. V.; Maj. H. S. Hewitt, Surgeon; Capt. O. H. Howard, Signal Corps; Capt. J. C. Andenried, A. D. C.

Twenty-one applicants appeared before the Board, of whom twelve passed.

Department of the Cumberland: — Capt. Jesse Merrill, Signal Corps; Capt. A. C. Mason, 105th Ohio Vols.; Capt. W. W. Woodbury, 2d Maine Vols.; Lieut. John Ogden, 1st Wis. Cav.; Asst. Surgeon D. Bache.

Of eighteen applicants, seventeen passed.

Department of the Gulf. — Lieut.-Col. Edwin Ilsley, 12th Me. Vols.; Capt. James H. Whitmore, 15th Me. Vols.; Capt. A. W. Clough, 13th Me. Vols.; Asst. Surg. Coventry, 11th N.Y. Vols.; Capt. Charles L. Davis, Signal Corps.

Of six applicants five passed.

Department of the South. — Maj. Atherton H. Stevens, 1st Mass. Cav.;

Surg. M. F. Newton, 10th Conn. Vols. ; Capt. W. L. M. Burger, A. A. Q. M. ; Capt. W. G. McCreary, Signal Corps.

Of eleven applicants nine passed.

Department of North Carolina. — Maj. Wm. A. Walker, 27th Mass. Vols. ; Surg. George Derby, 23rd Mass. Vols. ; Capt. H. R. Clum, Signal Corps ; Capt. James Tucker, 25th Mass. Vols.

Seven applicants appeared before the Board and all passed.

The Examining Board at Washington consisted of the following : —

Col. George Thom, A. D. C., U. S. A. ; Maj. I. C. Woodruff, U. S. Engineers ; Maj. W. J. L. Nicodemus, Signal Corps ; Capt. T. M. Anderson, 14th U. S. Inf. ; Asst. Surg. W. F. Norris.

They met from time to time but no one appeared before them.

The following circular addressed to the officers of the Army of the Cumberland will more fully explain the plans and purposes of these several Examining Boards : —

WINCHESTER, TENN., Aug. 8, 1863.

*To the Officers of the Acting Signal Corps,
Department of the Cumberland :*

In accordance with General Orders No. 223, War Dept., and Special Orders No. 120, from Signal Office of the Army, I have reported to the commanding general for the purpose of being one of a Board of Examination to be immediately assembled for the examination of those officers who make application to appear before it.

The application must be made in writing in accordance with General Orders No. 223. The approval of the colonel commanding the Corps required, has already been given for all acting Signal Officers in this Department, and to prevent delay, the applicant should be sent to me immediately.

Some officers seem to have formed erroneous ideas with reference to the effect of an appearance before the Examining Board, and as to the future organization of the Corps, and I take this opportunity of giving them what information I have on the subject. The application of an officer to appear before this Board for examination, and his appearance there and examination, does not necessarily compel him to accept any position which may be offered him in the Corps. When these appointments are made, he will have an opportunity of accepting or refusing, as he may choose.

I can assure the members of the Corps that in the new organization, those who have so largely contributed to the success of the system are not to be overlooked or forgotten. The openly and freely expressed intention of those who control the

organization assures us of that fact, and that assurance I am willing to take and give to you as my own.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JESSE MERRILL,
Captain and Signal Officer.

The following communication from the Signal Office indicates one trouble met with in the organization of the Corps, resulting from an embarrassment of riches in its material. The most intelligent men were called for by the orders which directed the detail of enlisted men. It was natural, therefore, that the Examining Boards should desire to give the men a grade higher than that of second-class private: —

Lieut. J. B. LUDWICK,

A. S. O., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Cumberland,
Winchester, Tenn.

AUGUST 17, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 10th inst., enclosing report of the Board of Examiners for enlisted men, Department of the Cumberland, to July 30.

This report, with the previous one, contains the names of sixty-six men recommended for positions in the Corps. Out of this number thirty are named for warrants, and a large proportion of the balance for first-class privates. The recommendations made in your last report are disapproved.

It is judged that your Board cannot act advisedly in making its recommendations. It is not intended that every good man, simply, is to be made a sergeant. Education is not alone the only requisite for good non-commissioned officers; they must be men of good moral character and capable by their soldier-like conduct and deportment of commanding respect from their inferiors. It is a mistaken idea, if such obtains with the Board, that all the men who have served faithfully in the Corps should be promoted. If this were the case, much the larger number of our armies everywhere would be officers.

A certain number of warrant officers are authorized for each department detachment, but the recommendations of your Board thus far, if followed in its future action, would constitute much the larger number of your men non-commissioned officers.

It is not understood how it occurred that the detachment of the Department of the Cumberland should have been so fortunate in its selection of enlisted men, as to find so large a proportion fitted for officers or first-class privates. It is not desired that any persons be recommended for warrants, that are not, in every way, capable of holding the position with honor to the Corps, and for the good of the service.

H. S. TAFFT.

It has always seemed to the writer that this trouble could have been avoided if the organization had called for sergeants, corporals, and privates, instead of sergeants, first-class privates, and second-class privates. This would have involved no additional expense and would have obviated the use of the degrading designation, "second-class private."

The lists presented by the several Examining Boards were carefully reviewed by the Revising Board. The list as ultimately presented for confirmation, with the additions and modifications subsequently made, was as follows:—

1. Colonel, Albert J. Myer, Major and Signal Officer, U. S. A.
2. Lieut.-Col., Wm. J. L. Nicodemus, Capt. 12th U. S. Inf.
3. Major, Benj. F. Fisher, Capt. 3rd. Pa. Res. Corps.
4. Major, Frank W. Marston, 1st Lieut. 75th Pa. Vols.
5. Major, Joseph H. Spencer, 2d Lieut. 1st Minn. Vols.

CAPTAINS.

1. William G. McCreary, Capt. 102d Pa. Vols.
2. Henry R. Clum, " 5th Wis. Vols.
3. Stephen M. Eatou, 1st Lieut. 12th Me. Vols.
4. Samuel S. Sample, " " 5th Iowa Vols. (Not com's'd in the Corps.)
5. Franklin E. Town, 1st Lieut. 42d N. Y. Vols.
6. Charles L. Davis, Capt. 82d Pa. Vols.
7. Henry S. Tafft, Capt. 15th Mass. Vols. (Resigned Aug. 20, 1864.)
8. James S. Hall, Capt. 53rd Pa. Vols.
9. Gustavus S. Dana, 1st Lieut. 6th Conn. Vols.
10. Samuel Bachtell, " " 15th Ohio Vols.
11. Ocran H. Howard, Capt. 2d Mass. Vols.
12. Lemuel B. Norton, " 10th Pa. Res. Corps.
13. Jesse Merrill, " 7th " " "
14. James B. Ludwick, 1st Lieut. 9th Pa. Res. Corps.
15. J. C. Paine, Capt. 57th N. Y. Vols.
16. Edwin I. Meeker, 1st Lieut. 3rd Wis. Vols.
17. Peter A. Taylor, " " 49th N. Y. Vols.
18. Edmund H. Russell, 1st Lieut. 9th Pa. Res. Corps.
19. Isaac J. Harvey, Capt. 2d Pa. Res. Corps. (Retired Feb. 15, 1864.)
20. Paul Babcock, Jr., 1st Lieut. 7th N. J. Vols. (Resigned April 30, 1864.)

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

1. William H. Hill, Capt. 99th Pa. Vols.
2. Charles R. Case, Capt. 36th Ind. Vols. (Commission cancelled June 16, 1865.)
3. Amos M. Thayer, 2d Lieut. 112th N. Y. Vols.
4. Clifford Stickney, 2d Lieut. 72d Ill. Vols.
5. Sylvester B. Partridge, 1st Lieut. 92d N. Y. Vols.
6. William F. Warren, 2d Lieut. Miss. Marine Brigade.
7. William Ware, 1st Lieut. 20th Ill. Vols.
8. Theodore C. Vidal, 1st Lieut. 48th N. Y. Vols.

9. Charles F. Cross, 2d Lieut. 50th Pa. Vols.
10. Isaac S. Lyon, 2d Lieut. 11th Conu. Vols.
11. Thomas P. Rushby, 1st Lieut. N. Y. Vol. Eng.
12. N. Henry Camp, 1st Lieut. 4th N. J. Vols.
13. Townsend L. Hatfield, 1st Lieut. 48th N. Y. Vols.
14. William S. Stryker, 1st Lieut. 12th W. Va. Vols.
15. Peter H. Niles, 2d Lieut. 23rd Mass. Vols.
16. Paul Brodie, 2d Lieut. 79th N. Y. Vols.
17. Henry Ayers, 1st Lieut. 1st N. Y. Vols.
18. Adin B. Capron, 1st Lieut. 2d R. I. Vols.
19. William H. Sherfy, 1st Lieut. 97th Ind. Vols.
20. George A. Fisher, 1st Lieut. 23rd Mass. Vols.
21. Richard P. Strong, 2d Lieut. 139th N. Y. Vols.
22. W. C. Magner, 1st Lieut. 12th Ill. Vols. (Com. cancelled June 16, 1864.)
23. Jacob P. Sampson, 1st Lieut. 9th Iowa Vols.
24. J. Calvin Wiggins, 1st Lieut. 3rd N. J. Vols.
25. George J. Clarke, 1st Lieut. 62d N. Y. Vols.
26. Joseph Gloskoski, Capt. 29th N. Y. Vols. (Declined commission and resigned April 26, 1864.)
27. Thomas H. Carrique, 2d Lieut. 3rd R. I. Art.
28. Jehu L. Hollopeter, 1st Lieut. 49th Ohio Vols.
29. George W. Bailey, 1st Lieut. Miss. Marine Brigade.
30. Wilson Bruyn, 2d Lieut. N. Y. Vol. Eng.
31. Henry W. Howgate, 1st Lieut. 22d Mich. Vols.
32. Richard Dinsmore, Capt. 5th Pa. Res. Corps. (Declined commission and com. cancelled June 16, 1865.)
33. A. Brainard Jerome, 1st Lieut. 1st N. J. Vols.
34. Ernst A. Denicke, Capt. 68th N. Y. Vols.
35. Isaac H. Walker, 1st Lieut. 23rd Iowa Vols. (Declined commission.)
36. Joseph B. Knox, 1st Lieut. 25th Mass. Vols.
37. William S. Andrews, 2d Lieut. 9th N. Y. Vols. (Resigned July 21, 1864.)
38. William J. Galbraith, 1st Lieut. 78th Pa. Vols. (Resigned April 26, 1864.)
39. Charles C. T. Keith, 2d Lieut. 23rd N. Y. Bat. (Resigned April 13, 1864.)
40. Thomas S. Seabury, 1st Lieut. 3rd N. Y. Vols. (Resigned Jan. 25, 1864.)

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

1. Charles Herzog, 1st Lieut. 41st N. Y. Vols.
2. William Leonard, Capt. 38th Ind. Vols.
3. James H. Connelly, 1st Lieut. 37th Ind. Vols.
4. John C. Abbot, 2d Lieut. 13th Conn. “
5. Washington W. Hopkins, 1st Lieut. 79th Pa. Vols.
6. Cyrus M. Roberts, “ “ 78th Ohio “
7. Edward L. Halsted, “ “ 40th N.Y. “
8. William Quinton, “ “ 19th Ill. “
9. Alfred K. Taylor, “ “ 3rd Ohio “
10. Frank N. Wicker, “ “ 28th N. Y. “
11. Burch Foraker, “ “ 24th Ohio “
12. Cornélius Conard, 1st Lieut. 48th Ohio Vols. (Declined commission.)
13. Nahum Daniels, Capt. 3rd Wis. Vols.
14. Harvey W. Benson, 1st Lieut. 17th N. Y. Vols.
15. Amos M. Jackson, “ “ 24th Me. “

16. Charles H. Messenger, 1st Lieut. 1st Wis. Vols.
 17. Alfred F. Berry, 1st Lieut. 15th Ind. Vols. (Declined commission.)
 18. John E. Holland, 1st Lieut. 36th Ind. Vols.
 19. Milton Benner, " " 112th Pa. "
 20. Henry R. Flook, " " 33rd Ind. "
 21. Joseph L. Hallett, " " 31st Mass. " (Resigned Aug. 8, 1864.)
 22. Davis E. Castle, Capt. 19th Ind. Vols. (Declined commission.)
 23. Theodore F. Patterson, 1st Lieut. 67th Pa. Vols. (Declined commission.)
 24. Samuel J. Brent, 2d Lieut. 52d Ohio Vols.
 25. Julian R. Fitch, 1st Lieut. 35th " "
 26. Thomas B. Kelley, Acting Lieut. Miss. Marine Brigade.
 27. Edward S. Moffat, 2d Lieut. 9th N. J. Vols.
 28. W. A. Harris, 1st Lieut. 63rd Ill. Vols. (Declined commission.)
 29. Samuel F. Reber, 1st Lieut. 24th Ohio Vols. (Declined commission.)
 30. John Q. Adams, Acting Lieut. Miss. Marine Brigade.
 31. Ephraim A. Briggs, 1st Lieut. 43rd N. Y. Vols. (Declined commission.)
 32. E. F. C. Klokke, 1st Lieut. 24th Ill. Vols.
 33. Julius M. Swain, 2d Lieut. 39th Mass. Vols.
 34. Thomas E. Weber, 2d Lieut. 97th Pa. "
 35. Andrew J. Holbrook, 2d Lieut. 5th Mass. Vols. (Resigned Aug. 19, 1864.)
 36. William F. Barrett, 2d Lieut. 27th Mass. Vols.
 - ✓ 37. Frederick E. Beardslee, Capt. A. Q. M. Vols.
 38. S. Cary Tuckerman, 2d Lieut. 19th Wis. Vols.
 39. William A. Pigman, Capt. 46th Ind. Vols.
 40. A. Clarkson Merritt, 2d Lieut. 119th N. Y. Vols.
 41. Joseph R. Putnam, 2d Lieut. 3rd Minn. Vols. (Declined commission.
Commission cancelled June 16, 1865.)
 42. James B. Duff, Private 10th Pa. Res. Corps.
 43. J. Willard Brown, Private 7th Mass. Vols.
 44. Eugene Clyde, Sergeant 12th U. S. Inf.
 45. Asa T. Abbott, Private 1st Minn. Vols.
 46. Samuel N. Rogers, Private 21st Mass. Vols.
 47. David L. Craft, Private 8th Pa. Res. Corps.
 48. Edward H. Wardwell, 2d Lieut. 24th N. Y. Bat.
 49. Frederick J. Amsden, 1st Lieut. 136th Pa. Vols.
 50. Edward P. Adams, 1st Lieut. 2d U. S. Col. Troops.
 51. Myron Adams, Jr., 2d " " " " "
 52. Frederick S. Benson, 1st Lieut. 22d Mass. Vols.
 53. Albert N. Seip, 1st Lieut. 2d Pa. Cav.
 54. Lucius A. Dillingham, Capt. 122d N. Y. Vols.
 55. Sumner E. Orr, Sergeant Indep. Bat., Pa. Vols.
 56. Henry Mayell, Sergeant 1st N. Y. Mounted Rifles.
 57. Joseph Andrew Kerbey, Private 2d U. S. Cav.
 58. George C. Round, Private 1st Conn. Art.
 59. Oscar B. Ireland, Civilian, New York.
 60. Thomas H. Fearey, " " "
 61. Edgar Ketchum, " " "
 62. Francis K. McCloskey, Civilian, Pennsylvania.
 63. Charles Weihl, " New York.
 64. Otho E. Michaelis, " New York.
- (Vacated by appointment in Ordnance Corps.)
65. Nathan B. Roberts, " Massachusetts.

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| 66. | Preston Carpenter, | “ | Pennsylvania. |
| 67. | Charles Roberts, Jr. | “ | Massachusetts. |
| 68. | Robert E. Duvall, | “ | District of Columbia. |
| 69. | William W. Clemens | “ | Pennsylvania. |
| 70. | Theodore Mallaby, Jr. | “ | New York. |
| 71. | Michael D. Reymer, | “ | Pennsylvania. |
| 72. | John E. Bradford, | “ | Rhode Island. |
| 73. | Reuben Bartley, | “ | Pennsylvania. |
| 74. | John R. Onderdonk, | “ | New York. |
| 75. | John S. Speer, | “ | Ohio. |
| 76. | George F. Young, 1st Lieut. | | 5th N. Y. Art. |
| 77. | Alonzo V. Richards, Private | | 7th Wis. Vols. |
| 78. | William Wallace, Corp. | | 6th Minn. Vols. |
| 79. | William J. Clarke, Civilian, | | Vermont. |
| 80. | John D. Colvin, Private | | 47th Pa. Vols. |
| 81. | William S. Sizer, 2d Lieut. | | N. Y. Vols. |

The above assignments, as was to be expected, caused much dissatisfaction, especially on the part of those officers who received a rank lower than the grade in which they had been serving. Much pressure was brought to bear upon the different Boards and appointing officers to influence their action. Aug. 20, 1863, an order was issued directing that “hereafter all acting signal officers, who shall be promoted in their regiments to the grade of captain, shall be relieved at once from duty in the Signal Corps, and ordered to rejoin their regiments.” A month later Col. Myer wrote to Capt. L. B. Norton, Chief Signal Officer, Army of the Potomac, allowing him to retain Captains E. C. Pierce, Fountain Wilson, and Richard Dinsmore as acting signal officers with the rank which they had held as such. He adds that the best that could be done for Captains Gloskoski and Castle, who had been commissioned 1st lieutenant and 2d lieutenant, respectively, was to recommend them for brevet captains, suggesting that they might be promoted thereafter.

A number of officers failed to secure appointments in the Corps, from the fact that they were unable to appear before the Examining Boards, being held as prisoners of war by the Confederates. Among these were Lieutenants Fortescue and Kendall, who were in rebel prisons from July, 1863, to March, 1865, and Lieutenants Henry C. Dane and John W. Dana, who were captured while serving in the Department of the Gulf. Capt. William B. Roe was detained by Gen. Banks in the latter Department and failed to appear before the Board. In August, 1864, Lieut.-Col. Nicodemus requested that the Examining Board might be reconvened to examine Capt. Roe and Lieutenants Dane and Dana. His request was not granted.

Many of the enlisted men felt that injustice was done them in failing to recognize their faithful services, while commissions were granted to civilians and subordinate officers and enlisted men from other organizations. Out of about 2,500 enlisted men who served for a longer or a shorter period in the Corps, only nine received commissions as signal officers. They were J. Q. Adams, James B. Duff, J. Willard Brown, Asa T. Abbott, Samuel N. Rogers, David L. Craft, George C. Round, Alonzo V. Richards, and John D. Colvin.

May 14, 1863, the Board of Examiners recommended Capt. Samuel T. Cushing, 2d U. S. Infantry, for the lieutenant-colonelcy, and Capt. B. F. Fisher for one of the majorities. Capt. Fisher was then in Libby Prison. On the 9th of the September following, Col. Myer transmitted to Secretary Stanton the report of the Examining Board recommending Captains W. J. L. Nicodemus and B. F. Fisher as majors of the Corps. Capt. Fisher was still in Libby Prison.

Oct. 21, 1863, the Roll of the Signal Corps was made up as follows:—

Captains,	45	Sergeants,	47
First Lieutenants,	88	Privates,	767
Second Lieutenants,	65	Total number of enlisted men,	814
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Total commissioned officers,	198	Grand Total,	1012

Of the foregoing list it must be added that many were “acting Signal Officers,” especially among those classed as captains and 1st lieutenants.

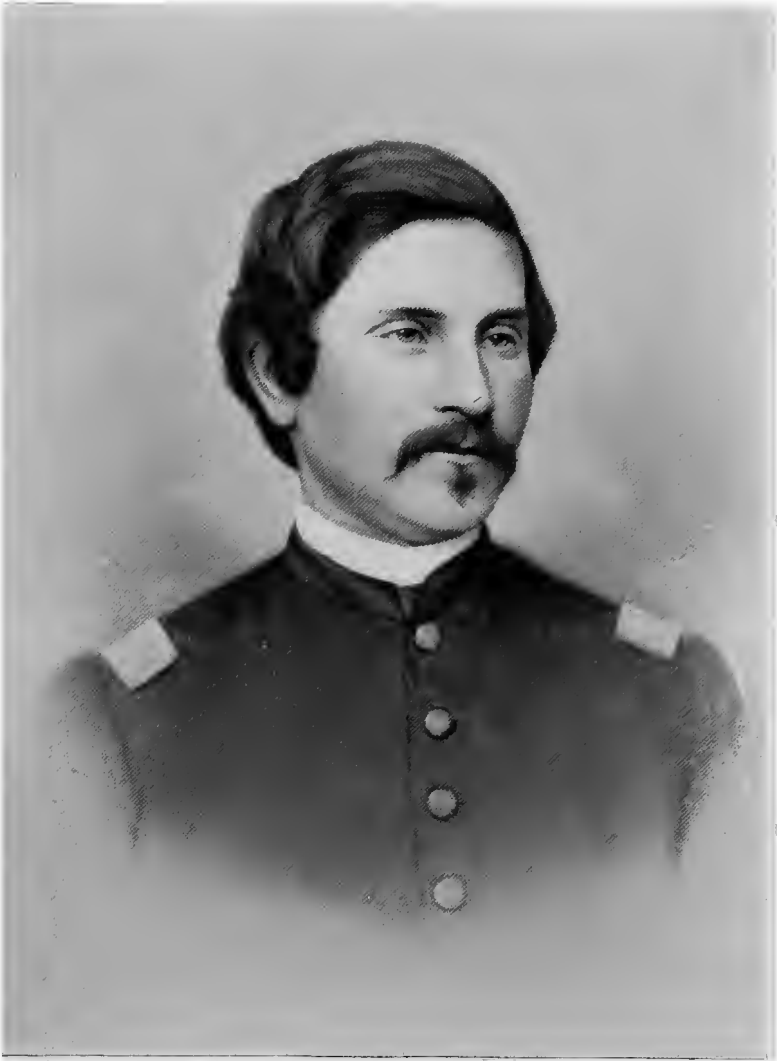
Of the officers enrolled above there were serving in the Army of the Potomac, 26; Army of the Cumberland, 42; Army of the Gulf, 15; Army of Virginia and North Carolina, 18; Army of the South, 21; Army of the Susquehanna, 3; Army of the Tennessee, 41; Headquarters and Signal Camp, 22. Total, 198.

While the bill organizing the Signal Corps was under consideration, Col. Myer sent the following reply to a communication urging the advancement of Lieut. Frank W. Marston:—

GEN. E. A. HITCHCOCK,
War Department.

SIR: Should the bill organizing the Signal Corps become a law, the claims of Lieut.-Col. Ward Marston (U. S. Marine Corps) will have every consideration. Lieut. Marston has done his duty faithfully and well.

ALBERT J. MYER.



LIEUT.-COL. WILLIAM J. L. NICODEMUS.

March 1, 1864, Maj. Nicodemus, in charge of the Signal Bureau, protested against the action of the Reviewing Board, in recommending Capt. F. W. Marston to a majority. He considered such promotion deleterious to the best interests of the service. He stated that he had been promoted from a 1st lieutenantcy and had always occupied a subordinate position, which he had filled with great credit to himself and the Corps; but which would in no wise entitle him to a majority nor give him the preparation necessary to perform its duties. He then mentions the following officers as having been in charge of detachments and as having displayed great abilities, both administrative and executive. He recommended them in the order named: Capt. Henry S. Tafft, Capt. Henry R. Clum, Capt. Jesse Merrill, Capt. Paul Babcock, Jr.

Six weeks later he addressed the following to the Secretary of War:—

WASHINGTON, April 13, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

SIR: Feeling that great injustice has been done by the Reviewing Board, in grading the officers of the Signal Corps of the Army, I have the honor to recommend that the Board be directed to reconsider their action.

I also recommend that Col. A. J. Myer, Signal Officer of the Army, be a member of that Board.

Very respectfully, etc.,

WILLIAM J. L. NICODEMUS,
Major, Signal Corps, U. S. A.
In charge of Signal Bureau.

All efforts to secure a reconsideration proved unavailing. Aug. 10, 1864, Maj. Nicodemus accepted his commission as lieutenant-colonel of the Corps, six days later forwarding Maj. Fisher's commission, and on the 18th of the same month the commission of Maj. Marston.

During the war one hundred and forty-six officers were commissioned in the Corps. Of this number about twenty declined the appointments offered them, and some ten or twelve resigned from the army soon after the reorganization was effected.

The number of acting signal officers, omitting all who entered the regular Corps, was about two hundred and ninety-seven. Many of these served for only a brief period and rendered no actual service. A considerable number of acting signal officers were permitted to continue as such, retaining the volunteer rank held by them prior to the establishment of the regular Corps.

The number of enlisted men connected with the Corps, first and last, was about 2,500. Of this number about 700 were detached from other

organizations, never joining the permanent establishment; 846 were transferred to, and 937 regularly enlisted in, the Corps. Of the 1,783 making up the regular Corps, 120 received warrants as sergeants, and 256 were designated as first-class privates. Candidates for warrants were examined in spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography.

The examinations of the enlisted men were made by the Examining Boards of the several Departments. The Boards generally were troubled with an embarrassment of riches, finding a larger number of men who were deserving of warrants at least, than the bill organizing the Corps would sanction. The Examining Board of the Army of the Potomac examined one hundred and thirty-three, and recommended for sergeants, forty; for first-class privates, sixty-six; and for second-class privates, seventeen.

This report was disapproved, and the following were appointed sergeants, Oct. 6, 1863:—

Evan Russell,	William H. Woodall,	H. W. Holman,
Samuel Cartledge,	Bela R. Reynolds,	James R. Gage,
C. W. Hequembourg,	Adam K. Carothers,	William H. Tinker,
George W. Hough,	Amos C. Jordan,	Charles F. Gage,
John Chamberlin,	W. E. Cranmer,	Harlow A. Sofield,
	Charles Wentworth.	

A number of men failed to receive warrants promptly because the Examining Boards had recommended them for lieutenantancies. Many of these ultimately failed to receive commissions and were somewhat tardily furnished with warrants. Through an inadvertence the writer, then acting as 1st sergeant of the party serving in the Army of the James, was not called before the central board in Washington until the issuance of commissions was temporarily stopped, although he was, quite early in 1863, recommended for a lieutenantancy by the local Board. Col. Nicodemus made partial amends for this by giving him a sergeant's warrant.

The salaries attached to the several grades of the Corps were as follows: colonel, \$211; lieutenant-colonel, \$180; major, \$163; captain, \$130; lieutenant, \$114; sergeant, \$34; first-class private, \$17; and second-class private, \$13. It must be borne in mind, however, that in the case of commissioned officers the salary named included everything, and that there was deducted and turned over to the Internal Revenue Bureau three per cent. on all above \$50 a month; the enlisted men received in addition to their pay, clothing, rations, etc., with no

deductions. It should be added that signal officers were supplied with horses by the government.

After the organization of the Corps, it was commanded successively by Col. Myer, Lieut.-Col. Nicodemus, and Col. B. F. Fisher. A brief recital of the circumstances attending these changes of commanders should here be given.

Sept. 18, 1863, Maj. Myer was appointed Signal Officer of the Army, with the rank of colonel, to date from March 3, 1863. In consequence of a disagreement or misunderstanding with Secretary Stanton, recounted in the chapter on the Field Telegraph, Col. Myer was, on the 10th of November, 1863, relieved from the charge of the Bureau of the Corps. Wm. J. L. Nicodemus, the ranking major of the Corps, was then placed in charge of the Bureau. The Chief Signal Officer was crushed, and, on returning from the War Department, was greatly agitated, and announced that he was about to be ordered from Washington, and that he hoped good care would be taken of the records.

He at once issued a general order, taking leave of the Corps, in which he said, "The Chief Signal Officer of the Army expresses to the officers and men with whom he has served so long, and whose progress he has watched so interestedly, his appreciation of the zeal and gallantry with which they have brought forward this infant arm of the service; and the hope that, directed by others, their progress may meet with better success and higher reward. To each and all, officers and men, he extends his warmest regards; and the feeling of the kindest friendship, now and hereafter, to every faithful member of the Corps."

July 3, 1864, Maj. Nicodemus was advanced to the grade of lieutenant-colonel. A few weeks later the following order was issued:—

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Special Orders No. 244.

WASHINGTON, July 21, 1864.

[Extract.] 36. The appointment of Albert J. Myer as Chief Signal Officer, with the rank of colonel, not having been confirmed by the Senate, is, by direction of the President, hereby revoked.

By order of the Secretary of War,

E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst. Adj.-Gen.

The following December, Col. Nicodemus inadvertently published the annual report of the Bureau of the Signal Corps before submitting the same to Secretary Stanton for approval. This led to the issuance of the following orders:—

BUREAU OF THE SIGNAL CORPS,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 26, 1864.

General Orders No. 48.

Pursuant to Special Orders No. 468, paragraph 3, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, dated Washington, Dec. 26, 1864, I turn over the command of the Signal Corps, U. S. Army, to Col. B. F. Fisher, Chief Signal Officer of the Army.

I tender my thanks to the officers and men, for their hearty co-operation during the time I have been in command of the Corps, and congratulate them upon the general recognition of their services, and the permanent organization of their Corps.

WM. J. L. NICODEMUS,
Lieut.-Col., Signal Corps, U. S. A.

Official, H. R. CLUM,
Captain, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

The order for Col. Nicodemus's dismissal bore the same date as the foregoing and read as follows:—

Lieut.-Col. W. J. L. Nicodemus, acting as Chief of the Signal Corps, having, contrary to the regulations, and disregarding his duty as an officer, published without authority, and without the knowledge or sanction of the Secretary of War, a document relating to the branch of the service under his charge, purporting to be the annual report of the Signal Corps, which contains information useful to the enemy and prejudicial to the service of the United States, the President—

Orders, That the said Lieut.-Col. W. J. L. Nicodemus be forthwith, and he is hereby, dismissed the service of the United States for such irregular and improper conduct.

By order of the Secretary of War,

E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

OFFICE OF THE SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 26, 1864.

General Orders No. 49.

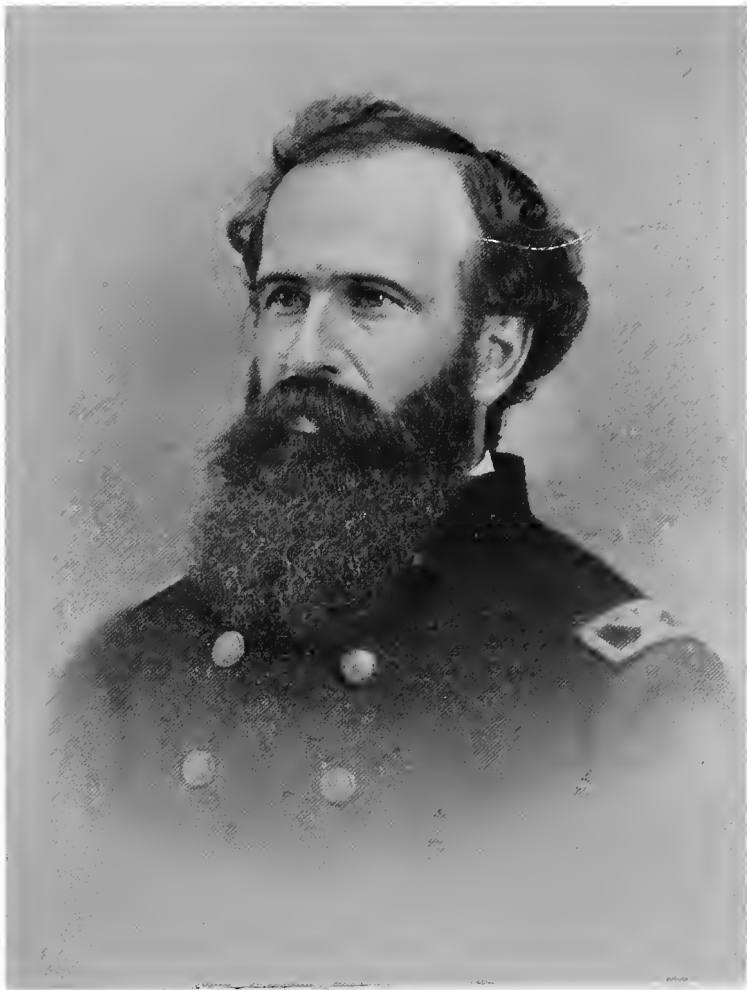
In accordance with Special Orders No. 468, paragraph 3, War Department, Adjutant General's Office, dated Washington, Dec. 26, 1864, I hereby "assume charge of the Office of the Signal Corps in the city of Washington, D. C."

All existing orders, not contravening this, remain in force.

I would take advantage of this occasion to congratulate the Corps upon the unmistakable evidence we have of the appreciation of our services, and the steady progress made in winning the confidence of the army generally.

The necessity of an organization like ours, and its ability to make itself eminently useful, by the many services it can render, is ceded.

However, its strength is not yet fully developed, nor its duties definitely assigned. The universal acknowledgment, in military circles, of the great power



COL. BENJAMIN F. FISHER.

and good gained by concentration, will open to us additional fields of duty, as the genius of the nation perfects our armies. With patience, zeal, and perseverance, animated by an earnest patriotism, there can be no limit to the success to be achieved.

B. F. FISHER,
Chief Signal Officer, and Colonel, U. S. A.

Col. Nicodemus was dismissed from the army on the above date, December 26th, but was reinstated as lieutenant-colonel of the Corps, March 31, 1865. Fisher had been appointed the Chief Signal Officer, with the rank of colonel, Dec. 3, 1864. Oct. 5, 1865, Col. Fisher requested that Capt. J. H. Spencer be promoted to one of the vacant majorities in the Corps. For some time he had been the efficient Assistant Signal Officer in charge of the office at Washington. He was commissioned major October 7th, and mustered out Oct. 12, 1865.

Col. Fisher was the Chief Signal Officer of the Army for about two years, when he withdrew from the service, for reasons indicated in the following communication addressed to the War Department:—

Brevet Brig.-Gen. J. C. KELTON,

Ass't Adj.-General,

WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 15, 1866.

War Dept., Washington, D. C.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication informing me "that the Senate having failed to confirm you as Colonel of the Signal Corps, your appointment expires by constitutional limitation on the adjournment of that body, July 28, 1866."

In accordance with the only object which such communication could have had in view, to wit, relieving me from duty in the service of the United States as Chief Signal Officer, I have this day turned over to Brev't-Maj. L. B. Norton, my present assistant, the office of the Signal Officer, with all records, papers, etc., appertaining thereto, and of which I had charge under orders from the War Department.

B. F. FISHER,
Late Chief Signal Officer.

Oct. 20, 1865, there remained in service two detachments, — one consisting of nine commissioned officers, two non-commissioned officers, and thirty-five enlisted men, serving in the Military Division of the Mississippi, and operating with the troops upon the Plains; the other, consisting of fifteen commissioned officers, thirteen non-commissioned officers, and eighty-six enlisted men, serving in the Military Division of the Gulf, and operating with the troops in Louisiana, Central Texas, and along the southwestern boundary.

Nov. 25, 1865, the six officers serving in the Department of Kansas and the Territories, Gen. G. M. Dodge commanding, were mustered out with the exception of the writer, who was ordered to receipt for all the signal supplies in the Department and deliver the same to the Bureau in Washington. Reporting to Col. Fisher, I turned over the supplies, and through the kindly intervention of the colonel I received my final payment from Maj. William B. Rochester before my vouchers had all been examined and approved. After the colonel had vouched for me he hurried away to meet an appointment. As the major handed me four hundred and fifty dollars, he exclaimed, "There, Lieutenant, that is the first time that I ever gave an officer his final payment before his accounts were all audited and vouched for. I certainly wouldn't do it now if I did not have such unbounded confidence in Col. Fisher." I was very anxious to reach Massachusetts, as my oldest son was then just a month old and I desired to make his acquaintance, though I will acknowledge that I caught a glimpse of him while in transit from Leavenworth to Washington.

May 1, 1866, the only officers remaining in the Military Division of the Mississippi were Capt. Samuel Bachtell and Lieutenants H. W. Howgate and J. H. Connelly, and in the Military Division of the Gulf, Captains S. M. Eaton and O. H. Howard. These officers were all mustered out June 20, 1866. The last officer to be mustered out of the Corps was Capt. L. B. Norton, May 7, 1867.

It cannot for a moment be supposed that a person of Col. Myer's temperament was an idle or uninterested spectator of the war or of the events which followed the surrender at Appomattox. In a letter to Maj. O. H. Howard, dated June 22, 1865, he said: "I am hard at work but making little progress. Never mind; secretaries are not immortal. You and others have made the Signal Corps so." As early as Jan. 20, 1865, he addressed a memorial to the Senate of the United States, in which, after showing his connection with the origin and development of the Corps, he states his grievances and asks for simple justice, or, at the least, that an inquiry may be made into the justice of his claims. He further adds: —

"Your memorialist, while he wishes to be understood as never willing that his individual interests should stand for one moment in the way of the public service, prays that your honorable body will not immediately confirm any nomination to the grade of colonel in the Signal Corps of the Army. And your memorialist does not in this request at all reflect upon Maj. Benj. F. Fisher, the now nominee as Chief Signal Officer. With him he has none other than kindly

relations, and the claims of your memorialist are not in any way denied, rivalled, or contested by that officer. And your memorialist is informed that upon the application of that officer for the place, the lieutenant-general now commanding the armies of the United States has endorsed, while mentioning him favorably, to the effect that your memorialist, 'having organized the Corps, has, in his view, the preference for the position of its head, unless there are reasons of which he has no knowledge.'

"It is easy for your memorialist to procure any recommendations of generals or prominent military or naval men. But this request is for these reasons:—

"1st. That action is not immediately necessary. As your memorialist served for more than a year under an appointment, and most of the Signal Corps served many months under appointments, any successors can serve for some period efficiently under appointments, even if there are questions as to their legality.

"2d. That delay will give time for dispassionate inquiry, and for explanation, and existing difficulties may be removed. All efforts will be made to this end. Your memorialist is still constrained to hope that all difficulties have originated and exist, and this unusual course has been pursued, under some misapprehension; and this misapprehension may be yet removed; or, if the difficulties are of a personal nature only, the changes of office may terminate them by changes of persons."

He subsequently addressed the President as follows:—

WASHINGTON, June 28, 1865.

*To His Excellency Andrew Johnson,
President of the United States.*

SIR: I respectfully request that I may be restored to my position as Signal Officer of the Army. This can be now done under the act organizing the Signal Corps.

I have been the first Signal Officer of the Army; I have originated the Signal Corps of the Army, and have introduced the use of army signals into the navy in time of a great war, and under the greatest difficulties.

From the beginning to the end of the Rebellion no signals or equipments, and no plan for that service, other than those originated by me, have been used in our armies, or for the co-operation of our army and navy.

The record of the services of the Signal Corps is my record. I have served the United States with my best ability and with success. I believe I am justly entitled to the position.

I am, sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

ALBERT J. MYER.

This received the following endorsement from Gen. Grant: —

The services rendered by Col. Myer in organizing the Signal Corps of the Army have been of great value to the service. I have never heard it doubted that he was the originator of the whole system adopted with so much advantage in the army. Why he was displaced as Chief Signal Officer, I never knew. The very fact that the government has been allowed to use these signals without compensation to the inventor entitles Col. Myer to additional consideration.

If reasons do not exist entirely unknown to me for keeping him out of the place of Chief Signal Officer, I think that his restoration to that place would be but an act of simple justice.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

Headquarters Army, June 28, 1865.

A week later he addressed the following letter to Gen. Sheridan. It is to be presumed that he sent a similar communication to Gen. Sherman and Gen. Thomas: —

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 5, 1865.

GENERAL: I am trying to have the enclosed paper strongly endorsed. I submit it to you. I wish to have on it the names of Gen. Grant, Gen. Sherman, yourself, and Gen. Thomas, and as much as you, General, can willingly say in behalf of myself or the good I have done by my work. I know I have done some good in this war. I think I can do more. My name was not sent in to the Senate; why, I never knew. I can be restored now by a simple order of the President. Will you endorse your views next to Gen. Grant on the page marked "3," and return the papers to the address "Box 18, Post Office, Washington, D. C." I send the letter to you by copy to save time.

I am, General,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

ALBERT J. MYER.

This did not receive Gen. Sheridan's favorable endorsement until June 8, 1866. The delay is explained in the following note from Maj. O. H. Howard: —

MY DEAR BROWN: When Gen. Sheridan placed all his accumulated war correspondence in my hands in New Orleans I came upon the original of this, marked by the general, "No action," as you see. I took it at once to the general, in his private office, and asked him, as a favor to me, to say something for the colonel. He said, "All right, Howard, I'll do it. I would have done ore if Myer had not been such a —— old wire-puller. He wire-pulled self from an assistant surgeon to a colonel in the regular army." He then



SIGNAL CAMP, GEORGETOWN, D. C., 1865. OFFICERS' QUARTERS.



wrote the endorsement which you will find with Gen. Grant's in another paper which I send you herewith addressed by Myer to President Johnson.

Truly yours,

HOWARD.

Sheridan's endorsement was as follows :—

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF,
NEW ORLEANS, LA., June 8, 1866.

The system of signals invented by Col. Myer, and adopted and used by the army, has been of great value to the service.

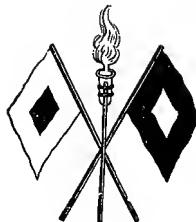
I hope he will be restored to his position as Chief Signal Officer of the Army.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Maj.-Gen., U. S. A.

While Col. Myer was awaiting restoration to his rightful position he resided at Buffalo, N. Y., and prepared his "Manual of Signals," which he published in 1868. Oct. 30, 1866, he was appointed Colonel and Signal Officer, to date from July 28th, the date of the expiration of Col. Fisher's appointment.

By Act of Congress, approved Feb. 9, 1870, provision was made for taking meteorological observations at the military posts in the interior of the continent and at other points. The first observations were made Nov. 1, 1870, upon twenty-four stations. At the time of Col. Myer's death there were over one hundred stations, with five hundred men employed upon them.

Col. Myer received the rank of Brevet Brigadier-General, Mar. 15, 1865, and was advanced to the full grade of Brigadier-General June 16, 1880. He bore the honor but a few weeks, dying at Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 24, 1880. He was succeeded by Gen. William B. Hazen, who was appointed Dec. 17, 1880, and he in turn by Gen. A. W. Greely. The latter was appointed Chief Signal Officer, Mar. 7, 1887, Gen. Hazen having died January 16th.



Turn, turn, my wheel! Turn round and round

Without a pause, without a sound:

So spins the flying world away!

HENRY W. LONGFELLOW. (Kéramos.)

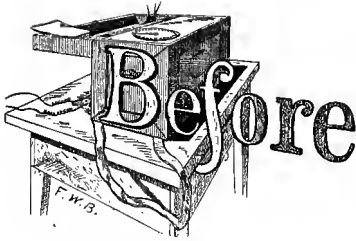
The world is a wheel, and it will all

Come round right.

BENJ. DISRAELI. (Endymion.)

CHAPTER IX.

THE FIELD TELEGRAPH.



THE organization of the armies was completed, it became evident that some appliance was necessary to place adjacent bodies of troops in communication when the topography of the country would not admit of aerial signals. While the Signal Corps was a comparatively new feature, the Chief Signal Officer addressed the Secretary of War as follows:—

WASHINGTON, June 26, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following statement. By the terms of the Act under which I hold my commission, it is the law of the United States, that the "Signal Officer of the Army shall have charge, under the direction of the Secretary of War, of all signal duty, and of books, papers, and apparatus connected therewith."

Under this law I am entitled to the general charge of the telegraphic duty of the army, whether such signal duty is performed by means of signals transmitted by electricity or by aerial signals.

A practical knowledge of electric telegraphy, and a conviction of its utility in military operations, was the leading inducement to my acceptance of my position.

I would respectfully suggest that such orders may issue as will place me in control of this duty, and secure to me the facilities for its proper discharge.

Respectfully, etc.,

A. J. MYER,

Hon. SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

Signal Officer, U. S. A.

At the same time an estimate of \$10,000 was submitted for expenditure in the construction of movable (portable and flying) electric telegraphs. The matter did not, however, command attention. Consequently in the opening campaign the armies were without this valuable addition to successful operations. One military department should be excepted.

During the month of June, Gen. Butler, then commanding the Middle Department, issued an order placing this duty under the control of the Chief Signal Officer. He was directed to assume charge of all telegraph

service in the Department, and all persons then engaged in the construction and maintenance of such lines were directed to report to him. The orders and requisitions required emanated from the signal headquarters, under the approval of the general commanding. The establishment of lines of wire and their successful employment quickly followed, and amply repaid the time and expense involved in their construction. When the Signal Officer was transferred from Fortress Monroe to Washington, the first great battle had commenced, and the immediate consequences of the Sunday at Bull Run created special interest in rapid field communication.

During the days of recovery from the great disaster, the attention of the Secretary of War was again called to this important consideration. Aug. 6, 1861, the following was laid before the Secretary: —

“I propose with your permission to organize a telegraph signal train to accompany the army on its march. The wagons of the train to carry all articles needed for temporary telegraphic uses in the field; that is, apparatus and supplies for the use of both electric and aerial telegraphs, rockets and composition night signals, carefully prepared, packed, numbered and arranged for instant use.

“It is proposed to carry on the train four flying field telegraphs, the train to be accompanied by, and in charge of, suitable officers and men, to each of whom his duties shall be assigned, and of whom a proper proportion shall be selected telegraphists, who shall be instructed also in the use of the telegraphic and flag signals, and who, employed for the war, shall be sworn to a faithful discharge of their duties.”

The plan here outlined met the approbation and indorsement of Generals McClellan and McDowell, and was forwarded by Gen. Scott to the Secretary of War. The proposition to establish a permanent and effective service failed, however, to secure approval or disapproval, but on August 14th an order was issued directing the performance of certain signal duties, a paragraph of which was as follows: —

“Should you find it necessary, you are authorized to purchase a small telegraph train to aid you to communicate with those points which cannot be reached by signals, to be paid for out of the telegraphic fund.

“T. A. Scott,
“Asst. Secretary of War.”

The vague powers conveyed rendered it extremely questionable whether the authority granted should be embraced. The necessity had been fully portrayed; but the actual consummation of the plan under this warrant seemed to depend upon some unexpected emergency. The

performance of the duty under these circumstances would prove a delicate mission, and it was in consequence attempted to secure a more comprehensive order, which, relieved entirely of personal judgment, would have for guidance public service alone. Gen. McClellan requested an enlargement of the order with more specific and definite directions. The endorsement was : —

“ A special order was presented by Gen. F. J. Porter, and duly signed by this Department, which I presume will answer all the purposes and objects of the proposed signal arrangements.

“ T. A. SCOTT,
“ Asst. Secretary of War.”

Although authority might be inferred, there still remained an almost insuperable obstacle to the carrying out of the plan. No distinct sum was placed at the disposal of the Signal Officer for the proposed object ; but, nevertheless, with the knowledge that public interest demanded the effort, the first step in the creation of a telegraphic train was taken. A contract was entered upon with Mr. H. J. Rogers, telegraphic engineer, for the construction of the train. Meanwhile the time passed until the 30th day of September, when an amendatory proposition was submitted to the commanding general of the Army of the Potomac.

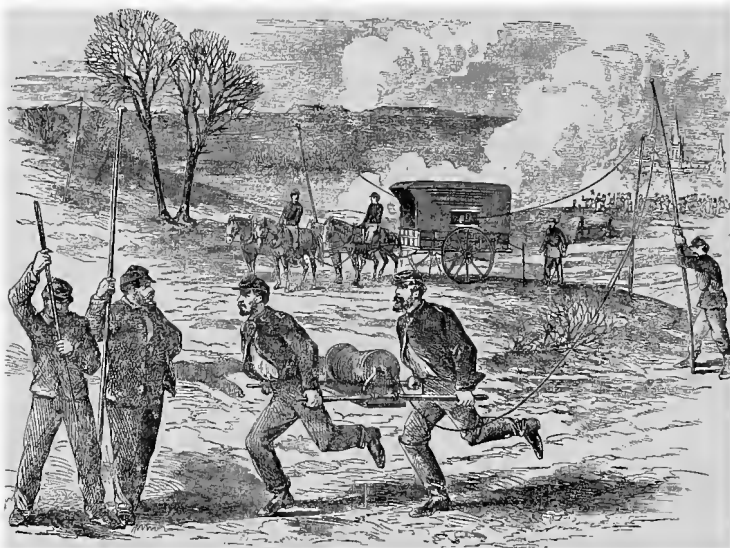
It was proposed “ to have with the Army of the Potomac the apparatus for establishing at any time a temporary telegraph line of the length of twenty miles.” For this purpose there were to be : four flying telegraphs, four double reels, each reel to carry three miles of insulated wire ; instruments and batteries to be attached to the reels ; each flying telegraph to be accompanied by three operators. It was designed that the reels be constructed so as to be used in two different ways ; either to be run by hand and carried over the fields, or to be moved upon the road by horses, the wire to be unreelcd as fast as a man could walk. The instruments could be put in operation as soon as the reels reached the desired location. When necessary, the wire could be as rapidly reelcd again to its first position. This flying line was mainly for temporary use.

For more permanent work it was designed to set the wire upon ashen lances or staffs, these staffs being twelve feet long, two inches in diameter, iron shod, and fitted with insulators. Forty of these were to be used to the mile. Four hundred lances and ten miles of wire were to be carried in the wagons, and this line was to be accompanied by three operators. Ten miles of the wire could be set up in four hours. It

was designed mainly for use between camps, and between points to be afterwards joined by more permanent lines.

The cost of these lines was estimated as follows: field telegraph, \$3,120.00; lance or staff line, \$2,890.00.

There was at this time considerable feeling relative to the employment of the telegraph in the manner proposed, and also as to the person or persons to whom its management should be entrusted. Corporations interested in the telegraph as ordinarily used were opposed to the idea of allowing it, or permitting its management in the least degree to pass



RUNNING OUT THE WIRE.

from under their immediate control. In support of this opinion the citizen, too, was very jealous of the least infringement upon civilian duties (as the working of the telegraph might be considered) by the government. Within the army, opinion and action were controlled by a different sentiment. An experiment was to be tried, and the majority of those in authority were diffident when called upon to lend their names in support of what might prove to be a failure. It would be injustice, however, not to acknowledge that there were many officers who were anxious that the experiment should be tried, because they wished to see every appliance used which might conduce to the overthrow of rebellion.

It was very apparent to the Signal Officer that efforts were making in other directions for the establishment of the signal telegraph as a

separate branch of the service under a distinct control of its own, and he called the attention of Gen. McClellan to this turn in affairs, and protested against the transfer to any other arm of the service of any duties legitimately attached to his Department.

These difficulties placed the entire service in an embarrassed condition. It was therefore sought to remedy this by securing directly from Congress an appropriation sufficient to establish the electric branch of the Corps, as well as to supply the needs of the whole army. Accordingly, in the annual report dated Nov. 30, 1861, it was recommended that \$30,000 be allowed for this purpose. This proposition also failed to meet the approval of the Secretary of War.

The train already ordered was not completed and delivered until January, 1862. Another month passed, and on February 26th a board of officers, consisting of Lieut. S. T. Cushing, Lieut. B. F. Fisher, and Lieut. David Wonderly, convened for the examination of the apparatus thus prepared.

It was not expected that the first effort would be pronounced perfect; but the mechanism, with modifications, proved valuable, and it was the foundation for the construction of subsequent lines furnished to the armies in the field. February 28th, the Board submitted their report. The train was accepted, and the difficulties apprehended when the order was first issued immediately ensued.

March 13th, the Signal Officer informed the Secretary of War that "Mr. John B. Murray, of New York, holds my vouchers for the cost of a telegraphic train, purchased by me under the order of the War Department, and to be paid for out of a fund designated the telegraph fund.

"I respectfully request that a warrant may be issued to Mr. Murray for the cost of this train, in conformity therewith. The amount is \$1,600."

This request received the following endorsement: —

"WASHINGTON, March 17, 1862.

"The above order was given by direction of the Secretary of War to provide for a supposed want of the army in the field.

"T. A. SCOTT,
"Assistant Secretary of War."

The anticipated effect of a compliance with order issued Aug. 14, 1861, was realized. It is not necessary to relate the various incidents in the settlement of this claim; suffice it to say, that two months after its presentation, May 17th, the amount was paid, through an order from

the Secretary of War, from funds appropriated specially for the Signal Department.

In spite of the determined effort to keep the electric telegraph from being under the supervision of the Signal Officer, the army had hardly begun to move before the commanding general telegraphed as follows : —

“ HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

“ HALL’S HILL, VA., March 9, 1862.

“ GENERAL MARCY, Chief of Staff: —

“ Arrange for the field telegraph to take the Little River pike to Fairfax Court House, to be ready to move with me to-morrow.”

A dilemma was indeed here presented. The train ordered during the preceding year was in a measure only an experiment, obviously imperfect; and through the discouragement from those in high authority, and the want of power to correct any imperfections, there had been little attempted in the way of improvement.

Among the chief obstacles was the want of skilled operators, and the difficulty attendant upon the transportation of the electric batteries.

The situation was presented to the commanding general in its true light, and he was informed that although the experimental train was ready for limited use, yet it was unavoidably inadequate for the important service which might be required of it.

An appeal was again made to have the proper authority granted for the construction of a more elaborate and better qualified mechanism. Already an invention of Mr. G. W. Beardslee had been presented which rendered unnecessary the agency of a battery, and which, from its simplicity, was capable of being managed by any intelligent man. It was also suggested that improvements founded upon experience would suggest themselves, but it was all to no purpose; the request remained unnoticed.

As the order for active service was mandatory, however, preparations were made for the work of the campaign. The defects which could under such straitened circumstances be remedied were speedily corrected, and the field telegraph was launched upon its career.

Just after the Army of the Potomac moved out from Williamsburg, the Signal Corps was joined by a detachment from Georgetown, bringing with it the field telegraph above referred to. It was a light structure on wheels, carrying reels, from which there could be spun out insulated wire. It had been intended that the reels of this train should

carry ten miles of wire, so prepared that it might be laid on the ground, and used anywhere, without the escape of the electric current.

Different hindrances had made it impossible to furnish more than four miles of copper wire, coated with gutta-percha, and of a rather inferior quality. The magneto-electric instruments, devised for the train by Mr. G. W. Beardslee, of New York, were of new invention. The working current of these instruments was generated by a pile of magnets. The letters of the alphabet were plainly marked on a dial. To cause the letters to be indicated at either end of the line, or to read them, were operations so simple, as to be within the power, with little practice, of almost any soldier who could easily read and write. The instrument required no fluids nor galvanic batteries of any kind, and was compact, strong, and portable. In his report for 1862, Maj. Myer stated that for use with the flying telegraph trains, on the field of battle, and for military telegraphs in general, he regarded such instruments as necessary. He adds: "I am of the opinion, that it will be recalled, at some time hereafter, with no little pride, that field telegraph trains, of this character, and thus equipped, were first brought into use by the Signal Corps of the Army, and were first used with the Army of the Potomac."

Upon the arrival of this incomplete apparatus, the officers were practised in its use until May 24th, when it was first practically worked. On that day a line was extended from general headquarters, near the Gaines House, to Gen. Stoneman's headquarters in Mechanicsville. The successful working of the apparatus gave it a place ever after among the appurtenances of the army. A peculiar difficulty was experienced in its first application. The soldiers, unused to the coated wire, and seeing it stretched along the fences, or lying on the ground near the road, would cut and break it to examine its character, some thinking it an invention of the enemy.

While general headquarters were at White House, the wire was extended a distance of three miles, lying on the ground and hung on bushes along the road. Experiments were made in transmitting messages while the wire was in process of reeling out. They were successful, and attracted much attention by their novelty. The field telegraph was used through the Peninsula Campaign with varying success; but was made sufficiently useful to show that it, or something similar to it, was a desirable addition to the appliances needed for a successful campaign.

Maj. Myer remained with the Army of the Potomac during its stay on the Peninsula, and soon after the battle of Antietam, Capt. Samuel T. Cushing relieved him at the camp at Pleasant Valley, Maryland.

A movement was at once made toward Warrenton. During that movement the Signal Telegraph was used and the wires were extended along the line of march. Constant interruptions occurred in communicating. On riding along the line to learn the cause of the trouble, Capt. Cushing ascertained that the wire had been cut. A little farther along he found a soldier cutting away at the wire and asked him what he was doing. He said he "guessed it was some rebel infernal machine, and he was cutting off little pieces to send home for curiosities, like the Atlantic cable." The various brigade commanders were requested to inform the soldiers what those "strings" were for, and the depredations ceased.

An amusing incident occurred during the battle of Fredericksburg. When the telegraph line was run out from headquarters to Franklin's



Crossing, a detail of cavalry was made to patrol the wire to prevent it from being interfered with. Capt. Cushing rode along the line in the afternoon, and the nearer he got to the enemy, the more numerous were the soldiers, all intently pacing along the wire. Instead of the cavalry detail there were men from all regiments. He inquired what they were doing and was told, — "We were set to watch this line, sir." The experienced stragglers had found a duty they could attend to and be removed from immediate fire. The line of sentinels continued to increase each hour, and as it was of some service, Capt.

Cushing made no objections, as he knew it would be difficult to get the men to the front. At no time during any action was it difficult to get guards for the telegraph line. There were thousands of volunteers.

At three o'clock on the morning of December 11th, communication was successfully opened from the Phillips House, the instrument being in charge of Capt. Fred. E. Beardslee, to a point on the extreme left of our line, where Lieut. A. M. Wright had established a station. When Gen. Franklin's advance reached this point, the position of the instrument was reported to him, and the line was used by him during the succeeding days. As the forces crossed the river, the wire was extended and the station worked, with but few interruptions, until the recrossing, when the wire was rolled up and the station re-established in its former position, near the end of the bridge, Lieut. Wright and party being about the last ones to cross.

On December 12th the wire was extended to the Lacy House, occupied

by Gen. Sumner as his headquarters, under charge of Lieut. David Wonderly, with but few breakages, until the 16th instant, when this line was taken up. From the Lacy House the wire had been extended across the bridge near that place and into the town, ready at any moment for use; but as it was the wish of Gen. Sumner that the station should not be removed from the Lacy House, and as there were not instruments enough available to establish an independent line, this wire was unused. A number of the operators engaged upon these lines were instructed as



to the construction of the line and the working of the instruments during the movements. With what would, under ordinary circumstances, have been sufficient to work only three stations, lines were operated from general headquarters to Belle Plain, from general headquarters to the Phillips House, and from the Phillips House to Gen. Franklin's headquarters, and to the Lacy House. These two latter stations were at times exposed to artillery fire. All day during the battle of the 13th the stations were busy sending and receiving messages, many of them very important. Capt. Beardslee was ably assisted by Operators G. W.

Hough, Aaron Levy, John Corrigan, A. G. H. Presley, and H. W. Fulton; also by the other men of this party, Geo. S. Booth, J. R. Mabie, Heinrich Fishbach, Christopher Clawson, Charles C. Heninger, Francis Chatillier, and Byron French.

Within less than twenty minutes after Lieut. Wonderly received the order to run a wire across the river, on the 13th, it was laid and ready for operation. He was promptly and courageously aided by Operator, Addison P. Colton, and Thomas J. Creigh.

The field telegraph soon attained large proportions, many instruments and miles of wire being in service. For the efficient management of these lines it was desirable to secure the skill and experience of trained telegraphers. As all the officers possessed of practical knowledge had been utilized, and there was an urgent demand for additional operators,



LACY (DELAHY) HOUSE.

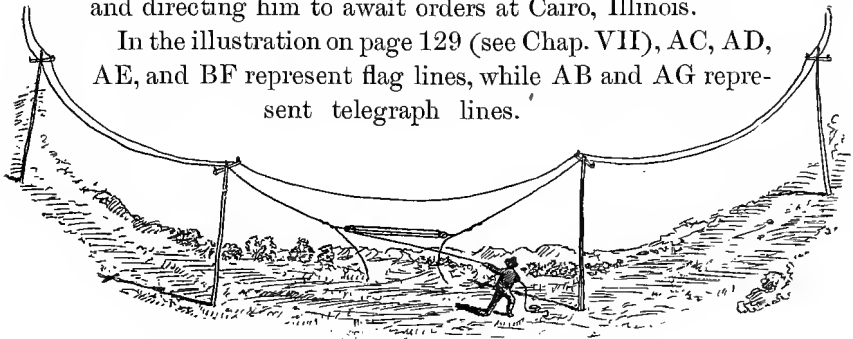
it was deemed wise to insert an advertisement in the journal devoted to army matters.

On Sept. 18, 1863, a circular was issued by the Chief Signal Officer, in which he stated that "The attempt seems to be making simultaneously in the different departments to take the signal telegraph lines, and in some instances the wire and instruments, from the control of the proper officers of the Signal Corps, for the purpose of throwing the management into the hands of the American Telegraph Company. *This is injurious to the Corps, and is an interference with a part of their legitimate duties.*" It was also urged, in the circular, upon all officers having control of telegraph lines and instruments to vigorously maintain their rights to the control; and, if necessary, to remonstrate in writing to the generals commanding, against any endeavor to take possession of the lines, and to insist that *others* could only use them under the supervision of Signal Corps officers. This was urged upon the grounds that

the organization of the Corps by Congress entitled it to the discharge of these duties, and that no commanding general ought to allow its officers to be deprived of the power to perform them. The promulgation of this circular, and the action of the officers of the Corps under it, no doubt led to the summary action of the Secretary of War, when, less than two months after, he practically retired the Chief Signal Officer for the time being, by ordering him to Cairo, Illinois, to await orders from the adjutant-general of the army, and caused all property, trains and apparatus belonging to the magneto-electric field signal trains to be turned over to the assistant superintendents United States military telegraphs at different points in the field.

As already referred to, on or about Nov. 10, 1863, the Chief Signal Officer had an interview with the Secretary of War, in reference, no doubt, to the command and management of the military telegraphic equipment of the army, which, up to this time, had been under the control of Col. Myer as Signal Officer of the army. Just what passed between the secretary and the colonel on that occasion will, perhaps, never be known; suffice it to say that it resulted in a peremptory order relieving the Chief Signal Officer from command of the Signal Corps, and directing him to await orders at Cairo, Illinois.

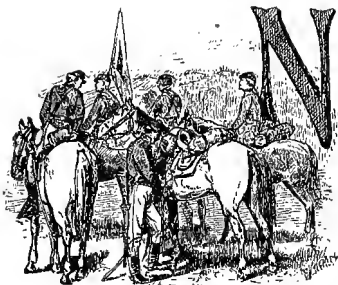
In the illustration on page 129 (see Chap. VII), AC, AD, AE, and BF represent flag lines, while AB and AG represent telegraph lines.



Where are the comrades once we knew
When war swept o'er the land,
Who followed where the bugles blew
Their echoes of command?
In nameless graves lie some asleep,
Buried where they were slain,
And some in ocean's mighty deep
Forgotten long have lain.

—FRANK DEMPSTER SHERMAN.

CHAPTER X.



PERSONNEL AND MISCELLANEA.

NO organization or department of the army included in its membership a better class of men than made up the rank and file of the Signal Corps. The qualifications demanded in the orders under which officers and enlisted men were detailed into or enlisted in the Corps naturally secured this result. The regimental commanders, for the most part, selected what they considered their best men. When the orders came in December, 1861, to my own brigade, Couch's, for a detail of three officers and six enlisted men to report at the Signal Camp of Instruction in Georgetown for instruction in signalling, it was supposed that after learning our duties we would return and "do the signalling for the regiment or brigade."

The regimental commanders were often handicapped by a scarcity of officers, but, in an army constituted in the way ours was, they had an embarrassment of riches in their enlisted men. In September, 1861 Col. John H. Taggart, 12th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, "recommends Corp. Daniel D. Bailey, of Company G, as an intelligent and educated young man, suitable to perform signal duty as assigned to the commissioned officers. Requests, as a number of the officers of his regiment are sick or detailed on special duty, making it inconvenient to detail others permanently, that young Bailey be received in lieu of a commissioned officer and treated as such." It is to be presumed that his plea was unsuccessful, as Corp. Bailey's name does not appear on the rolls of the Corps.

Dec. 21, 1861, three lieutenants and six privates were called for from each brigade of the Army of the Potomac. The following suggestion or request was coupled with the order: —

"You will exercise particular care in the selection of the officers, that they may be those in whom their commanding officers can repose especial confidence,

possessing good eyesight, and persons of good education and character. The men will be chosen for their intelligence and sobriety, and a complete descriptive list will be furnished with each private detailed."

Regimental commanders were continually threatening the utter disorganization of the Corps by claiming the right to recall officers and men detailed upon signal duty. March 26, 1862, Capt. Cushing addressed the following note to Lieut. Schade, Adjutant of the 39th N. Y. Volunteers:—

"Your communication of the 21st inst. requesting the return of Privates Seippel and Wasmund to their regiment has been received.

"I must say in reply that enlisted men, who have been regularly detailed for signal duty and have been instructed in the duties devolving upon such men, cannot be returned whenever called for. In addition to this, Privates Seippel and Wasmund are now on duty in the field."

The records show that Wasmund, six weeks later, returned to his regiment, and Seippel did not remain in the Corps.

Many of the officers failed to meet the required standard and received communications like the following. It is fair to presume that the standard was somewhat lowered subsequently, as some of the officers thus addressed remained in the Corps through the greater part of the war:—

"Lieut. ———,

 "——— N. Y. Vols. :

"Your failure to pass this examination is to be attributed more to want of familiarity with the orthography of the English language than to a lack of attention on your part. The action of the Board of Examination was taken without any reference to your qualifications as an officer, as many officers naturally quick in other matters do not possess the peculiar characteristics necessary for signal officers."

"Col. ———,

 "——— Penna. Vols. :

"Lieut——, though a faithful and excellent officer, has had hardly that use of language which will fit him for duty as a signal officer. Will you please detail another officer to supply his place. Civil engineers, lawyers, students, or editors are generally preferred.

A. J. MYER."

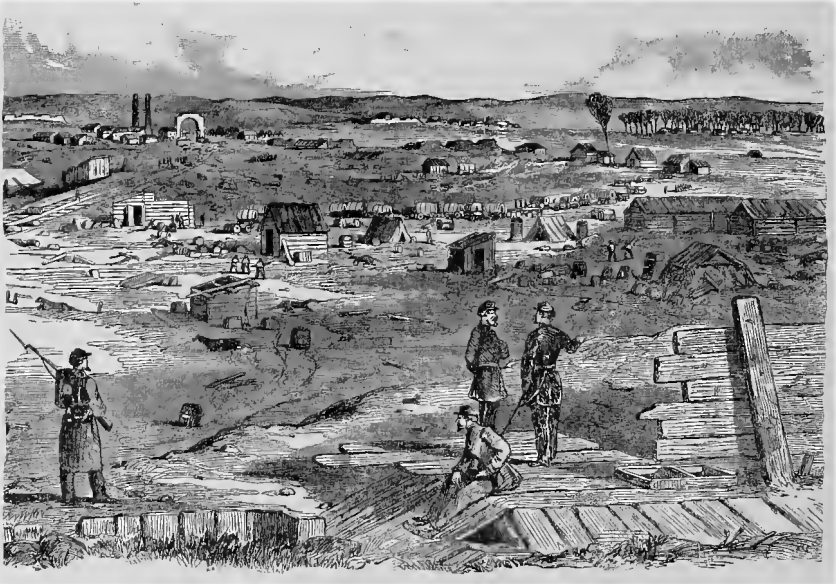
Capt. Samuel T. Cushing, in his reminiscences of the Camp of Instruction, with regard to the first enlisted men of the Corps, says:—

“Maj. Myer had obtained the detail of three non-commissioned officers of the regular army,—Sergt. D. McVay of the 2d Infantry, Sergt. J. McDonald of the 3rd Infantry, and Corp. G. McGown of the 2d Infantry. To Sergt. McVay was assigned the duty of taking charge of all matters relating to the enlisted men, seeing to the proper police of the camp, the rations, clothing, arms, ammunition, etc.; to Sergt. McDonald, the general duties of quartermaster and provost sergeant, forage, horses, wagons, general supplies, and all that thereto did pertain. Corp. McGown was assigned as record clerk. He took charge of the records, morning reports, order books, descriptive lists, etc. I wish now to place on record that all success attained in the clerical work of the camp was due to the labor of these three enlisted men, for they were my instructors. I was as green in the office work as most of the volunteer officers of the command. As a lieutenant in the army, I had had no experience in papers. I had never made out a requisition. I had never drawn a ration return, never signed anything but a memorandum receipt. I considered an invoice as simply a list of stores given to me that I might know what had been sent to me, and thought that after I had signed the receipt it was all over. I fortunately had an idea that ‘Records’ must be kept, so I opened a ‘Letters Received’ book, in which I entered and indexed all the letters received, and then I tied them all together with red tape, after ‘properly numbering them according to the index,’ and placed them on file. I had studied as far as page 21 in the Regulations and kept everything straight on that record book. This practice of following the Regulations as far as page 21 turned out to be of great service, as when, three months later, I was called upon to send in the ‘Returns of Quartermaster Stores’ that I had neglected (because I had not reached as far in the Regulations as paragraph 1169, page 172), I referred to my ‘Letters Received’ book, detached from the files all the invoices, receipts and reports of weekly expenditures, etc., and squared my papers very easily. I have often wondered what the old clerks in the Quartermaster-General’s and Auditor’s offices thought when they noticed the office marks, ‘L. R. 159. Received Signal Camp of Instruction, Sept. 20, 1861, for file, etc., etc.’ upon the various vouchers I submitted. Sergeants McVay and McDonald knew, from their previous instruction in the army, that certain reports were required, and made them. I did not know what to do with their reports after reading them, but I gave them to Corp. McGown ‘to be numbered in the regular order as appeared on the index book and filed.’ Had not these men known what was needed and made to me, without direction on my part, the reports required by the Regulations, it would have been absolutely impossible to settle the preliminary accounts of the camp.”

The total number of enlisted men, transferred to or enlisted in the Corps during the war, was 1,783; of which number 506, or 28 per cent., came from New England. Serving in small parties, for the most part, and on detached stations, the officers and men lived on more familiar

terms than obtained in some departments and some lines of military service.

In the spring of 1862, while serving with Gen. McDowell in the Army of the Rappahannock, I had as my most intimate companion, save Tom McKean, my associate flagman, one of the flagmen of Lieut. Peter A. Taylor of the 49th N. Y. Volunteers, R. M. Preston. While we were camping in a grove near Manassas, Preston and the writer took a tramp down to Brentsville and took dinner with a Pennsylvania farmer named Kuhn. Soon after leaving our entertainer's hospitable board we un-



MANASSAS JUNCTION, VA.

loaded our revolvers by discharging them into a large oak tree. This unmilitary proceeding on the part of the writer was not remarkable, but on the part of Preston, who had a reputation for precision in duty and demeanor, it was quite unusual. Just as we had fired our last shots, Gen. Meade, who then commanded a brigade in McCall's division, with a staff officer and small escort, appeared on the scene. The general's first attentions were paid to Preston.

Gen. M. Why are you firing revolvers beyond the picket-line?

P. We did not know that we were beyond the picket-line; we had not seen any.

Gen. M. What regiment do you belong to?

P. Don't belong to any regiment, sir.

Gen. M. Don't belong to any regiment? How's that? How's that?

P. We belong to the Signal Corps, sir.

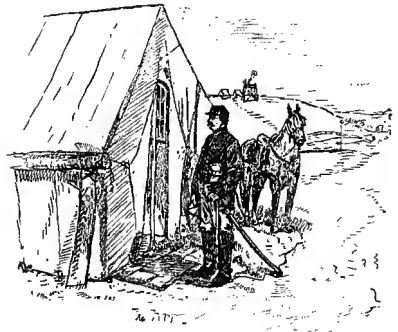
Gen. M. O, yes, I understand. On detached service. What regiment?

P. Forty-ninth New York, sir.

He said that we might consider ourselves under arrest, but directed us to report to our commanding officer, adding that he would report the case to Gen. McCall. The officer temporarily in command of our party directed us to procure the requisite amount of rope and he would see that we were properly executed in the morning. This officer has achieved such success in military pursuits that he will soon be advanced to the grade of brigadier-general at the head of one of the most important departments of the regular army. Doubtless his methods of discipline were not always as mild and democratic as in this instance.

I cannot vouch for the truthfulness of the following incident, but it bears internal evidence of authenticity. In December, 1862, Preston was on duty at Burnside's headquarters at Falmouth. The average 2d lieutenant was commonly charged with putting on larger airs than a major-general. A lieutenant of the general's staff rode up to headquarters and jumped off his horse, exclaiming with the proper asperity and impressiveness, "Orderly, hold my horse!" "No orderlies here, sir!" replied Preston, taking the position of a soldier and saluting with military respect.

"Ah! what are you, an officer or a man?" "A man, sir!" The lieutenant reported the matter to Burnside's adjutant-general, who mentioned the incident to Capt. Cushing. The Chief Signal Officer was compelled to pay some attention to the matter, and Preston was put on the unassigned list. This, for the time being, deprived him of his horse. Efforts had been making for some time to



"ANY REPLY, SIR?"

persuade him to take a commission in his regiment, but he was well content in the Signal Corps. He now wrote to the colonel of the 49th N. Y., saying that if that commission was still available he was ready to take it. He was soon mustered as a lieutenant in the 49th N. Y. Volunteers, and, as its adjutant, fell while leading all that remained of its rank and file in the battle of the Wilderness.

As I have indicated elsewhere, I believe an error was committed in not advancing more of the enlisted men, even if their scholastic attainments did not quite reach those of civilians who sought commissions in the Corps. Of course a reasonable standard should have been established. Then the first opportunity should have been extended to those who had served faithfully in the Corps.

Commissioner Granger, of the Land Office, recommended, in September, 1863, an enlisted man for a commission. The Board of Examination had made him a second-class private. Col. Myer in his reply said:—

“The colonel commanding exercises no control over appointments, recommendations being made according to merit and educational attainments, by the Examining Board authorized by the Secretary of War. Every facility is, however, extended to all applicants to compete for commissions in the Corps, but persons whose attainments are known to be below the standard required, are not encouraged to appear for examination.”

Five weeks after the opening of the spring campaign of 1862, Capt. Cushing wrote Lieut. W. W. Rowley:—

“You will be particular in mentioning the names of meritorious flagmen, with regiment and company of each, and in giving an account of their services.”

In a report made by Lieut. W. S. Andrews, dated April 3, 1863, he says:—

“I desire to call especial attention to the coolness and efficiency of Private George H. Walker, signal flagman. For some months I have known of Walker's capacity to read. He obtained the code over a year ago through the negligence and carelessness of an officer instructed at Annapolis. For a long time I promised the severest punishment to my men if caught attempting to read or to obtain any portion of the code, but finding that officers senior to myself not only tolerated but encouraged their men to do so, I spoke to them of it, and was informed that the matter was well known to Maj. Myer. Since being at Yorktown, therefore, I have allowed Walker to read, and have been astonished at his intelligence, superior to that of some officers I have worked with. Lieut. Benson and myself abbreviated all ordinary messages to at least one-fourth their length if sent in full; but Walker seldom has trouble to read them. In directing the fire of the Morris on the 1st instant, I at first partially spelled out the message, using only the more suggestive abbreviations, such as eny, enemy, apch, approach, etc. But, desiring to work more quickly, I used the abbreviations fil, ef, of, fo, ect, and was somewhat astonished at Walker's receiving them all, instantly and correctly, without once calling for a repeat. He has never heretofore received

the official abbreviations from me, but I have now given them to him, as I deem myself justified in doing, as I am liable at any time to have occasion to use them with him.

“I desire to recommend Private Walker for promotion. I intended to have recommended him for appointment as sergeant under the new organization of the Signal Corps, and now I consider that he has doubly earned his chevrons. Walker has been with me since June 25, 1862, and I have had ample opportunity of knowing his capacity.”

As a matter of fact it would be impossible for any officer, however careful, to keep the code from any party of flagmen of fair ability, if they had determined to get possession of it. Many of us had obtained the code before we left the Camp of Instruction on the 10th of March. Returning from our advance upon Manassas we were quartered for a month in the deserted houses of Alexandria. Our officers used the flat roofs of the houses for practice stations. On one occasion, after my own officer, Lieut. C. L. Davis, had used me as a flagman for some time, communicating with Lieut. Peter A. Taylor, who was posted with his flagman, R. M. Preston, on another house-top, he stopped his practice for a short interval. Stepping to the corner I signalled with my handkerchief a short message to Preston and he replied in the same manner. Lieut. Davis turned and said, “Brown, have you the code?” “Yes, all except Q and X. You don’t give us those letters very often.” “Well,” he replied, “Q is 2342 and X



is 1431.” Some months later, while I was on duty at Fort Monroe, it was quite a common thing for Lieut. Davis, then a captain and chief signal officer on the staff of Gen. Dix, to give me the message by sentences. Once, while communicating with Lieut. Young at Newport News, he gave me the sentence, “What is the news current at Newport News?” In a listless, careless way I spelled out c-u-r-r-e-n-t—234,223,142,142,11—I had no sooner made 11 than the captain yelled out, “Brown, what in creation are you about?” (or words to that effect) “143434! 234! 223! 142! 142! 23!! 22! 1!” and so on to the finish. I never blamed him for being disgusted at the orthographical reputation I came near giving him at the other end of the line.



Occupying detached stations and leading rather seclusive lives, the exact rank and condition of the flagmen were not, in the early part of the war, very fully understood by the rank and file of the army. We

were generally supposed to hold more intimate relations with the authorities and to have a fuller knowledge of affairs than the facts in the case would always warrant. It was quite common for the men to draw little or none of their allowance of clothing and purchase better goods. At Fort Monroe it was expected that no enlisted man would pass the sentry at the sally-port without a pass. But it became our custom not only to pass the sentinel without this requisite, but to return his salute



ENTRANCE TO FORT MONROE.

with a mien and bearing as official as we could muster. It was also charged that we did not pay proper deference to the officers of the garrison, the 3rd N. Y. Infantry. These matters were brought to the notice of Adj.-Gen. Van Buren, and he mentioned the matter to Capt. Davis. The captain thereupon directed me to have the men form in line at our quarters, and he then and there gave us instructions in military etiquette and a practical drill in the matter of military salutes.

When our troops first landed on Morris Island, a certain general, whom I will call Gen. X, was in command at the upper end of Folly

Island. Lieut. John M. Head had charge of the signal station close to his headquarters. One day the lieutenant was "calling" the steamer *Mary Benton*, on which Lieut. Town, the Chief Signal Officer of the department, was temporarily located. Gen. X happened to come along just then, and the following conversation ensued:—

"Hello, Signal Officer, what are you signalling now?"

"I was calling the *Mary Benton* to say a few words to Lieut. Town."

"What are you going to say to him?"

"I wish to tell him that some signal stores have arrived at Pawnee Landing."

"Well, that's all right, but you mustn't send any messages without submitting them to me for approval, and you must give me a copy of all messages you receive."

"But, General, we are not allowed to disclose the purport of official messages, except to the parties to whom they are addressed, the general commanding the department, and the Chief Signal Officer; and I must respectfully decline to comply with your request."

"What!" cried the general in a rage, "do you think that you, only a lieutenant, are going to dictate to me, a general? Go to your quarters in arrest!"

The general then turned to the flagman, James D. Proudman, and said: "Can you send a message to Lieut. Town, asking him to send an officer to relieve Lieut. Head?" He replied that he could take no orders for signal duty except from the signal officers. The general then went to the lieutenant's tent and cried, "Here, Signal Officer, come out here, and send a message to Lieut. Town to send another signal officer here."

"Then I suppose I am released from arrest."

"No, you are not; you remain in arrest."

"But, General, I have yet to learn that the army regulations require an officer to do duty while in arrest."

"Don't talk to me about army regulations," cried the general; "obey my orders or I will have you tied up by the thumbs!"

Lieut. Head, commenting on this order and threat, says:—

"That was rather nice talk for a brigadier-general to use to an officer. I knew I was not obliged to perform any duty while in arrest, but as the alternative was rather an unpleasant one, I called the *Mary Benton*, and sent the following message to Lieut. Town: 'I am in arrest by order of Gen. X, and he wants another signal officer sent here.' I got an immediate answer: 'There is no spare officer to relieve Lieut. Head.' I sent this to Gen. X, and at once wrote

a statement of the facts and sent the statement off by a boat to Lieut. Town. I got a note in reply stating that Col. Turner, Gen. Gillmore's Chief of Staff, had sent an order to Gen. X to release me from arrest, and directing him not to meddle with signal officers, except so far as their services might be required in an official manner. It seems almost incredible, but Gen. X never intimated to me that he had received any such order, and he never released me from arrest. I suppose I might have made things a little warm for him at headquarters by reporting this fact, and at first thought I would do so, but on reflection I concluded it was about as well to let the matter drop."



A. R. WAUD, Artist. L. B. NORTON. G. H. McNARY. E. C. PIERCE. W. S. STRYKER.
Warrenton, Nov. 12, 1862.

Lieut. Head, of course, could not do otherwise than to refuse to accede to the general's first requests or orders, but his interpretation of the army regulations touching the duties of officers under arrest was perhaps a little overstrained. Some months later the officer in charge of the Corps expressed his views in the following communication:—

Capt. E. H. RUSSELL,
Commanding Signal Camp,
Georgetown, D. C.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In reply to your communication of the 12th inst., I am directed to inform you, that when an officer is placed in arrest, he is usually relieved from

all duty, but his commanding officer may order him to do any particular duty, which the interests of the service demand, and such order relieves the officer from arrest, so far as it is necessary to execute the order.

An officer in arrest can receive and answer official communications through his commanding officer.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

By order Maj. WM. J. L. NICODEMUS,
In charge Bureau Signal Corps.

During the battle of Chancellorsville Sergt. Gustavus Lehlbach and Sergt. William R. Williams swam across the Rappahannock with the wire to establish a telegraph station before the Confederates had fully evacuated their rifle-pits. They captured a few prisoners (willing captives), and turned them over to an officer who shortly came across the river in one of the pontoon boats. The officer was very much surprised at their marching the prisoners down to the river under such conditions, for the two sergeants were clothed only in their native modesty.

Upon their return across the river, Gen. Benham, of the Engineers, told them to go to his tent and he would give them a whiskey bath. I think they were glad to consider this invitation equivalent to a command, as the water of the Rappahannock in early May is very cold.

During the same battle, on the evening when Sedgwick recrossed the river, Lieut. Jerome was occupying a station upon the roof of a house near the bank of the river. The Confederates brought down to the opposite bank a section of artillery and opened fire. The first shot struck the chimney of the house, and the bricks flew in all directions. That station, it is needless to say, was evacuated forthwith. The men scrambled down to the ground and hastily saddled their horses. The lieutenant, who was of an excitable temperament, put the saddle on "hind-side before"; whereupon the cook, Joe Newell, said, "Lieutenant, why-why-wh-don't you know you've g-g-got your s-s-saddle on 'hind-side before'?" The lieutenant excitedly replied, "Go to —! How do you know which way I'm going to ride?"

A western comrade writes: "A certain Captain —, something of a 'crank,' complained that our signal station was not high enough for him to see plainly. Our lieutenant told one of the men to get a sheet of paper and stand on it, and then signal that the station had been raised. The captain signalled back promptly, 'O. I. C.'"

Lieut. Martin Denicke, at Mobile Bay, was in communication with nine land and naval stations. He occasionally played chess by signal

with some of the naval officers whom he had instructed in the army code of signals.

The author of "Lights and Shadows of Army Life" relates the following:—

"A column of troops was pushing forward over the long and winding road in Thoroughfare Gap to head off Lee after his retreat across the Potomac at the close of the Gettysburg campaign. Suddenly the Signal Officer who accompanied the general in command discovered that some of his men, posted on a high hill in the rear, were reporting the presence of a considerable body of Confederate troops on top of the bluffs to the right. A halt was at once sounded, and the leading brigade ordered forward to uncover the enemy's position. The regiments were soon scrambling up the steep incline, officers and men gallantly racing to see who could reach the crest first. A young lieutenant and some half dozen men gained the advance, but, at the end of what they deemed a perilous climb, they were thrown into convulsions of laughter at discovering that what the signal men took for Confederate troops was only a tolerably large flock of sheep. As the leaders in this forlorn hope rolled on the grass in a paroxysm of merriment, they laughed all the louder at seeing the pale but determined faces of their comrades, who, of course, came up fully expecting a desperate hand-to-hand struggle."

At a winter reunion of the Veteran Signal Corps Association, held in Boston in 1893, a few weeks before his death, Gen. Corse said:—

"It is with no little satisfaction that I find myself among a body of men like the Signal Corps Association. There is a bond of sympathy between us, created by the privilege I enjoyed on one occasion of being associated with one of the greatest historical features of your career as a branch of the service during the war."

Gen. Corse then described eloquently and in detail the magnificent service done by the Signal Corps, a service, he said, which, in his opinion, was the climax of the whole struggle. He referred to the time when Sherman was pushing on from Atlanta to Allatoona, where he (General Corse) was holding Allatoona Pass and protecting Sherman's supplies against the main body of Hood's troops.

Then occurred the dramatic incident (see Chapter XVIII.),—the sending of the fateful words over the heads of the hostile host from Kennesaw to Allatoona. This act, Gen. Corse said, contributed more to the final termination of the struggle between the North and the South than any other thing. Even at this time, he said, the Confederates were endeavoring to make treaties of recognition and aid with

France and England. They had both agreed to sign if the South would waive the slavery clause and inaugurate emancipation. This was agreed to; but when the final meeting between Lord Palmerston and Kenna, the Confederate Ambassador, was held, Palmerston's answer was: "It is too late. Sherman has reached Savannah." The signals of the Signal Corps had sent the message all over the world, and Sherman had broken the shell of the Confederacy by his magnificent march to the sea.

Of the work of the Signal Corps, Lieut. Isaac S. Lyon says: —

"I cannot recall any occasion within my own experience, when the army was saved, a crisis averted, or a victory won through the instrumentality of this branch of the service; but I know that it performed an important work and was indispensable to the success of our armies. We sought at all times to display the merits of our organization, give it character, commend it to the judgment of military men, and make it an absolutely essential arm of the military service. To this end we were almost constantly employed, and, when opportunity favored, our service was of the utmost value."

Maj.-Gen. A. E. Burnside, in a letter of May 2, 1862, says: —

"I cheerfully bear testimony to the invaluable aid they have been to me in this expedition, and do not hesitate to recommend the introduction of a general system of field signals throughout the army.

"I will add that, at Roanoke, New Berne, and during the siege of Fort Macon, by placing the signal officers on the boats and at different points on shore, I was enabled to keep up a constant communication with the navy."

Maj.-Gen. George B. McClellan, in a letter of Oct. 15, 1862, says: —

"The Signal Corps under Maj. Myer rendered, during the operations at Antietam, as well as South Mountain, and during the whole movements of the army, efficient and valuable service. Indeed, by the services here, as on other fields elsewhere, this Corps has gallantly earned its title to an independent and permanent organization."

Maj.-Gen. E. D. Keyes, in a letter dated Jan. 16, 1863, says: —

"I have been always a witness to the great advantage of your system of signals to the service. I therefore cordially agree that your Corps of signal officers is justly entitled to the benefits of a separate organization, with rank and promotion as in other corps of the army."

Maj.-Gen. George B. McClellan says, in a communication to the adjutant-general, U. S. Army, dated New York, Aug. 4, 1863 : —

“The method of conveying intelligence and orders invented and introduced into the service by Maj. Albert J. Myer, Signal Officer, U. S. Army, was first practically tested in large operations during the organization of the Army of the Potomac.

“In front of Washington, and on the Lower Potomac, at any point within our lines not reached by the military telegraph, the great usefulness of this system of signals was made manifest. But it was not until after the arrival of the army upon the Peninsula, and during the siege and battles of that and the Maryland campaign, that the great benefits to be derived from it on the field and under fire were fully appreciated.

“There was scarcely an action or skirmish in which the Signal Corps did not render important service. Often under heavy fire of artillery, and not infrequently while exposed to the musketry, the officers and men of this Corps gave information of the movements of the enemy, and transmitted directions for the evolutions of our troops.”

Brig.-Gen. W. Merritt says, in a letter to Lieut. A. B. Jerome, Signal Corps, dated in the field, Nov. 20, 1863 : —

“I have noticed, with considerable interest, while on active service with the cavalry, the working of the officers of the Signal Corps with whom I have been thrown. The means they now have of communicating with friends, and of detecting and reporting as to the enemy, coupled with the energy and enterprise of all the officers of the Signal Corps with whom I have been thrown, have made the organization invaluable to the cavalry service. Especially is this so when, as is often the case, we are separated by miles from general headquarters, with no other safe or rapid means of communication.”

Brig.-Gen. John Buford says, in a letter to Lieut. A. B. Jerome, Signal Corps, dated camp near Culpeper, Va., Nov. 20, 1863 : —

“I have taken occasion to notice the practical working of the Signal Corps, U. S. Army, in the field, and regard it as a valuable auxiliary to an army. With the aid of their powerful glasses, acting as both scouts and observers, the officers who have acted with me have rendered invaluable service when no other means could have availed. I regard their permanent organization as a matter of the first importance.”

Maj.-Gen. A. Pleasanton says, in a communication dated Headquarters Cavalry Corps, Nov. 22, 1863 : —

“ In this corps there is a signal officer with each division, and the frequent opportunities in which their services have been brought into requisition, in the transmission of important intelligence, when operating far in advance or on the flanks of the army, away from a common centre, and in places where ordinary means of telegraphing could not possibly be applied, convince me of their very great utility, at least with this army.

“ In my opinion the system is well worth an establishment on a permanent basis.”

Brig.-Gen. H. G. Wright says, in a communication dated near Brandy Station, Va., Nov. 25, 1863 :—

“ Having been requested to state my opinion in relation to the value of the Signal Corps, a branch of the service connected with the army, I take pleasure in saying that it has been extremely useful, its officers being engaged at stations watching the movements of the enemy, which, from their constant experience in observing, they are enabled to discover with remarkable certainty; in transmitting messages from point to point where no telegraphic wire exists; and in communicating intelligence from one position to another on the battlefield. In all these particulars the Corps has done good service, and has, I believe, fully met the expectations of its originators.”

Maj.-Gen. George H. Thomas says, in a letter to Capt. P. Babcock, Jr., Acting Chief Signal Officer, Army of the Cumberland, dated Chattanooga, Tenn., Dec. 11, 1863 :—

“ CAPTAIN: Learning from you that complaints have been made that the Signal Corps has not proved as serviceable as there was reason to hope it would, I cheerfully comply with your request to express my opinion of its usefulness. For some months after an assignment of officers of the Corps was made to my headquarters, not much was done, simply because there was no field for operations. During the pursuit of Bragg in Kentucky, in the fall of 1862, several opportunities offered for testing the usefulness of the signal system, all of which not only established its practicability, but its great usefulness. The Corps was organized in the fall of 1862, at Nashville, and commenced operations with more system than at any previous time. During the battle of Stone River the officers of the Corps with me were very efficient in conveying messages by flag. After the battle, and whilst the army was encamped near Murfreesboro, an opportunity was offered for thoroughly testing the usefulness of the system, and resulted in the conclusion that a signal corps was one of the essential organizations of a well-appointed army. Stations were established at Murfreesboro, Readyville, Triune, Lavergne, and Franklin. Triune and Lavergne were both about twelve miles from Murfreesboro; Readyville about eight, and Franklin about fourteen, miles

from Triune. Messages could be transmitted from one station to the other with the greatest celerity, and frequently communication was had between headquarters at Murfreesboro and the above-named stations by signals, when there was no other means of communication but by sending a force to protect a messenger. When Van Dorn attacked Franklin, reinforcements were directed how to move to give the greatest assistance to the garrison by message sent from Murfreesboro to Triune by signal. Repeated instances of its great usefulness occurred at Murfreesboro; also on the advance towards Bridgeport, particularly at Hoover's Gap during the engagement at that place. Before crossing the Tennessee daily information was received at headquarters of the operations of the different detachments of the army on the north side of the river and in the direction of Chattanooga, through the signal lines.

"The Corps was also equally useful after the army crossed the Tennessee, and until the concentration at this place after the battle of Chickamauga. Since our arrival here the value of the system has time and again been more closely demonstrated by the great amount of information of the movements of the enemy obtained and transmitted to headquarters by its aid, which could not have possibly been obtained by any other means, in time to have been of use.

"During the recent battles here the officers of the Corps rendered most valuable services by observing and signalling information of every movement of the enemy within the range of their telescopes."

Maj.-Gen. John Newton says, in a letter to Capt. Norton, Chief Signal Officer, Army of the Potomac, dated Headquarters 1st Army Corps, Army of the Potomac, Dec. 5, 1863:—

"I have had frequent opportunities of witnessing the efficiency and advantage to the service of the signal officers attached to this army, during the progress of an engagement, on the march, and at all other periods of an active campaign, and it gives me great pleasure to testify to such facts."

Brig.-Gen. G. A. Custer says, in a letter to Capt. Norton, Chief Signal Officer, Army of the Potomac, dated Headquarters 3rd Division, Cavalry Corps, Dec. 10, 1863:—

"Since I have become acquainted with the Signal Corps of this army, the information of the enemy obtained through its officers, and the rapid manner they have of transmitting intelligence by flag signals, has convinced me of the great value of this branch of the service during military operations in the field.

"An army can have no better outpost, from which to watch the movements of an enemy, than a signal station; and with a practised signal officer at such a position, no force can move without being detected. I would, therefore, strongly recommend that a complete and permanent organization be given to the Corps."

Brig.-Gen. George W. Getty says, in a letter to the Signal Officer, Washington, D. C., dated Headquarters, Portsmouth, Va., Dec. 14, 1863: —

“It affords me great pleasure to testify to the benefits and services I received from the signal officers at the siege of Suffolk in April, 1863 (as I stated in my report at that time), and would recommend for the good of the service that the Signal Corps be continued as a separate branch of the army.”

Maj.-Gen. George Sykes says, in a communication dated Headquarters 5th Army Corps, Camp Rappahannock Station, Va., Dec. 16, 1863: —

“The Signal Corps has been of great use to the army. During the battle of Gettysburg its services were highly important to me. At Malvern, Chancellorsville, and other places, the intelligence given and gained by it greatly affected the operations of the army. I look upon it as a necessary part of our military establishment, and would be glad to see it placed upon a permanent foundation.”

Brig.-Gen. J. Kilpatrick says, in a letter to Capt. Joseph Gloskoski, Signal Officer 3rd Division, Cavalry Corps, dated Headquarters 3rd Division, Cavalry Corps, Dec. 27, 1863: —

“The battle of Boonsboro was fought and won by the aid of signals; every movement of the enemy was seen by the signal officers occupying an elevated position, and quickly transmitted.

“At Upperville, Hanover, and Smithsburg we had no signal officer, and greatly felt the want.

“It is to be desired that the signal system be given some fixed basis, and secured to the cavalry.”

Maj.-Gen. John Sedgwick says, in a communication dated Headquarters 6th Corps, Nov. 25, 1863: —

“I take pleasure in stating that I have been familiar with the working of the Signal Flag Corps, and that the services rendered thereby, at different times



LIEUT. F. W. OWEN,
WITH FLAGMEN CARLE AND REDNER.

within my knowledge, have been of a highly important character. The signal officers have been enterprising and vigilant, and oftentimes the information obtained or communicated through them could not have been readily acquired, or transmitted as promptly through any other available means."

Brig.-Gen. George W. Morgan says, in a letter to Col. A. J. Myer, dated Mount Vernon, Ohio, Jan. 11, 1864:—

"I derived great advantages from the services of the signal detachment attached to my headquarters, during my campaign in the Cumberland Mountains. In turning Cumberland Gap, I crossed the mountains at Roger's and Big Creek Gap—two brigades at each point. I reached Roger's Gap, 1,800 feet above Powell's Valley, in advance of the brigades of Spears and Carter, who crossed at Big Creek Gap. My signal officers occupied the crest of the mountain, commanding a view of all the roads within ten miles. I had reason to suppose that Kirby Smith would advance to the aid of Stevenson at Cumberland Gap, by way of Clinton, passing Big Creek Gap. The brigades of Baird and DeCoursey were bivouacked in the forest at the base of the mountain, at Roger's Gap. By the use of signals I was able to communicate with Spears and Carter on the advance, and thus to recognize them as friends.

"During the day-time they secured me always two or three hours to prepare for battle by announcing the approach of the foe. They rendered me similar services after taking Cumberland Gap. I have used signal officers as aides-de-camp during battle, when not otherwise engaged.

"On the 29th of December, 1862, I saw the enemy gain a decided advantage by the use of signals. It enabled him to concentrate such a force at a given point as to prevent us from throwing a bridge over Chickasaw bayou.

"When I had my division as a separate command I had five signal officers, one for my headquarters and one for each brigade headquarters."

Maj.-Gen. D. N. Couch says, in a letter to Col. Albert J. Myer, dated Chambersburg, Pa., Oct. 17, 1864:—

"I desire to state that since the organization of the Signal Corps I have taken a deep interest in the working of it, and am satisfied that it has been of incalculable advantage to our armies in their various operations.

"Previous to the last raid into this State, and at the time Chambersburg was burnt, the signal party of this department was ordered to Harper's Ferry, not in this command. Could I have replaced it, Gen. Averill would have been kept so minutely informed of McCausland's movements that no doubt he would have so disposed his forces as to cover this ill-fated town and have saved it from the



THOMAS FOSTER. FRANK N. WICKER. WM. R. HARTSHORNE. PETER H. NILES.
WM. J. GALBRAITH. WM. G. MCCREARY.

rebel incendiaries. This is simply referred to in order to illustrate what the Corps would have done had it been represented in this valley."

Maj.-Gen. Winfield S. Hancock says, in a letter to Lieut.-Col. W. J. L. Nicodemus, Chief Signal Officer, Washington, D. C., dated Headquarters Second Army Corps, Oct. 21, 1864:—

"At the Po river on the 10th of May, part of my corps was engaged with the enemy on the south side, and communication with the main army, at a distance of some two miles, was kept up by signals. I remember ordering up some artillery at a critical period, by signal, to cover the recrossing of the division engaged on the south side.

"Aside from the constant duty performed by these officers at posts of observation, they were very serviceable at the Totopotomoy, June 3rd, in observing the effect and directing the fire of our artillery, and occupied a very exposed position.

"At the crossing of the James river they were also used as a means of communication. On both occasions when this corps was operating from Deep Bottom, on the north side of the James, the signal officers were extremely useful in directing the fire of the gunboats and in observing the enemy's movements."

Brevet Maj.-Gen. Alfred H. Terry says, in a letter to Lieut.-Col. W. J. L. Nicodemus, dated in the field, Oct. 24, 1864:—

"In the Department of the South, where I served for nearly two years and a half, the Signal Corps was of great value, especially in establishing communication between land and naval forces operating together. I think it must always be of value in hilly or mountainous regions or in open country."

Maj.-Gen. W. T. Sherman says, in a letter to the Secretary of War, dated in the field, Gaylesville, Ala., Oct. 27, 1864:—

"Captain Bachtell, Chief of the Signal Corps serving with this army, has asked my candid opinion of the services of that Corps during the period of my command in this army. I have watched their operations closely, and willingly admit their zeal, and any expression that may have escaped me to the prejudice of that Corps resulted from accidents of nature, such as fog, intervening forests, etc., that impeded them when I was over-anxious for news.

"But, in several instances, this Corps has transmitted orders and brought me information of the greatest importance that could not have reached me in any other way.

"I will instance one most remarkable case: When the enemy had cut our wires and actually made a lodgment on our railroad about Big Shanty, the Signal Officers on Vining's Hill, Kenesaw, and Allatoona, sent my orders to Gen.

Corse at Rome, whereby Gen. Corse was enabled to reach Allatoona just in time to defend it.

“Had it not been for the services of this Corps on that occasion, I am satisfied we should have lost the garrison at Allatoona, and a most valuable depository of provisions there, which was worth to us and the country more than the aggregate expense of the whole Signal Corps for one year.

“I am therefore willing to bear my testimony to the great utility of this Corps, as well as the marked zeal which has always characterized their personal behavior.

“During this campaign several of their officers have lost their lives in the front rank.”

Maj.-Gen. G. Granger says, in a communication to Maj. Marston, Chief Signal Officer, Department of the Gulf, dated Fort Gaines, Oct. 28, 1864:—

“The simplicity of the present signals as the means of conveying orders, and the wonderful facility with which they are transmitted, render it a valuable and almost indispensable adjunct to an army in the field.”

Maj.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan says, in closing a letter to Capt. O. H. Howard, Chief Signal Officer, Middle Military Division, dated Winchester, Oct. 26, 1864:—

“Notwithstanding the obstacles that existed at the commencement of the campaign to prevent its perfect efficiency, the duties being new to many of its officers and men, I am obliged to admit that of late these obstacles have been surmounted and the duties have been performed in such a manner as to elicit from me this brief acknowledgment of approbation.”

Rear-Admiral David D. Porter says, in a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, dated Off Fort Fisher, Jan. 17, 1865:—

“Through Mr. Clemens (Lieutenant U. S. Signal Corps) I was in constant communication with Gen. Terry, even during the assault on Fort Fisher, and was enabled to direct the fire of the New Ironsides to the traverses occupied by the enemy, without fear of hurting our own people, from my complete reliance on him.”

Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard says, in a letter to Capt. P. A. Taylor, dated Raleigh, N. C., April 20, 1865:—

“In the campaign against Savannah, Capt. McClintock and Lieut. Sampson and their detachment were again of great service to me and to the general-in-chief. For three days and nights they watched and signalled from their station in the

Ogeechee river, sending up rockets without number, and making demonstrations of various kinds in order to attract the attention of the fleet, supposed to be lying off Ossabaw Sound. At 4 o'clock in the evening of the 13th of December, their efforts were crowned with success, and communication by signals was opened with one of the gunboats of Admiral Dahlgren's fleet."

As the various armies dissolved, earnest efforts were made to keep up the organization of the Signal Corps and maintain its integrity as far as changed conditions would permit. But all were soon relegated to civil life with the exception of the officers and men serving in the Northwest and those on duty near the Mexican border, the former detachment being mustered out in November, 1865, and the latter in the summer of 1866.

The Signal Corps attached to the Army of the Potomac, soon after the surrender at Appomattox, went into camp near the Potomac, opposite Washington. It maintained communication with the station on the Winder Building, the last message flagged being — *Sic transit gloria mundi*.—(So passes away the glory of the world).



THE LAST CAMP OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC
SIGNAL CORPS.

Furl that Banner, for 'tis weary,
Round its staff 'tis drooping dreary :
 Furl it, fold it, — it is best ;
For there's not a man to wave it,
And there's not a sword to save it,
 Furl it, hide it, — let it rest !

— A. J. RYAN.

(The Confederate Poet.)

CHAPTER XI.



THE CONFEDERATE SIGNAL CORPS.

EARLY in 1861, Capt. William Norris, a member of Gen. Magruder's staff, a gentleman of scientific education and some nautical experience, called the attention of the General to the advantages to be derived from a system of signals connecting his outposts and headquarters with Norfolk. Gen. Magruder immediately authorized Capt. Norris to organize a corps for signal purposes, and appointed him Chief Signal Officer.

The signals used by Capt. Norris were similar to the marine signals then used by all maritime nations. Flags and balls of different colors were displayed on poles erected for the purpose. Various combinations of these indicated different words and phrases, such as were likely to be demanded by the movements and necessities of a military command.

Capt. Norris caused copper stencils to be made, with which representations of the various combinations were printed, and on the same page of the book which contained the illustrations were written the meanings of the combinations. These plates or illustrations were colored by Miss Belle Harrison of Brandon, and Miss Jennie Ritchie of Richmond. Capt. Norris gradually improved and developed his system. Meanwhile Capt. E. P. Alexander had introduced the system which he had learned under Maj. Myer, and had organized a provisional corps for the army of Northern Virginia, as recounted in a previous chapter.* On the assignment of Capt. Alexander to engineer duty, Capt. Norris was design-



E. P. ALEXANDER.

nated the acting Chief Signal Officer for the Confederate Army.

* See page 43.

While the Confederates were occupying Munson's Hill preparations were made to open a line with Washington, so as to gain prompt information from their friends in that city. Capt. Pliny Bryan went to Washington and endeavored to secure a room in an elevated part of the city from which Munson's Hill could be seen. He was to take the bearing of the hill by a compass and "communicate to us by an agreed-upon advertisement in a daily paper which we received regularly. This would give us a bearing upon which to turn our powerful telescope loaned for the purpose by a Charleston gentleman. Then we would identify Bryan's window by finding a coffee-pot in it, and by motions of the coffee-pot, and opening and shutting the blinds, etc., he would send his messages, and we would reply, if necessary, by a large flag and firing guns."* Before the line was ready for use Gen. Johnston withdrew his troops from the exposed position.

In response to a letter addressed to Col. J. H. Alexander, a brother of Gen. E. P. Alexander, I received the following reply:—

AUGUSTA, GA., June 6, 1888.

J. WILLARD BROWN, Cambridge, Mass.

DEAR SIR: I regret that I can give you no information about survivors of the Confederate Signal Service. Except my brother, Gen. E. P. Alexander (his address is Prest. C. R. R., Savannah, Ga.), and Col. Norris, I do not know one.

I was not aware until your letter came that such an association [as the Veteran Signal Corps Association] had been formed. The circumstance is gratifying. I would be glad, indeed, if time and conditions with me were such as to allow me to attend the reunion at Gettysburg. Many things conspire now to deny me that privilege.

At the first inauguration of the Signal Service in the Confederacy, I, having received in the first place the primary instruction from my brother, Gen. E. P. A., then a colonel on Beauregard's staff near the Stone Bridge at Manassas, was assigned the duty of preparing a confidential circular of instruction for the initiation of officers and men, in this branch. I did prepare it, in Richmond, in early spring, 1862, and surrendered the copy to Hon. James A. Seddon, the then Secretary of War at Richmond. It was issued in form of a small pamphlet. I had attached also a table for compiling cipher dispatches — which was printed with the rest of the matter — and the whole was issued confidentially to the officers newly appointed for signal duty.



J. H. ALEXANDER.

* Maj. Edmund H. Cummins, Confederate Signal Corps.

I was promoted to service in Adjutant-General's Department in the following winter, and assigned to the Bureau of Engineering most of the time, and had acquaintance with field service in signals only in summer of 1862, and fall, I believe — or perhaps to spring of 1863, on the North Carolina and South Carolina coasts, chiefly helping in the blockade runners. I did not therefore know many of the officers in the Virginia and Western armies. If there is a copy of that pamphlet of instruction in existence, available for me to have and keep as a relic, I would be glad indeed to have it.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. ALEXANDER.

While the Confederate Signal Corps never became so distinct and independent a branch of the military service as our own Signal Corps, it received much earlier recognition from its own government. The Act organizing the Corps was approved April 19, 1862. The Secretary of War was authorized to establish it as a separate corps, or to attach it to the Adjutant and Inspector-General's Department, or to the Engineer Corps. He decided to attach it to the Adjutant and Inspector-General's Department, and issued the following order for its organization and government. Maj. William Norris, of Gen. Magruder's staff, was placed at the head of it. No uniform was prescribed for the Corps. The officers wore the uniform of the general staff of the same grade. The privates wore that of the arm of the service to which they belonged, and on the rolls of which they were borne as on detached service.

“WAR DEPARTMENT,

“ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

“Special Orders No. 40.

“RICHMOND, May 29, 1862.

“I. The following Act of Congress, and regulations in reference thereto, are published for the information of the army, viz. : —

“*An Act to Organize a Signal Corps.*

“SECTION 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the President be and is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint ten officers in the Provisional Army, of a grade not exceeding that of a captain, and with the pay of corresponding grades of infantry, who shall perform the duties of signal officers of the army. And the President is hereby authorized to appoint ten sergeants of infantry in the Provisional Army, and to assign them to duty as signal sergeants. The Signal Corps above authorized may be organized as a separate corps, or may be attached to the Department of the Adjutant and Inspector-General, or to the Engineer Corps, as the Secretary of War shall direct. (Approved April 19, 1862.)

“ II. The Signal Corps authorized by this act will be attached to the Adjutant and Inspector-General’s Department ; and officers of that department may be instructed in and assigned to signal duty.

“ III. A signal officer will be attached to the staff of each general or major-general in command of a corps, and of each major-general in command of a division. These signal officers will each be assisted by as many signal sergeants, and instructed non-commissioned officers and privates, selected from the ranks for their intelligence and reliability, as circumstances may require, and as many lance sergeants as are required may be appointed. Such non-commissioned officers and privates may be detailed for this duty by the generals in whose command they are serving. Before being instructed, they will each be required by the signal officer to take an oath not to divulge, directly or indirectly, the system of signals, the alphabet, or any official message sent or received thereby. Non-commissioned officers, while on signal duty, and privates on this duty, will receive forty cents per day extra pay.

“ IV. Commissioned officers of the Signal Corps, or officers serving on signal duty, will be entitled to the forage and allowance of officers of similar rank in the cavalry. Non-commissioned officers and privates on signal duty will be mounted by the quartermaster, on the order of the commanding general.

“ V. Requisitions for flags, torches, glasses, and all the material required, will be made on the quartermaster’s department, or they may be purchased by the quartermaster of any division, on the order of the major-general commanding.

“ VI. On the order of the general commanding a corps, other officers or privates than those regularly on signal duty may be instructed in the system of signals, after having taken the oath prescribed above. Whenever it is practicable, it is specially recommended to all general officers to have their assistant adjutant-generals and aides-de-camp instructed.

“ VII. Whatever is prescribed herein for a division, or for a major-general, will be observed in the case of each brigade which constitutes a separate command.

“ VIII. All officers and non-commissioned officers accepting appointments to the Signal Corps will forward with their acceptance the oath prescribed above, sworn to before a magistrate, notary public, or commissioned officer of the Corps.

“ IX. Quarterly returns of signal property will be made by all officers having it in charge, to the quartermaster’s department, and the senior signal officer of each separate army in the field will report quarterly to the adjutant and inspector-general the number and organization of the Signal Corps of the Army, and its general operations during the previous quarter.

“ X. It will be the duty of the signal officer of every division in the field to instruct the adjutant of each regiment in the division in the system of signals in use in the army.

“ By command of the Secretary of War,

“ S. COOPER,
“ Adjutant and Inspector-General.”

The Signal Corps, as thus organized, consisted of one major, ten captains, ten 1st lieutenants, ten 2d lieutenants, and twenty sergeants. There were no privates, as men were detailed from the line whenever wanted, and, when their services were no longer required, they returned to their respective commands.

The detailed men in all the branches of the service numbered fifteen hundred, and it is affirmed by the officers of the Corps, that, though these men were often employed in independent service, and were in possession of important secrets, not one of them ever deserted or betrayed his trust. All the detailed men were instructed in the cipher system, and intrusted with the key-word. They were also instructed in the use of the electric telegraph. When occasion required they entered our lines and visited northern cities, or even went to lands beyond the sea, communicating with agents and secret friends of the Confederacy, ordering supplies and conveying them to their destination, running the blockade by land and sea, making nightly voyages in bays and rivers, threading the cordon of Union pickets and gunboats, following blind trails through swamp and forest, and as much experts with oar and sail, on deck and in the saddle, with rifle and revolver, as with flag, torch, telegraph, and secret cipher.

In reply to certain interrogatories submitted to the Chief Signal Officer by the Adjutant-General's Department, Col. Norris replied as follows:—

“Accredited agents are constantly in New York, Baltimore, and Washington. These agents are gentlemen of high social position, who, without compensation, have voluntarily devoted their time and energies to this work. Among them I mention in confidence the name of Hon. ———. There is no secret service fund. Beyond the mere pay, rations, and clothing of the officers and detailed men engaged in them, these lines have never cost the government one farthing since I assumed command.

“We receive information regularly from the United States on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. For prudential reasons no record of such communications is kept in this office, except in cipher. From the first of April to the last of September we placed files of Baltimore papers published one morning in the hands of President Davis next evening. New York papers were, of course, a day later.”

Col. Norris gives the history of the secret service branch of the Signal Corps in the following words:—

“In the fall of 1862 the necessity of having points on the Potomac at which government agents and army scouts might promptly cross to and from the United

States was so seriously appreciated that the Secretary of War suggested the propriety of establishing one or more camps in King George and Westmoreland counties, with an especial eye to such transportation. The idea was immediately acted upon. In a short time the additional duties were assigned to these stations:



COL. WM. NORRIS.

“1st. Of observing and reporting all movements of troops, etc., on the Potomac.

“2d. Securing complete files of northern papers for the executive department.

“3rd. Upon requisition from the heads of bureaus, to obtain from the United States small packages, books, etc.

“Here our duties, strictly speaking, ended. But, as we were forced, in order to perform the other duties, to establish a line of agents from the Potomac to Washington, it was determined, as far as possible, to institute a regular system of espionage. The gov-

ernment having failed, however, to place at our disposal the necessary means to carry into execution this design, we have been forced to rely almost entirely upon the energy and zeal of a few devoted gentlemen of Maryland for such indications of the enemy's movements as they have been able to acquire from mingling in official circles about Washington, Baltimore, and New York.”

It was the duty of Col. Norris to wait on Mr. Davis every morning with the cipher dispatches from the generals of armies and from department commanders. The burden of these dispatches was, towards the close, calamitous and importunate; reinforcements and supplies were everywhere demanded. All looked to Mr. Davis for relief and support. Col. Norris bears testimony to the unruffled serenity of his chief. Through all these trying hours not an impatient or despondent word ever escaped him. If Mr. Davis ever knew when he was whipped he never let anyone else know that he knew it.

The secret cipher used by the Confederate War Department was that known as the Court cipher, and has been much used in diplomatic service. A key-word or phrase is agreed upon by the parties who intend to communicate in cipher. The message is written under the key. Suppose, for example, the key to be “In God we trust,” and the message to be sent,—“Longstreet is marching on Fisher's Hill.” It will be written thus:—

Ingodwetrustingodwetrustingodwetr
Longstreetismarchingonfishershill.

The alphabet is written out in a square, thus :—

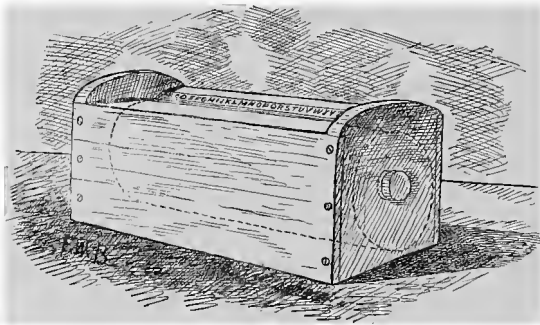
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	A
C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B
D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B	C
E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B	C	D
F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B	C	D	E
G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B	C	D	E	F
H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R
T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S
U	V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U
W	X	Y	Z	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V
X	Y	Z	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W
Y	Z	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X
Z	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y

The first letter in the key is “I” and the letter under it is “L”. Take “I” in the top horizontal line and run down the “I” vertical column until it intersects the “L” horizontal line. The letter at the intersection is “T”. This is substituted in the message for “L” in Longstreet. The other letters are converted in the same way, and the message will read, “Tbtuvxvxnalunxqkerzfhxbankfvdmeec.”

To decipher the message the key was written over it, and the process by which it was put into cipher was reversed. To facilitate reading the cipher messages, Capt. William N. Barker, of the Confederate Signal Corps, invented a simple but convenient apparatus. The alphabetical

square was pasted on a cylinder and revolved under a bar on which was a sliding pointer. Under the pointer and along the bar was pasted the alphabet in a horizontal line. The pointer was brought to the letter in the key on the bar, and the letter in the word to be converted was rolled up under the bar and the pointer rested on the required substitute letter. A model of this apparatus is preserved among the Confederate records in the War Department at Washington. One is also in the possession of the writer, presented to him by Capt. J. M. McClintock.

The Confederate officers were sometimes so careless or unskilful in forming their cipher dispatches that some important ones which fell into the hands of our officers were readily deciphered. One from Gen. Beauregard just after the battle of Shiloh, giving the number and condi-



CONFEDERATE CIPHER MACHINE.

tion of his forces at Corinth, was formed by merely putting the last half of the alphabet first, that is, substituting M for A, N for B, O for C, etc. This dispatch fell into our hands and first reached Richmond in a northern newspaper.

A message from Mr. Davis at Montgomery to Gen. E. Kirby Smith commanding the Trans-Mississippi Department, was partly in plain language and partly in cipher. The following is a part of the message: "By which you may effect o-tpggexyk - above that part hjopgkwmnet patrolled by the, etc." An expert of the U. S. Military Telegraph Corps guessed out the following translation: "By which you may effect a crossing above that part of the river patrolled by the, etc." The guess was right, and by applying it the key-phrase was found to be "complete victory," and there was of course no trouble in reading what remained of the message in cipher. W. R. Plum, Esq., the author of the "History of the Military Telegraph in the Civil War," says this

meaning occurred to him at first sight, and would have occurred to any one familiar with military affairs in that section.

The alphabet or code first used by the Confederate Signal Corps was a modification of that introduced by Maj. Myer into the service of the United States. It became necessary to change it several times during the war, as from observation of messages sent, the Signal Corps of the Union Army learned the code employed, while the Confederates took the same liberty with the messages of our Corps. We early secured an advantage, however, by the introduction of cipher disks which enabled us to change the code daily, or hourly, if circumstances demanded. On this account it never became necessary to change the basal code, which remained the same throughout the war.

Early played a ruse on Sheridan in the Valley campaign. Finding that Maj. Howard, Sheridan's Signal Officer, was reading his signals, he caused the following dispatch to be sent to himself by his signal flags:—

“ Lieut.-Gen. EARLY,
“ Fisher's Hill.

“ Be ready to advance on Sheridan as soon as my forces get up, and we can crush him before he finds out I have joined you.

“ J. LONGSTREET.”

When this was communicated to Sheridan, as Early intended it to be, Sheridan telegraphed to Washington, and Halleck telegraphed to Grant. In time, the information came to Sheridan that Longstreet was nowhere near Early.

The reports of Lieut. Frank Markoe, Signal Officer at Charleston, show that during the siege thousands of messages were sent from one post to another, and from outposts to headquarters, most of which could have been sent in no other way, and many were of great importance to the Confederate authorities.

Lieut. Markoe says that he read nearly every message we sent. He was forewarned of our attack on the 18th of July, 1863. He adds regretfully, however, that through the carelessness of the staff officers at headquarters it leaked out that he was reading our messages. Our officers then began to use the cipher disk. In August he intercepted the following message: “ Send me a copy of rebel code immediately, if you have one in your possession.” He therefore changed his code. He also caused his men to work out of sight as much as possible.

From the commencement of the attack on Morris Island, July 10th, to September 7th, when it was evacuated, Lieut. Markoe's officers

transmitted nearly one thousand messages. On the night of September 5th, our forces made an attack on Battery Gregg, which was repulsed through the timely notice from the Signal Officer on Sullivan's Island, who intercepted the following dispatch: "To Admiral Dahlgren. I shall try Cumming's Point to-night, and want the sailors again early. Will you please send two or three monitors by dark to open fire on Fort Moultrie as a diversion. The last time they were in, they stopped reinforcements and may do so to-night. Don't want any fire in the rear General Gillmore."

The attack on Fort Sumter, on the night of the 8th, was foiled by a similar notice. The dispatch was: —

"Gen. Gillmore. The senior officer will take charge of the assaulting party; the whole to be under the command of an experienced naval officer."

A little later our officers used a cipher which Lieut. Markoe says he was utterly unable to unravel.

In June, 1864, Col. Nicodemus was displeased with a signal officer who had come to Washington by orders from Gen. Dix and Gen. Thomas, of the War Department, as a special messenger with a rebel signal code. Col. Nicodemus had previously received this code from another source; but he supplemented the slight reprimand he gave the officer with this statement: "The rebels have different signal codes for different departments, and hence the discovery of a code is only of service in the department in which it is discovered."

The first deciphering of a rebel signal code of which I find any record was that made by Capt. J. S. Hall and Capt. P. A. Taylor, reported Nov. 25, 1862. Four days later, Maj. Myer wrote to Capt. Cushing, Chief Signal Officer, Army of the Potomac, not to permit it to become public "that we translate the signal messages of the rebel army."

April 9, 1863, Capt. Fisher, near Falmouth, reported that one of his officers had read a rebel message which proved that the rebels were in possession of our code. The next day he was informed that the rebel code taken with Capt. Youngblood, a rebel signal officer, was identical with the one taken previously at Yorktown.

He received from Maj. Myer the following orders: —

"Send over your lines, from time to time, messages which, if it is in the power of the enemy to decipher them, will lead them to believe that we cannot get any clew to their signals.

"Send also occasionally messages untrue, in reference to imaginary military

movements, as for instance, — ‘The Sixth Corps is ordered to reinforce Keyes at Yorktown.’”

In October, 1863, Capt. Merrill’s party deciphered a code, and in November of the same year Capt. Thickstun and Capt. Marston deciphered another in Virginia.

Lieut. Howgate and Lieut. Flook, in March, 1864, deciphered a code in the Western Army, and at the same time Lieut. Benner found one at Alexandria, La.

Capt. Paul Babcock, Jr., then Chief Signal Officer, Department of the Cumberland, in a letter dated Chattanooga, Tenn., April 26, 1864, transmitting a copy of the rebel signal code, says: —

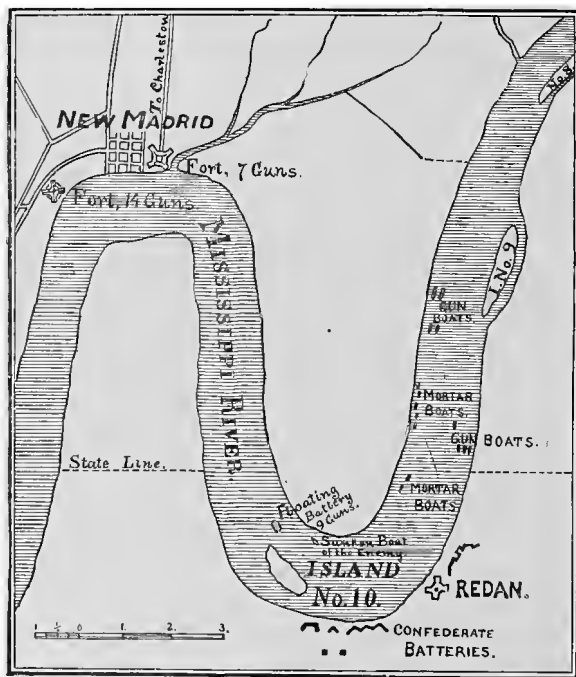
“Capt. Cole and Lieut. Howgate, acting Signal Officers, occupy a station of communication and observation on White Oak Ridge at Ringgold, Ga. . . . On the 22d inst. the rebels changed their code to the one enclosed, and on the same day the above-mentioned officers by untiring zeal and energy succeeded in translating the new code, and these officers have been ever since reading every message sent over the rebel lines. Many of these messages have furnished valuable information to the general commanding the department.”

An indispensable condition to the prolongation of the war was the running of the blockade of the southern ports by the swift cruisers built and fitted expressly for the purpose. Such were the profits of this business that the owner could well afford to lose vessel and cargo on his third trip if the two first were successful. No life could be more adventurous and exciting than that of a blockade runner. Every blockade runner had its signal officer, furnished with signalling apparatus, and the key to the secret cipher. The coast was lined with stations for thirty or forty miles up and down on either side of the blockaded port. The blockade runners came in close to shore at night-fall, and flashed a light which was soon answered from the shore station. Advice was then given as to the condition of things off the port, the station and movements of the blockading fleet, etc. If the word was “go in,” the beacon lights were set and the blockade runner boldly steamed over the bar and into the port. A naval officer was in charge of the office of orders and details at the several ports, whence proceeded all orders and assignments in relation to pilots and signal officers.

Capt. Wilkinson, of the Confederate Navy, in his “Narrative of a Blockade Runner,” relates the following incident: —

“The range lights were showing and we crossed the bar without interference, and without a suspicion of anything wrong, as it would occasionally happen, under

particularly favorable circumstances, that we would cross without even seeing a blockade. We were under the guns of Fort Fisher, in fact, and close to the fleet of United States vessels, which had crossed the bar after the fall of the fort, when I directed my signal officer to communicate with the shore station. His signal was promptly answered, but turning to me, he said, "No Confederate signal officer there, sir; he cannot reply to me." The order to wear around was instantly obeyed; not a moment too soon, for the bow of the Chameleon was scarcely pointed for the bar before two or three of the light cruisers were plainly visible in pursuit, steaming with all speed to intercept us. Nothing saved us from capture but the twin screws, which enabled our steamer to turn as upon a pivot in the narrow channel between the bar and the ribs. We reached the bar before our pursuers, and were soon lost in the darkness outside."

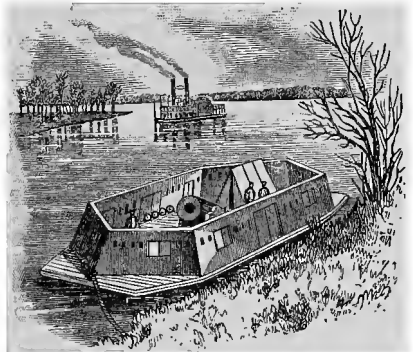


In February, 1862, Gen. Beauregard took command of the Army of the Mississippi, and assigned to duty as Chief Signal Officer, Capt. E. H. Cummins, of the Engineer Corps, C. S. A. This officer at once reported to Maj.-Gen. J. P. McCown, who was then at Madrid Bend, making preparations to defend and hold Island No. 10 and its approaches.

This point was termed by the Confederates the Thermopylæ of the Mississippi river. Capt. Cummins had with him a small squad of men, who had been selected and instructed by Capt. E. P. Alexander, and a very poor outfit.

Gen. Trudeau had constructed five batteries on the bend of the river, Tennessee side, and four on Island No. 10. On the 15th of March the Federal fleet, gunboats, mortar-boats, and transports, appeared and opened fire. At 9 P. M. Capt. Cummins went to Battery No. 1, or the Redan, so called, and established a signal station which Gen. Trudeau says proved of great service through the various engagements. This Redan was the point nearest to the Union fleet. Gen. Trudeau narrates the following singular incident:—

“Towards 9 o'clock on the morning of the 16th I received a report from the officer of the day that Capt. Rucker (commanding the battery at the Redan), was making signals of distress, or else that he had shown the white flag from his battery. Amazed and mortified I ordered a skiff, and proceeded to the battery, up the river. Upon nearing it I discovered a white flag moving in various directions, and a steam-tug from the enemy, bearing also a white flag, steering upon the battery. Capt. Rucker was not aware that his signal-flag could be construed into a flag of distress either by us or the enemy. It was too late to stop the tug; she reached the battery as soon as I did. An officer, a lieutenant in the navy, informed Capt. Rucker that he had seen his signal and had come to inquire if he wished to communicate with the fleet, to which a negative answer was given. I explained the mistake, and told him that the flag would be changed, and he left without landing. This occurrence is much to be regretted, as it gave the enemy a chance of seeing the condition of our battery, all under water, with its ammunition on the parapet, and also perhaps a good view of our other batteries; but it was unavoidable as well as unexpected.”



MORTAR-BOAT.

The Federal fleet poured in its heaviest fire upon the batteries on the 17th, finally concentrating its fire upon Battery No. 1. Capt. Rucker says: “Lieutenants Elcan Jones and Samuel Rose, of the Signal Corps, were engaged with me the whole day in the defence of the Redan. Signal Officer Jones, having the staff of his signal-flag shot away thrice during the engagement, seized the flag in his hand without looking

around to listen to exclamations, and continued his important message to headquarters."

Capt. Cummins, who was reading the message through a glass at headquarters, in commenting on this incident, says: "The flag was probably knocked out of Mr. Jones's hand by the mud, tons of which flew in the air every time the heavy projectiles from the fleet struck the parapet." Gen. Trudeau says: "The effect of the enemy's fire upon the batteries on the bend and upon the island has been without any result. No damage of any kind done, except to the redan fort, upon which he seemed to have concentrated all his efforts. It presented the most appalling picture of ruin and desolation. The parapet was plowed up in every direction and torn to pieces. The water from the river washed into the battery, filling it with mud. Trees were hacked down and torn to shreds by the heavy shells and the rifled cannon, and yet only one man was killed in this terrific contest."

Upon the capture of New Madrid and Island No. 10 by Admiral Foote and Gen. Pope, the signal party escaped across Reelfoot Lake, taking French leave of the commanding generals, paddling across on a raft of their own construction. They repaired at once, of their own motion and without orders, to Corinth, Miss., then headquarters of the Confederate army, and reported for duty. During the battle of Shiloh they are reported merely as doing staff duty. After the battle seventeen men were detailed to be instructed for duty in the Signal Corps. As glasses were scarce, and all the country between Corinth and the Tennessee river was heavily wooded, the men were mounted, and served chiefly as scouts and couriers, while their instruction was going on, and until sent elsewhere. Among those detailed at this time was Carlo Patti, a private of the 154th Tennessee. He quickly learned his duties and was zealous in their performance. When not employed with his flags and spyglass, he was incessantly playing his violin. He was captured in a blockade runner off Havana, and never returned to the Confederate States.

On falling back from Corinth, the signalmen, having been sufficiently instructed to go on duty, were dispersed to several points in the command, Thos. H. Claggett with one party going to Mobile, M. T. Davidson with another to Vicksburg, and Elean Jones with another to Kirby Smith across the river. These all became captains in the organized Signal Corps. Elean Jones, at the close of the war, was Chief Signal Officer to Gen. Joseph E. Johnston.

The Signal Corps for the Department of Norfolk, Gen Huger commanding, was organized under orders issued Feb. 22, 1862. The company was mustered into service for the war, in Norfolk, Va., on the 25th day of April, 1862, by Maj. Bradford, Inspector-General of the Department of Norfolk, with seventy-three men, rank and file, by special authority of the Secretary of War. It ultimately consisted of one captain, three lieutenants, and one hundred and fourteen non-commissioned officers and privates. The Chief Signal Officer was Capt. J. F.



STATION ON PARISH CHURCH,
YORKTOWN.

Milligan. His posts in the Department of Norfolk extended from Harden's Bluff, by the south side of James river, to headquarters in Norfolk. After the evacuation of Norfolk, headquarters were removed to Petersburg, and Gen. Huger's district was called the Department of the Appomattox. By orders from the Confederate Secretary of War, Capt. Milligan established lines of communication on the James, and on the Appomattox. On the James he located one post at Drewry's Bluff, communicating with Chaffin's Bluff, thence down the river to Gregory's farm, where there was a good view of the river for fifteen miles. He could not get communication lower on account of the winding character of the river. The posts on the Appomattox were from Ray's farm, on the western side of the Appomattox, to Blandfield, on the eastern side of the river; thence to Cobb's farm, between Point of Rocks and Point Walthall, on the western side of the river; thence to Clifton, on the same side of the river, at the obstructions; thence to old Blanford church, near Petersburg; from thence to McIlwain's building, on Sycamore street, near the custom house, the headquarters in Petersburg; making in all six stations between the mouth of the Appomattox and headquarters. He was able to get communication through these six posts, a distance of fifteen miles, in twenty minutes.*

Stonewall Jackson appreciated the advantages of aerial telegraphy. On the 5th of April, 1862, in a letter to Gen. Longstreet, he says: "If you can let me have a man who understands Alexander's system of signals, I hope you will do so, in order that he may instruct others for me." And on the 29th of the same month, in a communication addressed to Gen. Lee, he writes: "Please send me part of Alexander's Signal Corps, if you can spare it; if not, please send me the system of

*See Map of Petersburg, Chap. XV.

signals, so that I may have persons instructed. The enemy's signals give him a great advantage over me." In response to this request Gen. Lee sent him two signalmen, and said they could readily instruct as many men as he would require. His Chief Signal Officer was Capt. R. E. Wilbourne, who greatly assisted him in the transmission of orders in the second Bull Run campaign up to the battle of Groveton, when he was wounded and succeeded by Capt. Joseph L. Bartlett, who gives the following record of his work at Manassas the next day, August 30th:—

MANASSAS BATTLE GROUND, VA.,

Saturday, Aug. 30, 1862, P. M.

I signalled from Gen. Lee's headquarters on the Warrenton pike to Gen. Jackson's position across the pike near some wheat stacks, bearing nearly north, distance about two miles, as follows:

Gen. Jackson. What is result of movements on your left? Lee.

Gen. Lee. So far, enemy appear to be trying to get possession of a piece of woods to withdraw out of our sight. Jackson.

Terrific fighting now commenced on the left and Gen. Jackson sends for a division of Longstreet's command:

Gen. Jackson. Do you still want reinforcements? Lee.

Some half hour elapses and Gen. Jackson replies:

No; the enemy are giving way. Jackson.

Gen. Lee now prepares to move and sends the following:

Gen. Jackson. Gen. Longstreet is advancing; look out for and protect his left flank. Lee.

Gen. Lee having moved his headquarters, I also removed the signal station.

J. L. BARTLETT.

The following report of operations preceding the capture of Harper's Ferry may not be altogether devoid of interest:—

SUNDAY, Sept. 14, 1862.

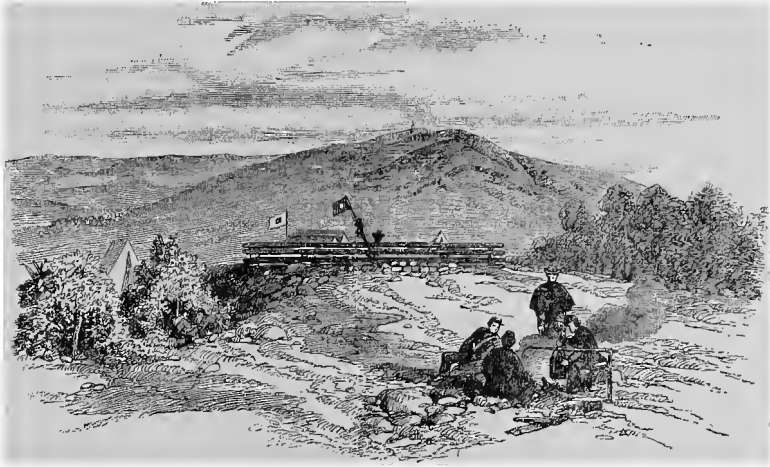
My signal flag was up at daylight, and my glass bearing on Loudoun Heights after sunrise. Maj. Paxton sent the following: "Artillery coming up the road to be repaired." Before delivering this message I asked, "What artillery and what road?" Maj. Paxton answered, "Walker's and up mountains." About 10 A. M. comes another dispatch from Loudoun Heights: "Walker has his six rifle pieces in position. Shall he wait for McLaws?" Gen. Jackson answers, "Wait." Gen. Jackson and Col. Smead then come to signal station, and the general dictates the following:

SUNDAY, Sept. 14, 1862.

Generals McLaws and Walker. If you can, establish batteries to drive the enemy from the hill west of Bolivar, and on which Barbour's house is, and any other position where he may be damaged by your artillery, and let me know when

you are ready to open your batteries, and give me any suggestions by which you can operate against the enemy. Cut the telegraph line down the Potomac if it is not yet already done. Keep a good look out against a Federal advance from below. Similar instructions will be sent to Gen. Walker. I do not desire any of the batteries to open until all are ready on both sides of the river, except you should find it necessary, of which you must judge for yourself. I will let you know when to open all the batteries. T. J. JACKSON, Maj.-Gen. Com'g.

P. S. If you have not rations, take steps at once to supply yourself; have beef driven to your command, so that you may have enough.



SIGNAL STATION, LOUDOUN HEIGHTS.

Gen. Jackson and the staff then go to the left. I received, soon after, the following :

Gen. McLaws informs me that the enemy are in his rear, and that he can do but little more than he has done. I am now ready to open.

GEN. WALKER.

There being no courier at the post, I carry this message to the general and find him in front on the left. He gives me an answer, and sends Lieut. Douglass back to signal station with me.

Gen. Walker. Do not open until Gen. McLaws notifies me what he can probably effect. Let me know what you can effect with your command upon the enemy.

GEN. JACKSON.

Also :

Gen. McLaws. Let me know what you can probably effect with your artillery, and also with your entire command. Notify Gen. D. H. Hill at Middleburg, of the enemy's position and request him to protect your rear. Send the same message to Gen. Lee, near Hagerstown.

GEN. JACKSON.

The message next in order came from Loudoun Heights :

Gen. Jackson. I am informed that the enemy are advancing by Purcellville, and have possession of the passes from the valley. GEN. WALKER.

Generals Walker and McLaws. Fire at such positions of the enemy as will be most effective. GEN. JACKSON.

Our artillery opens from this side in front of Bolivar; Walker opens from Loudoun Heights, and Yankees are seen coming down on west side of Bolivar, to escape Walker's fire, but meet an equal one from our artillery on the left of our line.

HEADQUARTERS VALLEY DISTRICT,

Special Orders No. —.

Sept. 14, 1862.

I. To-day, Maj.-Gen. McLaws will attack so as to sweep with his artillery the ground occupied by the enemy; take his batteries in reverse, and otherwise operate against him, as circumstances may justify.

II. Brig.-Gen. Walker will take in reverse the battery on the turnpike, and also sweep with his artillery the ground occupied by the enemy, and silence the battery on the island in the Shenandoah, should he find a battery there.

III. Maj. Gen. A. P. Hill will move along the left bank of the Shenandoah, and thus turn the enemy's left flank and enter Harper's Ferry.

IV. Brig.-Gen. Lawton will move along the turnpike for the purpose of supporting Gen. Hill, and otherwise operating against the enemy on the left of Gen. Hill.

V. Brig.-Gen. Jones will, with one of his brigades and a battery of artillery, make a demonstration against the enemy's right; the remaining part of his division will constitute the reserve and move along the turnpike.

By order of Maj.-Gen. Jackson.

WM. L. JACKSON,
Acting Assistant Adjt.-Gen.

After the surrender of Harper's Ferry, I was ordered by Maj. Paxton to remove my station to Barbour's house. I did so after notifying Capt. R. H. T. Adams's post on Loudoun Heights of the move, telling them to look out for my flag at that point. After locating my station at that place, however, and waving my flag for several hours, I could not get attention from Loudoun Heights to send a message sent to me by Maj. Paxton, for Gen. Walker to prepare rations and to be ready to march. I afterward learned that the post had been evacuated at that time. Thus ended the signal service at Harper's Ferry.

J. L. BARTLETT.

SIGNAL OFFICE,

Brig.-Gen. THOMAS JORDAN,
Asst. Adjutant-General, and Chief of Staff.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 6, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor respectfully to submit for the consideration of the general commanding the following suggestions :

The material of the Signal Corps, formed as it is of educated and reliable men, affords the opportunity of employing them to advantage as magnetic telegraph operators, the duties of which position are strictly germane to their present occupation as signalmen, and could be acquired with comparative ease and celerity.

With a corps of men thus thoroughly instructed in all the scientific methods for the early transmission of information, the general commanding would have at hand the means of taking possession of any telegraphic line already constructed, of attaching any portable apparatus to any points of such line, near which his troops may be operating, and of constructing new lines or ramifications of lines, to points either of strategic value or value as lookouts.

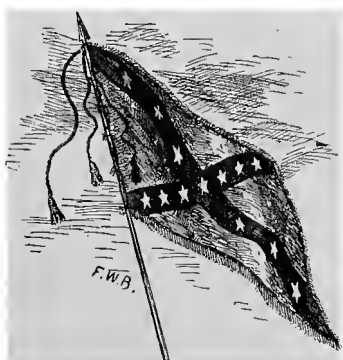
An operator under these circumstances would be always within reach, and being under military supervision, could be more relied upon as being at his post when required.

In point of economy it will also recommend itself to the general, as the operator will receive but his pay as signal-master, which is less than half that of the civil operator.

The use of the galvanic battery would also tend to fit some of the corps for the responsible duty of igniting such torpedoes or other marine explosives to be fired by the electric spark as may be in contemplation; also the management of the electric light.

If this suggestion should meet with the approval of the general, two portable apparatus, and a teacher for the manual operation, would be required.

JOSEPH MANIGAULT,
Assistant Adjt.-Gen. and Chief Signal Officer,
Dept. of S. C., Ga., and Fla.



SONG OF THE REBEL SIGNAL CORPS.

There is a flag as yet unsung,
 A banner bright and fair,
 It moves in waves of right and left,
 That banner in the air.
 The wise may look, the scholar con,
 The wondering urchin stare,
 But naught can make of the bonnie white flag
 That bears the crimson square.

CHORUS :—

Hurrah! Hurrah!
 For the Signal Corps, hurrah,
 Hurrah for the bonnie white flag
 That bears the crimson square.

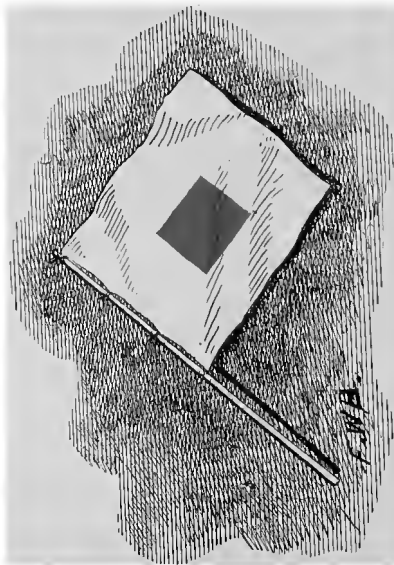
To comrades true, far, far away,
 Who watch with anxious eye,
 These secret signs an import bear
 When waved against the sky.
 As quick as thought, as swift as light,
 Those airy symbols there,
 Are caught and read from the bonnie white flag,
 That bears the crimson square.

When armed hosts in serried ranks
 Sweep forward to the fray,

The signal flag is waving there
 To point the victorious way,
 From hill to hill, from crag to crag,
 The winged words to bear
 That gave a name to the bonnie white flag
 That bears the crimson square.

When night draws o'er the wearied earth
 Her cloak of sable hue,
 And bids us dream of home and friends,
 The soldiers staunch and true.
 'Tis then the torch that's burning bright,
 Tells by its meteor glare
 That we're on watch with the bonnie white flag
 That bears the crimson square.

Then let us hope when war is o'er
 And great, and good, and free,
 We stand and boast ourselves with truth
 A model confederacy,
 That midst war's recollections oft
 We too may claim a share,
 As we fondly think of the bonnie white flag
 That bears the crimson square.



PART II.

HISTORY OF DETACHMENTS
IN THE FIELD.

My home is drear and still to-night,
Where Shenandoah, murmuring, flows ;
The Blue Ridge towers in the pale moonlight,
And balmily the south-wind blows.

.
What drew our hunters from the hills ?

They heard the hostile trumpets blow,
And leapt adown like April rills

When Shenandoah roars below.
One, to the field where the old flag shines,
And one, alas ! to the traitor lines !
My tears, — their fond arms round me thrown, —
And the house was hushed on the hillside lone.

.
I cannot part their lives and say,

“This was the traitor, this the true ;”
God only knows why one should stray,

And one go pure death's portals through.
They have passed from their mother's clasp and care ;
But my heart ascends in the yearning prayer
That His larger love will the two enfold, —
My Courtney fair and my Philip bold !

— EDNA DEAN PROCTOR.

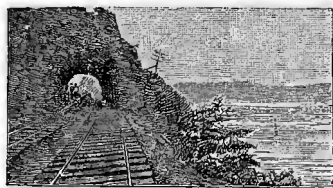
CHAPTER XII.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SHENANDOAH.



THE chapter on the Preliminary Organization of the Corps, the story of the formation of three small camps of instruction on the Upper Potomac was briefly recounted. They were established directly after the battle of Bull Run. After the instructed officers were ordered to the Camp of Instruction at Georgetown, these camps were continued as stations of observation and communication, Lieut. L. F. Hepburn having charge of the station at Darnestown, Gen. Banks's headquarters, Lieut. Evan Thomas having the station on Sugar Loaf Mountain, and Lieut. T. S. Dumont the station with Gen. C. P. Stone at Poolesville.

Lieut. Hepburn was soon made chief assistant at the Signal Office in Washington, Evan Thomas rejoined his battery, and Lieut. Dumont was sent with sealed orders to Annapolis to report to Gen. T. W. Sherman with six officers and fourteen enlisted men, as narrated in the chapter on the Department of the South. After these changes the station at Darnestown was in charge of Lieut. L. R. Fortescue and Lieut. F. N. Wicker, communicating with a station at Seneca Mills in charge of Lieut. F. R. Shattuck and Lieut. W. W. Rowley. During October and November, Lieut. Fortescue, with Lieut. B. N. Miner and Lieut. S. D. Byram, had charge of the station on Sugar Loaf; and while the battle of Ball's Bluff was in progress and during December, Lieut. Fortescue and Lieut. I. J. Harvey were stationed at Point of Rocks with Col. J.



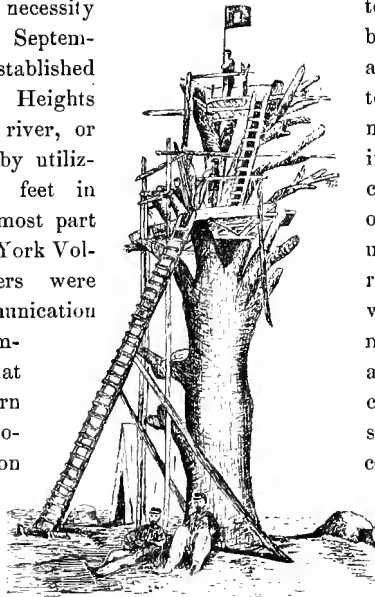
POINT OF ROCKS, AND POTOMAC RIVER.

W. Geary. Fortescue served with Gen. Banks's headquarters through the Shenandoah campaign and the campaign of Gen. Pope. Having been sent to Harper's Ferry by Gen. Banks, he slipped out with one flagman just before that post was surrendered to the enemy by Col. Dixon S. Miles. Crossing the Potomac at Edwards's Ferry, he made the

circuit of Lee's army *via* Hagerstown, Gettysburg, Hanover, Baltimore, and Washington, reaching the Army of the Potomac in time to take part in the battle of South Mountain.

It was on this Upper Potomac line that the phrase, "All quiet on the Potomac," had its origin. It having been asserted that Col. Thad. Oliver, a Confederate soldier, was the author of this expression, Capt. Shattuck has written the following sprightly letter in reply to this assertion:—

"All quiet on the Potomac" could not have had a southern origin, for the South did not have the long line of continuous observation on this river that the North had, in close and continued communication, to them as to us. In the latter part of September, 1861, the United States Signal Corps established a station, as one in a line from Maryland Heights to Washington, at the mouth of the Seneca river, or bluff in Darnestown, by utilizing a large chestnut tree, some eighteen feet in circumference, which was denuded of the most part top, by the 34th New York Volunteers. Platforms and ladders were rigged up, and the station put in communication with the Capitol at Washington, which again communicated down the river to Great Falls, and that station to Point of Rocks, which in turn communicated with Maryland Heights, opposite Harper's Ferry. The Darnestown station was ready for business, and that station was in charge of Lieutenants W. W.



"ALL QUIET ON THE POTOMAC."

Shattuck, with a full complement of flagmen. A wide swath was cut through the woods to open a clear view of Great Falls, and the communication was completed. An officer and two flagmen were continually on duty day and night, relieving each other at stated intervals, torches being used at night for transmitting messages, as flags were by day.

"Just before sundown we had to transmit a digest of the day's observations from all the stations above, as well as our own, to headquarters at Washington, in case nothing startling had occurred, in which instance, it would have been reported at the moment. So much immaterial matter was daily accumulated that

continued communication, to them as to us. In the latter part of September, 1861, the United States Signal Corps established a station, as one in a line from Maryland Heights to Washington, at the mouth of the Seneca river, or bluff in Darnestown, by utilizing a large chestnut tree, some eighteen feet in circumference, which was denuded of the most part top, by the 34th New York Volunteers. Platforms and ladders were rigged up, and the station put in communication with the Capitol at Washington, which again communicated down the river to Great Falls, and that station to Point of Rocks, which in turn communicated with Maryland Heights, opposite Harper's Ferry. The Darnestown station was ready for business, and that station was in charge of Lieutenants W. W. Rowley and Fred R.

it became tiresome to the flagmen to flag messages, of no consequence when received, only showing that everything was tranquil, and nothing worthy of notice occurring. Talking of this one day, Rowley and the writer concluded to try the plan of condensing the message when of no importance, and hit upon 'All quiet on the Potomac,' and, trying it with some disquiet at first, and finding no reproof following, continued the report daily. Samuel Glenn, then the war correspondent of the *New York Herald*, was a frequent visitor at our station, as were all the correspondents of the papers,—C. C. Coffin, E. C. Stedman, and many others, — and 'caught on' to the phrase, making, I think, the first use of it in his paper, but soon they were all using it.

"Porte Crayon [David Hunter Strother], who was a topographical engineer in the near neighborhood, sketched and published in *Harper's* a picture of the tree. Henry Bacon, then a corporal in the 13th Massachusetts Volunteers,—Col. Samuel H. Leonard,—also sketched it, and the writer sent home the drawing, which Mr. Getchell photographed gratuitously for the Sanitary Commission, and many thousand copies were sold for the benefit of that glorious charity. The picture, as sketched by Bacon, is in the frontispiece of the United States Manual of Signals, published by the Signal Office. The writer has the original sketch, also a fine oil painting of the same subject by Henry Bacon, which Bacon entitled 'All quiet on the Potomac.' This was on exhibition at Williams and Everett's some fifteen years ago, and may, perhaps, be remembered by some.

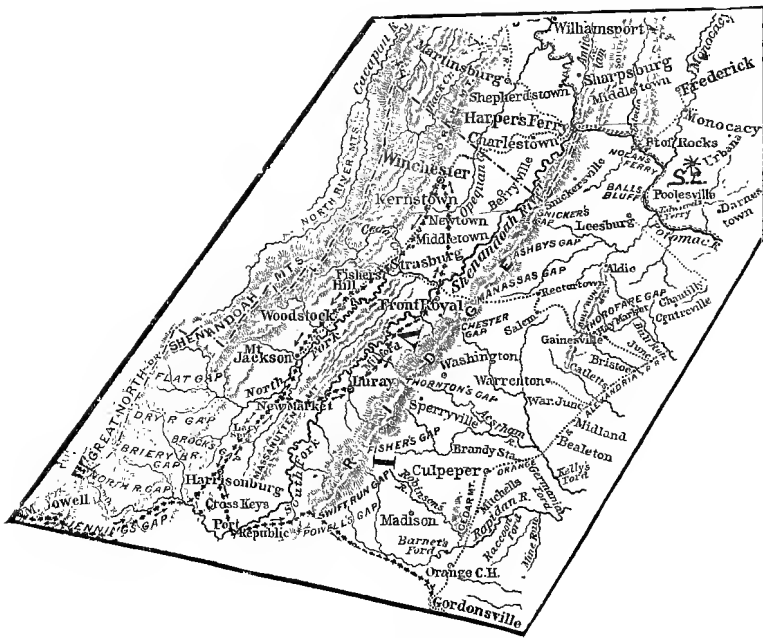
"'All quiet on the Potomac' is of Yankee origin, from the north side of that river."

In the month of December, Lieut. Shattuck was ordered in to the camp at Georgetown, and on the 7th of January, 1862, was placed in command of a party detailed to Gen. Buell, commanding the Department of the Ohio.

March 7, 1862, Lieutenants E. A. Briggs, E. L. Halsted, and E. C. Pierce were sent to Lieut. Rowley, who had been placed in command of the detachment serving with the troops under Gen. Banks. With these officers were sent Privates O. S. Temple, F. M. Hodgson, J. E. Harvey, J. L. Kennedy, H. W. Gardiner, and R. J. Morgan.

At the time of the evacuation of Manassas by the rebels, Stonewall Jackson was at Winchester. Our forces occupied Charlestown, Shields's Division reaching Bunker Hill on the 11th of March. On the morning of the 12th, Gen. Hamilton's Division of Gen. Banks's troops, entered Winchester, the enemy having left at 5 o'clock the evening before, his rear guard of cavalry leaving an hour before our advance entered the place. On the 13th, the mass of Banks's corps was concentrated in the immediate vicinity of Winchester, the enemy being in the rear of

Strasburg. On the 19th, Gen. Shields, who had succeeded Gen. Lander in command of Banks's 2d Division, occupied Strasburg, driving the enemy twenty miles south, to Mt. Jackson. On the 20th of March, the 1st division of Banks's Corps commenced its movement toward Manassas. Jackson probably received information of this movement, and supposed that no force of any consequence was left in the vicinity of Winchester, and upon the falling back of Shields to that place, for the purpose of enticing Jackson in pursuit, the latter promptly followed,

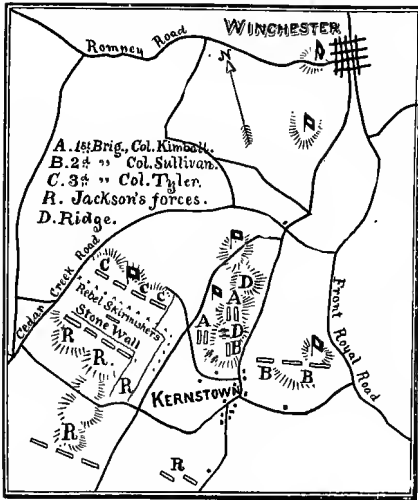


THE SHENANDOAH.

whereupon ensued the skirmish on the 22d, in which Gen. Shields was wounded. The three brigades of Shields were commanded by Col. Nathan Kimball, Col. J. C. Sullivan, and Col. E. B. Tyler, respectively.

The next day the rebels made their appearance in force. During the morning the battle was simply an artillery duel. About 2 P. M., finding that the enemy were approaching in large numbers, Lieut. Rowley went to the field accompanied by Lieutenants Wicker, Fralich, Larned, Spencer, Harvey, Byram, Miner, Taylor, Briggs, and Halsted, together with their flagmen, and found Col. Kimball in command.

A station was immediately located near him, which was in charge of Lieut. Fralich. Another station was located about a mile and a half to the left of Col. Kimball, where Col. Sullivan was in command. This station was worked by Lieut. Larned, assisted by Lieut. Briggs. Communication was also opened between Col. Kimball and Gen. Shields, who was confined to his room at Winchester, distant three miles. Lieut. Miner was sent to Gen. Shields's headquarters, and two intermediate stations were worked by Lieutenants Wicker, Spencer, and Harvey.



Col. Tyler, 1st Connecticut Artillery, being ordered to advance,

turn the enemy's left wing, and capture a battery which was playing upon the centre of the Federal forces, Lieut. Taylor was directed to accompany him. The engagement at this point seems to have been very warmly contested. Lieut. Taylor's flagman, Oliver S. Temple, was wounded in the arm, and his horse was shot through the neck, but not killed. Lieut. Taylor not succeeding in opening communication with Lieut. Fralich, Lieut. Byram was sent to the right to open communication with Col. Tyler, in which he succeeded well. Lieutenants Taylor, Byram, Larned, Briggs, Spencer, and Rowley remained upon the field all night, transmitting messages almost constantly. The following is an extract from Lieut. Rowley's report:—

“All the stations worked well, no mistake occurring and no repeats being called for. Lieutenants Fralich, Taylor, Byram, and myself were in the most exposed part of the field, at times being very much exposed. Some of the time I acted as aide to Col. Kimball, carrying messages to different parts of the field. During the night our stations were kept quite busy sending messages. The names of the flagmen who worked in the exposed part of the field are as follows: With Lieut. Larned, Alonzo R. Heard; Lieut. Fralich, Edward G. Redner; Lieut. D. A. Taylor, Oliver S. Temple; Lieut. Byram, W. L. Shurfey; Lieut. Rowley, Peter Spargo. All the officers and men did their duty well and faithfully, and I think all are equally deserving. All could not be in the battle, as some were ordered on stations a little removed. They all did their work cheerfully and manfully.”

Lieut. Rowley also forwarded a large number of official messages, sent during the engagement, which must have been of vital importance. He enclosed a copy of an extract from General Orders issued by Gen. Banks April 21, 1862, which clearly set forth the efficiency of the signal detachment during the engagement.

He adds: "At my request Lieut. D. A. Taylor made a report of the part taken by him in the engagement, but as the particulars coincide with the above report, I need not review his report in full. He reports, however, Private Jacob A. Reed, Company I, 3rd New York Artillery, as having rendered good service, manifesting that coolness, courage, and promptness, which are so essential upon the field of battle. The following is a brief extract from his report: 'On the morning of the 24th I took the advance with Private Jacob A. Reed for flagman, and was throughout the day in advance of our line of skirmishers. The enemy frequently fired upon the flag, sending both shot and shell, but neither flagman nor myself was hurt.'"

Lieut. Taylor's ill success in opening communication with Lieut. Fralich, as referred to in Lieut. Rowley's report, was wholly attributed to his flagman's having been wounded and rendered incapable of doing duty. He, however, acted as an aide to Col. Tyler during the remaining part of the day, rendering valuable service.

Col. Kimball, in his report of the engagement, said: "Lieut. Rowley and the officers and men under him deserve the greatest praise, and by their vigilance and efficiency have made the Signal Corps an indispensable arm of the service. I desire to make favorable mention of Lieut. Rowley, his officers and men, and especial mention of Private Temple, who was wounded in the arm and had his horse shot from under him while in the discharge of his duty on the field."

Our troops overtook the rear guard of the enemy near Middletown. They crossed Cedar Creek under the fire of our batteries. While skirmishing here with the enemy, Col. Kimball made such disposition of his forces as he thought would result in their rout and the capture of their trains, by moving up the creek with a strong flanking detachment, while the rest of his troops moved up the turnpike over which Jackson's trains were moving. He hoped thus to head off the enemy before they could reach Fisher's Hill beyond Strasburg. At this point Gen. Banks arrived and assumed command. He deemed it prudent to await reinforcements, so our army encamped at Middletown and the enemy escaped to Fisher's Hill.

Having been reinforced by the return of the First Division, now



ISAAC J. HARVEY



L. R. FORTESCUE



DAVID A. TAYLOR



W. W. ROWLEY



E. L. HALSTED



EDWARD C. PIERCE



EPHRAIM A. BRIGGS



BRIAN S. MISER



H. W. GARDINER



NAHUM DANIELS



SELAS D. BYRAM



FRED D. HILLS



J. C. JAGGARD



A. H. COOK

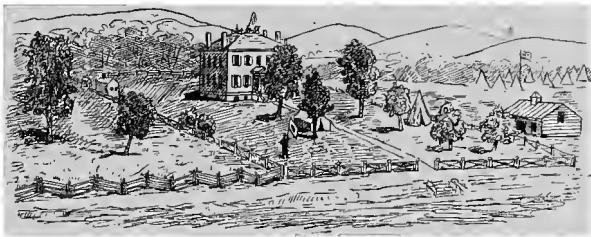


JOHN E. HARVEY



OLIVER S. TEMPLE

commanded by Gen. A. S. Williams, the army moved forward on the morning of March 25th, and occupied Strasburg and Fisher's Hill. Here it remained until April 1st, waiting for supplies. On that day our forces advanced to Woodstock, the enemy retreating to Mount Jackson. Having received additional supplies, Gen. Banks moved his troops forward, skirmishing with the enemy daily until the 15th, when, after a brisk engagement with the enemy at Mount Jackson, he compelled him to retreat across the Shenandoah. Two days later, our troops forced a passage across the river and drove the enemy beyond Newmarket toward Harrisonburg and Port Republic. The rebels had set fire to the only bridge across the river at this point. It was in the gallant cavalry charge across this bridge that the dashing little corporal, George R. Maxwell, distinguished himself, leading a company of his regiment, the 1st Michigan Cavalry, across the burning bridge. He subsequently rose



Gen. Banks's Hdqrs. at Newmarket, Va.

to the command of his regiment and brigade under Sheridan. On the 21st Gen. Banks congratulated "the troops under his command upon the success of their achievement, and the permanent expulsion of the rebel army from the valley of Virginia."

The authorities in Washington seriously interfered with the fulfilment of this prophecy by ordering the removal of Shields's division to Falmouth, to unite with McDowell's Army of the Rappahannock. On the 12th of May, Gen. Shields moved from Newmarket to Falmouth, and Gen. Banks moved down the valley to Strasburg. On the 23rd Jackson fell upon Banks's army, occupying position on that day at Strasburg and Front Royal, about ten miles apart.

Lieut. Rowley made good use of the Signal Corps in the retreat of Gen. Banks to Williamsport, Md., before the advancing forces of Stonewall Jackson. He established signal stations on the 24th, along the route from Strasburg toward Winchester, so as to keep communication from front to rear. Lieut. Halsted, with two men, was placed upon the station nearest to Strasburg, with orders to abandon it when Gen. Hatch

came forward with his cavalry. Lieut. Spencer occupied the second station, near Middletown, with the same instructions. Lieut. Wicker occupied the third station, Lieut. Miner the fourth, and Lieut. Larned the fifth, at Newtown. All had the same orders, to remain upon their respective stations until Gen. Hatch came up with the rear guard. Lieut. Rowley left Strasburg about 10 A. M., and upon arriving in the vicinity of Middletown, he found a general stampede among the teamsters, many turning about, driving pell-mell, causing for a short time the utmost confusion. Many wagons were upset, while many were left standing, with the teams unhitched and taken away.

About 2 P. M., Lieutenants Wicker and Harvey were forced from their station by the rebel cavalry. Up to this time the stations had worked finely, transmitting many messages from rear to front, and *vice versa*. Lieut. Spencer and his three men were driven into the woods by the rebel troops, arriving at Winchester about 9 P. M. Lieut. Halsted was entirely cut off by the enemy, and was obliged to take the mountain road crossing the river at Hancock, arriving in camp on the 27th. The Corps encamped at Winchester during the night of the 24th, and on the next day, as soon as the fog cleared away, stations were established between the right and left wings of our forces. Just after the stations were located the retreat commenced, Lieut. Wicker being one of the last to leave the field.

General Banks, in his report, said: "The Signal Corps, Lieut. W. W. Rowley commanding, rendered most valuable assistance on the field and on the march. There should be some provision for the prompt promotion of officers and men so brave and useful as those composing this Corps."

The writer was on duty at Gen. Rufus King's headquarters when Shields's division, ragged and footsore, arrived at Falmouth on the 22d of May. On the 25th Shields was ordered to hasten with his division to Front Royal, to assist in the capture of Stonewall Jackson. Five days later Gen. King received similar orders, and McDowell himself proceeded to the same point. The infantry were directed to go by rail and the cavalry and artillery by the roads, moving through Thoroughfare Gap, "and as much farther on the Front Royal road as they can go with due regard to their efficiency." The Signal Corps serving with McDowell was directed to accompany them.

We spent a delightful June on a grassy hill-slope overlooking Front Royal. Berries and cherries were in their prime and were abundant. One incident I recall. Near the comfortable house that we occupied

was a field of tall grass, into which the owner had turned a herd of cows. The temptation was too great, and we Signal Corps boys milked them frequently, and, I regret to say, without much regard to regularity of hours or thoroughness of work. The owner came to our commanding officer and made complaint. "Well," replied Lieut. Wilson, "as long as my boys simply take the milk and don't take the cows, you ought to be pretty well satisfied." Without doubt the cows were eventually taken by one army or the other, as the demon of war laid waste the beautiful valley.



THOROUGHFARE GAP.

June 26, 1862, the troops of the Mountain Department, Gen. Fremont, the Shenandoah Department, Gen. Banks, and the Department of the Rappahannock, Gen. McDowell, were united, constituting the Army of Virginia, and were placed under the command of Gen. Pope. The historian, John C. Ropes, says:—

“When Gen. Pope left Washington, on July 29th, the destination of the Army of the Potomac had been decided. The task imposed on Pope was to prevent a concentration of Lee’s army upon our forces on the Peninsula, while in the confusion incident to the removal, and while the corps composing them were separated. He proceeded at once to the execution of this task, threatening Gordonsville again, and this time, not as before, with a small body of cavalry, but with a powerful force of more than 30,000 men. After reviewing and inspecting his various corps, he, on August 7th, ordered the division of Ricketts to

join Crawford's brigade of Williams's division of Banks's corps at Culpeper Court House. The remainder of Banks's corps he pushed south from their position at Little Washington to where the Sperryville and Culpeper turnpike crosses Hazel river, a point about half-way between these two towns. The cavalry of Buford, supported by one brigade from Sigel's corps, observed the right, with headquarters at Madison Court House. Bayard, with four regiments, watched the left, his headquarters being at Rapidan Station. Both were excellent officers. Cavalry pickets were stationed at intervals along the Rapidan to its union with the Rappahannock, just above Fredericksburg. A signal station was established on Thoroughfare Mountain — a precaution which, as we shall afterward see, was of great service. These dispositions were intended chiefly to provide against an attack by the enemy on his right, Buford having reported the enemy as crossing the Rapidan westward of the railroad, and advancing in heavy force upon Madison Court House."

On the 8th of August Gen. Banks's corps was encamped at Hazel river, seven miles from Fairfax (Culpeper Court House). At this



CULPEPER, VA.

time we held communication with Culpeper and Thoroughfare Mountain, Gen. Pope being at the former place. About 1 P. M. a message was sent through our lines to Gen. Banks from Gen. Pope, for him to start immediately with his command for Culpeper. A great many orders were transmitted through the lines to and from Gen-

erals Banks and Sigel, it being the only mode used to transmit orders. Lieutenants E. C. Pierce and I. J. Harvey were upon station at Culpeper, Lieut. Halsted upon Butler Mountain, Lieut. Fralich upon a station at Hazel river, and Lieut. Spencer upon Thoroughfare Mountain.

The next day Lieut. Rowley was ordered by Gen. Banks to accompany him, with all the signal officers not on duty, to the front, which was about five or six miles from Culpeper. Accordingly, in company with Lieutenants Harvey, Fortescue, and Miner, he went to the front, Lieut. Pierce remaining at Culpeper, Lieut. Spencer being still upon Thoroughfare Mountain, Lieut. Halsted upon Butler Mountain, Lieut. Fralich at Hazel river, and Lieut. Briggs with Gen. Buford, who had occu-

pied Madison Court House, keeping up communication with Lieut. Spencer.

As they were leaving Culpeper for the front, Lieut. Rowley received a message from Lieut. Spencer that the mountain was surrounded by a regiment of the enemy's cavalry, and that he would be obliged to abandon his position. Gen. Banks, by order of Gen. Pope, immediately ordered the 28th Pennsylvania to proceed to the mountain, retake it, and protect the signal officer. Not feeling assured of the safety of Lieut. Spencer, the Chief Signal Officer dispatched Lieut. Harvey and men with the 28th regiment to occupy the mountain and open communication with headquarters at Culpeper, and also at the front, near Cedar Mountain. Lieut. Spencer succeeded in regaining his position upon the mountain-top in advance of Lieut. Harvey, but was soon joined by that officer, with the regiment of infantry.

Gen. Banks arrived upon the ground, accompanied by our advance, about 11 A. M. There was no position which the Signal Corps could get so as to command the field of battle, and as our troops were massed, there was nothing to be done in the way of signalling until Lieutenants Spencer and Harvey arrived upon the top of the mountain. Lieutenants Fortescue and Miner volunteered their services to Gen. Banks as aides upon the battlefield.

The enemy opened with artillery about 2 P. M., and continued until about 4 P. M., when the infantry was brought into action. The signal officers were kept busy carrying orders for the general from 2 till 9 P. M., when the battle for the day was terminated. They were so much exhausted that no attempt was made to get Lieut. Spencer that night, but early the next morning Lieut. Miner succeeded in opening communication with him. Lieut. Pierce remained at Culpeper, by order of Gen. Banks, to receive communications by way of the mountain.

Lieut. Rowley, in his report, said :—

“Too much cannot be said of the conduct of officers and men of the Signal Corps. Those who were not in the battle were upon duty elsewhere by order of Gen. Banks. Lieutenants Spencer and Harvey were of very great benefit to Gen. Pope. Their reports were correct, simple, and lucid, giving exactly the position and strength of the enemy, by which, Gen. Pope acknowledged to me, he was greatly aided. Lieutenants Fortescue and Miner acted with great coolness upon the battlefield, carrying messages from the general commanding, in the thickest of the fight. My horse was killed by a shot while riding him. None of our flagmen were in the battle.”

Gen. McDowell's signal party, commanded by Lieut. Fountain Wilson, also materially assisted Gen. Pope in the battle of Cedar Mountain, August 9th. In General Orders No. 24 he refers to the valuable service rendered by Lieut. Wilson, Lieut. Jas. B. Brooks, and Lieut. Samuel G. Adams, complimenting them for their energy and universal attention to duty. Lieutenants Brooks and Adams worked



the station at the front under a continuous, and heavy fire during the entire day. Lieutenants P. A. Taylor and Richard Dinsmore occupied the station at headquarters. These points were kept in close connection, and many official messages were transmitted between them, until the smoke and dust occasioned by the fire of a battery stationed near the advanced position prevented further communication.

Toward five o'clock in the afternoon the battle became general, and in the absence of signal communication these officers volunteered for staff duty, and while under a galling artillery fire performed service incidental to this position with gallantry and coolness. A little later in the evening the enemy had driven the battery from the hill upon which it was posted, thereby destroying the chance of again establishing signal stations at the points occupied early in the day.

On the 10th an incident occurred which exemplified the necessity for signal communication, and had it not been for its instant and intelligent use, a spectacle mortifying as it would have been calamitous might have been presented. During the day, communication with the left seemed in danger by the appearance of a large force supposed to be the enemy. Col. Duffié, commanding the extreme left, ordered his troops out under arms; the wagons were sent to the rear and the camp was broken up. Every arrangement had been made to give the approaching force a sharp reception. Amidst the panic created, Lieut. Charles F. Stone and Lieut. Nahum Daniels remained at their posts, and by their vigilant watch were soon enabled to announce that the supposed enemy was a part of our own army. This information, promptly delivered, prevented

the commission of a blunder which would have involved the destruction of many lives, and might have had a disastrous effect on the morale of the army.

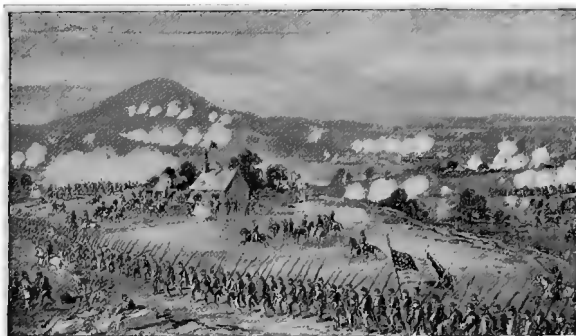
On this day, communication was opened from headquarters, then at the front and near to the advance of the picket line, with Gen. McDowell's position, and also with the command of Col. Duffié on the extreme left. From these stations the movements of the enemy were closely watched, and under instructions from Gen. Pope, the results of the careful examination were hourly transmitted to headquarters.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA,

RAPPAHANNOCK CROSSING, VA., Aug. 21, '62.

General Orders No. 24.

The Major-General Commanding takes occasion to acknowledge the very valuable services rendered by the signal officers of this army and the parties



BATTLE OF CEDAR MOUNTAIN.

under their charge during the recent operations of this command against the enemy, and the engagement with him at Cedar Mountain.

2d Lieut. Joseph H. Spencer, 2d Minnesota Volunteers, who, during this period, was stationed on Thoroughfare Mountain, overlooking the camp of the enemy, was at one time driven with his party from that post by a regiment of rebel calvary, but returned thereto at great personal risk, and re-established his station within two hours thereafter. The information furnished by him from this station was of an important nature and assisted materially in the prosecution of operations.

1st Lieut. Brooks, 4th Vermont Volunteers, and 1st Lieut. Adams, 66th New York Volunteers, during the entire action on Cedar Mountain, were posted on the field of battle. 1st Lieut. E. C. Pierce, 3rd Maine Volunteers, stationed at Culpeper, and 1st Lieut. Wilson, 5th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, by their energy and universal attention to duty during this time in furnishing and receiving

signal messages, rendered valuable service to the major-general commanding the army.

By command of Maj.-Gen. Pope,

GEORGE D. RUGGLES,
Colonel, A. A. G. and Chief of Staff.

The army was now slowly falling back on Washington. Confronted by a force immensely superior in numbers, the ground was yielded slowly, and the enemy's advance was sharply contested. With the usual movements of an army struggling against adverse circumstances, the time passed without serious action until August 29th, when the battle of Groveton was fought. In the confusion incidental to this backward movement, the official papers and records of the signal party were lost, and in consequence only sparse accounts of the services then rendered are accessible. In the retreat the signal party had served with the rear, keeping a constant watch on the enemy's movements, their reports serving as a guide to the movements of our own army. When the battle of Groveton opened, the signal party was in a disorganized condition, separated into small detachments by the duties of the previous week. They were not, therefore, available for effective service. Indeed, the labor had been so incessant, and the hours of rest so few, that they were physically incapable of the great exertion required for the performance of duty on the field of battle. It was on this account that verbal instructions were sent by Gen. Halleck on the next day for the immediate concentration of a party of twelve signal officers and their transportation to the front. These officers were gathered from the signal party attached to the Army of the Potomac, which had arrived in Alexandria from the Peninsula the day previous. This party reached Centreville September 1st and reported for duty.

While the Army of Virginia was meeting with sad reverses, the Army of the Potomac was on its way from the peninsula to its relief. In the closing days of August it arrived at Alexandria, and a large portion of the troops were immediately advanced to the aid of Gen. Pope. The signal party ordered on duty with the advance line reported just in time to participate in the last engagements of the disastrous Bull Run campaign. They were assigned to different stations, on which they served until the army commenced to yield and the final defeat compelled its retirement. In the retreat toward Washington, they were with the rear lines, occupying prominent positions for observing the approach of the enemy.

While the army was thus actively engaged, the fear arose that Gen. Lee would quietly move the larger part of his troops across the river into Maryland, and appear before Washington in force, before their absence was well established. With the intention of obtaining precise information of the movements of the enemy's left wing, Gen. Banks dispatched the signal party of his command upon a reconnoissance toward the Potomac. September 1st, Lieutenants Rowley, Fortescue, Briggs, and Miner left headquarters near Centreville on the march in the direction of Leesburg. Their instructions were to observe the movements of the enemy, and report the results of their observations by telegraph to headquarters. As the most available point from which these observations could be made was the Cotoctin Mountains, the party made all haste in that direction, but they were foiled in this plan by the proximity of the enemy. The party was compelled to cross the river and ascend the Maryland side. After a march of three days, they arrived at the Point of Rocks. As the enemy were approaching the banks of the Potomac it was determined to make such a distribution of the party as would prove most beneficial. Accordingly, the next day, Lieut. Fortescue was stationed upon Maryland Heights,* Lieut. Briggs at Poolesville, and Lieut. Miner on Sugar Loaf Mountain. From these points an extensive range of country was visible, and after careful observation the officers were instructed to report by signals, twice each day, the results of their watch.

While Lieut. Miner remained on Sugar Loaf Mountain, constant communication was sustained and a strict surveillance kept up. On the afternoon of September 5th, the enemy had not appeared in force, and it was deemed advisable to hold the station until the next day, although it was known that small bodies of the enemy's cavalry were committing depredations in the vicinity. During the night the enemy moved his infantry and cavalry toward Frederick from White Ford, advancing by both river and mountain roads. Lieut. Miner retired from his station and sent his flagman, A. H. Cook, to Poolesville to telegraph the fact to Washington. This was the first official information the government had that the rebel army was in Maryland. The next day, Lieut. Miner and his flagman attempted to return to their station. They suddenly met in the road two rebel cavalymen, completely armed, while they had simply revolvers. However, they looked back and yelled, "Come on, men, here are the rebels." At that the rebels turned and ran, with Lieut. Miner and his entire force in pursuit. An immediate demand

*See Map of Harper's Ferry, Chap. XXII.

for surrender was acquiesced in by one; the other, spurring his horse to a rapid gait, escaped. The captured cavalryman proved to be a bearer of dispatches from Jefferson Davis to Gen. Lee. Three minutes later a brigade of cavalry came up, led by Gen. Wade Hampton. A moment after, Gen. J. E. B. Stuart rode up and cried out, "Are the dispatches all right? Are the dispatches all right?" On being assured of their safety, turning to Lieut. Miner and Cook, he said, "Good morning, gentlemen, I am very happy to see you." They replied, "Good morning, General, we are sorry we cannot return the compliment." He laughed and said, "Oh, well, it is the fortune of war, you know," and giving orders to his men to treat them well, he rode off.

Lieut. Miner and Cook were with Gen. Stuart during the Maryland campaign, witnessing the battles of South Mountain and Antietam from the rebel side. The rebels were badly beaten at Antietam, and their prayer was that McClellan would not renew the battle the next day. The day after the battle, Miner and Cook, with some six hundred other prisoners, were started for Richmond, Va., where they arrived after a terrible march, more dead than alive. They were confined in Libby prison until October 5th, when they were released on parole and sent to Camp Parole, Annapolis, Md.

The other officers of the party retreated as the enemy advanced, and although Lieutenants Rowley and Roe barely escaped capture, they succeeded in reaching our army in safety.

After the engagement at Bull Run the army fell back towards Washington, and with the exception of the fight at Chantilly, no battle was fought until the campaign on the Maryland side had been inaugurated. During the few days the troops remained in and around the fortifications about Washington, the signal parties were kept busy watching the enemy. No time was afforded for rest or the re-equipment of the command. The parties attached to the armies of the Shenandoah and Virginia were here joined by the detachment serving with the Army of the Potomac.

The recent campaign had scattered the officers and men, and some of them had lost all property, both public and private. In the disasters then recent no time had been found to combine and supply the individual officers separated by their duties, and the chaos prevalent in the last stages of the retreat still remained. In the urgency of the times efforts were at once made to place these parties in effective condition, and by a combination with the larger parties then in Alexandria and vicinity this was accomplished. Signal parties were posted on the prominent heights

about Washington, and the country within telescopic range was all the time under their observation. Sunday, September 7th, the Army of the Potomac took the field for the campaign in Maryland.

The movements of the Armies of the Shenandoah and Virginia were so closely commingled with those of the Army of the Potomac, after Gen. Pope was relieved of command, that the record of the signal parties connected with the former armies will be given in the chapter devoted to the Army of the Potomac.

Gen. Pope in his final report said: "The detachments of the Signal Corps with the various army corps rendered most important service, and I cannot speak too highly of the value of that Corps, and of the important information which from time to time they communicated to me. They were many times in positions of extreme peril, but were always prompt and ready to encounter any danger in the discharge of their duties."

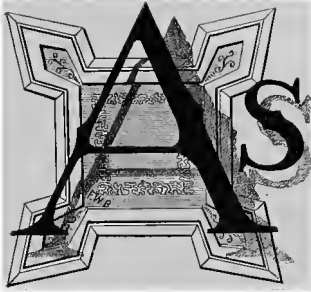


SUMMIT OF MARYLAND HEIGHTS.

I hear the inarticulate murmurs flow
Of the faint wind-tides breathing like a sea;
When, in clear vision, softly dawns on me
(As if in contrast with yon slow decay)
The loveliest land that smiles beneath the sky,
The coast-land of our Western Italy.

— PAUL HAMILTON HAYNE.

CHAPTER XIII.



DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

SOON as the officers and men detailed under the orders of August 14th were instructed, the selections for field duty began. The first regular detail from the Camp of Instruction was under the following order:—

HEADQUARTERS SIGNAL CAMP OF INSTRUCTION,
GEORGETOWN, D. C., Oct. 9, 1861.

Special Orders No. 9.

First. 1st Lieutenants Theodore S. Dumont, Edward J. Keenan, Henry S. Tafft, and William S. Cogswell; and 2d Lieutenants Franklin E. Town, H. Clay Snyder, and Ocran H. Howard, acting signal officers, will proceed without delay to Annapolis, Md., and report for duty to Brig.-Gen. Thomas W. Sherman.

Second. Sergeants William R. Elston, Charles E. Hubbs, and Samuel M. Reed, Corp. Christian F. Oestericher, and Privates Thomas Armstrong, Andrew S. Cobb, B. F. Eberly, John D. Emerson, W. D. Ellsworth, J. B. Freeman, J. Hudgen, A. S. Peterson, Christian Smith, and John Tilley, are detailed as signalmen and will accompany the party. They will carry three days' cooked rations.

Third. Lieut. Dumont will be signal officer in charge.

Fourth. If practicable, the arrangement of officers for duty will be as follows:

With Gen. Sherman, Lieutenants Dumont, Tafft, and Cogswell; with Gen. Wright, Lieutenants Keenan and Howard; with commander of 3rd Brigade, Lieutenants Snyder and Town. This arrangement will, of course, be varied if deemed advisable by the commanding officer.

By order of Maj. Myer,

SAMUEL T. CUSHING,
1st Lieut., 2d Infantry, Asst. Signal Officer.

Of this expedition, the destination of which was at first kept a close secret, Maj. Howard writes : —

“ We reported to Gen. Sherman dismounted, supposing that we could be supplied with horses by the quartermaster of the expedition. Disappointed in this, horses were shipped to us for the officers by Lieut. Evan Thomas, quartermaster of the Signal Camp at Georgetown. Our knowledge of horses was well exemplified in our choice, by lot, from these seven animals when they arrived. As in all games of chance, with me, the last chance was mine. Six officers having made selection, I had Hobson's choice. The horse which fell to me proved, ultimately, to be the best in the lot, a good feeder, of remarkable intelligence, and a perfect saddle horse. My memories of ‘ Moses ’ will always be pleasant.

“ Before the expedition sailed from Annapolis, the officers were assigned as follows :

“ Lieutenants Tafft and Cogswell, to Brig.-Gen. Isaac I. Stevens ; Lieutenants Town and Snyder, to Brig.-Gen. H. G. Wright ; Lieut. Keenan and myself, to Brig.-Gen. E. L. Vielé. Lieut. Dumont remained, of course, with Gen. Sherman.

“ We embarked at Annapolis the 19th of October. Gen. Vielé's headquarters were on the steamship *Oriental*, commanded by Capt. Tuzo, a Nantucket seaman, whose skill and ability as a sailor and navigator were amply demonstrated during the stormy voyage which was to follow. The *Oriental* had been chartered from the New York and Havana Line, and as she had been victualled for her regular trip to the West Indies, we lived ‘ en prince ’ ; at least it seemed so to us after six months in camp with the crude army cookery of that period. The horses of the general staff were shipped on a separate vessel, the steamer *Belvidere*.

“ We sailed from Annapolis October 21st, and reached Hampton Roads, our rendezvous with the naval squadron and army, on the following day. Here we were detained for a week by some tardy transports and by foul weather. Hampton Roads during this time was fairly filled with the vessels of the expedition, — ships of war, gunboats, North River ferry boats which had been hastily converted into gunboats, steam transports having on board the twelve thousand troops of the expedition, freighters, river steamers, and sailing vessels of all rigs, with provisions for the army and coal for the navy, forming a novel and heterogeneous flotilla such as had never been seen before.

“ October 29th, we sailed from Fort Monroe under sealed orders, for our then unknown destination. Our voyage was a stormy one. November 1st, the fleet was dispersed by a gale. Some vessels were lost—the *Peerless* and the *Governor*—the latter having on board six hundred marines, all but seven of whom were, however, saved by the crew of the sailing frigate *Sabine*. One steamship, the *Union*, was driven upon the coast of North Carolina, where the survivors were

made prisoners. Some put back to Hampton Roads, in distress, among these the *Belvidere*, with our horses, which did not reach us until some six weeks later. Others were saved by throwing their cargoes overboard, and reached their destination so racked and shaken that they were never again fit for the sea. Considering the violence of the gale and the unfitness of many of the vessels, it is remarkable that so few were lost. The *Oriental*, a staunch new iron steamship, ably handled by Capt. Tuzo, 'made fair weather of it.'

"On the night of November 4th, they reached, among the foremost and with the leading naval vessels, the bar off the harbor of Port Royal, S. C., this

having been found, upon opening their sealed orders, to be their destination. Other vessels came straggling in for several days after.

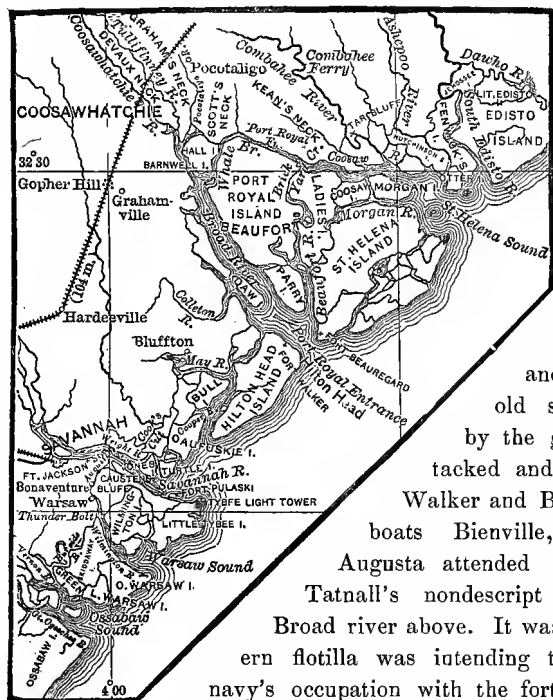
"On the 17th, after due preparations, the war vessels *Wabash*, *Susquehanna*, *Mohican*, *Seminole*, *Pawnee*, *Undilla*, *Ottawa*, *Pembina*, and *Vandalia*, the latter an old sailing sloop-of-war, towed

by the gunboat *Isaac Smith*, attacked and reduced the rebel forts, *Walker* and *Beauregard*, while the gunboats *Bienville*, *Seneca*, *Penguin*, and *Angusta* attended to the rebel Commodore *Tatnall's* nondescript cotton-clad gunboats in Broad river above. It was suspected that this southern flotilla was intending to take advantage of our navy's occupation with the forts to steal out of the river and attack our unarmed transports. It could hardly expect

to cope with our war vessels.

"Of this gallant engagement of the navy with the forts, the army upon the transports, which had moved in over the bar at the entrance of the harbor, was but an interested spectator.

"During the engagement, the war vessel *Pocahontas*, commanded by Commander Percival Drayton, United States Navy, arrived and participated in the bombardment of Fort Walker, which was commanded by his brother, Gen. Thomas F. Drayton, Confederate States Army. The navy took possession of the forts and raised the United States flag over them. Toward evening the troops were landed, relieving the naval forces, who returned to their ships."



Capt. Taftt furnishes the following memoranda bearing upon the early movements of the "Expeditionary Corps":—

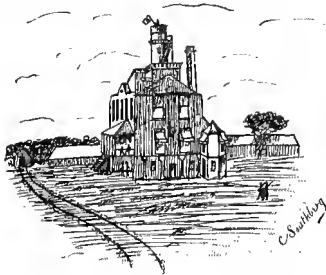
"On the morning of November 4th, the steamship *Atlantic*, the headquarters of the Commanding General of the Army, arrived off Port Royal, the only ship then in sight being the steam frigate *Susquehanna* which had anchored a short time previously. The flagship *Wabash* and many other vessels of the naval squadron arrived during the day, together with most of the transports with troops and stores. Signal communication was immediately opened between army headquarters and the flagship, and with the brigade commanders, and was maintained without interruption until the troops were landed upon the surrender of the rebel forts on the 7th.

"Every signal officer connected with the expedition was required to be constantly on the alert to observe signals from the flagship *Wabash*, as it was expected that troops would be ordered to land at any moment. The prompt surrender of both the rebel forts, *Beauregard* and *Walker*, and retreat inland of the enemy, was the signal for this movement and the troops at once landed and took possession of the works and stores of the enemy.

"The duty performed by the Signal Corps up to this point was of a most important character and practically demonstrated the great superiority of this system of aerial signals over any other method known to the world.

"Immediately after the troops had landed, Lieut. Dumont was relieved from duty and ordered to report to the Chief Signal Officer at Washington, D. C. Lieut. E. J. Keenan, being the senior officer of the detachment, was placed in charge. The officers and men were constantly employed in opening stations and daily practice, the former acting also as aides-de-camp to the generals upon whose staffs they were serving.

"The first permanent station established was upon the roof of a large plantation house at the extreme northerly point of Hilton Head Island, Port Royal Bay; another at the fort at Bay Point on Phillips Island opposite Hilton Head, three miles distant; another at Drayton's plantation near Skull Creek, also three miles from headquarters, forming a triangle. Within the next few weeks a line was established to Braddock's Point, at the southern end of Hilton Head Island. A station was erected upon the plantation house formerly owned and occupied by the noted South Carolina nullifier, John C. Calhoun, and in full view



POPE HOUSE, HILTON HEAD.

of Fort Pulaski at the mouth of the Savannah. The service rendered by this means of communication between the outposts and the headquarters of the little army under Gen. Thomas W. Sherman, and the navy under Commodore (later



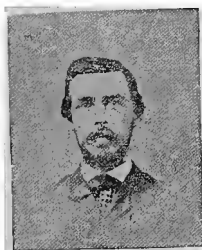
HENRY S. TAFT



E. W. J. KIBENAN



W. S. COGSWELL



PAUL BRODIE



TIGS, P. RUSHBY



MILTON M. FENNER



GUSTAVUS S. DANA



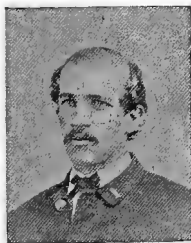
M. P. HAWKINS



T. L. HATFIELD



CHAS. F. CROSS



THEO. C. VIDAL



WM. H. HAMNER



JOHN M. HEAD



EDWIN H. HICKOK



WILLIAM REYNOLDS

Rear Admiral) S. F. DuPont, was of the highest character and of inestimable value to each. They discovered its eminent practicability for the transmittal of messages of any kind or upon any subject day or night, and that the information obtained by signal officers and men could always be relied upon."

The Chief Signal Officer of the Army gave speedy recognition to the efforts and success of this detachment by the following circular:—

“ HEADQUARTERS SIGNAL CORPS,
“ WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27, 1861.

“ SIR : From the reports made to me by yourself and the signal officers under your command and by other means, I have been led to form a high opinion of the efficiency of the signal detachment during the late expedition which terminated so gloriously at Port Royal. I therefore with great pleasure express to you, and through you to the entire detachment, my thanks for the energy, activity, and ability with which they have executed their instructions. I may add that I have taken official steps to bring the name of every officer in your command before the commander-in-chief.

“ You will please read the above to the officers and men of your command, and furnish a copy to each officer.

“ I am sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

“ ALBERT J. MYER,
“ Signal Officer, Major U. S. A.,
“ Commanding Corps.

“ E. J. KEENAN,

“ Commanding Signal Officer of the Expeditionary Corps.”

When, thirty days later, Gen. Stevens's brigade took possession of Beaufort, communication by signals was opened thence to Gen. Sherman's headquarters at Hilton Head, a line which necessitated two intermediate stations, — one at Fort Beaufort on Bay Point, and the other on Cane Island. Of the latter Lieut. Howard was placed in charge; Lieutenants Tafft and Cogswell were at Beaufort; Lieut. Town at Bay Point, and Lieut. Snyder at Hilton Head with Lieut. Keenan.

Gen. Stevens at Beaufort, being on the frontier as it were, made use of this line day and night, a glass watch being constantly kept during the winter of 1861-2, though much interrupted by the fogs which prevail upon the rivers and bayous of the coast.

Jan. 1, 1862, occurred the first instance of the employment, in actual warfare and under fire, of the army code of signals by our own army. It was used by Lieutenants Tafft and Cogswell, in the combined land and naval attack upon the rebel batteries upon the Coosaw river,

materially aiding in their capture by our forces. This was called the battle of Port Royal Ferry. The troops were commanded by Gen. Isaac I. Stevens, the naval forces by Com. C. R. P. Rodgers. The following communications indicate the character of the service rendered by Lieutenants Tafft and Cogswell on this occasion:—

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, E. C.,
BEAUFORT, S. C., Jan. 4, 1862.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that I was present and took part in the battle of Port Royal Ferry on the 1st inst., Lieut. Wm. S. Cogswell on board the gunboat Ottawa, acting in concert with me.

Gen. Stevens (commanding our troops) directed all the firing from the gunboats during the battle through the signal officers, naming different points where their shells should be thrown, when to cease firing, when to open fire, etc., thus enabling the gunboats to use their artillery with as much precision as though they were upon the field, and consequently creating terrible slaughter among the enemy.

I had before the battle caused to be made some two dozen flags, blue and white,

WHITE
BLUE

 to be carried by our troops, to prevent any mistake by firing upon each other, and also to assist the firing from the gunboats, which I believe was a great assistance, and effectually prevented any such unfortunate errors.

Lieut. Cogswell and myself had also arranged a simple code for certain messages, which enabled us to work with surprising quickness, and by so doing added still more to the success of your system of signalling. I believe that an impromptu code can always be arranged by signal officers for use upon an important occasion of this kind, and when they know their ground, which will prove of immense service. I found in this manner that I could send a message from the battlefield to Lieut. Cogswell between the discharges of artillery, when the smoke lifted, which could not otherwise have been done.

My flag was repeatedly fired upon, the enemy seeming to understand its use and importance. Their battery, which was concealed in the woods, threw canister and shell directly across the field in which I was stationed, and, although they struck all around and near me, neither myself nor the man with me (Sergeant Reed) was hurt.

My feet were first upon the shore of the mainland of South Carolina, the signal flag the first to wave, and it was kept constantly flying during the whole engagement.

At 10 P. M., I returned to Beaufort with a despatch for Gen. Sherman, at Hilton Head, announcing our success, and Lieut. Town immediately went back to the ferry to act in my place in case of necessity.

I believe that the very great assistance rendered by the use of your system of signals aided very materially in gaining a victory for us, and that fact I also

think is fully impressed upon the mind of the general commanding, as well as upon the officer commanding the gunboats.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY S. TAFFT,

1st. Lieut., 15th Mass. Vols., Actg. Sig. Officer.

Maj. ALBERT J. MYER,

Commanding Signal Corps.

U. S. FLAGSHIP WABASH,

PORT ROYAL HARBOR, S. C., JAN. 3, 1862.

SIR: . . . Lieut. Cogswell, a signal officer of the army, was directed to report to me for duty, and furnished me with the means of constantly communicating with Gen. Stevens, with a facility and rapidity unknown to the naval service. I take this opportunity of recommending that the code of signals invented by Maj. Myer be at once introduced into the navy.



PORT ROYAL FERRY BEFORE THE ATTACK

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. R. P. RODGERS,

Commander.

Flag Officer S. F. DUPONT,

Commanding South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

HEADQUARTERS OF SECOND BRIGADE,

BEAUFORT, S. C., JAN. 3, 1862.

DEAR SIR: I desire to express my great confidence in your code of signals from my actual experience on the field of battle, and to call your attention to the great skill and merit of the signal officers of my command,—Lieut. Taft and Lieut. Cogswell. In my official report of the affair at Port Royal Ferry on New Year's Day, I have stated that the signalling was a perfect success. It was, indeed, an extraordinary success. So far as I am advised, this is the first time it has been tested in actual battle.*

It gives me the greatest satisfaction to be able to give this testimonial, from the circumstance that I had faith in your code from the beginning, as you will remember, and lent my humble name in favor of your appointment to your present position.

Truly your friend,

ISAAC I. STEVENS,

Brig-Gen. Commanding.

Maj. ALBERT J. MYER,

Signal Officer of the Army, Washington City.

* This, of course, is an error, as the same code, essentially, was used by the Confederates five months before, at Bull Run, with marked success. (See page 43, Chap. II.)

In recognition of the eminent service rendered by the signal officers on this occasion, the following order was issued by the Chief of the Corps: —

General Orders No. 24. HEADQUARTERS SIGNAL CORPS,
ALEXANDRIA, VA., March 19, 1862.

First Lieut. Wm. S. Cogswell, Co. I, 5th Regt. Conn. Vols., and 1st Lieut. Henry S. Taft, Co. H, 15th Regt. Mass. Vols., acting signal officers, having carried their flags in action at Port Royal Ferry, S. C., and in a manner to receive the official approbation and mention of the military and naval officers under whom they were serving, will hereafter bear upon their battle flags a star, bearing inscribed "Port Royal Ferry," in place of the block now borne.

By order of Maj. A. J. Myer.

WM. S. STRYKER,
Adjutant.

In February, 1862, a combined movement of the army and navy was made from Port Royal to capture Fernandina and other important points in Florida. Gen. Wright was placed in command of the forces of the army, while Commodore DuPont commanded the navy. Signal officers were assigned to the general officers and naval commanders accompanying this expedition, and they bore a conspicuous part in its operations, and contributed, in no small degree, to its success.

Constant communication was maintained between the vessels of the army and navy, and, upon the capture of Fort Clinch and Fernandina, March 1st, and while the enemy were fleeing from the town, a signal officer, Lieut. Taft, and his two flagmen, by special permission of Capt. Godon of the frigate Mohican, were set on shore, this officer being the first representative of the army to land. He immediately sought out the most prominent house in the town, and occupied it in the name of the United States. Upon the cupola of this house, which was found to be the residence of the Governor of Florida, a signal station was at once established, and communication opened with the transports still off the bar. Among these was the steamship Empire City, loaded with troops and army stores. She signalled that she was hard and fast aground, a storm was coming on, and assistance must be rendered at once, or it was probable she would be wrecked. Lieut. Taft immediately informed the senior officer of the navy of the perilous position of the Empire City, and requested that a powerful gunboat be sent to her assistance without delay. This was done, and the ship was hauled off and brought into the harbor safely. It was a narrow escape, as the storm came on with terrific force within a few hours.

On March 2d, Lieut. Tafft was ordered by Gen. Wright to proceed to Hilton Head as bearer of dispatches to Gen. Sherman, commanding department. Other officers of the Corps remained in Florida and continued to perform most valuable service with the forces occupying the important points named.

Soon after the battle of Port Royal Ferry, Lieut. Howard was transferred to the station at Beaufort, S. C. He continues his record as follows:—

“During the winter of 1861–2, in preparation for anticipated operations in the spring, a detail of officers and men was made from the different regiments of the command for instruction in signal duty. Among those whom I now remember were Lieutenants Paul Brodie, G. S. Dana, Wilson Bruyn, C. F. Cross, T. L. Hatfield, T. P. Rushby, T. C. Vidal, M. M. Fenner, T. H. Carrique, W. H. Hamner, E. H. Hickok, George H. Hill, and William Reynolds. Capt. Charles L. Davis subsequently joined us from McDowell’s army with his flagmen, Thomas C. McKean and J. W. Brown.

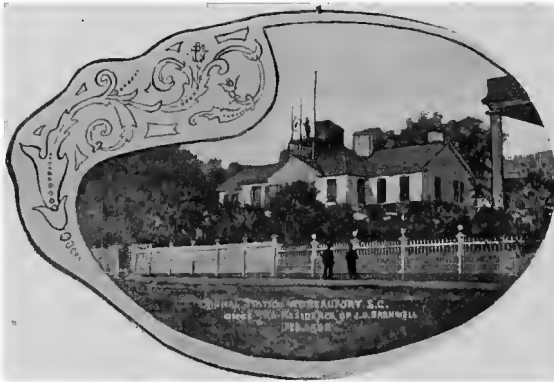
“Early in April, 1862, I was ordered from Beaufort to Big Tybee Island, at the mouth of the Savannah river, to assist in the reduction of Fort Pulaski. On the morning of April 10th, I was stationed in Battery Scott to observe the effect of the thirteen-inch shells, and in communication with other signal officers stationed in the mortar batteries,—Grant, Sherman, and Stanton,—in order to determine the range of these batteries.

“After sending a flag of truce to Fort Pulaski, with a formal demand for its surrender, which was refused, eleven batteries opened upon the fort, at 8.15 A. M. These batteries mounted thirty-six pieces of heavy ordnance,—ten and thirteen-inch sea-coast mortars; eight and ten-inch columbiads; thirty, forty-eight, sixty-four, and eighty-four-pounder rifles. The mortars seemed to be of little effect, although the errors in elevation and direction were repeatedly reported from Battery Scott, where I remained until I was ordered to Battery Sherman by Lieut. Keenan, who was stationed there. The rifles and columbiads, however, during the ten hours they were served that day, did good execution, and made a considerable breach in the walls of the fort. To prevent the mending of this breach, the fire of our rifled guns and three mortars was kept up during the night. Promptly at daylight on the 11th, the fire of all the batteries was reopened, and pounded away until 2 P. M., when the fort displayed a very dirty substitute for a white flag in token of surrender. Fort Pulaski was then a wreck; a breach thirty feet in width was opened in her walls, and eleven of her guns had been dismantled. This was my first experience with a signal flag under fire. The total Union loss in the engagement was one man killed.

“General Orders No. 2, Office of the Signal Officer, 1862, recites that Lieutenants Keenan, Howard, and Hill, acting signal officers, ‘gallantly carried

and used their flags at the reduction of Fort Pulaski, Ga., and directs that they 'hereafter bear, as a mark of honor, battle flags inscribed Fort Pulaski.' Flagmen S. M. Reed, C. E. Hubbs, Andrew Peterson, Clark Abraham, J. B. Freeman, and A. S. Cobb were specially commended for their coolness under fire.

"The Confederate general, Lawton, at Savannah, reports that notwithstanding the fire kept up by us upon Fort Pulaski during the night of April 10th, he succeeded in throwing into the fort, under cover of the darkness, by means of a small boat, a man detailed on signal service, who had recently reported to him from Richmond. To this man, who returned to Savannah as soon as our batteries opened up in the morning, Gen. Lawton was indebted for his earliest intelligence of the situation in the fort; but he expresses in a letter to Gen. Pemberton some doubt as to the value of this intelligence, 'owing', he says, 'to the very exciting circumstances under which he,' the signalman, 'entered and left the fort.'



"From Tybee I returned to my station at Beaufort and remained there until June. June 1st, I embarked with Gen. Stevens on the steamer Flora, on the expedition to James Island. This expedition contemplated nothing less than the capture of Charleston; but it was as unsuccessful as many subsequent ones were.

"We landed on James Island June 2d. On the 3rd, a reconnoissance in force was made, and I was sent on board the gunboat Unadilla, the fire of which was directed by signals from Lient. Keenan on shore, and did good execution. During our occupation of the Island, I was most of the time upon the gunboats whose fire was directed by signals sent me by Lieutenants Keenan, Tafft, and Hickok on shore, the enemy's position being concealed from the navy by the intervening woods. I served successively upon the Unadilla, Pembina, Henry Andrews, Hale, and Ellen.

"When not on the gunboats I did duty as aide-de-camp to Gen. Stevens. During one 'affair' while ashore I was sent to withdraw the 28th Mass., which had been thrown into some disorder. I conveyed the general's order to withdraw,

to Lieut.-Col. Moore, who responded with alacrity, saying: 'Captain, I'm glad of that, the b'ys isn't used to it.' As he spoke, one of his men standing near my stirrup was struck in the mouth by a spent musket-ball. Spitting a mouthful of blood and loose teeth he remarked, 'Well! — — that man!' meaning, I suppose, the rebel who had fired the bullet.

"For services rendered during this campaign Lieut. Tafft and myself were honorably mentioned by Gen. Stevens in his official report.

"Returning to my old station at Beaufort, I received in August notice of my promotion to a captaincy in my regiment, to date from the 10th of that month, and made application to be released from signal duty. August 29th, I was directed by Gen. Hunter, who now commanded the Department of the South, to report in person to Maj. Myer, the Signal Officer of the Army at Washington. I left Hilton Head on the steamer McClellan, Capt. Gray, with Gen. Hunter and staff, the general going north on a leave of absence for sixty days.

"Upon reporting to Maj. Myer, I was prevailed upon to forego my intention of rejoining my regiment, and was placed on duty in Washington."

In his report of the unfortunate engagement at Secessionville, Gen. Stevens says: —

"My signal officers, Lieutenants Tafft and Howard, are worthy of honorable mention. Lieut. Tafft took his station in an advanced and exposed part of the field, kept constantly in communication with Lieut. Howard at the gunboats and Lieut. E. H. Hickok at the battery, and was perfectly efficient and self-possessed under the heavy discharges of grape and canister from the enemy. In the latter part of the action he carried my orders and aided in the formations and movements."

Lieut. Tafft was ordered to the command of a section of a Connecticut Light Battery, and directed to take it to the most exposed position on the field, in point-blank range of the enemy. This was done under a terrific fire of grape and canister; the guns were placed in position and opened fire and for thirty minutes were served rapidly and with great execution. Most of the horses were killed or wounded, the men were ordered to lie flat except when loading; but two or three were killed, and a half dozen wounded. By this action the fire of the enemy on our right was silenced. When our forces retired the guns were drawn from the field by men instead of horses.

With the exception of a slight skirmish, August 21st, quiet prevailed in the department until October 8th, when another expedition was planned. Lieut. Keenan was directed to have a party organized to accompany the forces. It was not until the 20th that the troops were in readiness to move. Then it became known that a movement on the

mainland of South Carolina was to be made. The chief signal officer consulted with Gen. O. M. Mitchel, commanding the department, and made the following assignments: —

- Lieut. G. H. Hill, to the steamer Ben DeFord.
- “ J. R. Findley, to the gunboat Water Witch.
- “ F. E. Town, to the gunboat Paul Jones.
- “ T. L. Hatfield, to the gunboat Marblehead.
- “ W. H. Hamner, to the gunboat Conemaugh.
- “ T. C. Vidal, to the steamer Planter.
- “ C. F. Cross, to the steamer Boston.

At midnight of the 21st, the expedition got under way and proceeded up Broad and Coosawhatchie rivers. At daylight the next morning the vessels anchored in the Coosawhatchie river, off the mouth of Pocotaligo, and the troops were disembarked, and pushed forward toward the railroad running between Charleston and Savannah, without encountering any opposition until they had marched six miles. Here the enemy made a stand. Fire was opened by our artillery and briskly replied to by that of the enemy, who were posted in a thick wood. After an engagement of nearly an hour, the enemy fell back to the north of the creek, destroying the bridge in their retreat. Here they made another stand. Night coming on, our troops were ordered to retire, reaching the landing at the mouth of the Pocotaligo at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 23rd. The nature of the ground, thickly wooded, prevented any use of signals in the battles, but they were used extensively and with much advantage in the debarkation and embarkation of the troops, and while on the way, between the gunboats. In the action, Lieut. Hill acted as aide to Gen. Brannan, and Lieut. Cross as aide to Gen. Terry.

The Signal Corps was employed in other minor movements this year. It participated in every engagement. It proved a valuable auxiliary, especially in sustaining communication with the naval forces, in which service there was not a single failure. The land service was not equally successful, the number of stations required proving an obstacle. The limited number of men and the insufficiency of apparatus also stood in the way of success. Capt. H. S. Tafft was announced Dec. 11, 1862, by Special Orders 382, Headquarters Department of the South, as Chief Signal Officer of the Department. By the 1st of April, the army was ready to move. Preparations had long been making for an assault upon the defences of Charleston. A part of the troops with their complement of signal officers had previously been transferred from the



GEORGE H. HILL



GEORGE STROP



J. R. FINDLEY



CHARLES WEHL



GEO. A. FISHER



F. D. SCHLACHTER



THOS. H. CARRIQUE



THOS. E. WEBER



JOHN D. COLVIN



JAS. MCGLATHERY



EDWARD P. ADAMS



WM. W. CLEMENS



CHAS. ROBERTS, JR.



OSCAR B. IRELAND

Department of North Carolina to the Department of the South. Officers were assigned to the different commands and naval vessels as follows:—

Capt. H. S. Tafft, to the flagship Ben DeFord, with the general commanding.

Lieut. H. Clay Snyder, with Gen. Hunter.

“ G. S. Dana, with Gen. Seymour.

“ C. F. Cross, with Gen. Terry.

“ T. L. Hatfield, with Col. Metcalf.

“ E. H. Hickok, with Col. Guss.

“ William Reynolds, with Col. Putnam.

“ T. C. Vidal, with Lieut.-Col. J. J. Elwell, Q. M.

“ F. E. Town, with Admiral DuPont on the Ironsides.

“ Geo. Stroop, on the sloop-of-war Canandaigua.

Lieutenants C. C. T. Keith and E. S. Moffat, with Gen. Heckman.

“ James Schouler and E. B. Richardson, with Gen. Stevenson.

Lieut. E. N. Peirce, with Col. Davis.

Lieutenants J. W. Fletcher and Joseph Gibbs, with Gen. Ferry.

Lieut. A. J. Holbrook, with Col. Howell.

“ J. W. Davis, with Col. J. J. DeForrest.

“ N. S. Cooley, to the gunboat Sebago.

Admiral DuPont sailed from Hilton Head on the morning of April 2d for Charleston Bar. Gen. Hunter and staff sailed the following morning, reached Edisto, and anchored inside the bar, remaining until the 5th. They arrived off Stono Bar the evening of the 5th and communicated with the army and fleet inside. On the morning of the 6th, they joined the blockading fleet and the ironclads.

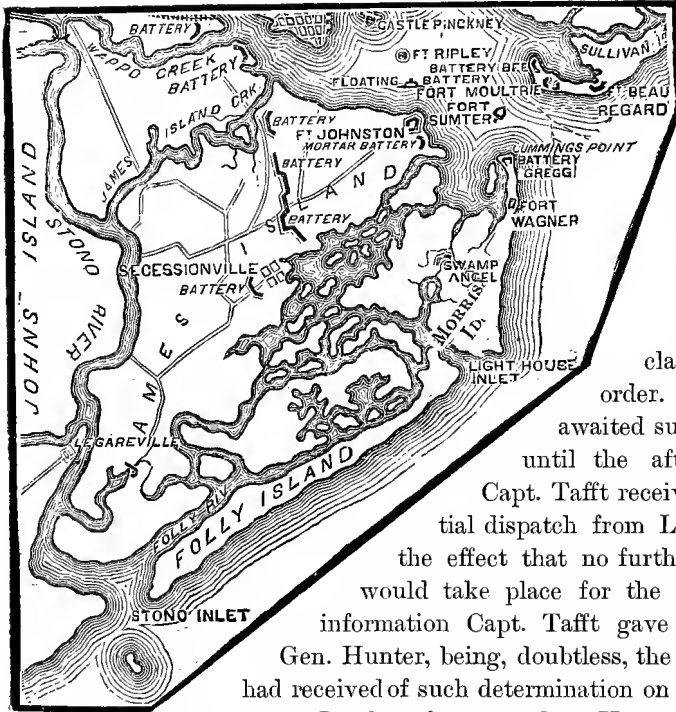
Communication was immediately opened between the headquarters of Gen. Hunter, the flagship, and the sloop of war Canandaigua. During the preceding night, the column of our forces under the command of Col. J. B. Howell, arrived at the head of Folly Island. Lieut. Holbrook at once opened communication with the flagship, thus giving the first information to the commanding general that our troops were in possession of the island.

At 3 P. M., April 7th, the attack upon Fort Sumter by the ironclads was made, our fleet remaining in action about two and one-half hours under a most terrific fire. Immediately after the conclusion of the attack, the admiral reported by signals to Gen. Hunter the result of the engagement as follows:—

To Gen. HUNTER:

Delayed in getting under way by accident, orders not reaching the leading ship.

We attempted to pass into the inner channel, but were obliged to anchor to prevent going ashore. Engaged the forts, but found it too late to continue. Casualties few. One ironclad disabled; two partially so; Ironsides very slightly; struck very often. Please inform senior naval officers. DuPont.



The following day Gen. Hunter was informed by signals that the attack would be renewed as soon as the disabled ironclads were in order. Gen. Hunter awaited such movements until the afternoon, when Capt. Taft received a confidential dispatch from Lieut. Town to the effect that no further engagement would take place for the present. This information Capt. Taft gave unofficially to Gen. Hunter, being, doubtless, the first notice he had received of such determination on the part of the admiral. In the afternoon Gen. Hunter left the Ben

DeFord, and in a small steamboat went to Stono. On the morning of the 9th, the Ben DeFord sailed for Stono with dispatches for the general. Communication by signals was constantly kept up with the troops on Folly Island and with the troops outside Stono.

On the 11th, the general sailed in the Ben DeFord for Port Royal, followed by all the land forces with the exception of one brigade left in possession of Folly Island, and one brigade left in possession of Edisto. Signal officers remained with these forces. A line was established from one end of Folly Island to the further end of Edisto, and between the gunboats and land forces.

Admiral DuPont commended the zeal and efficiency of Lieut. Town and Lieut. Stroop. Capt. Taft added:—

“Lieut. Snyder, upon the Ben DeFord; Dana, with Gen. Seymour; and Cross, with Gen. Terry, evinced, by prompt attention to duty, their appreciation of the responsibility of their positions. Other officers, perhaps, were equally diligent, but their positions were not such as to bring their energies into requisition.

“No brilliant service was performed by either officers or men. Lieut. Town showed much bravery under fire, and his men,—Cornelius Cotter and John McLaughlin,—are deserving of credit for the faithful performance of duty.”

Before the sailing of the expedition just noticed, an event occurred which needs to be related: At midnight, on the night of March 12th, Lieut. Rushby and Lieut. Fenner, with their flagmen, were on duty at Spanish Wells, occupying the plantation house, upon which a signal tower had been erected. A party of the enemy crossed the river, landed between our picket posts, and surrounding the house made prisoners of Lieut. Rushby and Privates John Hudgen, John Newman, and A. S. C. Williams. The pickets, five in number, were also surprised and captured. Without waiting to search the premises, the party immediately retreated at a rapid gait, and were soon without our lines. The reserve guard was aroused and a pursuit ordered, but it was unsuccessful. There was, at that time, some little discussion as to where the blame lay for the surprise effected by a force so small, and it was agreed that the captured pickets were derelict in duty for not raising an alarm, they having surrendered without offering the slightest resistance. Before leaving, the enemy fired the building, but Lieut. Fenner, with the aid of the negroes of the neighborhood, extinguished the fire before it had occasioned serious damage. After the failure of the expedition against Charleston, the signal party were not called to other than routine duty until June.

May 28, 1863, Lieut. Franklin E. Town was announced as Chief Signal Officer, Capt. Taftt having been called to Washington and assigned to duty as Chief Assistant to Maj. Myer at the signal office. During the month, six officers and eight flagmen had been transferred to the Department of North Carolina, and four officers and seven men had been ordered to the same department to be mustered out with their regiments. Lieut. Fenner had received an appointment as assistant surgeon in the navy, and had resigned his commission in the 8th Michigan Volunteers.

The estimation in which the Corps was held by the army and the navy is indicated by the following communications addressed to the

officer who had done so much to make the Corps a useful and indispensable arm of the service in this department:—

Capt. H. S. TAFFT,
Signal Officer, Washington, D. C.

HILTON HEAD, S. C.,
Dec. 22, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In reply to your communication of the 10th inst., I have to state that my position as sometime chief of staff to Gen. Hunter, commanding this department, gave the best and fullest opportunity of studying the system of communication practised by the Signal Corps, since it was entirely by this system that prompt connection was had by headquarters with the contiguous naval and military stations along the coast.

The general efficiency of the Corps was always admirable, and there were very few circumstances (and those due to exceptional conditions of the atmosphere) under which the intent of the system could not be fully carried out.

In this department such a system is strictly indispensable, and the long distances that separate its posts are rapidly and successfully annihilated. The facility with which essential information is conveyed on the field of battle is one of the most valuable points to be considered, and few, if any, commanders can now afford to dispense with such assistance.

Briefly, I cannot conceive how large operations can be conducted without the Signal Corps. It has become inseparably a part of every superior command.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. SEYMOUR,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

Capt. HENRY S. TAFFT,
Signal Officer, U. S. A.,
Washington City, D. C.

NEAR WILMINGTON, DEL.,
Dec. 31, 1863.

MY DEAR CAPTAIN: It had been my intention before leaving Port Royal to express to you, through the commanding general, my high appreciation of the labors of the Army Signal Corps in the Department of the South, so far as they related to the naval force under my command. The system itself elicited the highest commendation, and its adaptation ashore and afloat become every day more striking and valuable.

I was first impressed with its superiority on our passage down with the "Expeditionary Corps," for it enabled me to keep up a ready communication with the army transports, and I am convinced that but for directions that I gave to several vessels — and which I could only have transmitted by these signals — on the eve of a dangerous gale we encountered, we should have experienced serious disaster from collision. You were also present when, soon after, the excellence of the code was further tested by the rapid intercommunication between the squadron of gunboats in the Coosaw river and the army on shore during the battle of Port Royal Ferry, under the lamented Stevens. Commander

C. R. P. Rodgers, who commanded the naval force on the occasion, closes his official report to me in the following words: "Lieut. Cogswell, a signal officer of the army, was directed to report to me for duty and furnish me with the means of constant communication with Gen. Stevens, with a facility unknown to the naval service. I take this opportunity of recommending that the code of signals invented by Major Myer be at once introduced into the navy."

While thus expressing my unqualified approbation of this beautiful system, which I had occasion to use so frequently, both by day and night, I deem it my duty to state how efficiently the signal officer of the army performed his duties while on board the ships of my squadron, evincing on all occasions conspicuous zeal.

To yourself, captain, as the senior signal officer in the department, and to your untiring attention to promote everywhere the efficiency of the service, much of this was due, and I shall recur to our official and personal intercourse with great satisfaction.

I am, my dear Captain, yours respectfully,

S. F. DUPONT,
Rear Admiral, U. S. N.

June 4th, Lieutenants Hatfield, Hamner, Weber, and J. W. Davis accompanied Col. Barton, 48th N. Y. Vols., on an expedition for the destruction of Bluffton, which was successfully accomplished.

The enemy having opened fire upon Folly Island, and two of the stations being in range of their shells, Lieut. Town thought it best to place two more officers at Gen. Vogdes's headquarters. His numbers were so greatly reduced now that he could only supply the working stations by abandoning the line between Hilton Head and Fort Pulaski, the magnetic telegraph there taking the place of the signal line. On the 26th the line to Beaufort was discontinued.

June 12th, Gen. Q. A. Gillmore assumed command of the Department, relieving Gen. Hunter. He immediately began to make preparations for active operations. The signal party in the field comprised thirteen officers and forty-two men, all of whom were constantly and profitably employed. By means of a high lookout tower on Folly Island, the general was kept in perfect communication by signals with his entire command, though operating on James, Folly, and Morris Islands.

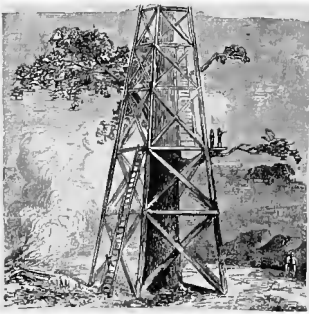
Gen. Terry sailed from Hilton Head on the 7th of July, as commander of a division, and having requested that Lieut. Cross and another officer might accompany him, Lieutenants Cross and Brodie were assigned to that duty. Lieut. Hawkins was ordered to accompany Gen. Stevenson from Edisto, leaving Lieut. Bruyn at the latter point to communicate

with the fleet remaining there. Upon the arrival of Gen. Terry at Folly Island with 3,800 men, he sailed up Stono river on the evening of the 9th, to make a demonstration on James Island. Communication was kept up with him from the wharf.

On the same day, Col. Turner, chief of staff, had directed that communication should be opened with the wharf and also with the signal tower from the headquarters, which were at the White House on Folly Island. Lieut. Cooley was stationed at the wharf and Lieut. Fenner at the intermediate station on Cole's Island. The line of communication to the tower was through the Palmetto station.

While Gen. Terry was moving up the Stono, 2,000 men under Gen. Strong were silently moving up Folly Island river in small boats to Lighthouse Inlet, southwest of Morris Island. They reached the island about 7 o'clock on the morning of the 10th. For two hours Vogdes's batteries on the northern end of Folly Island threw shot and shell into the enemy's advanced works, while Admiral Dahlgren's ironclads, Catskill, Montauk, Nahant, and Weehauken, kept up a cross fire throughout the day, giving special attention to the silencing of the guns of Fort Wagner, on the northern part of the island. Lieutenants Hickok and Hatfield were with Gen. Strong; Lieutenants Cross and Brodie with Gen. Terry. Each expeditionary party had been furnished with two plain and two parachute rockets. The plain rocket was to be used if they were successful, the parachute if they were unsuccessful.

The officers with Gen. Strong were directed to take a position as soon as they had landed on Morris Island, from which they could, if necessary, direct the fire of our batteries on Folly Island against the enemy, and prevent its injuring our own troops. At 3.30 A. M., Lieut. Town, with Lieut. G. S. Dana, started for the signal tower which was to be the headquarters of Gen. Gillmore during the engagement. Arriving at daybreak, communication was opened with the Palmetto station, from whence, after the fire was opened, a line of couriers was established to the batteries.



PALMETTO STATION.

Gen. Terry's movement was entirely successful, drawing the enemy's attention from the real point of danger, and leading them to send a

portion of their forces to James Island, where they were not needed, to that extent weakening their forces on Morris Island. Fire was opened from all our batteries at 4.40 A. M. Lieut. Weber was stationed on the tower; Lieut. Dana at foot of tower. Communication was opened with Gen. Strong in Folly Creek, and with Generals Seymour and Vogdes, the former at the batteries, and the latter at the Palmetto station. At 8.40, the batteries on Morris Island having been silenced, our batteries ceased firing, and Gen. Strong pushed forward to land, having been four hours with his command in boats, under fire of shrapnel and shell, and Gen. Gillmore at once started for the head of Folly Island. Lieut. Town accompanied him. Arriving at the lighthouse, he saw that Gen. Strong had effected a landing, and he immediately opened communication with Lieut. Hatfield, who was on the north side of Lighthouse Inlet. Proceeding to the beach, Lieut. Hatfield called the attention of the Signal Officer of the fleet, and was able to prevent the monitor from throwing shells among our own troops, who were supposed by those on board, when first seen crossing the sand hills, to be reinforcements for the enemy, the monitor's guns having already been trained to bear upon them. By 9 o'clock, all the rebel batteries had been carried, and three-fourths of Morris Island was held by our troops, our skirmishers pushing up to a point within musket-shot of Fort Wagner. During the afternoon, communication was opened from Craig's Hill on Morris Island with Lighthouse Inlet, where troops were crossing, and with the tower on Folly Island, whence communication was maintained with headquarters through the Palmetto station. Lieut. Vidal accompanied Gen. Seymour to Morris Island. The intense heat and the exhaustion of the troops prevented an immediate assault upon Fort Wagner, but the picket line was established well up toward the fort. Lieut. Hickok was sent to the picket line to keep open communication with Gen. Seymour, whose headquarters were at Craig's Hill. This station, as well as the station with the picket line, was under the fire of some long-range guns on Fort Sumter. Early the next morning Gen. Strong attempted to carry Fort Wagner by assault. Lieut. Hatfield and Lieut. Hickok accompanied the column. The troops reached the parapet, but were met with such a withering fire that they were compelled to retire.

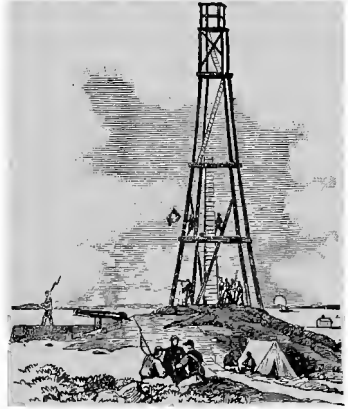
Gen. Gillmore, convinced that the fort could not be carried by assault without a great sacrifice of lives, determined to sit down before it and secure it by siege. He now made his headquarters on the Mary Benton, sometimes in Lighthouse Inlet, and sometimes in Folly River, but in

either place the signal tower on Folly Island was in view. The headquarters of the officer in charge of the trenches was at the right battery, near the Beacon House, and a signal officer was stationed there. During the night of the 14th, the enemy twice attacked our lines on Morris Island, but were driven back. Coston lights and a preconcerted code of signals were used to communicate intelligence of the attack to Gen. Seymour's headquarters.

Lieut. Cross, with Gen. Terry, on James Island, maintained uninterrupted communication with Gen. Gillmore, and had also established communication with Lieut. Brodie on the Pawnee. At daybreak on the 16th, a strong force of artillery and infantry,—Georgians, fresh from Virginia,—fell upon Gen. Terry's line and also opened on the Pawnee. They expected to surprise the Union troops and advanced rapidly, driving in the 54th Massachusetts, who were holding the picket line. The Pawnee was under a very heavy fire of artillery, and received a large number of shots before she could get into a position to reply. While Lieut. Brodie's flagman, William R. Elston, was sending a message, a round shot entered the side of the ship, about fifteen inches from him. Although making a number at the time, he did not stop nor make an error. Flagmen John Tilley and Thomas C. Parsons were also complimented for their faithfulness and their steadiness under fire. Lieut. Brodie received a slight wound in the neck and shoulder from a splinter. Lieut. Cross's station on James Island was at one time almost cut off by the enemy. Again the Signal Corps prevented the navy firing into our own troops, the Pawnee having trained her guns upon a body of our own men, who were mistaken for the enemy; but Lieut. Cross enabled Lieut. Brodie to prevent the terrible mistake. Lieut. M. P. Hawkins assisted Lieut. Cross in directing the fire of the gunboats. The enemy were compelled to retreat with a loss of some 200, while our own loss was 46, killed and wounded. The next day Gen. Gillmore ordered the evacuation of James Island, as he required more men on Morris Island; and he feared the position of Gen. Terry was no longer tenable. The estimated strength of the enemy on James Island was 5,000 or 6,000, while Gen. Terry's was 3,500. This engagement of July 16th is called the battle of Secessionville, or Grimsball's Landing.

Gen. Gillmore had determined to make a second assault on Fort Wagner on the 18th, moving promptly at daylight. A terrible storm delayed their preparations and dampened their powder so that they were not able to move until half-past twelve. Gen. Gillmore had moved

over to Morris Island and made his headquarters at a signal tower built upon Craig's Hill. Lieut. Vidal was stationed at the right battery, Lieut. Hatfield at the centre, and Lieut. Fenner at the left battery. During the afternoon, two, and sometimes three, flags at a time were at work on the Craig's Hill station. Just before dark, Lieut. Carrique relieved Lieut. Fenner, who was directed to relieve Lieut. Vidal, he being exhausted through loss of sleep.



CRAIG'S HILL TOWER.

Our ironclads moved up to within a few hundred yards and poured in their heaviest shot and shell, receiving in return the fire of the fort and of Fort Sumter. From our fleet and batteries fully one hundred guns thundered through the greater part of the afternoon. Fort Wagner replied with only two guns, her men resting securely in their bomb-proofs, awaiting the assault which they knew must come.* The column moved at dark, Gen. Strong leading the advance, the first brigade. The last half mile was covered at a double-quick. Few fell until they had almost reached the fort, when a sheet of flame swept through their ranks, while the flanking bastions raked the crowded ditch and hand grenades bore down those who were climbing the face of the parapet. Among those who first fell were Col. Robert G. Shaw of the 54th Massachusetts, and Gen. Strong, mortally wounded. Our forces held the southeast salient for more than an hour, but finding it isolated, and commanded by the main body of the fort, they abandoned it. Our own loss was 1,515, killed and wounded, while that of the enemy was only 188.

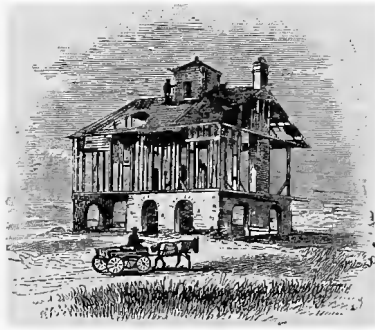
Lieut. Hickok, though ill at the time, and Lieut. Hatfield were with Gen. Strong during the assault. Both were slightly wounded.

On the 20th, our batteries reopened on Wagner, and continued a fire more or less heavy, and sometimes aided by the fleet, until the 17th of August. Our troops were employed in building works and mounting guns to breach Fort Sumter. During this time we had stations at the right battery and left battery, which were both under fire, and at which officers and men were relieved every twenty-four hours. During this time these stations were occupied in turn by nearly all of the officers and men, and all rendered good service. On the 27th

* See page 213, Chap. XI.

of July, Lieut. Peter H. Niles arrived at Hilton Head with two signal telegraph trains, which reached Folly Island on the 30th. By direction of the general commanding, Lieut. Town left one train on Folly Island and brought one to Morris Island. He immediately proceeded to have officers and men instructed in their use in order that he might get them into the field as speedily as possible. On the 2d of August, he considered them sufficiently instructed to warrant opening a line. Accordingly, in compliance with directions from the general commanding, he ran a line from his headquarters to the second parallel near Wagner. They started from headquarters at 6 P. M., and at 11 o'clock the line was opened and worked satisfactorily.

They were compelled to leave their wagons at the Beacon House, and proceeded the rest of the distance on foot. This line worked with



BEACON HOUSE.

perfect success during the whole of the operations, the only interruptions occurring when the line was cut by the enemy's fire. That portion of it above the Beacon House, being exposed to fire from Forts Wagner, Gregg, Sumter, Johnson, and the batteries on James Island, was cut a number of times, but was repaired with no interruption exceeding ten minutes in duration, excepting on the night of the 16th of August,

when a shell exploded in the splinter-proof where the instrument was, wounding Private J. D. Emerson severely, and so injuring the instrument that it had to be taken to headquarters to be repaired.

On the 6th, at 12 o'clock midnight, Lieut. Town commenced running a line of signal telegraph on Folly Island to connect the wharf at Stono with the south side of Lighthouse Inlet, whence they communicated by signal with headquarters. This line was completed at 6 P. M. of the 7th, having taken eighteen hours to put it up. The delay was occasioned by the inexperience of the men in this duty. This line was laid a large portion of the way on the marsh in the rear of Folly Island, but after a few day's trial, finding that at high tide when the wire was submerged it did not work well, indicating some defective place in the insulation, it was taken up and put on poles, after which it worked without interruption.

On the 3rd of August, Lieut. William S. Andrews reported to Lieut.

Town, in obedience to orders from the Signal Officer at Washington, approved by the War Department, with instructions to introduce a system of signalling adapted to use on the iron-clad navy under very heavy fire. Having in furtherance of his order exhibited his instructions and plans to Rear Admiral Dahlgren, he obtained permission from him to have any necessary apparatus constructed at the naval machine shop at Port Royal, and on the 5th started for that purpose. He returned with some apparatus on the 14th, but so near the time of the intended attack on Sumter that the admiral had arranged his plans of signals; and his fleet-captain, Capt. George W. Rodgers, declined to accord it even a trial. The attack, however, having been postponed, it was, in the meantime, by permission, put upon the monitor Passaic, and worked, demonstrating its practicability.

In the top of the pilot-house of the monitors there was a hole about six inches in diameter, through which the compass is observed at sea, where it is suspended above the ship on a frame or tripod. Lieut. Andrews says:—

“ My plan was to screw an iron (or wooden) rod upright into one of the screw-holes made for the tripod. The signal ball was attached to the rod in such manner as to be alternately raised or lowered. The ball was of bunting, on a frame of steel springs like the ribs of an umbrella, except that they were fastened to a ring at both ends, and could be closed or opened like an umbrella. It was so made in order that the whole apparatus could be passed up and put in place through the opening in the top of the pilot-house, without exposing anything more than the hand and arm of the operator; and also taken down in the same way.

“ I constructed several sets for the monitors off Charleston, S. C. The work was done under my direction at the naval machine shop (on board an old ship) at Hilton Head. There I found everything necessary except steel springs for the ball frames. To get those I bought up all the hoop skirts the suttlers ashore had. They had brought them down to sell to the negro women, but I cornered the market.

“ Admiral Dahlgren extended every courtesy to me and gave me the freedom of the fleet. The fleet captain (Rogers) and the officers generally treated me politely, but I was made to understand that army officers were not wanted aboard ship. I had been for nine months signal officer aboard the flagship, with Commander (afterwards Commodore) Foxhall A. Parker, off Yorktown, in 1862-3, and was, therefore, at home on shipboard. But as my presence was not desired, and I did not wish to appeal to the admiral, I went ashore and reported to Mr. Town.

“ I then learned that he had had some difficulty with naval officers before that, and that there had existed some unpleasant feeling in consequence.

“My signals were tried on board one of the monitors and worked satisfactorily; but I have no knowledge that they were ever used in action. The naval cadets of the class of 1863 were instructed in army signals, so that it was not necessary after that for army officers to be sent aboard the gunboats.”

For further particulars touching the relations of army and navy signalling, the reader is referred to an interesting article by Lieut. Andrews, entitled “An Episode of the War,” which will be found in a book entitled “Lotos Leaves,” published by the Lotos Club of New York, in 1872.

At daylight on the 17th of August, the breaching batteries having been completed, fire was opened upon Fort Sumter, the navy assisting by firing on Wagner. Col. Turner made his headquarters daily at the Beacon House, a position exposed to considerable fire, and a signal officer was stationed there every day to communicate with headquarters *via* Craig’s Hill and the left batteries. Lieut. Fenner had charge of this station most of the time, although it was worked at times by several other officers. The fire of the breaching batteries continued to be directed upon Fort Sumter until the 23rd, when, it being considered practically ruined, the fire was reduced to an occasional shot, to prevent repairs being made. The same arrangement of signal stations on Morris Island was continued until the 6th of September. On the 20th of August, the Chief Signal Officer had been directed to open communication with Black Island, where some troops were stationed. Accordingly he had sent Lieut. Stroop there. Black Island was in direct communication with headquarters.

Our troops, under the charge of the engineers, were sapping toward Fort Wagner, and on the evening of the 25th of August, having



FORT WAGNER AT THE POINT OF ASSAULT.

approached near to the enemy’s rifle-pits, a charge was made upon them, which was unsuccessful. On the 25th, at dark, the attempt was renewed and was successful, the enemy’s rifle-pits being taken by the 24th Massa-

chusetts Volunteers. On the latter occasion, a signal flag, under charge of Lieut. Carrique, was posted at headquarters grand guard, second parallel, and when the troops were formed and all was ready, the signal to charge was made, under orders of the general officer of the trenches, by this flag, and the regiment charged. That night, our advance being

so near the fort, and no obstacle intervening, Gen. Terry anticipated a sortie, and to give timely notice of it, if made, Lieut. Town arranged the following code for the use of countersign signal-cartridges, and sent cartridges and equipments to the advance and to the second parallel, viz.:—

White: Preparatory and advancing.

White-red: Enemy has attacked our advance.

White-green: Enemy has been driven back.

Red: Enemy has driven our advance in.

Red-White: Enemy is advancing in force on our works.

Green: Send reinforcements.

Green-white: All is well again.

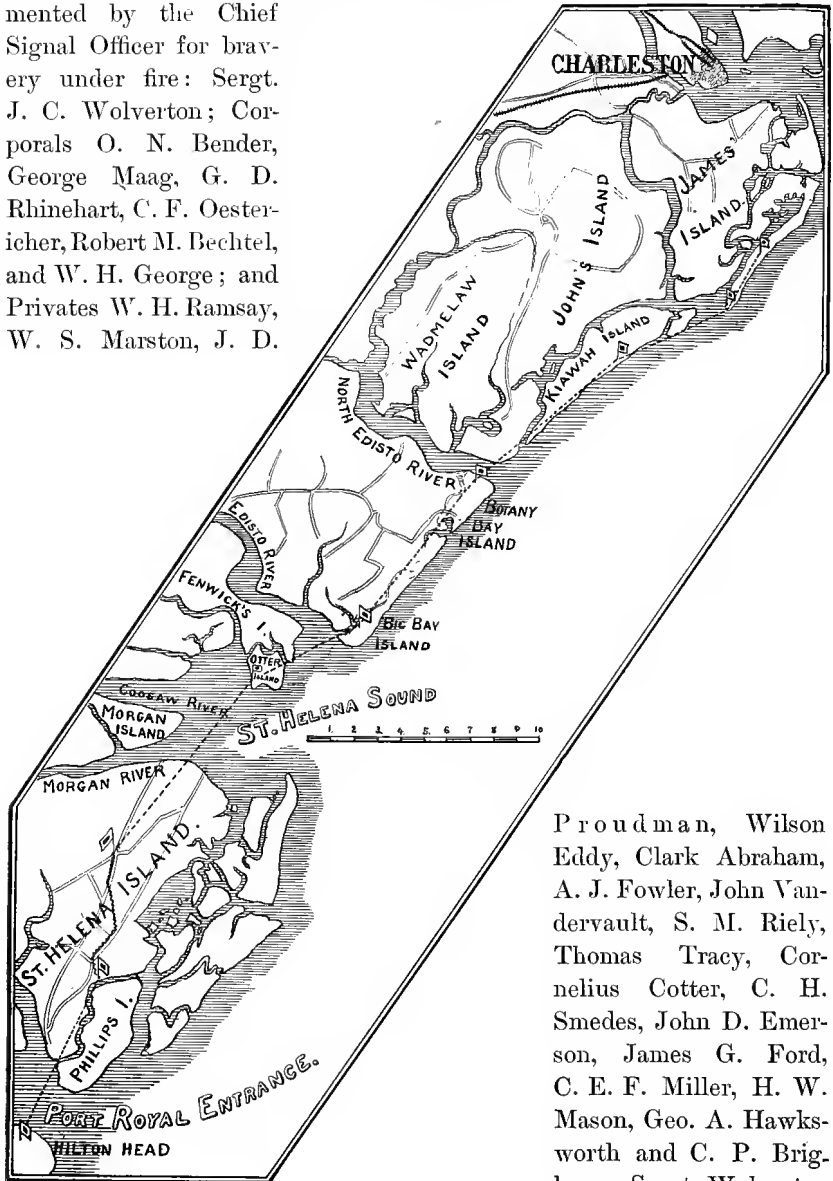
He also sent the equipments and cartridges to the left battery and to Black Island.

On the night of the 6th of September, preparations were complete for an assault upon Wagner the following day, but during the night, the general commanding having learned of the evacuation of the fort, our forces were pushed forward to Fort Gregg, and possession was taken of it and Fort Wagner, with some prisoners. Lieut. Hatfield accompanied this column, but no signals were made, the general in command not wishing to show lights unless compelled by urgent necessity. Our signal telegraph line was immediately extended to Fort Wagner, and communication opened at 5.30 A. M. of the 7th of September. Lieut. Dana had charge of establishing this line, and on the 10th it was extended to Fort Gregg.

On the night of the 8th of September, an expedition in boats was sent to assault Fort Sumter. Lieut. Vidal accompanied the force, and he was directed to open signal communication from the fort, and remain there if the expedition was successful. It returned, however, without having been able to accomplish its object.

In addition to the duties performed in the field, a board for the examination of officers of the acting Corps met on the 11th of August, and adjourned *sine die* on the 15th, having examined all the officers of the department who were disposed to compete for appointment in the Corps. A board of the officers for the examination of the enlisted men of this department, with a view to their transfer into the Corps, met on the 3rd of August and continued its sessions from time to time. It examined forty-eight men, and recommended the transfer of forty-two to the Corps.

Beside the flagmen already mentioned, the following were complimented by the Chief Signal Officer for bravery under fire: Sergt. J. C. Wolverton; Corporals O. N. Bender, George Maag, G. D. Rhinehart, C. F. Oestericher, Robert M. Bechtel, and W. H. George; and Privates W. H. Ramsay, W. S. Marston, J. D.



Proudman, Wilson Eddy, Clark Abraham, A. J. Fowler, John Vandervault, S. M. Riely, Thomas Tracy, Cornelius Cotter, C. H. Smedes, John D. Emerson, James G. Ford, C. E. F. Miller, H. W. Mason, Geo. A. Hawksworth and C. P. Brigham. Sergt. Wolverton

and Private Emerson were especially commended by the general officers in charge of the trenches for their fearlessness on many

occasions. Corp. Bender had the flag shot from his hands while signalling at the advanced batteries.

During the latter part of September, the Chief Signal Officer suggested to Gen. Gillmore the practicability of a line of signal communication between headquarters on Folly Island and Hilton Head. The plan submitted contemplated the erection of three towers, respectively at Botany Bay, Otter Island, and St. Helena Island. On the 6th of October, an order was issued directing Col. Serrell, commanding the New York Engineer Regiment, to build three towers at points designated by Lieut. Town.

It was found necessary to establish a station between Hilton Head and St. Helena Island; so a reading room and platform were constructed at Jenkins's plantation, eight and a half miles from Hilton Head. The tower upon St. Helena Island was formed upon three very large hard-pine trees, and over them a framework in sections up to a total height of one hundred and thirty-eight feet above the ground. Communication between Jenkins's plantation and the tower, six and one-half miles, was made by the military electric telegraph.

The next station was on Otter Island, eight and one-half miles further up the coast. The framework consisted of two towers, one within the other, counterbraced. The total height was one hundred and forty-two feet. The tower was stockaded, and could, with a good garrison, hold out against an attack of the enemy for some time. The stockade was flanked by salients at two angles. The next station was on Edisto Island, at Bay Point, five miles distant. This was a temporary work, forty-three feet high, sixteen feet square, standing on a sand hill about eighteen feet above high-water mark. It was surrounded by abatis, but was not otherwise fortified.

The next station was at Botany Bay, nine and one-half miles further along the line. Here was erected a tower one hundred and thirty-eight feet high and thirty feet square at the base. Being at an exposed point, it was well fortified by a stockade, flanked on the



STATION AT BOTANY BAY ISLAND.

angles by salients and protected by an abatis. The entrance was by ladders over the abatis and stockade. The ladders were movable, so that they might be drawn inside. In the tower, eighteen feet above the ground, a platform of timber was constructed, surrounded by a loopholed-wall of timber, four feet high and seven inches thick.

The next station was at the south end of Folly Island, fourteen miles distant. It was found that this distance was too great for effective signalling in bad weather, so a few weeks later a small intermediate station was erected on Kiawah Island. The distance from the south end of Folly Island to headquarters was three and one-quarter miles, making the total length of line fifty-five and one-quarter miles.

November 7th, Lieutenants Bruyn and Morrill were stationed at Botany Bay; Lieut. Weber at Otter Island; and Lieutenants Hatfield and Stroop at St. Helena Island. About ten days later, Lieut. Hawkins was sent to Kiawah Island station. Of the station on Big Bay Island, Lieut. Town says:—

“ I selected a sand hill over twenty feet high at Bay Point, and estimated that a tower upon it thirty-five feet high would communicate with both stations; so I directed the engineers (six engineers, and fifteen infantry for fatigue duty) to build such a one. There was a great quantity of lumber obtainable from a small fort (never finished), built by the rebels before our capture of Port Royal. The fort was lined throughout with planks,— even the traverses were faced with planks,—and a quantity lay unused outside. The frame was made that afternoon, and at night the party was taken on board the steamer, as we had no force for pickets. We again disembarked at daylight on the 20th, and I sent the steamer to Botany Bay to bring down Lieut. Morrill to take charge of the new station. The steamer returned at 3 P. M., and at that time the station was finished,— a perfect little tower, made in two working hours,— and from it I could see all of Otter Island tower, and about forty feet of Botany Bay tower.

“ On the 3rd I left St. Helena Village on the Peconic and stopped at all the stations, and on the fourth landed at Kiawah, and found the station there not what was wanted, but so it would work part of the time. As headquarters could not be seen from Kiawah, for want of sufficient elevation, I put an officer at the lower end of Folly Island. From this date until the 8th, I tried constantly to work through, but found great difficulty, on account of the Kiawah station being too far from Botany Bay, for so low a station. I did get some messages through, but not satisfactorily, so I went over and selected a place two miles nearer Botany Bay. I had a new station built there thirty feet high. This station was finished on the 12th, and communication was opened through, and I reported to the major-general commanding that the line was ready for duty.



MILES W. QUICK



THOS. C. PARSONS



WM. S. MARSTON



J. D. PROUDMAN



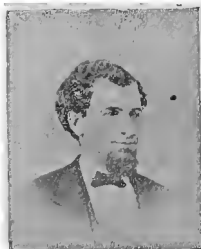
HORATIO NELSON



WM. HAGADON



H. R. CONGDON



L. P. STICKNEY



MICHAEL FLORY



JAMES G. FORD



ALBERT S. WEAVER



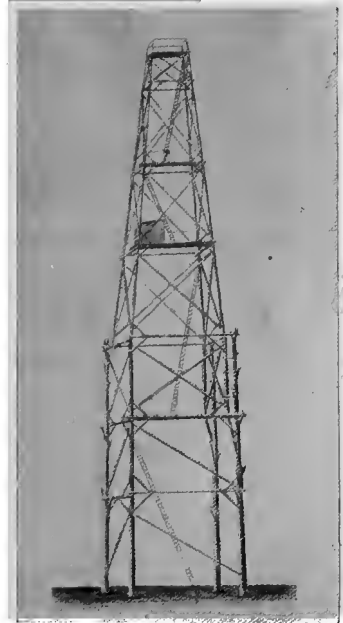
CLARK ABRAHAM



JOHN FOSTER

He sent a message to Gen. Seymour at Hilton Head, and, as Gen. Seymour did not reply for some hours, — the reply starting just at night, — a fog prevented its getting through until the next day. The line continued to work well, with the exception that, during cold weather, it is a general occurrence that after sundown, the condensation of atmosphere makes a fog so thick as to prevent communication over a mile.

“The station on St. Helena Island is built badly, and proves to be in the wrong place. By Col. Serrell’s advice I took that place, he considering it to be in the best location and right for distance; and as it had three large trees, so growing as to make three corners of the tower, which, he thought, would save much time in building. The result shows that it took longer to build, is insecure after completion, and is about three miles out of the way. I think a tower on Hilton Head would enable us to communicate with the present one on St. Helena most of the time; but with a tower at Hilton Head and one on St. Helena, much smaller than the present one, located three miles nearly due south (say ten degrees west of south) of it, would make communication easy and certain. It now takes about thirty minutes, under ordinary circumstances, to transmit a message of ten words from headquarters to Hilton Head; but with these improvements the time would be reduced to twenty, or, perhaps, fifteen minutes, and it would relieve for other duty two officers and twelve men, and dispense with the use of eight miles of wire, with the operators and men to keep it in repair.



INDIAN HILL TOWER,
ST. HELENA ISLAND.

“There were many unforeseen and unavoidable delays and difficulties to overcome, which were entirely new; but I think the success of the communication is no longer doubtful. There appears to be a wide discrepancy between the distance marked on the chart, by which I arranged my plans, and the actual distances.

“Lieut. F. L. Morrill, 3rd New Hampshire Volunteers, and acting signal officer, deserves mention for the efficiency displayed by him in working the station at Big Bay Island. He remained there, alone, six weeks, his men imperfectly armed and without a boat, depending solely on fighting if attacked, no matter by what numbers, and picketed by a force from the 55th Massachusetts, whom he frequently found asleep on post, and passed in the night repeatedly without being challenged by the pickets. Certainly he has not been molested, but it requires

some nerve to take a station so undefended and practically in the enemy's country, and make it conspicuous by signals so as to tempt the enemy to attack it."

The absolute necessity of using a cipher when signalling in the presence of the enemy was demonstrated during these autumn months by the ease with which the rebels read our messages. This led to the issuing of an order that all important messages should be sent in cipher. Among the multitude of messages intercepted by the enemy, the following were some of the more important:—

September 1, 1863.

Col. T. Open with all your guns on Sumter and keep them going till dark.
GILLMORE.

September 4, 8.30 P. M.

.
. The stoppage of our fire at the moment of assault to-morrow about 9 o'clock is liable to uncertainty. I would, therefore, . . . the moment the Ironsides begins her rapid fire, say about 8.30 o'clock, that she shall hoist a red flag, and when half an hour of rapid fire shall cease, the flag shall be pulled down, which will indicate the entire cessation of her fire. The fire of all monitors is to cease when the red flag is hauled down unless directed against reinforcements from Gregg.

September 5.

Admiral DAHLGREN. I shall try Cumming's Point again to-night, and want the sailors again early. Will you please send in two or three monitors just at dusk, to open fire on Moultrie as a diversion? The last time they were in, they stopped reinforcements, and may do so to-night. Don't want any fire in the rear from reinforcements.
GILLMORE.

The signal for assault will be the hauling down the red flag on the Ironsides. I shall deploy skirmishers between Wagner and Gregg; don't fire into them. Let the monitors engage the ——— by 9 o'clock. (No signature.)

September 6.

Gen. GILLMORE. Ten-inch gun in Wagner dismantled; 8-inch disabled or removed. Look out. T———, Colonel.

Col. T———. Don't stop firing for any flag of truce to-day.

GILLMORE, General.

Col. T———. I signalled Admiral Dahlgren an hour ago that the monitors need not fire at Sumter. You take a look in front. I will have the Ironsides to stop also if you desire it.
GILLMORE.

Admiral DAHLGREN. Will send off all excepting most needed.

GILLMORE.

Admiral DAHLGREN. Will you please make the Ironsides keep up a slow but steady fire on the right and rear of Wagner? I will write you fully in reference to the plans, or see you myself this afternoon. GILLMORE, General.

September 19.

D———. What shall be done with the guns and carriages directed by you to be put on the schooner Nellie Brown? The schooner now draws too much water to leave the inlet. GILLMORE.

September 29.

Capt. M———. The 24th Massachusetts Regiment and 97th Pennsylvania are ordered to St. Augustine and Fernandina. When will transportation be furnished? T———, General.

(Reply.)

Transportation is ready at any moment. How many men?

(Answer.)

Twenty-fourth Regiment, 750 men; Pennsylvania Regiment, 660. It will take a large steamer for each. T———, General.

October 6.

Admiral D———. Trouble among the navy vessels. Heavy musketry fire near the Ironsides. T———, General.

Gen. GILLMORE. Enemy quiet now. I did not receive any explanation of the firing near the Ironsides. T———, General.

G———. Have not learned the cause of the alarm. Firing seemed to be around the Ironsides; it continued some fifteen minutes. The admiral is outside; I will signal to him. T———.

Admiral D———. G——— is anxious to learn the cause of the firing last night. Will you be kind enough to inform me so that I can communicate it to him? T———, General.

Gen. G———. The admiral sends me the following dispatch: An attempt was made last night to blow up the Ironsides by a small steamer and torpedo. It failed signally, although the torpedo exploded at the right moment. There were four men in the boat, two of whom are prisoners. T———, General.

October 9.

Gen. T———. All the heavy guns are mounted at Gregg. All the guns are in position at Oyster Point. Has the general returned? M———, Captain.

October 14.

Gen. T———. How is the mounting of guns in Wagner progressing? Hurry the completion of small scows Captain B——— is building.

G———, General.

Gen. G———. Will finish mounting guns at Wagner to-morrow night. Capt. B——— will have ready to-morrow night the five scows. Can —— two a day.

T———, General.

November 5.

Gen. S———. Will you order the 200-pounders in Fort Putnam to cease firing until further orders?

V———, General.

November 15.

Admiral D———. The enemy have opened a heavy fire on Cumming's Point. Let some of your vessels move up so as to prevent a boat attack on the sea-front of the point.

T———, General.

It is noticeable that the rebels intercepted very few messages after November 15th, and those few were of an unimportant character. The value put upon this work of the rebel signal corps by Gen. Beauregard is indicated by the following communication:—

(Confidential.)

Jan. 4, 1864.

Lieut. FRANK MARKOE, Jr., Signal Corps.

SIR: I am instructed by the commanding general to say that hereafter any member of the Signal Corps who shall obtain an important message of the enemy shall be entitled to a furlough of from ten to twenty days, according to the importance of the message, which will be determined by these headquarters.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KEARNY.

Feb. 5, 1864, Capt. H. R. Clum arrived at Hilton Head and assumed charge of the signal detachment in the Department of the South. He found Gen. Seymour's command about ready to start on an expedition up the St. John's river, Florida. A signal party of four officers and fifteen enlisted men, under the command of Capt. G. S. Dana, was detailed to accompany the expedition. On the 20th occurred the disastrous engagement at Olustee. The services of the signal party were not conspicuous on the field, as the woods and thickets materially interfered with aerial signalling; but in the managements of the vessels, and the close alliance of them with the land forces, when the distance permitted communication, the service could not be surpassed.

The defeat sustained at Olustee was subsequently attributed to the impossibility of the bearer of dispatches, who was sent to countermand Gen. Seymour's advance, communicating with the land forces. The transport in which Gen. Turner, chief of staff to Gen. Gillmore, sailed, arrived off the bar at the mouth of the St. John's river while a violent gale was raging. It was a dangerous experiment, if not certain destruction, to attempt an entrance. There was no signal officer on board, and in consequence it proved an impossibility to deliver the dispatches until the morning of the 20th, just after the battle had been fought. It is true that the signal arm did not prevent the disaster; but it is almost certain that the presence of a single instructed officer would have secured the transmission of the information desired, and the battle, therefore, would never have occurred.

While this expedition was operating within the boundaries of Florida, another command, under Gen. Schimmelfennig, was directed against John's Island, S. C. Lieutenants Andrews, Bruyn, and Head accompanied the expedition, but scarcely an opportunity occurred to bring signals forward.

A book was found near Hanlover Cut containing copies of messages that had been transmitted over the line between Hilton Head and Folly Island. The messages had been read from Botany Bay station by a man belonging to the Rebel Signal Corps. This led Capt. Clum to issue an order that *all* official messages should, in future, be transmitted in cipher. Immediately after learning that the enemy had been reading our signals, a number of false messages were, at the suggestion of Lieut. Andrews, transmitted by order of the commanding general, through to Botany Bay station, in order to mislead the enemy, should any one be in position to read them. The expedition returned soon after the messages were transmitted, so their effect was not ascertained.

On the 15th of February, by order of the general commanding the department, the signal line between Hilton Head and Folly Island was discontinued, and the officers and men on St. Helena, Otter, Big Bay, and Botany Bay islands were ordered to report at Hilton Head. At the same time Lieut. Andrews was placed in charge of the signal detachment in the Northern District, Department of the South. His command consisted of four officers and twenty-four enlisted men. Capt. G. S. Dana was in command of the detachment of the Corps serving in the District of Florida. A rebel signal code was found by Capt. Dana at Baldwin. It was the same as the one deciphered by Captains Marston and Thickstun in the Army of the Potomac in 1863.

On the 20th, Lieut. George A. Fisher, with twenty enlisted men of the Signal Corps, arrived from the Signal Camp of Instruction, Georgetown, and reported for duty. During the month nineteen enlisted men who failed to pass the examination for enlisted men, or declined to take it, were returned to their regiments.

On the 9th of March, an expedition under Col. Gurney, 127th New York Volunteers, from Folly Island to Bull's Island, a place some thirty-five or forty miles up the coast from Folly Island, was accompanied by Lieut. W. W. Clemens and Lieut. Fred J. Amsden. They maintained communication both day and night. As the expedition was only in the nature of a reconnoissance, and the enemy was not encountered, there was nothing but routine work performed.

In the District of Florida, two stations were opened, one at Yellow Bluff, about seven miles from Jacksonville in an air line, the other at the pilot-house at the mouth of the St. John's river, distant about seven and one-half miles from Yellow Bluff in an air line. At the Bluff a tower was built ninety feet high, and another on a church at Jacksonville, eighty-five feet high from the ground. Communication between Yellow Bluff and the pilot-house was perfect; but there was no communication between Yellow Bluff and Jacksonville until a taller tower had been erected at the latter place. Communication was maintained with the gunboats in the river by means of preconcerted signals.

During this month the enlisted men were armed with pistols. As the Signal Corps in the Department of the South was not mounted, the sabres in the hands of the men were turned over to the acting ordnance officer of the detachment.

In May, the station at Pilot Town, at the mouth of the St. John's river, was closed by direction of Gen. Birney, as we had no troops at that point. At the Yellow Bluff station vessels could be seen as soon as they entered the mouth of the river, and their arrival could be signalled to Jacksonville immediately.

On the 22d of May, a reconnoissance was made on James Island. Some of the enemy's rifle-pits were taken by our troops, but the enemy having been reinforced, our troops were obliged to withdraw from the island. Lieut. Charles Roberts, Jr., with the assistance of Sergeants Colvin and Parsons and their flagmen, rendered good service. Lieut. Roberts was on Folly Island with Gen. Schimmelfennig, commanding the Northern District; Sergt. Parsons was on Cole's Island, and Sergt. Colvin on Long Island. As the general commanding remained on

Folly Island during the whole time, his communication with the front was wholly by signals.

On the 25th, Gen. Birney left Hilton Head with a force of 2,000 men, for the purpose of destroying the Jacksonborough bridge and some of the railroad between Charleston and Savannah. Lieutenants Fisher and Carrique accompanied the expedition. Two of the transports by mistake went up the wrong river. One of them, the *Boston*, loaded with troops and horses, ran aground, was riddled by a rebel battery, and, to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy, was burned. The expedition then returned to Hilton Head, not having accomplished its object. The only signalling that was done was in keeping up communication between the vessels. No other occasion offered, owing to the failure of the expedition.

About the first of June, Sergt. Colvin was stationed at Fort Strong, on Morris Island, with the several codes heretofore used by the rebels, for the purpose of reading the enemy's signals if possible. For nearly two weeks nothing could be made out of their signals, but by persevering he finally succeeded in learning their codes. Messages were read by him from Beach Inlet, Battery Bee, and Fort Johnson. Gen. J. G. Foster, who had assumed command of the Department of the South, May 26th, was so much pleased with Sergt. Colvin's work, that in a letter addressed to Gen. Halleck, he recommended "that he be rewarded by promotion to lieutenant in the Signal Corps, or by a brevet or medal of honor." This recommendation was subsequently acted upon, but, through congressional and official wrangling over appointments in the Corps, he was not commissioned until May 13, 1865, his commission dating from Feb. 14, 1865.

During the last days of June, preparations were made for an expedition into the interior. In accordance with instructions from Department Headquarters the following assignment of signal officers, with their flagmen, was made: Lieut. Brodie, to Gen. J. P. Hatch; Lieut. George A. Fisher, to Gen. William Birney; and Lieut. Carrique, to Gen. Rufus Saxton; Capt. Clum going with Gen. Foster. Lieut. Charles Roberts, Jr., remained with Gen. Schimmelfennig.

On the afternoon of July 1st, the fleet set sail. At midnight the command arrived off the mouth of North Edisto, and when it became sufficiently light, the route was continued up the river, the troops under Gen. Hatch embarking at Seabrook Island, lying southwest of Kiawah. The remainder of the forces, under Gen. Birney, stayed on shipboard,

and under cover of night proceeded up the stream to White Point, where a landing was effected.

The next morning the column advanced inland, skirmishing with the enemy, for a distance of five miles, when a deep creek confronted our forces. The bridge was torn up, and the ford was commanded by a six-gun battery. Meanwhile the general-in-chief had proceeded up the Dawho river in the revenue cutter *Nemaha*, accompanied by the gunboat *Geranium* and the armed transport *Croton*. On arriving abreast of the troops on land the enemy opened fire on the vessels. The fire was returned by the vessels and a fight of two hours' duration ensued. It was impossible, however, to dislodge the battery. Under these circumstances it was deemed hazardous to assault by land the strong position occupied by the rebels, and the withdrawal of the troops was directed. During the succeeding night this was effected without opposition. The next morning the transports got under way and continued up the Stono river to James Island, where they effected a landing a short distance above Legareville. In the meantime Gen. Hatch had crossed from Seabrook Island to John's Island and had arrived within a short distance of Stono river. Gen. Schimmelfennig had also made an attack on James Island, and held the position which he had secured.

From the inception of the expedition to the time of arrival at James Island, communication had been sustained. The various general officers freely held intercourse during the passage from Hilton Head to North Edisto river, and while the troops were landing at Seabrook Island signals were repeatedly called into requisition. During the fight in the Dawho river the services of the signal officers were of special value, and secured the sure and speedy transmission of directions and orders. When the command arrived on James Island, signal communication was established with Admiral Dahlgren on the fleet in Stono river. But it happened that the Signal Corps could render good service in another direction. As already mentioned, Sergt. Colvin's patience and industry had been rewarded with the secrets of rebel communication. Stationed at a prominent point, his duty called for the interpretation of the messages of the enemy constantly flying from post to post. Through this arrangement, the intentions of the enemy, the commands of their general, the movements of the troops, and various other valuable information was submitted to the general commanding. As an evidence of the value of the gleanings of this station, it is only necessary to give a specimen message intercepted: —

July 9th, 6.30 P. M.

Gen. [FELIX H.] ROBERTSON: Your two telegrams of 1 o'clock to-day received. Do not attack, but take a strong position, and do your utmost to prevent the enemy from advancing. Their object is to establish batteries in position to enfilade our works on James Island. Your especial duty now is to prevent them from doing that. If you accomplish that, it is all that I can expect at present. Take care of your men; that is, do not hurl them rashly against the enemy. Put them in a good position to keep the enemy back. If this is an intended general advance, your attack this morning will make them pause.

GEN. [SAMUEL] JONES.

At the same time many messages such as the following were read, and furnished to our gunboats for their guidance in the capture of blockade runners:—

The Druid and Kate Gregg will attempt to run out to-night. Our batteries have been instructed to permit them to pass. Please notify your pickets.

GEN. ROBERTSON.

After the command reached James Island, there was not frequent occasion for signals, excepting on the line to Admiral Dahlgren's flagship, and another line extending between the headquarters of Gen. Foster and the position occupied by Gen. Schimmelfennig. But various other stations were maintained, and were ready for instant use. The principal of these were at the White House and Legareville on John's Island, and at the advanced position of our troops on James Island. Several of these points were subjected to the enemy's fire.

Quiet now prevailed in the northern district; but a movement was shortly commenced by the troops stationed in Florida. The command under Gen. Birney left Jacksonville on a reconnoissance. Lieutenants Hatfield and Vidal accompanied the column, but the nature of the country prevented the employment of signals.

During the month, Sergt. Colvin added additional laurels to the fame he had earned as a successful interpreter of rebel signals. The enemy had adopted a new cipher for the transmission of important messages, and the labor of deciphering it devolved upon the sergeant. Continued watchfulness at last secured the desired result, and he was again able to translate the important dispatches of the enemy for the benefit of our commandants. The information thus gained was frequently of special value in our operations, and the peculiar ability exhibited by the sergeant led Gen. Foster once more to recommend his promotion.

An accident which occurred to the tower on Morris Island led to the serious injury of an enlisted man,— Peter C. Dick. During a strong wind it was blown down while he was on watch. Happily the injuries received were not fatal.

August 9th, Capt. Clum was relieved from the command of the detachment, and Capt. Jesse Merrill substituted in his place. During the month, the regular stations were in operation, but no active movement by the troops was made. The scarcity of signal officers was at this time a continual source of annoyance. Lieut. Andrews had resigned, and Lieut. Brodie had been transferred to another department. Their absence did not occasion a reduction of the stations, but it did prevent the establishment of new stations, and would have materially interfered with success in signalling, had a movement in force been made.

During the succeeding months of September and October, no offensive operations were attempted. The management of the usual signal lines was continued, and as occasion required, new and eligible points were occupied and manned. The interpretation of rebel messages still continued, which greatly annoyed their operators. In consequence, the code was frequently changed.

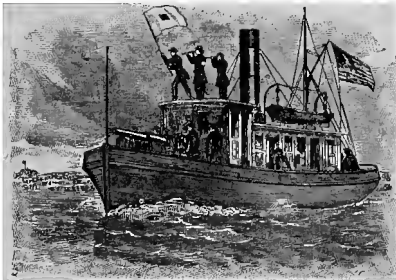
It was not until November had nearly expired that any signs of activity became again apparent. On the 28th, the anticipated arrival of Gen. Sherman's army at some point along the coast kept the signal observers on the alert.

An expedition under Gen. Hatch was sent against the Charleston & Savannah railroad. Its passage was by the way of Boyd's Neck Landing. All the available signal officers accompanied the party. They maintained communication from vessel to vessel, and from the fleet to the shore; but the expedition failed to accomplish the object for which it had been organized. November 30th, it fell back to the place of landing and formed a new line.

From this point, within a few days, another expedition, under Gen. Potter, was arranged, having the same object in view. Capt. Merrill and Lieut. Carrique, with their flagmen, reported as the signal detachment, for duty. It started with an extra supply of torches and turpentine, with the intention of setting fire to the bridges, and destroying other portions of the road. This, too, proved unsuccessful, as the troops failed to reach the railroad.

Nothing further occurred of an active nature until the 12th, when a scout, — Capt. Duncan,— arrived from Gen. Sherman's army as the

bearer of dispatches, as will be more fully described in the chapter on the Army of the Tennessee. Among the communications thus forwarded was one from Capt. McClintock, notifying the signal party here stationed to maintain a constant watch for signals near the Ogeechee river. Gen. Foster, accompanied by Capt. Merrill and Lieut. Fisher, at once proceeded to Warsaw and Ossabaw Sounds. At this latter point, Lieut. Fisher was ordered on board the gunboat *Flag*, lying near the mouth of the Ogeechee river, and instructed to use every means in his power to open the desired communication. He induced the captain of the *Flag* to fire a heavy gun six times in succession, after which several rockets were thrown into the air. After a short interval, a faint sheet of light was seen to rise in the direction of the river. Another effort from the gunboat produced the same result, but the distance was too great to make reliable signals. This was about 1 A. M., of December 13th. At 4 A. M., Lieut. Fisher



DANDELION.

went on board the tug *Dandelion* and proceeded up the river, all the while scanning closely the horizon in every direction for signals. The tug stopping just outside the range of Fort McAllister, the lieutenant obtained a small boat, and accompanied by Sergt. George C. Hardy and Private C. H. Smedes, with four oarsmen, proceeded along the shore to a point nearly opposite

the fort. Here he entered a small creek, where he was concealed from the enemy by the high grass of the marsh. His attention being attracted by the firing of Gen. Hazen's command in its assault upon the fort, he discovered a flag upon the old rice mill,* about three miles distant from the position he occupied. At once returning to the tug, he had it moved up past an opening in the woods, through which the guns of Fort McAllister ranged, and succeeded in running the gauntlet in safety. The rice mill now being distinctly visible, the general call was made, and immediately answered from the mill. The following correspondence by signals then took place:—

Who are you? FISHER.

McClintock, Gen. Howard's signal officer.

How can I get to you? What troops are in Fort McAllister? FISHER.

* See Chapter XV111.

We are investing Fort McAllister with Gen. Hazen's division.

GEN. HOWARD.

Gen. HOWARD. What can we do for you? We are ready to render you any assistance.

GEN. FOSTER, ADMIRAL DAHLGREN.

Gen. FOSTER. Can you assist us with your heavy guns? GEN. SHERMAN.

Being only a tugboat, we have no heavy guns.

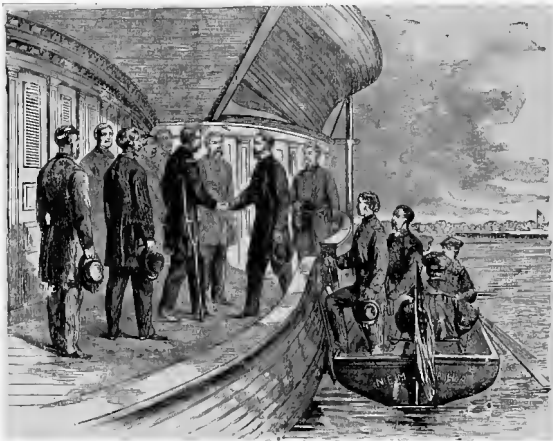
LIEUT. FISHER.

This was about 5 P. M., and during the whole time the musketry firing about the fort became more and more distinct and rapid. The bugle sounding the charge was heard, and in a few moments our troops were swarming over the parapet. Then the following message was received by signals:—

Gen. FOSTER. Fort McAllister is ours. Look out for a boat. Gen. Sherman will come down to-night.

GEN. HOWARD.

It being now too dark to work, and having no torches on the tug, Lieut. Fisher returned to the gunboat Flag, whence he sent his dispatches



GEN. FOSTER WELCOMING GEN. SHERMAN ON THE NEMAHA.

to Gen. Foster, and then returned to the obstructions immediately below the fort. In a short time a small boat was seen approaching and was hailed, "What boat is that?" The answer in response came back, "Sherman," and the boat came alongside the gunboat. Generals Sherman and Howard immediately came on board, the air being resonant with the cheers of the enthusiastic crew. After writing his dispatches Gen. Sherman returned to the fort and Lieut. Fisher went down the

river to report to Gen. Foster and to forward Gen. Sherman's dispatches to Gen. Grant, etc. Meeting Gen. Foster coming up on the revenue cutter Nemaha, he transferred his party to that vessel and returned with it to the obstructions. Here he notified Capt. McClintock, by signals, of their arrival. Gen. Sherman came on board, and the vessel steamed down the river and up to Warsaw Sound, at which point Admiral Dahlgren joined them.

In the meantime, Capt. Merrill was making efforts to open communication with the right wing, but in this he was unsuccessful. Returning to Hilton Head on the 18th, he withdrew Lieut. Roberts from the northern district, who, upon arrival, was sent to Fort Pulaski. At the same time Sergt. Parsons was sent to Braddock's Point, which place was an intermediate station in the signal line from Savannah to Hilton Head.

Maj. George Ward Nichols, in his "Story of the Great March," says: —

"Maj. Anderson, who commanded the fort, tells me that he did not anticipate an assault to-night [December 13th], and was hardly prepared for it when it came. In the history of the war there will scarcely be found a more striking example of the wisdom of quick and determined action than this assault. Had we waited, built intrenchments and rifle-pits, and made the approaches which attend siege operations, we would have lost many men and much time, and time at this crisis of the campaign is invaluable."

The end of the year was now reached. It is fitting that at the close of this campaign the names of the most conspicuous officers and men should be recorded. In the reports rendered at that time, the following are mentioned for zeal, gallantry, and good conduct: Lieutenants Vidal, Carrique, Weber, and Fisher; and Sergeants Quick, Cotter, Wolverton, Parsons, and Hardy, and the latter were recommended for promotion in the event of vacancies occurring.

The opening month of the new year found the line from Hilton Head to Savannah, *via* Braddock's Point, in good working order, and it was used continuously until relieved by the electric telegraph. But the latter did not work satisfactorily, being occasionally broken, and in consequence it was deemed necessary to continue the signal stations. On the 23rd, however, the telegraph superseded the stations, and Lieutenants Weber and Roberts were called to the main camp. Again the telegraph wire was broken, and on the 27th these officers were directed to resume their former stations. An unusual accident soon

befell the signal line. The tower on Braddock's Point was burned, but the delay thus occasioned was temporary, as another tower, thirty feet in height, was speedily constructed. This was made sufficiently large at the base to furnish quarters for the officers and men there stationed. The line reopened, it was continued in operation during the month. As an evidence of the work performed it may be cited that two hundred and seventy-six messages passed over this line during January, many of which exceeded more than one hundred words. In the northern district Sergt. Colvin commanded in the absence of Lieut. Roberts, who was on duty in Fort Pulaski. The principal labors here were the intercepting of the enemy's signal messages, many of which contained important information.

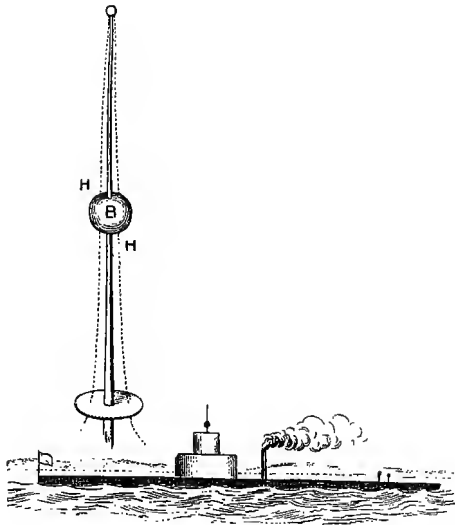
During the early days of February, several movements of minor importance were commenced, in which the signal party always participated. In the coast division, under Gen. Hatch, a movement from Pocotaligo to Charleston was made. The signal party under Lieut. Vidal accompanied the column, and was efficiently employed during the march.

About the same time an expedition under Gen. Potter was organized to act in conjunction with the navy in the vicinity of Bull's Bay. Lieut. Fisher was with this command, and by maintaining communication between the land and naval forces facilitated greatly the conjoined action of the command. Meanwhile every means was employed to intercept the rebel messages. Sergt. Colvin, assigned to this particular duty, read all the messages within sight, and when the evacuation of Charleston was determined upon by the enemy, the first notification of the fact came in this way before the retreat had actually commenced. As a reward for conspicuous services rendered in this capacity, Capt. Merrill recommended that the sergeant be allowed a medal, his zeal, energy, and labors fully warranting the honor.

After the occupation of Charleston, communication was established by signals with Fort Strong on Morris Island, Fort Johnson on James Island, Mount Pleasant, and Steynmeyer's Mills. A line was also opened with the position occupied by the troops on the south side of the Ashley river.

During the month following, no change occurred in the stations operated. To properly qualify the sergeants for the command of independent stations, a systematic course of instruction was inaugurated. The condition of affairs in this department now gave promise of little additional activity. As the necessity for signal communication ceased

to exist, the stations were gradually discontinued, until the line that connected James Island and Mount Pleasant was the only one in operation. A breakage in the cable that connected Fort Pulaski and Savannah necessitated the renewal of signal communication between those points, which was accomplished through an intermediate station on St. Augustine Creek. To secure this line from interruption it became necessary to build a tower, which not only gave prominence to the station but also furnished quarters for the detachment there on duty. This duty was continued until June arrived, when the further employment of the signal party was unnecessary. Those men detailed for temporary duty in the Signal Corps were returned to their regiments, and those who had enlisted in the Corps proper were mustered out of the service.

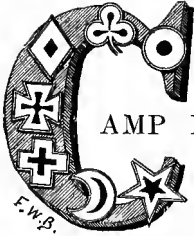


The tents that whitened Arlington have vanished from the fields,
And plenty, where the cannon stood, a golden harvest yields ;
The campfires gleam no more at night, and pleasant mornings come
Without the blare of bugles or the beating of the drum.

.
But though the camps have vanished and the tents are laid away,
An army waits upon the knolls in undisturbed array, —
A legion without banners, that knows no music save
The wailing of the dead-march and a volley o'er the grave.

— S. M. CARPENTER.

CHAPTER XIV.



ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

CAMP LIFE and camp instruction was continued no longer than was considered absolutely necessary. Early in October, 1861, the combined land and naval movement, called the "Port Royal Expedition," was planned. Gen. Thomas W. Sherman, the commander, applied for a detail of signal officers to accompany it. A party of seven officers and fourteen men, commanded by Lieut. E. J. Keenan, joined the expedition a few days before it sailed. The brilliant and efficient work of this detachment before Hilton Head and elsewhere contributed materially to the success of the expedition, and increased considerably the prestige of the Corps.

In December, 1861, Maj.-Gen. Buell, commanding the Department of the Ohio, asked for a detail of signal officers. After the order had been given and countermanded several times, a detachment of five officers and ten men was sent under the command of Lieut. Fred. R. Shattuck. This was afterward the efficient signal party serving with Gen. Rosecrans in the Department of the Cumberland, and commanded by Capt. Jesse Merrill.

Gen. Burnside, a few days before his expedition set sail from Annapolis for North Carolina, requested that a signal party be detailed for his army. Accordingly three officers and six men, commanded by Lieut. Joseph Fricker, reported at the rendezvous. A class of twenty-two officers was then detailed, and its instruction commenced. The Chief Signal Officer had at that time in his hands to supply the entire Signal Corps of the army, \$208.94. Such scanty equipment as could be gathered was hurried to the party just as it was embarking.

With the opening of spring came a general movement of the armies. As it was desirable to have the signal arm fully perfected and ready for service, the Corps at the camp was, March 7th, divided into three sections, each section containing eleven officers, and commanded

respectively by Lieutenants Fountain Wilson, Nahum Daniels, and E. H. Russell. A fourth or reserve section was in charge of Lieut. Samuel T. Cushing, while those officers unassigned to sections were placed in the care of Lieut. David Wonderly.

The time for action had now arrived. At midnight, on the 9th of March, an order was received from Gen. McClellan directing the Corps to take the field. A party was assigned to each of the following division-generals, then at the places named: Gen. Keyes at Prospect Hill, near Dranesville; Gen. McCall, Hunter's Hill; Gen. W. F. Smith, Flint Hill; Gen. F. J. Porter, Fairfax Court House; Gen. McDowell, Centreville; Gen. Franklin, Fairfax Seminary; Gen. Blenker, on old Fairfax road, toward Brimstone Hill; Gen. Heintzelman, in reserve; and the division of regulars at or near Annandale.

The camp was struck before daylight. The headquarters of the Signal Corps were established on the night of the 10th at Fairfax Court House. On that evening all of the sections into which the Corps had been divided, with a single exception, had arrived at the points indicated in Special Orders No. 41, or were so near that the chiefs had reported in person to the different generals. One section was prevented by impassable roads from reporting before daylight on the morning of the 11th of March.

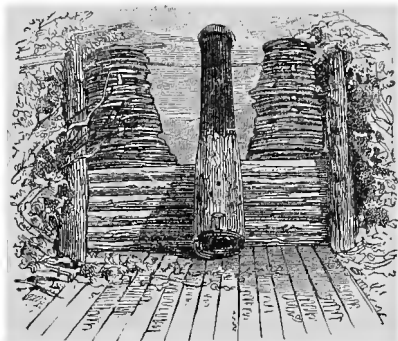
On the morning of the 11th, information was received that the enemy had evacuated Manassas and were rapidly falling back toward the Rappahannock. On the morning of the 12th signal stations were established on the heights at Centreville, and among the ruins, yet smoking, at Manassas. The advance station at Manassas, in charge of Lieut. J. B. Ludwick, was some miles beyond our pickets, and with no guard. These stations were maintained for a short time at some risk and with considerable labor, while the main body of the army was at Fairfax Court House.

An effort was made to connect Manassas and Union Mills by a line of signals. The attempt failed because it was found that the line would require more officers than could be spared.

The writer, at that time a flagman for Lieut. Charles L. Davis (now of the 10th Infantry, U. S. A.), was on duty a short time at the Manassas station. The event that most vividly recurs to his mind, however, is the part that he took, in the more prosaic work of saving two loads of grain from the smoking ruins for the "stock," and a few quarts of partly roasted filberts for the "boys," together with a few camp supplies from the comfortable quarters of Capt. Hardaway of the rebel artillery.

He also vividly recalls the formidable appearance of the cannon looking out from the embrasures of the earthworks as we moved in with the advance at Centreville, and our unutterable disgust as we discovered that the awe-inspiring guns were simply logs of wood blackened with charcoal.

In the reconnoissances we made at that time we found a station occupied by the Signal Corps of the rebel army before and at the time of the first battle of Manassas. In connection with that fact Maj. Myer wrote:—



QUAKER GUN

“There is perhaps no country better formed by nature for the successful use of signal communication than on and near this battlefield. It was a subject of regretful remembrance that the army of the United States had not secured for it in that battle such aid as signals might have given it.”

On the 14th of March, headquarters of the Army of the Potomac were established near Alexandria, Va., and the detachments of the Signal Corps were quartered in the town, the flat roofs of the houses furnishing very good stations for practice.*

On the same day, a detachment of three officers and six men, supplied with extra stores, commanded by Lieut. J. B. Ludwick, was ordered to report to Maj.-Gen. H. W. Halleck commanding the Department of the Mississippi, at St. Louis. At the same time, Lieut. E. H. Russell was ordered to report, with a similar detachment, to Maj.-Gen. B. F. Butler, commanding the Department of the Gulf.

Lieut. Ludwick formed a class of twenty officers and forty men, who, after proper instruction, took the field with Gen. Halleck's army.

Early in February, 1862, a movement of the troops under Gen. Hooker on the Lower Potomac was contemplated. They were, it was said, to cross the river and advance upon the enemy. A detachment of eight officers and twenty-five men, commanded by Lieut. B. F. Fisher, reported to Gen. Hooker for service in the expected engagement. The enemy abandoned their batteries before an attack was made, and the river was crossed without opposition. The party rejoined the main body of the Army of the Potomac in Alexandria in April, and went with it to the Peninsula.

* See Chap. X, page 189.

During the month of March the following assignments for the coming campaign were made:—

TO THE FIRST CORPS, GEN. MCDOWELL.

<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Privates.</i>	
Fountain Wilson,	Evan Russell,	A. K. Carothers,
Richard Dinsmore,	Wallace E. Cranmer,	Eminger S. Kinch,
Charles L. Davis,	Thomas C. McKean,	J. Willard Brown,
Seymour Pierce,	David Westfall,	Melvin A. Burdick,
Fred K. Fuller,	Jacob C. Kintner,	Alexander J. Sober,
Peter A. Taylor,	R. M. Preston,	James O'Hara,
John A. Hebrew,	Francis J. Bratton,	Alexander W. Morrow,
Robert P. Hughes,	David R. Sturgis,	Charles A. Griffin,
James B. Brooks,	Otis B. Smith,	Elias B. Claflin,
Charles F. Stone,	Edward E. Small,	William H. Kalor,
Herbert B. Titus,	George M. Lockwood,	Edmund I. Fish,
William H. Brown.	Jeremiah S. Bunce,	Andrew E. Russell.

TO THE SECOND CORPS, GEN. SUMNER.

<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Privates.</i>	
Nahum Daniels,	William J. Bushby,	Elias C. Marvin,
George H. McNary,	James B. Duff,	Luther C. Furst,
Frank E. Yates,	George W. White,	Charles Wardell,
J. C. Paine,	Henry Apple,	Bernard McCormick,
J. A. Johnson,	Nicholas Bogart (Smith),	Van Buren Sleeper,
Davis E. Castle,	Henry G. Pease,
Joseph Gloskoski,	P. Vinkborner,	John M. Heimpel,
Ernst Kurlbaum,	Anthony Tegethoff,	Henry Thaler,
F. J. R. Collin,	Alexander McCollin,	Robert L. Ingram,
Fred Homer,	Stacy Hassinger,	Mahlon F. Ivins,
J. C. Wiggins,	Robert Jaggard,	Harry I. Myers,
N. Henry Camp.	Charles H. Davy,	Albert J. Dickiason.

TO THE THIRD CORPS, GEN. HEINTZELMAN.

<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Privates.</i>	
Henry L. Johnson,	George F. Stone,	John Ledger,
C. C. Matson,	Lewis Groendyke,	George W. Stubbs,
F. W. Butler,	Joel W. Patrick,	Charles F. Lord,
John F. Robbins,	William Cusack,	John W. F. Curry,
A. B. Jerome,	George N. Simmons,	Richard L. Hewitt,
B. A. Leonard,	Bensou F. Stedman,	Seymour Hultz,
Fred. W. Owen,	Patrick Carle,	S. T. Ostram,
Charles H. Carey,

Alexander M. Wright,	John Macutchen,	John H. Quick,
Henry C. Fiske,	Adin Forncrook,	Albert A. Palmer,
George J. Clarke,	Edmund Clarkson,	Joseph M. Doyle,
W. G. McCreary.	James Hudspath,	Andrew N. Kennedy.

TO THE FOURTH CORPS, GEN. KEYES.

Lieutenants.

Privates.

B. F. Fisher,	Samuel Cartledge,	Thomas D. Boone,
Franklin Ellis,	Robert Skillen,	James Dyer,
C. J. Clarke,	John Corrigan,	John Farrell,
Charles S. Kendall,	C. W. C. Rhoades,	Benjamin D. Alexander,
William H. R. Neel,	W. C. Johnson, Geo. W.	Cross, or Edwin B. Green,
Isaac Beckett,	William A. Gray,	Almeron W. Decker,
E. A. Denicke,	Paul Botticher,	Philip F. W. Jansen,
F. W. Marston,	John H. Mansur,	Alfred Burkhardt,
Charles F. Dwight,	Grandison H. Tousey,	Henry S. Black,
Thomas K. Hastings,	Thomas H. Jolly,	Daniel H. Kettering,
Charles Herzog,	Jonas Strauss,	Heinrich Fishback,
Harvey W. Benson.	Henry J. Braunsdorf,	Charles Eifler.

There were subsequently sent to the army serving on the Peninsula the following officers and enlisted men : —

Lieutenants.

Privates.

L. B. Norton,	James B. Duff,	Charles Wentworth,
William S. Stryker,	William Cashman,	William Nice,
John W. Deford,	Daniel Deford,	John J. Geary,
H. R. Clum,	James M. Kimball,	Samuel J. Hooker,
Fitzhugh Birney,	Abraham P. Gore,	Charles W. Twesten,
Paul Babcock, Jr.,	Charles F. Gage,	Richard Griglette,
Thomas R. Clarke,	W. Harry Royer,	Hector Hutchins,
William B. Roe,	A. G. Blood,	R. E. Vincent,
James S. Hall,
Daniel S. Tompkins,	William G. Knapp,	Isaac N. Wolf,
Charles W. Keen,	Aaron Levy,
Israel Thickstun.	Harrison W. Holman,	James R. Gage.

The detachments were so divided that there should be four officers on duty with each division. There were furnished to the officers serving with each army corps twenty complete sets of equipments.

The last days of March were days of labor. An immense army was to embark, and military stores and ammunition were to be provided. In the embarkation and movements down the river the Signal Corps

played an important part, and exhibited a power scarcely anticipated by its most earnest supporters. All telegraphic duty, of course, devolved upon the officers of the Corps. The manœuvres of the troops, the movements of the vessels, were all directed by aerial signals. The headquarters of the Army of the Potomac were fixed upon the steamer *Commodore*, and on the first day of April the commanding general moved down the river. The Chief Signal Officer, with a reserve party of seven officers, accompanied Gen. McClellan. The enlisted men, stores, and wagons of the Corps were, on the same day, shipped on board a sailing vessel. On the evening of April 2d the steamer *Commodore* arrived at Fort Monroe. The detachment serving with Gen. Heintzelman was so well appreciated that a detail from it was sent back to aid in the movements of the divisions under Gen. Hooker, which were to sail at a later date.

The detachments commanded by Lieutenants Daniels and Wilson, attached to the corps of Generals Sumner and McDowell, did not accompany the main army at this time.

As soon as Maj. Myer had learned that the navy was to co-operate with the army in the coming movement, he sought an interview with Commodore Goldsborough, and proposed that the Signal Corps be employed to make the combined movements more prompt and effective. The plan submitted was heartily approved. Lieut. Deford, with Lieutenants Clum, Thomas R. Clarke, and Babcock, with eight flagmen, was ordered to report to Capt. J. S. Misroon, on board the U. S. Steamer *Wachusett*, the flagship of the flotilla. The detail was afterward enlarged, so that there were two officers and four men on the flagship, and one officer and two men on every other vessel. Lieutenants Clum and Ellis served on the *Wachusett*; Clum, a little later, rendering effective service on the *Galena*; Babcock on the *Maratanza*; Owen on the *Sebago*; J. S. Hall on the *Chocorua*; Jerome and E. A. Denicke on the *Aroostook*; Beckett on the *Mahaska*, and Thomas R. Clarke on the *Marblehead*.

During the siege of Yorktown, one hundred and thirty-five official messages were transmitted to and from the *Wachusett*, as recorded in Lieut. Deford's message-book. The following will indicate their general character:—

To Gen. McCLELLAN :

April 19, 1862.

The enemy is increasing troops in the rear of picket station abreast the ships to-day.

J. S. MISROON.

To Capt. MISSROON :

Won't you shell them?

G. B. McCLELLAN.

Yes.

J. S. MISSROON.

To Capt. MISSROON :

Have you any fire balls or carcasses that can be fired from a twelve-pounder gun, or a ten-pound Parrott?

G. B. McCLELLAN.

To Gen. McCLELLAN :

No, sir. The navy never uses them.

J. S. MISSROON.

To Capt. MISSROON :

April 21, 1862.

Commanding officer at the outpost sends word that the shells burst over the woods, to the great danger of the pickets and working parties.

CAPT. LOCKE,
Aid-de-camp to Gen. Porter.

To Capt. LOCKE :

I will at once change the direction.

J. S. MISSROON.

To Maj. MYER :

April 27.

What men are those about half-way from you to Yorktown, to the right of the woods?

J. S. MISSROON.

To Capt. MISSROON :

They are our own men. Our lines are now up in front of Moore's. [No. 5.]

A. J. MYER.

To Capt. MISSROON :

April 28.

The enemy's eight-inch rifle gun is gone from the bastion on top of the river bank and bearing on the water. There is a rumor that it was dismounted or damaged. A smaller gun has been mounted in its place.

A. J. MYER.

Capt. WILLIAM SMITH,

Commanding Flotilla,

May 2, 1862.

U. S. Steamer Wachusett :

I would be glad to arrange for an interview with you as early as convenient. I will either meet you at Shields's house, or have a wagon to meet you there and bring you here, as may best suit you.

G. B. McCLELLAN.

I will meet you at such time and place as you may fix upon.

W. SMITH.

To Capt. W. SMITH :

May 3.

The quiet of the enemy is suspicious. It may indicate a sortie or an evacuation. Will you send some gunboats and try to draw their fire?

G. B. McCLELLAN.

To Gen. McCLELLAN :

The Marblehead went up and fired eight shells near the water battery. The enemy fired at her four times. CAPT. SMITH.

To Capt. SMITH :

Please accept my thanks for the eight inaugural salutations bestowed by the Marblehead upon the secesh this morning. Can you send Capt. Shankland, with the Currituck, to Cheesman's Creek to assist in getting out a 200-pounder Parrott gun. If possible, please do so at once. It is important.

G. B. McCLELLAN.

To Gen. McCLELLAN :

The Currituck has gone to Ship Point and will remain until 2 o'clock. Will you please send a message to her to direct what you wish done? W. SMITH.

To Capt. W. SMITH :

May 4.

Yorktown is in our possession. Please run up and keep us in communication with Gloucester. Would be glad to have some of your boats run up the York river at once to reconnoitre and seize schooners. I will move troops up York river this A. M.

G. B. McCLELLAN.

The general advance of the Army of the Potomac was made on April 4th. On that night headquarters bivouacked at Big Bethel. On the following night they occupied a few uncomfortable sheds of a rebel cantonment. In the general advance the Fourth Corps, Gen. Keyes, moved upon the James river side of the Peninsula, and after heavy skirmishing reached the enemy's lines at Lee's Mill on the Warwick river. The country into which this corps moved was almost unknown to our generals. It was flat and covered with dense forests. The heavy rains had made it swampy. On the march the detachment of the Signal Corps serving with these forces, under Lieut. B. F. Fisher, was on duty. There were no elevated points whence general observation could be had, and the character of the country made signalling impossible. The duties of scouting and reconnoissance devolved upon the signal officers. They were among the first to follow the devious roads, to recognize the presence of the enemy, to study with their telescopes his strength and movements, and to report the results of their observations to the generals with whom they served. The advance of this column was checked near the line of the Warwick river, and Gen. Keyes established his headquarters at Warwick Court House. (Station A.)

The column under Gen. Heintzelman, moving on the York side of the Peninsula, passed through a country difficult indeed, but more open

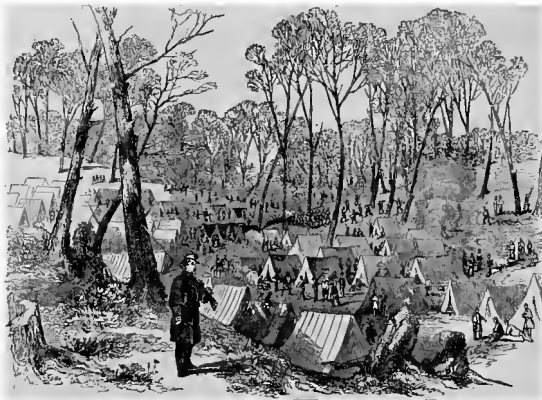
and better drained than that penetrated by the forces under Gen. Keyes. The division of Gen. Fitz John Porter constituted the advance of this column, and after minor encounters with the enemy, in which our troops were uniformly victorious, it came under fire, and was checked by the guns and works before Yorktown. The duties of the signal officers of this column were, as with the other wing of the army, those of exploration and reconnoissance.



Gen. Heintzelman established his headquarters at the saw-mill near the head of Wormley's Creek, on the Hampton Road. (Station 1.) The fleet, after exchanging a few shots with the enemy, drew out of range and anchored in the Roads about three and one-half miles from Yorktown. On the same day, April 6th, a regularly organized signal camp was established near army headquarters, close by Dr. Power's house. This was about equidistant in an air-line between the two flanks of the army.

Under the original agreement McDowell's First Corps was to move up the Gloucester side of the York river and make a diversion by an attack upon West Point at the junction of the Mattapony and Pamunky rivers. The retention of this corps for the increased security of Washington led to a change of plan and necessitated the capture of Yorktown, with its cordon of strong fortifications, by the slow process of a siege. Long-continued rains changed the country into a swamp, bringing in their train the enervating and destructive malarial fevers of that region.

On the 10th of April the headquarters camp was moved up nearer the front to Camp Winfield Scott. At about the same time the Second Corps, Sumner's, arrived from Washington. The army now stretched



CAMP 9TH MASS. VOLS., BEFORE YORKTOWN.

from the York river across the Peninsula nearly to the James, buried in the thick woods and so hidden that more than a division could rarely be seen together, and often not more than a regiment was visible from any one point of view. To pass from the right to the left of our lines, following the narrow and winding roads and the stretches of corduroy ways, was a journey of several hours, revealing almost momentarily and unexpectedly some brigade, regiment, or battery quietly resting in camp.

Along the picket-line a livelier condition of things existed. Frequently the monotony was varied by musketry and artillery fire. If a venturesome picket or curious signalman was discovered, he instantly became a target for the practice of a recently-constituted soldier. It was under these risks that the signal observer climbed a tree for observation, or stealthily approached the lines of the enemy. Wherever a group of

soldiers was discovered, the customary means of dispersing it was to drop a shell into the neighborhood. The appearance of an officer with a telescope rarely failed to elicit this attention. On the left, the rebel gunboat Teaser would now and then creep up the Warwick, from the James river, and try the ranges of her heavy guns upon the points where her commander supposed our camps might be. On the right, between the rebel works and the fleet below, desultory shots of enormous weight were thrown to and fro from the rifled ordnance and eleven-inch guns.

Scattered along the advanced line were the stations of the signal officers, and their duties brought them every day upon or near it. It thus happened to them, serving in their turns in front, that quite a large number were at different times during the siege exposed to the enemy's sharpshooters or to the fire of his artillery. The exposure of the officer usually carried with it, of course, the exposure of his flagmen. The following officers were under fire, more or less, during the siege, as announced in the reports of Maj. Myer, some of them holding their posts with courage and persistence, though exposed to great danger, day and night, for a week at a time: Lieutenants Stryker, Roe, Daniels, Hall, Kendall, Owen, Tompkins, Keen, McCreary, George J. Clarke, Carey, Wright, Butler, Thickstun, Jerome, Denicke, and H. L. Johnson.

With the army thus located the Chief Signal Officer early found cause for regret that official indifference had prevented the construction of the field-telegraph trains with which it was at first intended to equip the Signal Corps. With trains of the character of those afterward used with the Army of the Potomac, it would have been easy to connect, in one day after their arrival before Yorktown, the principal headquarters of the army. The insulated wire would be even safer running through the woodland than when extended by the side of roads.

Communication by signals was opened with the fleet April 7th. The headquarters station (No. 1, or tower G) was at a barn in the vicinity of Camp Winfield Scott. From this day to the close of the siege, there was by day and night a transfer of messages to and from the flagship, and a constant watch was kept of the stations on the fleet and of those in view on shore. In dense fogs, in rains, and sometimes when the flagship, moving down the river, was out of sight, this communication failed. To provide for these contingencies another station (No. 7) was opened at a house upon the shore of the bay, at the boat-landing of the fleet.

A station (No. 6) was, at different times in the progress of the siege,

established at the Fahrenholt house, at the mouth of Wormley's Creek. It was intended to communicate by signals to the fleet in any sudden danger that might arise at this point, and to transmit to the headquarters station the knowledge gained from observation. This station was, however, little used.



FAHRENHOLT HOUSE, BEFORE YORKTOWN.

Late in the siege, April 30th, a battery of 100 and 200-pounder Parrott guns at this point opened fire upon the works at Yorktown and Gloucester. This necessitated the occupation once more of this last-mentioned station (No. 6). The chief object in view was the observation of the effect of the shells thrown toward the position of the enemy. In the performance of this duty the officers and flagmen were exposed to shots with which the enemy replied to the battery. The station, however, was persistently maintained.

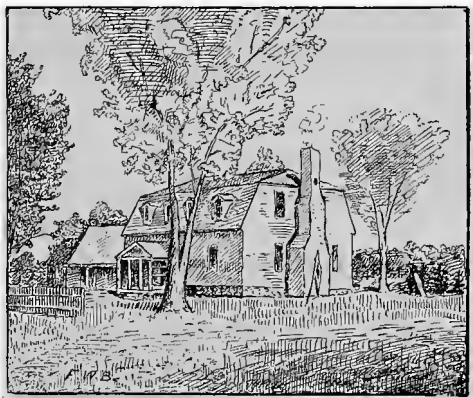
Station No. 5 was opened at Moore's house April 7th. It was chosen with the view of directing the fire of the naval guns in the attack then thought to be impending, and also for the purpose of keeping the fleet informed of the progress of the land forces, whose assault was to be simultaneous.

Moore's house, located on the bank of the York river, was directly under the heaviest guns of Yorktown, a mile distant. The beach at the foot of the bank on which the house was placed was commanded by the water-battery on the shore at Yorktown. Trees clustering along the top and water-edge of the bank, and reaching from near the enemy's works nearly to this house, offered a cover for rebel sharpshooters. As

a station of communication and observation this point was unrivalled. From it one looked down upon the works at Gloucester and their approaches, about two miles distant. There could also be seen the wharves and water-batteries at Yorktown, and the whole channel of the river, with the bay spread out beyond. Indeed, there could be traced the outline of the works in Yorktown itself, and there was an excellent view of much of the open country between those works and our lines. This place was now permanently occupied as a signal station, communicating with the station at headquarters. When the signal flag was first discovered by the enemy near this house, two light field-pieces were run up by them in easy range, and the officers were driven from the station, but only to return as soon as the fire ceased. Lieut. Thickstun was stricken senseless while serving on the station. The shells were very frequently exploding in the immediate neighborhood, the station receiving many of the shots aimed at our parallel in front of it.

The working station was not reasonably tenable, and the officers were instructed to shelter themselves near the house, and make reports by signal only in case of emergency. It was thus held until the evacuation of Yorktown. The occupation of this station was of the greatest importance during the early part of the investment, when fears of a sortie by the enemy in that direction were entertained.

A station of observation (No. 4) was established in the woods south of Yorktown at the junction of the Hampton and Warwick roads. This station was a mile from the works at Yorktown, and yet nearer the enemy's work known as the Red Redoubt. Communications hence by signals were sent to a signal station (No. 2), placed on a saw-mill at Gen. Heintzelman's headquarters, and were thence reported to headquarters station. Another station of observation (No. 3), in like manner repeating its messages through station No. 2, was established on the Warwick road, in a piece of woods north of the cleared land in front of Lee's Mill, and near a small lunette, afterward taken by our forces.



MOORE'S HOUSE BEFORE YORKTOWN.

The position of these stations was easily discovered by the enemy. They were held through the siege with much risk to the officers and men ordered upon them. It was necessary to keep the officers there posted on duty for several days in succession, so that they might well know the localities occupied by the enemy. The stations were hidden from the view of the rebel gunners. The danger was of injury from fragments of the many shells thrown at the position during the four weeks they were occupied. A signal flag was displayed in a tree at station No. 3. The attempt to remove it was made hazardous by the enemy's musketry.

These seven made up the line of stations on the right. The dense woods covering the left of the army rendered signalling there impossible, except from artificial stations. Soon after the siege began, Maj. Myer received instructions from the general commanding to erect signal towers to be used for observation, and for communication if found practicable. It was hoped also that from such points of view the fire of guns and mortars, soon to open, might be accurately directed. The instructions were communicated to Lieut. B. F. Fisher, commanding the signal detachment with the left of the army, and Lieut. N. Daniels, commanding that with the centre.

The sites for the towers on these portions of the lines were at once selected by these officers; large working parties reported to them, and the work of construction was commenced. On the right of the line, also, preparations were made to erect three towers. None of these last, however, were completed when the evacuation of Yorktown took place. A station had been built close to Camp Winfield Scott, in an immense tree. This was sometimes used for purposes of observation. Other stations, on perches, were made in trees, close to the trenches and batteries of our approaches. From one of them, near Moore's house, and at a distance of about eighty feet from the ground, could be had a distinct view of the enemy's works at Yorktown.

At the centre, Lieut. Daniels raised a lofty structure of logs (tower E), near our picket line, in front of Lee's Mill, and overlooking the enemy's works at that point. This tower was constantly occupied by a detail of signal officers as a station of observation, and information thus obtained was reported to Gen. Sumner. It was frequently visited by other officers who were aided in the performance of their duties by the observations here made.

Along the left of the line, the parties commanded by Lieut. Fisher erected four stations (towers A, B, C, and D). These stations commu-

nicated with each other by signals. They also commanded views of the enemy's lines. Frequent attempts were made by the rebel batteries to destroy these towers, but they were able neither to seriously disturb the occupants, nor to interfere with their labors.

April 16th, occurred the affair of the Burnt Chimneys, or Lee's Mill. In the engagement, a party of signal officers participated, conveying messages by signals, which, if carried in person, would have placed in jeopardy the lives of valuable officers. The observations were made from the tops of trees. The officers commended for services thus rendered were Lieutenants Kendall, McNary, Beckett, Neel, Homer, Camp, and Dwight.



STATION BEFORE YORKTOWN.

In the last days of April, the division commanded by Gen. Franklin arrived at Ship Point. A detachment of five officers and twelve men was assigned to duty with these forces.

The first day of May saw the approaches nearly completed. The siege and mortar batteries were in position. The day was set on which they were to open fire. On the night of May 2d, the suspicious silence of the enemy occasioned general remark, and was taken as an indication either of a sortie or a total evacuation. The gunboat *Marblehead*, as previously stated, ascertained that the enemy were still at Yorktown, although Lieutenants Neel and Herzog had the day before reported the evacuation of the enemy's main work in front of Lee's Mill. On the

morning of May 3rd, Lieut. Jerome, on station 3, reported by signal that the enemy were destroying their barracks.

In the afternoon, the rebel batteries opened fire as usual, and, before night came on, the entire line was engaged, the firing increasing in rapidity until midnight, when the roar of artillery was almost incessant. Shot and shell were thrown in all directions, as though fired at random, and with ranges which had rarely been reached before. About midnight, a conflagration was observed in Yorktown. About 2 A. M., the firing ceased, and between that hour and daylight our troops entered the city. Soon after daylight, a message was received from Moore's house, announcing, "Our flag flies over Yorktown." Lieut. H. L. Johnson immediately moved in and established a station at Yorktown, at the same time sending an officer to Gloucester. This officer came very near landing before the enemy had abandoned that point, and was recalled. Meanwhile the fleet had moved from its anchorage, and occupied the channel between Yorktown and Gloucester.

As the fleet moved up, the enemy beat a hasty retreat from Gloucester, and the signal officer landed and established his station. By 10 A. M. stations were established and were working at Fahrenholt house, Yorktown, Gloucester, and on the fleet, communicating with headquarters through the station at Fahrenholt house.

The signal stations on the right of the army, other than those above mentioned, were abandoned, and the parties were concentrated to accompany the advance of the army. Late in the afternoon the sound of cannon announced that the advance-guard had overtaken the enemy, and commenced the battle of Williamsburg. The signal detachments with the centre and left accompanied the advance of the columns to which they were attached. They acted as scouts and aides to Generals Sumner and Keyes on the march and during the battle of Williamsburg. The smoke, mist, rain, and dense woods made signalling impossible. Some of the officers were posted, however, where they could make good use of their telescopes. Toward evening, Gen. McClellan arrived and asked Lieut. Fisher to establish communication with the vessels of the fleet as they came up. This was successfully accomplished at 2 o'clock, though the night was not favorable for signalling.

On the arrival of Maj. Myer, on the morning of the 6th, communication was opened from the gunboats to other stations well inland, and was kept open, at the request of Gen. W. F. Smith, until the troops moved forward and occupied Williamsburg. While the troops were marching into the village, the fleet of transports, with Gen. Franklin's



SAM'L T. CUSHING



CHARLES L. DAVIS



PETER A. TAYLOR



JAMES S. HALL



PAUL BARCOCK



FOUNTAIN WILSON



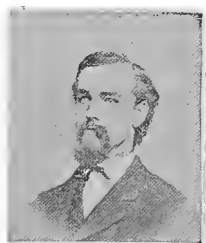
CHAS. S. KENDALL



SEYMOUR PIERCE



CHAS. F. STONE



JAMES B. BROOKS



WM. H. R. NEEL



THOS. K. HASTINGS



H. B. TITUS

command on board, passed up the river on their way to West Point.

The headquarters of the army halted at Williamsburg some days, while the wagon trains were brought up and the wounded were cared for. Fresh troops were pressed forward in pursuit of the enemy, while those which had suffered the most in the engagement followed more leisurely. The advance guard, under Gen. Stoneman, pursued closely the retreating enemy. A party of three signal officers, with their men,



ROAD BETWEEN YORKTOWN AND WILLIAMSBURG.

accompanied this body, and was actively employed in watching the enemy and reporting their movements.

The officers specially commended for services rendered before Williamsburg were Lieutenants Fisher, Herzog, Gloskoski, Marston, and Neel.

BATTLE OF WEST POINT.

While Gen. Franklin's command was disembarking at West Point, our pickets were driven in, and heavy volleys of musketry announced the approach of the enemy, under Gen. Lee. By the rapidity of the movement and the rapid firing, it became apparent that the rebel commander expected, through overwhelming numbers, to drive our

troops, yet landing and unprepared for battle, into the river. Presently a battery of heavy field-guns opened from a height upon the army and the transports. It was a moment of serious danger, and the most rapid action was necessary to avert the impending catastrophe.

Part of the signal officers were already on shore, with the troops to which they were assigned, and those on board were everywhere on the alert. Gen. Franklin, then on the *Mystic*, was summoned by signal. Lieut. Deford instituted a strict watch for signals from the shore, which was rewarded shortly by the appearance of a white flag on a tree top. As soon as recognized, it signalled an order from Gen. Franklin to shell the woods. With a promptness impossible without this communication, the fleet was brought into position, and threw in the fire of its great guns to aid that of the army. The enemy's batteries were soon silenced, and their troops, repulsed and broken, fell back through the woods, followed for a long distance by the shells of the navy.

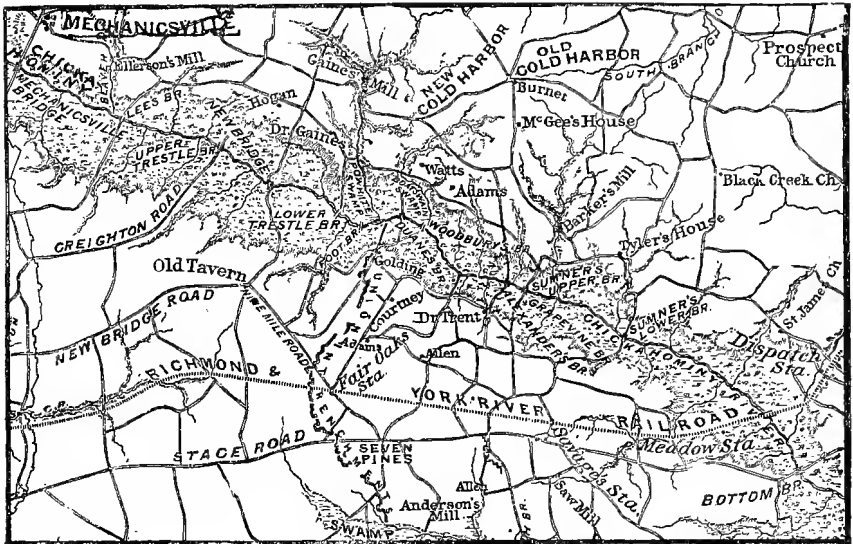
To the rapidity of movement and concert of action secured through the Signal Corps was due the escape of our forces from imminent destruction. The watchfulness and promptness of the officers of the Corps called forth the praise of the naval commanders and Gen. Franklin. Commander T. H. Stevens, commanding the *Maratanza* at West Point, wrote, to Maj. Myer: "Your services call for marked recognition and acknowledgment, as it was through your assistance I was enabled to take up exactly the right position, and throw my fire into an unseen enemy with precision and effect, tending greatly to his discomfiture and repulse." The officers thus referred to were Lieutenants Babcock, Castle, Kurlbaum, Deford, and Owen.

May 10th, the headquarters were moved to Roper's Meeting-house. Here the Corps was augmented by the arrival of a detachment in charge of Lieut. David Wonderly, bringing with them the first field telegraph train ever used in a campaign by an army of the United States. This is fully described in the chapter on the Field Telegraph. Upon the arrival of this incomplete apparatus, the officers were instructed in its use until May 24th, when it was first practically tested. On that day a line was extended from general headquarters, near the Gaines house, to Gen. Stoneman's headquarters in Mechanicsville. The successful working of the apparatus gave it a place ever after among the appurtenances of the army.

On the 16th of May, headquarters camp moved to White House, on the Pamunkey river. On the following day, Gen. Keyes occupied a position near Bottom Bridge. Lieut. H. L. Johnson, with a detach-

ment of signal officers and their men, was ordered to report to him. From that time until after the passage of the Chickahominy, this detachment served under Gen. Keyes, and always with the advance of the Corps. A station of observation was established near Bottom Bridge, where the movements of the enemy, whose pickets were in sight across the river, could be observed. Information could be immediately signalled to Gen. Keyes's headquarters from this station.

On the day of the passage of the Chickahominy, a part of this detachment crossed with the first troops and opened a station on the bluff near Burnt Chimneys, close to the picket line, maintaining communication with Gen. Keyes's headquarters at Old Tavern.



CHICKAHOMINY RIVER.

A detachment of signal officers accompanied Gen. Stoneman's advance to Old Cold Harbor. With the columns moving in the field, these officers were found everywhere in the advance, frequently perched upon the roofs of the prominent dwellings. They sometimes anticipated the march of the advance guard. The distances over which they could work were, from the formation of the country, generally short, and a single message could go by courier almost as rapidly as by signals.

On May 22d headquarters were established near Cold Harbor. The brigade of Gen. Stoneman pushed on toward Richmond. A signal party accompanied it in the capacity of scouts. The detachment under Lieut. Deford still remained with the navy. May 19th, a party of six officers

and twelve men went ashore with a flag of truce. The surgeon had been sent for from the land. When the boat containing the party was near the bank of the river, a rebel force opened fire simultaneously upon those already landed and the detachment in the boat, and before assistance could be rendered the entire party was captured. Among the prisoners secured by this act of bad faith was Lieut. Deford. He remained a prisoner until October 14th, when he was exchanged.

At the battle of Hanover Court House, the fire upon the stations of Lieutenants Marston, Gloskoski, Homer, and McNary was very severe. The flag had no sooner been raised upon the advanced station than it was greeted by a volley of musketry. Though immediately screened behind trees, its position was much exposed.

The battery with which Lieut. Homer served was pouring its fire upon a hill held by the rebels, and was doing good service when a column of our troops advanced from the opposite direction, drove the rebels from the position and occupied the abandoned field. The movement was conducted under the confusion and smoke incident to a heavy cannonade, and was so rapid that the commandant of the battery was unaware of the change effected. The appearance of the large force coming over the hill caused the guns to be accurately trained, and the command "Fire!" was given. Lieut. Homer cried out, "Hold, Captain." The hand of the officer went up just in time to stop the gunners, in whose hands the lanyards were tightening. "I think they are our men," said Homer. Catching up a signal flag, he sent the following message to Lieut. Marston, "Are those our men on the hill?" When the reply came, "Yes," the captain of the battery exclaimed, "Thank God for that! so much for the signal officer."

The siege of Richmond may properly date from the time at which headquarters camp was established at New Bridge, May 26th. By the end of May the left wing of the Army of the Potomac had advanced along the railroad toward Richmond to a point beyond Fair Oaks. The corps of Gen. Heintzelman and Gen. Keyes occupied the south side of the river. The northern side was held by the corps of Generals Sumner, Hooker, and Franklin. The signal party serving on the south side of the river, under Lieut. H. L. Johnson, had been working faithfully under most disadvantageous circumstances. They were shut in everywhere by swamps and thick woods; there were no points from which they could communicate to advantage; the generals did not know how to employ signal officers, and the officers had yet to learn by experience the best modes in which to employ themselves. There were,

however, stations along the railroad connecting Gen. Heintzelman's headquarters at Savage's station with the front beyond Fair Oaks. On the northern side of the river, the field telegraph was extended along fences and in trees from headquarters to near Mechanicsville. The soldiers had ceased to cut the wires; patrols had been established; and the line was working successfully and with little interruption.

During the battle of Seven Pines, May 31st, no use could be made of signals. Some of the officers joined the staffs of different generals and rendered individual service worthy of notice. The following day the battle was continued at Fair Oaks. Gen. Sumner had already crossed the Chickahominy; Generals Franklin and Porter were directed to cross in three columns on the three bridges near New Bridge at daylight, the marching columns to be covered by the numerous batteries



BATTLEFIELD OF SEVEN PINES.

posted on the rising ground north of its banks. Four officers with their men reported to the commander of each column. Two were intended to cross with the troops and two to remain with the batteries. Of the officers crossing at each bridge with the first troops, one was to carry the white, the other the red, signal flag. The white flag was to transmit messages relating to the general service. The red flag was intended to direct the fire of the artillery. The officers stationed with the batteries were similarly equipped and had similar instructions.

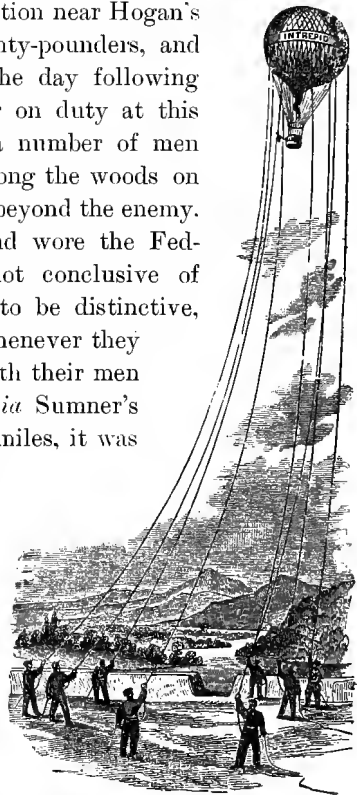
An attempt was made to open communication with the gunboats in the James river. Lieut. Franklin Ellis was ordered to perform this duty. Application was made to Gen. Hooker for an escort, as the territory passed over was infested with the enemy, but it proved unsuccessful. Lieut. Ellis's party consisted of Lieutenants Kendall, Herzog, Wiggins, and Keen, with their assigned flagmen. The part

passed through our lines on the evening of June 3rd and moved through more than thirty miles of the enemy's country, entering Gen. Grover's camp on the morning of the 7th. He found signal communication impracticable except by means of rockets or with the aid of a balloon. He was "convinced that many free negroes can be found who could be fully trusted with the transmission of messages in cipher."

After the battle of Seven Pines the enemy seemed to increase their force at that point. Earthworks became visible and their artillery had better ranges. It was customary on either side to fire at any object that attracted attention. The signal station near Hogan's house was close to a battery of twenty-pounders, and received its share of projectiles. The day following the battle of Fair Oaks, a signal officer on duty at this station discovered with his telescope a number of men moving on a spot of cleared ground among the woods on the other side of the Chickahominy and beyond the enemy. They were distant about three miles and wore the Federal uniform. This, however, was not conclusive of their character, as the dress had ceased to be distinctive, the enemy wearing it with impunity whenever they could obtain it. Two signal officers with their men were ordered to proceed to this point *via* Sumner's bridge. After a journey of about ten miles, it was found that the point was occupied by the advance pickets of Gen. Burns's brigade. Their signals were at once seen and answered from the station near Hogan's house. It was then first known that our forces on the opposite sides of the Chickahominy were in full view of each other.

Maj. Myer suggested that an experienced engineer officer accompany the signal officer attached to the balloon at Hogan's, and brief reports be sent from the car to the general commanding at Smith's headquarters, or in the field. He thought reports might be received in the same manner from the balloon at Mechanicsville.

On the 13th of June general headquarters were moved to Camp Lincoln, on the south side of the Chickahominy. The field-telegraph



ARMY BALLOON.

wire, which had so long been the means of communication to Mechanicsville was, on the same day, ordered to be reeled up, and the train moved to the other side of the river. There were stations at Golding's, at Hogan's house, at Austin's house (Ellerson's mill), and a station of observation at Mechanicsville. The messages received at Golding's were transmitted by the field telegraph to general headquarters.

The different detachments were now concentrated in one camp, from which details were made for duty at various points as the exigencies of the campaign demanded. Lieut. Fisher was placed in charge of this central camp. On the 24th of June, orders were issued to arrange for the next day a signal party to direct the fire of the heavy guns intended to open on the enemy's battery and earthwork in the vicinity of Old Tavern. Lieutenants Camp and Wiggin, who had served for some time at the Hogan station, requested that they might remain during the cannonade. Three additional officers were directed to join them, and Lieut. Stryker was sent to arrange the communication on the north side of the river.

On the 26th of June, during the action in front of Fair Oaks Orchard, Lieutenants McCreary and Denicke were posted in a tree-top in front of Casey's redoubt, from which they overlooked the positions of the enemy. Hence messages were sent in reference to the direction and range of our artillery to Lieut. Kendall, stationed with the batteries. The movements of the enemy's troops were reported to Gen. Heintzelman. The station was rendered unpleasant by occasional shots from the enemy's sharpshooters. During the action this station caused the fire of one of our batteries to be stopped, which persistently threw its shells among our own men. On the same day, Lieut. Stryker took charge of the station erected on White House, and opened communication with the navy. The communication thus established greatly aided in the successful withdrawal from that depot in the face of an advancing enemy. The White House was set on fire after the last officer, — Lieut. J. H. Hutchinson, — and his flagman had left it.

About 4 P.M., on the 26th of June, a message from Lieut. Fisher, at Hogan's house, announced that the enemy was moving down the north side of the Chickahominy; that there would be a battle at Mechanicsville; and that all the troops on the north side had been ordered to cross to the south of the Chickahominy. After the transmission of this message, Lieut. Fisher collected the officers on duty in the neighborhood and started for the expected battlefield. Shortly after, a message was received from Gen. Reynolds stating that his troops had fallen

back. The roar of the artillery made it evident that the battle had commenced. Lieut. Beckett was with a battery on the right, Lieut. Homer with the extreme right, Lieut. Wiggins with the reserve, while Lieutenants Fisher and Birney took a position on the roof of a prominent house near which a battery was stationed. From these stations, which were occupied as points of observation, the officers were able, by the aid of their glasses, to obtain information which could not otherwise have been readily secured. Their reports were made to the different commanders near whom they were serving. Signals were not used upon the field of battle. The fire upon the stations was quite severe. The artillery fire continued until about 9 o'clock at night, and when it closed our troops everywhere held their positions. During the action one officer remained at Hogan's in communication with the station on Golding's farm. It was presumed that this station was constantly watched by the enemy.

There is always a possibility that the signal code may be in possession of the enemy. It is customary, therefore, to disguise true messages, and to send with an especial signal, messages intended to deceive. On this night, as soon as the firing had ceased, Maj. Myer instructed the Hogan station to send in plain view of the enemy the message, "The five divisions have arrived." Our forces intended to retire from the position, but this message, if it should be interpreted by the enemy, would lead them to believe that we proposed to hold it.

In the battle of Gaines's Mill, June 27th, Lieut. Fisher disposed of the officers of his command as follows, viz.: Lieut. Gloskoski was stationed near the north end of Duane's Bridge, whence he observed and reported the movements of the enemy in the valley of the Chickahominy at points where they crossed the river from the south to the north side to take part in the action, and upon the heights on the north side, adjacent to the stream. These reports were signalled to Lieut. Camp, stationed near Gen. Porter's headquarters. Lieutenants Wiggins and Fisher were upon the right of the army, and reported the appearance and advance of the enemy coming in the direction of Gaines's Mill and Cold Harbor. These reports were sent to Lieut. Homer, near Gen. Porter's headquarters.

The persistence with which some of the officers held their stations in the ensuing battle of that day attracted attention. Lieut. Gloskoski, reporting from the left, early drew upon himself the fire of the enemy's guns, to which he paid but little attention, and held his station until the destruction of the bridge behind him rendered it necessary for him to abandon it.

The station on the right was held by the officers upon it until they were notified that its further retention, while it involved very great risk, would be useless. From all the stations reports were sent to Gen. Porter, near the Adams house, as the enemy drew near, and until in the smoke and confusion of the general engagement messages could no longer be sent.

About 2 P. M. the Chief Signal Officer received instructions from the general commanding to open communication from the position then occupied by the general near Dr. Trent's house to Gen. Porter's headquarters on the field of battle on the north side of the river. It would have been easy to carry out this order had it been earlier given, and it would have been possible to do so had our troops on the north side been able to hold their position. As the action resulted, the stations, — one at Dr. Trent's house, the other in a tree near Gen. Porter's headquarters, — were no sooner occupied than it became necessary to abandon them. With the retreat of our forces at sunset, efforts to establish this communication ceased. During the progress of this engagement, Lieut. Denicke, stationed at Smith's redoubt, was able to render some service by reporting the effects, noticed with his telescope, of the shots directed from the battery of twenty-pounder guns there stationed, upon the enemy appearing near Gaines's house.

During the movement from Savage's Station, a station was ordered to be established at Dudley's house, one mile west of Sumner's lower bridge and the same distance north of Savage's Station. Four officers, with their men, were to report as usual at daylight to Gen. Hooker. The remainder of the party was to be in reserve near Savage's Station, and there to wait for further orders. All trains were to move at once for the depot on James river.

The signal officers serving with this portion of the army, stationing themselves on trees, and on house-tops as the troops moved back, reported to Gen. Franklin and his division commanders such movements of the enemy as they could see until the enemy's pickets had crossed the river from the northern side, and until, in the afternoon, the last troops moved from Dudley's house to go upon the battlefield at Savage's Station, the officer at Dudley's leaving with the rear guard.

In the battle of Savage's Station, Lieutenants Birney and Yates were posted on the Williamsburg road as far toward the front as they could be visible, with instructions that one of the party should proceed yet farther toward the enemy, supposed to be approaching from that direction, to reconnoitre; and, returning, his reports should be sent by signals

to the central station, placed near the point at which the Williamsburg road crosses the road going toward White Oak Swamp. Lieut. Wiggins was placed at a point where the railroad track first enters the cleared ground from the direction of Richmond. Hence, the railroad is a long way visible. He was to report any advance of the enemy upon the railroad or from that direction.

Lieut. Tompkins was placed where the right of our line rested on the deep cut of the railroad east of Savage's house. He was to report any force appearing on our right by the road from Dr. Trent's house or over the bridges of the Chickahominy.

At the central station were posted Lieutenants Neel, Marston and Denicke. The arrangements were hardly completed when a message from the station on the Williamsburg road, and a verbal report made by an officer from that station, announced the enemy as not far distant, moving on the railroad, slowly and with artillery. This report was sent to Gen. Sumner, who, in reply to the last, said he was coming upon the field in person. The officers were ordered in from the advanced stations.

As our different lines moved up it was thought at one time it would be necessary to establish a signal station far to the front and at a point much exposed to the enemy. Lieutenants Camp, Wiggins and Denicke volunteered to work this station, and took their places with the line, ready to move up when it should be ordered. By the time the line had advanced the enemy had been driven back and the station was unnecessary. It was dark when the conflict ended.

Some time after dark the Chief Signal Officer was requested by Gen. Sumner to carry to Gen. McClellan, then on the other side of White Oak Swamp, the message that he had repulsed the enemy after a severe action, and with severe loss on both sides; that he was confident that he could repulse their whole force again in the morning; and that he was most anxious to hold his position at Savage's Station. The message caused some excitement upon its delivery at general headquarters. The signal party at Savage's Station bivouacked near the battlefield.

Lieut. Herzog reported that Lieut. Ellis and himself had, in obedience to orders given on Sunday at Savage's Station, accompanied a small body of cavalry sent forward by Gen. Keyes, had reached James river, and had there boarded one of our war vessels; that he had again visited the James river on the night of the 29th, whence he had now just returned. The position of the fleet had been ascertained.

The signal detachment which had bivouacked near White Oak

crossing, with the exception of two officers retained with himself by Lieut. Fisher, was this morning ordered forward by that officer to report to the Chief Signal Officer at general headquarters. This party reported just in time to be present at the first engagement on Malvern Hill. Before noon, Gen. Keyes, with the advance, had reached the James river without encountering the enemy, and all the roads of communication were opened. The corps commanded by Gen. Fitz John Porter was at Malvern Hill and on the roads near that point.

The signal officers who had accompanied the fleet in the James river were in communication with those who had been sent forward with Gen.

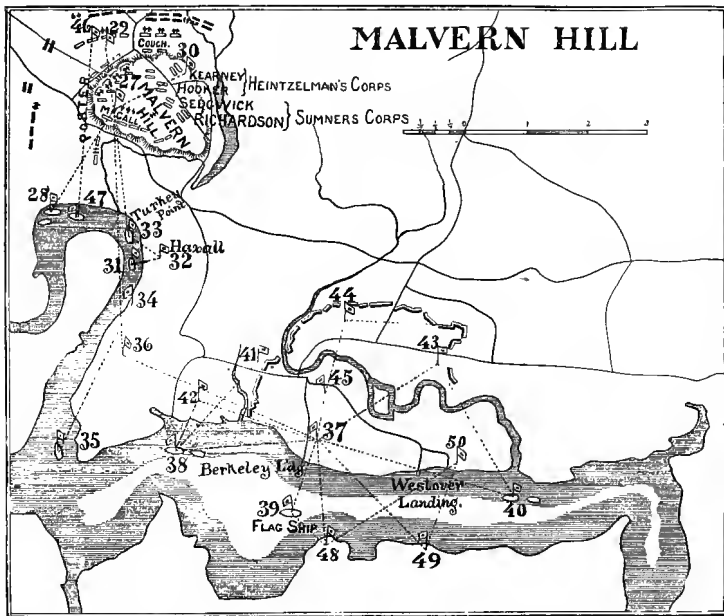


MALVERN HILL.

Keyes, and a perfect understanding of their relative movements and positions had been thus given by the land and naval forces. Communication had been opened from a point just below Haxall's (34) to the flagship Galena (35) lying north of City Point. The rear of the army was yet at White Oak Swamp. The change of base to James river seemed to be a thing accomplished, and that without molestation. A very short time afterward the tumult of the cannonade at White Oak Swamp announced the enemy's attack in that direction.

The position of Malvern Hill, nearly two miles from the James river, and yet commanding a view of that stream, is perhaps as perfect as could

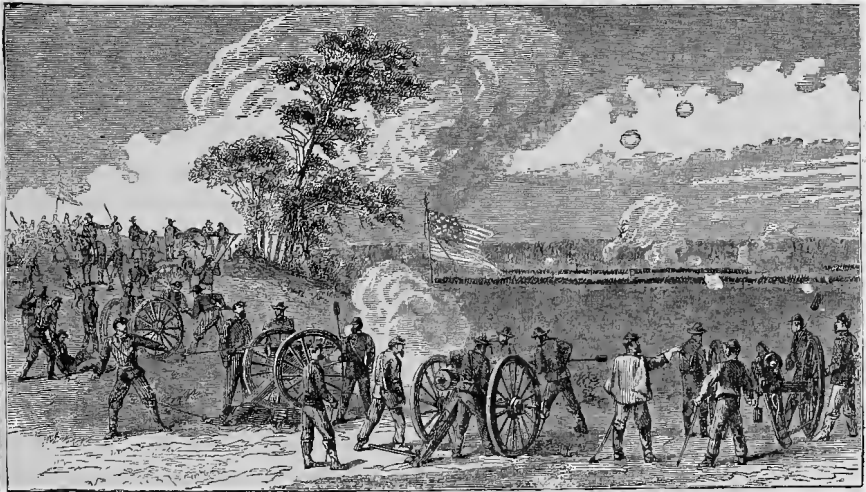
be chosen for combining, by the use of signals, the operations and the fire of land and naval forces. From the summit of the hill the roads leading to Richmond by the river and passing Turkey Bridge are in plain view, and even where the approaching roads pass through dense timber, the dust raised by moving columns, showing through the tree-tops, indicate, to an observer here placed, their position. A signal station was now ordered to be established on the roof of a small house at this point (27).



A station of observation was also established on Haxall's house (32), whence there was a long view of the river and the roads near it. Two officers were placed on board the gunboat Aroostook (33), which lay in sight of the station at Malvern Hill, and also of the Haxall's station. There was one officer, Lieut. Clum, on board the flagship Galena (31), which had now moved up to near Haxall's from lower down the river. At this time, sounds of a general conflict in our rear were increasing. The battles of White Oak Swamp, New Market, and Glendale had opened and were progressing. The commanding general, who, leaving Haxall's, had ridden towards the front at the first sounds of the cannonade, returned and went on board the flagship to confer with the naval commander. A signal message was sent to him from Malvern

Hill reporting the lines of communication open. Orders were sent to the signal officers on board the gunboats to watch the station on Malvern Hill in case they went into action. Soon after this, Lieut. W. G. McCreary, stationed at Haxall's (32), noticed, about five miles up the river and approaching, clouds of dust which, as he thought, indicated the movement of a column of the enemy. The fact, mentioned by him to two officers of the general's staff, attracted no attention.

Watching this movement for some time, during which he was able to form an estimate of the strength of the supposed column and the distance it had advanced, Lieut. McCreary reported the fact, by signals, to Gen. McClellan, still on board the Galena. He immediately asked how



THE BATTLE OF MALVERN HILL.

far the enemy was distant, and the answer was met by the order that the gunboats should move up and shell them.

The Haxall station was ordered to immediately report, by signals, to the general any further facts of interest that might occur. The gunboats were got under way at once, and signals passed from one to another to "Come on and shell the enemy." At this time we had strong batteries on Malvern Hill and a considerable force in that vicinity. The plain on top of the hill was crowded with wagons, and the stragglers from the remainder of the army were being here gathered and organized. There were preparations to meet an attack, but it was not expected immediately.

The enemy's column moving down the river road came rapidly

through the woods to a point within close range, and opened on the heights with field artillery. The long lines of dust in the woods and beyond them marked the positions of their infantry. The contest was rapid and decisive. With the first of the enemy's shell the hill was cleared, as if by magic, of wagons and of stragglers, that went down the hill together, and came rapidly on to Haxall's by hundreds. Our batteries on the hill came promptly into position and opened in reply, while the great guns of the fleet threw in their shells fairly among the enemy. Almost as soon as the gunboats had left Haxall's station, the signal station on Malvern Hill had come into view to the signal officers stationed on the mast-tops, and the signal messages from the field,—"Fire one mile to the right," "Good shot," "Fire low and into the woods near the shore," etc.,—were reported to the gunners in a few minutes after their broadsides were opened. The gunboats continued their fire for some time after the land batteries had ceased, and until the enemy's columns, repulsed and scattered, were out of range and hidden from view.

With the first lull of the firing came inquiries by signals from Gen. McClellan as to the progress of the battle still raging with other parts of the army. The reply from Gen.



MALVERN HILL. THE MALVERN HOUSE.

Porter brought the commanding general quickly on shore and to the field, which he reached after nightfall. Messages went to and fro between the field and the gunboats until after dark, when the vessels moved down the river. At the beginning of the action the signal flag stationed and working on the house on Malvern Hill directly in front of the enemy's batteries seemed to attract their attention, and several shots, some of them

passing very close, were thrown at it. No injury was done, however, and the working was not suspended. The number of messages crowded on this station from all parts of the army was too great to admit that all of them should be sent.

The preparations for the battle at Malvern Hill commenced at daylight, July 1st. The officers who had been placed on board the fleet the preceding day had remained throughout the night. Other officers were now sent to the vessels which it was expected would take part in

the action. The stations on Malvern Hill and at Haxall's remained as they had been previously posted. Orders were sent to Lieut. Fisher to establish stations on the right and left of our lines (which the whole army had formed in the night), near Malvern Hill, and as far in front as was practicable. The central station was to be near the station communicating with the navy, which was also near the position occupied by Gen. Porter on the crest of Malvern Hill. In obedience to this order, Lieut. Camp was posted on the house at Gen. Heintzelman's headquarters (30), communicating with Lieut. McCreary, stationed near Gen. Porter; Lieutenants Gloskoski and Ellis were stationed near the headquarters of Gen. Couch, on the left (29), communicating with Lieut. Wiggins, at the central station (27); while Lieutenants Birney and Yates established a station (46) to communicate with the fleet. The station at Haxall's was occupied by Lieut. Kendall. All these lines were working fairly before the enemy had made any attack in force. The naval flotilla, commanded by Commodore John Rodgers, held the same positions as on the day before, awaiting the word of the general commanding on the field, how and where to throw their fire. Signal officers were in the maintops, reading the messages and furnishing them to the gunners.

About noon the enemy advanced on our left. Our batteries on land opened, and a signal order brought to their assistance the fire of the fleet, the shells of the great guns passing high over portions of our army and plunging into the woods through which the enemy were moving. The conflict at this point terminated, after a severe struggle, with the repulse of the enemy. One of the first messages sent from the signal station on the left was a call for more men. At that time our lines seemed hard pressed. A message from this station announced to Gen. McClellan, upon his arrival on the field about 2 P. M., the repulse of the enemy, then just effected by Gen. Couch's division.

During this contest this signal station was found to be under so severe a fire that it was necessary to order it to be moved to a point where it could be better covered from view. It was then posted behind a fringe of trees, and there worked under fire throughout the day. In the lull of the engagement after the first attack, and when the firing recommenced in the afternoon, it was engaged with frequent messages relating to our own troops and to the enemy. Reports of varying character and importance passed over this line until night, when, with the final repulse of the opposing army, the officers were put upon night

stations where our lines of battle had been, and there remained working until the order came late at night to evacuate the position.

The forces on the right were not extensively engaged this day, and few communications passed over the line extending to Gen. Heintzelman. The communication with the naval vessels through all of this day was complete. The fire of their guns was controlled by the general on the field as readily as was that of his own batteries.

The messages to open fire, to cease firing, to fire rapidly, to fire slowly, to fire to the right or left, to alter the elevation of the guns, the ranges, the length of fuses, etc., passed continuously. At one time the order went to fire only single guns, and to wait after each the signal report of the shot. About 6 P. M., while the last attack was raging, it was signalled, "Fire rapidly; this is the crisis of the day."

The fire of the navy covered the left of our army. It was turned upon the enemy, more than two miles distant from the ships in the woods and invisible from the vessel, with precision. It was not the fault of naval officers and men that one or two of the shells struck in our own ranks. The guns had been trained in obedience to signal messages closer and closer to our lines, until the variations usual in such long flights of the shell caused the accident.

During the evening the Chief Signal Officer, then at the deserted camping ground at Haxall's, whence headquarters had that evening moved to Harrison's Landing, was informed that the whole army would move that night for Harrison's Landing, and he was ordered to arrange such communication that Gen. McClellan, who would remain on board the Galena off Haxall's, might be in communication with Gen. Keyes, whose corps was the rear guard, and be also informed of the manner in which the march was made and of any occurrences in relation to it.

An order was sent to the signal party upon the battlefield notifying the officers of the order, and directing them to accompany the troops.

Lieut. Kendall established a station on the banks of the river, and through the night reported from time to time to Gen. McClellan, through Lieut. Clum, upon the flagship, the names of the different corps and divisions, with the hour, as they passed down the road on their march toward Harrison's Landing.

The road from Haxall's to Harrison's Landing is at many points, if not throughout its whole course, within the range of cannon-shot from the river. It was recommended that should the enemy attempt to follow our trains in force, two signal officers should be placed upon a gunboat to be sent up the river to attack them. Of these officers, one,



FRED W. OWEN



ROBERT P. HUGHES



ISRAEL THICKSTUN



SAMUEL G. ADAMS



CHAS. W. KEEN, JR.



ADIN B. CAPRON



THOS. R. CLARKE



WILLIAM H. HILL



JOHN A. HEMBREU



GEO. J. CLARKE



F. E. BEARDSLEE



FRED'K FULLER



JOSEPH GLOSKOSKI



DAVIS E. CASTLE

landing and taking a position whence the enemy could be seen, could direct upon them the guns of the vessel, although the troops upon whom the fire was turned might be invisible to the gunners. The flagship of the fleet now lay off Harrison's Landing. Communication was opened between that vessel and general headquarters (37). Officers were stationed to make it permanent. The roof of the Harrison mansion offered the most elevated position on which to establish a station of observation. A detail of men was sent to place thereon a temporary staging, and to clear away the tree-tops which interfered with the view (42).

It was now late in the afternoon of what had been a dark, rainy, and uncomfortable day. The rear of our trains had arrived within two miles of their destination. A force of the enemy following, and getting in range, opened upon them with two pieces of artillery. The teamsters were becoming anxious and alarmed, the roads were full, and there was danger of a confusion which might cost us the loss of a large number of wagons with their stores. A message was sent by order of Gen. McClellan to the flag-officer of the fleet to notify him that the enemy were annoying the rear of the trains, and to ask that a vessel move up to repel them. The distance and position were given. The Maratanza was signalled, and information was transmitted from the flagship, of the duty required; it steamed off immediately. The second shot from her eleven-inch gun fell close to the enemy's battery. It was hastily withdrawn. The staging on the mansion was so far completed on this night as to be fit for use. The detachments of the signal party, with the exception of the officers and men on the gunboats, were brought together and the corps was this night encamped near general headquarters.

About 8 o'clock the report of a gun and a shell whistling into camp indicated the presence of the enemy and excited attention everywhere. From the station on top of the mansion the smoke of the gun could be seen rising above the trees in the direction of, and beyond, Westover Church. Other shots followed, the shells falling nearer, and the enemy seemed to be advancing slowly. Some time elapsed. The firing continued. Forces supposed to be the enemy could be seen showing themselves in the open ground near the church. Our men began to grow restless.

Exaggerated rumors came in from the front that the enemy in three strong columns were advancing upon our position. The commanding officer had gone on board one of the transports and had not yet

returned. The flag-officer commanding the fleet signalled to know what was the firing, and whether the navy could render any assistance. A reply was sent at first that it was the enemy, and that the commanding general was on board the Ariel. Then a message was sent asserting that if a gunboat was sent a mile down the river the smoke of the enemy's guns could be seen from her decks.

At this time the commanding general reached the flagship with the Ariel; he was informed of the facts, and came at once on shore, having signalled from the vessel the fact of his coming and a reply to a question about preparation. The whole army was under arms to meet the enemy, the men moving out cheerfully for the anticipated battle. Two signal officers had been sent to the front, with instructions to proceed as far as possible to reconnoitre, and to report to the station at the mansion.

The Chief Signal Officer was now ordered to see that communication was kept up with the vessels of the fleet, and to establish a station connecting this communication with a point near the position which the general commanding took on the field. A few moments later the guns of the vessel down the river were heard, as her fire opened upon the woods where the enemy had been seen, and presently a couple of rounds from a field battery in front silenced the enemy's guns. A signal message sent from the front to the mansion station asked that the gunboat down the river might cease until our forces could reconnoitre the positions lately held by the enemy. This message was sent to the flagship. It could not be signalled from the shore or the flagship instantly to the vessel engaged, and her fire was kept up on the woods.

A squadron of our cavalry sent on a reconnoissance came in sight of her officers, and the guns were at once turned upon them as enemies. Fortunately, one of the signal officers detailed for the station at the front had accompanied the reconnoissance. His signals were recognized on the vessel, communication was opened, and the gunboat's fire ceased. The reconnoissance showed no enemy in our front in force. A dispatch reporting the result was signalled from the officer who had accompanied the reconnoitring party to the general commanding. An hour or two later the camp had resumed its quiet.

A week later the positions at Harrison's Landing had become so strong that apprehensions of an attack by the enemy had ceased. The army awaited reinforcements to resume the offensive. The officers of the Signal Corps, wearied and exhausted by three months of constant movement and labor, — many of them were sick from diseases incident to the climate, and brought on by exposure, — were, with the exception

of those on the permanent stations, gathered into one camp, that they might be rested. The party was re-equipped and reorganized.

At midnight on the 30th of July the enemy, who had crept down after dark with two batteries, opened fire from the right bank of the James river at two points, — one opposite the Mansion Station (42), the other opposite Westover, — upon the encampment of our army and the transports in the river. A report of the position of their batteries was made by an officer on the Mansion Station, and was sent to the general commanding just at the close of the bombardment. During this cannonade, the officers on the stations on our right flank were on the alert. The gunboat Maratanza (40), lying on our right, engaged the battery opposite Westover, and drew its fire. The foretop, in which Lieut. Paul Babcock, Jr., had posted himself, was struck by a cannon shot while that officer was calling the flank station on shore (43) with his lights. The stores camp of the signal party was for a time endangered this night by the shells which fell into it. A corporal of the party, — William Cashman (Hoboken), — was killed, and one wounded.

On the following day our forces occupied both banks of the James river. As soon as they had permanently established themselves on the right bank, signal stations (48 and 49) were posted, which placed them in communication with the signal lines before mentioned, and, at the same time, enabled the fire of the fleet to be called at any moment, and to be so directed as to cover them.

On the 5th of August, and in the temporary absence of the signal officer, Lieut. Fisher was in command of the signal party of the Army of the Potomac. On this day Gen. Hooker, with two divisions, moved to reoccupy Malvern Hill. In the brief combat that followed, Lieut. Camp, posted on the field at the Mellert, or Crew, house, over two miles inland, directed the fire of the steamer Port Royal on the position of the enemy at Malvern Hill, and by his messages notified its commander of the progress of this action. He also first reported the retreat of the enemy.



CREW HOUSE,
One mile north of Malvern
Hill.

On the following day a line of stations connected Gen. Hooker's headquarters on Malvern Hill with general headquarters at Harrison's Landing, eight miles distant. Reinforcements were sent for by this line, and over it were passed the messages which directed some of the the movements, and finally the withdrawal, of our army.

On the day of the evacuation of Harrison's Landing, the station on the Harrison mansion was one of the last points abandoned, and a party of two signal officers, with their men, served with the rear cavalry of the rear guard, under Gen. Pleasonton, as the columns moved down the Peninsula.

When the troops were gathered near Fort Monroe, stations were posted at Newport News and at that fort, and these were worked until the army embarked for Alexandria, to take part in the movements then impending in Northern Virginia.



BERKELEY, HARRISON'S LANDING.

Monday, September 1st, it had become evident to the generals commanding near Centreville that the enemy were passing the right of the army commanded by Gen. Pope near Fairfax Court House, and menaced the crossings of the Upper Potomac. Under orders from Gen. Banks, Lieut. W. W. Rowley, Chief Signal Officer of the party serving with the 11th (12th) Army Corps, started, on the afternoon of that day, from near Manassas, with a party consisting of Lieutenants L. R. Fortescue, B. N. Miner and E. A. Briggs, to reach, if possible, the summit of the Catoctin Mountains, near the Potomac, prior to the arrival there of the enemy, and thence to report their movements to Gen. Banks.

Arriving on the Potomac, Lieut. Fortescue was ordered by Lieut. Rowley to Maryland Heights, whence there is an extensive view of the

Shenandoah and Pleasant Valleys. Lieut. Briggs was stationed at Poolesville to receive communications by signal from Sugar Loaf Mountain, and to transmit them by electric telegraph to Washington; while Lieut. Miner established a station upon the summit of Sugar Loaf. The range of vision from this point is unequalled by that from any other in Maryland. It includes several prominent fords of the Potomac, the approaches to them in Virginia, and much of the country into which an army passing those fords would move. Lieut. Miner occupied the Sugar Loaf on the 3rd of September. The position was exposed to an attack, but was courageously held by the officer, who thence reported the advance of the enemy and the direction taken by their trains in the vicinity of Leesburg, their approach to the river, their crossing the Potomac near the Monocacy, and the commencement of their movement into Maryland. He was last seen to send a message announcing the near approach of the enemy, and to then furl his flags as if to leave the station. The story of his leaving the mountain, encountering and capturing a rebel courier with dispatches, and his own capture, is told in the chapter on the Army of the Shenandoah. It seems probable that the first official information of the enemy's approach to, and passage of, the Potomac was received at Washington from this officer. Lieut. Miner was faithfully aided in this service by Lieut. Briggs, who only left Poolesville on the arrival of the enemy's cavalry at that place. The enemy at once occupied the mountain with infantry and artillery, and held it as a signal station.

September 4th, Capt. Fisher had ordered Lieutenants Fralich and Kendall to Maryland Heights, and sent a request to Lieut. Rowley, of the Army of the Shenandoah, to man the Point of Rocks (19), Sugar Loaf Mountain, Poolesville, and Seneca (8), with members of his party until he could send him assistance. Lieutenants Denicke and Daniels were ordered to Great Falls (7); Lieutenants Hebrew and Seymour Pierce to Fairfax Seminary; Lieutenants Jerome and Yates to Falls Church; Lieutenants Hill and Neel to Minor's Hill; Lieut. C. H. Carey to Upton's Hill; Lieutenants Gloskoski and Owen to Hall's Hill, which latter station was to be the centre of all lines. At Hall's house they were to receive the reports and communications from the different stations, and then transmit them by telegraph to Washington. (See Map of the Defences of Washington, Chap. XXI.)

The next day Capt. Fisher moved the camp to a point in the vicinity of Hall's Hill, as being more central. He ordered Lieutenants Hutchinson and Hall to Fort Pennsylvania (Fort Reno). In the

evening Capt. Fisher, with Lieut. Herzog, travelled over the hills in the neighborhood of Langley, to watch for the appearance of the signal torches of Lieutenants Denicke and Daniels upon the tower of Great Falls, according to previous arrangement. Not discovering them, they rode back to camp about 11 P. M. The next morning Capt. Fisher rode up to Great Falls and found that our lines were not extended to within a mile of the former station. He was halted by Maj-Gen. Couch, who informed him that it was not safe to go any farther in that direction. Upon, however, being recognized by the general, he was permitted to use his own discretion, and proceeded to the station and opened communication with Lieut. Spencer, then at Seneca, some six miles farther up the river, and learned through signals from him of the presence of the enemy in Maryland and the breaking up of the stations of Sugar Loaf and Poolesville, and of the necessity of abandoning Seneca for a short time. At 5 o'clock Lieutenants Daniels and Denicke arrived and occupied the station. Immediately upon giving his instructions, Capt. Fisher rode rapidly back to Fort Pennsylvania, from which point communication was then opened with Great Falls.

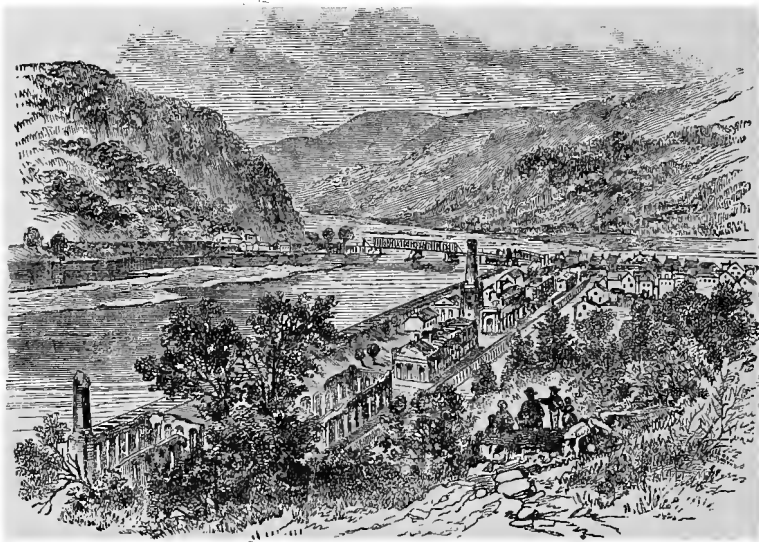
Sunday, September 7th, the Army of the Potomac took the field for the campaign in Maryland. On the same day the signal party of the Army of the Potomac, commanded by Capt. B. F. Fisher, under whose supervision the stations of observation near Washington had been established, left their camp at Hall's Hill, Va. Monday, September 8th, the party were reported for duty at the headquarters of the army at Rockville, Md. Tuesday, September 9th; Wednesday, September 10th; and Thursday, September 11th, signal officers took part in the operations of the advance of the army at Poolesville and near Sugar Loaf Mountain. At the latter place communication was maintained between Gen. Franklin at Barnesville and Gen. Hancock at the foot of the mountain, while preparations were making to occupy it. Thursday, September 11th, at about 3 P. M., the mountain was retaken by our forces, and was soon after reoccupied by Lieutenants Roe and Hall as a signal station, communicating with Poolesville, to which place Capt. Fisher had previously sent Lieutenants Brooks and Taylor, and thence communication was maintained by telegraph with the headquarters of the army. The earliest reports announced that two regiments of the enemy's cavalry were visible, but with no signs of the presence of the enemy in force on the east side of the Catoclin Ridge. A force was reported encamped near Point of Rocks, where the railroad strikes the Potomac.

It had been particularly desired by the major-general commanding the army that the signal station upon Sugar Loaf, which overlooked the country upon his left, and from which the presence of the enemy could be rapidly reported, should be occupied by careful and skilled officers. Lieutenants W. W. Rowley, J. H. Spencer, W. B. Roe, and J. S. Hall were assigned to this station, and from this time, during the operations terminating in the defeat of the enemy at Antietam, their duties were constant. Reports from this station were transmitted to headquarters while the army was moving from Middlebrook, and while it was at Urbana, at Frederick, and at Middletown (24). Reports were also sent to the general commanding on the field, during the battle of South Mountain. These reports gave the results of observations made and were also furnished from the station established upon Point of Rocks on the advance of our army to that place. Sugar Loaf was also used as a station for the transmission of some telegraphic correspondence of the general-in-chief from Frederick, and from the field at South Mountain to Point of Rocks, to which station the electric telegraph had been extended from Washington before that destroyed by the enemy near Frederick was repaired. It was still held, by direction of the general-in-chief, during the battle of Antietam, thence communicating with Frederick.

On Friday, September 12th, general headquarters were moved from Middlebrook to a point near Urbana. Lieut. Fralich on that night opened a station at Point of Rocks. He gave the first report of the occupation of Maryland Heights by the enemy. He was made aware of this fact by the display of a rebel signal flag on that eminence. The next day our troops took possession of Frederick. Lieutenants Clarke and Camp pushed on from Frederick and overtook Gen. Pleasonton at a place called Jerusalem. Signal communication was then opened with Gen. Burnside, in Frederick. The small force of the enemy encountered here having been dispersed by our batteries, this station was turned over to Lieut. Hebrew, and the relieved officers proceeded to Middletown. By direction of Gen. Pleasonton, Lieut. Hebrew's position was changed to a point where — Frederick and Middletown both visible — communication could be maintained with Gen. Burnside. As Lieut. Fralich was alone at Point of Rocks, Lieut. Harvey was ordered to proceed to that point.

This station was intended for observation. They were directed to watch the approach of the enemy, and to gain information as to their presence on the west side of the Catoctin Ridge. They also attempted

to communicate with Harper's Ferry. About noon a report was received from this station announcing the presence of the enemy in Pleasant Valley, and also giving the information that they had cut the canal to afford an easy passage back to Virginia in the event of disaster. In the evening a message was received by telegraph at the Point of Rocks from the President of the United States to Gen. McClellan, which was transmitted from that place to general headquarters by signals. The answer was returned in the same manner. The signal line worked during this day extended from the left of our forces, near Point of Rocks, to the troops on the right, at Catoctin Pass.



MARYLAND HEIGHTS.

HARPER'S FERRY.

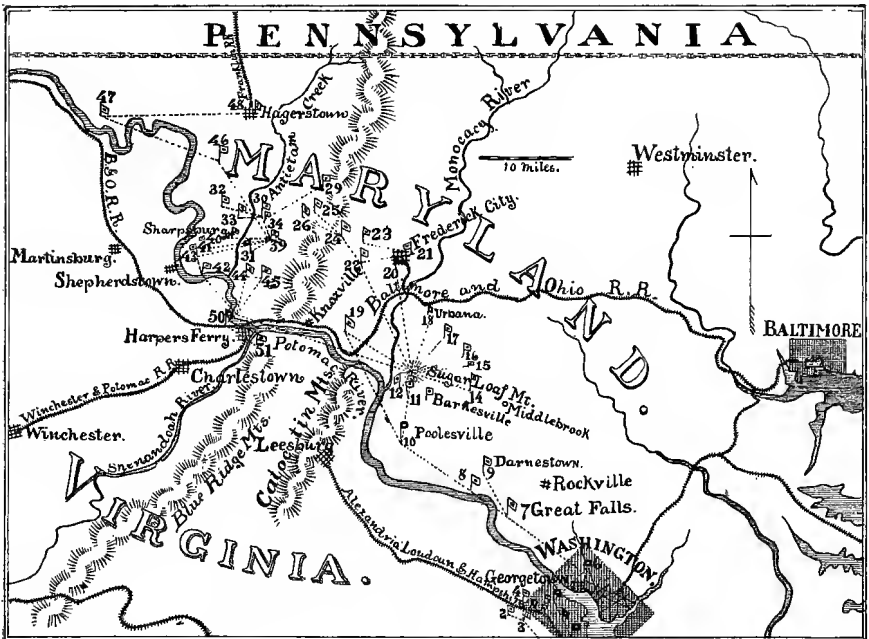
LOUDOUN HEIGHTS.

With countless manœuvres the contending armies were gradually drawing near each other. Each commandant seemed to realize the responsibility of his position and the disasters certain to follow defeat. Early in the morning of the 13th it was apparent that a conflict would shortly occur. Our troops were assigned position, but the signal officers were not fully informed as to the plan of attack. There were, however, orders received to keep the general in command on the field posted as to the movements of the enemy visible from the stations already established.

The signal officers at Point of Rocks were directed to closely watch the movements made in the valley of the Potomac, and a station was

established on a hill (19), from which a full view of Pleasant Valley would be secured. Through this disposition of signal officers, information of any movements east of Catoctin Ridge, or in the valley west of the mountains, could be gleaned and made serviceable to the commanding general. It was also intended that signal officers should accompany the advance of the troops going forward to attack the enemy.

This plan was customary, and, as important movements were discovered by those officers far in the front, its value was evident. The lack of precise information as to the mode of attack prevented the



service of signal officers in this capacity. As the troops marched from Frederick toward the pass at South Mountain, a station was established on Catoctin Mountain (22), intended to communicate with Sugar Loaf Mountain and with a prominent tower on the church in Middletown (24), which had been selected as an eligible position of observation for the valley. This station was worked by Lieutenants Clarke and Camp until relieved by Lieutenants Wicker and Hill, when they started for the front. After their arrival at Gen. Pleasonton's headquarters a line was opened direct to main headquarters and messages regularly transmitted to and fro, giving orders and reporting the results of the movements then in progress. When Gen. McClellan came upon the field, a station

was established in the vicinity of his position. Another station was opened upon the crest of the mountain, made available when Gen. Reno advanced, which was worked by Lieutenants Paine and Carey. At noon the entire line mentioned was open, and during the progress of the engagement reports from Sugar Loaf Mountain, Point of Rocks, and the stations on the field were delivered to the general-in-chief. As Gen. Franklin advanced and engaged the enemy at Crampton's Gap, near Burkittsville, the progress made and positions assumed were reported at main headquarters immediately upon their accomplishment. The signal officers were fully employed throughout the entire day, and when night came on they remained at their posts ready for duty on the coming morning. But as daylight approached it was discovered that the enemy had retreated from South Mountain, leaving our troops victors on the field. The further occupation of the stations on the battle-ground was thus rendered unnecessary, and the officers were collected for other duties. Immediately upon the retreat of the enemy the army was placed in motion. The pursuit led in the direction of Antietam.

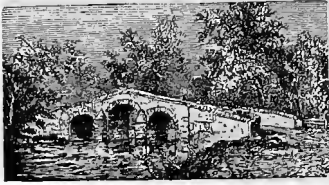
Early in the morning the troops marched through the pass on South Mountain, but, in the absence of reliable information of the course taken by the enemy, or the position they would select for the second engagement, the command moved slowly. Signal officers were sent to the summit of the Blue Ridge with instructions to select stations where a clear view of the country might be obtained, and also to examine the ground on the west side of the mountains. A careful examination was made from the high peak known as Washington's Monument (29), which overlooks all the valley between the North and South Mountains. The moving columns of the enemy were visible from this point. Their forces on the road from Sharpsburg to Shepherdstown were discovered, and the faint outlines of the battle line, then forming beyond Antietam, carefully observed. The information there gathered was reported to General McClellan. This was the first trustworthy report of the enemy's position and intentions presented for the guidance of our army. During the next day the movements of the enemy were closely watched by Lieut. Gloskoski, stationed on Elk Mountain, and many important messages were transmitted from this point to general headquarters. A full view of the enemy's lines was here obtained. Every change in position, the shifting of batteries, and the evolutions of cavalymen, were distinctly witnessed and reported. At the same time

our own signal stations were visible, and, in consequence, the information here secured could be delivered in all parts of the army.

At this time instructions were received from Gen. McClellan relative to the service expected of the Corps on the morrow. It was definitely ascertained that the anticipated battle would be fought the next day (September 17). The main headquarters were to be placed in communication with both wings of the army, the stations to be extended as far as possible consistent with safety. It was requested that the left should be particularly guarded, and that from the most commanding point of view reports should be made of any information in regard to the battle. The station on Sugar Loaf Mountain was retained to give timely warning of any attack from that direction. Capt. Fisher, in charge of the detachment then at Boonsboro, was directed to bring that party forward immediately, leaving an officer on Washington Monument. The instructions of this officer were to report to the battlefield any movements of the enemy in the valley, or signs of their approach from that quarter. He was also instructed to give particular attention to the enemy assembled in the valleys behind Elk Mountain, which, bordering on the Antietam, touch the Potomac near the mouth of that creek.

At 10 A. M. there had been established on the field at Antietam a station communicating with the lookout on Washington Monument; one with the left of Gen. Burnside's forces, that connected with Elk Mountain; and one on the right with Gen. Meade. A station of observation had been constructed on the crest of Elk Mountain at the gap cut for the convenience of the officers and designated by the soldiers "McClellan's Gap." The extensive view from this position commanded Sharpsburg and Shepherdstown, and also many points of the battlefield, with its approaches. A careful telescopic survey of all points deemed necessary was made, and a full report of the enemy then in front of Sharpsburg, and of the movements visible, sent to the general-in-chief. The signal officers at this point were busily engaged until the enemy retreated, after the battle, beyond the Potomac. All the stations established were placed in communication with the central station at headquarters. During the day reports and messages were received from the prominent points, giving information of the apparent motion of large wagon-trains along the road leading to Shepherdstown, and from there across into Virginia. In the afternoon the position of the enemy seemed to have changed from in front of Sharpsburg, and about dusk in the evening our attack upon their left commenced.

The next day the principal battle of Antietam was fought. The general plan of signal operations mapped out the preceding day was followed. Lieutenants Brooks and Hill accompanied Gen. Hooker, commanding the right, and skilfully located their station near the Hagerstown turnpike. At daylight they were ready to open communication. Lieutenants Wicker and Clarke moved to the front and established a station immediately in the rear of our first line of infantry. Before they had fairly got under way the line became disordered and fell back in confusion.



ANTIETAM: BURNSIDE'S BRIDGE.

When the troops rallied the station was again opened. Lieutenants Pierce and Barrett served with the division under Gen. Slocum. When our troops were giving way on this portion of the field, the request of Gen. Sumner for instant reinforcements was transmitted by signals through these officers. Lieut. Paine assumed a position far in the advance, which he held until driven off by the shells of the enemy's batteries; but after the fire was silenced he returned to duty and served throughout the engagement. Lieut. Stone remained at headquarters,



ELK MOUNTAIN STATION, OVERLOOKING ANTIETAM.

where he received the messages constantly coming in from all parts of the field. Lieutenants Camp and Herzog served on Elk Mountain, and from that point reported the movements of the enemy throughout the day. Lieut. Gloskoski, on the summit of Elk Mountain, was of the greatest value to Gen. Burnside. Intelligence of the enemy's position was transmitted to his headquarters, and in reply to questions the movements of our troops were regulated. During the afternoon Gen. Burnside became anxious about the manœuvres of the enemy in his immediate front, and directed the signal officer to give that portion of the field a close inspection. This duty was fulfilled and the report

returned that no movements of importance were being made in the locality mentioned. Shortly after this a message was sent to Gen. Burnside: "Look well to your left. The enemy are moving a strong force in that direction." The warning was timely, for Gen. A. P. Hill had arrived with his command from Harper's Ferry to reinforce the enemy. The threatened demonstration on our left was averted by the vigilance and promptness of the signal officer.

As the line advanced on the west side of the Antietam, driving in the enemy's left, stations were established as close as possible behind our forces, and near to the generals in command of that portion of the field. Here a station was held, under a heavy artillery fire, by Lieutenants W. F. Barrett and E. C. Pierce. When the field near Rullett's house was cleared by our troops, a station was ordered at that point. Lieutenants F. N. Wicker and George J. Clarke reached the position, but only two messages were transmitted, when, a part of our line giving way, they were compelled to abandon the station. The position was soon recovered by our troops and the station again opened by Lieutenants F. Wilson and F. W. Owen. In direct communication with general headquarters these officers gallantly remained at their posts until night, although working under a heavy artillery fire.

Throughout the battle, the labors of the officers were incessant, and all put forth every exertion to gain information serviceable to the general in command. The rapidity with which reinforcements were called for, by direction of Gen. Sumner, and information transmitted of the perilous position of the troops under his command, could not have been equalled by any other instrumentality.

When the conflict ended in the defeat of the enemy, the signal officers were directed to remain at their stations ready for any emergency in which their services would be required. Between the mountain stations and general headquarters night signals were used, but the other officers, wearied by the constant employment of the day, were permitted to rest. During the 18th the officers and men remained at the posts selected two days previously; those on prominent points keeping the adjacent country under constant surveillance. There were frequently transmitted to headquarters reports in reference to the movements of the enemy through different parts of the country. From Washington Monument the smoke of their camp fires in the neighborhood of Sharpsburg could be discovered; but during the night they evacuated the position and hastily retreated across the Potomac. The next morning our cavalry advance under Gen. Pleasonton reached a point

near Shepherdstown. Signal officers accompanied the column. Coming in sight of the enemy across the river, their batteries opened fire, and, with the river as a protection against pursuit, shelled our forces on the Maryland shore.

A signal station was established near Shepherdstown, which, in communication with general headquarters, was occupied until the



MCCELLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS.

advance of our army to Sharpsburg made its further working unnecessary. Under the direction of Capt. Fisher a signal party immediately started for Maryland Heights, where a station was opened the succeeding day, September 20, and placed in com-

munication with the general-in-chief at Sharpsburg.

The enemy meanwhile occupied a position within clear view of our lines, the river coursing between the opposite camps. From our mountain stations their camps were partially visible. With the continued extension of our army over the country, signal stations were temporarily established on Maryland Heights, Bolivar Heights, and on Fairview Heights, northwest of Martinsburg. The range of country brought within telescopic observation extended from the Seneca river to Hancock, in Maryland, and far south into the Shenandoah Valley on the Virginia side of the river. A line extended over so great a distance, and commanding so complete a view of the country, rendered it difficult for the enemy to commence or conduct any movements of importance without discovery.

It was not without excessive labor that the duties here related were performed. Since the entry of the enemy within the borders of Maryland, first discovered by signal officers, and their subsequent retreat back to Virginia, which was also first announced by the Signal Corps, they had been subjected to one long-continued strain on their physical as well as mental powers. Required to serve away from camp, without the necessary equipage for even the semblance of comfort, and called upon for vigilance and action constantly, they merited all praise.

The officers were retained upon the stations already established until

the army moved across the river. Where it was deemed advantageous, new stations were temporarily constructed and occupied, but active operations were not resumed until the cavalry raid under Gen. J. E. B. Stuart caused a general excitement and created a lively apprehension as to its purpose.

The morning of October 10th opened with a dense fog, covering the entire country, which excluded the possibility of the usual signal observations. Although the enemy were not distant, no serious attack was anticipated, and the army in consequence had settled down to the comparative quiet of camp life. The regular duties of the signal officer, however, called for a daily inspection of the enemy's position, the noting of changes in their camps, and the faithful reporting of all information likely to conduce to the success of our arms in the movements then drawing near. There had been no default on the part of the officers on stations, but on this morning the dense fog made signalling impossible. While thus surrounded by an impenetrable cloud, the cavalry legion of Gen. Stuart crossed the Potomac, successfully eluding our army and appeared in the midst of our lines. The signal party on Fairview Mountain (47) first discovered their character, but only in time to avoid capture. From the station on that eminence, the point at which the enemy forded the river is entirely hid from view, and the road which the force travelled after crossing, winding in its course, is also completely shaded from observation by the hills and woods through which it passes. It was not until they had ridden nearly up to the signal station that they were discovered. The officer in charge, Lieut. Rowley, gave instant orders for the party to save themselves from capture by flight. Lieut. Rowley says:—

“We had just succeeded in saddling our horses, at least part of us. (Privates Vincent and Emge had not finished saddling theirs, which accounts for their capture.) They were trying to save their horses with themselves. The men lost all their extra clothing, three McClellan saddles and bridles, two horses, two full sets flags, one saber, three pistols, two telescopes, two marine glasses, and two kites, none of which have been recovered. Lieut. Roe and myself rode to Clear Spring, about three miles from the station, and there reported to Capt. Russell, of the first Maryland Cavalry. He immediately sent our dispatch to Gen. Kenly, at Williamsport (46). We then rode to Hagerstown. Previously to this I had sent a man to Lieut. Spencer's station near Hagerstown with a statement of facts. He reported to Lieut. Spencer about 11 A. M. Lieut. Spencer immediately reported the facts to Gen. Brooks, commanding at Hagerstown. Lieut. Roe and myself reached Hagerstown at

about 2 P. M., when we immediately reported the facts of the crossing and the probable force of the enemy to Generals Franklin and Brooks."

There was, therefore, an immediate disposition of the signal party made to aid in the capture of the enemy on their return. Signal parties were placed in position on the hills and prominent points overlooking the roads and country, and directed to keep a close watch during the forty-eight hours following. The next day orders were issued to the officers on Catoctin Mountain to exercise particular vigilance, as it was reported that the enemy would attempt to recross the Potomac near the Monocacy. Although the signal parties were constantly on the alert, and the army ready at a moment's notice for a march, there was discovered no trace of the rebel force. Gen. Cox's division had been placed on railroad cars and were ready for instant movement whenever required. It was not until the morning of the 12th that the signal parties were able to give any intelligence. About daylight the officer in charge of Sugar Loaf Mountain station signalled to headquarters that "It is reported that the rebels have crossed. We can see heavy bodies of troops near Hyattstown" (16). A little later it was announced from this station that the enemy had opened fire with a battery on the Maryland side near Poolesville, and that the cavalry were crossing the river at two points below Monocacy. As the afternoon wore away, the last vestige of this force disappeared and "no enemy in sight" was reported. From the station at Point of Rocks, the passage of the cavalry was visible, and reports were made that there was a considerable number of this raiding party on the Virginia shore dressed in the uniform of soldiers of the United States. While the engagement below Monocacy was in progress, the station at Fairview reported the condition of Chambersburg and the absence of the enemy from that quarter. The last report of the day came from Point of Rocks, conveying the information that the rebel pickets were visible in Virginia, opposite Noland's Ferry, below Point of Rocks, and that long lines of smoke in the vicinity of Leesburg could be seen. After the cavalry of Gen. Stuart succeeded in eluding our forces stationed at different points to prevent their return to Virginia, there was no further active duty required until the army crossed the river and marched in the direction of the enemy's camps. The signal parties were posted on hills where observations could be made and communication between the points occupied by the army could be secured. While the army remained in camp on the Maryland side of the river, the Chief Signal Officer of the Army requested that he might



GEO. H. McNARY



FRED'K HOMER



HENRY C. FISKE



CHARLES HERZOG



FRED'K S. BENSON



J. H. HUTCHINSON



ISAAC S. LYON



BENI A. LEONARD



JOHN E. HOLLAND



ERNST KURLBAUM



WM. J. GALBRAITH



JAMES R. DUFF



THOS. H. FEAREY

be relieved from duty with the Army of the Potomac. The continued growth of the Signal Corps and its multiplicity of duties required the personal supervision of the commandant. Although nominally in charge of only the detachment serving under his immediate eye, there had been particular care and anxiety bestowed upon all parties attached to each of the military departments. Their increased proportions and important duties rendered it an absolute necessity that the main office, from which emanated all instructions or orders, should be supervised personally and constantly. It was with this view that the staff appointment bestowed upon him by Gen. McClellan was resigned. The day succeeding there was an official notification of a compliance with the request, and at the same time the general in command expressed "his appreciation of the valuable service rendered by yourself and the Corps under your command." The command of the signal party attached to the Army of the Potomac was given, October 26th, to Capt. S. T. Cushing. Nov. 6, 1862, Maj. Myer assumed charge of the office in Washington.

Although no definite information had been received as to the contemplated movements of the army, orders to march were daily expected during the month of October. The signal party were apportioned, when necessary, among the corps, and while awaiting a general advance were principally engaged in observing the enemy's camp across the river. Lieutenants Paul Babcock and G. J. Clarke, with Gen. Porter, gave information that led to the capture of about twelve of the enemy's pickets, and also kept close communication with main headquarters.

October 28th the army was placed in motion. Lieutenants J. B. Brooks and C. F. Stone, on duty with the 2d Corps, stationed at Harper's Ferry, had notified Capt. Fisher, October 26th, that the troops were under marching orders, and that Gen. Slocum, in command, desired the signal party to accompany him in the forward movement. They accordingly moved with this corps, and rendered good service in the establishment of stations, which kept open communication with general headquarters.

November 4th, general headquarters moved to Rectortown, Va. In the advance of the army, the signal party constantly changed places. They were ordered to the prominent hills for observation, and were kept employed transmitting messages between the different corps and main headquarters.

When Gen. Porter arrived at Snicker's Gap, the close proximity of the rebels was discovered. Lieutenants Babcock and Clarke, assisted

by Lieutenants Seymour Pierce and Fuller, opened communication between the divisions of the corps, and assumed posts available for observation in the event of an engagement. But the rebels retreated, avoiding a collision with our troops. The stations established, however, proved useful in the transmission of messages and orders. Gen. Hancock, in command of the forces at the Gap, used this method for communicating with Gen. Porter, relative to the disposition and arrangement of his command.

While headquarters remained at Rectortown, Lieutenants Gloskoski and Owen were directed to proceed to Thoroughfare Gap and open communication with Warrenton, nine miles distant. Their main duty was to keep the railroad line under observation. An inspection of the hills in the neighborhood demonstrated the value of one for the purpose in view, which bore the name of Leather-Coat Hill; but as the rebels had fired the woods in the vicinity, it was dangerous to attempt the ascent. Another selection was made and a station opened. While it was impossible to communicate by signals with other posts, this point was of great value as an observatory station. As the army moved forward, its use became unnecessary, and the officers in charge were recalled.

With the advance column under Gen. Pleasonton, Lieutenants Paine and Hill served. These officers opened communication between the advance headquarters of Generals Couch and Pleasonton. While in the performance of this service a squadron of cavalry was sent in the direction of Ashby's Gap to reconnoitre the road. They accompanied the party, Lieut. Paine ascended a mountain outside the district travelled by our scouting party, and, with Lieut. Hill at the base of the mountain to notify him of any danger, made a careful survey of the country. Fifteen minutes after his ascent our pickets were driven in, and the party was compelled to fall back toward our camp.

After reporting the results of this trip to Gen. Pleasonton, a larger force — two regiments of cavalry and one infantry regiment — started for the gap. The signal officers were directed to accompany this party. While in the advance they discovered a considerable force of rebels concealed in the woods. An immediate report of the presence of the enemy in the valley toward which our troops were moving prevented the success of the ambushade planned so neatly. For this service, whereby many lives were saved, they received the thanks of Generals Couch and Wilcox.

While these movements were in progress the route mapped out for

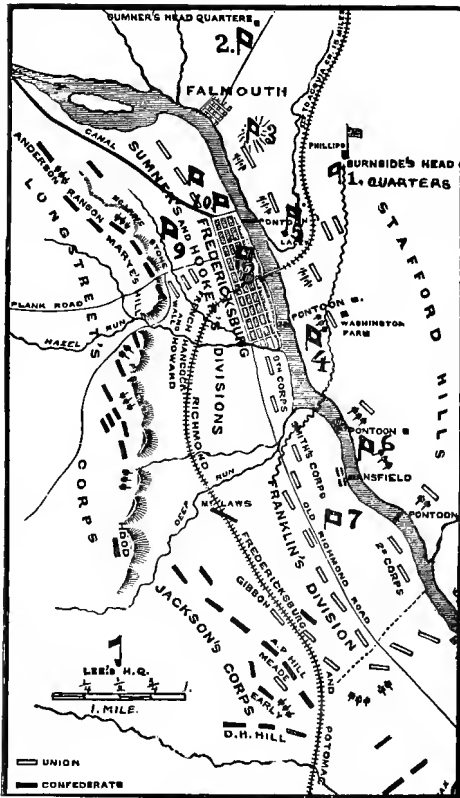
the advance of the army was suddenly changed. Through the orders of the President, Gen. McClellan had been relieved from the command of the army and Gen. A. E. Burnside designated for the position thus made vacant. After consultation, it was decided to discard the plans of campaign under which the army was then conducted, and, instead of continuing in the direction of Culpeper, to place the army on a new course, with the object of crossing the Rappahannock in the neighborhood of Fredericksburg. It was deemed a more advantageous position, and would afford a better access and a quicker route to the rebel capital. There were, however, two requirements for the assured success of this plan, celerity of movement and the possession of pontoon bridges for immediate use on arrival at the river bank. At that time there was no pontoon train with the army. It was therefore understood that this requisite would be supplied from Washington, and, transported by water, would be upon the ground prepared for use when the troops arrived. But it was found impossible to immediately prepare the train, and the army reached the bank opposite Fredericksburg only to find itself without the means to cross the river.

During the march the signal party had fulfilled the usual duties attendant upon the movements of the army; but, as no occasion required, they were not called to service beyond routine labors. The failure to receive the pontoon bridges necessitated the encampment of the troops. It was now late in the fall. The rain storms incident to this locality had opened and bid fair to destroy the opportunity for movement, and the enemy had been concentrated on the opposite shore to contest the passage of the stream. With no prospect of success by a sudden dash across the river, the general in command determined to mass his troops and give battle to the enemy. The bridges had been received, and it became known that the engagement would shortly occur. Instructions were issued to the Corps commanders, and Capt. Cushing received directions for the disposition of his command.

It became known that the river was to be crossed in the presence of the enemy under cover of our batteries stationed on the northern bank. With the intention of rendering the fire of the siege-guns effective, and also to afford a more certain protection to the troops in the advance, it was required that signal officers accompany the first movements.

The morning of December 11th opened with the entire position hid from view by a heavy mist that had enveloped the vicinity of Fredericksburg during the preceding night. Every arrangement had been made for the movement to commence on that day. In conformity with the desire of

the general in command, signal parties had been placed at all points promising successful operations. Stations were established at Phillips house (1), and at the headquarters of Gen. Sumner (2); one upon a hill near Falmouth, and near Colonel Hays's headquarters (3); one upon the bluff near Colonel Tyler's position (4); and another at the Lacy house (5), near the point occupied by the command of Col.



Tompkins. These stations were directed to observe narrowly the country upon the opposite side of the river. They were placed in communication with the batteries, with general headquarters, and with each other. The results of their observations were to be reported to the general commanding, and to the subordinate generals in the immediate vicinity. A station was also established near the battery commanded by Capt. De Russy (6), to place him in communication with the left of our army as soon as it succeeded in reaching the opposite bank of the river. Officers were also sent to each of the principal bridges, with instructions to cross with the advance guard of

the division with which they were connected.

Notwithstanding these arrangements, the service of the Corps seemed destined to be of little value until noon arrived, when the fog lifted and a clear field was afforded for duty. Lieutenants J. S. Hall and P. A. Taylor, stationed on a high bluff near the Phillips house, immediately opened communication with Lieutenants F. Wilson and R. Dinsmore, at the Lacy house, near the upper bridge, and also with Lieutenants John A. Hebrew and W. F. Barrett on the bluff near Colonel Tyler's headquarters. Lieutenants Adams and Jerome were sent to a point

near the middle bridge. Each set was instructed to open communication with any troops that might cross the river, and also to report to the headquarters station near the Phillips house. At five o'clock in the afternoon a portion of Gen. Franklin's left grand division crossed the river. Lieutenants J. C. Wiggins and G. J. Clarke, with their flagmen, ordered to duty with this division, preceded the column and were the first to step on the opposite shore. Immediately upon reaching land they ascended a hill and opened a station, but without support they were driven back by the enemy's fire, which had been concentrated upon the position they occupied. When a skirmish line was deployed they regained the abandoned station (7) and opened communication with Lieut. Homer, stationed with the batteries under Capt. De Russy. This line was maintained until 10 P. M., when the officers withdrew under orders of Gen. Franklin.

The next morning, December 12th, these officers joined Gen. Smith's corps and opened communication with the headquarters of Gen. Franklin, who still remained on the north side of the river. Lieutenants J. B. Brooks and C. F. Stone crossed the river with the advance of Gen. Couch's troops. The lateness of the hour and the rapidly rising fog and smoke rendered it impossible to sustain communication.

During the day dense clouds of smoke from the burning town precluded the possibility of signal communication until about 2 P. M.,

when a line was established with all prominent points upon the north bank and with Lieutenants Brooks and Stone, then working in the Fredericksburg Court House steeple (8). Lines were also successfully worked from Gen. Franklin's headquarters on the north bank, by Lieut. E. C. Pierce, to Gen.



FREDERICKSBURG ON THE MORNING OF THE 12TH.

Smith's position, where Lieutenants Wiggins and Clarke had a station (7), and to the batteries under Capt. De Russy.

On the 13th, the lines established were in successful operation, although some of them were under a heavy and continuous fire. There were five stations communicating with the headquarters station, which was under the charge of Lieutenants Hall and Taylor. They were assisted by the reserve officers, Lieutenants Norton, Stryker, and Thomas R. Clarke. It was on this day that the main battle was fought. The left of the army, under Gen. Franklin, was expected to advance and dislodge the enemy on the crest of the hill, thus severing their lines. As Gen. Franklin had crossed the river and taken a position on the field, Lieutenants Hill and Carey were directed to report at his headquarters and open communication with the stations north of the river. Lieut. Wiggins remained with Gen. W. F. Smith. The necessity for signal communication with the left, however, was somewhat lessened by the perfect working of the field telegraph, which had been extended from the Phillips house, occupied by the commanding general, also the headquarters of Gen. Sumner, to the position assumed by Gen. Franklin on the field. The incidents connected with the use of the telegraph in the battle of Fredericksburg are quite fully given in the special chapter on the Field Telegraph.

From early morn until late in the afternoon the fight raged fiercely in this portion of the army. Although our troops were repeatedly marched up to the rebel lines, the terribly destructive artillery fire with which they were received prevented any substantial success, and the evening closed with the repulse of our decimated columns. Gen. Couch would occasionally ascend the steeple and relieve Lieutenants Brooks and Stone by taking their place at the glass and viewing for himself the field of operations.

Toward noon the corps of Gen. Couch was ordered to assault the rebel position immediately in the rear of the town. Gen. Hooker, in command of the centre, had crossed the river, and under peremptory orders prepared to ascend the hills (9). As it was desirable to have signal communication between the advancing column and main headquarters, Lieutenants Brooks and Stone were relieved from duty in the court house steeple, and assigned to duty with Gen. Couch. Their recent station, commanding a perfect view of the enemy's lines, was occupied by Lieutenants F. E. Yates and Fred Fuller. The conspicuous position of the station, together with its value as a point of observation, induced the rebels to make it a special target for their artillery. Their shots at last, in good range, fell so thickly in the immediate neighborhood that Lieut. Yates refused to longer continue on duty when

the river. After the station was opened it was expected that Lieut. Yates would take charge and that Lieut. Fuller would render him all the assistance in his power; but, upon inquiry, it was ascertained that Lieut. Yates could not be found. Lieut. Fuller was obliged to make observations and send all messages unaided, and with only one flagman, the other being obliged to guard the horses. The messages were given rapidly, often three or four at once. Upon receiving the order directed to Lieut. Yates, from Gen. Burnside, Lieut. Fuller again tried to find him, but could not. He came up once, when by the greatest urging he was prevailed upon to send one message, after which he ignominiously fled, and openly declared, in the presence of the men, that he would not stay there.

As the station near Col. Hays's position, established the day before, was of no practical benefit, Lieutenants Gloskoski and F. W. Owen were ordered to cross the river and open communication with general headquarters from a point near the left of the town. This position was selected from its advantages for observation, and, although they were subjected to an annoying fire, these officers established the station and conducted it until recalled. Lieut. Thomas R. Clarke was stationed at headquarters to receive their reports.

Lieut. Gloskoski in his report says: —

“ We established ourselves on the roof of a house selected by you (10) for the purpose of communicating from Gen. Willcox to Gen. Sumner. From that place we had a good view of the enemy south, southeast, and southwest of us, and we might have also communicated with Col. Hays, and directed the shots of his guns, if the signal station had remained there.”

Among the messages sent at this time were the following: —

Col. TAYLOR, Chief of Staff. Gen. Couch reports that he has command of the crest of the hill, and I have ordered Sturgis to advance. Humphreys is ordered to support Couch. WILLCOX.

Gen. SUMNER. Gen. Sturgis reports that he is within eighty paces of the crest, but says, “ For God's sake, send another division,” as he has but one regiment in reserve. I have requested Butterfield to send a division. WILLCOX.

Gen. SUMNER. Gen. Griffin is relieving Gen. Sturgis, who is holding on in spite of everything until he is relieved. WILLCOX.

To 333. From all appearances our troops have not gained an inch of ground since 4 this P. M. L.

Lieut. Gloskoski says further : —

“ Between 6 and 7 P. M. the shells of the enemy became very annoying. It seemed as if they directed several guns upon our station purposely to hit us, and there is not the least doubt that they were trying their best to do that. The roof under our feet, the trees over our heads, houses next to ours, everything near us was either broken, riddled by shells, or tumbled in ruins. The sentinel in front of our station was killed, several men in the house wounded, and in a neighboring hospital fifteen wounded men killed by one shell. At last their range became so dangerous that the surgeons requested us, ‘ For God’s sake, to stop signalling,’ as it endangered, they supposed, the lives of wounded men in the hospitals. We agreed to that request, as by that time ‘ the fate of the day ’ was decided, and we had no more important messages to send.

“ We remained on that station until the night between the 15th and the 16th inst., when we learned that all our generals and all our troops had recrossed the river; then we also abandoned our position and reported in this camp.

“ I have the pleasure to remark that Lieut. Owen remained cool in the hottest fire, and behaved at all times as became an officer and a soldier. The men — privates — in my set have performed their duty well.”

The same ill fortune experienced by the force on the left pursued the centre. After gaining the first crest of the hill the troops were checked by the murderous artillery fire and obtained little further success. After continuous assaults on the rebel strongholds, the general in command, convinced of the futility of the attack, ordered a return to the precincts of the town.

Lieut. E. C. Pierce, Chief Signal Officer with Gen. Franklin, commanding the left grand division, moved with that general on the 11th to the river, crossing one and one-fourth miles below the city. In his report he says : —

“ We did nothing in the way of signalling until about 5 P.M., when, the troops of Gen. Newton’s division having been ordered to cross the bridge, I sent Lieutenants Wiggins and Clarke to accompany them, and open communication with Lieut. Homer, stationed at the batteries on the bluffs, on the north bank of the river. Lieutenants Wiggins and Clarke, with their flagmen, then crossed, preceding the infantry. They dashed up the line on the other side but were driven back by the enemy’s skirmishers, who held the bluffs. One of Lieut. Wiggins’s horses was shot by a rifle ball, and Lieut. Clarke’s horse received a ball in the leg. Waiting until the skirmishers of the 2d Rhode Island infantry came up they advanced again, and received another volley of musketry; but they held their ground, and immediately opened communication with Lieut. Homer. Communication was kept open until 10 P.M., when, by order of Gen.

Franklin, I ordered Lieutenants Wiggins and Clarke to withdraw and join me on this side of the river, which they did at once.

“On the morning of the 12th, at 9.30 o'clock, Gen. Smith and staff crossed the river, Lieutenants Wiggins and Clarke accompanying them, and communication was opened and kept open between Gen. Franklin on the north bank of the river and Gen. Smith on the south, until 3 P.M., when I informed Gen. Franklin that the signal telegraph was working to Gen. Smith on the south bank of the river. Gen. Franklin then immediately crossed and joined Gen. Smith, and they established their headquarters at the house of Mr. Bernard (Mansfield). I opened communication immediately with Lieut. Homer.

“On the 13th, the line was running between Lieut. Homer and Gen. Franklin's headquarters all day, and about noon Lieutenants Hill and Carey joined me.

“On the 14th, at 2.25 P.M., Lieutenants Hill and Carey established a station at or near the telegraph station, in communication with Lieut. Jerome, on the Corn Bluff, and through that station with the headquarters of Gen. Burnside. My reason for establishing this line was this, that in case any accident happened to the signal telegraph, we could be still in communication with headquarters. Lieutenants Homer and Clarke remained on this station until we evacuated the south bank of the river.”

With the right of the army commanded by Gen. Sumner, the signal detachments were engaged in observation and the transmission of messages between the different generals. Lieut. Hebrew, stationed with the batteries under Col. Tyler, directed their fire, constantly observant of the effect. During the battle he discovered six batteries of the enemy wheeled into position, which subsequently opened fire on our troops in the lower part of Fredericksburg. Later in the day he joined Gen. Willcox in Fredericksburg and aided by signal observation in the management of the troops.

The telegraph extending to the headquarters of Gen. Sumner obviated here, also, the need for aerial signals in the transmission of messages. In consequence the duties performed were limited, confined almost entirely to observation. Lieut. Barrett, with his two flagmen, H. J. Bardwell and S. P. Janes, in the court house steeple, rendered good service by the reports sent from his station, where the rebel lines were for a long distance under observation, transmitting them to Gen. Willcox through Lieut. Hebrew. When night closed around the valley of Fredericksburg, our troops, repulsed in every direction, were quartered on the field.

During December 14th, the stations enumerated continued in successful operation. A new line was established by Lieutenants W. H. Hill and

C. H. Carey, communicating from Gen. Franklin's headquarters, through the station on the Corn Bluff, to the Phillips house. Capt. De Russy's batteries having been moved to a point farther south, a station was established at Seddon's house by Lieutenants Wiggins and Homer, communicating with Lieutenants E. C. Pierce and G. J. Clarke, at Gen. Franklin's headquarters. The station on the left of the town was on this day removed, by request of the surgeons, to a point in the vicinity from which the flags would not be visible to the enemy, their previous position having drawn the fire of the rebel batteries, and endangered the wounded, then lying in the hospitals near by. Capt. C. S. Kendall and Lient. L. R. Fortescue were sent to the court house steeple to keep open the communication so successfully maintained on the day previous.

On December 15th, the fire of the enemy, which had been for the two days preceding directed at the court house steeple, became more accurate, striking it several times, and rendering that position wholly untenable as a signal station. It was abandoned at night when no more important communications were likely to be sent, and the officers were instructed to locate themselves in another steeple close at hand, from which their movements would be less exposed to the sight and consequent fire of the enemy. No new stations were this day established, but those which were in communication on the previous day were retained in good working order. During the night our forces were withdrawn to the north side of the river, the signal officers who were on the other side returning with the rear of the troops. These signal officers, properly distributed, aided in the careful management of the troops and were among the last to cross the bridge.

Once again settled in winter quarters no active movement was inaugurated during the few days yet remaining of the year 1862. The storms of winter, rendering the roads impassable, and preventing the safe and rapid movement of the army, destroyed all thought of another campaign. With the troops depressed by the recent repulse, the time was consumed in the restoration of that confidence requisite for gallant bearing and true soldierly action, when the enemy were again encountered.

The early months of 1863 did not afford any chance for the active display of signals. The continued bad weather had rendered the roads impassable and prevented the movement of a large army. It is true that a plan had been formed by Gen. Burnside to again attack the enemy in the rear of Fredericksburg, the latter part of January being agreed upon for the advance. But the substitution of Gen. Hooker as commandant

of the army broke up these arrangements. It was not until the spring was far advanced that it was deemed practicable to move the army. In the latter part of April it was known that preparations were making for a general movement, and before the month had expired the troops were placed in motion.

April 27th, Capt. Cushing received instructions from the general in command to extend the signal telegraph line from headquarters to



PHILLIPS HOUSE IN FLAMES.

Banks's ford, and also to Franklin's crossing. Beyond this order there was no intimation of the intended movement. A request was, therefore, made for more comprehensive instructions relative to the disposition of the signal party, but no further intelligence was granted. In

obedience to the directions received, the telegraph wire was run out. Signal stations had already been established at the Phillips house, at Buckner's Neck, and other points advantageous in position, with the view of watching the movements of the enemy. In the absence of definite information no other stations were established, but the officers were still retained on those then in operation. The lookout on the Phillips house was of essential value in the engagement of December, 1862, and as it seemed probable that a crossing would be effected near this point in the movements now contemplated, the signal officer in charge was directed to remain, even though the corps to which he was attached crossed the river.

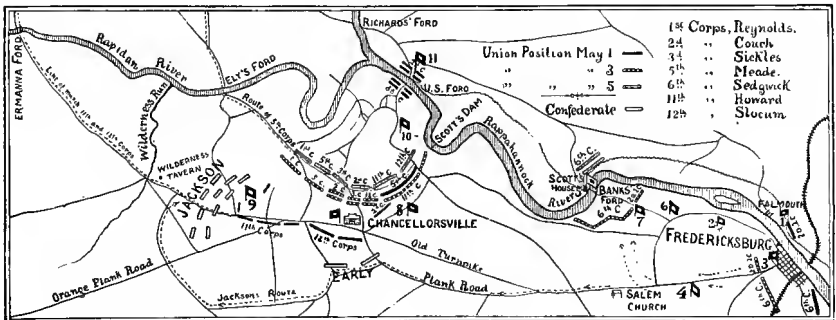
The telegraph line to Franklin's crossing was also so arranged that connection could be made and an intermediate station established at this house. Lieut. Fountain Wilson was placed in charge of the line to Franklin's crossing and completed his labors before nightfall. Capt. F. E. Beardslee had charge of the line to Banks's ford. It terminated with our picket line at a point near the England house, two miles distant from the ford. It should be remembered that beyond the establishment of these connections the signal officer could only act upon surmises. No information was afforded for the guidance of the signal party. A line of signal stations was already established, keeping in view the

movements of the enemy,—at the Phillips house, at the Seddon house, at Buckner's Neck, and at the England house. Receiving no instructions, Capt. Cushing did not direct the establishing of other lines. Having received no information regarding the movements pending, it was impossible for him to decide as to what points would be advantageous for the establishing of signal stations; but feeling confident that the one at the Phillips house (1) would be a station of importance, he had directed the officers then upon duty there not to move with the corps to which they had been temporarily assigned. He also directed that the telegraph line should be so placed that on its way to Franklin's crossing it would permit the establishment at any time of an intermediate station at the Phillips house. His instructions were carried out, and the results fully bore out his anticipations. Imagining that a portion of the army would cross at or near Banks's ford, he directed Capt. B. F. Fisher to be at Banks's ford at dawn on the morning of April 28th, and assume charge of all signal operations with the right wing of the army. He was invested with plenary power to use all the signal officers with the right wing, and establish such stations as he might deem necessary.

On the morning of that day, April 28th, the telegraph was completed to Banks's ford, and under subsequent instructions was extended on the 29th to United States ford. In the fulfilment of this order it was found necessary to employ wire of doubtful character. It was laid with distrust. An effort was made, however, to obtain authority for the temporary suspension of the line to afford an opportunity for repairs. This was rendered necessary by the continued work of the past four months, but permission was not granted. Stations were established at Taylor's Hill and at the Fitzhugh house, the latter in charge of Lieut. Fortescue, who had a good view of the enemy's railroad, and made frequent reports. The establishment of these stations made a continuous line of communication from Buckner's Neck to the Phillips house.

While this labor was in progress, stations at various points for the working of aerial signals had been established. In the passage of the river by the right wing of the army the signal parties rendered material assistance. Capt. Castle, crossing the pontoon bridge as soon as constructed, immediately opened communication with an officer stationed on the opposite bank. This line was retained until the entire body of troops had safely crossed. Arriving upon the battlefield of Chancellorsville, there was little opportunity for signal duty. Capt. Fisher

established a station (8) one and one-half miles east of Chancellorsville upon a tree. This he used as a station of observation; but the advance falling back he was compelled to abandon it. He then directed Capt. Castle (9) to connect the extreme right of our army with Gen. Howard's headquarters. The general-in-chief had an evident distrust of aerial signals, and was apparently disinclined to call into action the signal party. The officers distributed among the various corps were, at the instance of many generals, employed in reconnoissance, and also in the transmission of official messages. Accepting positions far in the advance, they performed their work efficiently, and, aside from interruptions occasioned by the wooded country, were constantly engaged signalling the results of their observations. When the Eleventh Army Corps gave way in confusion, the officers in position with the advance were hastily driven back, barely able to secure their equipments.



Although there was an evident intention to neglect the signal service, frequent messages were transmitted which compelled notice, and at the termination of the battle the position of our troops was such that aerial communication was gladly enlisted, and afforded the only means to keep the command of Gen. Sedgwick under surveillance, and at the same time secure its careful and safe guidance.

May 1st, eight officers with their flagmen reported from Washington under orders from the chief-of-staff. Four of them, Lieutenants Wicker, Galbraith, Tuckerman, and Holland were sent to the right wing to report to Capt. Fisher.

With the command of Gen. Sedgwick the signal party were able to operate with considerable precision, and were not subject to the frequent interruptions encountered by the officers with the right wing. Before the Sixth Corps crossed the river, the signal stations

had been constantly occupied, and when the troops were fairly across the duties of the officers increased materially. The First Corps, crossing lower down, was placed in communication with Gen. Sedgwick, and to facilitate its operations, the telegraph line was extended to Gen. Reynolds's headquarters. The next day, May 2d, Gen. Reynolds's Corps was withdrawn and marched to the right, reaching the designated point on the morning of the third.

The battle here was prosecuted with vigor, but no perceptible advantage was secured. Late in the afternoon Gen. Brooks's division had gained ground, rendering the establishment of another signal station necessary. Lieut. Briggs was dispatched for this duty, and assumed a position where the fire of the battery under Tyler could be accurately directed.

Capt. Cushing had found it impossible, during the previous night, to open communication with the officers stationed with Gen. Sedgwick. Imagining for a moment that they were neglecting their duty, he was about to order their arrest, when he received the following dispatch sent by orderly, which explained their failure to open the communication which they had been ordered to establish on the previous night:—

Capt. CUSHING :

ON THE MARCH, May 3, 1863, 4 A. M.

Gen. S. has received an order from Gen. Butterfield not to use signals, as the enemy can read them. What will we do? Let us know by the next orderly that comes to Gen. Sedgwick from headquarters.

Capt. PIERCE,
Signal Officer.

In answer to which Capt. Cushing sent the following reply by the orderly who had brought the dispatch:—

Capt. PIERCE :

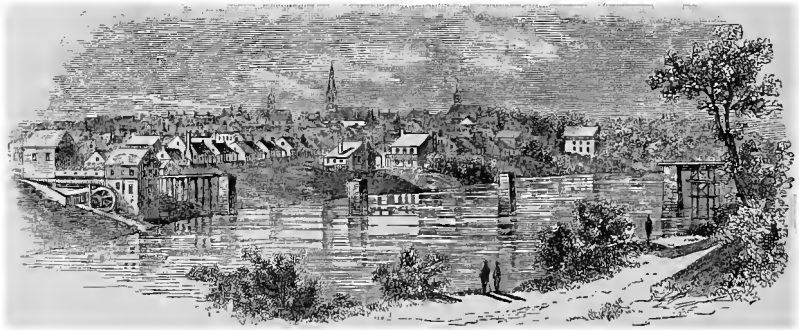
MAY 3, 1863, 7.15 A. M.

Use your cipher to send important messages. Tell Gen. Sedgwick that messengers may be sent to him, giving him information regarding positions of the enemy, which will not aid the enemy much and may aid him. I have not seen Gen. Butterfield, but send this from the Phillips house, where your orderly caught me.

SAMUEL T. CUSHING.

As all the important dispatches had heretofore been sent in cipher, and as Gen. Butterfield had been informed some days previous that the signal officers had a cipher in their possession, it is difficult to understand why this order was sent. Suffice it to say that it had a most disastrous effect upon signal duty during the day. Gen. Sedgwick's confidence was of course destroyed, and no representations would be

sufficient to induce him to overlook an order. Capt. Cushing directed Lieut. Wilson to push his telegraph line across the river at the Lacy House, and establish a line to Gen. Sedgwick's headquarters. This line was pushed out to the outskirts of Fredericksburg, and opened communication; but as Gen. Sedgwick was constantly moving during the day, it was not much used. During the morning, Lieutenants Brooks and Hill were in a fine position in the church tower in the city of Fredericksburg, and reported to Gen. Sedgwick and the Phillips house. In the afternoon they moved forward to the heights. At 5 P. M., all the troops having moved from the vicinity of this station, and it being very much exposed, Capt. Cushing ordered its discontinuance. Before these officers had time to leave they were shelled by the rebels, who were rapidly



FREDERICKSBURG IN THE SPRING OF 1863.

regaining the ground they had lost in the morning. The rapidity of the movement caused a separation of the party, and Lieut. Hill reported to Capt. Cushing at the Phillips house. He then reported the situation to Maj. George F. Barstow, Assistant Adjutant-General, who had been sent to the Phillips house to ascertain the news. At 5.30 P. M., Lieut. Jerome reported that his men, Williams and Lehlbach, had swum across the river with their wire, and had established a telegraph station on the south bank of the river near Banks's ford, with the line of skirmishers.* This movement, though bold and daring, was of no immediate importance, and the instruments and wire were brought back in the evening.

The enemy had occupied the hills of Fredericksburg at an early hour on the morning of May 4th, driving Captains Babcock and Gloskoski and Lieut. Marston from their stations. Lieut. Marston returned to the Phillips house; and the Chief Signal Officer immediately sent him to

* See Chapter on Personnel, etc., p. 193.



LUTHER C. FURST



EVAN RUSSELL



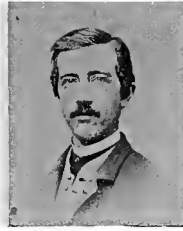
A. K. CAROTHERS



HORACE JUDSON



ALVA G. BLOOD



HENRY W. FULTON



JOHN L. PEAY



R. S. NICHOLLS



JOHN CHAMBERLIN



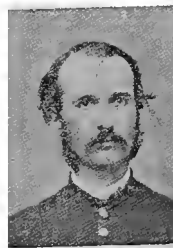
JAMES M. RUTTER



E. H. HAWLEY



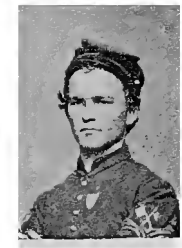
JAMES R. GAGE



ALLEN WALL



S. M. CARTLEDGE



G. W. HOPPING

the chief-of-staff to report matters. Captains Babcock and Gloskoski escaped toward Gen. Sedgwick. Communication by the signal telegraph was opened from the Phillips house to headquarters camp, forming an intermediate station. This station was available to communicate observations to headquarters, and to communicate with the Lacy house. The station in Fredericksburg was withdrawn on the morning of May 4th, as there was no one to report to, and Capt. Cushing did not wish to leave it there in a useless position. During the morning, Gen. Sedgwick's forces being cut off from Gen. Hooker and from Fredericksburg, it was of immense importance that communication should be established with him. His orders prevented him from using his signal officers for that purpose, and it seemed as though communication could not be opened. It was impossible to send any orders to him countermanding the orders received two nights before, and it seemed impossible to call attention by signals until Captains Gloskoski and Babcock had established a station near the Guest house (4) and near Gen. Sedgwick's headquarters. These officers had not been informed of the order prohibiting the use of signals, and consequently opened communication. Capt. Cushing considered the necessity of keeping communication open so great as to excuse him for ordering, on his own responsibility, that the station should be held as long as possible. The same order was also given by Gen. Sedgwick; and during the day this station was of eminent importance, as Capt. Hall and Lieut. Peter A. Taylor, at the Phillips house, kept Gen. Sedgwick thoroughly informed of the movements of the enemy. These messages passed over the heads of the enemy, and must have been of great assistance. This station also had communication with Gen. Gibbon, through Capt. E. C. Pierce, stationed in the church steeple. Capt. Cushing directed that all messages should be sent in cipher. This station was kept open until Gen. Sedgwick was forced to retire from his position, and was for a long time exposed very much to the fire of the enemy. During the morning, the officers who had been stationed at Banks's ford on the 1st of May, had succeeded in opening communication with the extreme right of Gen. Sedgwick; so that the discontinuance of the line upon the left did not prevent the transmission of signals, as during the whole day he was in communication, either by Banks's ford or the Phillips house, with Gen. Hooker. During the night, his forces recrossed the river at Banks's ford, and took position on the other side, when communication by signals ceased near his command.

During May 2d and 3rd, Lieutenants Martin Denicke, B. N. Miner,

and Isaac S. Lyon were on duty with Gen. Benham, at Banks's ford; but, at 6 o'clock on the latter day, Lieut. Denicke was directed to report to Gen. Sedgwick, two miles from the ford, on the Fredericksburg plank-road (6). The next day he opened communication with Lieut. Miner, at the ford (5). He placed Lieut. Lyon on a house (7) a mile toward the ford, to prevent any possible suspension of signal communication. The following are some of the messages sent and received:—

- Gen. BENHAM : May 4, 1863.
 I wish the second bridge laid close by the first one; and do not open on those woods for the present. J. SEDGWICK,
Major-General.
- Gen. HOOKER : 10 A. M.
 The enemy are pressing on me. I am taking position to cross the river when necessary. J. SEDGWICK.
- Generals HOOKER and BUTTERFIELD : 12 M.
 Gen. Howe has had a sharp fight and has taken a flag and two hundred prisoners. J. SEDGWICK.
- Gen. SEDGWICK : SCOTT'S HOUSE, 2 P. M.
 The enemy are in some force in my front. Can I be of service by opening on them? TYLER,
General.
- Gen. TYLER : 2.05 P. M.
 Use your own judgment in the matter. J. SEDGWICK.
- Gen. TYLER : 2.40 P. M.
 Please come over and see me. J. SEDGWICK.
- Gen. SEDGWICK : SCOTT'S HOUSE, 2.45 P. M.
 I am coming. TYLER,
General.
- Gen. SEDGWICK : SCOTT'S HOUSE, 3 P.M.
 I will have the bridge done about 3.30 o'clock. BENHAM,
General.

It was soon evident that the enemy would carry the day. Our troops fighting gallantly were unable to gain any decisive advantage, and in more than one instance had entirely yielded to the pressure brought against them. That a further contest would prove disastrous was shown by the directions issued to withdraw from the field. And now

the signal service came fairly into play. The continued freshet had swollen the river in our rear and disarranged the pontoon bridges. In the enemy's country, and the means of retreat severed, our position was desperate in the extreme. Everything depended upon concert of action, and the rapid movement of troops when desired. To effectually serve this purpose the Signal Corps was alone available. The distrust of signals vanished, and those who were loudest in their denunciation proved foremost in the army to secure their use. With the army separated, it was an impossibility to dispatch aides with important messages, but the signal officers, working over the heads of the enemy, proved able to send any and all communications. The station at the Phillips house was all important. Congregated in its vicinity were numerous general officers anxiously awaiting new developments, and, while hoping for the best, anticipating evil. Readily did they accept the means now afforded them, and where a few days earlier the service had been neglected, now every facility and opportunity was granted for successful duty.

When evening came on there was comparative quiet, and, under cover of the darkness, the river was crossed at Banks's ford, the signal party being with the rear column. The corps was now safe in its old quarters; but it was feared that the enemy would follow up the advantage gained by an attack upon our lines. It was anticipated that they would ford the river in the neighborhood of Port Royal. Gen. Pleasonton was here stationed with a body of cavalry to prevent a movement of this character. As it was deemed essential to have signal communication at this point, Capt. Gloskoski and Lieut. Marston were here ordered to duty. May 5th they started for the headquarters of Gen. Pleasonton. A furious storm was raging at the time, and it was found impossible to establish a line until the next morning. The field telegraph was also interrupted and much damaged.

A portion of the army still remained south of the river intrenched against the enemy. The river impassable, a signal line was established from the north bank at United States ford to the brick house, Fitzhugh's (10), on the south side. Lieut. Holland was in charge of the former station (11), while Lieut. Tuckerman was placed at the latter. As the bridges were swept away this line was of the greatest importance. The troops moved out from the intrenchments and commenced a return march toward the destroyed pontoons. The heavy rains had swollen the stream and it was not fordable. It was in this emergency, when thousands of lives were at stake, that the signal line was required. All

other methods of communication severed, a message was transmitted by signals to suspend the movement until the bridges were rebuilt, and to adhere determinedly to the intrenchments constructed. At midnight the pontoons were again in position, and then, by an order transmitted by signals, the troops were directed to return.

At 9 P.M., Lieut. Tuckerman received the following message from station 11, Lieut. Holland:—

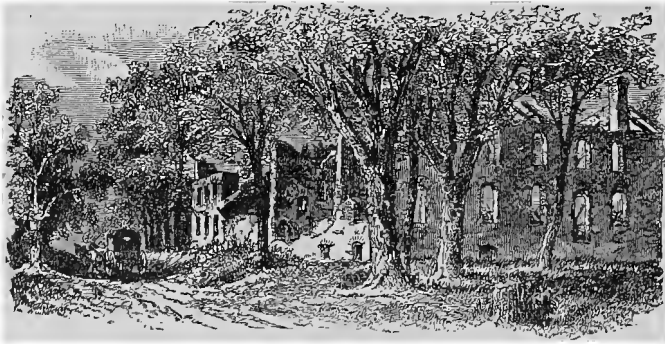
From Chestnut Tree Signal Station.

To Generals COUCH, SLOCUM, or MEADE :

Suspend movement for an hour or two. Trouble at bridges. Acknowledge.
May 5, 1863. Gen. HOOKER.

Lieut. T. says with reference to this message:—

“ It was sent by Lieut. Holland, from the north side of the Rappahannock, at United States ford, and received by me on the south side. The circumstances



RUINS OF CHANCELLORSVILLE.

were as follows: We were retreating from Chancellorsville. Headquarters artillery and baggage trains had crossed. I was ordered by Capt. Fisher, Chief Signal Officer in the field, to hold my station until the rear guard had crossed. It was raining and very dark, and the river had risen so high as to sweep both bridges away, and our infantry was leaving the lines. My torches were so wet that it was very nearly ten minutes before I could induce one to burn; but I got it at last, and knowing the importance of the message I borrowed all the orderlies from the hospital that I could, and sent it off. Gen. Meade, who was in command of the troops, the next morning asked if I was the officer who sent him the message. I replied that I was, and hoped he got it in time. He said: ‘ Oh, yes; I have been getting it all night! ’ ”

By daybreak of the 6th, the stations south of the river were abandoned, and the operators called to headquarters. The telegraph was reeled, and

all signal operations were suspended. On the north bank, a few stations of observation were established. Capt. Gloskoski and Lieut. Marston had a station at Buckner's Neck, making reconnoissances to Port Conway; Capt. Kendall and Lieut. Fortescue were at the Seddon house, while Lieutenants Hill and Brooks established stations at the Fitzhugh house and Taylor's Hill. Thus a complete line was again established, observing the country from Port Royal to Falmouth. In the engagement just concluded, the casualties of the signal party were one killed, — Private Alexander McCollin, — and two wounded, — Privates James B. Duff and G. H. Tousey.

Capt. Fisher, in his report, calls attention to the energy displayed by Capt. Castle during the four days' battle, he giving the first information of the appearance of Jackson on our right; also to the faithful service performed by Lieut. Tuckerman, "who remained upon the south bank of the river, keeping open the communication until the bridges were about to be taken up, when he recrossed to the north bank." He also complimented Flagmen J. B. Duff, George F. Stone, and Samuel Cartledge.

The headquarters signalmen did not hesitate to declare that "a traitor in the shape of a large demijohn of whiskey was responsible for our disasters in the Chancellorsville campaign." When the old quarters were regained, a long period passed without the development of hostile plans. An occasional reconnoissance was made, and a close surveillance of the enemy's position maintained.

This latter duty devolved upon the Signal Corps, and one of its officers always accompanied scouting expeditions. The rebels were not disposed to remain idle after the repulse of our army, and accordingly made a march northward with the view of invading Maryland and Pennsylvania. This movement was anxiously watched by our commanders, and it was soon determined to fall back on Washington, with the ultimate purpose of affording security to that city, and also to make an aggressive move with it as a base. In view of the contemplated march of our army, the signal party was arranged so as to keep up communication, and officers were stationed with the isolated portions of the army to secure unity of action. The right wing was supplied with six officers, the left with four, and the centre with four, while eight officers were held in reserve, to be used wherever the changes in the position of the army might render them of the greatest service.

June 14th, headquarters were moved from the vicinity of Falmouth to Dumfries. The signal party was placed in motion at the same time.

Early in the day an order had been received from the general in command directing two signal officers to report to Gen. Warren, in charge of the troops then in possession of Acquia Creek. As the depot at this point was being abandoned and the military supplies moved, it was deemed advantageous to secure uniformity of action, and to aid in this the commanding general desired the services of the Signal Corps.

A station of observation was established in Fort No. 2 at that place, communicating with the gunboats Mahaska and Freeborn, lying off the creek for the purpose of covering the withdrawal of stores and troops. Many messages were sent between these stations, and communication was successfully maintained until the 16th, when, the evacuation being complete, the officers returned to their position in the army. While rapidly marching toward the capital, continued service was expected of the signal party. It was their province to make frequent examinations of the country and to hover in the neighborhood of the rebel columns, obtaining such information as was possible. Capt. B. F. Fisher, while engaged in this service, was captured, June 17th, in the neighborhood of Aldie. The next day the army was within a short distance of Washington.

The telegraph wire was laid from that city to main headquarters at Fairfax station, and a line also extended to Gen. Reynolds's headquarters, then at Guilford station. The signal party was distributed throughout the army, two officers being stationed with each corps. In this way each division was placed in immediate communication with the general in command. The extended line of our army gave a large field for signalling, and the work was so well performed that the commanding general, then at Fairfax station, was in direct and close communication with the observatory station on Maryland Heights. This was effected through a continuous line of signals through Leesburg, Virginia, and Sugar Loaf Mountain, Maryland.

The importance of the station on Sugar Loaf Mountain was apparent. In the campaign of the previous year, a considerable contest was waged on both sides to secure this commanding eminence; and such was considered its importance at this time, that the Chief Signal Officer called the attention of the general in command to the propriety of the concentration of a sufficient guard in the vicinity to protect it from the roaming bodies of the enemy's cavalry.

The stations here mentioned continued without interruption, and were constantly worked until the 24th, when information was received

of the passage of the Potomac by the enemy. This information reached Washington through a signal message from Maryland Heights :—

MARYLAND HEIGHTS SIGNAL STATION,

Gen. SLOCUM :

June 24, 10.40 A.M.

Large trains are crossing at Sharpsburg. Artillery and general trains are passing near Charlestown toward Shepherdstown.

G. A. FISHER,

Lieut., Signal Officer.

Twenty minutes later Lieut. Daniels signalled from Poolesville that large trains were crossing at Sharpsburg ; also that artillery and wagon trains were passing through Charlestown toward Shepherdstown. The next day the telegraph line was discontinued, and the wire was reeled



LUTHERAN SEMINARY, GETTYSBURG.

up. Several reconnoissances were made by signal officers, under the direction of Gen.' Hancock.

Steadily advancing toward the Pennsylvania border, headquarters were established at Taneytown, June 30. A signal station was established in the church spire at that place, and several additional points were occupied for purposes of observation. Gen. Buford was already in Gettysburg, and, supplied with a signal party, was in communication with other portions of the army. The Seminary steeple, then occupied by Buford and Reynolds, also afforded an opportunity to watch the movements of the enemy. Carefully observant of every sign indicative of their intentions, it was hardly anticipated that the morrow would witness one of the most desperate struggles of the war. At the opening of July, headquarters still remained at Taneytown. The station on the Seminary transmitted numerous reports as to the number and movements of the enemy, which were received by the signal officer serving with Gen. Howard, who on the death of Reynolds had assumed command and had taken position on Cemetery Hill.

In the afternoon Gen. Hancock arrived and took command of the army, consisting of the 1st, 2d, 3rd, and 11th Army Corps. He gave the Chief Signal Officer the requisite information to enable him to form the plans of signal operations intelligently. After a careful examination of the ground it was ordered that telegraphic communication be maintained between the following points: General headquarters near Frizellburg, Manchester, Union Mills, Middleburg and the Taneytown road. With the view to a prompt compliance with these directions, the field-telegraph trains were congregated in Frizellburg, and everything was placed in readiness to extend the wires upon a minute's warning. The attempt was made during the day to connect the stations at Emmettsburg and Round Top, but owing to the state of the atmosphere this was not accomplished until 11 P.M., when the first message was received. This line was maintained during the subsequent battle. Late at night the reserve signal party was directed to join the general in command in the field.

At an early hour the next morning, July 2d, the reserve party reported at the designated rendezvous. Already the detachments distributed among the various corps had established the requisite lines to ensure communication, and, with the assistance of the party now brought into action, every available point was occupied. By 11 A.M. the general-in-chief was in communication with every corps commander of the army. Among the messages sent were the following:—

MOUNTAIN SIGNAL STATION (3),

Gen. BUTTERFIELD :

July 2, 1863, 11.45 A. M.

Enemy's skirmishers are advancing from the west, one mile from here.

JEROME.

Lieut., Signal Officer.

ROUND TOP MOUNTAIN SIGNAL STATION,

Gen. BUTTERFIELD :

July 2, 1863, 11.55 A. M.

The rebels are in force, and our skirmishers give way. One mile west of Round Top Signal Station the woods are full of them.

JEROME.

Lieut., Signal Officer.

CEMETERY SIGNAL STATION (2),

Gen. BUTTERFIELD :

July 2, 1863, 12.35 P. M.

Numerous fires, apparently from the burning of wagons, south-southeast from here. A wagon train can be seen in the same direction. I think our trains are being destroyed.

BABCOCK,

Capt., Signal Officer.

ROUND TOP MOUNTAIN SIGNAL STATION,

Gen. BUTTERFIELD :

July 2, 1863, 1.30 P. M.

A heavy column of enemy's infantry, about ten thousand, is moving from opposite our extreme left toward our right.

HALL,
Capt., Signal Officer.

Gen. HOWARD :

Over a division of the rebels is making a flank movement on our right; the line extends over a mile, and is advancing, skirmishing. There is nothing but cavalry to oppose them.

A. B. JEROME.

ROUND TOP MOUNTAIN SIGNAL STATION,

Gen. BUTTERFIELD :

July 2, 1863, 2.10 P. M.

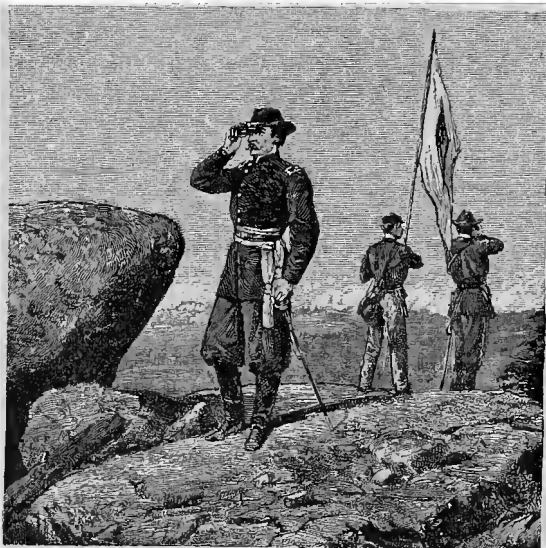
Those troops were passing on a by-road from Dr. Hall's house to Herr's tavern, on the Chambersburg pike. A train of ambulances is following them.

HALL.

Capt. E. C. Pierce, in his report to Capt. Norton, says:—

“The 6th Corps reached Gettysburg at 2 o'clock P. M., July 2d, after a continuous march of nineteen hours. After resting three hours, orders were given for the corps to proceed to the extreme left of our line and engage the enemy.

“Lieut. Geo. J. Clarke and myself assisted Gen. Sedgwick and staff in forming the line of battle, and getting the troops in position, as the tide of battle appeared to turn upon the celerity with which the 6th Corps was engaged. The splendid manner in which our first line went into the fight fairly turned the tide, and at dusk we had repulsed



STATION ON LITTLE ROUND TOP.

the enemy at all points. Before that consummation, we had learned that a signal station had been abandoned by some signal officers as impracticable. It being described to us as a splendid post of observation, we determined to occupy it. The position, as we eventually found it, was a pile of rock on our left and a little to the right of the place occupied by Hazlett's battery. From it a magnifi-

cent view of the entire battlefield could be had, extending from the cemetery, on our right, to the Emmetsburg road on the left. We remained there during the night.

July 3. At daylight we commenced making observations, the results of which we reported, by orderlies, to Major-Generals Meade, Sedgwick, Sykes, Hancock, Birney, Pleasonton, Newton, etc.

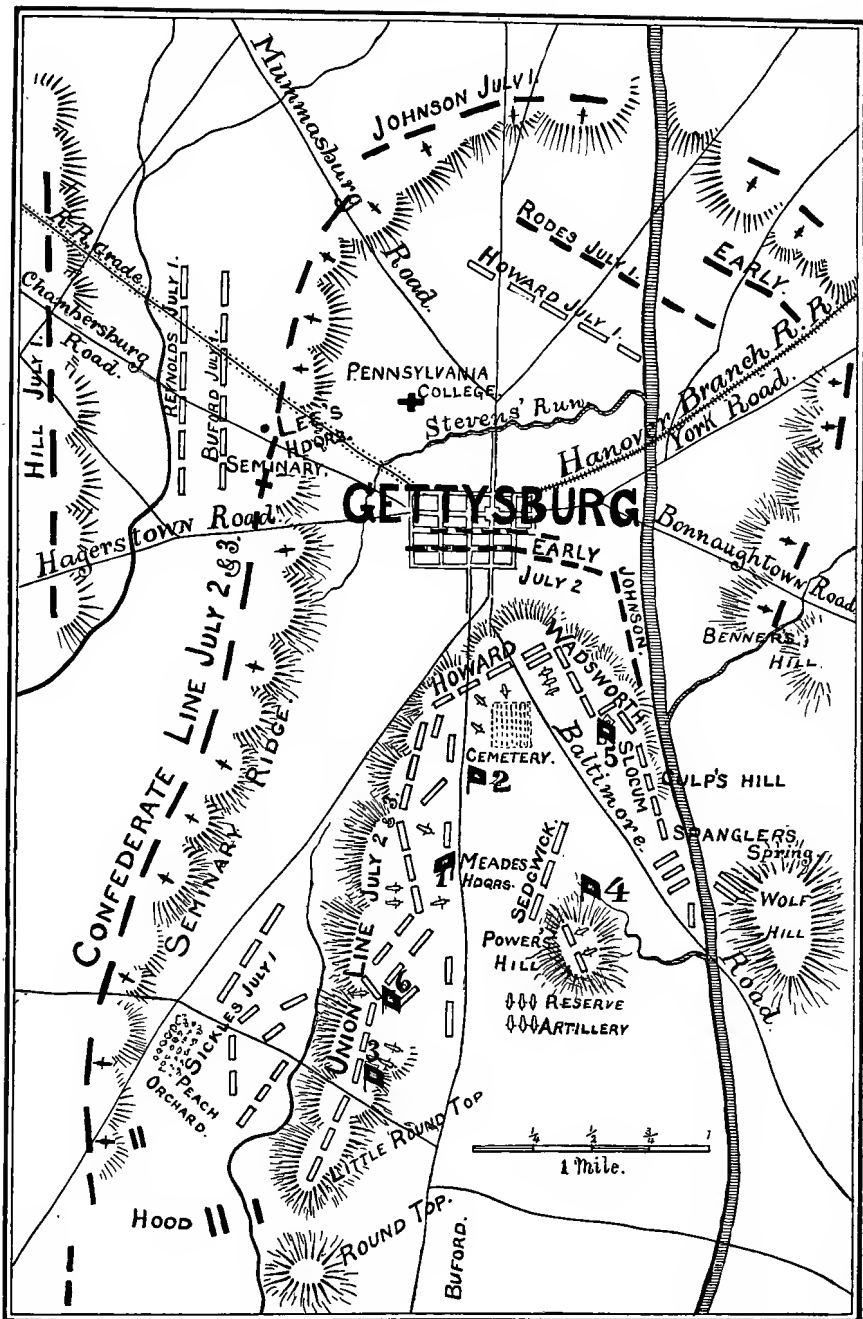
Headquarters signal station was in plain sight all the time, and we could hence call it, but not without exposing the lives of our men to the deliberate aim of the enemy's sharpshooters, who, stationed behind rocks, in tops of trees, etc., fired with fatal effect upon all that showed themselves. They kept two guns of Hazlett's battery silent, except when worked by volunteers, and kept up a continual fire upon the rock, not ten feet square, occupied by us. Seven men, including officers, who were drawn there by curiosity, were killed or severely wounded by the combined fire of the sharpshooters and artillery. About 11 A. M., we were joined by Lieutenants Wiggins and Camp, who agreed with us upon the impossibility of employing flag signals, and consequently we continued to report by orderlies.

About 3 P. M., the enemy opened fire with all their artillery upon our lines, and the necessity of sending orderlies increased as Gen. Warren, Chief of Engineers on Gen. Meade's staff, who came to our station at 2 o'clock, P. M., directed us to keep a lookout on certain points, and to send messages every few minutes to Gen. Meade during the day. In this connection, I wish particularly to place upon record the fact that the signalmen attached to Lieut. Wiggins's party and mine are worthy of all commendation for the bravery displayed by them in riding to and fro, through an unexampled artillery fire, with important messages. During the afternoon of this day, after the enemy were repulsed from our right and centre, Major-Generals Meade, Sedgwick, Sykes, Pleasonton, etc., visited our station, and remained there until Gen. Crawford's division drove the enemy and sharpshooters from their position.

"July 4th. We opened communication by flag signals with headquarters station and made constant reports of the movements of the enemy. At 4 o'clock P. M., Lieutenants Wiggins and Camp reported back to 1st Corps by order of Gen. Newton."

Capt. Pierce's flagmen were Luther C. Furst and Henry W. Gardiner. Sergt. Furst, as I learned from Capt. Pierce, kept a careful diary. In connection with the foregoing official commendation by Capt. Pierce, I think it proper to make the following selection from the sergeant's record: —

"July 2d, 2 P. M. We have just made the second halt for orders. We are now within four miles of Gettysburg. After a short rest advanced again. Got up to our line of battle about 4 P. M., having made a march of thirty-six miles,



the longest rest being one hour. We immediately reinforce our troops upon the left, they being pressed very hard. We just reach the conflict in time to make secure the Round Top Mountain to our forces. The fight now became general along the lines extending to Gettysburg, which is plainly visible from this point. Our forces have been able to hold their positions at every point. The 6th Corps came up the Round Top Mountain six lines deep, secured and made safe our position on Little Round Top. We immediately established the signal station on the crest, the other signal officers having deemed it impracticable.

“July 3rd. Were up before daylight. Began to signal in direction of Gettysburg at daybreak. Held our station all day, but were much annoyed by the enemy's sharpshooters in and near the Devil's Den. Have to keep under cover to protect ourselves. The large rocks piled up all around us serve as good protection. Today there have been seven men killed and wounded near our station by the enemy's sharpshooters; hundreds on all sides of us by the enemy's severe cannonading. Up to near noon there has been considerable skirmishing along line. A little later the whole of the artillery on both sides opened up and shell flew fast and thick. A good many have been struck near our station, but we are able to keep up communication. The fight upon the right is said to have been very severe, but our troops have held their positions and repulsed the enemy at every point. The loss of the 6th Corps has not been great, owing to the advantageous and protected position.”

SIGNAL STATION NEAR WADSWORTH'S HEADQUARTERS,

Capt. NORTON :

July 2, 1863, 4.35 P. M.

One regiment rebel infantry has just come out of the woods into a field east-northeast from here. The enemy's sharpshooters are in the woods at the foot of this hill. I can see sixteen guns, not in position, — eight north-northwest and eight northeast from here.

Very respectfully,

N. HENRY CAMP,
Lieut., Signal Officer.

Capt. HALL :

July 2, 1863.

Saw a column of the enemy's infantry move into woods on ridge, three miles west of the town, near the Millerstown road. Wagon teams, parked in open field beyond the ridge, moved to the rear behind woods. See wagons moving up and down on the Chambersburg pike, at Spangler's. Think the enemy occupies the range of hills three miles west of the town in considerable force.

NORTON AND TAYLOR,
Signal Officers.

HEADQUARTERS 6TH CORPS SIGNAL STATION (6),

Capt. NORTON :

July 4, 1863, 6.45 A. M.

The wagon trains of the enemy are moving toward Millerstown, on the road leading from Gettysburg to the Fairfield road. Enemy show a very heavy line

of skirmishers, extending from our extreme left to the brick house on our right. Look out for our flag.

WIGGINS AND CAMP, Signal Officers.

COURT HOUSE SIGNAL STATION,

July 4, 1863, 7.15 P. M.

Gen. MEADE :

A train of thirty-three wagons just passed from near Herr's tavern toward the Fairfield road. Several smaller trains have been seen during the day in the same direction.

The column of cavalry reported this P. M. moving toward Chambersburg pike halted behind the woods north of the seminary, head of the column resting on the Tapeworm road. It is still there at this hour ; horses grazing.

P. A. TAYLOR.

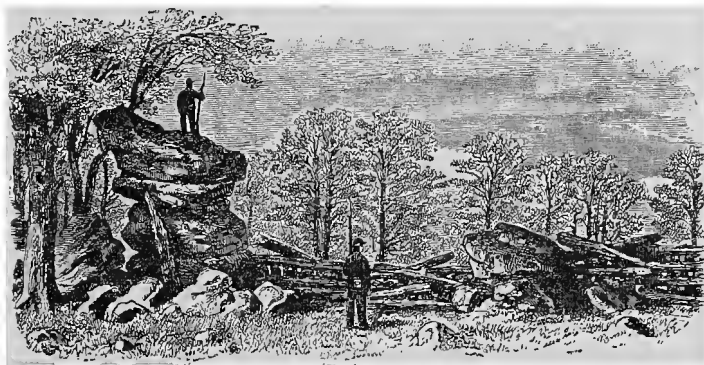
ROCK SIGNAL STATION (3),

July 4, 1863, 7.40 P. M.

Maj.-Gen. MEADE :

All quiet in front. Enemy just relieved their outer pickets. There has been passing for the last twenty-five minutes, and is still passing, along what is called the Fairfield road, a steady stream of heavy wagons, ambulances, cavalry, and what seems to be artillery, or else flying artillery and no cavalry. They move slowly and to our left.

WILLIAM H. HILL AND I. S. LYON,
Signal Officers.



CULP'S HILL.

Capt. Hall, on Little Round Top, at 3.30 P.M. on the 2d, discovered the enemy massing upon Gen. Sickles's left. This information was conveyed by signals to the general in command. When, two hours later, a terrific fire was concentrated upon this portion of our lines, and the advance in overwhelming numbers commenced, it was then demonstrated that our line had been sufficiently strengthened to withstand any attack that might be made. The keen-sighted signal officer had prevented the consummation of a movement which, without discovery, would have proved fatal to our prospects on that field. Beaten back in

this attempt to turn our line, the battle gradually extended, until the whole front gave forth one continued roar of artillery and musketry. Col. Morgan then ordered Capt. Hall to report to Gen. Sedgwick.

In a letter written nine years after the battle, Gen. Warren says:—

“Just before the action began in earnest on July 2d, I was with Gen. Meade near Gen. Sickles, whose troops seemed very badly disposed on that part of the field. At my suggestion, Gen. Meade sent me to the left to examine the condition of affairs, and I continued on till I reached Little Round Top. There were no troops on it, and it was used as a signal station. I saw that this was the key to the whole position, and that our troops in the woods in front of it could not see the ground in front of them, so that the enemy would come upon them before they would be aware of it. The long line of woods on the west side of the Emmetsburg road, — which road was along a ridge, — furnished an excellent place for the enemy to form out of sight; so I requested the captain of a rifle battery just in front of the Little Round Top to fire a shot into these woods. He did so; and as the shot went whistling through the air the sound of it reached the enemy's troops and caused every one to look in the direction of it. This motion revealed to me the glistening of gun-barrels and bayonets of the enemy's line of battle, already formed and far outflanking the position of any of our troops, so that the line of his advance from his right to Little Round Top was unopposed. I have been particular in telling this, as the discovery was intensely thrilling to my feelings and almost appalling. I immediately sent a hastily-written dispatch to Gen. Meade to send a division, at least, to me; and Gen. Meade directed the Fifth Army Corps to take position there. The battle was already beginning to rage at the Peach Orchard, and before a single man reached Round Top the whole line of the enemy moved on us in splendid array, shouting in the most confident tones. While I was still all alone with the signal officer, the musket balls began to fly all around us, and he was about to fold up his flags and withdraw, but remained at my request and kept waving them in defiance. Seeing troops going out on the Peach Orchard road I rode down the hill and fortunately met my old brigade. Gen. Weed, commanding it, had already passed the point and I took the responsibility to detach Col. O'Rorke, — the head of whose regiment I struck, — who, on hearing my few words of explanation about the position, moved at once to the hill-top. About this time 1st Lieut. Charles E. Hazlett, of the Fifth Artillery, with his battery of rifled-cannon, arrived. He comprehended the situation instantly and planted a gun on the summit of the hill. He spoke to the effect that though he could do little execution on the enemy with his guns, he could aid in giving confidence to the infantry, and that his battery was of no consequence whatever compared with holding the position. He stayed there till he was killed.

“I did not see Vincent's brigade come up, but I suppose it was about this time they did; and coming up behind me through the woods and taking post to

the left, — their proper place, — I did not see them. The full force of the enemy was now sweeping the Third Army Corps from its untenable position, and no troops nor any reinforcements could maintain it. It was the dreadful misfortune of the day that any reinforcements went to that line; for all alike, — Third Corps, Second Corps, and Fifth Corps, — were driven from it with great loss. The earnest appeals for support drew, I suppose, the troops of the Fifth Corps away from their intended position, — that is, Little Round Top, — out on the road to the Peach Orchard, and so it was that the Fifth Corps reached this vital point in such small detachments.

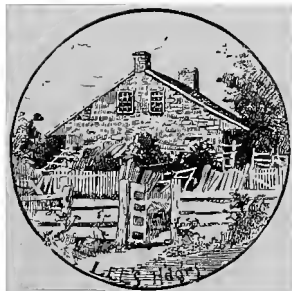
“I was wounded with a musket ball while talking with Lieut. Hazlett on the hill, but not seriously; and seeing the position saved, while the whole line to the right and front of us was yielding and melting away under the enemy’s fire and advance, I left the hill to rejoin Gen. Meade near the centre of the field, where a new crisis was at hand.”

It was Capt. Hall’s announcement that the enemy were moving around Sickles’s left that brought Gen. Warren to Little Round Top. When he reached the station the enemy were under cover, and were scarcely visible except to eyes accustomed to the use of the field-glass. Capt. Hall found it very difficult to convince Gen. Warren that the enemy’s infantry and artillery were there concealed. While the discussion was in progress the enemy opened on the station. The first shell burst close to the station, and the general, a moment later, was wounded in the neck. Capt. Hall then exclaimed, “Now do you see them?”

At the close of July 2d, the position of our army was as follows: The right was on Culp’s Hill, thence to the left through the cemetery and along the cemetery ridge, then dropping back until it reached the range of hills of which Little Round Top forms a part, up the side of Little Round Top, where our left rested on its summit.

Col. E. P. Alexander of the Confederate artillery says: —

“I was particularly cautioned, in moving the artillery, to keep it out of sight of the signal station on Round Top. This suggests the remark that I have never understood why the enemy abandoned the use of military balloons early in 1863, after having used them extensively up to that time. Even if the observers never saw anything, they would have been worth all they cost for the annoyance and delays they caused us in trying to keep our movements out of their sight. That wretched little signal station upon Round Top that day caused one of our divisions to lose over



two hours, and probably delayed our assault nearly that long. During that time

a Federal corps arrived near Round Top and became an important factor in the action which followed."*

Gen. E. M. Law, of Hood's division, says with reference to Hood's approach to the battlefield: —

"We moved very slowly, with frequent halts and defections from the direct course, the latter being necessary to conceal our movements from the Federal signal station on Little Round Top.

"It was now past 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and our troops were in position for the attack. The flank movement by which they came into position is referred to in the following dispatch from the Federal signal station on Little Round Top: 'To Gen. Meade, 4 o'clock P.M. The only infantry of the enemy visible is on the extreme left; it has been moving towards Emmettsburg.' It will thus be seen that the movement, in spite of our precautions, was not unobserved."

As the engagement became general, every signal station was kept busily at work. But among them all, the station on Round Top stood out prominently. Conspicuous in its elevation, and the site from which a complete view of the surrounding country could be secured, it was coveted by both combatants. Around it the fight was prosecuted with vigor, and the severity of the well-directed fire compelled its partial abandonment. But only for an instant, as the rebel columns, impetuous at first in the advance, soon receded rapidly under the galling fire poured upon them.

Another important station of observation was opened on the right of our centre, near Cemetery Hill (2). The signal officers here stationed closely watched the manœuvres of the enemy's left, and their reports were transmitted directly to the general commanding. The day now far advanced, found the stations in working order and busily employed in the transmission of messages. When all was enveloped in darkness, the swinging torch still gave evidence of the fidelity with which the Signal Corps was performing its duties.

The next morning, July 3rd, the signal parties remained in the positions occupied the previous day. The station at Gen. Meade's headquarters (1) was interrupted in its working for a time by the destructive fire upon our centre, and the furious charge made by the enemy

*In reply to a note addressed to Gen. Alexander in 1887, in which I thanked him for his appreciation of the work of the Signal Corps on Little Round Top he replied: "You are more than welcome to the 'compliment' I paid the signal station on Round Top in my article in *January Century*. I have forgiven all my enemies now, and tho' you fellows there were about the last that I did forgive, I took you in several years ago and concluded to let 'bygones be bygones.'"



WM. T. G. YOUNG



ABRAHAM MEYER



D. VAN SCHAIOK



S. D. FRENCH



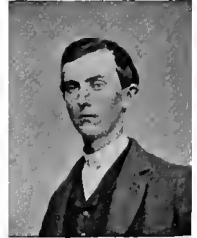
JOHN M. HOWE



P. MCLAREN



ELI R. DOWLER



C. F. CURRIE



A. G. CORNELIUS



W. S. CAMPBELL



M. T. BURKE



J. E. HYNEMAN



WILLIAM C. KNOX



I. N. HORRELL

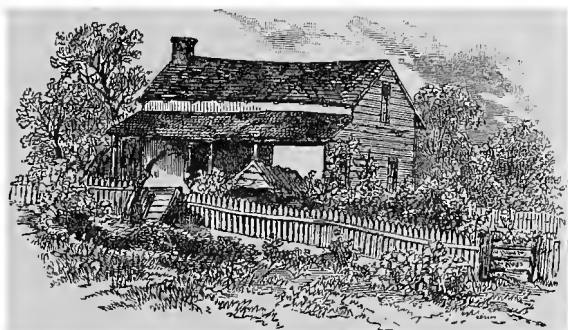


S. HASSINGER



R. F. SANFORD

at the same hour, compelled its temporary abandonment. But as soon as the fire moderated sufficiently to permit the accurate transmission of messages it was again occupied. The station on Round Top continued to report throughout the day the observations there made in regard to the enemy's movements and position. In the evening headquarters were re-



MEADE'S HEADQUARTERS.

removed to a strip of woods on the Taneytown road. Another station was here established, from which communication was maintained with those stations previously opened.

When darkness ended the engagement of this day, it was anticipated that the struggle would be renewed on the morrow. Although the enemy had been repulsed time and again, it was the supposition that they would return to the attack. The powers of endurance of the troops were rapidly sinking, and the prospect was not cheering. Upon the opening of the day, July 4th, the signal officers were awake, and, perched in their stations, critically examined the situation. Capt. Hall with his flagmen, Goodnough and Chamberlin, moved into town and occupied the steeple of the Court House. Thinking that he could get a better view of the Confederate line from the Pennsylvania College he proceeded later to that point, but finding the enemy's sharpshooters too neighborly, he returned to the Court House.

At 5.40 A.M. on the 5th, Capt. Hall, at the station on the college, reported to the general commanding "that the enemy had evacuated the position they held yesterday," and a few hours later a description of the new line formed by them was telegraphed. Gen. Meade's headquarters were removed to the Baltimore pike, and this was made the terminus of all signal lines.

With the exception of Round Top, Cemetery Hill, the Court House, and Gen. Meade's headquarters, the service was discontinued on the following day. A signal officer accompanied the advance of the 6th Corps, and, in communication with Round Top, was enabled to make known the discoveries made from that elevation.

After the capture of Capt. B. F. Fisher at or near Aldie, on the march north under Hooker, Capt. L. B. Norton had assumed command, and upon reaching Taneytown, Md., directed Capt. Kendall and Lieut. Fortescue to proceed to the Blue Ridge to some favorable point north of Emmetsburg, at a distance of about a mile, and open communication with the station in the church steeple at Taneytown. On reaching Emmetsburg the same day, they found the 1st Corps leaving with Gen. Reynolds in the direction of Gettysburg. They at once rode to the top of what they were informed was Jack's Mountain, and called the Taneytown station. In due course of time announcement was made that communication was open with that point. This station, commanding as it did an unobstructed view of the entire field of operations, was occupied by Kendall and Fortescue until the close of the battle, July 3rd. All of the movements of Lee's forces were distinctly seen, and everything of note flagged to the Taneytown station. The forming of Pickett's lines on the morning of the 3rd, the opening of the artillery at 1 P.M., and the subsequent repulse of the charge were plainly visible. Although a flag could be seen on Round Top and was repeatedly called, it was impossible to get them, notwithstanding the fact that one of Capt. Fortescue's men, Ryan, was sent to Capt. Norton to report the fact that Round Top flag could be seen.

On Saturday morning, July 4th, at about 6 o'clock, a farmer rode up to the station and hurriedly informed the signal party there stationed that the rebel cavalry (a squad of about twenty) were coming down the Millerstown Pike, intending to capture them, that they had fed and watered their horses at his place during the night, and had been heard to refer to the signal flag, which they remarked would be looked after at daylight.

Being thoroughly satisfied of the truth of this report from the numerous cavalry squads seen on the pike, the signalmen were soon in their saddles and were shown a road not much frequented, which led them to the Millerstown road near Emmetsburg. Arriving at the latter town, they made a detour of the Catholic College and were soon galloping hard for Taneytown. Later in the day, when near the latter place, they met the advance of Kilpatrick's Division of cavalry going in the direction of Emmetsburg, and, as they had received no orders to leave their station, they returned with them to again occupy it.

When they reached the town it was dark and raining quite hard, a night wholly impracticable for signalling, but with the hope that it might clear away they dismounted under a shed and awaited the rear of the

cavalry then slowly passing through the town. At twelve o'clock, the last of them had passed.

They had been informed by members of Kilpatrick's staff that Lee's entire army had retreated through the Monterey or Fairfield Gap, and that our army would advance at daylight. Acting upon this information, not having had a word from Capt. Norton, and realizing the impossibility of using torches or of seeing the opposite station in such a rain, as well as the extreme probability of a change of stations owing to Lee's repulse, they turned into a barn near the foot of the mountain, stationed a man on guard near the road, while Kendall and Fortescue made a bed on the floor of the house adjoining.

Before daylight, Stuart's cavalry having been cut off by Kilpatrick, who occupied the gap in Lee's rear, commenced retreating southward to find an unoccupied gap, and, although the enemy's cavalry were on the roads all around them within three hours after they had lain down, the guard did not recognize the rebels but supposed them to be Kilpatrick's men.

As daylight dawned, he discovered his mistake and awoke the rest of the party, but too late. The thieving propensity of the rebel cavalry for horseflesh soon led them to the barn, and before very long the signal detachment had taken up the line of march for Richmond.

Entering Libby, the signal officers joined their old associate, Capt. B. F. Fisher. Subsequently, Lieut. Richard Dinsmore was added to the party. The enlisted men captured at the same time with Kendall and Fortescue were B. D. Alexander, M. T. Burke, John Ryan, and Michael Sheehan. Fortescue had, a year before, been commissioned as captain in his regiment. This matter had been the subject of much controversy between Secretary Stanton and Maj. Myer. It had not been settled at the time of his capture.

Capt. Fortescue had a long and trying experience in rebel prisons, being transferred from Richmond to Macon, Ga., and afterward successively to Savannah, Charleston, Columbia, S. C., Augusta, Florence, Charlotte, Raleigh, and Goldsboro. He was exchanged March 1, 1865, near Wilmington, N. C.

Capt. Norton closes his report of signal operations during this campaign as follows:—

“The following officers are entitled to mention for the active part taken by them in the late operations of the Corps, and for the prompt and efficient manner in which they discharged every duty, both under the fire of the enemy and on

the march: Captains James S. Hall and P. A. Taylor, serving with the 2d Army Corps; Captains Paul Babcock, Jr., and T. R. Clarke, serving with the 11th Army Corps; Captains Joseph Gloskoski and Richard Dinsmore, serving with the Cavalry Corps; Capt. F. E. Beardslee, in charge of the signal telegraph train; 1st Lieutenants J. C. Wiggins and N. H. Camp, serving with the 1st Army Corps; 1st Lieut. George J. Clarke, serving with the 6th Army Corps; 1st Lieut. J. E. Holland, serving with the 12th Army Corps. First Lieutenants William S. Stryker, adjutant, and A. B. Capron, acting assistant quartermaster and acting ordnance officer of the Signal Corps, have discharged the duties of their respective positions throughout the campaign with a care and faithfulness which entitles them to commendation.

“ I take pleasure in still further mentioning Capt. D. E. Castle, of this Corps, for distinguished gallantry and close attention to duty under most trying circumstances. On July 3rd, when the enemy made their furious attack upon our centre, at Gettysburg, Capt. Castle occupied a signal station at Gen. Meade's headquarters, near Cemetery Hill, and remained there on duty after all others had been driven away. His flagmen had also left with his signal equipments, under the impression that their officer had gone with the rest. Having occasion to send a couple of important messages to the general commanding, then at Gen. Slocum's headquarters, Capt. Castle quickly cut a pole, extemporized a flag from a bed-sheet procured near by, and sent his dispatches through under a most galling fire. It was to Capt. Castle's keensightedness and good judgment that I am indebted for the first information obtained of the enemy's position and movements in the Shenandoah Valley on July 21st. His discoveries were made known to the commanding general at that time.

“ L. B. NORTON,
“ Capt. and Chief Signal Officer,
“ Army of the Potomac.

On July 6th, all stations were abandoned. The enemy were in full retreat, and our army had started in pursuit. Signal officers detailed to service with the various corps still continued in the advance, and were able to gather information of the enemy's movements valuable to our commanders. The headquarters of the army were now established in Frederick, Md. A signal reconnoissance toward the lines of the enemy discovered their position, and learned the direction of their retreat. Under the command of Capt. W. J. L. Nicodemus, a signal detachment, consisting of twelve officers and twenty-seven enlisted men, now arrived from Washington, and was immediately united with the party then in service. Gen. Meade ordered Capt. Nicodemus to the front, which was then the South Mountain Pass; and Capt. Daniels, with Capt. E. A.

Denicke and Lieutenants Galbraith, Briggs, Martin Denicke, Swain and Tuckerman, to the field, with the following instructions: "You will open communication between Frederick City and South Mountain Pass, and establish observation stations to command the Boonsboro Valley." The next day, July 8th, Capt. Nicodemus broke up the stations along the route as fast as Morse's telegraphic communication was established. At 12 M., Capt. Daniels opened communication between the battlefield and South Mountain station. Lieut. Swain had opened a station at Boonsboro, then our extreme advance, at 8 o'clock that morning, while Lieut. Briggs had proceeded to open a station on Elk Ridge, about four miles from Boonsboro. Later in the day, Lieut. Swain advanced his station to a point one mile beyond Boonsboro.



BOONSBORO, MD., AND SOUTH MOUNTAIN.

Capt. Daniels, in his report, says: —

“ Lieut. Swain remained at his post, receiving messages, subject to a severe fire. I cannot too highly mention his bearing while under fire. At 1 P. M. the engagement became quite warm, Capt. Denicke reporting constantly to me every movement of the enemy, which was immediately reported to Gen. Buford, while he, by such reports, was enabled to be fully prepared to meet every movement of the enemy, knowing in advance what their force was, and the kind of force. At 3 P. M., finding that communication was not open to Frederick, I ordered Lieut. Denicke to assist Lieut. Galbraith in opening through to that place.”

Among the messages sent and received at this time were the following:—

The enemy are advancing in front and on our right. A large cavalry force in front. DANIELS.

Gen. BUFORD :

Infantry are advancing on our right.

Enemy are advancing. Skirmishers on our right.

Gen. BUFORD :

Enemy have just placed a battery on left of road, behind a large barn.

Gen. BUFORD :

The enemy have cavalry pickets two miles to our right. A wagon train is moving from there toward Frederick.

General Commanding :

The enemy are advancing infantry and cavalry across the Antietam, about one mile to our left.

Gen. MERRITT :

July 10.

Three squadrons of rebel cavalry have passed to our right, and are concealed behind the woods. We have not any skirmishers in that direction.

McCREARY,
Signal Officer.

To Commander of the Right :

Cease firing in your front. Capt. McCreary, signal officer, reports three squadrons of cavalry passing to your right. Throw out skirmishers, and keep a sharp lookout to prevent being flanked.

MERRITT,
General.

Gen. SEDGWICK :

July 15, 1863.

The enemy are hard at work on breastworks, and placing artillery in position.

SWAIN.

Maj.-Gen. MEADE, General :

I have ascertained, upon good authority, the position of rebel forces now in our front. Gen. Hood's headquarters are one and three-quarters miles in front of the Female Seminary on the pike; Gen. Longstreet on his right; Generals Heth and Ransom between Longstreet and the river. Gen. Lee's headquarters near Saint James College. The enemy have a line of rifle-pits extending from the National pike to the river, below Williamsport, and in rear of the rifle-pits are circular redoubts in which are placed their guns, five of which, near the town, are 32-pounders.

N. DANIELS.

The day's fighting resulted in driving the enemy to Beaver Creek bridge on the Boonsboro and Hagerstown pike, three and one-half miles north of Boonsboro. Every movement of the enemy was observed from Washington Monument on South Mountain by Capt. Denicke and Lieut. Denicke, and was promptly reported to the headquarters specially interested.

On the 9th, Gen. Buford drove the enemy about two miles. A line of signal stations commanded the enemy's front. A timely report from Capt. McCreary, who was among the officers that reported with Capt. Nicodemus on the 7th, prevented our left from being turned. The following day there was heavy skirmishing on our left. The enemy was driven to Antietam. During the engagement, the dispositions of the enemy were accurately reported to Gen. Meade.

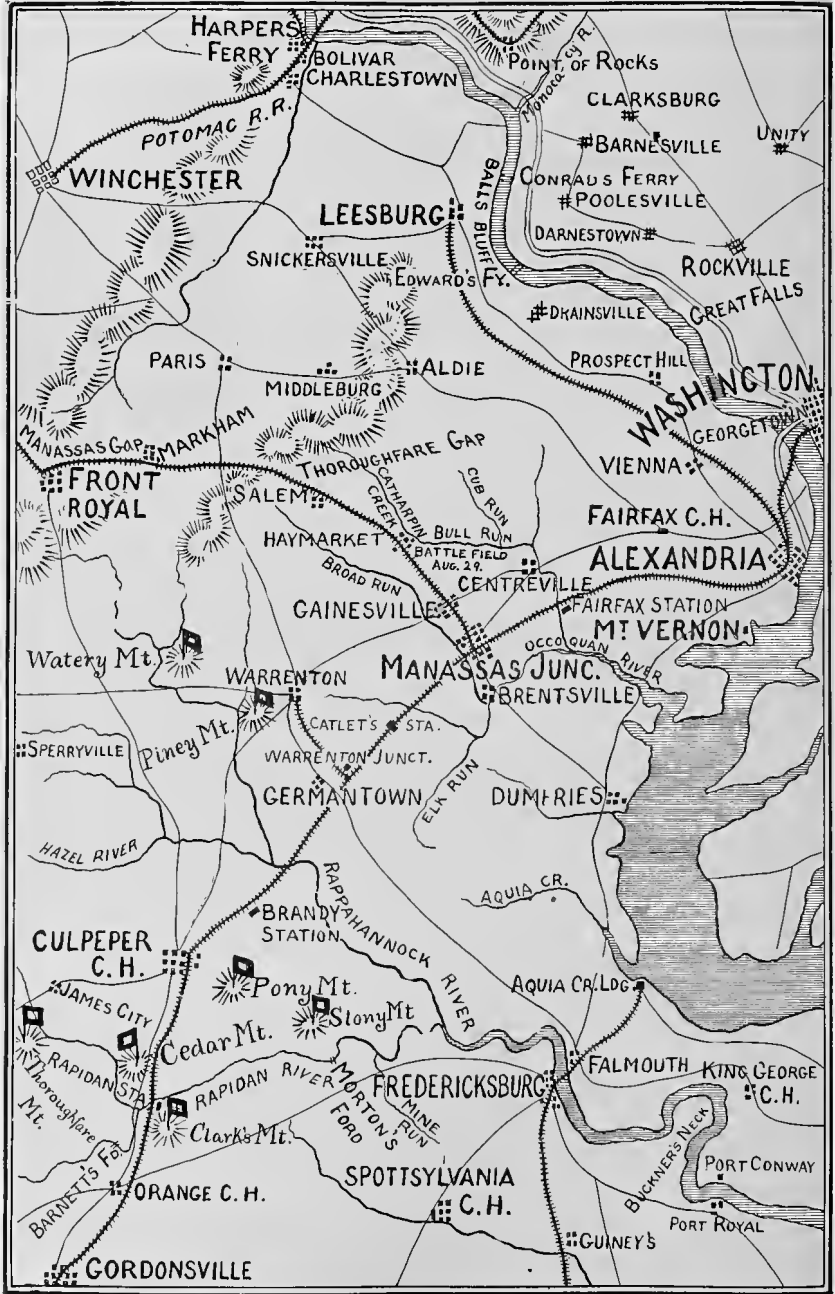
On July 11th, Capt. McCreary reported: "Enemy falling back; breaking up camps at Hagerstown and moving toward Williamsport; trains going in direction of Shepherdstown." On the 12th, the enemy were driven to intrenchments west and southwest of Hagerstown. The following day, there was no fighting, and at 4 A.M., Capt. Daniels discovered that the enemy had evacuated their works. He tried to communicate the facts through Lieut. Tuckerman by signals to Generals Meade and Sedgwick, but was unable to call him. He immediately notified Col. Myer and the generals commanding by telegraph, and at 6 A.M. sent the information to Capt. Nicodemus by signals. This information reached Gen. Couch five hours before a message to him to the same effect arrived from Gen. Meade, thus enabling him to move his troops more promptly and more effectively.

Capt. Nicodemus ordered Lieutenants Swain and Galbraith to go forward and take their stations on the enemy's works. A little later he himself proceeded, with Lieutenants Swain, Tuckerman, and Galbraith, to Williamsport, and opened a station on the magazine at that place. Capt. Daniels, in his report, complimented Privates A. V. Richards and Edward H. Haskell for their uniform good conduct and gallantry under fire.

The energies of the Corps at this time were concentrated upon prominent stations from which the country could be observed. It was intended to keep the rebel columns in view. Aside from these duties



WASHINGTON MONUMENT.
Near Boonsboro, Md.



of observation, signal communication had been established from Beaver Creek Crossing, the site of headquarters, throughout the whole army. July 11th the enemy still remained on the Maryland side of the river. The smoky atmosphere caused the suspension of communication by signals, and, as a substitute, the field telegraph was extended from Gen. Meade's headquarters to the position occupied by Gen. Sedgwick, in command of the 6th Corps. There were several reconnoissances made on this day. There was little change in the duties of the Corps until July 14th, when it was discovered that the enemy had crossed the river during the previous night.

Immediately upon the evacuation of Maryland by the enemy, headquarters moved to Berlin. A signal station was here opened, and placed in communication with the lookout on Maryland Heights.

The enemy were now in their own country, and gradually falling back to the lines occupied before the commencement of their aggressive movement. Our army steadily advanced, each day witnessing a further encroachment upon rebel territory. The Signal Corps performed its usual labors of observation and reconnoissance, and maintained communication between the isolated portions of the army. But there was no occasion presented for more than routine duty.

After the battle of Gettysburg there was a truce which furnished time for the recuperation of both armies. In this period of general inactivity the signal officer was not idle, but continued the duties peculiar to his branch of the army. These duties were principally those of observation, made from elevated stations, reconnoissance, and the transmission of messages between the different corps. There was another feature now added. Constant observation had made the rebel code intelligible, and the various messages transmitted by the rebel officers were deciphered for the benefit of the general in command. A ceaseless watch was maintained and every motion of the flag quickly enlisted attention. It is well known, also, that the rebels successfully interpreted our signals, but after the adoption of the cipher-disk they were unable to read our messages. Gen. Buford in his report says: "Lieut. Jerome of the Signal Corps was ever on the alert, and through his intrepidity and fine glasses on more than one occasion kept me advised of the enemy's movements when no other means were available."

August 1st found our army still in pursuit of the enemy, headquarters being near Germantown, below Warrenton Junction. In the advance all the elevated positions were occupied by signal officers. The station established on Pony Mountain, about five miles southeast of Culpeper,

was of the greatest service, as it was the connecting link between the extreme right and main headquarters, and also furnished quick communication with many of the army corps. During the month very little occurred to relieve the tedium of camp life.

There was, on the night of August 13th, an attempt made by the enemy to capture the officers at the station on Watery Mountain, but it proved, in the end, unsuccessful. A number of their cavalry charged the station, but the officers in possession succeeded in escaping, not, however, without the loss of all property, both public and private.

In the succeeding month the condition of affairs was unchanged. An occasional skirmish in part relieved the monotony of life and afforded a slight opportunity for the use of signals. During the reconnoissances, the station on Watery Mountain was of essential value, as every indication of the enemy's presence was instantly noted and reported to Gen. Sedgwick, the nearest corps commander. At the conclusion of the heavy reconnoissances made at this time, the signal parties which had accompanied them were assigned to various stations. Capt. Castle was posted on Cedar Mountain, a point from which the rebel position was observed. The view here afforded embraced the entire line of the enemy between Barnett's and Morton's Ford, including James City and Rapidan station. Here was under surveillance the rebel signal station on Clark's Mountain, and from the interpretation of the messages transmitted valuable information was often obtained.

Beyond occasional changes in the position of the camps, naught occurred to disturb the prevailing quiet. Early on the morning of October 8th, the unusual activity within the lines of the enemy indicated a movement of more than usual moment. During the previous night they had stealthily withdrawn a portion of their troops from our front. This discovery was made by Capt. P. A. Taylor and reported to Gen. Meade. Through a continued watch, it was ascertained the next morning that the enemy contemplated an aggressive movement in force. A heavy column of infantry, followed by a large wagon train, was seen moving toward Madison Court House, and this was succeeded by another column of equal strength. By the next morning this force was near the extreme right of our army, and encountered our cavalry pickets. Driving in the picket line the course was continued in the direction of Thoroughfare Mountain. It was now evident that the possession of the mountain was desired for a station of observation. Capt. Taylor, who occupied the station, had reported every phase of the movement and only evacuated the post as the enemy approached the

summit. No loss, either of life or property, was suffered in the abandonment of this position.

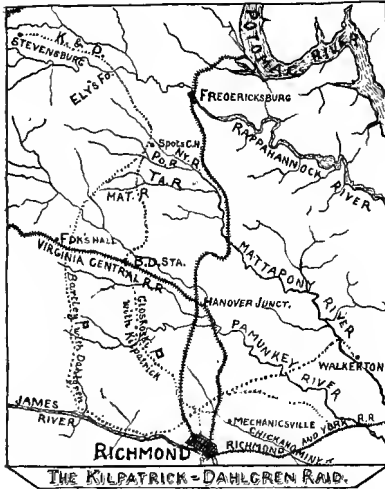
The usual weather experienced about this time of the year now prevented any general activity and restricted the men to the boundaries of the camp. Heavy rains deluged the land, and, making the roads one extended mire, suspended all movements. The month of November was ushered in with no change in the state of affairs. Then the movement in the direction of Mine Run commenced. The service required of the signal party was not different from that given during the preceding few months. It was discovered, however, that the rebels were using a new code, but under the close inspection of Capt. Castle this was readily deciphered. Winter now began to give evidence of its presence, and the army was placed in winter quarters. Permanent stations were constructed for the signal detachments and everything was made ready for a vigilant watch of the enemy.

Capt. Taylor remained for a long time on Stony Mountain near Morton's ford. From this station he was able to view the river fords. The observations here made were of great value in the correction of fraudulent reports made by nervous picket men who were constantly seeing imaginary rebels crossing the stream. Another station on Watery Mountain, operated by Capt. Fountain Wilson, commanded a perfect view of the Mountain passes. Lieut. G. J. Clarke proceeded with an escort of 100 men to Thoroughfare Mountain and opened a station of observation at that point. He made daily reports by signal.

The earliest movement of importance was instituted in February. On the 26th information was conveyed to the signal headquarters of the intended cavalry raid toward Richmond. Lieut. Bartley was immediately assigned to Col. Ulric Dahlgren, commandant of the forces then forming at Gen. Kilpatrick's headquarters. The main intention of this hazardous undertaking was the liberation of Federal soldiers confined in Libby Prison and other points around Richmond. Late in the evening of February 28th the command started. Crossing the Rapidan at Ely's ford, their route lay across the fields of Chancellorsville and Spottsylvania Court House. Without a halt they proceeded on their silent mission, touching the James River at Dover's Mills. Here the final obstacle in the way of success was encountered. The guide had promised to find a ford at this point, but upon reaching the river he failed to do so. This prevented the success of the expedition, and a new plan was formed. It was decided that the command should move down the northern side of the river, destroying the mills which were

run by the rebel authorities, in their journey toward Richmond. Lieut. Bartley was placed in charge of the torpedo and burning department,

March 1st, they burned a number of boats in the Lynchburg and Richmond canal, and also destroyed one lock. The same day, they came in sight of the outworks of Richmond, and could hear distinctly the guns of Gen. Kilpatrick's command in the direction of Mechanicsville. Here Lieut. Bartley was directed to take the prisoners, ambulances, and negroes, and make his way around the city, crossing the railroad at Hungary Station.



It was intended, according to previous agreement, to join Gen. Kilpatrick's command on the Brook Pike. He succeeded in reaching the point designated and moved to a point within three miles of Richmond, when it was discovered that the main force under Gen. Kilpatrick had turned from this road and were in retreat down the Peninsula. This compelled a retrograde movement. A rocket-code had been arranged for service, but it was not called into requisition. The use of these signals by Lieut.

Gloskoski was impatiently awaited, but they were destined to disappointment. Lieut. Bartley dared not use them, as he was surrounded by the enemy's cavalry, who mistook him for a Confederate officer, and therefore enabled him to travel free from molestation. Proceeding in the direction of Hanover Junction he met Col. Dahlgren, then seven miles distant from the city into which he had made an unsuccessful effort to charge. He was then endeavoring to reach Gen. Kilpatrick.

Orders were issued to Lieut. Bartley to abandon his property, and load his men as lightly as possible, as they were going to have trouble in getting safely through the enemy's country. An immediate start was made, the destination being Hanover Ferry, on the Pamunkey river, which was crossed on the 2d, at 10 A.M. Thence the route led to Dabney's Ferry, on the Mattaponi, at which point the command crossed the river at 3 P.M. the same day, and the road to Gloucester Point was followed. When near Walkerton they marched into an

ambuscade, and Col. Dahlgren was instantly killed. The utmost confusion ensued, and the party was broken up. Each man endeavored to secure a safe retreat, but on the next day the men were captured, and the same night the officers shared the same fate. Although chased down and captured, Lieut. Bartley succeeded in destroying his secret code and all private papers. He was taken to Libby Prison and treated as a felon until July 22d, when he was sent to Macon, Ga. Thus ended a gallant attempt to liberate our comrades enduring the tortures of a lingering death in southern prisons.

Capt. Gloskoski, in his report of the expedition, says:—

“We — Gen. Kilpatrick’s command — left Stevensburg on the 28th ultimo, at 7 P. M. Col. Dahlgren, with some six hundred picked men, went an hour in advance of the main column. Lieut. Bartley accompanied Col. Dahlgren; I remained with Gen. Kilpatrick. The first night of our march was beautiful. Myriads of stars twinkled in heaven, looking at us as if in wonder why we should break the laws of God, and wander at night instead of seeking repose and sleep. The moon threw its silvery light upon Rapidan waters when we forded it, and it seemed as if the Almighty Judge was looking silently upon our doings. We moved as fast as our horses could walk, making halts of fifteen minutes twice every twenty-four hours. Thus we reached Spottsylvania Court House. There Col. Dahlgren, with his command, took direct road towards Frederick’s Hall, while we moved to Beaver Dam station. From this point I was expected to put signalling in motion. This was not easy; for moving fast as we did there was no time to look for a signal flag. To remain for that purpose would not be prudent or safe, and even if it were safe, it would not be of much avail; for the country through which we moved is flat, low, and wooded. By the time we reached Beaver Dam station it grew dark, and rain began to fall. The light, however, that was there might have been seen for many miles. Twenty wooden buildings were at once set on fire, forming one sheet of flame, rising high above the surrounding woods, and the black forms of our soldiers jumping around it seemed, from the distance, like demons on some hellish sport. Here a small force of rebel infantry appeared, but not strong enough to detain us, and we moved on toward South Anna river. Now it stormed in earnest. Sharp wind and sleet forced men to close their eyes. The night was so dark that even the river in front could not be seen, and trees on the roadside could not be distinguished. So complete darkness I never saw. Men depended entirely upon the instinct of their horses, and the whole command on a negro to guide them. Stopping for a short time, I sent up, by order of Gen. Kilpatrick, several rockets, but of course received no reply. No rockets could be seen for any distance, on such a night as that.

“Next day, the 1st of March, we were in front of Richmond. No sooner were we in view of the fortifications, than the enemy’s guns opened fire. Here I had

time to look for Col. Dahlgren's signals. None could be seen, however, owing partly to woods, mist, and smoke, and want of knowledge of his whereabouts. He was to join us at this point or in Richmond, if we or he had succeeded in taking it by surprise. In my opinion, the sound of our and rebel guns were signals loud enough; from that sound he might have judged correctly how far we were from his command. That sound told plainly that Richmond was not to be taken by surprise, and that the weaker detachment ought not to lose time in joining with the main command. When near sunset, we moved off toward Chickahominy, and encamped for the night. There I barely escaped capture for riding out on reconnoissance to learn where we were, and the roads. I found rebel pickets on each road; and some were trying to cut me off on my return to camp. We were not destined to sleep in that camp; for no sooner were we laid down than the rebels opened fire from two guns on our camps, and their cavalry charged on some of our regiments. Dark and rainy as it was, not much confusion ensued. Ours repulsed the rebel attack, and we moved out of that place, toward Pamunkey river. Next day, the largest portion (four hundred men) of Col. Dahlgren's force joined us. I could learn as yet nothing of Lieut. Bartley. From this point we had no trouble in reaching Yorktown on the 4th."

After the failure of this expedition, there was little active duty exacted of the signal party until the general movement of the army commenced. The routine labors were prosecuted with additional vigilance in anticipation of the early advance, and extra officers were assigned to stations where the enemy's movements could be closely watched. When it was ascertained definitely that the expected movement was near at hand, the signal party was distributed with the view of rendering the most efficient service possible. Four officers were with the 2d Corps, two with the 5th Corps, two with the 6th Corps, one with each cavalry division, and twelve in the reserve detachment. Attached to the latter party were twenty-five men, equipped as pioneers, who were intended to construct artificial stations whenever they were necessary.

The passage of the Rapidan commenced at midnight on the 3rd of May. Then, until the dawn of the 5th, the immense army was gathering on the opposite bank. The 2d Corps crossed at Ely's ford, and the 5th and 6th Corps at Germanna ford. While they were making a passage, the enemy's signalmen on Clark's Mountain observed the whole movement, and reported the results of their observations to Gen. Lee. This fact was distinctly ascertained by our signal officers, who deciphered the messages transmitted within the enemy's lines.

With the purpose of making the signal party effective, the officers composing the reserve detachment were directed to keep well in advance and on the flanks of the army, both while on the march and in times of

actual battle. The information thus gleaned was intended for transmission to the general in command. Those with the various army corps were instructed to volunteer their services as aides when the condition of the country interfered with their legitimate duties.

During the crossing of the Rapidan, the stations of observation upon Stony Mountain, Pony Mountain, and Cedar Mountain were occupied by parties watching the enemy and gathering information for the general in command, until the withdrawal of the cavalry from around Culpeper necessitated the abandonment of these points.

Before these places were vacated, however, the last vestiges of the enemy's force had disappeared, and the final movements were reported to the generals, Meade and Grant.

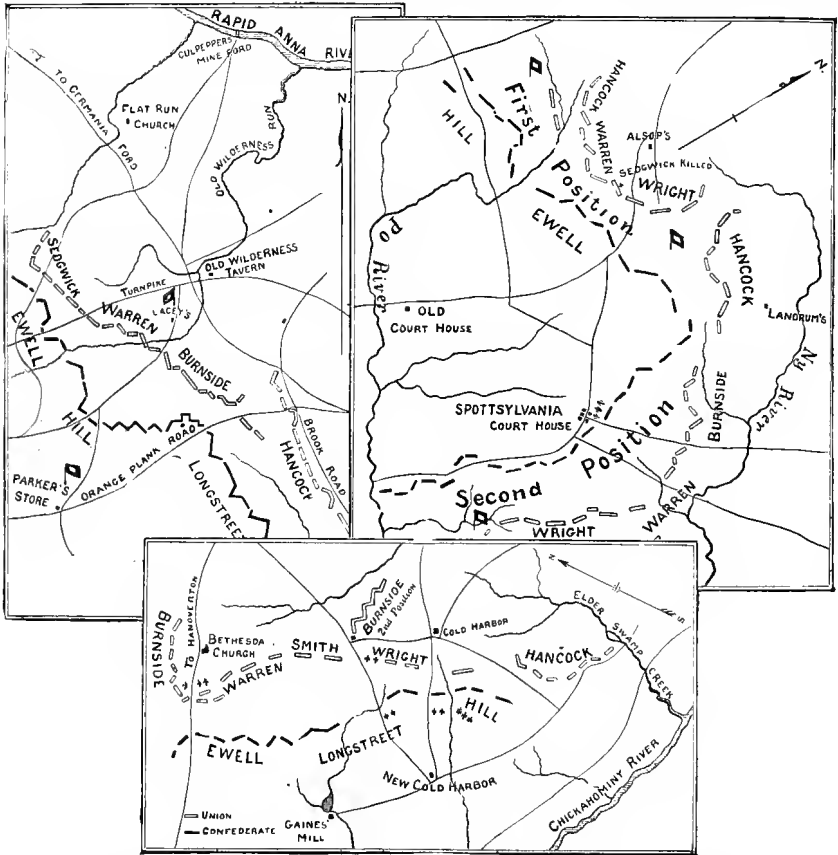
When the movement from the river was commenced, several obstacles to successful signalling were encountered. The country was thickly wooded and was nearly destitute of prominent points which would serve as stations. This defect was in part supplied by the field telegraph, which was then worked by the American Telegraph Company. But the absolute necessity for the service of aerial signals was restricted to a narrow field, owing to the manner in which the troops were handled. Under the prearranged plans of the general-in-chief, the army operated as a unit, and this made telegraphing of all sorts, except in occasional instances, an element of little value.

The first contest of the campaign was that of the Wilderness, May 5th to 7th. As the name implies, there was little chance for aerial signals. There was, however, one line established, which proved of great value. The headquarters of Gen. Warren were fixed at the Lacey house, while those of Gen. Crawford were near Parker's store. As the enemy were moving against the advanced position there was only a limited time afforded for the transmission of instructions. It was at this moment that the signal line, constructed a little earlier in the day, proved opportune. A plan was arranged whereby rapid communication could be maintained; and the quickly transmitted orders and directions helped to avert impending danger.

In this battle, as well as the subsequent one in front of Spottsylvania Court House, the signal officers were constantly engaged in reconnoissance, — now far out on the flanks of the army, and then in the advance, perched in tree-tops, from which a better view might be obtained. The reports then hurriedly rendered were valuable to the commanding general, serving as an additional means in the determination of the plans for movement. It was an impossibility to retain any record of the

constantly recurring service, when the signalmen were expected to continue their labors without intermission.

During the operations of the 2d Corps on the south side of the river Po signal communication was opened with advantage from the several division headquarters to the position assumed by Gen. Hancock,



THE WILDERNESS, May 5th to 7th.

1864. COLD HARBOR, June 1st to 12th.

SPOTTSYLVANIA, May 8th to 18th.

and in the engagement which then occurred the signal officers were able to develop one of their main points of strength. As the fire of our batteries was of a desultory character the signal observers were called to direct the shots. The firing was thus rendered very effective.

At a little later period, May 19th, the reports of Col. Beale, commanding the rebel cavalry, covering the enemy's right flank, were



CYRUS NELSON



GEORGE W. CROSS



FRANK SKINNER



AUG. C. LINDSLEY



FRANK S. BABBITT



ELIAS C. MARVIN



GEO. E. WOODBURY



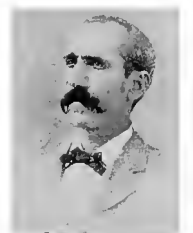
THEO. FRANCOIS



EDWIN B. CHAPIN



EDMUND CLARKSON



W. E. SHELEY



ALFRED CRAIGHEAD



CHAS. W. STROUT



WILLIAM H. HUNT



W. M. CRIES



H. H. SLAYTON

intercepted and furnished to Gen. Meade. When the troops were on the North Anna, several signal lines were opened between the 2d Corps headquarters and the various divisions on the opposite side of the river.

May 30th, Lieutenants Holland and Neel were directed to occupy the Shelton house as a station of observation and communication. Our batteries were here established, and it was intended that the guns should be trained under the direction of the signal officers. The enemy's artillery was posted on the opposite side of the creek, not more than seven hundred yards distant. The officers had hardly attained a position and displayed a flag before a terrific fire was directed toward them, which continued throughout the day. Every man left the doomed premises with the exception of the signal officers. They gallantly continued their work, frequently reporting the results of observations to the general in command. "Fifty shots from the enemy's batteries passed through the house, upon the top of which Lieutenants Holland and Neel were stationed, and solid shot cut down trees all around them, yet they remained firm at their post of duty." Gen. Hancock, on hearing of the gallant behavior of these officers, sent at once a special dispatch to Gen. Meade commending them for great gallantry and true soldierly action.

In the battle of Cold Harbor, six signal stations were in operation, but there was little chance afforded for important service. By the vigilance of the signal officers in the advanced stations, however, numerous movements of the enemy, both of major and minor importance, were noted, and reported to the general in command.

June 12th, the army commenced the movement in the direction of the James river. The next day the advance reached the vicinity of Wilcox's Landing (O), where signal communication was immediately opened with Fort Powhattan (M) and Wilson's wharf. Through these lines the general in command was placed in communication with the army under Gen. Butler, and was enabled to call for the means requisite to transport the Army of the Potomac to the south bank of the James. During the passage from Wilson's wharf to Windmill Point (P) signal lines were opened across the river, thus enabling corps commanders to issue their instructions conveniently and speedily. (The stations mentioned in the sketch of this campaign may be found on the map of Petersburg and vicinity in Chapter XV.) In this manner the crossing of the troops was expedited and materially aided. In the prosecution of this service, Lieut. T. R. Clarke reported for temporary

duty to the commandant on the gunboat Mackinaw (Q), then stationed in the river to cover the passage of the army and the removal of the pontoon bridge.

The army was now enclosing Petersburg. June 16th the advance of the command approached the city, and the day following stations of observation were established at Gen. Hancock's headquarters, the headquarters of Gen. Smith, and those of Gen. Warren upon the left of our army. From these stations, the position of the enemy could be distinctly seen, and the arrival of additional troops could be noted. As the lines of our army were extended to the westward, stations were added in such numbers and were given such position as to command a view of all that was transpiring along the front.

After a week had elapsed the following important stations were in operation: Station A, at the Walthall house, upon the extreme right of our lines, commanding a view of the city of Petersburg, and a section of the Weldon railroad, near the depot, a broken view of the country extending from Cemetery Hill southwestward to the lead works, and thence around several miles, westward of the city to the line of the Appomattox; also a view of the left bank of the Appomattox, from the hills back of Pocahontas to Fort Clifton, with all the batteries or works between these two points. In addition, the officer upon this station intercepted the daily reports of the observations made by the enemy's signal officers from the Chesterfield Heights.

Station B, upon the Jordan house, which commanded a point on the street in Petersburg leading to the bridge, crossing the Appomattox river from Petersburg to Pocahontas. It likewise had a sweeping view of the left bank of the river, and the officer upon the station was frequently employed by the artillery officers in the vicinity to note the effect of shots fired at the enemy's batteries at Archer's and other points, thus aiding in directing the firing.

Station C was located upon a hickory tree near Prince George Court House road, at an elevation of eighty-five feet. This afforded a view of the lines from the Appomattox to the vicinity of the plank-road, of Cemetery Hill, the city, the country for several miles west of the city, and a small section of the Richmond pike, about one mile from Pocahontas.

Station D was established upon the Avery house, giving a close view of the works east of Cemetery Hill, and thence southward; also a section of a road northwest of the city, running toward Richmond.

Station E, near the Jerusalem plank-road, commanded a good view of

the enemy's works from the east side of Cemetery Hill to west of the Weldon railroad; also of the roads leading out of the city in the vicinity of the lead works—such as the Weldon railroad, the Boydton plank-road, and the Squirrel-level road.

It can hardly be supposed that the extreme breadth of country here under observation and carefully scrutinized did not afford a field for onerous and conspicuous labor. The call for activity was incessant and the reports were almost numberless. The labors of the Corps were so arduous and exhausting that there was little inclination to retain copies of the messages when not compelled to do so by military order. As a consequence the complete records of individual observers are not numerous.

June 21st Capt. Davis sent the following statement to Maj. Fisher:—

“I have to-day read a number of messages from enemy's station on Custom House in city of Petersburg. The code used is similar to the one captured from the enemy more than a year ago. I have only been able to read part of the messages, and from the tenor of them I judge that the party is the same that has been lately operating on the James river, and that they are endeavoring to open communication from Port Walthall and vicinity to Petersburg and their left. Also that Gen. Pickett's headquarters are near Port Walthall, and that the enemy has lookouts in trees near that place. The station was driven from the Custom House in the afternoon by our shells, as the last message intercepted was, ‘Look out for our flag on your side of the river.’”

June 23rd, our lines having been extended west of the Jerusalem plank-road, were drawn out toward the Weldon railroad. The enemy detached a portion of their army to operate against this flank. This movement, made by a column numbering 10,000 infantry and several batteries of artillery, was discovered from the plank-road station, and reported to the general in command, thus giving timely information which enabled the general to take the necessary precautions to thwart any design the enemy might have had in view.

When the expedition under Gen. Wilson was expected to return, the enemy concentrated a force of infantry and cavalry in the vicinity of Reams's station on the Weldon railroad, south of Petersburg, to intercept the column. The movement of these forces from the vicinity of Petersburg was discovered by the signal party and reported. A few days later, July 1st, the main portion of the troops that had been operating against Gen. Wilson were reported returning toward Petersburg.

• Meanwhile the siege was prosecuted with vigor by our forces. With

the development of our lines additional signal stations were established; every eligible position which afforded an increased view of the enemy's works was occupied. The more important stations, however, were those already mentioned. The duty required was exclusively that of observation, the field telegraph rendering aerial signals unnecessary. Besides, the stations were so conspicuously located, and in such close proximity to the rebel works, that any motion which revealed their presence was hazardous.

After the return of the column sent by the enemy to Reams's station, the apprehensive feeling then prevalent was dispelled. The presence of this large force on our flank and rear had occasioned considerable alarm, and when the signal report came that the cause of anxiety was removed, there was renewed confidence in the vigilance maintained by the signal observers.

There were now daily movements of the enemy's troops. A new line of intrenchments was under construction, and the old lines were strengthened. This work and the movement of regiments was carefully watched from the signal stations, and all information of importance conveyed to the general in command.

The duties made necessary by this constant manœuvring of large bodies of men continued until July 29th. On this day it was discovered that the enemy had abandoned several camps, and were moving large columns of men from Petersburg toward Richmond. This fact was reported to Gen. Meade and proved welcome information. It was then known that the feint ordered on the north bank of the James had resulted successfully. The next day the Burnside mine was exploded. Signal officers assumed position where the progress of our troops, intended to advance, could be noted, and during the several charges then made they reported the issue, and also gave information of the movements of the enemy. The attack was, however, a disastrous failure.

August 1st, the reports from the various stations indicated some unusual commotion within the enemy's lines. A large body of cavalry passed toward our left during the forenoon, and a little later it was followed by a large wagon-train. The cause of this movement was not generally understood, as the enemy appeared to mass troops on our left, but did not evince a disposition to attack at any point. The only conclusion which could be reached was that a movement was in progress having for its intention the placing of cavalry in our rear. The sequel proved the correctness of this theory. The next morning the officers

were early on their stations and engaged in observation, but there was no additional movement of troops. The enemy's lines remained unchanged, and nothing could be discovered beyond the fact that they were engaged in strengthening their works. The position gained by our army now made the establishment of a station at the Gibbon, or Friend, house possible (F), a little in advance of the Jordan house (B).

During the campaign, the Signal Corps occupied over seventy stations of observation and established eleven lines of signal communication. Maj. B. F. Fisher, in his report, referred to the energy and zeal displayed by Capt. P. A. Taylor, serving with Gen. Hancock; Capt. D. E. Castle, serving with Gen. Warren; Capt. J. C. Paine, serving with Gen. Burnside; and Capt. Charles L. Davis, in command of the reserve detachment. "Through the efforts of Capt. Davis few means were untried by which service might be rendered." Maj. Fisher commended the energy, faithfulness, and gallantry of Lieutenants G. J. Clarke, William H. R. Neel, and J. B. Duff, and also gave special commendation to Sergeants H. W. Fulton and Van Buren Sleeper.

The compliment paid to Lieut. Neel I am glad to supplement with a compliment paid by the lieutenant himself to his flagman. Nov. 21, 1864, Lieut. Neel wrote: —

"During one of the engagements of the 2d Corps with the enemy, on the north of the James, in August last, I was directed to occupy a position on our line with Ricketts's battery, where the movements of the enemy could be watched and reported. While engaged in that duty, the enemy opened from a battery upon our skirmish line; a belt of woods on our left effectually concealing their battery from view, our battery was unable to reply with effect, and it was soon apparent that some point must be attained from which the enemy's guns could be seen, as well as to observe the effects of our shots. One position offered, that on a high tree on our front, but it was one of imminent danger, exposed to a hot fire from the enemy; but as I made known to my flagman, — J. R. Mitchell, — my wish to have that point occupied, he faltered not a moment, but sprang to his post with alacrity, and his important services were soon manifest. He directed the fire of our battery with so much judgment and skill as to dismount one of the enemy's guns and silence the remainder. While the engagement lasted, regardless of all personal danger, John Mitchell remained at his post."

There was no change in the enemy's camps until the 14th of August, when a division advanced to the right of Petersburg, moving toward our right and followed by a wagon train. This column was directed toward the north bank of the James to check the advance of the 2d and 10th Corps, which had moved over to that side of the river.

These corps had crossed the river on the 12th at Deep Bottom (16). Signal officers accompanied the column and were of great service to Gen. Hancock, who was in command. Communication was maintained between Generals Hancock and Birney across Four Mile Creek, until the 15th, when Gen. Birney joined Gen. Hancock on the east side of the creek. This line was of considerable importance, enabling the general in command to direct the movements of the troops beyond Four Mile Creek.

On the 14th, a station of observation (G) was established at the Potteries, overlooking the enemy's position on Spring Hill, in front of Fort Stedman and Battery IX., as well as the road upon which they were moving to reinforce different points in their lines. From this station a number of important movements were observed and reported. The officer here on duty also rendered aid in the accurate direction of the fire of a battery stationed near him. A station of observation was also established just in the rear of our pickets, near New Market, southeast of Petersburg, which overlooked the enemy's lines for a great distance.

A careful observation of the enemy's works around Petersburg was made on the 15th, but it failed to furnish any new information regarding their position.

During the subsequent few days, it was discovered that constant changes were making in their lines, and a close watch from the signal stations revealed the continuous withdrawal of troops from our front. The apparent weakness thus occasioned was reported to the general in command.

Early on the morning of August 18th, a heavy cannonade opened along our lines, and continued for an hour. At 4 A. M., the 5th Corps commenced a movement toward the Weldon railroad, and shortly afterward two brigades of the enemy moved from their intrenchments in the vicinity of the lead works, which are located at the point where the Boydton plank-road crosses the railroad. They passed southward, along the railroad, to meet Gen. Warren's advance. A sharp engagement ensued, in which our troops ultimately proved victors, although at first they met with a repulse. The enemy were compelled to retire toward their works. A little later the information was conveyed by signals that a division of the enemy's infantry was moving to the support of the troops on the railroad.

Among the earliest reports sent in the next morning was one giving information that numerous stragglers were passing toward our left

along the railroad. This was deemed conclusive evidence that infantry in force must have been moved forward under cover of the night. It was of course impossible to determine the strength of this command. When the morning was far advanced the rear of another column moving in the same direction was reported by the signalmen, and late in the afternoon the advance of a much heavier column was also reported. It halted at the lead works. A heavy rain, which began to fall at this moment, precluded further signal observations. During the morning of the 20th, no activity on the part of the enemy was noticed until 11 o'clock, when a brigade moved out of Petersburg and assumed a position on our left. They were followed at various times by other small columns moving apparently to the support of their forces on the railroad. During the previous night the 2d Corps returned from its position on the north side of the James, near Deep Bottom, to its camp. This was intended to strengthen that portion of the line weakened by the withdrawal of the 5th Corps.

The observations conducted on the 21st developed no additional movements of importance. During the day two divisions of the 2d Corps were moved to the railroad at Six Mile Tavern, where one of them was employed in the destruction of the track. To prevent the success of a movement by the 2d Corps, the enemy a few days later moved 12,000 men up the railroad toward Reams's station. This was reported to the general commanding. The day following, August 25th, they made a heavy attack upon the line of the 2d Corps near Reams's station, about ten miles south of Petersburg, and a severe engagement ensued. During this attack, Capt. Thickstun occupied a station upon the skirmish line until it was driven back. While this movement was in progress, several important dispatches transmitted by the enemy's signal officers, were intercepted and furnished to our corps commanders. The object of Gen. Warren's expedition successfully attained, the command returned from Reams's station under cover of the night.

During the remainder of this month, there was little of importance to call for signal operations. The enemy were engaged in the rearrangement of their lines, and apparently seemed disinclined to make any aggressive movement.

During the subsequent months of the year, the same routine labor was performed. Daily observations were made and the information gained reported to the general in command. The reports daily rendered are not of sufficient interest at this distant day to warrant their

reproduction, but they stand as confirmatory evidence of the vigilance of the men composing the Corps. Hardly a movement, however insignificant, escaped their well-trained eyes. As the army slowly extended its left wing, new stations were established, and contributed to the minute watch constantly maintained.

Although requisite for the interests of the service, this sameness of duty proved irksome in the extreme. Day after day the same particular duty was exacted, and there was nothing to relieve the monotony of this daily routine, save the more or less constant fire of the rebel batteries and sharpshooters.

Sergt. H. W. Fulton had charge of the Jerusalem Plank-road Station (E) from July 1st until October 17th, when he was succeeded by Sergt. Carothers. This party was directly attached to Gen. Meade's headquarters, and not to corps headquarters, as many others were in this campaign. Sergt. Fulton sent his reports direct to Capt. Fisher, Chief Signal Officer. He was instructed to occupy the tree, in a perch seventy-five feet from the ground, at all hazards, as from that height they were able to command a view that comprised the right flank of the enemy, and one or two miles in his rear. Their orders were to vacate only after two successive shots were directed at them from the batteries in their front, then to get down and protect themselves in a pit at the base of the tree, which they had dug out for their protection from shot and shell. They were expected to resume their position as soon as the firing ceased. On one occasion the enemy sent a solid shot, which buried itself in the tree, about twenty feet from the ground; and, again, the sharpshooters got the range of the tree, and drove them from their position. When the sergeant reported this to headquarters, Gen. Humphreys, chief of staff, directed his sappers and miners to protect the tree, by lashing to either side of the perch trees split into halves, which made them secure from the fire of small arms.

George W. Cross gives the following reminiscences of an August day in "Fort Hell": —

"On the 21st day of June, 1864, the Army of the Potomac reached Petersburg, and formed the 'fight-it-out-line,' from the temporary rifle-pits to breast-works, and, finally, to impassable dirt forts. The Union and rebel armies settled down to a siege, after having left a trail of blood from Germanna ford, on the Rapidan river, May 4th, to Cold Harbor, in which we lost 79,129 men, and Gen. Lee lost 22,100 men. Day and night, each army had strengthened and extended their lines, until it was reduced to a matter of artillery duelling and sharpshooting. Directly opposite Grant's headquarters, and also opposite

Petersburg, the topography of the ground had extended one of our forts to within about 1,500 feet of the rebel fort opposite. Naturally, each was a temptation to the sharpshooters, who finally bred such bad blood, that no man could expose himself an instant in either and escape. We sometimes put a cap on a stick, and would raise it over the ramparts as if a man were peeping; a bullet would pierce it, and then we would shake it high in the air, and send the 'Jonnies' a Northern shout.

"By the middle of August, the heat and dust were intense. We had a long dry spell of weather, and many men had been uselessly killed by the daily 'artillery duels.' So we had all made 'dug-outs' for safety from the shells and protection from the blistering sun. They were excavations six or eight feet square, covered with logs, and the dirt piled on top, with room for five or six men, and a small opening at the rear for air and entrance. When the fights began, every man not on duty, would make for these holes. This was 'Fort Hell' (Fort Sedgwick), and the rebels called theirs, opposite, 'Fort Damnation' (Fort Mahone). Both were appropriate, for there was no comfort in either.

"I was stationed on the roof of the Avery house (D), within 'Fort Hell.' We had an observation station on the roof, from which we could look down into the rebel camp and the streets of Petersburg, one and one-half miles to their rear. We cut holes in the peak of the roof, and ran one glass through, with enough roof above to cover our loyal heads from the busy sharpshooters in gray. The night's and very early morning's duty was a real pleasure; but when the sun warmed those shingles it was like the name of the fort.

"Generally, things were then reasonably quiet until about 4 P. M., when the rebels would fire a shot from a 6-pound 'Whitworth' gun on their right, which had an enflaming range on our fort, and on our works at the old Blandford Dunkard Church on the right. This shell had a peculiar screech, and not only sounded wicked, but tore things when it exploded. That was the signal for all the batteries; and the air would then be full of iron for an hour or more; so, when we heard that 'bird' sing, all but the gunners and others in the batteries, and those on the signal station, would run for the holes. The old house had been so riddled by shells that we could hardly climb to the roof at times, though it never took fire but once, and that we quenched quickly.

"A quarter of a mile back of the fort a road passed along our lines, which was only used at night, as it was in full range of 'Fort Damnation' guns. One seething hot day, about 3 P. M., in the middle of August, we were amazed to see a new, white-covered wagon, with two horses, drive up, and stop by a few scrub pines. As the government used nothing but mules, we assumed it was a 'tender-foot,' and knew he was on the eve of an object lesson. The rebels saw it, but surely thought it was an ambulance, for it stood there an hour in silence. Finally, a citizen came up to the fort and explained that he was a sutler 'come down to sell the boys good things'—at 100 per cent. profit.

"That settled all doubt. We were to have some fun, and break the monotony

of fighting. Finally, 'Fort Damnation' sent a shell high over the wagon, to burst as a warning; but the horses were out, and the owner with us. Then we bid him good-bye, ran for the holes, and told him to get his horses and wagon under cover. The shells flew thicker; he begged to be taken in; we kept him in terror until he promised us a barrel of ginger-cakes and a case of tobacco. Then we took the merchant in, and let him look at his horses and wagon being torn up. That man suffered a hundred deaths. When the firing ceased in the cool of the evening, a crowd went with the new sutler to his wreck, and each man lent a hand in moving the goods to a place of safety; but all the detectives under Supt. Byrnes could not have found the place. We got our price for protection, and had many a good lunch, and smoke, and laugh over the one sutler we caught up with."

In the last months of the year the construction of a signal tower was commenced on what was known as the Peeble property, and the labors were so light that a course of practice signals was instituted to render the enlisted men proficient in their use. The year closed with little variation in the work of the Corps. Few opportunities were presented for active service.

During the month of January, 1865, from the extreme cold, the army remained inactive. Preparations were constantly making for the



PEEBLE'S FARM STATION.

movements soon to be inaugurated, but nothing of an aggressive nature was developed. The Signal Corps constantly surveyed the enemy's lines, but the remarkable quiet at all times prevailing made their labors very light. In the main, the duties consisted alone in the discovery and interpretation of rebel signals. The work on the tower at Peeble's farm (H) was steadily progressing, but the intensely cold weather retarded the labor, and it was not until February 5th that it was completed. Reaching a height of 120 feet, it was in constant service from that date.

During the month an addition was made which gave it an elevation of 145 feet, insuring a successful telescopic reconnoissance of the surrounding country.

The officers on the tower made full and explicit reports of all

movements within the enemy's lines. On January 12th, the enemy commenced using a cipher code in transmitting their daily reports, but by the evening of the day following it was deciphered, and their messages were read as usual. A small tower was now erected near main headquarters and a station of communication established which placed all the stations at the front in communication therewith. During the latter half of March, our lines were established along the southern side of Hatcher's Run to the Boydton plank-road, formerly occupied by the rebels, and stations were then located near the Crow house (I) and on the road north of Burgess's mill (J), both overlooking the enemy's works. All this time a signal party had been engaged on our left flank, and during the operations south of Hatcher's Run many incidents of importance occurred. While in the performance of this duty the signal lines centered at a deserted house, the headquarters of Gen. Parke, from which point a telegraphic line was extended to main headquarters.

Sergt. John L. Pray furnishes the following interesting sketch of life at the Avery house station (D) at this time :—

Early on the 20th of March, Gen. Gordon made a close inspection of that part of the Union line now in his front, and his attention seemed to be called especially to the signal station on the Avery house, as it was somewhat conspicuous, and possibly from his standpoint was considered menacing. It is claimed that while standing near the famous 64-pound Columbiad that they had brought up to Petersburg from Fort Sumter and mounted on trucks, the general concluded that he would knock that signal party out of position, and upon his return to his headquarters issued an order to those in charge of the Columbiad to "open on that signal station and drive them out of there."

Capt. J. C. Paine, signal officer at 9th Corps headquarters, had ordered inspection of men and accoutrements of all the stations attached to the Corps to take place at 1 o'clock P.M. This order included the Walthall station (A) Sergt. H. W. Holman and party; the Tree station (C), Sergt. Jordan and party; the Jerusalem plank-road station (E), Sergt. Carothers and party; and the Avery house station (D), Sergt. Horace Judson and party; also the 9th Corps headquarters party, commanded by Sergt. B. W. Marcy. The officers in charge of stations were ordered to leave one man on lookout while the party went to headquarters for inspection.

While the inspection was being made the first shot from the Columbiad was directed at the Avery house. The inspection was abbreviated or supplemented with a prompt order to "return to your stations."

Sergt. Judson at once took his place at the long telescope, with which he was able to almost look down the throat of the 64-pound Columbiad. His view was so plain that he was able to announce to those near him of the range, and could

tell when his station was in imminent danger. Some of the shells played serious havoc about, but owing to the danger that the rebel cannoneers were placed in themselves, as our batteries were playing into them at every presentation of a man or muzzle in sight, much of their firing was random, mostly passing over the heads of the signal party. Forty-nine 64-pound projectiles were thrown over there that afternoon, forty-four of which were directed at the signal station. Five shots were aimed at a column of passing cavalry that was then going to a position on the extreme left of the Army of the Potomac. Gen. Hartranft, then commanding a division of the 9th Corps, was occupying the lower story of the Avery house, but found it untenable during this afternoon.

Still further trouble was given by the Fort Sumter Seceder on the morning of the 25th, during the fighting around Fort Stedman. Quite a number of the attaches of headquarters were killed, and some of the officers' quarters were demolished. Ten days later the signal party, like all others on that ground, had the pleasure of laying their hands on the wicked monster that had been giving them so much trouble.

We are very glad to know that Sergt. Judson and his party escaped being hit, although they were the target. The Avery house signal party at that time consisted of Sergt. Horace Judson, William T. Bowers, Samuel D. French, William C. Gage, Orpheus W. Wilson, E. R. Gerhart, and Edward Becker. I am especially reminded of this event by the possession of a copy of the original order from Signal Corps headquarters, a copy of which I am pleased to reproduce: —

“HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

“General Orders No. 3.

“Signal Department, March 22, 1865.

“The good conduct, gallantry, and zeal of Sergt. Horace Judson and his party on station at the Avery house, is commended to the Signal Corps of this army as worthy of emulation.

“On the 20th inst., his station was subjected to a severe shelling from the enemy's batteries, and although everyone else in and about the building was compelled to leave, Sergt. Judson and his party remained at the station through all of the shelling. One shell struck the building eight feet below the platform on which his glass was fixed, and passed through the room occupied by his party at the station.

“The zeal and vigilance of Sergt. H. W. Holman and his party, on station at the Walthall house, is also commended. Sergt. Holman in his operations between the 12th and 15th of February last, obtained information of great value not only to the Signal Corps of this army but to the entire army of the United States. It is not deemed prudent, however, to publish the nature of this information. This order will be read to all the detachments of the Signal Corps in this army.

“By order of the Chief Signal Officer, Army of the Potomac.

“FRED S. BENSON,

“Lieutenant, Signal Corps, U. S. A.”

These movements, only preliminary, ushered in a far more important work. Early on the morning of April 2d, the 6th Corps broke through the enemy's lines in front of Fort Gregg, and during the day swept around to the Appomattox, thus surrounding the city. While the 6th Corps was thus engaged, the signal lines were perfected throughout the front. Signal communication was opened during the day from the headquarters of Gen. Grant and Gen. Meade, at the Harman house (K) on the Boydton road, to the tower on the Peeble farm. This line was also intersected by the station at the headquarters of Gen. Wright, whose division was then moving in the field. This proved an important adjunct, giving the general in charge all information gleaned throughout the entire line, and also affording an expeditious method of asking and receiving instructions. The movement of a battery on the flank of the 6th Corps was signalled to Gen. Wright, and the information thus silently and rapidly conveyed led to the capture of a portion of it. Meanwhile large fires were burning in Petersburg, and heavy wagon-trains on the north side of the Appomattox were moving toward Richmond. A heavy column of troops was also observed moving in the same direction. With the purpose of critically observing all movements of this character, stations of observation were established at the Turnbull and Whitworth houses, near the junction of Cox and River roads. These stations, constructed just before dark, were unable to report more than a few minor movements.

The next morning, April 3d, our troops entered Petersburg, it having been evacuated during the previous night. Signal communication was at once opened from the Methodist Church to the headquarters of the 9th Corps, and frequent dispatches were transmitted between Generals Parke and Willcox. All stations around the town were abandoned, and the officers moved with their appropriate commands.

April 5th, a temporary station on a house in Jettersville discovered a force of the enemy's cavalry bivouacked about three miles distant. This information was substantiated by the early advance of this force, which compelled the abandonment of a station on a tree situated in a greatly exposed position. From the Jettersville station frequent reports were made of the movements of wagons, cavalry, and infantry, by the enemy on the Paineville road, and as soon as our troops approached this region signal communication was established with the headquarters of Generals Grant and Meade. This line, important for temporary purposes, was unnecessary beyond a single day, and it was in consequence abandoned.

In its place a line was opened from High Bridge, Gen. Meade's head-

quarters, to the advance of Gen. Wright, then moving toward Farmville. At a later hour a line was opened from the same point to the vicinity of the 2d Corps. Both these lines, however, were abandoned at dark.

The day following the battle of Farmville, which occurred April 7th, when Gen. Smyth, who commanded the 1st brigade, 3rd division, 2d Corps, was killed, the 2d Corps, with Gen. Barlow's division in the advance, pushed forward early in the morning after Gen. Lee. The main army had fallen back, but their rear guard, supported by a battery, had taken a position at the top of a hill overlooking a large plantation, half a mile wide. Gen. Barlow formed his division in line of battle, extending across the entire plantation, and ordered a charge. The division advanced in an unbroken line, with gun at right shoulder shift and presented one of the grandest sights of the war. Ten thousand men marching shoulder to shoulder across that plain was a sight never to be forgotten. The battery immediately opened fire upon them. At that moment Frank Skinner rode up, and, dismounting beside a building used to store tobacco in, climbed to the top to make observations. While scanning the rebel position with his field-glasses, he was observed from the battery, which sent a shell crashing through the barn under him, barely missing him.

He quickly concluded, as he remarked, "like Davy Crockett's coon, to come down without any more fooling." He had, however, observed that the woods to the right of the Union forces were full of rebel soldiers. He reported that fact at once to Gen. Barlow, who ordered a brigade to charge the woods, which was done in fine style; a number of Confederates were killed in the charge. That was the last stand made by the Confederate Army of the Potomac.*

The time had now arrived for the termination of all active duty. April 8th, the terms of surrender were offered to the rebel army, and while awaiting an answer no new lines were necessary. A signal party sent to Appomattox Mountain arrived too late to be of service, and could only report its previous occupation, as a signal station, by the enemy, who, in their hurried departure, left a portion of their equipments. The next day, our advance being far beyond the mountain, this station was abandoned.

April 9th, the rebel army surrendered, and no further necessity for signal service existed. In common with the rest of the army, the party remained in camp until the march to Washington began. Upon arrival once more at the Capital city, the final signal operations

* A further account of the closing campaign will be found in Chapter XX.

Farmville Apr 7th /65

Gen. Meade
Order the 5th Corps ^{to} ~~walk~~
follow the 24th at 6 am.
up the Lynchburg road
The 2^d & 6th ^{to} will follow
the enemy north of the
River,

U. S. Grant
M. C.

connected with the army were performed. A line from the signal headquarters, on the Virginia side of the Potomac, was extended to the station on Winder's building, in Washington. This line fulfilled the purpose for which it was intended, but it was early superseded by the electric telegraph. During the month of August, all of the men and nearly all of the officers were mustered out of the service.



THE LAST CAMP OF THE CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
August, 1865.

The Wind King from the North came down,
Nor stopped by river, mount, or town ;
But, like a boisterous god at play,
Resistless, bounding on his way,
He shook the lake and tore the wood,
And flapped his wings in merry mood,
Nor furled them, till he spied afar
The white caps flash on Hatteras bar,
Where fierce Atlantic landward bowls
O'er treacherous sands and hidden shoals.

— JOSIAH W. HOLDEN.

CHAPTER XV.

DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA.



CHAPTER II., on the Preliminary Organization of the Corps, contains an account of the formation of the first signal party detailed for service in the Union Army. This was done under an order from Gen. Butler, dated June 12, 1861. It will be remembered that this party made the first practical application of signals in the War of the Rebellion, directing the fire of Fort Wool upon the enemy's works at Sewell's Point, and also established the first regular line of communication,—that between Fort Monroe and Newport News. Lieut. Leonard F. Hepburn flagged the first message from the latter station, and read the reply sent by Lieut. Quackenbush from the fort. Aug. 15, 1861, Lieutenants Hepburn, Thomas, and Dumont were ordered to Washington to assist Maj. Myer in organizing and instructing the parties about to be detailed from the Army of the Potomac.

Col. Rush C. Hawkins, 9th New York Zouaves, says :—

“ One sultry afternoon in the last third of the month of August, 1861, while stationed at Newport News with my regiment, a message from Gen. B. F. Butler came through the signal station, from Fort Monroe, asking if I would like to go upon an expedition. An affirmative answer brought Gen. Butler to my headquarters the same afternoon.”



The expedition set sail the morning of August 26th, under Commodore Stringham and Gen. Butler, and arrived off Hatteras Inlet on the afternoon of the same day. Lieut. John H. Quackenbush had charge of the signal party accompanying the expedition. Gen. Butler, in his report to Gen. Wool, stated that he “ was on board the Harriet Lane, directing the disembarkation of the troops by means of signals.” On the second day, the usefulness of signals was

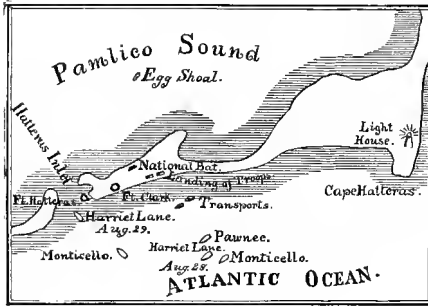
exemplified in a manner more conspicuous. During the bombardment, the shots of the fleet were observed to be falling short, thereby effecting no perceptible damage to the position held by the enemy. The signal officer signalled this information, and the firing was so modified as to render it more effective. August 29th the fort surrendered.

Dec. 23, 1861, Lieutenants Joseph Fricker, Thomas Foster, and Thomas R. Robeson, with Flagmen Alexander McCollin,

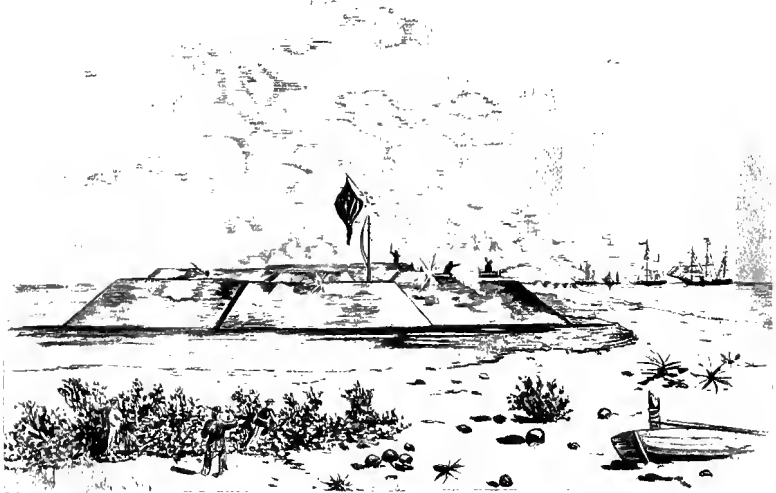
William J. Lindsay, George B. J. Hosmer, William N. Baker, David L. Craft, and Theodore Rogers, were ordered to report to Gen. A. E. Burnside, at Annapolis, Md.

Gen. Burnside immediately caused the detail of a number of officers, of whom the following remained on signal duty : —

- | | |
|---|--|
| Merritt B. Bessey, 25th Massachusetts. | William H. Barker, 51st New York. |
| William F. Draper, “ | Deming Jarves, Jr., 24th Massachus'ts. |
| William F. Barrett, 27th Massachusetts. | Sandford B. Palmer, 10th Connecticut. |
| Luther T. Bradley, “ | Samuel M. Smith, “ |
| Thomas B. Marsh, 51st New York. | Peter H. Niles, 23rd Massachusetts. |



HATTERAS INLET.



THE ATTACK ON FORT HATTERAS.

Anthony Lang, 23rd Massachusetts.	S. C. Shumway, 21st Massachusetts.
George W. Warner, 11th Connecticut.	J. L. VanBuren, 53rd New York.
Fred D. Schlachter, “	Ray T. Gordon, “
Charles A. Breed, 8th Connecticut.	Isaac S. Lyon, 11th Connecticut.
Joseph C. Read, 51st Pennsylvania.	Marvin Waitt, 8th Connecticut.
James W. Hopkins, 21st Massachusetts.	Henry C. Pardee, 10th Connecticut.

A regular course of instruction was pursued until Jan. 18, 1862, when the fleet of transports, convoyed by the naval squadron, moved down the Chesapeake Bay. By an unfortunate combination of circumstances the entire signal party, composed of twenty-five officers and fifty men were crowded into the small schooner, Col. Satterlee. This comfortless position was aggravated tenfold by the sudden opening of a terrific gale. The disastrous effects of the storm encountered by the whole fleet in common, have become historic. Its effect upon the signal party, cramped for room and deprived of exercise during the three eventful weeks consumed in the passage from Annapolis to Hatteras, was disagreeable in the extreme. The main portion of the command had arrived when the signal party reached its destination. Immediately, therefore, the party was prepared for the duties assigned them. The action resulting in the capture of the forts on Roanoke Island commenced on the 7th day of February. Signal officers were properly apportioned among the gunboats and rendered effective service.

Lieut. W. S. Andrews, stationed with the fleet two miles from the forts, closely observed the movements of the enemy and transmitted the results of his observations to the different vessels. This information secured an accuracy of fire hitherto unequalled. The surveillance of other officers was equally conducive to the effectiveness of the shower of shells continuously dropping in the midst of the besieged.

Gen. Foster's headquarters were on the steamer Pilot Boy, the signal officer being Lieut. W. F. Barrett, with S. P. Janes and H. J. Bardwell, flagmen.

Lieut. W. F. Draper was the first signal officer to reach the shore, and not having the apparatus with him, a flag was improvised, with which good service was done in directing the fire of the fleet.

While our troops were advancing, they came within range of the gunboats' fire. The shells falling among our own men, Gen. Burnside directed Lieut. Draper to secure an eligible position and signal to the fleet the damage done our own troops. Reaching an eminence, where

he was exposed to rebel sharpshooters, he signalled, "You are firing on our own troops. Fire further in advance." This message changed the direction of our firing, the shells thereafter dropping in the rebel lines.

In the record of this battle, the signal officers received the highest commendation, Gen. Burnside testifying to the valuable service rendered through the instrumentality of the signal code.

The engagement at Roanoke Island had barely terminated, when the army, in conjunction with the naval forces, was again in motion. This time the objective point was New Berne. In the battle that occurred near this town, March 4th, the Signal Corps again earned the recognition of Gen. Burnside.

Upon the successful termination of this battle, an effective disposition of the detachment was made. It was apprehended that the desire of some of the best officers for a return to their regiments, where promotion would be more rapidly gained, might affect injuriously the prospects of the service. The commanding generals were disposed to acquiesce in this wish on the part of skilled officers, and a contemplated substitution of new and uninstructed men was commenced. In opposition to this arrangement the chief signal officer wrote a most earnest protest. While the preliminaries were under consideration to effect this revolution in the newly organized detachment, preparations had been made for an assault on Fort Macon. The action came on and for a time retarded the disorganization of the detachment.

When operations were commenced against Fort Macon, March 23rd, Lieut. W. S. Andrews was ordered to open a station at Beaufort to communicate with Gen. Parke's headquarters, via Morehead City, and with the blockading squadron. From that time until April 26th, the day of the surrender, all orders were sent and received by signals. From his station, less than two miles distant from the fort, he could, with the aid of glasses, observe distinctly the movements of the enemy, which our men could have no knowledge of from their position. Gen. Parke, on being apprised of this fact, ordered a station to be opened by day on Bogue Banks, near our batteries, to receive official messages only, having reference to observations made from the station of Lieut. Andrews at Beaufort. Lieut. Marvin Waitt also served on the Beaufort station, between the 21st and 26th of April. The Bogue station was at different times worked by Lieutenants Marsh, Lyon, and Palmer. It was several times fired upon by the enemy.

On the night preceding the bombardment, a number of important

official messages were sent and received in communication between Gen. Burnside's headquarters on board the steamer *Alice Price*, lying in Core Sound, back of Beaufort, and Gen. Parke.

In the plan of assault the signal party was divided into small detachments, each one placed at a point where it promised to be useful. The following places were selected as stations: Bogue Island, Lieutenants T. B. Marsh and I. S. Lyon; Caroline City, Lieutenants L. T. Bradley and S. B. Palmer; Morehead City, Lieut. A. Lang; Beaufort, Lieut. M. Waitt; Core Island, Lieut. W. F. Barrett; and with Gen. Burnside on the *Alice Price*, Lieutenants Peter H. Niles, H. C. Pardee, and



THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

F. D. Schlachter. Lieut. J. W. Hopkins served with the gunboats. Signals were also used at this time by the enemy.

The bombardment began March 25th, at 6 A.M. Lieut. Andrews had expected to receive special instructions to watch and report the accuracy of the fire; but not receiving them he had acted on his own responsibility. His station was nearly at a right-angle with the line of fire, so that he was enabled to judge with accuracy whether shot over-reached or fell short. The ten-inch shells were falling almost without exception more than three hundred yards beyond the fort. Lieutenants Andrews and Waitt continued to signal to the officer in charge until the correct range was obtained. The eight-inch shells were falling short; they signalled to the officer in charge of the battery with the same result.

The same course was pursued with the battery of Parrott guns. The range once obtained was not lost. After 12 M. every shot fired from our batteries fell in or on the fort. The accuracy of fire astonished our own officers as well as those conducting the defence. From that time until 4 P.M., when a white flag appeared upon the fort and the firing ceased, a greater amount of execution was done than could have occurred in twenty-four hours' further bombardment without the aid of signals. Among the first to reach the land held by the rebels was Lieut. Lyon, who signalled the first message transmitted therefrom. Lieut. Marsh captured a rebel signal-flag, abandoned by its original possessor in the hurried flight.

Col. M. J. White, the rebel commander of the fort, in his report of the defence and surrender, said: "The enemy kept up a very vigorous and accurate fire from both rifles and mortars, dismounting guns, disabling men, and tearing the parade, parapet, and walls of the fort." Gen. Parke spoke in the highest terms of praise of the system of signals used, and extended his thanks to the signal officers for their services.

During the course of the siege, signals were the only means of communication between the land forces and the fleet. In crossing the inlets and in moving on the land in the vicinity, the fire from Fort Macon proved so destructive that such excursions were discontinued during the daytime. The Signal Corps, however, proved fully able to convey all information, and to disseminate all the orders requisite for the effective service of the besieging army.

The health of Lieut. Fricker, in command of the signal party, was affected by the labors of the position, and, in consequence, application was made by him March 19th for a furlough or recall. It was not, however, acted upon until May 20th, when a leave of absence was granted for forty days. Lieut. D. A. Taylor assumed command the next day. In June a number of officers and their men were ordered to the Army of the Potomac.

The completion of the duties incidental to the capture of Fort Macon terminated for some months the activity of the Corps, in common with other branches of the army. Major Myer says:—

"This period of inaction naturally gave prominence to the inner workings of the command. A few of the detailed officers used the privileges accorded them in a manner prejudicial to military discipline and the interest of the signal department. This irregular conduct was aided by the course pursued by the division commanders. When the abuse had reached a point beyond which it was impossible to go without the abandonment of the signal arm, the Acting

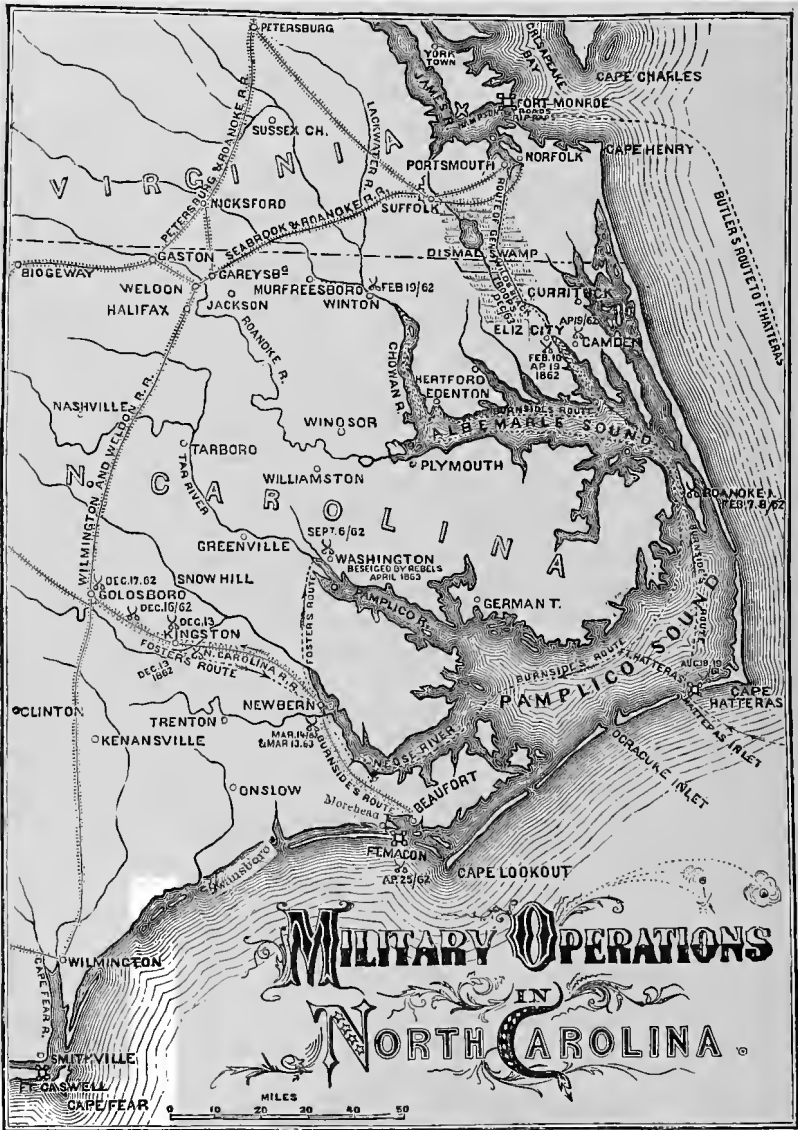
Signal Officer in charge, August 19th, deemed it a duty to report the condition of the command to the Chief Signal Officer. One of the most glaring irregularities practised consisted in the fraudulent conduct of several of the detailed officers who, while reporting themselves on 'detached service' with the signal arm, were in the laborious performance of staff duty with the different divisions in the department."

When these abuses were reported, a recommendation was made that the officers named be relieved from all signal duty. September 2d, an order was issued in accordance with the desire and recommendation of the officer in charge. As a result of this order, Lieut. Taylor incurred the serious displeasure of Gen. Foster, commanding the department, which rendered his position undesirable. A request was therefore made for assignment to duty in another quarter, but it was not complied with.

It was not until October 30th that the army was again in motion. A movement in the direction of Washington, North Carolina, was then commenced. The signal party consisted of Lieutenants Taylor, H. T. Merrill, and C. C. T. Keith. Twenty miles from Washington, at Rawle's Mills, the enemy were discovered. They had fortified a position of great natural strength, and seemed determined to contest the right to advance at this selected point. An earthwork had been constructed immediately across a deep creek, and this was flanked on each side by a mirey swamp. To drive them from their position made the passage of the creek necessary. This was fraught with a danger that would try the courage of the bravest, as the exact position of the batteries could not be ascertained until their fire had been drawn. For the performance of this hazardous duty Lieut. Keith volunteered. A small skirmish party quickly organized and plunged into the water. After a few minutes the enemy opened fire, and revealed their exact locality. Although the success of the movement was complete, it was not effected without great loss to the small party who charged across the stream. Every man who accompanied Lieut. Keith was shot down, he alone escaping. But the information secured through the rash bravery of the small command rendered victory certain. The service performed called forth the commendation of the general in command.

Dec. 11, 1862, the Goldsborough expedition began. Capt. Taylor accompanied Gen. Foster, taking with him Lieutenants Fricker, Schlachter, Keith, and Moffat. On Sunday, the 14th, the battle of Kinston was fought. The engagement took place in a thick swamp where there was no opportunity to use signals until just at the close of the action, after the enemy was driven into the open ground and across

the Neuse river bridge. Capt. Taylor saw an opportunity to capture two regiments of rebels, and accordingly signalled back to Gen. Foster



to send forward a light battery and the cavalry which were already across the bridge; but the general instead sent forward a flag of truce, asking them to surrender. This they refused to do, and in the time



HENRY R. CLUM

WM. F. DRAPER

WM. L. TAMBLYN



MARVIN WAITT

N. H. BAYLES

HARVEY W. BENSON

T. F. PATTERSON

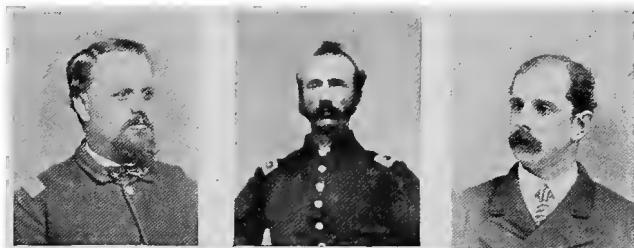


GEORGE F. YOUNG

M. B. BESSEY

WM. F. BARRETT

THOS. R. ROBESON



RAY T. GORDON

SAND'D E. PALMER

D. JARVES, JR

gained by the parley many escaped who could have been captured. As it was, five hundred prisoners were taken. A number of the enemy were observed hurrying up the railroad toward Goldsborough. Horace P. Baker and David L. Craft asked permission to attempt their capture. Having seen the utterly demoralized condition of the enemy, and the boys being well mounted, Capt. Taylor gave his consent. Riding rapidly across the fields they soon overtook the enemy, and demanded their surrender. A major, a captain, six sergeants, and twenty-four men surrendered and were turned over to the provost-marshal.

On the 16th, Gen. Foster fought the battle of Whitehall, on the Neuse river. As soon as the battle commenced, Capt. Taylor placed his officers in the most prominent positions on the field. Accompanied by his flagman, Jacob A. Reed, he advanced with the leading regiment, and examined the position of the enemy. After obtaining a close and accurate survey of their works and position, he opened a station, under a severe fire, and called for some field guns to be sent to him, which Gen. Foster immediately forwarded. Upon their arrival he placed them in position, and twice sighted them himself. In this connection it should be stated that Capt. Taylor was detailed into the Corps from this regiment, the 3rd New York Artillery. The fire of the guns was very effective, driving the enemy out of the works they occupied. His flag received three shots through it. His flagman, Reed, carried himself with great coolness all through the engagement. Toward the close of the action, Capt. Taylor was ordered, by Gen. Foster, to withdraw the artillery, and post as many sharpshooters as would cover the enemy's position, which he did under a severe musketry fire.

On the 17th occurred the battle of Goldsborough. The object of the action was to gain possession of the railroad bridge over the Neuse river. The action was a double one, the first being in the morning, the second in the evening. In the morning, the rebels, after a little skirmishing, retreated across the railroad bridge, but kept up a sharp fire of musketry and artillery on the advance of our troops. Capt. Taylor immediately went on the railroad, placing Lieut. Schlachter with Gen. Foster, and other officers with different brigade commanders, and with the artillery. After getting on the railroad, he went in advance of the skirmishers, and at every favorable point made observations of the enemy's position; and finding it impossible to cross the bridge, he called for artillery, which immediately came forward, took position, and commenced shelling the enemy with very decided effect.

After the bridge was carried and burned and the batteries had silenced

the enemy's fire, Gen. Foster drew off his forces, supposing the battle was over; but, after about three hours, the enemy advanced once more, with two brigades of infantry and a battery, from a crossing of the river above the bridge, and commenced an attack upon our rear. Lieut. Keith informed Capt. Taylor, by signal, of this movement, and the Chief Signal Officer notified Gen. Foster. This second battle was soon ended, with severe loss to the enemy, and a very slight loss to the Union forces.

In January, 1863, Capt. Taylor, with picked officers and men, accompanied Gen. Foster on an expedition to Port Royal, S. C., expecting to be actively engaged in the siege of Charleston. A disagreement between Gen. Hunter and Gen. Foster as to the disposition of the 18th Corps,



HEADQUARTERS OF GENERAL BURNSIDE AT NEW BERNE, N. C.

(Subsequently the Headquarters of Gen. Foster and Gen. Peck.)

led to the withdrawal of Gen. Foster, who was to have had charge of the troops acting against Charleston; while Gen. Hunter was to continue in command of the Department. The members of Gen. Foster's staff were, Feb. 19, 1863, ordered "to quit the department by the first steamer going North." Accordingly, Capt. Taylor, Lieutenants Fricker, Merrill, Keith, and Moffat, with their flagmen, returned to North Carolina. The rest of the signal party remained in South Carolina. A signal line was called for to operate between New Berne and Morehead City; but the separation of the signal party made it impossible to give the desired service.

March 6th, an expedition, under Gen. Henry Prince, left New Berne for Swansborough, which place was reached on the 9th. Lieutenants Fricker and Edward R. Blagden moved with Gen. Prince. Lieut.

Nathaniel S. Barstow accompanied the force under Col. A. B. R. Sprague, and Lieut. H. T. Merrill that under Col. Josiah Pickett. Gen. Prince moved to a point three miles beyond Pollocksville, and bivouacked for the night. Lieut. Fricker sent up two red rockets, one at 9 o'clock, the second ten minutes later. This was in accordance with a prearranged rocket code. The message indicated was, "The advance of our column is here, and all quiet." There was no response by Lieut. Merrill, as it was deemed best not to reveal to the rebels the position of Col. Pickett's force.

On the 9th, Lieut. Fricker, with his flagmen, W. J. Lindsay and H. P. Baker, accompanied the advance cavalry to Swansborough. On entering the town, he immediately opened communication with Lieut. Barstow, on the opposite side of Bogue Inlet. All the parties returned to New Berne in time to take part in the skirmish at Fort Anderson, on the 14th. On the morning of that day, immediately after the attack on Fort Anderson, Lieut. Merrill was placed on the gunboat Shawsheen, Lieut. Blagden on the Hunchback, and Lieut. Fricker, later in the day, on the Hetzel. As soon as the attack commenced, Lieut. Barstow signalled to Lieut. Fricker that the enemy were in front of the fort, in large force, with artillery, and asked for reinforcements; to which was replied, "Hold out as long as you can; reinforcements will come as quickly as possible." When the gunboats were got into position, their fire was directed, by means of signals, by Lieut. Barstow, stationed at Fort Anderson, and Lieut. Merrill, on the Shawsheen. Lieut. Merrill, from the paddle-box of the boat, was able to obtain a better view of the movements of the enemy than anyone else. He discovered that the guns of the vessel were trained upon the only really safe position occupied by our troops. Had the fire opened, our men would have been compelled to abandon their only shelter. He so skilfully directed the fire of the guns of the Shawsheen that one of the enemy's pieces was for a time abandoned, and their infantry were driven back some distance.

It was not alone in this instance that the services of the Corps were conspicuous. The required transmission of orders and directions, although performed under the galling fire of the enemy, was rapidly and correctly carried out. And the observations of officers who, disregarding personal risk, held positions where the enemy could be seen and their movements noted, proved of the greatest service to our commandants. At the termination of this engagement, there was no requisition upon the signal party until the siege of Washington commenced, in the succeeding month of April. With the promulgation of

the plans for the campaign, the signal detachments were posted at the most effective points.

There was but one bar to signals, that occasioned by the atmospheric conditions. The perpetual mist here encountered proved a severe trial to the eyes of the observer, and the patience required while awaiting the opportune moment for observation was irksome in the extreme. The closest attention was requisite, and the minute of complete view, now and then vouchsafed, was not to be lost. Here, too, an obstacle was experienced, not justified by the past record of the Corps. The naval officers, so frequently the witnesses of efficient service, and so frequently aided in their own actions by the instrumentality of signals, evinced a feeling of hostility to the Corps.

At the siege of Washington, Capt. D. A. Taylor ran the blockade and established a signal station on the river bank. He communicated with Lieut. J. B. Knox, who was stationed on the Hunchback eight miles down the river and two miles below Hill's Point. After the siege was raised, Lieut. Knox, with two men, was stationed at Hill's Point, keeping communication open with Washington. The signal service at this point was indispensable to success. Communication between Batchelor's Creek and the Harrison house on the Trent road was maintained for a time with the field telegraph.

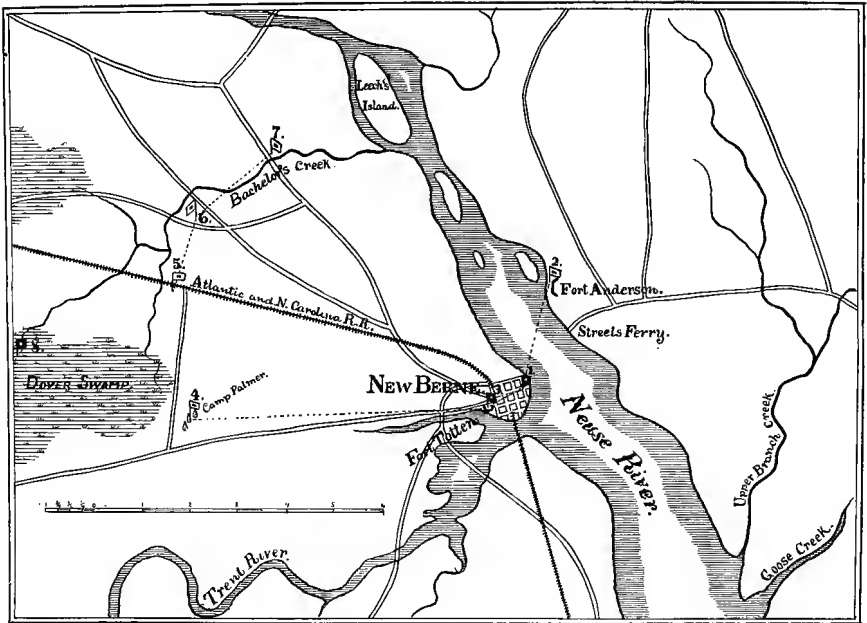
While Lieut. Knox and flagmen S. N. Rogers and Miller were on the Hunchback, at anchor some two miles below Hill's Point, the former discovered, early one morning, what appeared to be tents or army wagons with canvas covers at Hill's Point. As daylight increased soldiers were noticed stealthily moving in the edge of the woods toward the point of land opposite the position of the Hunchback. Lieut. Knox became satisfied that the enemy were placing a battery in a clump of evergreen and would probably trouble our gunboats, as they lay in easy range. This observation was at once communicated to Capt. McCann of the Hunchback, and the suggestion added that a shell thrown into the evergreens might wake up some one. The suggestion was acted upon and the first shot drew the enemy's fire from the exact spot indicated. The second shot was from the Southfield. It was so effectively fired that it completely demoralized the rebels.

After the raising of the siege of Washington there was little to create activity in the department until the arrival, June 5th, of Capt. H. R. Clum, with a telegraph train. Several lines were established, which greatly increased the labors of the corps.

The complement of officers was not sufficient to operate all the lines,

and in consequence the working of some was suspended June 21st. The termination of the enlistment period of some of the signal party interfered with the working of the station at Fort Anderson (2).

At this time a tower sixty-four feet in height was constructed at Batchelor's Creek (5), rendering the maintenance of the telegraph line to that point a necessity. The country here was level and thickly wooded, and even with the additional elevation gained by this means the view was still impeded. Under the guidance, however, of Lieut. Keith, who had charge of the signal outposts, important service was rendered.



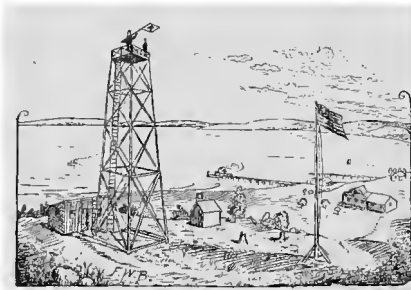
NEW BERNE AND VICINITY.

While the signal party was thus engaged, an expedition to Swansborough had been planned by those in command. A party of ten officers was prepared for service in this movement. Under the command of Gen. Hickman, the troops moved July 12th, reaching their destination two days thereafter. There was, however, little opportunity for the use of signals. Several minor expeditions, undertaken during this month, found the signal officers participants, but the character of the country made the Signal Corps comparatively useless.

Just after the expedition noticed, the telegraph lines constructed under the supervision of the signal officer, were transferred to the Military Telegraph Department. During the early days of August,

Capt. Clum, who had assumed command of the signal detachment in this department upon his arrival, was ordered to take charge of the detachment in the department of Virginia. Reporting at Fort Monroe for this purpose, he was immediately appointed one of the Board of Examiners. This board concluded its labors early in September, when the two departments, North Carolina and Virginia, were consolidated under the command of Capt. Clum.

In the latter part of February, Capt. C. L. Davis, Chief Signal Officer of the Department of Virginia, had established a line of signals from Fort Monroe to Newport News, extending the line also to the flagship *Minnesota*, then in the James river. The management of these lines proved the only occupation of the signal party until the month of March opened, when a small expedition, then on the eve of starting, afforded an additional field for signalling. The destination of



STATION AT NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

the troops proved to be Suffolk. As two signal officers accompanied the fleet, the means of communication were complete, and at the instance of those in command messages were frequently transmitted.

During the light engagement which then occurred, Lieut. Andrews, stationed on the steamer *Commodore Morris*, did excellent service directing the fire of her guns.

It was my pleasure to serve for a year in this Department, most of the time at Gen. Dix's headquarters, with Capt. Davis. We flagmen occupied for nine months very comfortable quarters in house No. 8, Casemate 3. The Lincoln gun, famous in those days of primitive ordnance, was almost directly over our house. Throughout the war I kept a very complete diary, in the form of letters to my wife. As indicative of our life at that time, I give the following selections:—



Jan. 22, 1863.

“For several days there has been much talk about the coming down of the *Merrimac* No. 2. We have been ordered to keep a very strict watch upon the Newport News station. It is said that she came down within three miles of

the lighthouse, and the lighthouse is only five miles above the blockading vessels opposite Newport News. The Minnesota, Galena, and Patapsco (a Monitor), have been put in readiness for action several times. We are ready for her. I believe she will go the way of her predecessor and namesake if she should be so bold as to try Hampton waters. But I hardly think she will. I think she is intended for a harbor defence to Richmond. Hampton Roads is a famous place of refuge for vessels at sea when compelled to 'make' the shore from stress of weather. Yesterday I counted over one hundred and thirty vessels of all kinds, from a schooner upward, anchored around the Point.

January 23.

Last night, about half-past 10, as I sat on the station, there was a knock upon the door. I opened it, and found it was Col. Van Buren and Lieut.-Col. Thomas, staff officers of Gen. Dix. They asked if I could get up communication with Newport News. I said I thought it was very doubtful, but would call Capt. Davis, and try. It was so foggy and rainy that we couldn't see the light on the light-boat, only four miles distant, except at intervals. The occasion of the matter was that Admiral Lee had sent down word that the Merrimac was on her way down the river. We lit up the torches, and called about fifteen minutes. No answer. We then sent up six rockets, and burned two blue lights, which made the fort appear as light as by day. But we might as well have tried to get a message through a mountain range as to get one through a mass of mist eight miles in width. We learned this morning the cause of the excitement was that our picket-boat was fired into by the rebel picket-boat, a few miles above the blockade.

January 25.

Lieut. Patterson received a letter from the colonel of his regiment offering a lieutenant's commission to Charlie Garrett, and asking him to urge Garrett to accept it. He has not decided yet whether to take it or not. His regiment, the 67th Pennsylvania Volunteers, has never seen any active service, and has been stationed almost a year at Annapolis, Md. McKean forwarded an application for a commission in the Signal Corps, yesterday, to Maj. Myer, at the latter's request.

February 6.

I returned from Yorktown yesterday, leaving on the Thomas A. Morgan at daylight.

After reaching my casemate I had about half finished my breakfast, when in came Capt. Davis, and told Garrett and myself to get our horses ready and go with him to Newport News. We did so. Having gone about five or six miles we came to a road that turned off to the shore. Davis told me to follow that road till I came to a white house with green blinds. He told me to put up my telescope there and open communication with the fort; directed me to look for him on a point five miles further down. I stayed there and talked with McKean

at the fort and Davis at Newport News a couple of hours, and then Davis told me to go back. I packed up and put back, reaching the fort two hours before Davis and Charlie. Capt. Davis is intending to establish a station where I was, so that we can have communication with the blockading fleet in foggy as well as in pleasant weather.

March 6.

Friday night finds me at Suffolk in the snug quarters of the signal party. I left the fort in the *Metamora* at 4 P.M. Wednesday. We reached Newport News at 5, walked a mile to the station on the point. I had the pleasure of meeting Morrow and Bratton of the "Old Party." I slept in a wall tent whose best recommendation seemed to be most excellent ventilation, having several holes large enough to admit a small dog. It was Capt. Hebrew's tent, and as he was away I was all alone in my glory. I slept very well till about 4, and then I awoke from the cold. I worked till half past 4 to get another nap, but 'twas no use. I came to two conclusions: the first was that I would get up, and the second was that it would come rather hard on me to begin soldiering again and rough it in the bush. I went over to one of the batteries where a good brush fire was blazing, and I found that I was not the only one who had suffered with the cold, for they were all complaining of the bitter cold night. So I came to the conclusion that I perhaps could stand it as well as the majority of them, for my tent was right on the point and almost surrounded with water, and the wind did blow! I left at 1 o'clock. As soon as I had reported to Capt. D., I was ordered to take the rolls to Norfolk, Suffolk, and the adjacent stations. Left for Norfolk in the *City of Hudson*. Reached N. at about 6, after a ride of an hour and a half. The signal boys here board with a private family. I had to go to the jail to get Charlie ——'s signature. Poor fellow! He is in jail on bread and water, for being abed when he ought to have been on station. He is to be tried by court-martial, and I fear it will go hard with him.

DEEP CREEK, Va., March 7.

Here I am half-way between Norfolk and Suffolk, and I have an hour or two to spend in writing before the train will be here which will take me to Norfolk, where I expect to spend the night. In my yesterday's letter I left myself at Norfolk. After breakfast yesterday I rode out with one of the men, who went out to pilot me to Lient. Thayer's station at South Branch. It is only four or five miles in an air-line, but as our course lay around ponds and swamps, and up the railroad and across farms, through farm-yards and pastures, we made it about twice the actual distance. The station is on the bank of the river, near the house of a farmer named Halstead. He has two pretty daughters, and two of the boys, Green and Gillett, have fallen in love with them, of course. They have taken the oath of allegiance, but Mr. H. never has, so he can never get a pass to go to town. The negroes used to steal about everything he raised, but since they came there the negroes have had to stop that fun. He thinks the



EDWARD S. MOFFAT



W. G. McCREARY



S. B. PARTRIDGE



JOSEPH B. KNOX



JOHN W. FLETCHER



HENRY T. MERRILL



ANTHONY LANG



S. C. TUCKERMAN



JAMES SCHOULER



A. W. BARTLETT



JOSEPH GIBBS



S. C. SHUMWAY



JAMES VANVLECK



GEORGE M. CHASE



N. SAXTON COOLEY



BENJ. F. FIELD, JR

safety of himself and family depends on them (the signal boys), and they very carefully keep up the notion. They live on Mr. Halstead almost entirely. To use their own expression, the boys say they are "all hunkie" with Mr. Halstead. They are helping him do his spring farm-work; and, by-the-way, the peach trees on his farm are beginning to bud. After getting the signatures of the four men on this station I returned in time to take dinner with the Norfolk boys at Mrs. Abdell's, where "Susie" made herself very busy with shooting a miniature rifle at the boys while at dinner. At 2 o'clock I took the cars for Suffolk, which place I reached at 4; found the boys had changed their quarters and were living in-doors with Lieut. Tamblyn. The station here is built on top of a hospital, and is seventy feet from the ground. I rode out to the station, three miles from Suffolk, beyond the picket line. They are living in nice little log-huts, and live well upon the farmers thereabout. This station is nothing but a small platform, built upon a large pine tree which was sawed off sixty-six feet from the ground. It needs a person of good nerve to go up the ladder, it sways so.

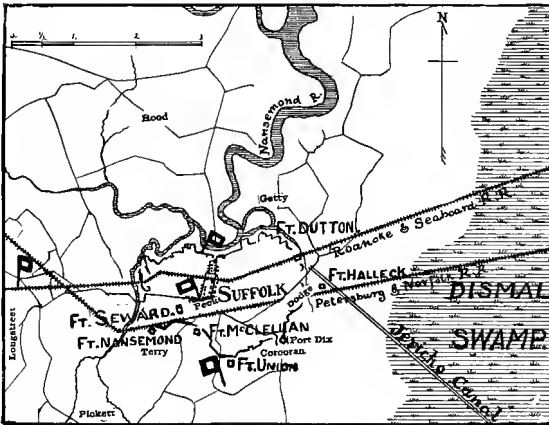
The soldiers out on picket ask to go up sometimes, and after climbing up half way conclude they won't go any further! As we were going back, one of the pickets asked us if anything was "up." He said our horses were going "a-few" when we went out. If a signalman is ever seen riding fast, everybody thinks there is something important afloat. I left S. this morning at half-past 10. When I stepped off the train at Deep Creek, I found my friend Terry there with two horses. The reason was this: As I was riding past there yesterday, I wrote on a New York Herald, as follows: "Deep Creek Dead Beats. I'll be with you to-morrow morning. Brownie." This I gave to a newsboy, to leave at the station. The result was that I rode a mile and a half instead of walking it.

The army here stationed was now on the eve of stirring times. For a considerable time quiet had prevailed in this department, but the enemy was now apparently determined to destroy the barriers which prevented the assumption of a complete control of the James river. April 11th a large force under Gen. Hood appeared in our front, and immediately made preparations for the capture or destruction of the troops stationed about Suffolk. The cavalry sent out were rapidly driven in and the outposts destroyed. It was attempted to effect a surprise in open day. In this emergency the signal party had an opportunity to gain additional honor. Capt. W. L. Tamblyn, in charge, arranged his party in proper position for the most effective service.

Previous to this attack, there had been constructed in Suffolk, signal towers which, from their elevation, afforded an uninterrupted view of the surroundings. Anticipations of the exigency now impending had induced the expenditure of considerable labor in this work. These

points of observation are connected with a station in the high tree-top at the crossing of the Seaboard and Petersburg railroads. In this station Lieut. A. M. Thayer was posted; and from here was gleaned the first intimation of the enemy's approach.

At 3.30 P. M., April 11th, a negro came to the station and informed Lieut. Thayer that the enemy was advancing in force on the South Quay and Carrsville roads, and was only a few miles distant. This information was immediately transmitted to Gen. Peck, commanding the division at Suffolk, by Capt. Tamblin, who occupied the tower station on the Masonic building. A few minutes afterward, Lieut. Thayer, noticing the cavalry soldiers coming in at a furious rate, riding bareback,



SUFFOLK AND THE NANSEMOND.

signalled to Gen. Peck the message, "Pickets driven in. Reinforcements needed."

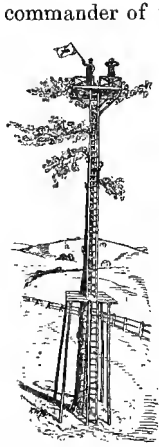
In the absence of a commissioned officer to command the infantry pickets, Lieut. Thayer took command, and made such disposition of them as he thought necessary to check the advance of the enemy's vanguard, and prevent the cutting off of the cavalry pickets on the South Quay road. This action he immediately reported, by signals, to Gen. Peck; and, while so doing, the enemy opened fire with their sharpshooters on Lieut. Thayer and his flagmen, A. H. Eames and W. J. Mott, who were located in the high-tree station performing their duty, and so remained until the arrival of a regiment of cavalry, when Lieut. Thayer was ordered to abandon his post and come in.

The next day, April 12th, Capt. Davis, at Fort Monroe, was notified by telegraph that signal supplies and officers were needed at Suffolk.

The writer was at that time acting as 1st sergeant of the signal party at headquarters. Capt. Davis left on a towboat, ordering me to obtain the supplies, and follow him on the regular Norfolk boat. I will tell the story as I wrote it at the time in a letter addressed to my wife:—

I reached Suffolk at 10 o'clock Sunday night. As soon as I had stepped off the train I could hear the musketry — pop! pop! — on three sides of the town. I immediately climbed the tower, where I found Lieut. Thayer and two men. Capt. Davis was visiting the out-stations; so I could not report to him that night. I agreed to stand watch on the tower from 3 to 7. I turned in at 11, and was just getting asleep when Capt. Davis and Capt. Tamblyn rode up to the front door, and pounded for admittance. I went down, *sans culottes*, and let them in. Capt. Davis told me that I could get little sleep that night, as he wanted me to go the rounds of the fortifications with him. I went up stairs, and had just dressed myself, when the captain, after a talk with Capt. Tamblyn, told me that I need not go on duty that night. At 4 o'clock I climbed to the top of the tower. This tower is built on the roof of the Masonic Hall, and it is seventy-six feet from the ground to the platform. Lieut. Thayer then went down, and left the tower in my charge. I had three stations to watch; and, also, if I saw a single rocket sent up, I was to answer by sending up two, and report the same to headquarters. This was to imply that the enemy had begun the attack. But nothing occurred. Our three stations were as follows: One on the east side of the town, on the Edenton road; one on the south side, on the Somerton road; and one on the west side, on the South Quay road. The latter was the station on the "big tree," which I described in my letter of March 7th. Sunday morning the "rebs" came down and sent the bullets whizzing past the station. The signalmen were compelled to "skedaddle" in quick time to "save their bacon;" and they didn't do that; for Lieut. Thayer had, the day before, bought \$15 worth of provisions and cookingware, which the "rebs" were no doubt thankful for, as all the deserters and prisoners report that they are living on four ounces of meat a day. The lieutenant lost his telescope, which was on the top of the tree. One of the boys, Mott, lost his revolver and saddle; and other things were taken too numerous to mention.

Monday morning the rebels began to use this station as a signal station for themselves. It was determined to shell them out. This was the way of it. Nansmond river runs past the north side of the town. There were seven gunboats in the river, but the section of the country west of the town, which was covered with "graybacks," could not be seen in the river, on account of the hills and houses which shut out the view. To overcome this obstacle, use was made of the Signal Corps. I was stationed on a slight bastion or rampart, built a few rods from the bank of the river. Two cavalymen were placed at my disposal by order of Gen. Peck. Twenty or twenty-five old houses were then torn down, as they obstructed the range of the guns. Capt. [John C.] Lee, the



PINE-TREE STATION,
SUFFOLK, VA.

commander of the gunboat Smith Briggs then came up to my station, and asked if I needed anything. I said I was ready for business. Soon the "ball" was opened by a shell which whizzed right over our heads. In less than half a minute, I think, I had received this message from Lieut. Thayer, on the tower: "Shell fell to the left of enemy." In a minute this message had reached Capt. Lee by the hands of an orderly. In another minute whiz went a shell past our right. I then received the message: "Far to the right of station." The next shell overreached. The next few scattered finely. I then sent this message for Capt. Lee: "How do my shells fall for distance?" The answer was: "Last shot excellent." After the next shot the message I received was: "Enemy have retired." Capt. Lee then ceased firing. I afterward learned that the last shell exploded directly over the station, and that a good many were killed from first to last. A prisoner taken afterward said that they were pretty well scared, and wondered how in the world we got such perfect range.

In 1878 I received the following statement from Gen. Longstreet, touching the effectiveness of the fire of the Smith Briggs on this occasion:—

GAINESVILLE, GA., April 21, 1878.

J. WILLARD BROWN, Esq., Boston, Mass.

DEAR SIR: I have your esteemed favor of the 30th ult. In reply I have to say that I have very distinct recollection of the firing upon our signal party stationed in the position abandoned by you upon our approach to Suffolk. The firing was so well directed that our party was soon obliged to abandon the elevated position.

I am, very truly yours,

JAMES LONGSTREET.

Capt. Davis, in his report of the subsequent work of the Corps, says:—

On the 16th, Lieut. Young, stationed at headquarters of Gen. Corcoran, at Fort Union, together with numerous other messages, transmitted the information from Gen. Corcoran to Gen. Peck that the enemy had attacked on the Somerton road. Promptly, orders were returned to Gen. Corcoran to open fire. These messages were transmitted while the shells of the enemy were falling around them and evidently directed at the signal flag of Lieut. Young, who, with his flagman, Private J. W. Brown, exhibited great coolness during the attack.

These lines of communication were kept open and transmitted much valuable

information until the 16th, when, the enemy threatening to cross the Nansemond river and attack our right and rear, Gen. Peck directed communication to be opened with Gen. Getty's front and the forces on the Nansemond. Capt. Tamblin was therefore directed to break up communication with the other fronts, as of less importance, and open a line down the Nansemond river. This was accomplished in a very short time, and the line was constantly used in transmitting important messages between the different stations. This line was composed of four stations, and the officers and men operating them were all so constantly on duty, night and day, sleeping and eating only when a short leisure would permit, that without relief some of them must have succumbed had not matters taken a change. The line was kept open until the raising of the siege and the departure of the enemy.

A field telegraph train would have been of eminent utility in this locality, and I shall have one or more of these trains at my disposal in a few days.

In closing this report, I wish to state that officers and men all stood up to their duty nobly, and when nearly worn out with fatigue by watching and working night and day and under the fire of the enemy. To Capt. William L. Tamblin, acting signal officer, the senior officer of that part of my detachment at Suffolk, great credit is due for his faithful supervision of affairs.

Lieutenants A. M. Thayer, R. P. Strong, Geo. F. Young, and H. R. Murray, deserve special mention for having stood faithfully to their duties under the fire of the enemy's sharpshooters.

Flagmen A. H. Eames, W. J. Mott, C. H. Treadwell, and J. W. Brown performed their duties faithfully, even when the flag they held in their hands was the special mark of the enemy.

CHARLES L. DAVIS,
Capt. and C. S. O., Dept. of Virginia.

The historian, Benson J. Lossing, says:—

The importance of the services of "the Army of Suffolk," as its commanding officer styled it, seems not to have had due consideration hitherto. As an act of war, the holding of that position by the garrison against more than double its number of assailants, led by one of the best of the Confederate officers, entitles the commanding general and his troops to the highest praise, and which he received from those most competent to judge. But when we consider the grand object of the Confederates and the price at stake, and the fact that the holding of Longstreet south of the James, so that he could not reinforce Lee, probably saved the Army of the Potomac, then 125,000 strong, from far greater disaster, possibly annihilation, at Chancellorsville, the value of the services of Peck and his brave soldiers may be appreciated, and should be fully recognized by the historian and the student."

Feb. 15, 1865, Gen. Meade wrote to Gen. Peck, saying: —

That, with the united force under your command, you should have held in check and defeated the designs of such superior numbers, is a fact of which you may well be proud, as the most practical proof of your skill and the gallantry of your troops.

After the raising of the siege, the signal party, alike with the army in general, relapsed into the quiet life prevalent in this department. The month of May passed without other active incident than an expedition to West Point, which was fraught with no great results.

June 13, 1863, a sudden movement up the Peninsula by the land and naval forces commenced. Beyond the discovery of a continuous line of rebel signal stations along the south bank of the James river there was little to chronicle. In some of these stations the occupants were found, but they speedily decamped when shelled by the gunboats.

During this month the officers of this department resigned their volunteer rank and accepted appointments in the organized Corps. Capt. Davis was ordered to New Orleans to serve as one of the Board to examine the officers of the Department of the Gulf for advancement to the regular Corps.

In the movement toward Richmond, the signal party, with a telegraph train, participated. The town of Suffolk was abandoned and all vestige of towers and other signal appliances were removed. Arriving at the White House, June 26th, the wire was run out to Tunstall station, but it was cut so frequently by the enemy that it was ultimately taken up. July 8th the entire command returned to their original posts.

During the ensuing months there was expended considerable labor and time in the establishing of new stations at points promising to be of value. The departments, now one, were managed with the purpose of making each district auxiliary to the other. The ultimate purpose was to combine as far as possible the parties which had been widely separated.

November 4th, Lieut. A. J. Holbrook accompanied an expedition up the Chowan river from New Berne, N. C., but owing to the failure of co-operation by the party at Fort Monroe nothing was gained.

It was now ordered November 18th, that all field-telegraph trains and telegraph property in the department be turned over to Maj. Thomas T. Eckert, at Washington, D. C., and on the same day Lieutenants Benson and Holbrook were ordered to report for temporary duty to Col. Anson Stager, Superintendent of the Military Telegraph. Maj. Myer wrote:

“There was now an apparent determination to deprive the Signal Corps of the management of the field telegraph. For many months a hostile feeling had been provoked by the continued success of this element in war, and though at first provocative of mirth, its importance was now so great that the gigantic arm of monopoly had been stretched out in greed to clutch this condemned instrumentality. With the loss of its electric lines the Corps was crippled here as elsewhere.”

June 4, 1864, Capt. Jesse Merrill assumed command of the Corps in this department, establishing eight signal stations in the District of North Carolina and six in the District of Virginia. The former gave to Gen. John J. Peck, commanding the former district, communication with all parts of the picket line and with the three forts defending New Berne. This line of stations enabled the general to speedily concentrate his forces at the threatened point, and thus render the line defensible with a smaller number of men than would otherwise have been required.

Four of the stations in the District of Virginia constituted a line of signals which connected the left and centre of the intrenchments south and west of Portsmouth with the headquarters of Gen. Heckman, who commanded that post. Of the remaining stations one was at Yorktown, the other at Gloucester Point. The stations were quite actively employed each day in the transmission of official dispatches.

Lieut. A. M. Thayer succeeded Lieut. Joseph Fricker, Acting Signal Officer, in command of the North Carolina detachment. The officers associated with him were Lieutenants Knox, Moffat, Patterson, Carpenter, and Craft.

Judge Thayer writes: “During my stay in New Berne we had a line of stations connecting Gen. Peck’s headquarters in New Berne with Fort Anderson on the opposite side of the Neuse river, and with Fort Gaston on the south side of the Trent; also with Fort Totten on the outskirts of the city.”

These lines, with the exception of the first named, were all in working order when Lieut. Thayer assumed command.

Soon after the capture of New Berne, a station seventy feet high was built at Gen. J. G. Foster’s headquarters, running up through the roof of the house, from which communication was maintained with Fort Anderson across the Neuse, with Fort Smith two miles down the Neuse, on the same side as Fort Anderson, with Fort Spinola two miles across the Trent river, with Fort Gaston, a mile farther up the the Trent, and with Camp Palmer (Harrison House) (4), four or five miles out on the

Neuse road. To reach this station Lieut. Knox had a strip slashed through the pine forest, seventy-five or eighty feet wide and a mile long. This gave a fine line to the general's headquarters.

Judge Thayer continued : —

We also had a field signal telegraph line in operation between New Berne and Batchelor's Creek (5), an outpost held by us some eight miles from New Berne in the direction of Raleigh, N. C. To the right and left of the outposts at Batchelor's Creek, Lieutenant Fricker had caused a wide swath to be cut through a dense turpentine or pine swamp, both to the Neuse and Trent rivers, where we also had outposts.

Through the opening thus cut from the Neuse to the Trent, a distance of some six or seven miles, communication was kept up along our advance line of outposts, by flag and torch. This was a very important service, and in my judgment ultimately resulted in saving from capture the entire Union force stationed at Batchelor's Creek, consisting of some 1,200 men. Gen. Pickett, it was, I believe, who with his division attempted to surprise New Berne, Feb. 1, 1864, at the time Washington, N. C., was captured and the Ram Albemarle created such havoc among our gunboats.

Our outpost on the Neuse river, consisting of about one hundred and fifty men, including a sergeant and two enlisted men of the Signal Corps, was captured on this occasion, but warning was given by signal to the outposts at Batchelor's Creek, and on the Trent river, in time to prevent their being flanked and captured.*

The attacks on Washington, N. C., and New Berne last alluded to, were the only important events that occurred in that department during my stay. It may be well to add that there was no detachment of the Signal Corps at Washington, N. C., when it was captured. The detachment in the department of North Carolina was small, and at the time was concentrated in and about New Berne, where it could render better service.

Lieut. E. S. MOFFAT, Signal Officer in Charge.

LIEUTENANT: The colonel commanding these outposts desires to express his satisfaction with the manner in which you are and have been discharging your arduous duties, and particularly for the ready, calm, and able manner you and your men worked on the morning of Feb. 1, 1864. I desire also to acknowledge to the men of your Corps my obligations for their readiness to act as messengers at a moment when not a cavalryman could be found for this duty. Be pleased to tell them so for me, and accept for yourself my heartfelt as well as official thanks.

P. J. CLAASSEN,

Colonel Commanding Outposts.

* These were Sergt. Preston A. Champney, and Privates John W. Partridge and Frank T. Baker. They all died at Andersonville.



JULIUS M. SWAIN



J. C. PAINE



FRED. J. AMSDEN



EDGAR KETCHUM



SAMUEL N. ROGERS



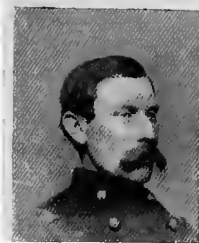
ALFRED G. SIMONS



A. J. HOLBROOK



N. B. ROBERTS



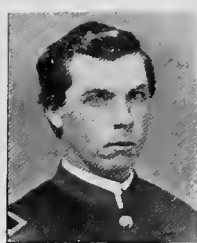
THOS. B. MARSH



JOHN E. BRADFORD



PRES'N CARPENTER



DAVID L. CRAFT



SUMNER E. ORR



H. P. JOHNSTON



DAVID SNODDY



GEORGE C. ROUND

On the 26th of May, Lieut. Moffat's station at Batchelor's Creek, a tower sixty-four feet high, was totally destroyed by the accidental explosion of several marine torpedoes which were being unloaded by our ordnance department from the railroad train immediately under the station. About eighty soldiers and negroes were killed. Among the killed were signalmen Amos P. Barnes and Henry B. Tibbetts. A new station was immediately erected. After the final repulse of the enemy, the signal party remained on the stations previously established. Nothing, however, but routine labor was performed until the beginning of May.

A little prior to this, the 18th Army Corps was concentrated at Yorktown and the 10th Corps at Gloucester Point. April 19, 1864, Capt. L. B. Norton relieved Capt. Merrill as Chief Signal Officer of the department. He was directed by Col. Shaffer, Gen. Butler's Chief-of-Staff, to prepare his corps at once for important service.

Six officers, 2d lieutenants, were procured from regiments through circular orders of April 21, 1864, and placed under instruction in signal duty. On April 24th, Capt. Gustavus S. Dana, Chief Signal Officer of the 10th Army Corps, reported to Capt. Norton, with the following officers: 1st Lieutenants Wilson Bruyn and Charles F. Cross, and 2d Lieutenants Charles Weihl, Fred J. Amsden, W. W. Clemens, Oscar B. Ireland, Nathan B. Roberts, Signal Corps, U. S. A., and 2d Lieut. Frank L. Morrill, Acting Signal Officer, and thirty-six men.

Each corps and division, and nearly every brigade commander in the 10th Corps, was furnished with a signal officer. Two of Capt. Dana's most intelligent sergeants, Samuel M. Reed and John D. Emerson, were supplied with equipments and instructed to act as officers should their services be needed; 1st Lieut. T. F. Patterson, with a party of four signal officers and three sergeants, similarly equipped, was assigned to the 18th Corps. Lieut. H. W. Benson was placed on the Malvern, with Acting Rear Admiral S. P. Lee, while Lieut. Preston Carpenter was dispatched to the flagship of the army gunboat flotilla, commanded by Gen. Charles K. Graham.



LIEUT. MOFFAT'S STATION.

On the evening of May 4th, Capt. Norton embarked with Gen. Butler and staff, on board the steamer Greyhound. The trip up the James commenced at an early hour on the 5th, and signals were frequently brought into requisition by the commanding general and his subordinate commanders in the transmission of orders and the making of inquiries. The first landing was made by Wild's brigade at Wilson's wharf, below Harrison's Landing, on the north side of the James; and the signal officer with that command, Lieut. J. M. Swain, immediately established a station on shore and communicated with the different transports as they passed that point. The next place occupied was Fort Powhattan (M), on the south side of the river, seven miles above Wilson's wharf. Here Stafford's brigade was left with the signal party, which communicated with the passing steamers and with Wilson's wharf. They then pushed on to City Point (1), and there a landing was effected by Gen. Hincks with Duncan's brigade of his division. A rebel signal party was found at this place transmitting to Petersburg the intelligence of the arrival of our troops. The sergeant in charge, his four men, his flags, torches, and glasses, were all captured, and Gen. Hincks's signal officer immediately occupied the enemy's station and opened communication with general headquarters on the Greyhound (2), and with other boats as they came in view. After the capture of City Point, the fleet ascended the river about a mile to Bermuda Hundred, which was occupied by the 10th and the remainder of the 18th Corps.

Early on the morning of May 6th, Lieut. George F. Young was sent to occupy an old rebel signal station at Bermuda (3), and communication was opened at once from it to Gen. Hincks's headquarters at City Point. The advance of the forces under Gen. W. F. Smith having reached Port Walthall, his signal officer occupied a rebel station at Cobb's Hill (4), and from it obtained communication with City Point, and through the latter with general headquarters on the Greyhound (2). On the same day the signal officer at Wilson's wharf, Lieut. Swain, with two men and a detachment of the 1st U. S. Colored Troops, went to Sandy Point, where the enemy still retained their signal station. The enemy's signal officer made an armed defence, and the sergeant in charge and three of his men were killed before the surrender took place. The record of all the dispatches and reports sent and received through that rebel station was captured and forwarded to Gen. Butler. These dispatches were of the greatest importance, though Gen. Butler makes no mention of them in his report. It was noticed that while our fleet was ascending the river on the 5th of May, the enemy's stations on both

sides were actively engaged in reporting our movements until the very moment of the capture of the City Point station, when their line to Petersburg was severed. The Sandy Point station, just alluded to, was one of those thus cut off from the terminus, and it would never have been captured had not the sergeant in charge placed a too literal construction upon his orders, which were to remain at his post until "driven off by the Yankees." On the 7th an officer was sent to Turkey Bend (5) to open a temporary intermediate station between the flagship Malvern (6), which had moved up the James to Curl's Neck, and to general headquarters on the Greyhound. Through this line Admiral Lee transmitted his official report to the Naval Department and to the commanding general, of the loss of the gunboats Shawsheen and Commodore Jones, the former having been destroyed by a rebel battery, and the latter by a rebel torpedo. On the same day, the 10th Army Corps having taken a position with its right resting on the James river opposite Farrar's Island, a station of observation was established at the Curtis house (7), and an officer placed there to watch the rebel signal stations on the north bank of the river, as well as Fort Darling and Ball's Bluff battery. His observations were reported to Gen. Gillmore.

During the advance movements from the 8th to the 30th of May signal communication was almost constantly maintained, making and answering inquiries, transmitting orders, and directing the fire of gunboats and batteries.

On the 25th a code of rocket alarm signals was devised by Gen. Smith and his signal officer to be used along the picket-line in case the enemy should make any demonstration at night. The same code and system was adopted by Gen. Gillmore the following day for the right of the line, and his pickets were also furnished with rockets. On the 27th three signal officers were relieved from the 10th Army Corps and assigned to duty with the moving column of Gen. Smith, who had at that time but one signal officer, and who requested that he be furnished with three more.

On the 30th, Capt. Norton accompanied Gen. Butler to a point on the Appomattox, opposite Port Walthall (8), and enabled him by means of signals to direct the fire of Spring Hill Fort (9) upon the railroad at Walthall Junction. On the 31st about seven hundred of the enemy attacked Duncan's brigade, posted at Spring Hill, on the south bank of the Appomattox, and the signal communication previously established between the two sides of the river was maintained and called into constant requisition throughout the fight. During this short engagement

The commanding general occupied a position at Point of Rocks, and a station was there opened (10) communicating across the river with the officer commanding at Spring Hill and with the commander of the gunboats in the stream. The attack was repulsed in a few hours and the enemy retired.

During the month of June, 1864, the Signal Corps of the Army of the James was augmented by the arrival of a large number of recruits from the Signal Camp at Georgetown. The following changes were made in the stations already established, and new ones were opened. The station at Bermuda Hundred, which for over a month afforded the only rapid means of communication between that place and City Point, was discontinued on the 13th because a telegraph line had been extended between those two points. The stations previously established at Battery No. 1 and the Curtis house were removed June 11th, the former to Gen. Terry's new headquarters, which he had changed from the Curtis house to a camp in the woods (11), one mile to the rear of Battery 6, and the latter to a tower, fifty feet high, at the water battery (12). This tower was built for the purpose of observation and to facilitate communication with the gunboats in the James.

It was from this latter station that the enemy's movements across the James were discovered and reported, and some of their important signal dispatches intercepted. On June 14th, a signal tower, one hundred and twenty-five feet high, was finished at Cobb's Hill (4). This tower commanded a view of Petersburg, a portion of the Petersburg and Richmond railroad and turnpike, a considerable part of the Appomattox and James rivers, and a part of the enemy's lines in our front.

A station of observation had been established June 1st on the river bank, near Spring Hill Fort (9), and opposite Port Walthall.

A signal officer was placed there to observe and report movements of the enemy on the Petersburg and Richmond



COBB'S HILL TOWER.

railroad and turnpike, and along their works in the vicinity of Port Walthall Junction. This station proved afterward to be a very important one from the fact that no trains with the enemy's troops could pass either way over the railroad in daylight, or columns move along the turnpike without the information being immediately given to the commanding general. From this station alone, during the month of August, over three hundred reports of observations were sent to the chief signal officer of the department, most of which were forwarded to the general commanding.

During the shelling by the enemy of the fort at Spring Hill and the signal station close by, May 31st, Sergt. Charles F. Garrett, who was in charge of the detachment at the time, was obliged to leave his station, but kept the flag working, sending the message, which was sent correctly, and then fixed station nearer the bank of the river.

The complete surveillance maintained from the tower at Cobb's Hill (4) was a source of continued exasperation to the enemy. So apprehensive were they that the information thus obtained would derange their plans for secret movements, that an advance earthwork was constructed about a mile to the westward of Cobb's Hill, upon which was mounted one Whitworth gun and one 12-pounder Parrott. They endeavored for several days to destroy the tower, but each attempt failed of success.

The careful observation maintained was not without results. The stations artificially elevated overlooked an immense territory, and prevented even the inception of a movement without discovery. Frequent reports delivered to the commander of the department were laid before the lieutenant-general, and materially aided in the general arrangement and disposition of the troops. Various instances could be mentioned where the detection of the enemy's manœuvres forestalled any decided results, and gave our army time to oppose aggressive operations successfully. The important and early discovery of the enemy's movements across the James was made by Lieut. O. B. Ireland. Lieut. A. G. Simons, at Spring Hill station (9), furnished the first information to the general commanding of the enemy's movements on the railroad and turnpike. Gen. Butler personally expressed his obligation to the vigilant signalmen, and added the opinion that information gained by the corps had been of great value to the lieutenant-general. The following messages are given to illustrate the work of the Corps during the month of June, and subsequently:—

SPRING HILL SIGNAL STATION (9),

Capt. NORTON :

June 13, 1864, 2.10 P. M.

Heavy clouds of dust are seen rising on the road from Petersburg to Spring Hill, apparently caused by the marching of troops.

GARRETT,

Sergt., Signal Corps.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,

Capt. G. S. DANA,

June 15, 1864, 6.35 P. M.

Signal Officer, Headquarters 10th Army Corps :

Have you, or have any of your officers, observed any of the enemy cross the river at Chaffin's farm or Chaffin's Bluff, to the south side? Answer at once.

NORTON,

Captain.

TOWER SIGNAL STATION, COBB'S HILL (4);

Capt. NORTON,

June 15, 1864, 6.50 P. M.

Chief Signal Officer :

No troops are visible. Hancock appears to be driving them slowly. The fight has been raging with great violence for half an hour near Harrison's Creek. A train of fourteen cars, loaded with troops, just passed toward Petersburg. The enemy also appears to be sending troops on the roads west of Petersburg. Another train of twenty-two cars has just passed toward Petersburg, loaded with troops.

CRAFT,

Lieut., Signal Officer.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of Lieut.-Gen. Grant.

By command of Maj.-Gen. Butler.

L. B. NORTON,

Capt. and Chief Signal Officer.

SPRING HILL SIGNAL STATION (9),

Capt. NORTON :

June 15, 1864, 7.30 P. M.

A train of thirteen cars has just passed toward Petersburg; also a heavy gun by the turnpike.

GARRETT,

Sergt., Signal Corps.

The signal officer on the tower (4) reports the turnpike full of rising dust.

Two trains were reported at 8.30 by Lieut. Craft, from the tower.

TERRY'S HEADQUARTERS,

Col. SHAFFER,

June 15, 1864.

Chief-of-Staff :

I have the honor to forward the following report from the lookout station :

From the great amount of dust that has been rising from the road between Chaffin's Bluff and Richmond for the last hour and a half, it is apparent that

there is quite a body of troops moving there; and, from the way the dust rose, I think they are going toward the river. It is very seldom a man can be seen on the bluff. There is a long line of smoke in the northeast, which indicates the burning of much powder.

LATER. — A part of the troops and trains have crossed the river. Are coming in this direction.

TERRY,
Brigadier-General.

GEN. TERRY'S HEADQUARTERS,

Col. SHAFFER:

June 15, 1864.

The lookout reports to me that the great clouds of dust heretofore reported seem to have been caused by two brigades of infantry and about two hundred wagons and ambulances crossing Chaffin's farm.

TERRY,
General.

This was followed by General Orders No. 12, 10th Army Corps, ordering the 1st division of that corps to their positions, Gen. W. F. Smith, commanding the 18th Corps, having already begun his victorious movements of that day. On the 17th, 18th, and 20th, many important messages were sent.

SPRING HILL SIGNAL STATION (9),

Capt. NORTON:

June 21, 1864, 10 A. M.

A train of eighteen wagons has just passed along the turnpike, near the railroad junction, toward Richmond; another, of nine wagons, toward Petersburg.

SIMONS,
Lieut., and Signal Officer.

SPRING HILL SIGNAL STATION,

Capt. NORTON:

June 21, 1864, 2 P. M.

A train of twenty wagons has just passed along the turnpike, toward Richmond, and another, of six, toward Petersburg. An engine came up to Port Walthall Junction, and returned toward Richmond.

SIMONS,
Lieut., and Signal Officer.

Capt. NORTON:

June 21, 1864.

The enemy's vessels are rounding Dutch Gap.

CROSS,
Lieutenant.

Capt. NORTON:

June 21, 1864.

Lieut. Bruyn reports that the enemy have unmasked a battery to the right of Howlett's house. The embrasures are still masked, and he can see no guns.

CROSS,
Lieut., and Signal Officer.



EDW'D H. HASKELL



H. J. BARDWELL



E. F. ROBERTS



ZOETH R. KNOWLES



JOHN H. MANSUR



M. R. ANDREWS



JOHN E. FRY



H. W. LITTELL



GEO. E. TINKER



O. C. CALKINS



Wm. H. PINKHAM



A. R. ROGERS



JACOB M. BOYD



IRVING JONES

Capt. NORTON :

June 21, 1864, 7.20 P. M.

The enemy have opened from the battery at the right of Howlett's house.

CROSS,

Lieut., and Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS 10TH ARMY CORPS,

Col. SRAFFER, Chief-of-Staff :

June 26, 1864.

Signal officer at water battery reports that cavalry and wagons have been for an hour, and are still, crossing, from east to west, at Cox's ferry.

W. T. H. BROOKS,

Brigadier-General.

(Copy forwarded to Lieut.-Gen. Grant.)

CITY POINT,

Gen. BUTLER :

June 26, 1864, 4.30 P. M.

The force crossing James river is probably the enemy's cavalry which was after Sheridan. The latter is now all safe, and no doubt the enemy have abandoned all idea of further molesting him. If reinforcements should become absolutely essential to hold your lines, the troops north of the river may be brought in; not, however, until the necessity arises.

U. S. GRANT,

Lieut.-General.

On the 26th, by direction of Gen. Smith, a station was established at the 20-pounder battery near the Walthall house on the right of the 18th Corps, communicating with headquarters and designed to enable Gen. Smith to direct the fire of the battery by signals.

In the engagement of June 30th, provoked by our attack on the enemy's line, the Signal Corps rendered effective service while exposed to the direct fire of the enemy. Lieut. Frank L. Morrill, while serving on the line of battle, was severely wounded. He died at Chesapeake hospital two weeks after the battle.

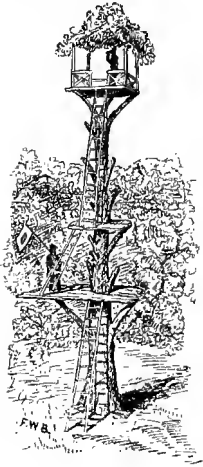
The position of affairs was relatively the same during the months of July and August. A new station was established near the Sawyer Battery on the James river (14), with the idea of gaining a more complete view of the railroad and turnpike. It was also expected that increased facilities for overlooking the rebel works would be obtained.

Among the towers erected at this time mention should be made of the tower at Fort Powhattan (M). It was one hundred and four feet high and was built to open communication between the general at Wilson's wharf and thence by way of Harrison Landing (N) to City Point (1). By this means a line of communication was established not only to Gen. Grant's but also to Gen. Butler's headquarters. They were compelled to build this high tower on account of the heavy cypress trees. Through

these trees a vista was cut by the New Jersey regiment stationed at Fort Powhattan. Lieut. Swain received at the time many compliments for the establishment and successful working of this line. This station was instrumental in saving a colored regiment and a large amount of military stores. The flagging was done under a severe fire by J. C. Lathrop, William J. Mott, and H. C. Bell.

The canal across Dutch Gap was now in process of construction. A force of workmen under Maj. Ludlow was at work daily. Aside from the inspection of the surrounding country, it was intended to place this point in communication with the gunboats, to secure the prompt protection of their guns should the necessity arise. This was accomplished, and communication was also instituted with main headquarters. A station was placed at Crow's Nest (7) for the convenience of Maj. Ludlow, and also to give warning to the working parties at the Gap and to the gunboats, of the approach of the rebel rams, and to direct the fire upon them should occasion require. This station was opportunely constructed, for, three days after it was established, the enemy opened fire upon the workmen from Howlett's Battery and the rams. Although the station was very much exposed, the officers continued their labors without interruption.

The next day, the 14th of August, the two armies, acting together, were connected by signals. The signal officer stationed near Gen. Birney's headquarters (16) at Deep Bottom opened a line to the headquarters of Gen. Hancock on the east side of Four-Mile Creek (17). At the same time communication was established with the gunboats Agawam (18) and Mendota (19), and an officer was placed in a station where the fire of these vessels could be accurately directed should an engagement come on.



CROW'S NEST.

It may be well to note at this time the exhausting labors performed during the four months of the campaign that had just passed. From the date of the first advance there had been established seventy signal stations. They were worked continually as long as required, and served both as stations of communication and stations of observation. Twenty-seven stations were operated either in actual battle or siege, and received their share of the projectiles intended for our troops. Signal towers had been erected, and from the

conspicuous elevation attained were a special target for the enemy's artillerists.

At the close of this campaign, Capt. Norton specially complimented the following officers for gallantry, zeal, and close attention to duty, viz.: Lieut. H. W. Benson, signal officer on the flagship of the James river flotilla, frequently under fire; Lieut. W. Bruyn, signal officer of the Water Battery, who remained at his post, making observations of the rebel rams and directing the fire of our gunboats upon them, himself under a severe cross-fire from the rams and the Howlett and Signal Hill batteries; Lieut. C. F. Cross, signal officer at Dutch Gap, who maintained constant communication with the gunboats and the Water Battery during the severe fire of the enemy upon Dutch Gap, Aug. 13, 1864. (His flagman was wounded by his side.) Lieut. O. B. Ireland, signal officer at Crow's Nest, who made the important discoveries of the enemy's movements across the James, and maintained his post under a severe fire from the enemy; Lieut. J. M. Swain, signal officer at Fort Pocahontas (Wilson's wharf), who directed by signal the fire of our gunboats upon the enemy during the attack upon Wild's colored brigade, and while he himself was under the fire of the rebels; Lieut. W. W. Clemens, signal officer on the iron-clad steamer Onondaga, frequently under fire; Lieut. D. L. Craft, signal officer at Cobb's Hill tower, who bravely maintained his position although the enemy for several days endeavored to knock down his tower with solid shot; Lieut. A. G. Simons, acting signal officer at river-bank station, Spring Hill (9), through whose vigilance the commanding general was furnished with information of the enemy's movements upon the railroad and turnpike.

As the health of Capt. Norton had become impaired, he was relieved from duty in this department. Capt. H. R. Clum was assigned to the command September 1st, and five days later assumed his position at the front. He found on taking charge twenty-four commissioned officers, fifteen non-commissioned officers, and one hundred and seventy-three privates, comprising the detachment. During the month one commissioned officer was discharged, one non-commissioned officer was transferred, two non-commissioned officers and seven privates were discharged by reason of expiration of enlistment, and one private by sentence of court-martial. Three privates died and one was transferred, leaving at the end of the month twenty-three commissioned officers, twelve non-commissioned officers, and one hundred and sixty-one privates.

The signal stations in operation, twenty-three in number, were located as follows: In North Carolina, at New Berne, Fort Anderson, Fort

Gaston, Pine Tree (cavalry camp) near Deep Gully on Trent road, Batchelor's Creek, Harrison house on Nense road, Red house and Beech Grove; in Virginia, at Gen. Butler's headquarters, Cobb's Hill, Battery No. 3, Water Battery on James river, Crow's Nest, Dutch Gap, Gen. Carr's old headquarters; headquarters of the 18th Army Corps, flagship Onondaga, Spring Hill, Friend's house,* Avery's house; * Gen. Graham's headquarters, Fort Powhattan, and Fort Pocahontas. The stations at Crow's Nest, Friend's house, and Avery's house were used as stations of observation. Those at Spring and Cobb's Hill as stations of observation and communication. All the others were stations of communication.

On the 8th of the month the station at Crow's Nest (7) was discontinued, and the tower having been completed communication was established between it and Cobb's Hill tower, the flagship Onondaga, and the working party at Dutch Gap. This tower was one hundred and twenty-six feet high. There was a good view from it of the river nearly to Richmond, as well as of all the surrounding country.

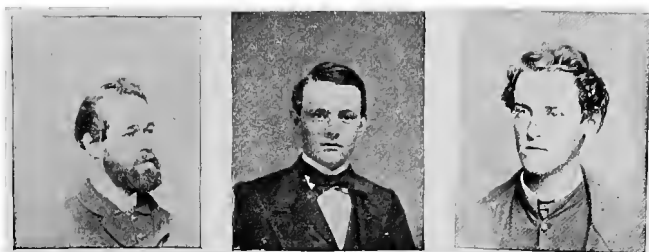


CROW'S NEST TOWER.

On the 20th the station at the Water Battery (12) was discontinued, and the next day communication opened between the Crow's Nest tower (15) and headquarters of the 18th Corps, at Hatcher's house (11), by means of a line cut through the woods, thus doing away with the necessity of keeping a station at the Water Battery.

On the 22d communication was opened by a very little cutting of timber between the Crow's Nest tower and Battery No. 3; and the same day the station at Gen. Carr's old headquarters was discontinued, it being of no further use as an intermediate station between either Battery No. 3 or the Water Battery, and the headquarters of the 18th Army Corps. On the 24th, Lieut. Brodie, commanding the detachment with the 10th Army Corps, opened communication between the headquarters of the corps and the following

*These houses should not be confounded with the houses before Petersburg similarly designated.



R. A. DERBY

A. H. EAMES

THOS. C. McKEAN



DAVIS C. SMITH

DANIEL HALL

W. HARRY ROYER

WILLIAM C. HALLECK

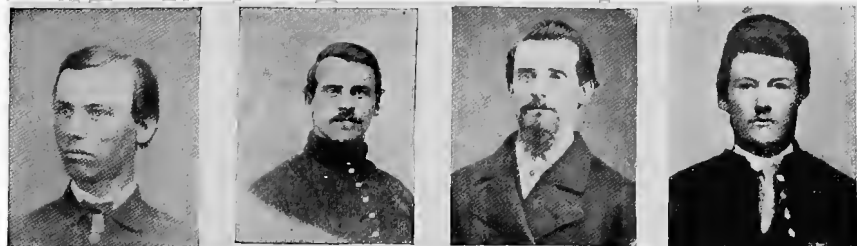


A. S. STEWART

W. L. CALHOUN

TIMOTHY S. MARSH

W. H. H. STEBBINS



R. M. GREEN

THEO. H. ROGERS

GEORGE A. MISER

HENRY C. BELL

places : Avery's house, Friend's house, and Gen. Terry's headquarters. Communication was opened by erecting a tower at the corps headquarters. The next day, however, the 10th Army Corps was relieved by the 2d, and all the stations operated by the 10th Corps were discontinued. On the 28th, learning that a move was to be made across the James river at Deep Bottom, Capt. Clum instructed Lieut. A. G. Simons, acting signal officer at Spring Hill (9), to forward all reports of observations made by him through the Cobb's Hill tower (4) to the Crow's Nest tower (15). Lieut. F. J. Amsden, signal officer at this tower, was instructed to watch for signals in the vicinity of Deep Bottom, and if communication was opened to forward to Capt. Clum all reports received from Spring Hill, together with any observations that he himself might make. On the 29th of September Capt. Clum accompanied the Army of the James in its movement to the north side of the James river, crossing at Deep Bottom. He found that Lieut. Brodie had opened a station of observation in a tree near that point. Shortly after this, the enemy having been driven back Lieut. Tuckerman, of Lieut. Brodie's detachment, opened a station on an old rebel tower on New Market Hill (20), and communication was opened with Gen. Butler's headquarters (21), about one mile and a half to the rear. Soon after, general headquarters advanced on the New Market road about a mile and a half beyond Lieut. Tuckerman's station. About the same time, the station of observation was discontinued, and communication opened between the New Market station and Crow's Nest tower (15). During the day several important messages, reporting the movement of troops from Petersburg to Richmond, were received at the station at New Market Hill (20) from Spring Hill, and forwarded by courier to Gen. Butler at the front, it being impracticable to open communication between New Market Hill and general headquarters by signals. On the 30th a station was opened on a tree about one mile from New Market Hill and near general headquarters (21); also one near the telegraph office at Deep Bottom, communicating with New Market Hill. The station at Deep Bottom was discontinued at night, the telegraph having been extended to general headquarters. The station on the tree was also moved to an open field near by.

Five of the stations were under fire during the month. Those at the Water Battery (12), Crow's Nest tower (15), and Dutch Gap were subjected to a very severe fire. The small tower at the Water Battery was struck twice. The Crow's Nest tower had about two hundred and fifty shot and shell thrown at it without receiving any injury. A few

holes in the platform and the barking of some of the braces by fragments of shells were the only evidences of the severe fire to which it had been subjected. The station at Dutch Gap was under fire nearly every day. The stations at Cobb's Hill (4) and Avery's house were also under fire several times during the month.

Captain Clum complimented for gallantry Lieut. S. B. Partridge, who was several times under fire at the Water Battery; Lieut. F. J. Amsden, in charge of the Crow's Nest tower, and Sergt. F. A. Lindal; Privates W. R. Owens and William L. Calhoun, who were frequently under a severe fire, especially on the 29th of September, when our forces crossed to the north side of the James. On that day the enemy opened a sharp fire from five pieces of artillery upon the tower, with the view of preventing signal communication with our advancing columns. One hundred and thirty-five shots were fired at the tower, but the signalling was not interrupted or delayed. Lieut. G. M. Chase and Sergeants T. S. Baird and W. N. Baker were at different times in charge of the station at Dutch Gap, and were almost constantly under the fire of the enemy.

Mr. John A. Brady, the newspaper correspondent, wrote at the time the following account of the attention paid to some of these stations:—

HEADQUARTERS, 18TH ARMY CORPS,
NEAR POINT OF ROCKS, VA., Sept. 15, 1864.

Yesterday afternoon was signalized by a most terrific bombardment by the rebels of the three signal towers along our front. The towers are situated on the flanks of the corps—one on the Appomattox, and the other two on the James. Amsden's, on the James, and Craft's, on the Appomattox, are each one hundred and twenty-five feet in height, while Partridge's, at the Water Battery, is only forty feet in height; but owing to its proximity to the rebel battery at Howlett's, equally as dangerous to the occupants as the higher lookouts.

The rebel plan had been systematically arranged for some days past, and the enemy were only waiting to get a battery in position in front of Craft's tower, on the Appomattox, when the grand artillery attack was to commence from so many guns as to distract the attention of our batteries, and enable as many as possible of their pieces to be employed in a desperate attempt to destroy our signal stations.

Information of the enemy's design was received from a deserter who came inside our lines to-day. He was a mere boy, but seemed possessed of remarkable intelligence. He described the enemy's position with great clearness, and the greater part of his story was amply corroborated by observations of the Signal Corps. Among other items of news he stated that the rebel batteries would simultaneously open on our towers at half-past 4 P. M., and that a new

battery had been built by the enemy behind the friendly shelter of a clump of trees. A 20-pounder had been planted here, which, it was expected, would completely annihilate Amsden's tower. Accompanied by Major Cook, commanding the siege train, the deserter mounted the tower and pointed out the locality of this new gun, which, owing to the shelter of the trees, could not without such assistance have been discovered.

Our preparations were soon made. Some heavy guns were trained on this masked battery, and the event was awaited with much impatience. Lieut. Amsden was informed by both Gen. Gibbon and Lieut. Patterson, Chief Signal Officer of the Corps, that there would be no occasion for his remaining in the tower after the firing commenced; but with a sergeant and two men of his party, who volunteered to remain at their posts, he continued to occupy his elevated position throughout the fierce bombardment that ensued, and was thus enabled to obtain a fine view of the movements of the enemy and the effects of our shot.

About four o'clock a working party of the enemy was observed busily engaged in cutting down the trees indicated by the deserter, and in half an hour the battery, having been completely uncovered, fired a twenty pound Parrott shot at the tower. The smoke of this first discharge had hardly risen from the gun when our heavy pieces, trained for the purpose, were dropping their shells around it. The enemy working this piece were evidently surprised at our firing upon it with such accuracy at once. Howlett's battery, and the others of the rebels, all devoted their attention to the towers, at first scarcely seeming to heed the rapid replies from Lewis's, Dimmick's, and Pratt's 1st Connecticut's heavy guns, Sixty shells exploded in the neighborhood of Amsden's tower without striking it. Partridge's lookout, in the Water Battery, received two very warm calls from Howlett's; but, though struck once on an upright and once on the upper platform. so stoutly is it built, that the damage inflicted was repaired in a few minutes. Fortunately none of the Signal Corps were injured. The enemy were soon satisfied that they could not hurt the towers, and commenced answering the fire of our batteries, whose attentions were becoming too close and earnest not to be reciprocated. A noisy artillery duel followed, in which the rebels betrayed their proverbial inaccuracy of fire; and, after failing in doing us any damage, and having their own works pretty well knocked about and their men rather tired from dodging in and out of their gopher holes, they ceased firing at half past six—just two hours after the first shot.

The Appomattox tower, on the extreme left, was assailed by a heavy battery, distant about twenty-five hundred yards, and furiously cannonaded. A crosspiece was struck by a piece of shell, but no damage of any kind was experienced. The gunboats opened on this battery, and their two hundred pound shell, tearing over the heads of our first line, soon silenced the fire.

The rebel mortar which has kept up so constant a fire on Dutch Gap canal was removed from its position, in a clump of trees, further to the enemy's left, and

during the fight opened on the working party, but was silenced and kept in excellent order by Pierce's 1st Connecticut mortar battery.

The number of charges fired by the enemy along our whole line is of course unknown; but we certainly gave them the benefit of from fifteen to twenty tons of iron yesterday. As we can much better afford to use up ammunition than they, these artillery fights are, as a matter of course, not unwelcome to us, although they have so far been almost invariably commenced by them.

On the first of October the position of our troops on the north side of the James river was as follows: The 18th Army Corps on the left, extending from near the river at Graveyard Bend to a point a short distance to the right of Fort Burnham; the 10th Army Corps joining the 18th on the right, and extending to the vicinity of the New Market road; Kautz's cavalry division joining the 10th Army Corps on the right, and extending to the Central, or Darbytown road, also picketing down the Central road to its junction with the New Market road.

The lines of signal communication on the first of the month, on the north side of the James River, were from the old rebel tower on New Market Hill (20) to Crow's Nest tower (15), and to a point about one mile toward the front on the New Market road (22). On the same day a station was established by Lieut. Partridge at a house called by some Chaffin's house, situated near the Kingsland road, and to the left of the Varina road. This station was used as a station of observation, and communicated also with a station opened the same day at the headquarters of the 18th Army Corps. The station at Dutch Gap was discontinued, and on the following day the one at Battery No. 3, on the south side of James river.

On the 3rd, the station at Chaffin's house was discontinued and one opened at Fort Burnham (24), the fort being a better point for observing the enemy, and communication was opened from it with Crow's Nest tower (15) and with the headquarters of the 18th Army Corps. On the 4th, general headquarters were moved from a point on the New Market road, about half a mile to the rear of our line of works, to Frazier's house (23), and communication was opened from it to Crow's Nest tower on the same day, and thence to the station on New Market Hill (20). On the 12th, a station of observation was opened by Lieut. Krzywoszynski on a tree in front of our line of works and in front of the left of the 10th Army Corps (26). This station overlooked the enemy's line and some of the roads leading to Richmond. On the 27th, a demonstration was made on our extreme right to a point beyond

the Charles city road, part of the 18th Corps advancing up the Williamsburg road. Capt. Clum, with a party, accompanied Gen. Butler and established three stations, which kept him in constant communication with the different divisions. On the following day the station of observation near the New Market road (26) was reopened, and from it communication established with 10th Corps headquarters, near the Charles city road. During the day, however, our troops withdrew to their original position, and the three stations on the right of the New Market road were discontinued.

During the month of September there was much sickness in the detachment serving in the district of North Carolina, Lieut. Knox in command. Five of the enlisted men died of yellow fever. George C. Lillie died at 4 A.M., September 6th, and was buried at 5 P.M. the same day. On account of this sickness among the men, Lieut. Moffat had twelve enlisted men detailed for watch duty. He made no application for more enlisted men from department headquarters on account of the prevalence of the yellow fever in North Carolina.

On the 15th of October, Privates Henry G. White and James Toman were captured by guerrillas on the New Market road, Va., a short distance below the old rebel signal tower, where they had gone for lumber and forage. On the 29th, Private Toman returned, having made his escape from Richmond.

November 9th, Capt. Norton, having regained his health, resumed his duties as Chief Signal Officer of the Department. As the services of the gunboat Eutaw would be required in the event of the battle, the commanding general directed a signal officer to establish a station on the vessel. Communication was at once opened with the redoubt at Camp Holly, near our extreme right (27). In this way the signal officer at Camp Holly would be enabled to direct the fire of the vessel. A station was also established in front of Battery 4 (28), and within two hundred and fifty yards of the enemy's works. This location was selected because, although much exposed, it commanded a good view of the enemy's works on the north side of the James, and also an extended territory south of that stream. Any movement made along that line could scarcely escape the notice of the signal officer at Cox's house; and in case of an attack or any threatening movements made near that station, it would be able to communicate with the Crow's Nest tower, opposite Dutch Gap, and through that point with main headquarters. This station was made untenable for a time by the enemy's sharpshooters and artillerists.

During this month the enemy did not evince great activity, and the services of the Corps were not so frequently required as during the preceding months. The lines were taxed, however, with the usual official messages.

The last month of the year had now arrived. During spring, summer, and autumn there had been continued movement, frequent battle, and tedious watch. In each movement the signal officer could be always found in the advance; in the various battles necessity compelled the selection of exposed and conspicuous situations; and a never-ceasing watch was from first to last required of both officers and men of the Corps. It can be said that however onerous the labors, they ever cheerfully obeyed orders, and went forward to dangerous service with alacrity and without the least disposition to avoid exposure.

During the month of December no change in stations or incident worthy of note occurred in the District of North Carolina. With the detachment in Virginia a more active life was pursued. On the 6th of the month, Lieut. Partridge, in charge of a signal party, was ordered to report to Gen. Weitzel, commanding an expedition then about to sail for the North Carolina coast. An army signal officer, at the earnest solicitation of the naval commandant, was put on board the flagship Onondaga. When the expedition sailed the officers were distributed throughout the fleet, so as to give each division commander the means of communicating with the general in charge. Lieut. Partridge's station was on the steamer Ben DeFord, with Gen. Butler. With the navy there was also stationed a sufficient number of officers to maintain constant communication. After reaching the destination of the expedition, and as soon as a part of the forces were landed, which was effected at 2.30 P.M. on the 25th, amid cheers from the fleet, signal communication was established between the boats and the troops on shore. When our soldiers moved toward Fort Fisher, signals were called into requisition to enable the commanding general to direct the movements required. Subsequently, on the evening of the 26th and morning of the 27th, the signal lines proved the only means possible to connect the troops on shore with Gen. Butler on a transport, the heavy surf preventing boats from leaving or reaching the shore, and consequently debarring the troops from retreating to the vessels. At this time there was only a brigade on shore, and they were threatened with attack by a force of the enemy 6,000 strong. Their main dependence for safety, therefore, was the gunboats, and these could only be called into action, and their fire accurately delivered, through the instrumentality of the Signal

Corps. When Gen. Curtis, commanding on shore, received orders to re-embark, he sent his signal sergeant to his headquarters boat, supposing there would be no further need of his services. Consequently, when the gale came up, he was unable to get the desired communication. It was at this juncture that Sergt. E. H. Ludlow, who was attached to another command, volunteered to take his flags and equipments in a boat and endeavor to reach the shore. The gallant attempt was successful, although many other boats were swamped. For his gallantry the sergeant was personally thanked by Gen. Curtis, and subsequently he was reported by Capt. Norton as worthy of a battle flag.

The attack upon the fort proved unsuccessful; and, on the 28th, the command again reached its old quarters on the James.

As already noted, an officer had been placed on the gunboat Eutaw, to direct its fire in case of need. December 10th, the opportunity was presented. Gen. Longstreet's command attacked the right of our line, and the services of the vessel were immediately sought. Through the signal officer at Camp Holly (27), the defence was materially assisted by the accuracy of fire secured to the gunboat. The enemy retreated the next morning out of range. This was the last movement during the year which gave an opportunity for more than routine labor. The stations were still continued in operation; but, with frequent relief, the duty was not irksome.

The first signal service of the new year was the establishment of a station, on Gen. Birney's headquarters (29), for the purpose of giving rapid and easy communication to corps headquarters. At the same time, Lieut. Beardslee, with ten officers and three station sergeants, was ordered to Gen. Terry, assigned to the command of the expedition against Fort Fisher. At a later date, a small addition was made to the party. Sailing from Fort Monroe on the 5th, the signal party was constantly occupied in the transmission of messages among the different vessels. They disembarked at Federal Point on the 13th of January. While at Beaufort, a special code of signals was prearranged, to be used during the attack.

About 9 A. M. on the 12th the fleet got under way. The navy formed in two lines, and the transports in one line. A 7.30 A. M. on the 13th the navy opened fire with one gunboat. At 9 o'clock the firing became general. Lieut. Beardslee was on duty with Gen. Terry, while Lieut. Ketchum served with Gen. Paine, commanding division, and Sergt. F. D. Hayward was with Col. Wright. Sergt. Hayward landed with Col. Wright about noon, they watching their chance, and riding in

on a breaker. The mortars were then firing on Fort Fisher. At half-past 2, Fort Fisher was on fire. An hour later, Gen. Paine's division formed toward the right, and moved forward until they came to a swamp, full of underbrush and heavily wooded. The water was nearly knee-deep. Passing through the swamp they came to the road which runs from Fort Fisher to Wilmington. As they had no horses, they were obliged to carry their baggage and signal equipments. They went into camp near the road, the troops throwing up breastworks. At 11.30 P. M., Sergt. Hayward was called up by Col. Wright, and sent down the bank of the river to watch the signalling of the rebels from Fort Anderson, across the river to Fort Fisher. He read their messages, and sent them to headquarters, returning just in time to move with the troops to a new line nearer the fort.

On the 14th, Sergt. Hayward reported for duty to Gen. Ames. On the day following, communication was maintained between Gen. Ames and Admiral Porter, commanding the fleet, whose signal officer was Lieut. Clemens; also between Gen. Ames and Gen. Terry. During the assault, which lasted for seven hours, this communication was constantly maintained. The shore station was worked from a rifle-pit within three hundred yards of the fort. As the exhibition of the flag exposed the signalmen to the direct fire of the enemy's sharpshooters, the post was one of great danger. But, fortunately, they escaped unhurt; and the men who so gallantly exposed themselves in the performance of duty were rewarded by being spectators of the capitulation of the stronghold.

On the 16th, the magazine in Fort Fisher was accidentally exploded, two hundred of our men being killed by the explosion. The men were camped inside of the fort, contrary to orders. During the day, Lieut. Beardslee discovered some wire connected with torpedoes in the river.

January 17th, Fort Caswell was evacuated and blown up by the enemy. Gen. Terry's headquarters were moved to the right of Fort Fisher, toward Wilmington, on the river bank, where Lieut. Beardslee established a station, while Lieut. Ketchum opened one at Fort Fisher.

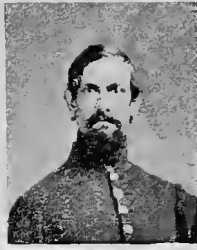
To Gen. TERRY :

When I heard the explosion last night at two o'clock, I went aloft and examined the fort, and could see the flames coming out of it, and could distinctly count the guns. Fort Caswell is blown up and destroyed without a doubt. Also as soon as I can get all the torpedoes out and the channel buoyed, I will push down in that direction. I have directed the gunboats to get in and to spike any guns the enemy may have left, so we will have both channels.

I would like you to turn over Battery Lamb to me for a signal station. I will keep it in good order and fix up quarters for the officers. ADMIRAL PORTER.



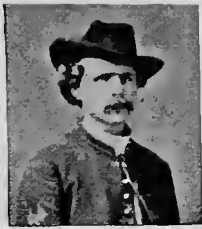
CHAS. F. GARRETT



PHILIP ROBINS



THOS. S. BAIRD



J. E. DOUGHTY



F. M. METCALF



F. A. LINDAL



WM N. BAKER



F. D. HAYWARD



JOHN H. NICHOLS



D. BENSON FURBER



C. DeWITT MARCU



Sergt. Hayward says this is the longest message he ever received. The wind was blowing hard from the ocean, and a grain of sand struck his right eye, so affecting his sight that for a few days he could see nothing. The sight of this eye was injured to such an extent that he has never been able to read with it since.

On the 28th, Lieut. Clemens sent the following message to Gen. Terry:—

General Grant is here and would like to see you. I have sent a boat for you.

ADMIRAL PORTER.

The next day the same officer sent the following:—

To Gen. TERRY:

We hear heavy firing up the river. I think the enemy is bursting his guns.

ADMIRAL PORTER.

To Admiral PORTER:

I hope you are right about the enemy's guns. I have ordered a reconnoissance in force to see what they are doing in my front.

GEN. TERRY.

Admiral Porter expressed his appreciation of the work of the Corps in the following communication:—

NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON, U. S. FLAGSHIP MALVERN,

HON. GIDEON WELLES,

OFF FORT FISHER, JAN. 17, 1865.

Secretary of the Navy.

SIR: Second Lieut. W. W. Clemens, U. S. Signal Corps, was detailed, at my request for a signal officer, by the chief of that Corps to serve as signal officer on my staff. Mr. Clemens has taught the army code to at least one of the regular officers on board each ship that had them, which has enabled me often to communicate when naval signals would have been of no avail. In addition his services have been to me of the utmost importance. Thoroughly collected and competent at all times and under any circumstances, gentlemanly in his deportment, intelligent, always ready and cheerful.

I hope you will at least send a copy of this to the honorable Secretary of War, that it may be placed on file as a slight evidence of my appreciation of him as an officer and a gentleman.

Through Mr. Clemens I was in constant communication with Gen. Terry, even during the assault on Fort Fisher, and was enabled to direct the fire of the New Ironsides to the traverses occupied by the enemy without fear of hurting our own people, from my complete reliance on him.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID D. PORTER,

Rear Admiral.

Near the end of January the District of North Carolina was taken from the Department of Virginia and merged in the Department of the South.

The original party in North Carolina had remained under the supervision of Lieut. Knox during the month of January. A new station was erected near Fort Totten, on the South side of the river, which communicated with the adjacent forts and camps. During this month communication with Fort Gaston was reopened. Since the epidemic, which had proved so fatal among the signal party, as well as in the rest of the army, no attempt had been made to revive the line to this fort; but the necessity for this communication at last compelled the establishment of this station. There were now eight stations fully manned and in good working order, a few being commanded by sergeants.

Feb. 16, 1865, Capt. E. H. Russell reported to Maj.-Gen. Schofield, commanding the Department of North Carolina and the Army of the Ohio. Gen. Schofield's headquarters at that time were on the Spaulding, off Federal Point, N. C. He immediately announced Capt. Russell as Chief Signal Officer on his staff. Capt. Russell found serving within the department six signal officers, three acting signal officers, and ninety enlisted men. The force then serving within the department limits was divided into small detachments stationed as follows:—

One commanded by Lieut. J. B. Knox, consisting of four officers and fifty-two enlisted men at the headquarters of the District, New Berne, N. C., Gen. I. N. Palmer commanding.

The second, commanded by Lieut. F. E. Beardslee, consisting of three officers and twenty-five men, at Federal Point, N. C., Gen. A. H. Terry commanding.

The third, commanded by Lieut. E. A. Briggs, consisting of two officers and thirteen men at department headquarters, and at Smithville, N. C.

The detachments commanded by Lieutenants Knox and Beardslee were formerly of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina and the Army of the James, respectively; the third was a fraction of the signal detachment, Department of the Ohio.

The stations operated by Lieut. Knox's detachment connected New Berne, Fort Anderson, Fort Totten, Camp Palmer, Batchelor's Creek, Neuse Road, Beech Grove, and Red House.* On the steamer Spaulding and adjacent points Lieutenants Briggs and Beardslee had lines

* See Map of New Berne and vicinity, p. 413.

connecting Department headquarters, Gen. Terry's headquarters, Admiral Porter's flagship Malvern, Gen. C. J. Paine's headquarters, Gen. Abbott's headquarters, Fort Buchanan, Smithville, and the steamer Keystone State.

On the morning of February 17th, the troops of Gen. J. D. Cox moved up the west bank of the Cape Fear river, threatening Fort Anderson then in possession of the rebels. In the afternoon the steamer Spaulding moved over the bar at Federal Point into the Cape Fear river, anchoring nearly opposite Gen. Terry's headquarters upon the east bank. In the meantime the Smithville station in charge of Lieut. Ketchum was moved to the house occupied by Gen. Cox, two miles below Fort Anderson, on the west bank. The next day Lieut. Ketchum again moved his station to a point upon the river bank, as near the skirmish line in front of Fort Anderson as would enable him to communicate with the steamer Spaulding, the flagship Malvern, and Gen. Terry's headquarters. Instructions were sent to the officers upon the east bank of the river to observe and report as accurately as possible the effect and range of the shells thrown at Fort Anderson by the fleet. Communication between other points was continued as before. During the night Sergt. Alfred B. Harris, while bearing dispatches from Lieut. Ketchum to Col. O. H. Moore, commanding the skirmish line, was captured by the enemy. Fortunately no papers of importance were taken with him. Early the next day, February 19th, the forces of Col. Moore occupied Fort Anderson, the enemy having evacuated the fort during the night. Lieut. Ketchum then established his station in the fort. Upon receiving a message from Lieut. Ketchum announcing the occupation of the fort, Admiral Porter moved the fleet up the river, followed by the steamer Spaulding, to a point opposite the fort, whence communication was continued as before. The enemy having also abandoned their lines in Gen. Terry's front, the station on the beach upon the right of Gen. Abbott's line, communicating with the divisions of the fleet outside Federal Point, was discontinued, with the stations of Lieutenants Beardslee and N. B. Roberts at Gen. Terry's and Gen. Paine's headquarters, respectively. All then moved with the troops advancing upon the east bank of the river toward Wilmington. At the earliest moment practicable, Lieut. Roberts occupied Sugar Loaf upon the east bank, nearly opposite Fort Anderson, and communication was again opened with Gen. Terry. At dusk Lieut. Beardslee established a station one mile above the station on Sugar Loaf and nearer the new headquarters of Gen. Terry. Having made his way through swamps

with much difficulty he reached the river bank without torches; but having kindled a fire and found it impracticable to communicate with the steamer Spaulding, he opened communication, by signals ~~made~~ with firebrands, with the flagship Malvern, whence the messages from Gen. Terry were signalled to the Spaulding.

Upon the 20th of February, the forces of Gen. Cox having moved to Town Creek, on the west bank of the river, the steamer Spaulding and the fleet moved opposite. The station of Lieut. Ketchum moved with Gen. Cox's headquarters, and maintained communication as before. Lieut. Beardslee's station was moved to a point upon the east bank, two miles below the Spaulding. Here he was relieved at night by Lieut. Roberts, whose station on Sugar Loaf, with the stations on Fort Buchanan and the steamer Keystone State, had been discontinued. Upon the 21st, Lieut. Roberts opened a station opposite the steamer Spaulding, and Lieut. Ketchum moved with the advance of Gen. Cox's forces upon the west bank of the river. The troops halted two miles below Wilmington, and some distance above the advance upon the east bank. Every effort was made by Lieut. Ketchum to communicate with Gen. Terry on the fleet, but without success. A long curve in the river, and dense woods, hid him from view of the stations below, which signalled and watched continually for him during the night. At daybreak on the 22d of February, Lieut. Roberts signalled from Gen. Terry to Gen. Schofield that the enemy had abandoned his lines upon the east bank.

At 9.15 A. M. of that day, Lieut. Beardslee, entering Wilmington with Gen. Terry's advance, occupied a station in that city abandoned a few moments before by the rebel Signal Corps, and commanding all available points for signal communication in the vicinity of Wilmington. At the direction of Lieut. Beardslee, Sergt. Philip Robins established a station below the city, whence intelligence of the capture of Wilmington was signalled to the fleet. The campaign had now closed, and all stations operating with the troops moved with them into the city. The officers and men of the detachment had, under many discouragements and with almost exhausted supplies, labored with a zeal and unflinching energy in the discharge of their duties. The remainder of the month of February was occupied in bringing together the scattered parties of the detachment delayed at Washington, N. C., for want of transportation.

Upon the 2d of March, Lieut. Thomas P. Rushby, with seven enlisted men, was detailed for special service upon the gunboat Lenapee, operating in the Cape Fear river, for the purpose of opening communication with

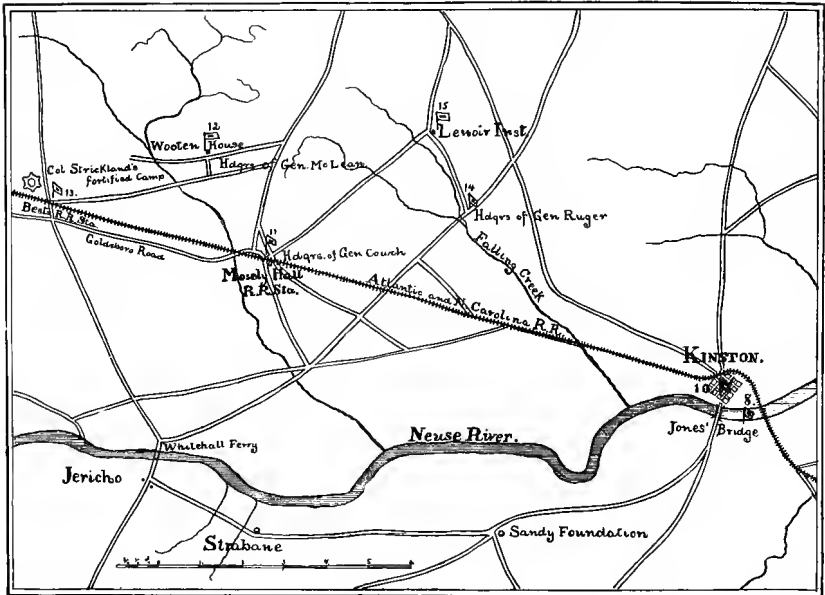
Gen. Sherman, whose troops were reported to be at or near Fayetteville, N. C. They returned the next day, having accomplished nothing, from the impossibility of navigating above the junction of the Black and Cape Fear rivers. Lieut. Knox, accompanied by Lieutenants Henry P. Johnston and Charles W. Pease, acting signal officers, and twenty enlisted men, reported to Gen. Cox, commanding the District of Beaufort, at New Berne, N. C., and marched with the troops advancing upon Kinston. This party, unlike the detachments operating about Wilmington, was thoroughly equipped and in excellent condition for active service.

Upon the 4th of March, although a large portion of the command was still detained at, or *en route* from, Washington, N. C., Capt. Russell prepared, and submitted for approval, a plan of organization for the coming campaign, based upon the existing disposition of the troops, that there might be no further delay in shaping the detachment. On the 6th, in obedience to instructions from department headquarters, the adjutant and quartermaster of the detachment, and Capt. Russell with seven enlisted men, embarked at Wilmington, on the steamer Escort, for New Berne, N. C., to accompany the commanding general, while the remainder of the detachment, with the exception of Lieut. Beardslee's party at Gen. Terry's headquarters, marched for Kinston, N. C., with the troops of Gen. D. N. Couch. Upon that evening, the forces of Gen. Cox halted at Gum Swamp, upon the Atlantic & N. C. R. R., six miles above Core Creek, thus completing communication between Morehead City and New Berne, N. C., and the headquarters of Gen. Cox. March 8th, the advanced line of the expedition having been established four miles above Gum Swamp, and a telegraph station hitherto at Core Creek having been moved to a point between the Dover and Gum Swamps, Lieut. Knox again completed communication from the front to the rear of the army, by establishing two new stations between Gen. Palmer's headquarters, on the right of Gen. Cox's advance, then resting on the A. & N. C. R. R. and Gum Swamp. This line rendered valuable service, and maintained uninterrupted communication.

Upon the 10th of March, during the furious attacks of the enemy upon Gen. Cox's front, — the battle of Kinston, — the rebel cavalry manœuvred upon the roads to the flank and rear of the army. The disposition of the Union forces to repel these operations to the right of the railroad was directed entirely by signals, which were given so promptly as to thwart the enemy's designs. The station at Gen.

Palmer's headquarters, in charge of Lieut. Johnston, was repeatedly under fire, but communication was at no time abandoned or delayed.

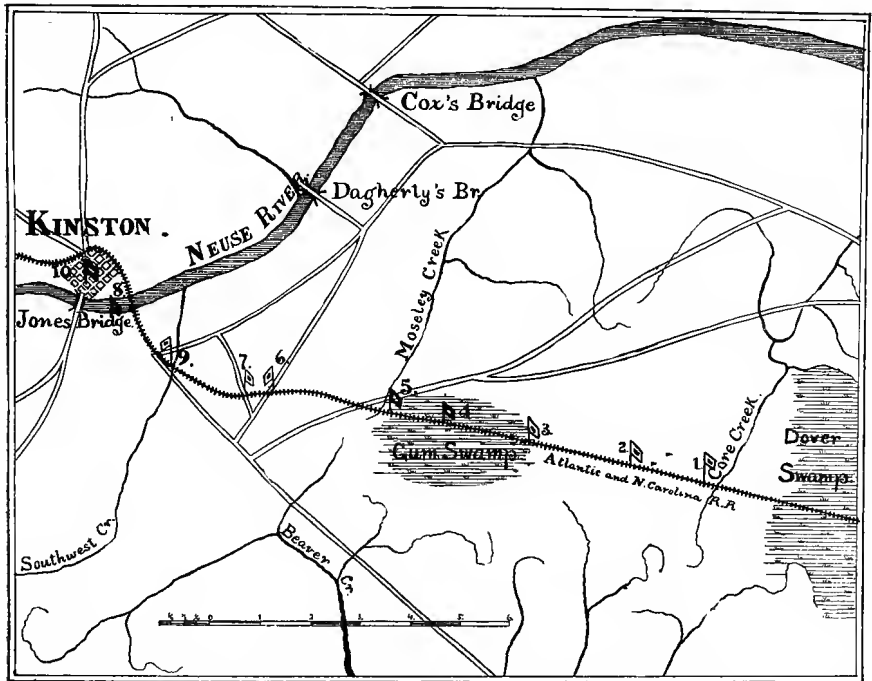
Upon the 13th of March, Gen. Couch effected a junction of his own forces with those of Gen. Cox. Lieut. George C. Round, who had marched from Wilmington with Gen. Couch, reconnoitred the enemy's works near Kinston, supplying important intelligence. On the 14th, the army moved upon Kinston. Lieut. Round, advancing with the skirmish line, established a station upon the fortifications on the south bank of the Neuse river, immediately after their capture, and opened



communication with the main body of Gen. Couch's troops, one and one-half miles distant. This station was also exposed to the fire of the enemy, from the opposite bank, until their works were abandoned. The centre of the bridge, which spanned the Neuse at this point, had been destroyed by the enemy. A tall tree was felled and thrown across the gap. By this means, Lieut. Knox crossed the river, and, proceeding to Kinston in advance of all the troops, established a station upon the cupola of the hotel, whence he signalled Gen. Cox, at the river, "Place all quiet; no enemy in sight."

The signal parties were all brought together in Kinston, and the organization suggested by Capt. Russell on the 4th of March was

effected. Two officers, with the complement of enlisted men, were assigned to duty at each division headquarters. March 22d, the Union forces occupied Goldsboro, N. C. The next day, Gen. Sherman, with the advance of his army, reached the same point. On the 25th, a portion of the 23rd Army Corps, commanded by Gen. Couch, with Brigadier-Generals Thomas H. Ruger and N. C. McLean, moved to Mosely Hall, N. C., upon the A. & N. C. R. R., ten miles below Goldsboro. These forces were so distributed as to protect the railroad from the operations of the guerrillas and irregular troops which con-



stantly harrassed the flanks of the army and threatened the means of supply. After great labor, in felling trees and constructing stations in a level country, all points occupied by the troops were placed in direct signal communication.

April 1st, the troops of the department having been consolidated in two army corps, the 10th and the 23rd, Capt. Russell applied for orders to reorganize the detachment in a manner to meet the requirements of this new organization. His request was granted, and the reorganization was accomplished without the abandonment of the lines already in operation. Lieut. Rushby was made the Chief Signal Officer of the

10th Army Corps, and Lieut. Knox the Chief Signal Officer of the 23rd Corps. Each had three officers, with the complement of enlisted men. A reserve of two officers, with a strong force of enlisted men, remained at department headquarters.

Upon the 9th of April, all stations were discontinued, and on the morning of the 10th the army marched upon Raleigh, N. C. A permanent station of observation was at once established on the dome of the capitol by Lieut. Round, whence communication was opened the next day with the headquarters of the 10th and 23rd Army Corps, then in camp outside of the city limits.

On the 5th of May, the 23rd Army Corps moved to Greensboro, N. C., the 10th Army Corps still occupying Raleigh. On the 15th, by Special Orders No. 208, from the War Department, all acting signal officers in the department were relieved from signal duty and remanded to their regiments.

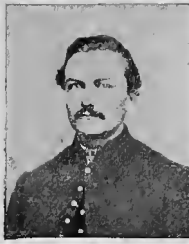
May 26th, in accordance with a request made by Capt. Russell that the detachments should be consolidated for purposes of better instruction and discipline, a camp was established near Raleigh and placed under the command of Lieut. Rushby. On the 5th of June, the entire detachment was directed to report to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, with the exception of Capt. Russell and Lieut. Briggs, acting quartermaster, who were instructed to remain at Raleigh to complete the detachment records and accounts.

Capt. Russell especially commended to the "favorable consideration of the Chief Signal Officer, Lieut. J. B. Knox for his gallantry in occupying Kinston, N. C., upon the 14th of May, 1865, in advance of the national forces, and Lieut. Thomas P. Rushby for general efficiency and marked faithfulness in the discharge of duty."

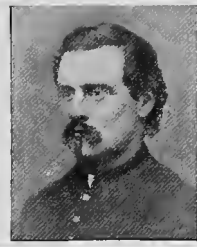
In the Army of Virginia, little work was performed during the months of February and March. The usual lines were maintained, and a station forty feet in height was constructed at Harrison's Landing by Lieut. Swain. But the opening days of April were marked by greater activity. Maj. J. C. Paine, April 1st, received orders to relieve Capt. L. B. Norton as commandant of the detachment. On the day succeeding, the attack on Petersburg commenced. Only two signal officers were available for duty with the Army of the James during this engagement, as the greater portion of the party was with Gen. Weitzel, then on the north side of the James. But the two officers who were able to participate aided greatly the various generals by the constant and reliable



J. J. SHEPARD



EDMUND KENDALL



WILL H. POTTER



A. S. THOMPSON



JAMES H. SWEET



W. M. LIGGETT



J. W. THOMPSON



JOHN G. ELLIS



JAS. H. MARTIN



F. ST. AMAND



THOS. J. DUNN



JOHN NAYLOR, JR



CHAS. W. PACKARD



C. L. Van NEWKIRK

transmission of orders. During the whole engagement they were constantly occupied.

On the night of the 2d, instructions were given Sergt. Marcy at the Fort Burnham station (24) to watch the rebel lines very closely during the night and to report observations by messenger to Lieut. Partridge at Gen. Weitzel's headquarters. At about 4 o'clock on the morning of the 3rd, a bright light in the direction of the rebel gunboats and an absence of other lights along their lines, indicated that the rebels had evacuated, and Lieut. Partridge received orders to get ready to move at once. He directed Sergeants Marcy, at Fort Burnham, and Nichols, at the headquarters station, to accompany him with their flagmen, and move rapidly with the troops toward Richmond. Starting at daybreak, they accompanied Gen. Weitzel through the Confederate lines to the Osborne pike, and passing all the troops with the exception of a detachment of the 4th Massachusetts Cavalry, which preceded them, they rode rapidly into the city, and to the city hall, where Gen. Weitzel received the surrender of the city at 8.15. Hardly had the guidons of the cavalry been displayed over the city when Sergeants Marcy and Nichols carried the signal flags to the roof of the capitol. But the smoke of the conflagration prevented communication with the tower on James river, as was intended. Upon the evening of this day the telegraph corps had completed their line to a point within three miles of the city, where Lieut. Partridge placed a signal party, consisting of Sergeants Baker and Marcy with their flagmen, Cobb, Green, Additon, and Duffy. From the station on the capitol Lieut. Partridge, with Sergt. Nichols and Flagmen Downes, Hussey, and Moore, opened communication with them a little before midnight. On the following morning messages from City Point, in relation to the coming of President Lincoln to Richmond, were transmitted to Gen. Weitzel. During the day the telegraph line was completed to the city, and these stations were abandoned.

The active campaign, which followed immediately, demonstrated the inability of the signal party to perform the labor demanded. While the operations that culminated in the surrender of Richmond were under way there were many opportunities for effective service that could not be embraced on account of the limited number of the signal party. To facilitate signal operations on land the commandant concluded to withdraw the signal officers from the gunboats. The capitulation of Richmond rendered the change unnecessary. Meanwhile Lieut. Amsden was doing good service with the 24th Corps, commanded by General Gibbon. While occupying a station near the ruins of the

Armstrong house, he discovered a train of cars some distance ahead. Reporting the fact to the general in command, a squadron of cavalry was sent forward and the train was captured. It proved to be a hospital train containing wounded rebels.

April 5th, Maj. Paine directed Lieut. Partridge to establish a signal camp near the city, and to assemble all the signal parties connected with the Army of the James, except those with the forces before Petersburg. The next day Lieut. Tuckerman reported with the parties from Crow's Nest, Cobb's Hill, Hatcher's house, and Battery Anderson. On the 7th, Lieut. Swain reported, with his parties, from Wilson's wharf, Port Powhattan and Harrison's Landing. Lieutenants Ketchum and Roberts reported with their parties, from North Carolina.

On the 10th, in response to a call made on the 8th by Maj. Paine, six lieutenants, with four sergeants and twenty men, were dispatched from Richmond by Lieut. Partridge to join Maj. Paine with the Army of the James beyond Petersburg; but the surrender of Gen. Lee having made their services unnecessary, they proceeded no further than Petersburg, and with Maj. Paine returned to Richmond, arriving on the 14th. By the 18th there were collected in the signal camp in Richmond eighty-six men, and on this day the location of the camp was changed to a more commodious place, being located in an enclosed grove, containing about six acres. On the 23rd, a difficulty which had arisen with the non-commissioned officers in respect to their going to meals outside of the camp, culminated, and after they had gone to their usual place to breakfast, contrary to orders issued the preceding day, they were all placed in arrest. But on the following day the arrested parties made ample reparation, and the matter was satisfactorily adjusted.

The close of April found the party concentrated at the main camp with one hundred and seven men, only a few stations remaining in operation. By request of Gen. Carr, communication was kept up between Fort Pocahontas and Harrison's Landing. Lieut. Clemens was still working a line between the second division and main headquarters of the 24th Corps. Lieut. Krzywoszynski still remained on the gunboat Onondaga, and Lieut. Wehl on the Daylight.

The condition of the signal party was unchanged until June 9th, when the few remaining stations were abandoned to prepare for the movement to Washington, and four days later the entire party embarked. Reaching Washington the next day, they were placed in the camp at Georgetown, Maj. Paine assuming charge of the camp by virtue of his superior rank. Here the officers and men remained until the 13th day

of August, when, by order of the War Department, the following named officers were mustered out of the service: Capt. E. H. Russell, 1st Lieut. T. P. Rushby, and 2nd Lieutenants E. A. Briggs, H. W. Benson, F. E. Beardslee, S. E. Orr, S. C. Tuckerman, J. E. Bradford, G. C. Round, Preston Carpenter, Charles Weihl, Edgar Ketchum, and W. F. Barrett. Lieutenants J. M. Swain and N. B. Roberts had resigned June 14th, and Lieut. F. J. Amsden had been ordered to the Department of the Missouri. The only officers of the party not included in this order were Maj. J. C. Paine, Lieut. J. B. Knox, and Lieut. D. L. Craft. The enlisted men were also shortly discharged, and the only remnants of the signal party of the Army of Virginia and North Carolina were the men sick in hospital, who could not be reached when the order was issued.



HATTERAS LOOKOUT.

Historic mount! baptized in flame and blood,
Thy name is as immortal as the rocks
That crowned thy thunder-scarred but royal brow.

I gaze

From this tall height on Chickamauga's field,
Where Death held erst high carnival.
The tramp! the shout! the fearful thunder-roar
Of red-breathed cannon, and the wailing cry
Of myriad victims, filled the air.

The soil was wet
And miry with the life-blood of the brave,
As with a drenching rain; and yon broad stream, —
The noble and majestic Tennessee, —
Ran reddened toward the deep.

—GEORGE D. PRENTICE.

CHAPTER XVI.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND.

(DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO.)

HEADQUARTERS SIGNAL CAMP OF INSTRUCTION,
GEORGETOWN, D. C., Jan. 6, 1862.

Special Orders No. 27.

I. 1st Lieutenants F. R. Shattuck, Jesse Merrill, and E. P. Woodward; and 2d Lieutenants E. I. Meeker, and T. S. Dumont, will proceed without delay to Louisville, Ky., and report for duty to Gen. D. C. Buell, commanding Department of Kentucky.

II. The following enlisted men will accompany the party, viz.: Privates F. Annis, C. Bliss, L. O. Blanding, E. T. Cowell, J. Case, A. Dove, H. M. Hays, S. Kempton, G. A. Snell, and E. A. Stevens.

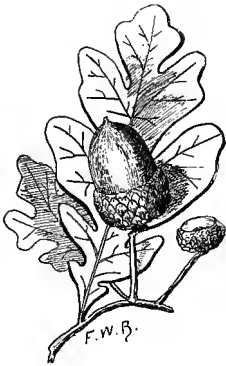
III. Lieut. Shattuck is announced as Chief Signal Officer of the party, and will, immediately on arrival at Louisville, organize and instruct, with the assistance of the other officers, a "Party of Signal Officers" for service in the Department of Kentucky. He will be guided by such special instructions as he may from time to time receive from the Chief Signal Officer at Washington, D. C.

IV. The party for this service will be provided with the appropriate signal stores, etc., etc.

By order of Maj. A. J. Myer.

WILLIAM S. STRYKER,
9th N. Y. S. M.,
Adjutant.

In accordance with the foregoing Order, the officers named proceeded to Louisville, Ky., and established a camp of instruction. The officers were divided into three classes, under the instruction of Lieutenants Merrill, Meeker, and Dumont, respectively. Lieut. Merrill's class was subsequently assigned to the 4th Division, Brig.-Gen. Nelson, and consisted of the following officers:—



Lieut. Charles R. Case, 36th Indiana.	Lieut. John L. Jones, 17th Indiana.
“ J. M. McClintock, 51st Ohio.	“ A. Adams, 50th Indiana.
“ Burch Foraker, 24th Ohio.	“ W. B. Dunlap, 6th Kentucky.
“ Hiram G. Fisher, 34th Indiana.	“ J. A. McKinsey, 47th Indiana.
“ William E. Sheridan, 6th Ohio.	“ W. A. Pigman, 46th Indiana.
“ Alfred F. Berry, 15th Indiana.	“ Harry W. Jones, 41st Ohio.

Lieut. Meeker's class was assigned to the 3rd division, Brig.-Gen. O. M. Mitchel commanding. It consisted of the following officers:—

Lieut. E. F. C. Klokke, 24th Illinois.	Lieut. George M. Landrum, 2d Ohio.
“ Homer C. Jones, 18th Ohio.	“ S. L. Hart, 10th Wisconsin.
“ William Quinton, 19th Illinois.	“ J. O. Stannage, 13th Ohio.
“ J. H. Connelly, 37th Indiana.	“ W. V. Wolfe, 15th Kentucky.
“ Joseph Hinson, 33rd Ohio.	“ Alfred K. Taylor, 3rd Ohio.
“ J. C. Martiu, 21st Ohio.	“ T. J. Kelly, 10th Ohio.

Lieut. Dumont's class was assigned to the 2d division, Brig.-Gen. A. McD. McCook commanding. It consisted of the following officers:—

Lieut. W. J. Galbraith, 78th Penn.	Lieut. C. F. Miller, 6th Indiana.
“ Alex. Johnston, 1st Ohio.	“ David Lowry, 77th Penn.
“ Samuel Bachtell, 15th Ohio.	“ William Leonard, 38th Indiana.
“ J. L. Holloper, 49th Ohio.	“ C. H. Messenger, 1st Wisconsin.
“ W. W. Hopkins, 79th Penn.	“ S. D. Butler, 39th Indiana.

The classes were rapidly instructed; and, as early as February 6th, that under the supervision of Lieut. Meeker was qualified to take the field. The only drawback to the assignment of this section to duty was the want of signal apparatus. The army was now ready to move. As the signal detachment was not equipped, and one of the sections was not sufficiently proficient to take the field, the corps was concentrated in a camp at Munfordsville, Ky. Meanwhile the army was steadily marching toward Nashville. Impatient at the delay in furnishing the signal apparatus, Capt. Shattuck made repeated requisitions upon the Chief Signal Officer; but, as the manufacturers were dilatory, it was for a short time impossible to fill them. A visit to the manufactories by the Chief Signal Officer hastened the delivery of the articles required, and on the 15th of February, Maj. Myer sent to Gen. Buell's headquarters sixty sets of signal equipments.

In the march toward Nashville, Big Barren river intervened between the divisions of Gen. McCook and the rest of the command. Recent freshets had swollen the stream to twice its ordinary size, and its

had at last reached a point where the enemy, concentrated in large force, made a determined stand against Grant's further advance. It was at this juncture that the Army of the Ohio came upon the field. Lieut. Joseph Hinson arrived with the advance of Buell's army, Gen. Nelson's division, at Pittsburg Landing, on Sunday afternoon, April 6th, while the fight was raging fiercely, with the day to all appearances against the Union forces. The signal party was an hour in advance of the troops, and Gen. Nelson, wishing to communicate with Gen. Buell, Lieut. Hinson immediately crossed the river with Lieut. S. L. Hart and their flagmen, Privates Henry D. Baker, Joseph Rush, John T. Stains, and George W. Zecher, leaving Lieutenants S. D. Butler and William Leonard on the east side of the river. Lieut. Hinson established his station, and in a few minutes Gen. Nelson and Gen. Buell were communicating with each other. The signal officers kept their stations working from about 4 o'clock Sunday evening until Monday morning, when they were ordered to report on the field for duty, but in consequence of the fact that the fight was carried on entirely in the dense woods, it was found impossible to make any practical use of the signal flag. They remained on the field, however, during the entire engagement, until our army was completely victorious and the rebel forces were routed.

Lieut. Hinson narrates the following incident:—

Our station was on a high bank of the river, in the midst of a great crowd of stragglers, who troubled us a good deal by getting in our way. To avoid them we cleared a circular space of about thirty feet in diameter, and pressed guards from among the stragglers, who were only too glad to have an excuse to be there, and to our short lieutenant was delegated the duty of keeping the space clear, while the writer sent and received messages.

It was while receiving a message that Generals Grant and Buell rode down to the river to see how Nelson's troops were getting along, and Gen. Buell, either by accident or knowledge of our presence, rode off to one side, while Gen. Grant rode into the very centre of our working space and deliberately stopped his horse to take a look across the river, the guards doubtless recognizing the commanding general and offering no protest. Just at this moment our lieutenant, turning suddenly from another direction, caught sight of a horse and boot-leg, and visions of straggling cavalymen, who had already troubled him, gathered up before him, and he marched squarely up to the horse, and addressing the boot-leg, said: "Git out of the way there; ain't you got no sense! Don't you see you're in the way?"

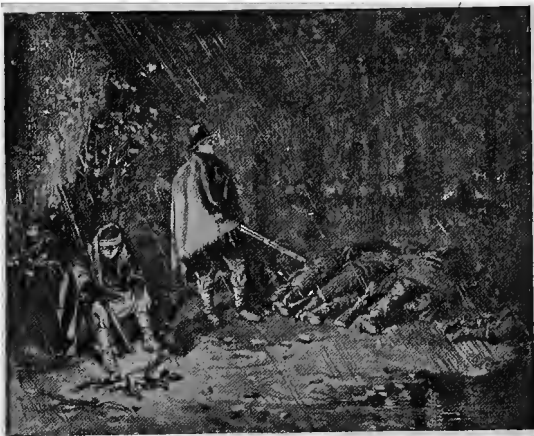
The commanding general looked down and saw an officer in staff uniform, who seemed for some reason very anxious to have him "git out of the way,"

and, apologizing in a very quiet manner, rode over beside Gen. Buell. The lieutenant, astonished at the apology, followed the line of vision from the boot-leg upward, and found he had been addressing a major-general, and for once in his life he had nothing to say. He admits there was a surprise at Shiloh.

On the 1st of April, a signal party of three officers and six men had reported to Gen. Halleck at St. Louis in pursuance of an order issued by Gen. McClellan on the 16th of March. This party consisted of Lieutenants J. B. Ludwick, George H. Felt, and B. R. Wood, Jr., and Privates John Westlake, J. S. Young, William L. Vorhis, Andrew J. Speese, James H. Kelly, and Isaac T. Lawless. The larger part of Gen. Halleck's force was then at Pittsburg Landing under Gen. Grant. Gen. Halleck therefore ordered Lieut. Ludwick to report with his party to Gen. Grant at the latter place. This he did on the 6th of April. During the battle Gen. Grant was too much occupied to give them much attention. They made earnest efforts to open communication with Gen. Buell, but without success. In the afternoon, Gen. Nelson's officers came over and Lieut. Ludwick offered them the assistance of his party.

Lieut. Ludwick's party not having any tents, the captain of a battery offered them shelter from the raging storm under his "fly," and

the best he had for supper, salt pork and coffee. It was learned later that the cause of the captain's hospitality was some doubt which had arisen in his own mind as to the character of the signal party. Signal Corps was a strange name to the captain, and the crossed flags on their jacket sleeves were curious insignia. The peculiar conversation of



PITTSBURG LANDING.

the signal officers, coupled with the general mixed condition of things on that bank of the river, led the captain to imagine that they were rebel spies. Accordingly he surrounded them with a strong guard. About 11 P.M. he saw the torches swinging in the air, and

going over to Lieut. Hinson's station asked him what it all meant. When he was informed on the matter he hastily inquired if there were any more signal officers in the neighborhood. He received the desired information and returned to his quarters and dismissed his guards. The other signal officers had a quiet laugh at the expense of Lieut. Ludwick's party the next day; but they thought that they could stand the joke, as they had a tent during the night, while Gen. Buell's party were out in the rain, which fairly poured down upon them through the night.

A hindrance to an efficient signal service was the disposition of brigade commanders to recall the officers detached from their commands at the very moment when their presence for signalling was most urgently required. Just after the battle of Shiloh, Lieut. Merrill received the following letter:—

I received orders from Col. Mihlotzy, of the 24th Illinois, to report myself to my regiment for company duty; the same order was issued to my men. Having been detailed for signal duty by the highest authority in the department, and being anxious to render the Corps service as such, I objected to doing any other duty than that for which I had been detailed. I therefore repaired to Gen. Mitchell, and was by him informed that a battle was expected by break of day; that he would have no use for us as signal officers and that we might join our respective companies if we wished to be of service in the expected battle. The officers of the Corps then reported themselves to their regiments for company duty until the close of the fight, if any should occur, and acted as company officers on the march to and until a few hours after our arrival at Huntsville. No horses have been supplied to us; no notice is taken of us in any degree, and the officers all feel as if the Corps was but little valued by the division and brigade commanders.

E. F. C. KLOCKE,
1st Lieut., 24th Ill., and A. S. O.

The Signal Corps in the western army had never been provided with horses; but shortly before the battle of Shiloh an order was issued to supply this deficiency. While the battle was in progress the requisition had been filled and the animals shipped to the signal camp. Before they reached there, however, directions were issued to the quartermaster to send them to Pittsburg Landing to take the place of horses killed and disabled in the battle. This disappointment was in a measure relieved by the notification that the signal party would be supplied from the next shipment of horses to this army.

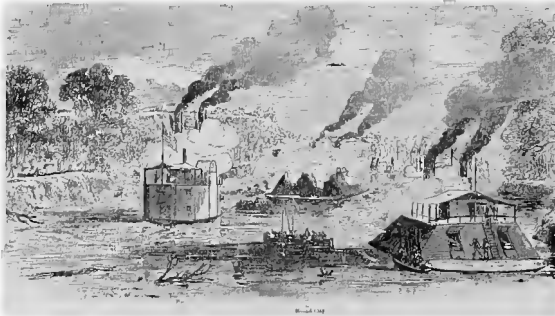
On the 15th of April, Private L. O. Blanding was absent from camp

without leave, and while endeavoring to elude the provost-guard was shot through the head and died two days afterward in the hospital at Nashville.

Soon after the battle of Shiloh, a camp of instruction was formed at Paducah, Ky., to which the officers and men detailed for signal duty from various regiments reported. As soon as they were sufficiently instructed in their new duties, Lieutenants B. R. Wood, George N. Gray, James T. Caldwell, and Albert Verhoeff, with eight flagmen, were ordered to report to the fleet on the Mississippi river. They joined the fleet at Memphis, June 6th, the day of the capture of that city, and reported to Commodore Davis, the commander of the fleet. An expedition consisting of four gunboats, the Mound City and St. Louis, iron-clads, and the Conestoga and Lexington, with the transports White Cloud, New National, and Mussulman, conveying the 46th Indiana Volunteers, was soon after fitted out for the purpose of communicating with the army under Gen. S. R. Curtis, then supposed to be near Jacksonport, Ark., at the head of navigation on the White river. Lieutenants Wood, Gray, and Caldwell were directed to proceed with them. Lieut. Verhoeff was left at Memphis and afterward went down the Mississippi to Vicksburg, where one of his men, Richard Starkey, died of yellow fever. The expedition up the White river met with no opposition until it reached the village of St. Charles, where a gunboat, which had escaped from the rebel fleet at Memphis, and two transports had been sunk across the channel of the river, and earthworks had been thrown up on the bluff on the west bank and mounted with some heavy guns from the gunboat, while a light battery of field pieces had been planted nearer the water.

Previous to the engagement at this place, which occurred June 17, 1862, the infantry under Col. Fitch had been landed on the west bank of the river, which was covered with woods, the transports at the same time taking position on the east side. The gunboats then proceeded up the river to begin the attack, the Mound City being in advance. Lieut. Caldwell was stationed on one of the transports, Lieut. Gray accompanied the infantry, while Lieut. Wood established his station on the Mound City. As soon as the latter boat came within range, the rebels opened on her with the heavy guns on the bluff, which were well concealed by the intervening trees and shrubbery, the Mound City replying with her bow guns as soon as she could see the smoke from the enemy's guns. In rounding a slight bend of the river, the Mound City was struck by a solid shot on the port side near the bow where

there was no iron armor. The shot, after piercing the hull and killing two or three men, penetrated the boilers, causing the steam to escape, scalding nearly the whole crew. Many jumped out of the portholes into the water to avoid the steam, some being drowned and others shot, while a few succeeded in reaching the shore or were picked up by the small boats from the other gunboats. Some of the rebels came down to the brink of the river to fire at our men swimming in the water, while their batteries continued to pour in grape and canister. Col. Fitch now requested the gunboats to cease firing, while he assaulted the rebel works from the rear with his infantry. He took them by surprise, capturing nine guns and thirty prisoners, including Col. Frye, the commanding officer.



EXPLOSION OF THE MOUND CITY.

Of a crew consisting of one hundred and eighty men on the Mound City hardly thirty escaped death, many of the scalded lingering one or two days in great agony. The Signal Corps lost an excellent man in this fight in the person of Isaac T. Lawless, who was so badly scalded that he died soon after on the gunboat Conestoga. The writer occupied the same tent with him for ten weeks at the Signal Camp in Georgetown, and recalls with pleasure his noble character and soldierly bearing. After his death he was wrapped in his blanket by his comrade, James H. Kelly, and laid to rest with twenty-six of the crew of the Mound City, on the east bank of the Mississippi, a little above Island No. 68.

After rendering useless the guns and works of the enemy, and removing the obstructions from the channel of the river, the expedition proceeded on its mission up stream. Having gone as far as it was considered prudent on account of the falling water, the iron-clads being of much deeper draught than the others, they returned to the mouth of



FRED R. SHATTUCK JAMES B. LUDWICK JOSSE MERRILL



B. R. WOOD, JR. JOSEPH HINSON SAMUEL L. HART GEORGE H. FELT



ISAAC BECKETT ALFRED F. BERRY DAVID LOWRY WILLIAM LEONARD



C. H. MESSENGER E. F. C. KLOKKE J. A. MCKINSEY

the White river. Having been reinforced by five transports containing the 34th and 43rd Indiana Volunteers, they again ascended the river with the wooden gunboats in advance, the iron-clads returning to Memphis. They moved up as far as Aberdeen, Ark., where a part of the infantry were sent out to reconnoitre, meeting about four hundred rebel cavalry, whom they routed with a loss of ten killed and twenty-five wounded. The Union loss was one killed and five wounded. They heard nothing of Gen. Curtis, and as some of the boats had already run aground, the expedition returned to the Mississippi, which they ascended as far as Helena, Ark., where Gen. Curtis had already arrived, having crossed the White river some distance above the point reached by the gunboats.

Subsequently the signal party accompanied Gen. Curtis with his escort and three companies of infantry on two transports down the Mississippi to a point below Napoleon, Ark., destroying all ferry-boats which could be found, so as to prevent the enemy from crossing the river, and returned to Helena with many refugees who wished to go north.

While at Helena an order was received from Gen. Halleck disbanding the Signal Corps in his department, and directing the three officers who came from the east to report to Gen. Grant at Memphis, Tenn. After remaining there and at Columbus, Ky., a short time, Lieut. Wood was ordered to report to Gen. Wright at Cincinnati, Ohio, and on doing so was assigned to the signal detachment at his headquarters, under the command of Lieut. H. R. Clum, who had recently reported from Washington with five officers.

While our commanding generals were disorganizing the Signal Corps in our army, the rebels were as energetically aiding the men who operated their signal lines. When our troops entered Corinth, it was discovered that complete avenues of communication, cleared of all obstructions, had been arranged through their lines by which their signal officers were afforded an uninterrupted view of the entire country. Stations perched in trees and on the roofs of houses were found, which, evidently, had been only recently abandoned.

While the army was encamped between Pittsburg Landing and Corinth, Gen. Thomas had occasion to visit the headquarters of Gen. W. T. Sherman, near Monterey. A portion of the command occupied a prominent hill three or four miles in the advance. As it was desirable to maintain close communication with this exposed force, Gen. Thomas inquired of Gen. Sherman, "Where is your Signal Corps? Why do you

not have it working from here to the troops at Monterey?" "A Signal Corps," was the reply, "what is that? I have none." "Well," said Gen. Thomas, "I have one, and will send it to you to-morrow to work from here to there."

True to his promise Gen. Thomas directed Lieutenants Taylor, Kelly, Bachtell, and Hollopeter to establish the desired line. When the field was examined it was found that a clump of trees interfered with the view. A detail of men soon cut through the woods and enabled the officers to open communication. The working of the system brought together a large body of officers and men to witness this novel method of telegraphing, the crowd ultimately becoming so large that a temporary fence was constructed to prevent interference with the operators. This line continued in operation while the troops remained in the vicinity.

When the battle of Corinth was fought, the signal party, weakened by the withdrawal of many of its members, was unable to participate. Several officers volunteered for staff duty, and others employed themselves in reconnoissance. After the capture of Corinth, the Signal Corps rendered little effective service until June 22, 1862, when the movement of the army commenced. In the plans then formed, the troops were separated by the Tennessee. As it was necessary to maintain communication between the forces thus divided, the services of the remnants of the Signal Corps were called into requisition. Through their instrumentality, Gen. McCook, across the river, was enabled to request instructions and receive orders from the general in command. This line was worked by four officers until the final separation of the army on its march to Huntsville, Ala. When the troops arrived at Huntsville, Lieut. Klokke, in charge of the detachment with Gen. Mitchel, was called upon to establish a signal line to Bridgeport, eight miles distant. As this party had been relieved from signal duty, and their equipments turned over to the quartermaster, considerable difficulty was experienced in the execution of the order; but the attempt was made, and having improvised a flag the line was opened.

At this time a new but unavoidable cause of trouble arose. Constantly practised, the flagmen acquired a sufficient knowledge of the code to enable them to abuse it. In the transmission of senseless messages by these enlisted men unusual commotion was at times created from false alarms thus conveyed. The evil was so aggravated that Maj. Myer was compelled to call the attention of Lieut. Merrill to the necessity for its prevention. Investigation showed that the code was in the possession of enlisted men outside of the signal party. By the

introduction of the cipher disk, however, these experts were mystified and rendered incapable of further annoyance.

With the party dispersed, the field for signal operations continued limited. Under the routine of ordinary camp life, the time passed until the army commenced its return march to Louisville. The general apprehension for the safety of the cities and towns on the Ohio river led the Chief Signal Officer to tender a signal party to Gen. Wright, then in command at Cincinnati. Gen. Bragg was rapidly approaching the river, and although our troops under Gen. Buell were moving in the same direction there was much anxiety as to who would win in the race. Gen. Wright telegraphed, "Send as soon as possible, as strong a signal party as you can." Upon the reception of this request, Lieut. H. R. Clum, with five officers, left Washington for Cincinnati, which place was reached September 13th. The party having reported to Gen. Wallace, remained in camp until the 24th, when they were ordered to Louisville, Ky.

In the march of the two armies toward Louisville, our troops under Gen. Buell were the first to arrive. The safety of the place thus assured, preparations were at once made for the expulsion of the rebels from Kentucky. Oct. 1, 1862, the army moved in the direction of the enemy. An efficient signal detachment accompanied it, and was arranged so as to effectively perform its duties.

It was not until the 7th, that the enemy were overtaken. Discovered in considerable force, it was evident that they had chosen Chaplin Hill, near Perryville, as the battlefield for the possession of Kentucky soil. The day passed, however, with only occasional skirmishing, and the impression arose that the exposure of numerous bodies of troops was only intended as a feint to cover the retreating columns. But on the morning of the next day, it was clear that a battle was near, and that a final effort, desperate and bloody, would be made to secure a foothold. About 10 A. M. the enemy approached the command of Gen. McCook, and, with a heavy skirmish line deployed, commenced the fight. In this engagement, the signal party contributed materially to the successful disposition of the forces, and afforded a speedy and effective means of communication between the commanding officers. Lieut. Clum and party served with the corps commanded by Gen. C. C. Gilbert. Through their efforts, a signal line was established from the front to general headquarters, and also between the divisions comprising the corps. In this way Gen. Buell was kept informed of the movements and position of the troops on this part of the field.

Under the direction of Lieut. Merrill, communication was established on a hill near Gen. Buell's headquarters to a point immediately in front of Perryville. This was about 12 o'clock. There was one intermediate station between these two points, making three stations in all. The station at Gen. Buell's headquarters was worked by Lieutenants Meeker, A. K. Taylor, and S. A. Thayer. The intermediate station was in charge of Lieutenants Bachtell and Hollopeter, while Lieutenants Fitch and Sheridan worked the one in front. Gen. Sheridan's command was near this latter station. At one time during the day this station communicated with a station near Gen. Rousseau's headquarters, at which Lieutenants Landrum, Quinton, and Connelly were operating; but the communication with that station was only for a very short time, ceasing a little after 2 P. M. Communication between headquarters and the right of the army was not established until the night of the 8th. At half-past 1 A. M., the following order was sent from Gen. Buell's headquarters:—

October 9, 1862, 1.30 A. M.

To Gen. CRITTENDEN :

Have your different divisions ready to attack at daylight. Issue orders at once.

Gen. THOMAS,

CHARLES R. CASE, Capt. and A. S. O.

Soon after daylight Gen. Crittenden sent the following message:—

To Gen. BUELL :

I am all ready. My post will be to the rear of the centre of my line.

CRITTENDEN.

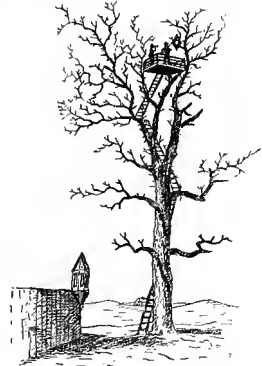
It was discovered at daylight that the enemy did not contemplate another attack, and that their main force had continued their retreat toward the Tennessee border. Discovering this purpose, our troops, were placed in motion. It was not until the 15th that the rebels were overtaken. Then a skirmish ensued at Lancaster, Ky. Anticipating a battle, the signal party were effectively arranged, and, although close communication was established, no necessity arose for their services.

At the close of this campaign, Gen. Buell in making his report said: "The intelligent officers of the Signal Corps, Capt. Jesse Merrill and Lieutenants Meeker, Sheridan, and Fitch, attached to my headquarters, rendered good service at Perryville and other points." Gen. Rousseau said: "I acknowledge my indebtedness to Lieutenants Geo. W. Landrum, William Quinton, and James H. Connelly for gallantry and valuable services on the field. They attended me voluntarily, though not their place to do so, through the thickest of the fight." Gen. C. C. Gilbert

also complimented Lieut. Wood for the able, gallant, and heroic manner in which he performed his duties.

The army soon after arrived at Nashville, and signal stations were established connecting the headquarters of Generals Rosecrans, Crittenden, and Rousseau, and Gen. McCook, who had succeeded Gen. Gilbert in the command of the 20th Corps.

On the 19th of August, 1862, a new Department of the Ohio had been created, with Gen. H. G. Wright in command. Gen. Buell retained command of the Army of the Ohio in the field, but on the 25th of October Gen. Rosecrans superseded him. At the same time, the Department of the Cumberland was created, to consist of Tennessee, east of the Tennessee river, and such parts of northern Alabama and Georgia as should be taken possession of by our troops.



STATION AT FORT NEGLEY,
NASHVILLE.

Gen. Rosecrans's forces constituted the 14th Army Corps, which was now called the Army of the Cumberland, while those commanded by Gen. Grant constituted the 13th, or the Army of the Tennessee. Gen. Rosecrans had recently added to his reputation by the victories of Iuka and Corinth.

On the 26th of December, the army in this department moved out from Nashville in pursuit of the retreating columns under Gen. Bragg, the troops advancing in two columns. A signal line was established to maintain communication and was operated until the junction of the forces rendered it unnecessary. Dense woods overspreading a low, flat country prevented the general application of signals, and the continued movement of the army made it impossible to construct stations in the tree-tops. Whenever the surroundings permitted, the signal officers performed their work promptly and efficiently.

When the country bordering on Stone river was entered, the enemy was discovered in force with troops carefully arranged. It was evident that they would not yield without a struggle. Several days were consumed in reconnoissance and skirmishes, when the enemy, without awaiting an attack, advanced toward the lines of our army. The roar of artillery, followed by the clatter of musketry, revealed their intentions, and their presence in our front centre was quickly made known. At the same moment the battle opened furiously on our right. An effort was made to connect these portions of our army by signals; but it was

frustrated by the impediments of nature already noted. There was, too, another obstacle to the effective use of signals. Gen. Rosecrans was continually in motion, rarely at a single point for more than a few minutes, and the same activity was exhibited by the various division generals. It was, in consequence, impossible to render efficient service, even had the country permitted the employment of signals. Some of the signal officers employed their time in reconnoissance; others served with the divisions to which they were attached, as aides to the commanding officers.

The battle raged fiercely for several hours, when our right under Gen. McCook gave way, and a retreat amid the greatest confusion commenced. The line was not re-formed until two miles of ground had been yielded to the enemy. With the new disposition of the forces, the attack of the enemy was successfully resisted.

The next day, January 1st, both armies remained quiet. The battle was renewed the following morning. Another desperate encounter ensued, and the enemy were driven from their position. They reluctantly retired across the river, leaving our troops masters of the field.

In his report of this campaign, Gen. Rosecrans referred to the good behavior of the Corps. Gen. McCook, commanding the right wing, and Gen. Thomas, commanding the centre, both complimented the officers of the Signal Corps for their excellent service in their appropriate sphere, when possible, and for their assistance as aides-de-camp in carrying orders. Gen. Crittenden, in command of the left wing, in his report said:—

Capt. Charles R. Case of the Signal Corps tendered his services as a volunteer aide and proved himself a bold soldier and an efficient aide. Two other officers of the same Corps, Lieutenants John L. Jones and ————— tendered their services as aides and were placed on my staff during the battle, and I thank them sincerely for their services.

Col. W. C. Whitaker in his report says:—

I was personally cognizant of very gallant conduct on the part of Lieut. Meeker of the Signal Corps, under very heavy fire, in endeavoring to rally some of the fugitive regiments that were breaking through my lines. I was attracted by his bearing, inquired of him his name, and gave him merited commendation.

Lieut. Wood, in his account of this battle at Murfreesboro, says:—

As the battle began by a furious attack on the right of the 20th Corps, driving it back through the dense growth of cedars, there was not much opportunity for signalling on the first day. During the remainder of the battle

a few messages were sent from different parts of the field. It was during this battle that we heard of the loss of our wagon containing some of our signal equipments, camp equipage, baggage, and official papers. It was captured and burned with many others belonging to the 20th Corps, by the enemy's cavalry. We lost everything except what we had on our persons and on our horses, and as winter had now commenced this loss was severely felt. It was not pleasant to wake up in the rain and build a fire in order to dry ourselves, and a new supply of cooking utensils and a mess-kit were not easily procured. When, however, the army went into winter quarters after the battle, our detachment was permitted to occupy part of a deserted mansion where Gen. McCook had established his headquarters, and where we soon made ourselves at home. One of the rooms assigned to us had previously been occupied by a Southern belle, who, in her hasty flight to Georgia, left behind many souvenirs which are no doubt remembered by her loyal but unbidden guests."

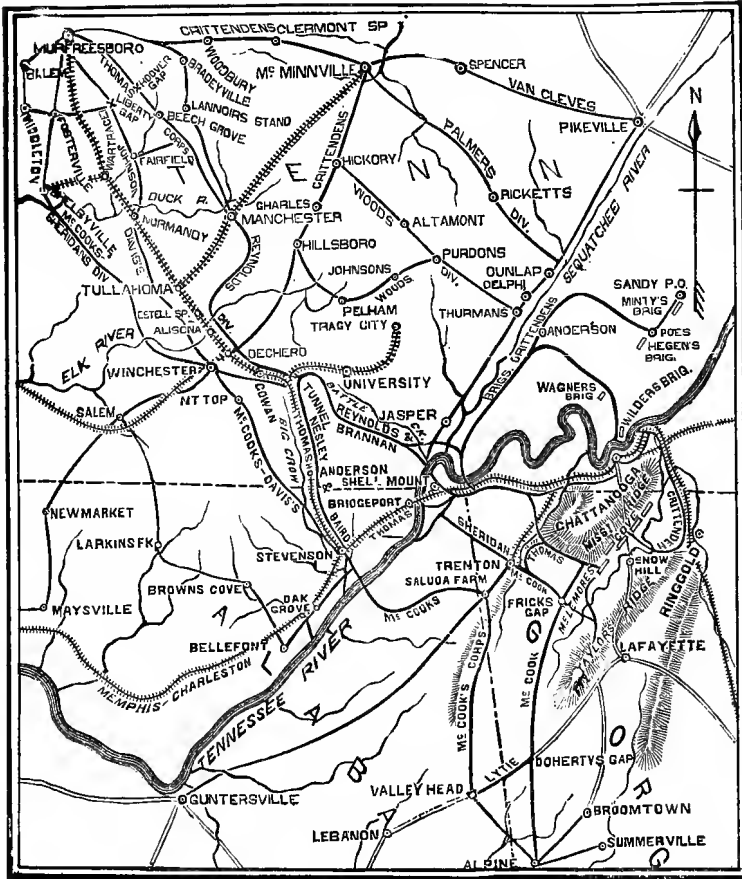
Sergt. James H. Kelly gives the following amusing account of the loss of the wagon referred to above : —

A half dozen of us brave fellows were sent as an escort to our two wagons that were with the headquarters-train, quite a nominal duty, I assure you, as you know our fire-arms were not used enough to keep the rust off the hammer, nor were we quite sure at any time they would go off at the right end. However, we accompanied the train to a point on the Murfreesboro Pike called La Grange. Here, while quietly cooking our dinner, there came into view a battle-front (about five hundred or six hundred cavalry) ki-ki-i-ing across the open field, a few hundred yards from us. The train was destitute of any guard, save ten or twelve men with no time to prepare for defence. Your choice to be shot down in your tracks, to be taken prisoner, or to run. The braves chose the last, but none too soon, as the balls were dropping around us very lively. We lost some valuable time in undeceiving ourselves of the idea that they were our own troops, since many of them wore the Federal uniform. I found out one thing that day, and it was that I had a horse that could make his first mile in a very short time. This took us out of range in the direction of our troops. Notifying the general in command of the brigade, we returned with him, only to find, after driving the rebels away, our wagons with our ten days' supplies, including blankets, baggage, equipments, rations, etc., all in a blaze. Three of our men were taken prisoners, refusing to avail themselves of the chance to ride double.

For many months after this engagement the routine was disturbed only by an occasional skirmish. The Signal Camp of Instruction at Nashville was broken up May 16, 1863, and the officers remaining there were sent into the field. Signal lines were operated at all points where necessary, with profit; and in localities where aerial signals could not

be used, the field telegraph was extended ; but the want of opportunity prevented any service worthy of note.

During an attack of the enemy at Franklin, June 4th. the telegraph wires connecting that point with Murfreesboro were cut, leaving aerial signals the only method of communication.



MURFREESBORO AND CHATTANOOGA.

With the main command, an extended line was now in working order. Aug. 31, 1863, a line and its branches eighty miles in length was worked around Pikeville, the field telegraph forming a section in this large area of communication.

On the 29th of August, 1863, Gen. McCook sent a request to Gen. Garfield, the commanding general's chief-of-staff, for his signal detach-



SAMUEL BACHTELL



H. W. HOWGATE



ALBERT S. COLE



JULIAN R. FITCH



J. C. DONAHOWER



SAMUEL J. BRENT



G. W. LANDRUM



HOMER C. JONES



JEROME B. RICE



THEO. MALLABY, JR



FRED'K ULLMANN



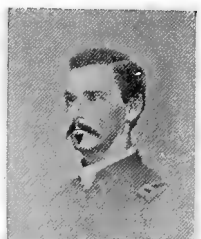
HENRY R. FLOOK



DOUGLAS L. PHELPS



L. D. WESTCOTT



J. S. LUTZ

ment, which Capt. Merrill had been employing elsewhere. He asked him to call Gen. Rosecrans's attention to the matter, as he felt that he could make the signal officers very useful along his own lines. Gen. McCook had previously sent a dispatch to the same effect. Gen. Garfield replied a few hours later, saying that it would be impossible to relieve the signal officers from the stations on which they were then serving; but that Capt. Merrill would furnish two officers at once, for temporary service, in establishing communication across the river.

From the station opposite Stephenson, Ala., our officers could com-



LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN.

municate with stations fifteen miles distant on either side, and many long messages from Gen. Rosecrans were sent along this line. The army now had to wait a short time for supplies, which came slowly over long lines of transportation, frequently disturbed by the enemy. As soon as these had been provided, the 20th Corps once more took up the line of march over mountains and through valleys to the neighborhood of Alpine, Ga. Here the enemy was found to be in strong force and ready to attack the Union army. A station of observation on a high mountain overlooking Broomtown valley, near Alpine, was able to give Gen. McCook some very valuable information of the movements of the

enemy, from clouds of dust seen in different directions; more, he said, than his scouts or cavalry had been able to obtain.

The signal detachment now hastened to join the main body of the army, which was attacked by the rebels Sept. 19, 1863, at Chickamauga. The division of Gen. R. W. Johnson had been hurried forward and participated in the first day's battle at that place, but the rest of the corps did not come up until evening. The next day, our troops were all waiting for the battle to commence, when the unfortunate gap in our lines was disclosed on Gen. McCook's left. He gave orders to close this by the left flank; but it was too late, for Gen. Longstreet now came charging out of the woods with overwhelming force, which the Union troops in their broken condition could not successfully resist. Our first line checked them for a few moments, but soon gave way. Some of the reserves, which were in close column by division, were immediately brought forward without deploying, but were soon thrown into confusion and driven to the rear. Gen. McCook and his staff made earnest efforts to rally the men, and new lines were formed; but they could not stand out against the cheering rebels, and the 20th Corps, being now cut off from the rest of the army, fell back on Chattanooga. It was most fortunate that Gen. Thomas was able to hold his own against all the assaults of the enemy and to save the day. Private William L. Vorhis of the signal detachment was wounded and taken prisoner. He subsequently died in Libby prison.

Among the messages received and sent prior to and immediately after the battle of Chickamauga are the following:—

- Col. THRUSTON : MOUNTAIN, 3 P.M., Sept. 12, 1863.
 Can see smoke about fifteen miles in the direction of Rome, and a long column of dust, probably on road from La Fayette to Summerville. WOOD.
- Col. THRUSTON : 3.10 P.M.
 Can see a long column of dust moving south in the direction of La Fayette, nearly twenty miles off. WOOD.
- Lieut. WOOD : HEADQUARTERS, 3.20 P.M.
 Col. Thruston directs that you watch that dust, and report result of your observations to him. S. A. THAYER.
- WOOD : 4 P.M.
 Anything more about the dust? Which way is it moving? Col. THRUSTON.
- Col. T. : 4.20 P.M.
 It appears to stop at La Fayette, but extends far to the north. WOOD.

- WOOD : 4.30 P.M.
Does the south of the dust rest at La Fayette? Col. T.
- Col. THRUSTON :
Yes, in that direction. WOOD.
Cannot see dust now. It is getting foggy over there. WOOD.
6.05 P.M.
Can still see smoke in direction of Rome. Something has been burning there all day. WOOD.
- Col. THRUSTON : 9.30 P.M.
There is a bright fire about two miles beyond Alpine. WOOD.
- WOOD : September 13, 11.40 A.M.
Keep a good watch. McCOOK.
- Col. T. : MOUNTAIN, 2.20 P.M.
Can see a long line of dust far to the northeast. It appears to be moving this way or southwest. WOOD.
3 P.M.
That dust is much nearer, coming down the valley. WOOD.
- Gen. McCOOK : 5.15 P.M.
Crook has arrived. Went within three miles of La Fayette. Took their infantry pickets. Found a column of all arms marching rapidly on the road to Dirttown. Gen. Stanley says, "This command ought to get out of here before morning." WOOD.
- Gen. STANLEY : 7.30 P.M.
I will sleep at this signal station to-night. McCOOK.
- Gen. STANLEY : 9.15 P.M.
We captured a man on the mountain this evening who states that he came through La Fayette yesterday. Saw a large column of infantry moving toward Chattanooga. About a mile in advance of where he saw them, the road forked to Dalton. With the news this evening, does it not look as if they were running? Have one of your staff write me fully of all Crook saw.
McCOOK,
Major-General.
- Gen. STANLEY : MOUNTAIN, 12.35 A.M.
Have you sent dispatches to Gen. Rosecrans? Have heard of none.
COL. THRUSTON.

Col. THRUSTON :

2.10 A. M.

I sent you a dispatch to Gen. Garfield, at 9 o'clock. Will send a duplicate at once.

W. H. SINCLAIR, A. A. G.

On the 17th, Lieut. Fuller reported movements of cavalry and infantry, as observed from his station :—

POND SPRING, GEORGIA,

Capt. SHERIDAN,

10.20 A. M., Sept. 19, 1863.

Lookout Mountain :

What is your call? Ours is 2234.

WOOD.

——— :

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN SIGNAL STATION.

My call is 1114.

MEEKER.

Have you communication with Fuller?

WOOD.

No. We have five stations on this mountain, but none of them can see him. Sheridan, Meeker, Cole, Howgate, and Brent are here.

DE MOTT.

Lieut. FULLER :

POND SPRING, 11 A. M.

Are there any troops near you? If you think it is not safe, come to Pond Spring as soon as you can. If we are not here, follow up the troops toward Crawfish Spring, and come to Gen. McCook's headquarters.

WOOD.

Lieut. WOOD :

11.15 A. M.

There is a division of cavalry and a brigade of infantry near. I think there is no danger. Send me word before you leave there. I will act as you direct.

FULLER.

Lieut. FULLER :

POND SPRING, 4 P. M.

Come to headquarters as soon as you can do so with safety.

WOOD.

Is the road unsafe?

FULLER.

Ask Col. Post.

WOOD.

What shall I do in case he says it is unsafe?

FULLER.

Come with him.

WOOD.

The station was closed, and reopened under escort of cavalry, and the following message was sent :—

Gen. MITCHEL :

The enemy have attacked the 2d Indiana Cavalry, and are trying to cut it off with the train.

LIEUT. WOOD.'

SIGNAL CORPS, ACROSS RIVER,

Capt. MERRILL :

3.25 P. M., Sept. 22, 1863.

The rebels on the ridge are in line, as if to receive our attack.

BURCH FORAKER,
Lieut., and A. S. O.

GEN. CRITTENDEN'S HEADQUARTERS,

Capt. MERRILL :

3.30 P. M.

The ridge in our front is covered with rebel troops, in column of company, moving northward.

A. F. BERRY,
Lieut., and A. S. O.

Capt. MERRILL :

5.30 P. M.

The rebels have stacked arms, and are getting supper. BURCH FORAKER.

Capt. MERRILL :

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN, 6 P. M.

The rebel cavalry are massing on both sides of the Rossville Pike, near Mr. Hopkins's house. I think Gen. Wheeler's headquarters are at the house this side. They have established a picket line up the foot of the mountain, and will no doubt try us to-night; but we have made all preparations to receive them. If you will send an officer to the bridge on our right, near our batteries, we can give them all the directions they want for firing. Had there been one there to-day, we could have been of much service.

A. S. COLE.

On the 22d and 23rd, the movements of the rebel troops, as indicated by the columns of dust, were reported by Lieutenants Howgate and Fuller:—

FIELD HEADQUARTERS, 20TH A. C.,

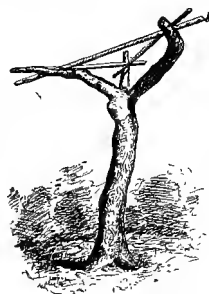
Station on top of Red Brick House, near Chattanooga,

September 23, 5 P. M.

Capt. MERRILL :

There is a signal station on top of Lookout Mountain, near the extreme point. They use a large red flag with a small white centre. We have tried to read their messages, but can make nothing out of them. First noticed it at 4.30 P. M. They then used a small white flag, but changed it for the red one.

B. R. WOOD.

REMAINS OF A REBEL STA-
TION ON LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN.

Just after the battle of Chickamauga, Capt Merrill issued the following order:—

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

GENTLEMEN :

CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 21, 1863.

I have sent you, by signal, the substance of an order I have just received. You are really the "eyes" of the Army of the Cumberland. On the reports

and observations you make much depends, and I trust it to your hands without hesitation.

The duty is perilous; but it is required that it be done, and I have no doubt that it will be.

Your line of retreat, — for if such thing be necessary you will be informed of it in full time, — will be open by coming down the face of the point. That road, *i. e.*, the road along the base of Lookout Mountain, is to be held as long as possible.

Your horses and property will be cared for here, and your personal safety will be looked after as far as I can, and information given you.

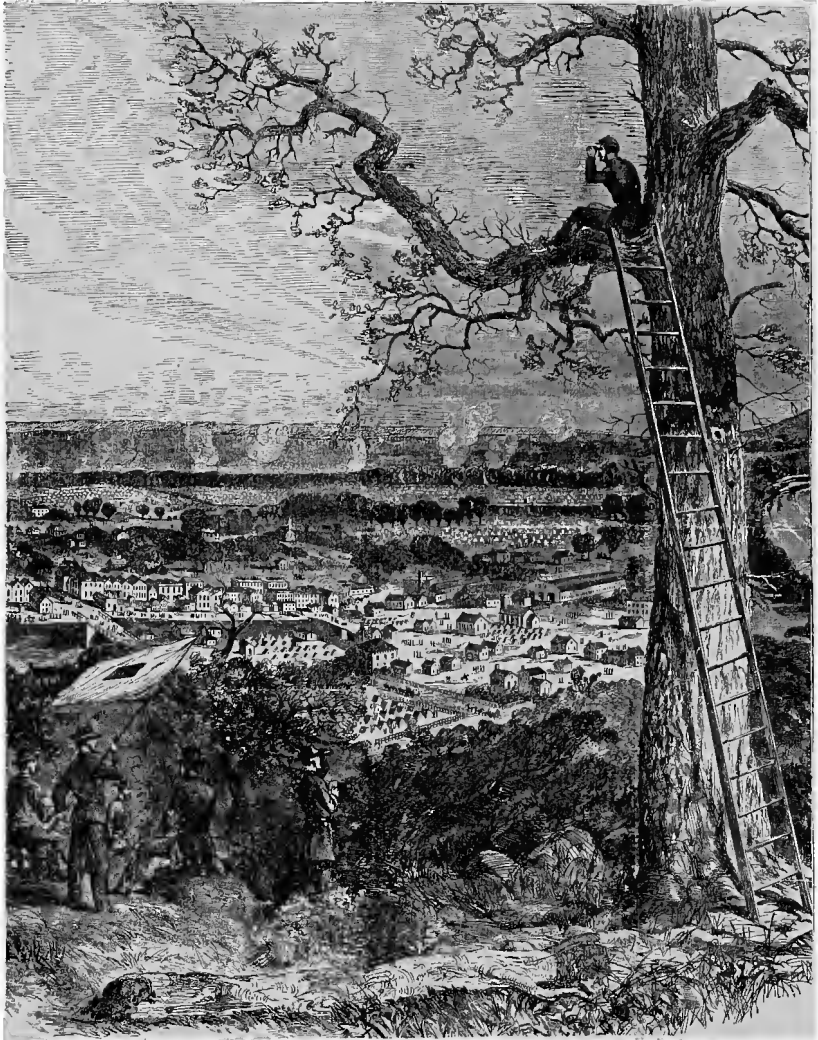
You will hide your flags from the view of the enemy as much as possible, so as not to attract attention.

JESSE MERRILL,
Capt., and Chief Signal Officer.

Three days later, on the 24th of September, a high hill on the west side of Chattanooga, known as Cameron Hill, was occupied, timber cut away, a lookout built on the top of a tree, and communication opened with headquarters in town. Officers were stationed at every available point along the front, and every point at all valuable for observation was occupied. Several of these stations were connected by signal, but owing to trees and other obstructions it was found more convenient to use couriers. On the 23rd and 24th the Confederates occupied Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain, connecting the two by a line of earthworks across Chattanooga valley.

On the 25th a station was established on Stringer's Ridge, four miles up the river, as a station of observation, but communicating with Cameron Hill station. A better point having been found, Crane's Hill, the station was moved to that point on the 27th, and communication was opened. On the same day, officers were ordered to different stations on the line to Jasper, Tenn., and the line was reported open on the 29th. This line was kept open until October 12th, when, the telegraph line having been completed, all the stations beyond Bob White's, in accordance with orders from Gen. Rosecrans, were called in. The stations on Walden's Ridge and at Bob White's were left for observing the movements of the enemy on the opposite side of the river along the base of Raccoon Mountain. They were made very useful afterward, when the telegraph was cut, and every courier who ventured along the road was shot by a concealed rebel on the opposite side of the river. It furnished the only practicable way of reaching the courier line at a point from which they could have telegraphic communication

with safety. On the 20th, communication was established between Fort Whitaker, a point on the opposite side of the river, directly opposite the point of Lookout Mountain and Cameron Hill. On the



HOWGATE'S STATION ON CAMERON HILL.

night of October 26th, an expedition under Gen. W. F. Smith crossed. During the night of the 28th, Gen. Hooker connected his left with the the river at Brown's ferry. Four signal officers were sent out with it, and on the morning of the 27th, after our troops had taken position,

communication was established with Cameron Hill. Three stations were worked, connecting Gen. Smith with his brigade commanders, troops of Gen. Smith, having marched down Lookout Valley from Wauhatchie Junction. On the morning of the 29th, two officers were sent to him and communication was opened in the afternoon. Much valuable information was collected by the officers on the stations of observation with reference to the movements, number, and position of the enemy.

The field telegraph was used to connect the stations at Bob White's and Crown Point. Department headquarters were connected with each of the corps headquarters, the Morse instrument being used for several days. A little later the field-telegraph instruments were put in, connecting Gen. Rosecrans's and Gen. Thomas's headquarters. The line running to the headquarters of the 20th and 21st Corps, which on the 9th inst. had been consolidated and formed the 4th Corps, was taken up, as there was no further use for it. On the 27th a line was established connecting department headquarters with Cameron Hill.

Gen. Rosecrans, in his report of the battle of Chickamauga, says : —

The Signal Corps has been growing into usefulness and favor daily for the last four months, and now bids fair to become one of the most esteemed of the staff services. It rendered very important service from the time we reached the valley of the Tennessee.



Lieut. George W. Landrum was killed on the battlefield of Chickamauga. For some time he



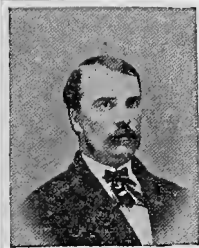
J. H. CONNELLY



CHARLES R. CASE



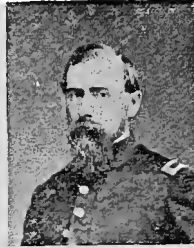
J. L. HOLLOPETER



HENRY H. BURTON



HARRY W. JONES



W. W. HOPKINS



BIRCH FORAKER



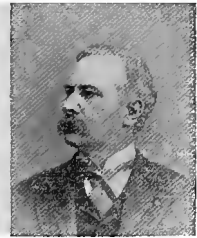
S. AUSTIN THAYER



SAMUEL F. REBER



ALFRED K. TAYLOR



J. BENS'N FORAKER



GEO. H. RICHEY



WILLIAM QUINTON



A. S. DELAWARE

was thought to be a prisoner of war; but a letter written by Surg. J. T. S. Thompson of the Confederate army gave, it is believed, a true history of the fate of this gallant officer. The following extracts are given:—

DECATUR, ALA.,

March 22, 1864.

Lieut. George Landrum, of Cincinnati, received his mortal wound on the 20th day of September, 1863, during the battle of Chickamauga. He lived about two hours after receiving the wound, a portion of which time he suffered very much.

When I told him that I thought he would certainly die in a short time he remarked that he was not afraid to die; that he had the consolation of knowing that he was dying in a glorious cause.

A Confederate officer, Lieut. R. R. Williams, of Mt. Pleasant, Tenn., writes:—

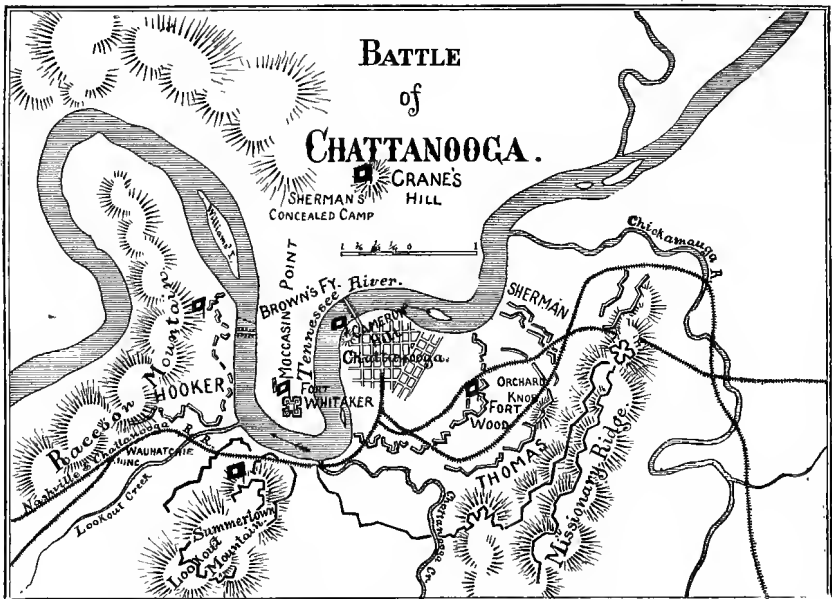
I have never visited the battlefield of Chickamauga; but if I could be placed on Snodgrass Ridge, I think I could identify the very spot on which Lieut. Landrum fell, or within a few yards. The flight of his beautiful gray steed, seemingly conscious of the importance of his mission, and the manly, erect, dignified bearing of the rider, to whom danger seemed to develop his fullest stature, recalled to me, more than anything I ever saw, the stirring descriptions of the heroic knights of ancient chivalry.

Lieutenants S. A. Thayer and B. R. Wood occupied a station on Moccasin Point, about three miles southwest of Chattanooga and directly opposite Lookout Mountain, from which it was separated by the Tennessee river. They had an excellent view of the earthworks on the northern face and on the eastern slope of the mountain. They could see the rifle-pits in the valley below and the long line of intrenchments on Missionary Ridge, which could be traced with a telescope for several miles in the distance. The signal officers, having obtained the rebel code of signals, were able to read some of the messages which were sent from Gen. Bragg's headquarters on Missionary Ridge to the rebel station on the summit of Lookout Mountain.

There were two excellent batteries on Moccasin Point, Naylor's, commanded by Lieut. Crosby, and Aylshire's, which, after silencing several of the enemy's guns on the face of the mountain, occasionally exchanged shots with the guns on the summit, but these they were unable to silence. It was afterwards learned that one of the shells from Lieut. Crosby's 10-pounder Parrotts had killed a rebel signal officer on the top of the mountain. The rebels did not seem to be very good

marksmen, for though their shells frequently struck near the signal officers or went over their heads, making very unpleasant music, they did very little damage on Moccasin Point.

The station occupied by the Signal Corps was a very good one from which to view the charge up Lookout Mountain by Gen. Hooker and his command, November 24th. It is true that the view was at times obscured by clouds which settled down from the summit over the lines of battle, but this only increased the grandeur of the spectacle. The cloudy weather also compelled them to send some important messages by courier instead of by signals. The batteries on Moccasin



Point shelled the enemy wherever they could be seen until requested to cease firing by Gen. Hooker. Toward evening the musketry also ceased, the rebels having retreated up the mountain; but there was frequent and heavy skirmishing during the night, the flashes of the muskets lighting up the side of the mountain, and presenting a most brilliant sight to the Union Army about Chattanooga. Under cover of the skirmishing, the enemy withdrew, abandoning their guns and camp equipage on the summit of the mountain, which, early on the following morning, fell into the possession of Gen. Hooker. The capture of Lookout Mountain was bravely accomplished and gave great encourage-

ment to the rest of our army, which, on the following day, November 25th, charged up to the top of Missionary Ridge, over strong lines of intrenchments, capturing fifty guns and over 6,000 prisoners. By this combined series of battles, Gen. Grant completely defeated Gen. Bragg's army and won one of the most glorious victories of the war.

Some of the messages transmitted between the 20th and the 26th are the following:—

FORT WHITAKER SIGNAL STATION,

Capt. LEONARD :

Nov. 20, 1863, 11.20 A. M.

Rebels are extending rifle-pits on Lookout below the white house. Naylor's battery is shelling them.

B. R. WOOD.

CHATTANOOGA SIGNAL STATION,

Capt. WOOD :

November 21, 1.50 P. M.

The enemy are throwing up works near the white house. Hundreds are there working now.

SAMUEL BACHTELL.

FORT WHITAKER SIGNAL STATION,

Lieut. BACHTELL :

2.10 P. M.

We can see them from here. Gen. Howard pointed out the place and left directions for the batteries to open fire when his did. Naylor's battery now firing at wagons going up and down the mountain.

B. R. WOOD.

CHATTANOOGA SIGNAL STATION,

Capt. WOOD :

3.15 P. M.

The enemy's works are to the left of the house between you and the house near it, and extend nearly the whole length of the field, and not far from the upper side. They are working near and at the extreme of our right end of the house.

SAMUEL BACHTELL.

FORT WHITAKER SIGNAL STATION,

Lieut. BACHTELL :

4.20 P. M.

They are rifle-pits. I reported them to Gen. Thomas about a week ago when he was here. Have seen a few men passing there to-day, but none at work. Naylor's battery will fire at the point you mention.

B. R. WOOD.

FORT WHITAKER SIGNAL STATION,

Capt. LEONARD :

November 22, 9.55 A. M.

The enemy are strengthening their earthworks on the northeast face of Lookout. Naylor's battery is shelling them.

B. R. WOOD.

Capt. LEONARD :

11.15 A. M.

Can see artillery and a long train of wagons going up the road on Missionary Ridge, east of this station.

B. R. WOOD.

FORT WHITAKER SIGNAL STATION,
November 23, 11.15 A. M.

Capt. LEONARD :
Naylor's battery is firing at the wagons going up the mountain, and at men at work on earthworks near the white house. Three shots fired from summit of Lookout this morning.
B. R. WOOD.

FORT WHITAKER SIGNAL STATION,
November 23, 9.20 P. M.

Capt. LEONARD :
Have just read rebel message sent from station on Missionary Ridge, viz :
"On whose left did Gen. S. think the attack would be made?"
B. R. WOOD.

LOOKOUT VALLEY SIGNAL STATION,
November 24, 10.30 A. M.

Commanding Officer,
Battery at Moccasin Point.

SIR: Gen. Hooker desires that you will keep a sharp lookout on the eastern slope of the nose of Lookout Mountain. If any of the enemy's troops go up there, shell them.
D. BUTTERFIELD.

CHATTANOOGA SIGNAL STATION,
12.50 P. M.

Commanding Officer,
Moccasin Point :

Throw no more shells on this side of the mountain. You are throwing in the midst of our own men.
J. HOOKER.

FORT WHITAKER SIGNAL STATION,
1.18 P. M.

Gen. HOOKER :
Capt. Naylor, Moccasin Point, says he can see the enemy's flank plainly, and requests permission to fire at them.
B. R. WOOD,
Capt. & A. S. O.

CHATTANOOGA SIGNAL STATION,
2.35 P. M.

Capt. WOOD :
Gen. Thomas directs that the battery on the Point open on the Summertown road immediately.
JESSE MERRILL.

FORT WHITAKER SIGNAL STATION,
November 25, 9.30 A. M.

Capt. MERRILL :
Can see a long line of infantry on the ridge beyond Chattanooga Creek, a little east of south. Are they our troops?
B. R. WOOD.

FORT WHITAKER SIGNAL STATION,
10.10 A. M.

Capt. LEONARD :
Fifty degrees east of south, and about two miles distant a heavy column of rebels moving toward Missionary Ridge.
B. R. WOOD.

MISSIONARY RIDGE SIGNAL STATION,

Gen. THOMAS :

6 P. M.

I think we have got them, but I want a battery.

Gen. GRANGER.

CHATTANOOGA SIGNAL STATION,

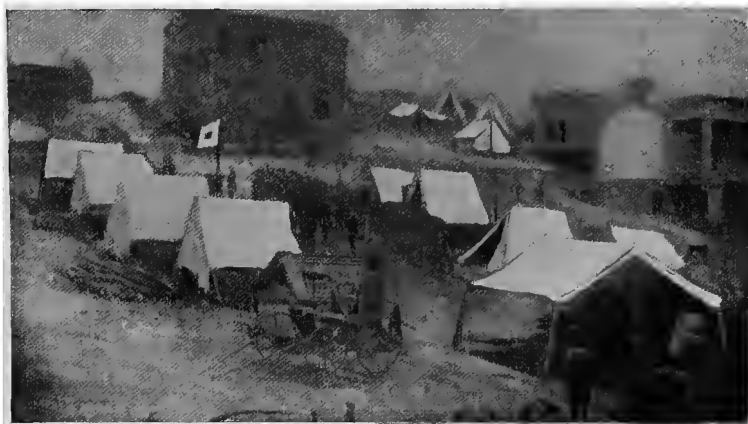
Capt. WOOD :

November 26, 2.40 P. M.

Break up your station and come in with your equipments. Leave a man to bring your camp equipage.

JESSE MERRILL.

The Union supplies had been getting very short at Chattanooga; and while on Moccasin Point the signal party lost several horses by starvation. Officers and men were able to live on short rations; but it was impossible to procure sufficient forage for the horses and mules belonging to the army, and the roads about Chattanooga were lined with their dead bodies.



HEADQUARTERS CAMP, CHATTANOOGA.

Immediately after the battle, an expedition under Generals Sherman and Granger, accompanied by a transport on the Tennessee river, containing ordnance and supplies, was hastened to the relief of Gen. Burnside, then besieged at Knoxville. Capt. B. R. Wood and Lieutenants Burch Foraker and A. F. Berry were ordered to accompany this expedition, Capt. Wood having a station on the boat, while Lieutenants Foraker and Berry marched with the troops on the east side of the river. The steamer running aground on White's shoals, about fifty miles above Chattanooga, was unable to proceed any farther. Capt. Wood, having pressed a team into the service to carry his signal

equipments and other supplies, hurried forward on foot on the west side of the river. He says: —

Perhaps a poorer team could not have been found in Tennessee, for they were scarcely able to haul the empty wagon up hill, and we frequently had to unload and carry our little baggage up for them. After marching for two days, we reached Loudon, where we took the cars for Knoxville. The enemy made a desperate attempt to gain possession of Knoxville before the arrival of reinforcements, filling the ditch of Fort Sanders with their dead in repeated assaults on that unfinished but well-defended work; but failing in every attempt, they withdrew before the advance troops of Gen. Granger came in sight. Probably at no time during the war were men on such short rations as at Knoxville, and relief came none too soon. Our country now had great reason to rejoice over the successes of the Army of the Cumberland in Eastern Tennessee.

Near the close of November, 1863, Capt. E. H. Russell, under orders, made a careful inspection of the Signal Corps in this department. In his report he says: —

I found the party on duty at distant points, and in small detachments. The public property was upon seventeen stations, at Nashville, Chattanooga, and in the Sequatchie valley. The careful inspection of the property and of the officers and men of the command, their general efficiency, condition, and familiarity with their peculiar duties, has necessarily occupied much time and been subject to some delay.

I found the organization of the detachment as follows: One detachment, consisting of ten officers and twenty-nine enlisted men, at the headquarters of the department. Another, consisting of eleven officers and fifty enlisted men at headquarters 14th Army Corps. A third, numbering eleven officers and forty-six enlisted men at the headquarters 4th Army Corps. Each of these parties has an acting adjutant and A. A. Q. M. There is also an acting inspector of the entire command. From these headquarters details are made for station duty as occasion may demand.

The reports of the officers of this Corps plainly evidence their value and efficiency in general. The intelligence and character of the enlisted men are undeniably superior. There is fine material here.

He then proceeds to suggest some changes in matters of discipline and methods of instruction. The officers named as on duty in the department were as follows: —

CAPTAINS.

Jesse Merrill,	William E. Sheridan,	William Leonard,	Homer C. Jones,
Paul Babcock,	Charles R. Case,	William A. Seiter,	Albert S. Cole.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Peter H. Niles,	William B. Hoag,	David Wonderly,
James B. Ludwick,	Charles H. Messenger,	William Quinton,
Benjamin R. Wood,	J. S. Lutz,	Alfred F. Berry,
E. F. C. Klokke,	Jehu L. Hollopeter,	James H. Connelly,
William H. Fuller,	Burch Foraker,	S. Austin Thayer,
John L. Jones,	Henry W. Howgate,	Samuel Bachtell,
Edwin I. Meeker,	Henry R. Flook,	Julian R. Fitch,
	Luther M. DeMott,	Samuel F. Reber.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

W. W. Hopkins,	Alfred K. Taylor,	Joseph R. Putnam,
Henry Ayers,	Henry H. Burton,	Samuel J. Brent.

Capt. Sheridan acted for a long time as adjutant for the detachment. Lieut. Meeker was the acting quartermaster and Lieut. Bachtell the inspector. Capt. Leonard was the Chief Signal Officer of the 4th Corps, and Capt. Seiter of the 14th; while Lieut. Hollopeter acted as adjutant of the 14th Corps, and Lieutenants Messenger and Taylor as quartermasters of the 4th and 14th Corps, respectively.

November 12th Capt. Case was detached from the Signal Corps and assigned to duty with the signal train, as were also Lieutenants Niles, Wonderly, Reber, and Brent.

By general orders issued from the War Department, Jan. 14, 1864, the following men were transferred to the Signal Corps on the recommendation of the officers who had acted as an examining board of the department:—

Edwin T. Cowell,	Alexander Dove,	John B. Newman,
James A. Graham,	Hugh M. Hays,	Henry S. Black,
James H. Kelly,	Almeron W. Decker,	Jeremiah S. Young,
William J. Sharp,	A. J. Hastings,	Robert H. McHenry,
William H. Dickey,	Wesley Lawson,	John W. Rooney,
John L. Adams,	John T. Stains,	George W. Zecher,
Henry Hershey,	John K. Skyles,	Samuel J. Macfarren,
D. H. Metzgar,	Michael C. Paul,	John M. Davis,
Lebbeus R. Metzgar,	Francis H. Denig,	James A. Wilt,
J. F. Gwynn,	Allen D. Frankensberry,	Jacob Reese Moore,
Will K. Burchinal,	William L. Vorhis,	George E. Moore,
Amos Shields,	Frank M. Unkefer,	William P. Ross,
Adam Le Page,	William F. Doepke,	Frederick H. Alms,
John M. Drake,	Frederick Deister,	John Johnson,
James K. Morris,	William T. Colwell,	David C. Holmes,

Jason T. Deming,	William H. Mufford,	Asa M. Breese,
Bela B. Zimmerman,	Jeremiah M. Patterson,	Edward S. Hutton,
Charles M. Berrick,	John H. Girt,	William S. Croy,
Dow L. Poston,	Cyrus S. Bolton,	William Rowles,
Robert A. Campbell,	Peter McMahan,	Milton K. Decius,
Owen Davis,	John F. Pace,	John L. Mowry,
John J. Jones,	William H. Marshall,	John Phillips,
John Steltz,	Reginald H. Holbrook,	Thomas J. Smith,
Owen Drummond,	Edward P. Haskell,	Abram W. Russell,
Noah H. Reed,	Burr H. Sheffer,	Samuel Shaver,
Lucius Boyden,	Thomas Coen,	John Van Achey,
Arthur Chase,	John W. Richards,	Henry F. Hunnold,
Samuel H. Bolton,	Abram Early,	Peter Greiner,
William P. Shrewsbury,	Samuel H. J. Reid,	Emmett Ham,
William P. Poague,	Daniel Hawk,	Clark Lamb,
Edgar C. Hunt,	Silas H. H. Mathes,	Noyes Milliken,
Joseph Steinhagen,	George W. Miller,	Oscar H. Harrison,
Scot Butler,	Samuel McCrossan,	John Grady,
Jackson Walker,	Miles M. Moore,	William W. Hoover,
Henry H. Moore,	William Lowe,	John Packer,
William P. Wilson,	Berrien L. Case,	William Parsons,
Frank Palmer,	Josiah Magoon,	John W. Culver,
Henry J. Schock,	Mathias S. Giltner,	Orin F. Bixler,
John L. Richardson,	James M. Stewart,	Nicholas H. Starry,
John C. Grover,	Louis M. Carroll,	Clarence A. Harvie,
George C. Sayles,	James L. Handig,	William Galloway,
Thomas Maffit,	Thomas R. Burr,	Emil Biederman,
Jonah F. De Bolt,	Peter Casserleigh,	William H. Morgan,
Harrison Kilburn,	Benjamin H. Pendleton,	John C. Morrow,
John F. Ashen,	Aaron A. Heury,	Benjamin F. Sisson,
Henry A. Brewster,	John R. Parker,	Benjamin A. Griffith,
Albert M. Crary,	John W. Mathias,	Joseph Hoover,
Richard W. Hughes,	Patrick H. McNamee,	Daniel A. Hinds,
Norman O. Pratte,	Samuel W. Dodge,	Lemuel Shaul,
Frank A. West,	Thomas E. Mattson,	Edward Darling,
John J. Orvis,	James M. Kimball,	William H. H. Hooker,
James M. Waldrip,	Joseph Rush,	George M. Jones,
James Thom,	Andrew S. Spegal,	Washington Schwenk,
William L. Wilgus,	Charles W. Leigh,	James W. Billings,
Frank Murray,	Robert E. Vincent,	William Finlay,
Ezra Keeler,	Peter Monnier,	John H. Paton,
David Paton,	John McLeod,	William M. Smith.
	George W. Butterfield,	



WM. L. VORHIES



JAMES H. KELLY



ISAAC T. LAWLESS



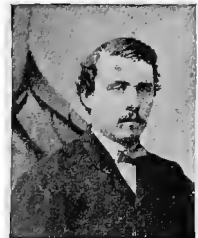
WILLIAM LOWE



GEORGE M. JONES



S. J. MACFARREN



JOHN B. NEWMAN



FRANK A. WEST



JOHN PHILLIPS



PETER MONNIER



M. M. PARKER



HARRISON KILBURN



WILLIAM H. MCCOY



N. H. STARRY

A month later, sergeants' warrants were sent to Capt. Babcock for the following men:—

Hugh M. Hays,	James M. Kimball,	James H. Kelly,
William F. Doepke,	William T. Colwell,	George E. Moore,
George W. Zecher,	John T. Stains,	John B. Newman,
Washington Schwenk,	Cyrus S. Bolton,	Daniel Hawk,
Asa M. Breese,	Alexander Dove,	Ezra Keeler,
Edwin T. Cowell,	Fred H. Alms,	Arthur Chase,
Henry Hershey,	James Thom,	William H. Mufford.

From Capt. Russell's notes of his inspection tour I select the following:—

We could not go all the way by water from Bridgeport, but landed some miles below Chattanooga, and went by land, crossing the "Moccasin," and thence by pontoon to the Chattanooga shore. As we came through some camps I inquired at different places, "Whose are those tents I see away off there? Looks like a division;" receiving reply repeatedly to this effect: "Why, don't you know? Ha, ha! That's Joe Hooker, who has brought a lot of Potomac soldiers down here to show us Western boys how to fight. Why, those fellows can't do anything but turn out for dress parade, with white gloves on, and want to break ranks and go home if they don't get butter and cheese along with their rations. But, whoosh, just you wait! Fight, is it? What do they know about that? They'll learn a thing or two before we get through with 'em!" This was hard for me to bear, for I loved the Army of the Potomac and had once been part of it, knowing something of its tragic history and hard endurance.

We found the army at Chattanooga subsisting on one-fourth rations, which were brought on a crazy little steamboat from Bridgeport to the place I mentioned, and thence hauled on wagons to Chattanooga. I saw our soldiers follow these wagons for miles at a time in hope that a cracker box would fall out, or break open upon the heavy rough road, and, when that happened, eagerly gather up the prized fragments of hard-tack out of the dirt and stuff them into their scanty haversacks, thankful to get them. Had it not been for such help as onions, etc., from the Sanitary Commission, I don't know where the health of some of our men would have been just then. It makes me shudder a little, even now, when I recall what we considered food in those days, even at headquarters. Well, of course I set at work without delay with the cipher disks and the special inspection of the *personnel* of the corps which I was sent to make. A very fine young fellow, who had been one of the Anderson Cavalry (Samuel J. Macfarren), used to ride about with me on that Chattanooga campaign. It so happened that my duties could not be finished at once, and I thus had the privilege of serving there during that short, but magnificent, season of victories. I arrived before the work commenced and remained there until some time after its successful

completion. More splendid behavior of officers and men I never saw. You know we had there Grant, Sherman, Thomas, Hooker, Sheridan, and others of renown—three armies, you might say, being on one great field, walled in by Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, and the rushing Tennessee. It was worth an ordinary lifetime to witness. When the sound of Hooker's guns, reverberating along Lookout, and rolling up its deep valley, awoke the echoes in the early morning and fell upon our ears at Chattanooga, some broke out thus: "It isn't possible the fool has taken artillery up there! The Potomac fellows have lost what little sense they had; they'll never get a gun back; didn't I tell you they'd better have stayed at home where they were well off—kid gloves and all."

The anxious day ("The Battle in the Clouds") wore on; it rained, and heavy mists and vapors hid the face of the mountain from our view. We could only guess from the various battle cries, yells, cannonade and musketry fire what was going on. At length, about noon, as we stood in Fort Wood for a while, straining our eyes, the wind blew enough of the scudding rack off the scene to enable us to see the rebels running for life, around the slope below the precipice, and our men after them, driving them, so that much of the fight went on upon the wrong side of the rifle-pits. Such yells as arose from our men as they got word of it before Missionary Ridge and Orchard Knob! But we soon had to be content with yelling and hearing, for the seeing was not to be had. The clouds closed in the mountain once again, and it was but little we could make out during daylight, except at intervals which seemed far apart. (Quartermaster-Gen. Meigs, who was with us, wrote the best description of the battle I have read. It is on file at Washington.)

The sounds continued long after night shut down; and after dark we could easily see even the musketry fire on the face of the mountain. Early the next morning, Lieut. Meeker, of our Corps, an officer much beloved by us all, woke me in my blanket, and told me he wished to show me "something nice," and "something quick." I hurried to the place where he had lashed his telescope, and saw a sight which warms my heart even yet. From the crag on "Lookout," overlooking the town of Chattanooga, floated the Stars and Stripes,—the first intimation we two had of Hooker's great success. (Some enlisted man stood there holding regimental colors.) Bragg had withdrawn his troops during the night as well as he could, to add to his forces on the Ridge; and the key (the strategic key) of all that region was in our hands.

The difficulties before Hooker seemed insurmountable, and his attack was so audacious and romantic that it must live in history as long as noble deeds well done can stir the hearts of men. It was sweet to me that day to ask some of those, whose bitter sneers had seemed so hard only a few hours before, what they thought of the Army of the Potomac now? From that time on, I never heard the name of that army mentioned without respect and admiration. I thought it would have broken young Macfarren's heart once because I would not

let him follow me across from Fort Hood to Orchard Knob, where the rebels were making it very interesting for us. I wished to see how our officers and men were behaving themselves at their station under the severe cannonade. He was acting as my orderly, and I was under special orders to inspect, but did not wish to subject him to the hottest fire that day unless there was real occasion for it; and it seemed to me that one of us could do this duty as well as two. I can never forget the look of longing in his eyes as he pleaded that he might go, too. It was a simple thing, but from that day I have truly loved that man.

I need not say to you that when I reached the spot where our party were, I found both officers and men behaving themselves as only patriots can. I am sorry I have not now their names by me. On the last day of the fight I went over to Gen. Sherman's headquarters, — extreme left, — and found our well-known comrade there, — Capt. Howard, — now dead. He was always a fine-looking fellow, but I don't think I ever saw him look handsomer than he did with the excitement of that heavy fight upon him. You know that the strategy of the campaign, down to the afternoon of the last day, threw the brunt of the fight on Missionary Ridge upon Gen. Sherman's shoulders. Howard is not past our praise; but I record it here, he then and there was doing his duty like a man.

Sherman's face was like a thunder cloud.

Bragg's troops had been massing against him all day. It was impossible for flesh and blood to behave any better than Sherman's infantry and artillery had done, and their fighting was fierce. I thought I never saw anything more heroic than the repeated charges up the steep hillside by the infantry, and the splendid handling of their guns by the artillery. But the crucial time was drawing near. Bragg had weakened his left and centre, throwing most of his available force against Sherman's front, and Sherman held him up to his work to the bitter end.

While I was on my way back to where I had seen Gen. Grant some hours before (Fort Wood) bearing a message from Gen. Sherman, the catastrophe of the day came on, and the whole of the great scene changed along those miles of Ridge looking down upon Chattanooga. Language cannot rightly tell how magnificent the spectacle was when the grand assault was made. Heroism here reached its climax. Not finding Gen. Grant at Fort Wood or Orchard Knob I rode across and overtook him as he was ascending with his staff the Indian trail. He turned at the crest of the Ridge and followed with our troops toward Sherman. The captured cannon were still hot around us, not a few of them, either, and our infantry rapidly deployed on the lower (Georgia) side of the Ridge in the very best manner, so that Bragg's forces were in a lane of fire between Sherman on the one side and the rest of us on the other. Nothing could long live in such a storm; the rebels got out as best they could. During all this some of Gen. Grant's staff said to him they wished he would withdraw a little (he was close behind our line) and not expose himself to the musketry fire, but he said: "No, I wish to see it through."

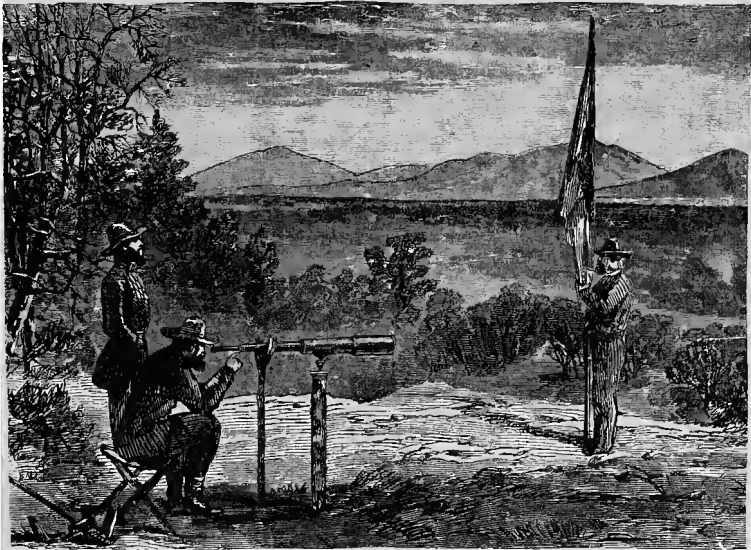
He was behaving splendidly, without a sign of personal vanity or exultation, he had sunk himself in the quarters of the occasion, as became a patriot to do. Even when looking about upon the magnificent fruits of his victory, which lay all around him, and knowing that another victory (the relief of Knoxville) must soon follow, and that his name must go down in history among the greatest, he quietly said: "The Ridge is all right," and turning the rein upon his horse's neck rode down to Chattanooga as night came on.

How changed again that wild scene and how strangely hushed, when the grey dawn of another day crept over the precipitous Ridge, now become so famous! Our noble dead still lay where they had fallen, across the earth on the edge of the rebel rifle-pits, their precious blood yet moistening the soil it hallowed. They took that Ridge. The survivors, indeed, over these lifeless forms, reverently pushed on and gathered in the fruits of victory, but the dead took Missionary Ridge. With bowed heart I thanked God that he had given such men to the Union cause. Many of those I saw were of Ohio's best. Face to face they lay there, the Union dead on the outer edge and the rebel dead on the inner side, they must have simultaneously delivered and received their last fire, and died at their posts as the grand assault swept the rebel army from the crest, and forced them down the steep descent on the other side.

Dec. 5, 1863, Capt. Jesse Merrill received a furlough for twenty days, on account of ill health, and Capt. Paul Babcock, as senior officer, assumed the position of Chief Signal Officer. He immediately proceeded to carry out some of the recommendations made by Capt. Russell. The horses which had been scattered through the Sequatchie valley were brought together at Bridgeport, and stables were erected there for their better care and keeping.

January 16th, Capt. Babcock was designated by orders as Chief Signal Officer of the department. The withdrawal of the telegraph train, and the consequent diminution of the command occasioned by the transfer of its operators, and the continued dropping off of men by expiration of service, had reduced the numbers and efficiency of the Corps. From these causes, the command, at the opening of the year, numbered only twenty-two officers. It was not until February that the army assumed an offensive attitude. On the 22d a reconnoissance was made by the 14th Corps, which extended to Tunnel Hill, Georgia. A signal party accompanied this column, and proved of great advantage. The peculiar nature of the country afforded an unlimited field for signal operations, the only impediment being the smoke arising from the thousand camp-fires. But this was not of sufficient density, nor of such duration, as to overcome the efforts of the officers to open the desired lines. Through the use of signals, communication was constantly

maintained between the advancing column and the headquarters of Gen. Thomas at Chattanooga, thereby enabling that officer to constantly supervise the movement. A station of observation was located at White Oak Ridge, which eventually proved of great importance. Lieutenants Howgate and Taylor were left in charge of this station. The rest of the party continued with the cavalry advance. Lieut. Ayers, with this column, captured a rebel signal flag and equipments beyond Tunnel Hill, the occupants of the station having abandoned them in their rapid flight. At the completion of the reconnoissance, Gen. Davidson's



ADVANCED STATION, RINGGOLD, GA.

division was left at Ringgold. Lieut. Flook was assigned to duty with it, communicating with Chattanooga through the station at White Oak Ridge. The services rendered by the signal party in this movement were publicly acknowledged by Gen. Palmer, in command of the troops engaged.

During this time, the detachment had been properly arranged, and was now the source of communication from all the advanced posts to main headquarters. Signal officers were stationed at every necessary point, to secure constant intercourse. Late in March, a rebel repeating station was constructed on a hill near Dalton, in plain view of the White Oak station. Carefully observant, Lieutenants Howgate and Flook were enabled, after a few hours' study, to translate the code used, and

to read all the messages transmitted over the lines. The importance of this service cannot be overestimated. Every item of information conveying valuable hints to our commanders was promptly deciphered, and delivered almost as quickly at our headquarters as at those of the enemy. This station continued this valuable service during the month of April. At about this time, Lieut. Flook was relieved by Capt. Cole, and shortly afterward the rebels changed their code; but it was of no avail, as the Union signal officers deciphered it within a few hours, and no messages were lost in consequence.

The death of Gen. Polk was learned through a message sent from the enemy's signal station.* The incident, as given by Gen. J. S. Fullerton, in his diary of "The Battle of One Hundred and Eighteen Days," is graphic indeed. Gen. Fullerton says:—

"I was going along the line one day, when I came to Foraker, — Burch Foraker, the brother of Gov. Foraker, of Ohio, — sitting beside a tree, gazing intently, through a glass, toward the top of Pine Top.

" 'Those fellows are signalling up there,' he said, when I asked him what he was doing, 'and I am reading what they say.'

"Pine Top had a surrounding cluster of works, and above the fortifications, and overlooking all, was a clear space. We were going to try and take the position that afternoon, and were getting everything ready. As I stood there, near Foraker, a group of horsemen rode out in the clear place on Pine Top, and seemed to be examining and discussing the field. Simonson, with his battery, had taken up position right where we were, and Simonson came to me and said:

" 'I believe I could put a shell right into that crowd! I'd like to try just one.'

" 'No,' said I; 'don't you do it. You'll need all your ammunition this afternoon.'

"I had hardly got the words out when Gen. Sherman came along with some of his staff, and stopped. He wanted to know what we were doing. I told him Foraker was watching the Confederate signals.

" 'Is that so?' he asked. 'What do they say?' Then I added: 'Simonson, here, wants to try a shell at that party up there on Pine Top.'

" 'All right,' said Sherman; 'give 'em three. Give 'em just three, Simonson.'

"And then Sherman passed on. Simonson trained one of his guns, cut the fuse with his own hands, and the piece was fired. The shell fell a little short. Simonson fired again. The second shell seemed to drop right over the heads of the group, and exploded. There was a sudden scattering, and the open place

* See Chapter XV111.

was deserted by the horsemen. In a few moments the Confederate officer on Pine Top began to signal excitedly to another part of their line. Foraker watched him intently, and jumped up, saying: 'My God! that shell killed Gen. Polk!'

"And it was so."

For the summer months no record of the operations of this detachment is preserved. September 1st, Capt. Bachtell assumed command of the detachment by order of the War Department. There were at that time only fifteen officers and one hundred enlisted men enrolled for service, and of these several were absent on leave, and others incapacitated, on account of wounds, for active duty. But eight officers, accepting commissions in the Corps, restored its former proportions. A line was worked from Allatoona to Atlanta, Georgia, a distance of thirty-five miles. During the subsequent month of October, main headquarters were established at Atlanta. Capt. Cole operated a station on Vining's Hill, assisted by Lieut. J. Benson Foraker. This line had just been established, when an order was received from Gen. Sherman, which directed the entire detachment to report to main headquarters for immediate duty.



REYNOLDS'S STATION,
S. E. of Atlanta.

October 4th, the campaign opened. Capt. Cole, with Lieutenants Howgate and Flook, was sent to Gen. Stanley, commanding the Army of the Cumberland in the field. Lieut. H. H. Burton was sent to Marietta to open communication with Lieut. Connelly, then at Kenesaw. This station was in communication with Allatoona, and rendered valuable service in the siege shortly to occur, the story of which is quite fully detailed in the chapter on the Department of the Tennessee.

In the reconnoissances, then daily made, the Signal Service took an active part, and by observations made outside our lines contributed information of value. All this time the only communication with Atlanta, where Gen. Slocum was in command, was by telegraph to Allatoona, and thence by signals.

Capt. Bachtell, in a report dated Atlanta, Georgia, Oct 31, 1864, and covering the operations of his command under Maj.-Gen. Sherman during that month, highly compliments Capt. Cole for valuable, efficient, and gallant service on Vining's Hill Station where he held an isolated position "with little or no guard, in close proximity to the enemy."

This station was occupied by Capt. Cole and Lieut. J. Benson Foraker, whom Capt. Bachtell describes as "a newly detailed officer, who was now fully able to take charge of a station alone." During the month of October, 1864, it proved to be one of the most important stations occupied by the Corps during the war, as was testified to by Gen. Sherman in a communication dated Oct. 27, 1864:—

When the enemy had cut our wires and actually made a lodgment on our railroad above Big Shanty, the signal officers on Vining's Hill, Kenesaw, and Allatoona, sent my orders to Gen. Corse at Rome, whereby Gen. Corse was enabled to reach Allatoona just in time to defend it. Had it not been for the service of this Corps on that occasion, I am satisfied we should have lost the garrison at Allatoona, and a most valuable depository of provisions there, which was worth to us and the country more than the aggregate expense of the whole Signal Corps for one year.*

At Gaylesville the pursuit of the enemy terminated. From this point, where Gen. Sherman's headquarters had been fixed, a line of signals was established to Gen. Howard's headquarters, and also to Gen. Cox's headquarters at Cedar Bluffs, twelve miles distant. As the army was now on the eve of another movement, all signal lines were broken, and the command prepared for the service expected.

On the 27th, the troops were placed in motion, the column moving in the direction of Rome, Ga. There was also an order issued relieving the signal party from further service with the Army of the Cumberland, and directing its assignment to the Department of the Tennessee. The officers thus relieved and newly assigned were Capt. Cole, and Lieutenants Ayers, Howgate, Jones, Connelly, Foraker, and Messenger. Capt. Bachtell was also of the party, and was announced as Chief Signal Officer of the combined armies in the movement through Georgia and the Carolinas. At the same date various members of the organization were complimented for gallantry in holding and working stations erected in exposed and isolated positions.

Maj. George Ward Nichols in his "Story of the Great March," says:—

The Signal Corps is represented by Capt. Bachtell, who is identified with the Army of the West during its entire history. It was he whose flag signalled over fifteen miles of hill and dale the order for Corse to fly to the defence of Allatoona. Capt. Bachtell is a type of his Corps, who are the ablest, coolest, and most daring men in the army. Standing in the most exposed positions, often in advance of the army, they waft from their little flags intelligence of the

* For further details, see Chapter XVIII.



GEO. E. MOORE



EDWIN T. COWELL



EZRA KEELER



M. R. METZGAR



A. W. DECKER



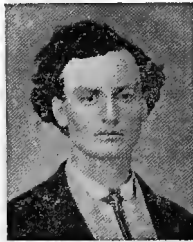
NOAH H. REED



A. D. Frankenberg



W. K. BURDWELL



R. A. CAMPBELL



HENRY S. BLACK



W. H. MORGAN



ASA M. BREESE



M. J. OYKENDALL



ENOCH W. BUCK



ALBERT M. CRARY

movements of friend or foe. Away from lines of travel, and in a mountainous country, these adventurous sentinels are, indeed, "like watchmen upon the hills," and their services are invaluable.

The detachment still retained with the Army of the Cumberland was under the charge of Lieut. Hollopeter. In the subsequent battles of Franklin and Nashville the party did not participate. The detail being in Chattanooga, it was cut off from the main army, and thereby prevented from arriving in time for service.

Says Mrs. Richardson, in the "Story of our Country": "On the 7th of November the first guns of the conflict were heard at Franklin, a village lying south of Nashville. Schofield, hastening to join Thomas, had been caught there by Hood. Beset by much larger numbers, all Schofield could hope was to get away as safely as he could to Nashville. The day was spent in fight, which bore heavily on Hood; and next morning Schofield had joined with his leader. On the same day reinforcements from Missouri arrived, and Thomas ceased to be anxious.

"On the 2d of December Hood began the siege of Nashville. The weather was bitter cold. The rebels shivered in the tents outside, and the frozen earth hardly yielded to their spades. But about the middle of the month the cold abated. Mild weather came, and the frozen earth became liquid mud. On the 14th of December the Union army came out to give battle. The plan of attack was like Thomas, strong, calm, and effectual. When the early winter twilight fell, Hood had been driven back from his position, and everything looked fair for the next day. Next morning fresh cannon bursts gave warning of the reopening of the fight. This day there was no doubtful success. Twilight saw the rebels in full retreat toward Franklin. On they went pell-mell, throwing away as they ran, their guns, knapsacks, blankets, all that would impede their flight. Bull Run was forever avenged. Our troops pursued till darkness stopped the race. Next day the pursuit was continued. Thomas strongly hoped to capture all Hood's army. On this point Hood disappointed him. Gathering his troops together, he formed now an orderly retreat, and crossed the Tennessee with what was left of his army."

The fact that the Signal Corps was of no service during the large battles mentioned above, proved a source of extreme regret to the various signal officers in the command, who were loth to lose an opportunity for aiding in the victories then won. This feeling of regret was greatly increased when it became known that the country in the

neighborhood of the battlefields was favorable, and its topography thoroughly understood. But as the failure did not result from causes which it was possible to control, it was not a matter of reproach to the officers shut up in Chattanooga.

An expedition under the command of Gen. Granger moved toward Decatur, Ala., December 19th. Lieutenants Burton and Rice accompanied the troops, and rendered good service by securing communication with our gunboats in the Tennessee river, off that point.

The remaining days of the year did not introduce movements of sufficient moment to warrant the employment of the small signal party. The enemy failed to disturb our lines, and our troops were not actively engaged. Many instances of services rendered are included in the chapter on the Department of the Tennessee.

When Gen. Sherman's army had forced back the enemy's troops and were fairly on the "March to the Sea," there remained little occasion for extra zeal or vigilance in the field allotted to the Signal Corps. Indeed, the comparative inactivity of the army prevented any duty of importance. The first two months of the year 1865 passed without the inauguration of any movement in which a signal officer was called to participate. This time was employed principally in practising, while the command remained around Chattanooga. On January 15th, six officers were ordered to duty in Huntsville, Ala., and about the same time the signal sergeants were instructed in the use of the cipher disk.

It was not until March 15th that any indication of a renewal of an active campaign was apparent. Then the 4th Corps made preparations for an offensive movement in the direction of Bull's Gap. Lieut. Hollopeter went to Knoxville and ordered two officers there stationed to report to Gen. Stoneman, commanding the district of East Tennessee.

The cavalry reached Bull's Gap and an unsuccessful effort was made to open a signal line to New Market, thirty-five miles northeast of Knoxville. This could only be effected by the use of rockets, and as they proved unreliable, when used for the various purposes of signalling, the plan was soon abandoned.

During the succeeding month the detachment participated in the advance movement from Knoxville to Jonesboro. The officers were apportioned among the brigades, and while on the march maintained constant communication, the detachments under Lieutenants Quinton and Burton being particularly successful. Through their services, a line of signals leading to the advance command was always maintained, messages at times being transmitted ten and fifteen miles.

April 27th, Capt. J. H. Spencer assumed command of the party, and made the proper assignments of the various detachments. In his report of operations dated Oct. 4, 1865, and covering the operations of his command from April 28, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1865, he says:—

On the 29th of May, the party that had been on duty with Gen. Wilson's cavalry expedition through eastern Tennessee, southwestern Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, under the immediate command of Lieut. Theodore Mallaby, Jr., Signal Corps, U. S. A., reported to the Chief Signal Officer at Nashville.

From the fact that this party accompanied the last great cavalry expedition of the war, and that Lieut. Mallaby was selected by Gen. Palmer as the bearer of important dispatches from the War Department to Gen. Wilson, then at Macon, Ga., directing Gen. Wilson to pursue and capture Jefferson Davis, the would-be-president of a sham confederacy, which was successfully accomplished in a few days thereafter, it forms an interesting historical link in the chain of important events then transpiring. Lieut. Mallaby is deserving of great credit for the faithful manner in which he performed the important duties assigned him while serving with this expedition.

The war now concluded, the acting signal officers were returned to their regiments, and those attached to the Corps proper were gathered in Nashville. They were not all discharged until August, but there were no signal operations during the spring and summer months.



All hail to thee, Ohio, lovely stream!
That sweetest, murmuring by, in holy dream,
New cities, with their market-din profane,
Colossal rocks and fields of golden grain!
.
See giant trees, thy axe forbore to smite,
Stretch out their arms, festooned in towering height,
With wanton serpent-flowers,—they suppliant stand,
Envoys of peace they came from forest land!
.
But lo! by moonlight, yonder, dead and bare,
A few old patriarchs lift their arms in air,
Like ghosts of veterans in the battle slain,
Wringing their hands and writhing on the plain!

— GRAF VON AUERSPERG.

CHAPTER XVII.

DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO.



GENERAL ORDERS No. 97, War Department, Nov. 9, 1861, assigned Gen. Don Carlos Buell to the command of the Department of the Ohio. The troops serving in this department were organized by him as the Army of the Ohio, Gen. Buell remaining in command until Oct. 30, 1862, when he was succeeded by Gen. W. S. Rosecrans. The Army of the Ohio became at this time the Army of the Cumberland, as related in the preceding chapter. A new Department of the Ohio was created, and Gen. H. G. Wright was assigned to the command. He was succeeded, on the 25th of March, 1863, by Gen. Burnside.

August 31st, orders had been issued to Captains W. G. McCreary and A. Daniels, and Lieutenants Herzog, Galbraith, Rushby, Briggs, and Reynolds, to report to Gen. Burnside, commanding the Department of the Ohio. After vexatious delays, occasioned by the repeated failures to secure the transportation of signal supplies, the command reported in East Tennessee to Gen. Burnside. There was a serious difficulty met with here, from which comparative security existed in other quarters. The army was journeying along the rough, mountainous roads of this section, and, in consequence, the utmost trouble was had to keep the wagon trains of the field telegraph in good condition. They were ill-suited to the rough work required. One or two were permanently disabled, and the balance were undergoing constant repair.

While Rosecrans had been moving upon Chatanooga after his defeat at Chickamauga, Gen. Burnside was sent to the defence of eastern Tennessee. Hooker's 11th Corps, crossing Taylor's Ridge below Ringgold, had pushed forward to the Cleveland and Dalton railroad, at Red Clay station, and thoroughly destroyed the road for several miles, thus preventing the junction of Longstreet and Bragg by that route. They also captured about a thousand prisoners.

"Meantime," says Smucker, "the siege of Knoxville was pressed with ardor by Longstreet; and Burnside, who had had the misfortune, just

before the siege commenced, to lose, by the inefficiency of the regimental commanders, a considerable portion of his cavalry, and supply trains of

great value, found himself in close quarters. On the 18th of November, he was obliged to put his troops upon half rations. The defences of Knoxville, by almost incredible labor, under the superintendence of Col. Poe, chief engineer of his staff, had been strengthened so as to be nearly impregnable. A battle of considerable severity had been fought on the 18th of November, at Armstrong's farm, in which Gen. Sanders, a young Union officer of much promise, had been mortally wounded, and the Union troops had lost about one hundred and fifty in killed and wounded,



EASTERN KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.

but the Union force fell back in good order behind their second line of defences.

“ Longstreet was poorly supplied with artillery, and hence, though the investment was complete, the siege was not so severe as it otherwise might have been. Several sorties were made by the besieged, and most of them were successful. On the 26th of November, the day after his defeat, Gen. Bragg sent orders to Gen. Longstreet to abandon the siege, and join him, but Longstreet, sanguine of capturing Knoxville, declined to obey. He could not, probably, have succeeded in effecting a junction with Bragg, had he attempted it, for the communications were broken, and Sherman was in his way. On the evening of the 27th of November, Gen. Grant, who had previously ordered Gen. Gordon Granger, with the 4th Corps, to go to Knoxville to raise the siege, but had been met with hesitation, objections, and complaints, ordered Gen. Sherman to take his own old corps (the 15th) together with the 4th and 11th, and, making a forced march, relieve Burnside. The 15th Corps might well have complained of the hardship, for they had marched with great rapidity from Vicksburg, and with their shoes and clothing badly worn, and without a day's rest, had fought the severe battles of the 23rd to the

25th of November; and now still without rest, in winter, amid snow and deep mud, with but a scanty and ill-supplied commissariat, they were required to make a forced march of about one hundred and thirty miles. But the 15th Corps and its commander were inured to hardship, and no complaint was uttered by them. Starting at early dawn of the 28th of November, Sherman's cavalry reached Knoxville on the evening of the 3rd of December, and his main column came up on the 4th, when Longstreet abandoned the siege, and hastily retreated toward Virginia."

There had been little occasion for the use of signals until the siege of Knoxville was commenced by the army under Gen. Longstreet. Before this time the troops were in constant motion, and the operation of a signal line was not possible in this country when the command was rapidly shifted from point to point. During the siege the enemy attempted to storm one of the forts constructed for the defence of the town. A spectator of the scene gave the following description, which was published in the United States Service Magazine:—

At the siege of Knoxville the enemy attempted to storm before daylight one of the forts, we have forgotten its name, but it was the one before which the wires so conveniently tripped up the enemy.

In this fort was stationed Lieut. Charles Herzog of the Signal Corps, and as a part of his equipment he was furnished with twenty or thirty Roman candles, containing about twelve balls each. When used as signals the candles are fired vertically, and the balls are visible at a great distance. The lieutenant knew of this use of his candles, but it needed the inspiration of battle to develop the other. Before dawn, one day, the pickets were driven in, and the enemy were swarming after them. They came on over a crest about eight hundred yards distant, and our great guns opened, but the aim was wild; there was need of light. Light there must be, or the heavy masses thronging up to the work would sweep its parapet, and the day was lost. Then came the inspiration. At the first alarm the faithful officer had sent his signal balls whirling into the air, announcing the alarm to every distant station. With the gleam of his balls an idea gleamed upon him. His action on it was instant. Putting his match to the candle he aimed it fairly over the heads of the enemy; and as they came closing up the sparkling balls hanging over them revealed to Johnny Reb, not only that there was to be no surprise of that fort, but that his own dark ways were to be lighted. The experiment was a success. The great crowd of charging rebels stood out in fair relief in the glare; the distance had lessened to about three hundred yards, and our pieces, crammed with canister, opened on a mark, perhaps as good as could have been had by daylight, only the light was not continuous. The stanch lieutenant did not fail in expedients. He sent half his candles by one of his assistants to the opposite angle of the fort, and there

they opened fire together, crossing fire above and in front of the enemy. Now a ball was in the air all the time. Those who have seen batteries of Roman candles at displays can appreciate the effect. It puzzled the enemy, and among them many of the wild "white trash" had never seen a Roman candle. How could they tell but these were some infernal explosions of "Yankee device." It lighted up all the ground to the very edge of the ditch, and musketry and cannon shot swept into their ranks in storms. That they came on and bravely we know; and that they left in front of the work more in dead and wounded than its garrison. It was useless. They were fairly and thoroughly whipped. In twenty minutes all was over, and the last of Herzog's candles lighted up a completely baffled enemy.

Sergt. Henry J. Bardwell had charge of the field telegraph during the siege, running lines to the forts about the city. They all centred at Burnside's headquarters.

At the close of this campaign, Gen. Grant issued the following congratulatory order to the troops under his command:—

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION
OF THE MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD,
CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Dec. 10, 1863.

General Orders No. 9.

The general commanding takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks and congratulations to the brave armies of the Cumberland, the Ohio, the Tennessee, and their comrades from the Potomac, for the recent splendid and decisive successes achieved over the enemy. In a short time you have recovered from him the control of the Tennessee river, from Bridgeport to Knoxville. You dislodged him from his great stronghold upon Lookout Mountain, drove him from Chattanooga valley, wrested from his determined grasp the possession of Mission Ridge; repelled, with heavy loss to him, his repeated assaults upon Knoxville, forcing him to raise the siege there, driving him at all points, utterly routed and discomfited, beyond the limits of the State. By your noble heroism and determined courage, you have most effectually defeated the plans of the enemy for regaining possession of the States of Kentucky and Tennessee. You have secured positions from which no rebellious power can drive or dislodge you. For all this, the general commanding thanks you, collectively and individually. The loyal people of the United States thank and bless you. Their hopes and prayers for your success against this unholy rebellion are with you daily. Their faith in you will not be in vain. Their hopes will not be blasted. Their prayers to Almighty God will be answered. You will yet go to other fields of strife; and, with the invincible bravery and unflinching loyalty to justice and right which have characterized you in the past, you will prove that no enemy can

withstand you, and that no defences, however formidable, can check your onward march.

By order of Maj-Gen. U. S. GRANT.

T. S. BOWERS, A. A. G.

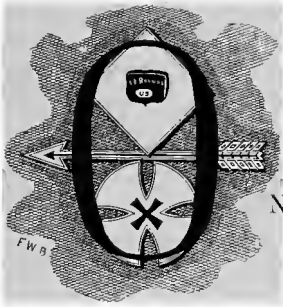
Of the battles around Chattanooga, Gen. Halleck said in his report: "Considering the strength of the rebel position, and the difficulty of storming his intrenchments, the battle of Chattanooga must be considered the most remarkable in history. Not only did the officers and men exhibit great skill and daring in their operations on the field, but the highest praise is due to the commanding general for his admirable dispositions for dislodging the enemy from a position apparently impregnable. Moreover, by turning his right flank, and throwing him back upon Ringgold and Dalton, Sherman's forces were interposed between Bragg and Longstreet, so as to prevent any possibility of their forming a junction."

After the raising of the siege of Knoxville, Gen. Burnside was relieved, and devoted himself to the recruiting and reorganizing of the 9th Corps, with which he served in the Army of the Potomac. He was succeeded in the command of the Department and Army of the Ohio by Gen. J. G. Foster, and he in turn by Gen. J. M. Schofield, who took command Jan. 28, 1864. The story of the efficient service of the Signal Corps serving with the Army of the Ohio in the closing campaign of the war, is related in Chapter XV.



Onward o'er sunken sands, through a wilderness sombre with forests,
Day after day they glided adown the turbulent river;
Night after night, by their blazing fires, encamped on its borders,
Now through rushing chutes, among green islands, where, plume-like,
Cotton-trees' nodded their shadowy crests, they swept with the current.
Over their heads the towering and tenebrous boughs of the cypress
Met in a dusky arch, and trailing mosses in mid-air
Waved like banners that hang on the walls of ancient cathedrals.

— HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.



CHAPTER XVIII.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE.

ON THE 24th of November, 1862, Captains O. H. Howard and John W. Deford were ordered "to proceed to Cairo, Ill., to arrange with the commanding general at that point for the organization of a signal party to serve with the forces engaged in the combined land and naval operations now pending."

They were directed to take with them four enlisted men. These men were Sergeants Daniel Deford and Homer G. Woodin, and Privates Thomas H. Jolly and Sanford T. Ostram.

Special Orders No. 364, War Department, A. G. O., November 26th, directed that details aggregating thirty officers and seventy-five enlisted men should report to Capt. Howard for signal duty.

A conference was held with Admiral D. D. Porter, commanding our naval forces on the Mississippi, who detailed seven naval officers and collected them on board his flagship, where Capt. Howard gave them the requisite instruction. These officers were Lieut.-Commanders K. R. Breese, J. M. Prichett, and E. K. Owen, and Ensigns Symmes H. Hunt, W. R. Bridgman, M. Miller, and G. M. Brown.

Capt. Deford arranged with Brig.-Gen. Ellet, commanding the ram fleet of the Mississippi Marine Brigade, for a detail from his command. Lieut. William F. Warren and acting Lieutenants G. W. Bailey, J. Q. Adams, and T. B. Kelley reported for instruction. The post at Cairo was commanded by Gen. J. M. Tuttle, and was garrisoned by a single regiment, the 72d Illinois. From this regiment two officers, Lieutenants John W. Murray and Clifford Stickney, were detailed. These, with the officers of the ram fleet, were instructed by Capt. Deford.

In the meantime, Capt. Howard had learned that there would not be time to instruct and equip a party for service in "the combined land and naval operations now pending," even had the party as originally outlined been already detailed, which was not the case. Gen. Grant was at or

near Holly Springs, Miss.,* his communications cut by the enemy; Gen. Sherman, who was to command the expeditionary forces of the army, was at Memphis, preparing to embark; and these two officers with Gen. Hurlbut, also at Memphis, were to make the details.

Under these circumstances, Capt. Howard decided to report to Gen. Sherman, at Memphis, and, if possible, accompany him on the expedition. He telegraphed to Maj. Myer to send him two experienced signal officers, the nearest available. Leaving Capt. Deford in charge at Cairo, he embarked, December 14th, on the flagship Black Hawk, by invitation of Admiral Porter, and accompanied him, as his guest, to Memphis, continuing meanwhile the instruction of his officers, who were kept on board the Black Hawk for this purpose. Reporting to Gen. Sherman, December 18th, he learned that the General hoped to sail the next day. Fortunately, there were already serving with this army three signal officers, Lieutenants James M. McClintock, Samuel Edge, and H. G. Fisher. To these was added Lieut. A. A. Whipple, formerly an acting signal officer, but who had rejoined his regiment.

On the 20th they set sail from Memphis with the largest fleet of river steamers ever congregated, having on board three divisions, commanded by Generals A. J. Smith, Morgan L. Smith, and George W. Morgan. At Helena, Ark., they were joined, on the following day, by a fourth division, under the command of Gen. Fred Steele, making an aggregate of 23,000 troops of all arms. Led by the Black Hawk, they steamed to Milliken's Bend, moving only by daylight, tying up to the bank at night. During the passage down the river, constant communication was maintained by signals with the division generals and with the Admiral.

Delaying a while at Milliken's Bend (1) to detach a brigade for the destruction of the Shreveport railroad, they sailed, on the 25th, for the Yazoo river, and on the following days the troops were landed at the mouth of the Chickasaw Bayou. Their position at that point was unfortunately such that it was impossible to communicate by signals, being low, flat, and heavily wooded, and at no time were the different divisions' headquarters so situated that they could signal each other or communicate with the headquarters of Gen. Sherman. A line, however, was opened from the Yazoo to Gen. Sherman's headquarters, by means of which the Admiral and General were in constant communication. Both of these officers expressed themselves as highly pleased

* See Chapter XVI., page 459.

with the operations of this line, the Admiral declaring that he would never undertake operations in concert with the army without the aid of the Signal Corps.

Gen. Sherman, in his report to Gen. Halleck, said: "I reached Vicksburg at the time appointed, landed, assaulted, and failed. Re-embarked my command unopposed, and turned it over to my successor, Gen. McClernand."

Gen. McClernand directed Capt. Howard to furnish a larger number of signal officers, and ordered him to Memphis to carry out the instructions under which he had left Washington in November. Leaving Lieut. J. M. McClintock as Chief Signal Officer with Gen. McClernand, and Ensign S. H. Hunt to serve with Admiral Porter, he returned to Memphis, where he found Lieutenants E. P. Woodward and G. H. McNary, who had been sent out in response to the telegram sent by Capt. Howard, from Cairo.

Upon the arrival of Gen. Grant at Memphis it was ascertained that he had never received the order of the War Department directing a detail of officers and men for signal duty. Upon a certified copy furnished by Capt. Howard, however, he acted, after a visit to Generals Sherman and McClernand, and Admiral Porter. Jan. 22, 1863, he issued Special Orders No. 22, making the details. It should be mentioned, *en passant*, that as late as May 19th Capt. Howard was in correspondence with one of Gen. Grant's subordinates, endeavoring to secure compliance with this order.

The officers ultimately detailed were Capt. Lucius M. Rose, and Lieutenants S. S. Sample, W. C. Wagner, J. P. Sampson, W. H. Sherfy, Isaac H. Walker, William Ware, Cornelius Conard, W. A. Harris, William A. Pigman, Cyrus M. Roberts, James R. Dunlap, J. H. Frerichs, Abel A. Franklin, Henry Groenendyke, Gustav B. Gryden, Thomas M. Guy, Edmund Higbee, W. H. B. Hoyt, Charles H. Hurt, Frank A. Irvin, T. C. Morris, D. R. Plyley, E. A. Snyder, Matthew Whillden, William White, James W. Wilson, T. C. Withers, and J. C. Hays, making with the officers previously mentioned and Capt. Harvey and Lieut. Sizer, who had reported from Washington, a party of forty-five officers.

Much delay was experienced, as already intimated, in getting suitable officers and men. It was not until the end of March that the first detachment was ready for the field. April 1st Capt. Deford was directed to report to Gen. Grant at Milliken's Bend with the officers and men whose acquirements warranted their taking the field for duty.

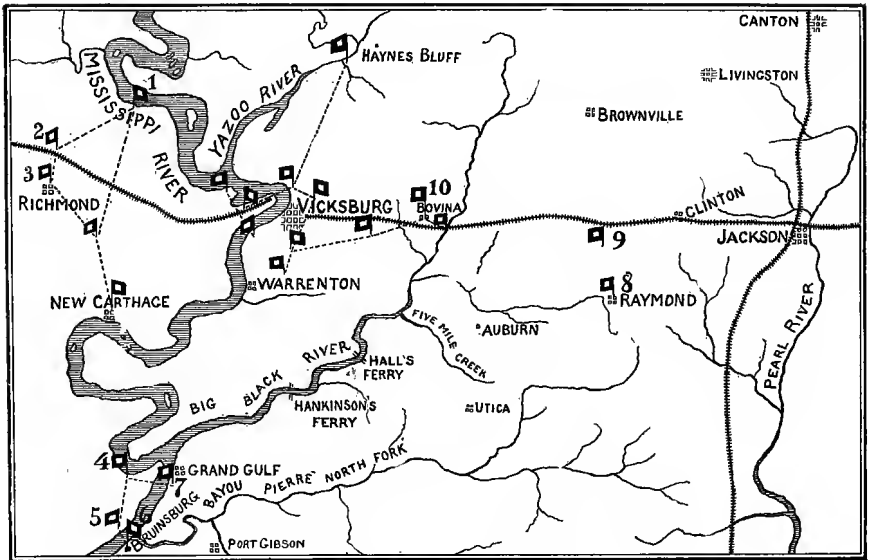
He left Memphis on that date with seventeen officers and thirty-seven enlisted men, all young, intelligent, zealous, and reliable. Probably a better or more thoroughly equipped party had never been sent into the field for signal duty. They rendered excellent service during the campaign which ended July 4th with the surrender of Vicksburg, most of them receiving honorable mention from time to time in official reports. The officers of Capt. Deford's detachment were Capt. Rose, Lieutenants Hurt, Magner, Sampson, Sherfy, McNary, Hoyt, Gryden, Sample, Roberts, Irvin, Stickney, Withers, Morris, White, Wilson, and Groenendyke, the latter to die at the close of the campaign, in the signal camp at Vicksburg. Lieutenants Fisher, Edge, and McClintock, now a captain, were already at Milliken's Bend, having kept the field since the Chickasaw Bayou campaign, participating meantime, with much credit, in the affair at Arkansas Post, where Lieutenants Fisher and Edge received honorable mention from Gen. George W. Morgan, who commanded the 13th Corps in the attack on that post. Other officers were sent to the front as fast as their instruction was completed.

On April 3rd a line of communication by signals was opened from Milliken's Bend to the foot of the old canal, over which many important messages were transmitted to different points on the line, and to Admiral Porter's flagship, where an officer of the Corps was permanently stationed, communicating with Lieut. E. A. Snyder at Sherman's headquarters. At a point on this line directly opposite Vicksburg a station of observation was established. The officer of this station was instructed to report everything of interest occurring in the town, and within the enemy's lines, to the commanding general.

On April 7, 1863, a line was opened from Gen. Grant's headquarters (1), then at Milliken's Bend, through Gen. McPherson's headquarters (2), to Gen. Osterhaus's, at Richmond, La. (3). This line was used as a means of communication between these points until the removal of Gen. Osterhaus's command to Grand Gulf. From a point in this line another line was projected to New Carthage and opened as far as Holmes's plantation, but was not long in operation when the advancing of the army caused it to be abandoned. During the time that the main body of the army remained upon the west side of the river, these lines were in frequent use as a means of communication between the different headquarters. With one or two exceptions, the officers employed on them performed then and there their first duty on the field as signal

officers, but by their zeal and activity they made up in a great degree for their lack of experience.

Early in May, by direction of Gen. Grant, Capt. Howard telegraphed the Signal Officer of the Army for six signal trains. They were sent but did not reach Memphis until the 20th of June, and were not ready for field service until after the fall of Vicksburg, when they were sent to the field and formed the means of communication between the corps commanders in the rear of Vicksburg and their outposts on Black river. Capt. Isaac J. Harvey and Lieut. William S. Sizer came out in charge of these trains.



VICKSBURG AND JACKSON, MISS.

On May 1st a party of eight officers, in charge of Lieut. S. S. Sample, was directed by Capt. Deford to report for duty to Gen. Grant, at Hard Times Landing (4). This party reached the general's headquarters on the road between Thompson's Hill and Port Gibson. By direction of the general two officers were sent to the landing at Bruinsburg (6), to establish communication with the opposite shore (5). This line was immediately opened to Hard Times Landing, and was used for four or five days, during the crossing of the 17th Army Corps. Near Port Gibson the officers were assigned to Generals McPherson, Logan, and Crocker, a party still remaining with the commanding general. The army being now in motion, and the country being ill-adapted to any

extensive lines of communication by field signals, the officers reconnoitered the country as far in advance of the army as possible, and established stations of observation upon such points as were suitable for that purpose.

In the meantime Capt. Howard had been engaged in a correspondence of some warmth with Brig.-Gen. A. W. Ellet, commanding the Mississippi Marine Brigade. Gen. Ellet had assumed authority to make details of officers and men for signal duty, to direct that enlisted men be instructed as signal officers, and denying the right of the Chief Signal Officer to control, in any manner, either officers or men serving with his command. In one of his letters he admits the value of a "Signal Choir," and requests that Capt. Howard order all signal officers on his boats to report to him (Capt. Howard), as he does not propose to retain in his command any officer over whom the Chief Signal Officer assumed to have control. Capt. Howard complied with his request. The Signal Officer of the Army, to whom the captain reported the matter, deprecated what he probably regarded the Chief Signal Officer's want of tact, in dealing with Gen. Ellet. It was nearly a year before the matter was properly adjusted by the following order:—

[Extract.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Special Orders No. 122. WASHINGTON, March 19, 1864.

75. 1st Lieut. George W. Bailey, and 2nd Lieut. William F. Warren, acting signal officers, are hereby relieved from duty in the Department of the Gulf, and will report in person without delay, accompanied by their flagmen and signal equipments, to Brig.-Gen. Ellet, commanding Mississippi Marine Brigade, Headquarters, Flagship Autocrat, upon the Mississippi.

After reporting to Gen. Ellet, they will report by letter to Capt. O. H. Howard, Chief Signal Officer, Department of the Tennessee, to whose detachment they are assigned, and to whom they will transmit reports of service, and by whom they will be supplied with signal equipments and stores, upon proper requisition.

By order of the Secretary of War,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

A few weeks later, the officers first detailed from the Mississippi Marine Brigade had an opportunity to test the efficiency of the detachment as evinced in the following incident: A few minutes past 8 o'clock, on the morning of April 26th, while passing a point on the



L. M. ROSE



SAMUEL S. SAMPLE



OCRAN H. HOWARD



JACOB P. SAMPSON



J. L. SHELLABARGER



T. C. MORRIS



ISAIAH C. WORLEY



A. V. PETERS



JOHN Q. ADAMS



THOS. B. KELLY



W. W. ALLEN



ABEL A. FRANKLIN



T. C. WITHERS



GUSTAV B. GRYDEN



D. R. PLYLEY



JOHN H. SCOTT

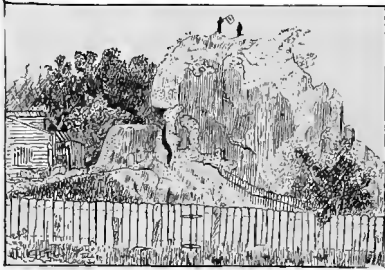
Tennessee river a few miles below Duck river,* where the direction of the current compelled the fleet to run within fifty yards of the land, they were opened upon by a field battery of four guns and a regiment of cavalry. The Autocrat, being in advance, was the first to receive the fire. The Diana came next, followed by the Adams, each receiving a raking fire at close range, but with very slight effect. The Autocrat replied instantly with musketry, the Diana and Adams with musketry and field artillery. The fire from the fleet becoming too hot for the rebels, they limbered up and fell back in great haste, out of musket range. The general discovering this, ordered Lieut. Warren to signal the other boats to land their forces at once. The order was immediately received by J. Q. Adams on the Diana, and Lieut. Wilson on the Adams. This order was immediately followed by instructions about the way in which they should land. As a result of these instructions the troops were ready to march out almost at the instant the landing was made. The officers were all upon the hurricane deck during the engagement, with glasses and equipments, on close lookout for signals. The Diana and Adams both hotly engaged the enemy at the time the signalling was in progress, and the Adams received the fire of the rebel battery.

During the march of the army from Port Gibson to Rocky Spring, the officers of the Corps were constantly on duty reconnoitering the country in front and reporting the result of their observations to the generals with whom they were serving. Lieutenants C. M. Roberts and J. P. Sampson with Gen. Logan, and Lieut. Irvin with Gen. Crocker, received commendation for their zeal and for services rendered. These officers, together with Lieutenants T. C. Morris and W. C. Magner, with Gen. McPherson, were complimented by that officer for their services during the march.

When Gen. Grant reached Grand Gulf, a line was opened in ten minutes to Hard Times Landing, affording the general a means of communication between those points during his stay. This line was in constant use. When the army reached Hankinson's Ferry, Lieut. Sample, who remained with Gen. Grant, reconnoitered the country as far as Rocky Spring and Hall's Ferry, and, when the army reached the former place, proceeded to Cayuga and established a station of observation at that point; thence, when the advance reached Cayuga, to New Auburn, passing in so doing three miles inside the enemy's pickets, capturing the enemy's dispatches, and returning by the same

* See Map, Chapter XVI., page 472.

route. At Five Mile Creek, the remainder of the Corps, in charge of Capt. Deford, reached headquarters from Grand Gulf. At the battle of Raymond, May 12th, a detachment of the Corps under the command of



SKY-PARLOR HILL (CONFEDERATE).

Capt. L. M. Rose took an active part, and were complimented for their activity, bravery, and reliability. At Raymond the Corps was divided into four detachments, and a detachment was assigned to each army corps, the 13th, 15th, and 17th, in charge, respectively, of Lieut. Irvin, Capt. McClintock, and Capt. Rose, while the fourth

remained with Gen. Grant in charge of the commandant of the Corps, Capt. O. H. Howard, who also visited each day the detachments with the different army corps and reported the result of the reconnoissances performed by each party to Gen. Grant. This proved a most serviceable plan, each corps commander being kept well informed as to his own front and Gen. Grant as to the whole army. Capt. Howard ascribed the credit of this arrangement to Capt. Deford.

A station of observation was established on the cupola of the court house at Raymond (8), by Lieut. Gustav B. Gryden. The detachment with the 13th Army Corps remained with that corps at Raymond, while those with the 15th and 17th moved forward to Jackson. On the approach of the army to Clinton, Lieut. Sample, with one enlisted man, without support, reconnoitered the road within one-half mile of Clinton, and when the skirmishers reached that point, he, with Capt. W. H. B. Hoyt and an officer of the 5th Iowa, was the first to enter the town. A station of observation was immediately established, which overlooked the road in the direction of Jackson as far as the enemy's pickets. The army entered Jackson the next morning by different roads. This was on the 14th of May. During the engagement which took place much good work was done by the officers of the Corps. Lieut. Clifford Stickney, with Capt. Julius Pitzman, engineer of Gen. Sherman's staff, was the first to enter the city, and captured some twenty prisoners. Of the detachment with the 17th Corps, Lieut. Thaddeus C. Withers was the first to enter the enemy's works, and Capt. McClintock the first to raise the stars and stripes on the state capitol. While the 15th Corps remained at Jackson, Lieut. Sample made a reconnoissance of the country for three and one-half miles in the direction

of Canton, meeting the enemy's vedettes, and afterwards moved in the direction of Livingston for four miles.

At the battle of Champion Hills (9) on the 16th, the Corps rendered efficient service. Lieut. Roberts was engaged in signalling while he could do so, and afterward served on the staff of Gen. Logan. He was complimented by that general for his activity and bravery. Lieut. Sampson from a station at Gen. McPherson's headquarters, communicated by signals to the right of the line where a station was established and worked by Lieutenants McNary and Morris until the retreat of the enemy. Lieutenants Irvin and Gryden were also mentioned for their services during this engagement. Two days afterwards, Lieut. Irvin led the advance guard, after crossing the Big Black, reaching Bovina (10), two miles in advance of the army. As soon as the troops were in position, Capt. Rose and others opened communication from headquarters 13th and 17th Army Corps to Gen. Grant's headquarters, which line was in operation for some time, and rendered very important service.

The line from Chickasaw Bluffs to Young's Point, established by Capt. McClintock and Lieut. Magner, was of the first importance, as the only available means of communication between headquarters and the station at Chickasaw Bluffs. Lieut. Sample, upon a reconnoissance for that purpose, found it expedient to make alterations in the whole line, and communication was opened by him to Haynes's Bluff, Chickasaw Landing, and Young's Point. These lines were in constant use, transmitting messages of the first importance. The Chickasaw Landing and Haynes's Bluff lines were also maintained until relieved by the telegraph, and the line to Young's Point till the surrender of Vicksburg. Lieut. Sampson received special commendation for the manner in which he managed the station at Gen. Grant's headquarters.



HEADQUARTERS, VICKSBURG.

July 4th, the garrison of Vicksburg was surrendered to Gen. Grant. The message presented in fac simile (page 516) was handed by Gen. Grant to Lieut. W. C. Magner, who sent it by flag to Admiral Porter. While

4.30 AM. 4. '63

Admiral Porter,

The enemy
has accepted in the
main my terms of
Capitulation and will
surround the city, with
Garrison at 10 AM.

The firing now going
on arises from misappre-
hension.

U.S. Grant
Major Gen
Camm

many obstacles, natural and artificial, were in the way of successful signalling, there were times when it was productive of action of more than ordinary moment. Even had its operations been confined to the connection of the land and naval forces, this would have warranted all outlay of time and labor consumed. But in reconnoissances the officers evinced an aptitude which soon gave them a place in the confidence of the various commanders. And when the woods or broken country could be surmounted, the rapidity and the reliability in the transmission of messages gave evidence of the good results that might be secured in a field less obstructed. It was this condition of things that made the absence of the field telegraph so deplorable.

After the fall of Vicksburg, the signal party continued the working of the line to Young's Point. The remaining stations were abandoned, as the necessity for their existence no longer remained. On the 5th, a party under the command of Lieut. Sample was organized to accompany Gen. Sherman's force, then moving in pursuit of the enemy under Gen. Johnston. A similar party, Lieut. Irvin in charge, was formed to join the troops about to start for Port Hudson. The news of the surrender of this point made the voyage unnecessary, and the command was immediately ordered up the Yazoo river. When the field-telegraph trains arrived, two of them were at once dispatched to Gen. Sherman, then laying siege to Jackson, Miss. One train was immediately placed in operation, the line extending from the general's headquarters to Oak Ridge, the extreme left. The distance was nine miles. The other train was used to maintain communication with Gen. Ewing's command on the right.

In May, Capt. Deford had resigned and was succeeded in command of the detachment in the field by Capt. L. M. Rose. June 24th Capt. Rose was granted sick leave, and Capt. James M. McClintock became the Chief Signal-Officer of the Army of the Tennessee.

On the 17th of June, Capt. O. H. Howard, the Chief Signal Officer of the Department of the Tennessee, had been ordered to Washington for examination for appointment in the Signal Corps of the Army. He endeavored without success to have other officers of his command so ordered, among them Captains Rose and McClintock, and Lieutenants Woodward, McNary, Magner, Sherfy, and Sample. After passing his examination, which took place while Lee was marching into Pennsylvania, he was ordered to establish a signal station on the dome of the capitol in communication with stations of observation at various points. June 30th he was transferred to the station at Fairfax Seminary, and four

days later he was directed to proceed with Lieut. W. S. Andrews "to Bladensburg, Md., and establish a station at that place so as to command as far as possible all means of approach to Washington or in that direction."

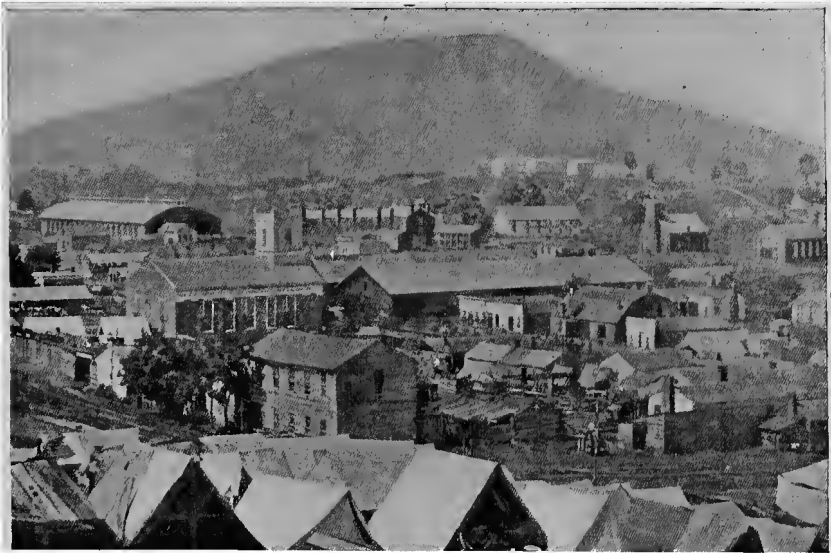
July 13th, he received orders to return to Memphis, Tenn., and resume command of the signal detachment, Department of the Tennessee. On reaching Memphis he transferred all signal officers, men, and stores to Vicksburg. A large number of the officers and men of the Corps were at this time absent on well-earned leaves of absence and furloughs. As they returned from time to time Capt. Howard proceeded to reorganize his command for future service. He received a commission as captain in the organized Corps and was detailed as president of a board convened for the examination of enlisted men for transfer to the Signal Corps, and as a member of the board for the examination of acting signal officers for appointment in the Corps. Lieut. Sample was made adjutant and Lieut. Walker quartermaster of the command.

Gen. Grant, Oct. 18, 1863, was assigned to the command of the Military Division of the Mississippi, which included the Departments of the Ohio, the Cumberland, and the Tennessee. Gen. Sherman succeeded Gen. Grant in the command of the Department of the Tennessee, Gen. George H. Thomas relieved Gen. Rosecrans in command of the Department of the Cumberland, Gen. Burnside retaining command of the Department of the Ohio until relieved by Gen. J. G. Foster, who was succeeded by Gen. Schofield, Jan. 28, 1864.

Capt. Howard's detachment was now considerably reduced by resignations and discharges and by the return of officers to their regiments. Those remaining were, by direction of Gen. Sherman, distributed equally to the 15th, 16th, and 17th Army Corps, the headquarters, records, and property of the detachment being transferred to Memphis, where Lieut. Walker, A. A. Q. M., was directed to remain, while the Chief Signal Officer, accompanied by Lieutenants S. S. Sample and A. A. Franklin with six enlisted men, proceeded to report in person to Gen. Sherman en route to Chattanooga. With the general he went past Chattanooga to the hills opposite the mouth of Chickamauga Creek, which they reached November 23rd. On the 24th a pontoon bridge 1,350 feet in length was thrown across the Tennessee. Lieut. Sample, with his two men, had previously crossed in a boat and, after reporting to Generals John E. Smith and Morgan L. Smith, opened communication between those officers and Gen. Sherman. Several important messages were transmitted reporting progress made, topo-

graphy of country in front, etc. On the completion of the bridge, the command passed over, leaving wagons, tents, and baggage behind them. A cold rain falling all day and into the night had made the plowed field, in which they bivouacked, without tents or blankets, a mud hole. Capt. Howard may tell the story in his own words: —

Arranging three fence rails in the mud as a couch, I slept until about 3 in the morning, when I awoke chilled to the marrow, soaked with muddy water, and, with my teeth chattering, went to hunt in the dark for something to replenish an expiring fire. I slumped about in the mud, found three "top rails" and returned dragging them along, when I discovered another officer, apparently as



CHATTANOOGA.

miserable as myself, crouched over a smouldering, sizzling fire. As I passed him I said, with a strong expletive, knowing that misery loves company: "I believe my gizzard is frozen." "Humph!" was his only response. Collected about a big fire at daylight I found Gen. Sherman and a number of staff officers, the latter apparently much amused by the general's account of my frozen gizzard. Had I recognized the general in the abject officer crouched over the fire, I should very likely have modified my expression.

Upon the advance of Gen. Morgan L. Smith's command toward Missionary Ridge, Lieut. Sample was directed to accompany that general, and to transmit, by signal or otherwise, as might be most expedient, all communications from Gen. Smith to Gen. Sherman, and to make such

other reports as might be of interest or value to the commanding general.

As soon as possession of a spur was obtained, a station was opened by Lieut. Sample, which afforded Gen. Blair and Generals M. L. and J. E. Smith a means of communication with Gen. Sherman, through Capt. Howard's station at the latter general's headquarters. This line was used by Gen. Blair, Gen. John E. Smith, and Gen. Sherman in the transmission of important orders. The line was kept open during the night and until Gen. Sherman moved his headquarters to the advanced position held by the 15th Army Corps.

On the following morning Capt. Howard opened communication with Missionary Ridge, his station, to Fort Wood. Among the important messages sent and received were the following:—

Gen. GRANT,

Chattanooga:

Howard's corps should unite with mine along the railroad, toward Tuunel Hill. A deep ravine still exists between my hill and that occupied by the enemy.

SHERMAN.

SHERMAN:

ORCHARD KNOB.

Am here. My right is closing in from Lookout Mountain, toward Mission Ridge.

THOMAS.

SHERMAN:

Thomas has carried the hill and line in his immediate front. Now is your time to attack with vigor. DO SO!

GRANT.

Capt. Howard's signal flag waving on a prominent knob of "my hill," referred to by Gen. Sherman, attracted the fire of the artillery on "that occupied by the enemy;" and he was peremptorily ordered by the chief-of-staff to "put down that — flag." This order necessitated the abandonment of his station without notice, and before another could be established the Army of the Tennessee was in pursuit of the flying rebels.

During the last day on Missionary Ridge, Lieutenants Sample and Franklin attempted to establish stations on the main ridge. They advanced with the assaulting column, and with it were repulsed three several times, Lieut. Sample receiving a bullet in his clothes in the second assault. They were finally unsuccessful, our troops failing to carry the position.

Of Lieut. Sample, Capt. Howard, in his report, wrote: "I cannot

speak too highly of Lieut. Sample, whom I consider most zealous and untiring in his efforts to promote the interests of the Corps, and to insure the success of our arms. That he is totally regardless of personal danger can be testified to by every officer of Gen. Sherman's staff who was on the field during the battle of Missionary Ridge and the pursuit of the enemy in Georgia. At a skirmish near Graysville his clothes were again torn by the enemy's bullets. Gen. Sherman spoke to me in the highest terms of commendation of this officer."

The enemy were pursued as far as Ringgold, Ga. When Gen. Sherman marched to the relief of Gen. Burnside at Knoxville, he directed that Capt. Howard and his party should accompany Capt. Jenney, chief engineer, and assist in making a survey and map of the battlefield of Missionary Ridge. This was in consequence of a representation made to the general that signal officers were required to pass an examination in surveying and topography, and were proficient therein. This duty was performed to the satisfaction of the chief engineer. The signal party then returned to camp at Moccasin Gap.

Headquarters were soon withdrawn to Bridgeport, Ala., whence, December 22d, Capt. Howard was directed to proceed without delay, accompanied by one enlisted man as clerk, to Memphis, Tenn., to look after the interests of the Corps on the Mississippi. He remained in Memphis until March, with the exception of a semi-official visit in February to Col. A. J. Myer at Cairo, Ill. Col. Myer, in consequence of a disagreement with Secretary Stanton, was on duty at Cairo, "in connection with a survey of the Mississippi river." At Col. Myer's request he directed Lieut. Walker to report to him at Cairo for a few weeks' "special duty," and furnished him with an enlisted man as clerk. March 12, 1864, Capt. Howard proceeded to Huntsville, Ala., and reported to Gen. McPherson, who now commanded the Army of the Tennessee, Gen. Sherman having succeeded Gen. Grant in command of the Military Division of the Mississippi.

During April, in consequence of the near approach of the expiration of the terms of service of those officers of Capt. Howard's detachment who had not been recommended for appointment in the Signal Corps of the Army, he requested a detail of five officers, which was made and he selected and placed under instruction Lieutenants I. C. Worley, J. L. Shellabarger, W. W. Allen, J. H. Weirick, C. H. Fish. He had previously asked the Signal officer of the Army for one hundred recruits.

The five officers named above were placed under the instruction of

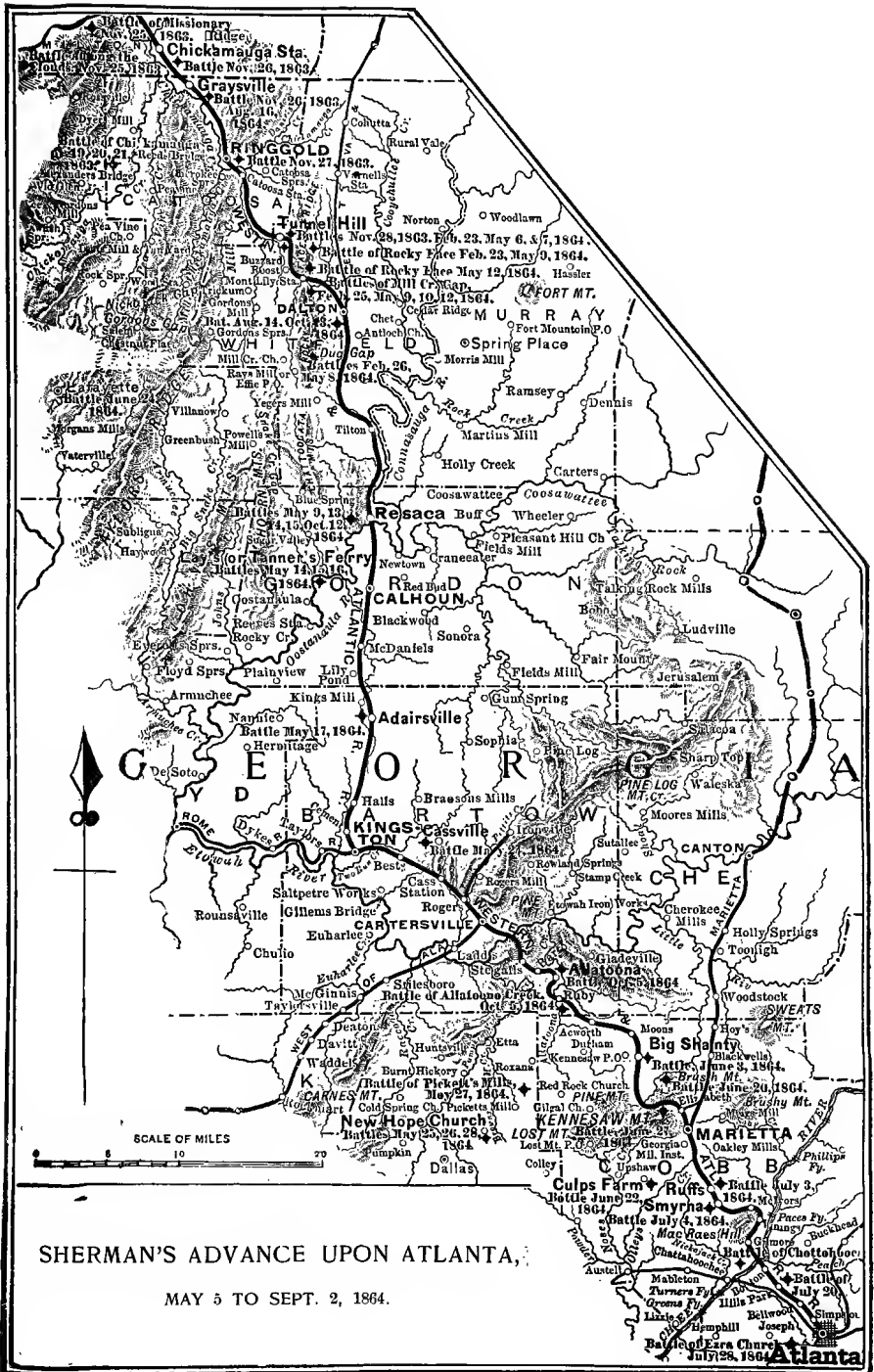
Lieut. J. P. Sampson, who fitted them for signal duty. April 5th Capt. Howard made an examination of the country between Huntsville and Whitesburg on the Tennessee river, occupied as a post of observation by Lieut.-Col. John P. Hall, 56th Illinois, with a regiment of infantry, a section of artillery, and a squadron of cavalry, with a view to signal communication between the two points. By felling trees and building a tower on their immediate front (Lacy's Hill) and establishing a station there, which served also as a station of observation overlooking the country south of the river, communication was opened. Lieut. Franklin occupying the station at Whitesburg, Lieut. Edge that at Lacy's Hill, and Lieut. McNary that at Huntsville.

The signal-telegraph trains having been previously transferred to the Military Telegraph Corps, the captain secured an order from Gen. Sherman, then at Nashville, directing Capt. Van Duzer, superintendent military telegraphs, to transfer two trains to him, and sent Lieut. Frericks to Nashville to receive them. He got them in the face of many obstacles, brought them to Huntsville, and April 15th communication by flag was abandoned; Lacy's Hill, however, was retained as a station of observation and a telegraph instrument was placed at that point.

April 24th, the Chief Signal Officer received a copy of War Department order directing Sergt. Emil Burchard to report to him from Washington with one hundred recruits enlisted for the Signal Corps, and Lieut. Ware was sent to Nashville to arm and mount them when they should reach that point en route.

May 1st, when orders were received to march to Chattanooga in preparation for the campaign against Atlanta, the detachment was distributed as follows: With the 15th Army Corps, Lieut. McNary in charge, Lieutenants Sample, Frericks, and Edge; 16th Army Corps, Capt. McClintock in charge, Lieutenants Sherfy, Wagner and Wilson; 17th Army Corps (at Cairo, Ill., en route), Capt. L. M. Rose in charge, Lieutenants Conard, Dunlap, and Stickney; Lieut. Sampson at Huntsville, in charge of the signal camp of instruction, with the five officers before mentioned, and Lieut. Ware at Nashville awaiting the recruits ordered from Washington. The whole, however, were regarded as a single detachment under the immediate command of Capt. Howard.

Marching to Chattanooga, he arranged, May 3rd, with Capt. Case, Chief Signal Officer, Army of the Cumberland, and Capt. McCreary of the Army of the Ohio, for concert of action. May 6th the Army of the Tennessee was assembled at Gordon's Mills. Of the campaign which



SHERMAN'S ADVANCE UPON ATLANTA,

MAY 5 TO SEPT. 2, 1864.

Atlanta

followed, Capt. Howard fortunately preserved his journal, and the following selection is made therefrom:—

May 7th and 8th, we were on the march, and, on the evening of the 8th, with Capt. McClintock, I pushed through Snake Creek Gap with the 9th Illinois cavalry, in advance of the army. On the morning of the 9th, the army followed, and, after an affair with the enemy's cavalry near the eastern end of the Gap, advanced to within half a mile of Resaca, signal officers finding stations of observation or stations with the skirmishers in advance. Among the latter was Lieut. Sample, whose horse was shot under him. At night the army fell back to the Gap. On the 10th, I rode along the Chattanooga Mountains, trying to find a point from which we could signal to Gen. Hooker's officers, and on the 11th we succeeded. Communication was established with Generals Sherman, Thomas, Hooker, Palmer, and Howard. Other officers established and maintained communication between Gen. McPherson and his corps commanders, and occupied stations of observation, one of which, on the picket line on the banks of the Oostanaula river, overlooked the enemy's lines, railroads, wagon-roads, etc., and sent in many valuable reports. To this station Capt. W. E. Sheridan accompanied me; and, while standing at my side with his field-glass to his eyes, he was shot through the wrist, receiving a wound which disabled him for further service in the army.

On the 14th, Gen. Sweeney was ordered to effect a crossing at Lay's Ferry, southwest of Resaca, and proceeded to that point with a pontoon train, Capt. McClintock accompanying him. On the following morning, I proceeded to the ferry, and crossed, in boats, with two regiments, both armed with Henry rifles. These regiments at once began the construction of a *tete-de-pont*, to protect the laying of the pontoon bridge behind us, the force so employed being further protected by our artillery on the opposite bank. As soon as we had a foothold on the south bank, I opened communication, through Lieutenants McNary and Wilson, on an intermediate station, with Lieut. Sample, at Gen. McPherson's headquarters. The *tete-de-pont* was scarcely outlined before the enemy's brigade of "regulars"—one of his best and strongest—emerged from the woods in our front, and advanced to the assault for the purpose of driving us into the river. Our two regiments,—the 66th Indiana and 66th Illinois, I think,—having just confidence in their "Henry's" (seventeen shots each), coolly awaited them, and, at the proper moment, opened a half-inch stream of lead upon them, which, with the fire of our artillery upon the opposite bank, drove them back in confusion to the shelter of the timber, from which they did not again emerge. I tried, during the assault, to signal the situation, through Lieut. McNary, to Gen. Dodge, and succeeded, though my flag was torn by fragments of shell from our own guns, and concluded my message with the announcement of the enemy's repulse. I then left the station in charge of Capt. McClintock, who was with me, and returned to Gen. McPherson, before Resaca.

The enemy abandoned his position at Resaca that night, and, on the 16th, we started in pursuit of him, marching *via* Calhoun, McGuires, Adairsville, and Woodland to Kingston, the Signal Corps always with the advance, and at night establishing communication from the picket line to headquarters when practicable. We reached Kingston May 19th, and remained in camp there until the 23rd. While here, Lieut. McNary was ordered to Harrisburg, Pa., to report to his regimental commander for muster-out. Here, also, Capt. Van Duzer, A.Q.M., and Assistant Superintendent Military Telegraphs, exhibited authority to take Lieut. Frerichs from me, and return him to the two telegraph trains at Huntsville, Ala., — another incident of the “Signal Corps Military-Telegraph Controversy,” and the last in which I was concerned. At Kingston, May 23rd, Sergt. Daniel Deford, who had been my skilled and faithful clerk since I reached Cairo, in December, 1862, was discharged upon the expiration of his term of service.

From Kingston we marched to Van Wert, and thence through New Babylon and Pumpkin Vine to Dallas, through which we passed at 3 P. M., on the 26th, and half a mile beyond met and engaged the enemy. During this engagement, Lieut. Sample and Lieut. Edge were with me in Gen. Logan's front, while Capt. McClintock and party were in Gen. Dodge's front.

On the 27th, I endeavored, without success, to find a point from which I could signal Gen. Hooker's officers in the direction of New Hope Church. On the 28th, however, I placed Lieutenants Edge and Sample on a station, and rode thence four miles to Gen. Butterfield's headquarters, where I selected a station, and notified Gen. Hooker's signal officers that they could communicate with Gen. McPherson by occupying it. This they did at 3 P. M.

At 4.45 P. M. the enemy in our front at Dallas made a desperate assault upon our lines, and persisted therein until 6.25 P. M., when he was finally repulsed. Here are some of the messages sent by signals touching this engagement: —

Maj.-Gen. SHERMAN :

5.50 P. M.

Received orders at 4.45 P. M. Enemy attacked centre and right, 4.45. The general is on the line.

W. T. CLARK,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

Maj.-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN :

5.55 P. M.

It will be impossible for McPherson to move before dark. He is all ready.

CORSE,

Brig.-General and Insp. General.

Maj. Gen. SHERMAN :

6.25 P. M.

The enemy attacked us in force at 4.45 along the whole extent of the 15th and 16th Corps, and was handsomely repulsed, with heavy loss on his side and considerable on ours. We are now bringing in prisoners and wounded. Unless

an imperative necessity demands it, I don't see how I can move to-night; besides, the effect on our own men will be bad.

JAMES B. MCPHERSON,
Maj.-General.

This latter message had, thirty minutes later, been signalled, entire, from Lieut. Edge's station, and acknowledged. The next day, Gen. Corse, Gen. Sherman's chief-of-staff, reported to me that the message did not reach Gen. Sherman until 10 P. M., more than three hours after, and half an hour after Gen. McPherson had ridden over and made his report in person.

The next day our line to Gen. Thomas was in constant use. At 10 P. M. the enemy again assaulted our centre, and was again repulsed; but no communication could be made by signals on account of the smoke.

We remained at Dallas until June 1st, my officers occupying some excellent stations of observation, from one of which they reported to Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, Army of the Cumberland, important movements of the enemy in his front which were concealed from him. June 1st we withdrew from Dallas, and relieved the 20th Corps in a position occupied by them about two and one-half miles to the northeast, Lieutenants Edge and Sample replacing Lieut. Hopkins, signal officer of that corps, on a station where he had been engaged in reading the enemy's signals.

On the 2d, Lieutenants Sampson and Ware reported from Huntsville, bringing with them the five officers detailed in April, Sergt. Burchard and ninety-eight recruits. On the following day, Lieutenants Worley, Allen, Weirick, and Fish were assigned to the 15th Army Corps, and Lieut. Edge and Lieut. Shellabarger to the 17th Corps, with Capt. McClintock. Lieutenants Sampson and Ware remained with me at army headquarters, Lieut. Sampson as adjutant and Lieut. Ware as quartermaster and ordnance officer, relieving every other officer of property accountability.

On the 4th, Lieutenants Edge, Weirick, and Fish on reconnoissance discovered a rebel signal station, not before seen, and read their messages, while Lieutenants Magner and Sherfy occupied a new station of observation commanding the enemy's lines and movements. At night the enemy evacuated his lines in our front, and Lieutenants Edge and Sample took immediate possession of his signal station, called up another of his stations and opened communication with his signal officers in their own code, thus for the sake of sending a few irritating messages, disclosing the fact that their code was known to us.

On the 5th, we marched to Burnt Church, and the next day to Acworth, where stations were established, one in charge of Lieutenants Edge and Sample in communication with the Army of the Cumberland on Allatoona Mountains. I here had the pleasure of a visit from Capt. McCreary and Lieut. Herzog, signal officers, Army of the Ohio. The 17th Army Corps joined us at Acworth. With this Corps, as before stated, were Lieutenants Dunlap, Conard, and Stickney. Capt. Rose having been relieved from signal duty, I detached Lieut. Sample from duty with the 15th Corps and placed him in charge with the 17th.

From the recruits who had recently joined, I assigned to each officer his full quota of flagmen, strengthened the quartermaster's force with skilled men, and on the 7th arranged with Capt. Case, C. S. O., Army of the Cumberland, to send my surplus men and stores to his reserve camp at Chattanooga, and on the 8th I sent them in charge of Sergt. Burchard to report to Lieut. Henry Ayers commanding that camp.

June 10th, the army marched to Big Shanty, taking up a position on the left of the Army of the Cumberland. Lieutenants Edge and Weirick were directed to note and decipher the messages sent by the rebel signal officers from Kenesaw Mountain. Lieutenants Sample and Dunlap established a station on a gin-house in communication with the Army of the Cumberland. With Lieutenants Sampson, Worley, and Allen, I reconnoitered the enemy's position in our front and sought stations of observation. During the day we discovered that the enemy's signal officers were working with a new code which was, of course, unintelligible to us. This was probably the result of the recent indiscretion of Lieutenants Edge and Sample which I have mentioned. Directing three officers to write and record the numbers, a considerable record was made, and at night, with the assistance of Lieut. Sampson, I succeeded in deciphering the letters of the new code, the signature to a message of "Point" Wheeler, the rebel cavalry general, giving me five letters at once. The three "e's" settled that. On the next day our knowledge of the new code was made perfect by letters and abbreviations discovered and added by Lieutenants Edge, Worley, Allen, and myself. An important message, sent by the enemy, now in fancied security, was deciphered and handed to Gen. McPherson in the presence of Generals Sherman and Thomas, who happened to be with him. Upon Gen. Thomas's return to his headquarters, Capt. Case rode over at once and was furnished with a copy of the new rebel signal code. The old rebel code had been furnished by him to me at Chattanooga at the opening of the campaign.

Thereafter every message sent by the enemy's signal officers in our presence was deciphered by us and reached our general officers as soon as those to whom they were addressed, our own messages being sent meantime in cipher.

Pending the movement of any large body of troops of the Army of the Tennessee, as an army corps or a division, we made it a point to have one or more signal officers with the advance on the alert to make and report observations to the commanding general, and to seize at the earliest moment upon any point which promised an opportunity to communicate by signals with the central station at general headquarters. At other times all officers not assigned to established stations were habitually upon the picket line, frequently in advance of it, and with the aid of their good field-glasses noting and sketching the position of the enemy's lines, the disposition of his troops, and any changes therein, observing his movements and communicating frequently with the commanding general by signals or courier as might be most expedient.

The army being in position confronting the enemy, and communication by

signals being established, I made it a point to visit every station, whether of observation or communication, daily, and to proceed along the entire front of the three army corps. Upon my return to headquarters I reported anything worthy of attention observed by me, or reported to me by my lieutenants, to the commanding general. The officers with the army corps reported in the same manner to their corps commanders. When the army was at rest the Signal Corps was alert, "the eyes of the army."

While engaged upon this sort of duty on one occasion near Big Shanty, I left my flagmen and horses under cover of a knoll and crept over it to a worm fence on the slope next the enemy. Standing in the angle of the fence, my elbows supported by the top rail, I tried, with the aid of my field-glass to locate his picket line, his position being a new one. While so engaged, an enterprising picket, hardly a sharpshooter, lying on his belly in a clump of bushes immediately in front and less than two hundred yards distant, tried a shot at me and missed. For a shot "from a rest" at a two hundred-pound target, at that distance, this was bad enough. The flagmen, over whose heads the bullet went singing, were by my side in a moment and filled the clump of bushes with lead from their Spencer carbines.

June 15th, during an attack by our troops, the enemy's signal officers were very busy directing the movement of troops, and his numerous messages were promptly delivered to Gen. McPherson. Lieutenants Sample and Conard opened a new station in communication with signal officers of the Army of the Cumberland on Pine Mountain, and through them established more direct communication between Generals Sherman, Thomas, and McPherson at one end of the line, and Generals Schofield, Hooker, Howard, and Palmer at the other. On the night of June 18th the enemy abandoned his position in front of Big Shanty and withdrew to Kenesaw Mountain. The army following, all stations were abandoned.

In the new position, Capt. McClintock in front of the 16th Corps opened communication with Lieut. Weirick at headquarters; from another point in front Shellabarger reopened with Pine Mountain. On the 20th, Lieutenants Sample and Conard, on Bushy Mountain in front of the 17th Corps, opened with Pine Mountain and with Gen. McPherson's headquarters where Lieutenants Weirick and Fish were stationed. Through the station on Bushy Mountain Gen. McPherson was in communication with all points of his line, including Gen. Garrard's cavalry division.

June 23rd, Capt. Case, Chief Signal officer Army of the Cumberland, sent me a message saying that his officers on Pine Mountain could not communicate with the Army of the Tennessee, having so many of their own officers to communicate with. On the 24th, Lieut. Edge went to Pine Mountain with a proposition to take charge of that station, and to maintain communication with every station within sight of it. At the instance of Gen. McPherson I sent Lieutenants Worley and Allen to Gen. Thomas's headquarters to open com-



CHARLES H. FISH



WM. H. SHERRY



J. M. McCLINTOCK



W. C. MAGNER



JAS. R. DUNLAP



JOHN H. WEIRICK



THOMAS M. GUY



WILLIAM WARE



CORNELIUS CONARD



E. A. SNYDER



WILLIAM WHITE



JOHN H. FRERICHS



JAMES W. WILSON



W. H. B. HOYT



FRANK A. IRVIN



CLIF'D STICKNEY

munication with Bushy Mountain direct. This being found impracticable, these officers took station on Pine Mountain.

June 27th, an assault on Kenesaw was to be made, and Capt. McClintock, Lieutenants Edge, Weirick, Fish, and myself, the only officers not engaged on stations, accompanied the troops making it, hoping to establish a station on the top of the mountain. The assault was made, we suffered serious losses in officers and men, but it was unsuccessful. On the following day, the military telegraph having been established between the principal headquarters, my officers on Pine Mountain were ordered in.

On the night of July 2d, Kenesaw was evacuated, and on the morning of the 3rd, Capt. McClintock occupied the signal station at that point, abandoned by the



KENESAW MOUNTAIN, JUNE 22, 1864.

enemy, placing Lieutenants Sherfy and Adams in charge. He opened communication between Generals Sherman, Thomas, Schofield, McPherson, and Hooker. The Army of the Tennessee marched to Widow McCall's on the Sandtown road.

On the 4th of July, stations of observation were established overlooking the enemy's position; Lieutenants Conard and Stickney opened with Kenesaw, and Lieut. Sample relieved Lieut. E. A. Briggs, of the Army of the Ohio, on one of their stations. On the 5th, the army moved to Nickajack Creek, where Lieut. Edge built a station of observation at a central point, and placed himself in communication with Lieutenants Conard and Stickney at Gen. Leggett's headquarters on the right, and another occupied by Lieutenants Weirick and Fish, with Gen. Gresham on the left. I wish to note here that during this campaign Lieut. Edge passed the greater part of his time in the tops of the tallest trees.

He had an eye for selecting them, a facility in ascending them, and skill in fitting them up for signal purposes possessed by no other officer. He saw from them, first and last, more of the "true inwardness" of the Southern Confederacy than any other man in the army. He lived in trees, ate in them, and slept in them. If he was wanted, the question was always "Where is Edge's tree?"

Lieutenants Allen and Worley were directed to report to Gen. Garrard, commanding the cavalry division, and they accompanied him in all his expeditions for some time thereafter. Lient. Dunlap reported to Gen. Stoneman for the same purpose.

On the 7th, Lient. Sherfy was relieved on Kenesaw Mountain by Lieutenants Quinton and Howgate, officers of the Army of the Cumberland, and the Army of the Tennessee being cut off from Kenesaw by intervening timber, communication was, by much labor in felling trees, etc., opened along the front of the three armies.

On the 9th, Capt. McClintock and party marched with the 16th Army Corps to Roswell, and on the following day the enemy fell back across the Chattahoochee river. Lieutenants Weirick and Fish established a station on Black-Jack Mountain in communication with Roswell and Kenesaw, and through the latter with Marietta. The station at Roswell was occupied by Lieutenants Allen and Worley, who were the first to reach that point with Garrard's cavalry.

An amusing incident at Roswell, before the arrival of the infantry, was Lieutenants Allen and Worley's attempts to make biscuits from a sack of flour (?) found in a house occupied by them as a signal station. Having their "mouths made up" for this unusual luxury, it was peculiarly aggravating to find, after mixing their dough and setting it to rise, that the supposed flour was plaster-of-paris.

On the 13th, the headquarters of the Army of the Tennessee reached Roswell, and the military-telegraph line was extended thither. While the army was assembling at Roswell, accompanied by Lient. Magner, I reconnoitered the country for three miles south of the Chattahoochee with a view to signal communication when the army should cross, but we found it heavily timbered, making signalling impracticable.

At Roswell, on the 16th, Lient. Sample, with the 17th Army Corps, whose term of service expired that day, was ordered to his regiment for muster-out therewith. Lient. Dunlap succeeded him in charge of the detachment. Lient. Sample had been appointed a captain in the Signal Corps, upon its organization, but declined the appointment. He was an excellent officer, and served with distinction as a signal officer in the campaign against Vicksburg, Missionary Ridge, and Atlanta.

On the morning of the 17th, all stations north of the river were abandoned, and the Army of the Tennessee crossed the Chattahoochee. With Lieutenants Edge, Worley, Allen, Weirick, and Fish, I marched with the 15th Army Corps to Nancy's Creek, where the corps went into bivouac. Returning to Providence

Church I met the 16th Army Corps and marched with Capt. McClintock, Lieutenants Sherfy and Shellabarger to Nancy's Creek at another point two miles to the southward. We here met a force of the enemy's cavalry and artillery. Lieutenants Sherfy and Shellabarger, at one of our batteries, directed its fire, while Capt. McClintock and I crossed the creek with the skirmish line



M'CLINTOCK'S STATION IN FRONT OF ATLANTA.

into the enemy's camp. From this point I returned with report to Gen. McPherson at Providence Church, where headquarters were established for the night. On the following day, I marched with Lieut. Edge's party, with two divisions of the 15th Army Corps, to a point on the Georgia railroad, near Stone Mountain station, where the troops proceeded to destroy the railroad and telegraph. Lieut. Edge, with a regiment of Garrard's cavalry, rode to Stone

Mountain station, and was driven from there by the enemy's cavalry. Signal parties with the 16th and 17th Army Corps marched to Peach Tree Creek, nine miles from Stone Mountain, and there I found my camp at night.

Entering Decatur with our cavalry the next day, I had the pleasure of meeting there, entering from another direction, Capt. Daniels and Lieutenants Herzog, Reynolds, and Rushby, signal officers of the Army of the Ohio. I had not seen Capt. Daniels before since leaving him in the Signal Camp of Instruction at Georgetown in October, 1861, nor Lieut. Reynolds since I left him at Hilton Head, S. C., in September, 1862.

On the 20th, we marched through Decatur to a point within two and one half miles of Atlanta; and on the 21st I established a station of observation in a tall pine, from which I had an excellent view of the enemy's works about Atlanta, and of the movements of his troops in rear of them. Lieut. Edge established a similar station to the right, between our lines and those of the enemy, but was driven from it the following day by the enemy's musketry. Capt. McClintock also established a station of observation in front of the 16th Army Corps. Lieut. Stickney, with the 17th Army Corps, discovered, and reported to Gen. Blair, the movement of a large body of the enemy toward our left, — the beginning of a movement which was to prove of much moment to us on the morrow.

The reports from my station so interested Gen. Logan that he expressed a determination to go up to it and see for himself, which, of course, I was very glad to have him do. My tree was an unusually tall one, straight as an arrow, and for nearly a hundred feet free from limbs; in fact the bushy top was barely sufficient to sustain the platform. The trunk was large, the cleats not any too frequent, and it was no easy task to climb it. By appointment, I called for Gen. Logan to accompany him to the lookout. Preceding him, with the idea that my two hundred pounds would ensure his confidence in the security of the cleats, I reached a point about fifty feet up, and awaited his approach. His progress was slow at the outset; much slower as he ascended. He came to a stop about twenty-five feet from the ground, gave one glance upward, descended carefully from that point, mounted his horse, said "Good day, Captain" with a suggestive smile, and rode off.

On the morning of July 22d, I ascended to my lookout, with Lieut. Allen, and noted the fact that the enemy had evacuated his works in our front. Descending, we rode out through the abandoned works, and, at a point near the enemy's new line, we were joined by Capt. McClintock and Lieutenants Edge, Sherfy, Weirick, and Fish, making a group, with our flagmen, which attracted the fire of the rebel artillery. Dismounting behind a huge pile of railroad bridge timber, we withstood a bombardment of twenty minutes, when, tiring of this ungallant position, we remounted, and ran the gauntlet to our own lines.

Lieut. Allen and I then made a reconnoissance to the extreme left of our lines, and returned to Gen. McPherson. At noon, the enemy having passed around our left flank, — the cavalry which had been on that flank were absent on an

expedition, — suddenly emerged from the timber in rear of, and at right-angles to, our line arranged in line of battle. Fortunately, they were confronted by a column consisting of Gen. Sweeney's division of the 16th Army Corps, which was moving to our left to strengthen and extend our lines in that direction. Battle was fierce and immediate. We accompanied Gen. McPherson at once to the scene of action, found Sweeney's division hotly engaged, and the left of the 17th Corps in much confusion, surprised by the conflict in its rear. These troops Lieut. Allen and I, with other officers of the staff, endeavored to rally, but with indifferent success, the enemy in our rear being in the meantime handsomely repulsed after a bitter struggle.

Gen. McPherson's next concern was for the troops in position on the left of the 17th Corps. Dispatching one staff officer after another to Generals Logan and Blair with orders and instructions, there remained with him but Lieutenants Allen and Sherfy, — the latter officer having joined us during the battle of Sweeney's division, — myself, and a few orderlies. Leaving the open field in which the enemy had just been repulsed, the general rode into a cart-path, through a wood with dense undergrowth, leading to the position which, in the morning, had been occupied by the left brigade of the 17th Corps. So narrow was the path that we rode in single file in the following order: Gen. McPherson, myself, Lieut. Sherfy, Lieut. Allen, the orderlies. We were just fairly within the wood when the enemy's line arose from the undergrowth on the edge of the path to our left. We were within reach of their bayonets. Their yell, their command to halt and surrender, their execrations, and their volley were simultaneous. Every rider turned his horse square to the right, the general raising his hat as he did so. Swaying by the sudden turn of his horse, or struck by a bullet, he grasped his horse's mane and straightened himself in the saddle, and dashed away. Having entered the undergrowth, we were each concealed from the other. Thirty yards from the path we had left, the general's body was subsequently found. He had, doubtless, received his death-wound at the first volley, but had retained his seat in the saddle to the point mentioned. The strap of my field-glass case, which the general was wearing at the time, was cut in two, where it crossed his left breast, by the bullet which ended his life. Plunging through the undergrowth, I came upon Lieut. Sherfy, on foot, he having been knocked from his saddle by a tree and his horse captured by the enemy. He subsequently mounted another, which was shot under him in Gen. Leggett's front. Lieut. Allen's frantic horse, in attempting to bolt between two trees in his path, smashed the lieutenant's ankle against one of them, and, rebounding, flattened his telescope, hanging at his saddle, against the other.

Emerging from the timber, I came upon a section of artillery in full retreat. This I halted and directed Lieut. Allen to place in battery to command the position of the enemy, who was now in the interval between the left of the 17th Corps and the right of Sweeney's division of the 16th. This made, also, a rallying

point for the straggling infantry which formed to support the battery. All of this took less time than I have occupied in telling it.

I then sought Gen. Logan, to whom I said: "General, Gen. McPherson is either killed or a prisoner." With him was Col. Strong of Gen. McPherson's personal staff, the last officer whom the general had sent away from his side. He said, "No he is not; I have just left him."

He could not realize the terrible possibilities of the few minutes which had elapsed since he had received the general's final instructions. The general's body was recovered by Col. Strong and Capt. Buell. During the remainder of this eventful day I acted as aide-de-camp to Gen. Logan, who now assumed command of the Army of the Tennessee. Lieut. Sherfy, disabled by his bruises, was unfit



LIEUT. EDGE'S STATION BEFORE ATLANTA.

for duty for a week. Lieut. Allen was entirely disabled for a month. On the 23rd, 1st Class Private Philip W. Ashton, a flagman on the station of Lieutenants Conard and Stickney in Gen. Blair's front, 17th Corps, was mortally wounded. He died in the hospital at Marietta four days latter. He was an excellent soldier.

Our stations of observation were maintained until the night of the 26th, when they were destroyed by felling the trees, and the Army of the Tennessee withdrew from its position on the left of the Army of the Cumberland, and, marching in rear of that army and the Army of the Ohio, took up a position on the extreme right where, on the 28th, under the command of Gen. Howard, it fought the battle of Ezra Church and was once more victorious. Prior to the opening of this battle,

three stations of observation were established in trees on and near the skirmish line, one occupied by Lieutenants Sherfy and Shellabarger, another by Lieutenants Conard and Stickney, the other by myself. We were, however, observed by the enemy, who drove us from the stations with artillery preparatory to his assault upon our lines. During the engagement all signal officers did duty as aides.

With slight changes incident to the gradual contraction of our lines about Atlanta, the Army occupied the position in which it found itself at the close of this battle, for the next four weeks. Stations of observation were permanently established in front of each corps. These were occupied both day and night by officers and men, two watches being kept, one upon communicating stations, and another upon the enemy's lines, roads, railroads and the city itself. The commanding general was kept constantly advised of the enemy's movements, his artillery, infantry, and cavalry, his detachments and working parties, his railroad and wagon trains. The fire of our siege batteries was directed from these stations. On the movement of the enemy's troops their files were counted, as were his railroad cars and wagons. Maps of the enemy's lines and sketches of his works were made and copies were supplied to corps commanders. Lieut. Clifford Stickney, especially proficient as an engineer and topographical draughtsman, was for a time almost wholly occupied with this work. Our stations of observation were frequently the target of the enemy's sharpshooters. His sharpshooters and ours occupied alternate rifle-pits in the same line, so closely were our lines latterly drawn together.

August 10th, Lieut. Magner, a most reliable officer, resigned from the army to enter the ministry, to fight the universal enemy. On the 15th, his commission as 1st lieutenant in the Signal Corps was received from Washington, together with those of Lieutenants Sampson, Sherfy, Stickney, and Ware. Lieut. Sampson had meantime rejoined us from his sick-leave.

Gen. Howard's repute for piety is universal. Divine service at his headquarters on Sunday was inevitable. On one occasion I sat next to him as he knelt during the prayer of the chaplain. Just then there was a rattle of musketry on the picket line, a regular blizzard. The general turned his head to me and said, "Captain, I wish you would see what that is," and resumed his devotions.

August 18th, I received a message from Gen. Sherman saying that the military-telegraph line to Allatoona could not be maintained, being constantly cut by the enemy's detachments in our rear, and directing that communication be opened thence by signals. I sent Lieutenants Allen and Worley to establish the station at Allatoona, and Lieutenants Sherfy and Stickney to the intermediate station on Kenesaw Mountain, in communication with a station at Gen. Sherman's headquarters at Vining's Station, occupied by officers of the Army of the Cumberland. Communication was opened on the 20th.

On the night of the 25th of August, the army began to pull out from its position in front of Atlanta to move upon the enemy's communications to the

southward, and on the 26th it occupied a new line. Lieutenants Dunlap and Conard, however, clung to their old station in front of the 17th Corps and reported thence the conduct of the enemy upon discovering our movement. On the night of the 26th, however, all stations were abandoned, and the signal officers accompanied their corps commanders in the march which began at 9 o'clock. I marched with Gen. Howard until 3 A.M., slept then until 5, and marched again till 9 A.M., and went into camp near Dry Pond, to which point the army closed up during the day. On the 28th, the army marched at 7 A. M. At 11 it was on the Montgomery Railroad at a point between Red Oak and Fairburn, and immediately began the destruction of the railroad. Lieut. Edge posted himself in the top of the tree and watched the enemy's corps of observation, consisting of a regiment each of cavalry and infantry, which, however, made no offensive demonstration. The following day was spent here still engaged in conjunction with the Army of the Cumberland on our left in the thorough destruction of the railroad for miles.

On the 30th, we marched at 7 A.M. and skirmished with the enemy from 9 A.M. till night, before driving him at all points. On the march I remained with Gen. Kilpatrick, commanding the cavalry advance.

Night found us at a point one mile east of Flint River and about half a mile from the Macon Railroad at Jonesboro, where we found the enemy in position. Returning to Gen. Howard I did aide duty until 1 A. M. of the 31st. At daylight three stations of observation were established, from which Lieutenants Edge and Fish made valuable reports concerning the enemy's disposition of troops, and Lieut. Conard gave twenty minutes' notice of an impending assault, and, maintaining his position during the sharp engagement which followed, gave further notice of the movement of a column of rebel infantry to our right in time to enable the proper disposition of our troops to protect that flank. The enemy was repulsed at all points, with great loss. After this repulse, Lieut. Fish reported the movement of a column of infantry to our left. This being a wooded country none of these movements could be observed save by the signal officers. Little importance was often attached to these stations of observation, yet at times their value could hardly be exaggerated. The rapidity with which officers and men, at this period of the campaign, established such stations by climbing the tallest trees, generally straight pines without projecting limbs for the first fifty or seventy-five feet, and their judgment in selecting them, was something marvellous. The enemy fully appreciated the value of commanding stations upon the hills of Georgia, and their signal officers constantly confronted us there during our progress southward. They had now, however, after their experience at Kenesaw, become exceedingly chary of transmitting important messages under our observation. They were made aware by prisoners that we were as familiar with their new code as with the old one, and I remember of no valuable communication taken by us from their flags after the evacuation of Kenesaw Mountain. They appeared to have no cipher. Lieutenants Edge and

Fish, by directing the fire of batteries, placed directly under their station and entirely concealed from the enemy, enabled them to play havoc with his columns moving into position for the battle of the following day, and during the battle, and after, advised our general officers of every movement of the enemy.

At night, September 1st, the enemy retreated southward. On the 2d we pursued the enemy, Lieut. Edge on the church spire at Jonesboro indicating the different roads taken by his columns. In the afternoon the enemy was driven into a defensive position at Lovejoy's station, and Lieutenants Edge, Conard, and Fish mounted their last stations of observation in the Atlanta campaign. On the 3rd, we received official news of the occupation of Atlanta in our rear by the 20th Army Corps. Leaving the enemy to his own reflections, we marched back toward Atlanta and went into camp at East Point September 6th.

Capt. Howard says, in concluding this portion of his narrative, that, in order not to destroy the continuity of the record, he omitted to mention the receipt, while in front of Atlanta, of the following order:—

[Extract.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Special Orders No. 273. WASHINGTON, Aug. 17, 1864.

40. The following assignment of signal officers is hereby made: Capt. O. H. Howard to the command of the Signal Detachment Department of West Virginia.

By order of the Secretary of War,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
A. A. G.

He had, however, no wish to leave his post in the midst of a campaign, and happily there seemed to be no disposition on the part of the commanding general to relieve him. The campaign ended, he received the following order:—

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Special Field Orders No. 122. EAST POINT, Sept. 9, 1864.

VII. Capt. O. H. Howard, Signal Corps, U. S. A., having by Special Orders No. 273, War Department, A. G. O., Aug. 17, 1864, been assigned to duty in Department of West Virginia, is hereby relieved from duty as Chief Signal Officer of this department and army, and he will turn over the command of signal detachment to Capt. McClintock, senior officer, and at the expiration of a leave of absence for thirty days will report in accordance with his order of assignment.

The major-general commanding desires to express his high appreciation of the services rendered by Capt. Howard, and his regret at his loss to this army in

which he has signalized himself by faithful attention to his duties, displaying all the qualities of a good soldier.

By order of Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard,

WILLIAM T. CLARK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

We will now return and give our attention to some of the incidents not especially noted or fully described in Capt. Howard's narrative.

On the 23rd of June, Capt. Howard transmitted to the signal office copies of rebel signal messages intercepted by our officers between the 10th and 20th of the month. The rebel Chief Signal Officer in their front was Lieut. Bellinger. Col. G. A. Henry and Maj. P. B. Lee were assistant inspectors-general, and were detailed to watch our movements from Kenesaw Mountain, and to report by signal. That duty was not usually intrusted to their signal officers. Capt. Howard closed his report by saying: "We use every endeavor to keep the fact of our knowing of their code from unauthorized persons."

He enclosed with his report seventy-six rebel messages. The following are given as samples:—

The enemy are still moving slowly and cautiously to our right. P. B. LEE.

Gen. HOOD:

Enemy strongly fortified along his entire line where his skirmishers were yesterday, and is still hard at work. No movements can be discovered.

P. B. LEE.

Yankee Battery of four guns shelling the woods in front of Cleburne's position two miles this side of Pine Mountain.

P. B. LEE.

Gen. HOOD:

Enemy trying to turn our extreme left; cannonading now going on in that direction. The Yanks are shelling us.

Gen. JOHNSTON:

Enemy is still moving in force toward our left in the direction of Marietta from Lost Mountain, at least one division strong.

Gen. H.:

The line that was advancing (on) Gen. Hardee have halted and are fortifying.

G. A. HENRY.

Gen. JOHNSTON:

Quite a column moving to our extreme left. I think at least a division. I will inform you very soon.

G. A. HENRY.

Gen. OEL [Capt. OEL]:

Was Lieut.-Gen. Polk killed? Let me know.

HOOD, General.

Gen. HOOD :

The remains of Lieut.-Gen. Polk passed in direction of Marietta station.

88.

Gen. HOOD :

Enemy advancing double-quick from wooded hill in front of Edwards's house.

P. B. LEE.

Mr. COBB :

Have all of the timber cut on top of the mountain to-night.

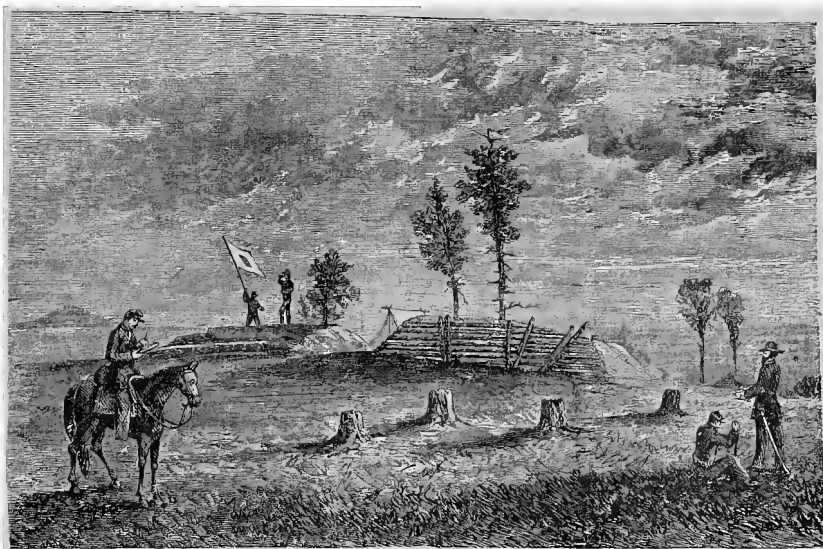
C.,

Lieutenant.

GENERALS JOHNSTON, LORING, AND HOOD :

Quite a column to our extreme left; I think a division. I will inform you soon.

G. A. HENRY.



CREST OF PINE MOUNTAIN. (Where Gen. Polk fell.)

On the evening of the 17th of May, near McGuire's, the head of the column being attacked, Lieutenants Edge and Sample reconnoitered the country by the Rome road, and Capt. Howard, with Lieutenants McNary and Frerichs by the Adairsville road, reporting by courier the results of their observations. A prominent point between the two roads, offering a good view of the surrounding country, Capt. Howard directed Lieut. McNary to return to Gen. McPherson's headquarters, in order that he might communicate by signal with him should he be able to get possession of it. Taking Lieut. Frerichs with him, Capt. Howard, accompanied by a few men from the 8th Missouri Mounted Infantry, now proceeded to the base of this mountain, driving out the enemy's

cavalry as they advanced. Arriving at the base of the hill they were obliged to ascend on foot, it being altogether too steep for horses. At the top the signal officers were enabled to observe the enemy's position and strength, which was duly reported by signals through Lieut. McNary to Gen. McPherson.

In the battle of Atlanta, Hood's second sortie, July 22d, Lieutenants Conard and Stickney maintained a station in Gen. Leggett's front which communicated with a station at Gen. Blair's headquarters in charge of Lieut. Dunlap. Gen. Blair, in his report of the battle, expressed his obligations to these three officers for their gallant services in transmitting dispatches during the engagement, and when under the heavy fire of the enemy. Flagman Philip W. Ashton, having been mortally wounded, Lieutenants Conard and Stickney flagged the messages themselves. This they did under the circumstances to secure greater accuracy and speed. The station was entirely uncovered by the falling back of the left, but was maintained until the last moment under a galling fire from front, flank, and rear. So nearly were they surrounded at one time that communication, other than by signals, could only be had at great risk. The last messages transmitted were over the heads of the enemy. During the battle, Lieut. Edge occupied a station of observation, one hundred feet high, in front of the 15th Corps. He saw the enemy preparing for a charge upon the Second Division and informed Gen. M. L. Smith, commanding, of the fact, and received the reply, "I am ready for them." Lieut. Edge remained at his station. The charge was made and our lines were broken and fell back past the station. The lieutenant was compelled to descend and retreat before the advancing enemy under a heavy fire of musketry.

The circumstances attending the death of Gen. McPherson have led to so much discussion that the report of Lieut. Sherfy, made two days after the event, cannot fail to be of the deepest interest.

HEADQUARTERS 16TH ARMY CORPS,

NEAR ATLANTA, Ga., July 24, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to instructions from your office, of the present date, I submit the following report of duties performed on the 22d instant:

At six A. M., I left camp, accompanied by one enlisted man with signal equipments, and learning the enemy had fallen back, went immediately to the front, where I joined Capt. McClintock, and in company with him reconnoitered in front of the 23rd and 15th Army Corps. Learning that the 16th Corps was ordered to the left we started with it, and afterward, under orders from yourself, I went to the front of the 17th Corps, accompanied by Lieut. Shellabarger and

party, to look for the enemy's signals in Atlanta. While near the skirmish line we heard firing on the left of our line and proceeded there immediately, where we found the 16th Corps hotly engaged with the enemy. Seeing the train was in danger I assisted in getting it safely away, and then proceeding nearer the front, I discovered the enemy advancing through the interval between the 16th and 17th Corps. This fact I reported to yourself, and immediately afterward, seeing Gen. McPherson about to start through the woods toward the 17th Corps, I rode up and warned him of the danger. He disregarded it, though, and went on, and as he was accompanied by but one orderly I went with him, being followed by several other members of the Signal Corps. We had gone but a short distance when the enemy appeared upon our left, within a few yards of the road, and ordering us to halt fired a volley at us. We all wheeled off the road to retreat, but at that instant the general was struck, and a moment afterward my horse dashed me against a tree with such force as to hurl me to the ground almost insensible. From this position I narrowly escaped, losing horse, hat, and signal-glass. Being severely injured I started for the hospital, but soon getting some water, and being furnished with another horse by one of Lieut. Shellabarger's men, I returned to learn the fate of the general, after having imparted information of the attacking force of the enemy which I had gained from prisoners. After learning that the general's body had been recovered, I went to the front of the 15th Corps, where the battle was then raging, and after I had carried an important message for one of the staff officers, I met the regiment to which I had formerly belonged, and as I was unable to perform further signal duties I remained, at the solicitation of Lieut.-Col. Cavins, commanding, to assist him. Soon the regiment was called on to retake a portion of the rifle-pits, which it did with a gallant charge. I was then placed in charge of the right wing of the regiment, and soon afterward the enemy made a desperate attempt to recapture our works, which we successfully resisted until the regiment on our right, which occupied the crest of the hill, gave way, when, being flanked by overwhelming numbers, we were compelled to retreat. At this moment my horse was shot in two places, and I made my escape with the regiment, on foot. Soon we had the men re-formed, and after resting a little, moved out and occupied a portion of the line, where I remained until the battle was over and then started to the rear, for my injury had pained me severely all the afternoon. Being unable to find a hospital in the darkness, I was kindly taken care of at Gen. Smith's headquarters.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM M. SHERFY,

1st Lieutenant and Acting Signal Officer.

Capt. O. H. HOWARD,

Chief Signal Officer, Department of the Tennessee.

August 2d, Lieut. Edge proceeded to the front and built a station of observation in a tree, from which he could see the most of the city of

Atlanta, a great portion of the enemy's works, the Macon railroad and portions of our own lines. This station was kept up until the 26th of August, and was occupied most of the time by Lieut. C. H. Fish. From him the generals received a great deal of most important information. Lieut. Edge proceeded to this station every day and made a general reconnoissance of the enemy's works, which was promptly reported to Major-Generals Howard and Logan. Lieut. Weirick proceeded each day to the front and reported the result of his observation to the commanding generals. Lieutenants Worley and Allen proceeded to Allatoona Mountain, by order of Gen. Sherman, August 19th, to establish a station to communicate with Kenesaw and headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi, Lieut. Allen's wound having healed up, so that he was fit for duty. August 26th, at dark, the detachment moved, by order of Gen. Logan, with the 15th Army Corps, toward Jonesboro. August 28th, they arrived at the Atlanta and Montgomery railroad. Lieut. Edge made some observations from the top of a tree; saw two brigades of the enemy moving toward our lines, and informed Generals Howard and Logan of the same. Toward evening the same force retreated toward Jonesboro. August 30th, he moved again with the 15th Army Corps, by order of Gen. Logan toward Jonesboro, when the army encountered the enemy and went into position across Flint river. August 31st, Lieutenants Edge and Fish, with their men, established a station of observation in a tall pine tree, from whence they had a good view of Jonesboro, the enemy's line, and the Macon railroad. From this station of observation the generals received considerable information during the battles of August 31st and September 1st.

On the departure of Capt. Howard for Virginia, Capt. McClintock was placed in command of the signal detachment serving with the Army of the Tennessee, which then consisted of the 15th, 16th, and 17th Army Corps. He remained in camp at Atlanta until October 4th, when Gen. Sherman's army, with the exception of the 20th Corps, moved to the rear to operate against the Confederates under Hood, who was then seeking to destroy our line of railroad running north. The different signal detachments serving with the above named corps moved with their respective commands, and during the memorable campaign against Hood, from Kenesaw Mountain, thence up the Chattanooga railroad, *via* Allatoona Pass, Kingston, and Rome, and on through the mountains to Gaylesville, Ala., the signal officers and men of the detachment did a work for the army which cannot be overesti-

mated, and will go down side by side through all time with the history of the other organizations which composed Sherman's great and victorious army.

The work of the Signal Corps on this occasion was so dramatic in its character, and has been the occasion of so much discussion in military circles and elsewhere that it is deemed advisable to publish a somewhat detailed account of it.

It was Hood's plan to cut our line of communication, and if possible draw Sherman away from Atlanta. He hoped then by retreating westward to transfer the seat of war once more to the valley of the Tennessee river. October 3rd, the main body of Hood's forces being in the neighborhood of Lost Mountain, the Confederate general ordered Stewart's corps to undertake the destruction of the railroad north of Marietta and the capture of Allatoona. They were also ordered to destroy the bridge over the Etowah in case it should be found feebly guarded. After capturing the small posts of Ackworth and Big Shanty, Stewart rejoined Hood on the morning of the 5th, leaving French's division of his own corps, with twelve pieces of artillery, to accomplish the capture of the feebly garrisoned gorges of Allatoona, with the three millions of rations there collected, and the destruction of the bridge above mentioned.

But during the 3rd and 4th, Sherman's army had been in motion. The Army of the Cumberland crossed the Chattahoochee over the railroad bridge on the 3rd, and concentrated at Smyrna camp-ground. Sherman's cavalry available at this point was weak, consisting of but two small divisions under Gen. Elliott. These, finding Stewart's corps engaged in the destruction of the railroad near Big Shanty, reported the fact to Sherman, who naturally concluded that the whole of Hood's army was there. He therefore pushed the head of his column straight through Marietta to Kenesaw Mountain, hoping to enclose him in a *cul-de-sac* between the mountains and the Etowah river. In order to make this plan a success it was necessary that Allatoona Pass should be held at all hazards, even had it not been for the enormous stores there collected. From Vining's Station *via* Kenesaw Mountain, Gen. Sherman signalled to Corse over the heads of the enemy to go at once to the relief of Allatoona. Allatoona lies about eighteen miles from Kenesaw Mountain, or in an air-line it is nearly fifteen miles in a north-westerly direction. It was defended by a small garrison under Lieut.-Col. Tourtellotte of the 4th Minnesota, insufficient to man even the slight works that had been constructed. The Confederate army lay

between the advance of Sherman's army around Kenesaw and the little garrison at Allatoona. Sherman well knew that Col. Tourtellotte would be unable to hold the pass for a single hour. The following is the message signalled by Gen. Sherman to Allatoona, whence it was forwarded by telegraph to Gen. Corse at Rome, thirty-six miles distant: —

Gen. CORSE :

Sherman directs that you move forward and join Smith's Division with your entire command, using cars if to be had, and burn provisions rather than lose them.

GEN. VANDEVER.

At this time it happened that the two officers in charge of the station at Allatoona, Lieutenants W. W. Allen and I. C. Worley, were away, the former attending to business at Chattanooga, and the latter on a thirty days' leave of absence. Lieut. J. Q. Adams was temporarily in charge of the station. Allen's flagmen were J. W. McKenzie, T. C. McKenzie, R. O. McGinty, James C. McGinty, B. F. Bretz, and L. H. Fulton. Worley's men were A. D. Perry, Enoch Cornell, J. C. Fuller, J. C. Bartlett, Charles Gardner, and W. F. Fay. The officers on Kenesaw were Lieut. C. H. Fish and Lieut. J. H. Connelly of the Army of the Cumberland. These officers were joined, October 6th, by Lieut. T. B. Kelly, as the amount of work required was greater than two men could perform. On the 3rd, the officers on Kenesaw reported to the general in command the movements of the enemy on the railroad between Kenesaw and Big Shanty. Kenesaw was the key station with and through which all others communicated. As early as October 1st, Lieut. Fish had noticed camp-fires in the vicinity of Lost Mountain, and on the 3rd he discovered a large camp there. On the afternoon of that day he saw a column of the enemy's cavalry on the railroad, and at once reported this fact to Gen. McArthur at Marietta. That officer was not at first convinced of the identity of the force discovered, but after a visit to the station his doubts were removed.

The next day a dense fog prevented the usual observations until late in the morning. As soon as the condition of the atmosphere permitted, a message was signalled from Gen. Sherman to Allatoona directing the commandant to hold out, and notifying him that the army was moving to his rescue. The transmission of this order over the heads of the enemy, and when all other communication was severed, was an important duty, and its safe delivery probably prevented the capitulation of the troops at Allatoona, and the consequent loss of the military supplies



FRANK ROBBINS



T. C. RAMEY



NEWTON S. COLE



W. E. THAYER



HAMPTON BENNETT



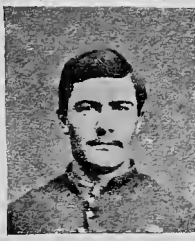
S. H. MAGNER



G. W. BUTTERFIELD



O. I. GUNCKEL



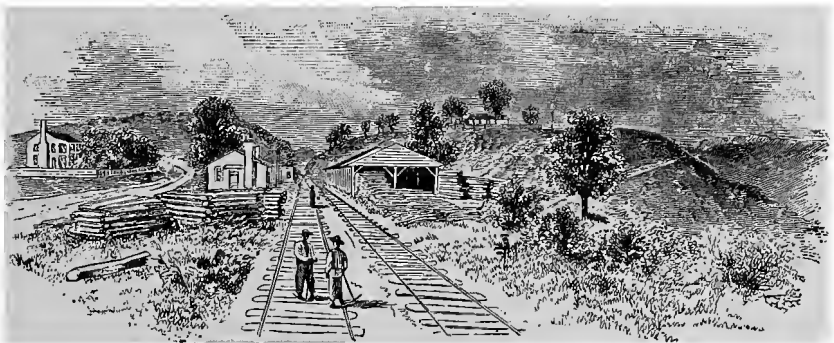
S. H. BOLTON



S. B. BABBITT

there stored. "Gen. Corse reached Allatoona with reinforcements," says Gen. Cox, "in the very nick of time." Gen. Corse states that his entire force was less than 1,500 effective men, while that of Gen. French who led the assault with his division of Hood's army, numbered between six and seven thousand. Gen. Corse's casualties were seven hundred and five in killed and wounded, and Gen. French claims to have taken two hundred and five prisoners.

"Gen. French claimed to have had in his possession the warehouses which contained nearly three million rations of bread; but this must have been a momentary thing, for it is incredible that they should not have been destroyed before the retreat, when every soldier's cartridge-box contained all that was needed to make port-fires. At all events, the stores were saved, and Corse was able to signal his commander that, despite his losses and his own wound, there was no need of anxiety about the post." — *Cox's Atlanta*.



ALLATOONA PASS.

During the battle, Gen. Sherman remained in the station on Kenesaw. In addition to the lines working to Allatoona, Atlanta, and Marietta, there was established, on the day of battle, direct communication with the headquarters of Generals Sherman, Howard, Stanley, and Cox, and also with Vining's Hill. The signalling of Allatoona was done by Private J. W. McKenzie, of Lieut. Allen's detachment, and Frank A. West, of the Army of the Cumberland. The latter was returning to Atlanta from a visit to Cartersville, and was detained at Allatoona by the investment of that place. Both of these men were complimented for coolness and good behavior under fire, and were recommended for promotion.

There has been much discussion as to whether Lieut. Sherfy was on Kenesaw or not during the battle of Allatoona Pass. The lieutenant's

report for the period covering the time of the battle will give the best answer to that question :—

HEADQUARTERS SIGNAL DETACHMENT, 15TH A. C.,
LITTLE RIVER, GA., Oct. 28, 1864.

LIEUTENANT :

I have the honor to make the following report of duties performed by myself and the detachment under my command during the five days ending Oct. 5, 1864.

During October 1st, 2d, and 3rd, I was in camp at East Point, Ga., making out reports and preparing to march. On the 4th, I started from camp with the 15th Army Corps, taking with me the men belonging with my own party and ordering those of Lieut. Adams's party to reserve camp at Atlanta. Marched twenty miles and bivouacked at 11 P.M. On the 5th, we marched eight miles and encamped, when I went to Marietta to assist in getting signal communication between headquarters of Generals Sherman and Howard. During those two days I reconnoitered, when necessary, and occasionally did the duties of aide to Gen. Osterhans.

During the five days, Lieut. Weirick was on special duty bringing men and stores from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and was detained by a railroad accident. Accompanying you will find his report.

Lieut. Fish took charge of signal station on Kenesaw Mountain October 1st, and reported all quiet that day and the 2d.

Having seen indications of the enemy on October 3rd, he kept a good lookout with a telescope and discovered a large camp of the enemy near Lost Mountain, also infantry and cavalry moving, and in the evening he discovered rebel cavalry on the railroad near Big Shanty, which fact he reported to the proper authorities. That evening all of our forces in his front were withdrawn, and he thus left outside our lines and near the enemy. Fearing an attack, he made preparations for a vigorous defence, and also to destroy all public property he could not carry away in case he should be compelled to leave ; but he bravely stood at his post, and by a judicious display of his small force kept the enemy away.

October 4th, he watched and reported the movements of the enemy and passed many messages, among which was information to Allatoona, of the movements of the enemy against that place, and orders from Gen. Sherman to hold out, in consequence of which the garrison was reinforced and enabled on the following day to successfully resist the assaults of the enemy and save one large store of supplies.

October 5th, Gen. Sherman was on the mountain all day, and Lieut. Fish sent many important messages for him to seven different stations with which he communicated that day. The message in the morning that Gen. Corse had arrived at Allatoona with reinforcements, and in the evening after the battle that they still held out, gave the general much pleasure, and he remarked they " were

worth a million dollars" to him. Accompanying I send Lieut. Fish's report, with a copy of many important messages sent by him appended.

Lieut. Shellabarger was away on leave of absence, and consequently I have no report from him. During the five days, Lieut. Adams was on signal station at Allatoona, in charge of the enlisted men belonging to the parties of Lieutenants Worley and Allen, and performing the duties of that station. October 3rd and 4th, he received and sent a number of important messages in regard to the movements of the enemy and telegraph, etc.

October 5th, the enemy made the attack on Allatoona, and as the point occupied as a signal station by him became untenable on account of the enemy's fire he repaired to one of the forts with his flag, from which he sent a message during the engagement. When the battle became general he watched the movements of the enemy and directed the fire of our artillery, and at the same time directed the men under his charge to repair to the rifle-pits and procure arms from wounded men and use them, which they all did, one man firing as high as ninety rounds.

I have not yet received Lieut. Adams's report, but will forward it to you upon its arrival.

I am satisfied with the actions of the officers and men of my detachment, believing that all did their duty properly.

I am very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SHERFY,

1st Lieutenant, Commanding Detachment, 15th Army Corps.

The messages transmitted to and from Kenesaw subsequent to the message ordering Corse from Rome to Allatoona are herewith appended:—

October 4, 2 P.M.

Commanding Officer, Allatoona:

Sherman is moving with force, hold out!

GEN. VANDEVER.

October 5.

Gen. Corse is here with one brigade. Where is Gen. Sherman?

October 5.

We are all right so far. Gen. Corse is wounded. Where is Gen. Sherman?

[Answer.] Near you.

Tell Allatoona "Hold on." Gen. Sherman says he is working hard for you.

GEN. VANDEVER.

ALLATOONA : KENESAW, October 6.
 How is Corse? What news? DAYTON,
 Assistant Adjutant-General.

Capt. L. M. DAYTON : ALLATOONA, October 6, 3.15 P.M.
 I am short a cheek-bone and one ear, but able to whip all hell yet. My losses are very heavy. A force reported moving from Stilesboro on Kingston gives me some anxiety. Tell me where Sherman is. CORSE,
 Brigadier-General Commanding.

Gen. CORSE : October 6, 3 P.M.
 Am reconnoitering toward Burnt Hickory and Lost Mountain. Are you badly hurt? If all is right at Allatoona, I want you back at Rome.
 SHERMAN.

CORSE : KENESAW MOUNTAIN, October 6, 4.10 P.M.
 Saw your battle. Am here all right. Have sent you assistance. Am sorry you are hurt. General is mindful of you. DAYTON.

Gen. COX, Pine Top. KENESAW MOUNTAIN, October 6, 5.30 P.M.
 Sir: All right at Allatoona. Have a brigade ready to go there to-morrow early. W. T. SHERMAN,
 Major-General.

CORSE : KENESAW MOUNTAIN, October 6, 6.45 P. M.
 Am just in. Am very sorry at your wound, but all is right with you. If possible, keep the enemy off your line, and let me know at once what force you have, and what is at Kingston and Rome. Also send some account of your fight. Hood has retreated to Dallas. SHERMAN.

CORSE : KENESAW MOUNTAIN, October 6, 9.30 P. M.
 Let the Rome force return at once to Rome, and protect the road. SHERMAN.

SHERMAN : October 6, 10 P. M.
 Dispatch of this A. M. received and instructions obeyed. Perfectly quiet here. New lines are done. Our position is very strong. Can we do anything to help you? Can safely send out a brigade to destroy bridges. SLOCUM.

CORSE : KENESAW MOUNTAIN, October 7, 12.15 A. M.
 I will send brigade up to you in the morning. SHERMAN.

ALLATOONA : KENESAW MOUNTAIN, October 7, 8 A. M.
 Gen. Sherman is here. A brigade is marching to you. BACHTELL,
 Pine Top.

- Gen. SHERMAN : ALLATOONA, October 7, 8.40 A. M.
I have just sent my wounded to Rome. Shall I move my command back to Rome when your brigade arrives? CORSE.
- CORSE : KENESAW MOUNTAIN, October 7, 9 A. M.
Yes; move to Rome when the brigade arrives. SHERMAN.
- Gen. SHERMAN : CARTERSVILLE, GA., October 7, 9.45.
Wheeler reported crossing Coosa, near Cedar Bluffs, in heavy force. Deserters' say he is moving toward Blue Mountains. G. B. RAUM.
- Col. BECKWITH, C. C. S. : CARTERSVILLE, GA., October 7, 10 A. M.
Eight thousand head of cattle here. G. B. RAUM.
- ALLATOONA : KENESAW MOUNTAIN, October 7, 10.45 A. M.
Hurry cattle into Allatoona Pass at once. SHERMAN.
- Gen. SHERMAN : ALLATOONA, October 7, 11 A. M.
The brigade from 23rd Corps is here. How long shall it remain? CORSE.
- ALLATOONA : KENESAW MOUNTAIN, October 7, 11.30 A. M.
Brigade stay till further orders. SHERMAN.
- Gen. SHERMAN : LOST MOUNTAIN, October 7, 1 P. M.
I met at this point ———, which fell back toward Dallas. See our cavalry passing through New Hope, toward Dallas, skirmishing slightly. The only camp-smoke seen is southeast from Dallas, about fifteen miles from here. I will move on at once, as directed. A. BAIRD,
Brigadier-General.
- Gen. BAIRD : KENESAW MOUNTAIN, October 7, 1.30 P. M.
Don't go too far. SHERMAN.
- SHERMAN : October 7, 3 P. M.
I found cavalry four miles beyond Powder Springs. I have ordered my command in. Shall I move at daylight? HOWARD.
- HOWARD : KENESAW MOUNTAIN, October 7, 3.15 P. M.
Do not move until further orders. I await expected information from our cavalry. SHERMAN.
- Gen. CORSE : KENESAW MOUNTAIN, October 7, 5 P. M.
Send back courier with full account of all matters of interest, and as to road above. SHERMAN.
- Gen. SHERMAN : ALLATOONA, October 7.
I sent a staff officer to you this morning with intelligence. CORSE.

CORSE : KENESAW MOUNTAIN, October 7, 5 P. M.
 Lieut. Ludlow is here all right. C. EWING, A.A.G.
 [Lieut. L. is the staff officer referred to in last message.]

SHERMAN : October 7, 6.15 P. M.
 The cavalry were intrenched. HOWARD.

KENESAW MOUNTAIN, October 7, 7 P. M.
 To Allatoona and Generals HOWARD, STANLEY, and COX :
 Army will remain in present position until further intelligence of the movements of the enemy, when reported by our cavalry still out. SHERMAN.

EWING : ALLATOONA, October 7, 8 P. M.
 Tell Ludlow to come to Cartersville to-night. I will be there. CORSE.

Gen. SHERMAN : CARTERSVILLE, October 8, 10.30 A. M.
 Ludlow here. I will destroy bridges, and keep my force at or near Kingston to-day, and go to Rome to-morrow. CORSE.

KENESAW MOUNTAIN, October 8, 11 A. M.
 Officer in Charge of Cattle at Allatoona :
 You may drive the cattle to Kenesaw. SHERMAN.

Gen. CORSE : KENESAW MOUNTAIN, October 8, 11.35 A. M.
 Dispatch received all right. I will be at or near Allatoona to-morrow. SHERMAN.

Gen. SHERMAN : CARTERSVILLE, October 8, 2 P. M.
 Do you want Gillam's and Wooley's bridges, near Kingston, destroyed? G. B. RAUM.

Gen. SHERMAN : ALLATOONA, October 8.
 Shall Cowan's bridge and —— bridge, over the Etowah, be destroyed? G. B. RAUM, B.B.G.

Col. RAUM :
 Yes ; bridges over the Etowah, between the railroad and Rome, should be destroyed at once. Hood is making from Dallas to Cedartown. I will be at Allatoona to-morrow. Look to the safety of bridges near Cartersville. SHERMAN.

Gen. CORSE : October 8.
 We all feel grateful to God for your brilliant victory, and are proud of our old comrade and his noble division. You have the congratulations of the 17th Army Corps.
 RANSOM,
 Brigadier-General.

HOWARD : KENESAW MOUNTAIN, October 10, 11.30 A. M.

Leave the cattle about Kenesaw where there is good grazing until further orders. SHERMAN.

(The above message was sent to Col. Beckwith at Atlanta by request of Capt. Dayton.)

Gen. SHERMAN : October 10, 12.30 P. M.

The bridge over the Chattahoochee repaired. A train has gone over. All is quiet there. I feel very anxious to send out a strong foraging party as soon as you deem it possible. We need forage. I have not a pound for my own private use. All our animals have been out for several days. Have you any news from Virginia, or our road north of Allatoona? SLOCUM.

Gen. HOWARD : CARTERSVILLE, October 10, 2.30 P. M.

Move, with your whole army, forward to Kingston. Take along 1,500 of the stock cattle. Orders will reach you from Capt. Dayton. SHERMAN.

Gen. SHERMAN : October 10.

My teams are out foraging seven miles. Have large parties at work on railroad. Can start at daylight to-morrow morning. Will that do? HOWARD.

Gen. HOWARD : October 10, 5 P. M.

It is important you should make a forced march to-day and to-morrow. Reach Allatoona to-night, and to-morrow push on with rapidity till you overtake us. SHERMAN.

BACHTELL : October 10, 5.45 P. M.

Weirick is here. Any orders for me? CONNELLY, Signal Officer.

Lieut. CONNELLY : October 10, 7.30 P. M.

If Weirick will relieve you, move forward and join the 4th or 14th Army Corps, or me at once. BACHTELL.

Gen. VANDEVER : October 10, 9.20 P. M.

I have sent to Gen. Howard to move rapidly for Kingston. The enemy has made his appearance at Rome. I want 1,500 of the cattle brought forward. The balance should be sent into Atlanta. SHERMAN.

THE FLAG THAT TALKS.

I.

Fair broke the day among the Georgian mountains ;
 The mists, not chill nor raw,
But soft and warm, like spray from summer fountains,
 Hung round old Kenesaw.

And vast and billowy as the face of ocean
 The white fog lay below,
From whose expanse, with every shifting motion,
 As from a sea of snow,

The lesser peaks arose like isles volcanic—
 Lost Mountain, Pine Hill ; far
To south, Stone Mountain gleamed an alp Titauic,
 Whose glory noon should mar.

Nor did the fleecy legions show surrender
 Till up the sunlight rolled
And filled the floating isles with matchless splendor,
 The cloudy sea with gold.

When round our lofty height of observation
 We saw the prospect clear,
The frail battalions with precipitation
 Retreat and disappear,

Our station called the next, our view repeating
 The distant posts to tell ;
From the Gate City came reply and greeting,
 Flag-spoken : “ All is well. ”

It was the month when scarlet banners, flying
 From every summer tree,
Proclaim, as heroes oft in death, that dying
 Sublimar life may be.

And where the bristling abatis defended
 The rifle-pits in line,
An oriflamme, with golden lustre splendid,
 Blazed the dead mountain-pine.

While far beneath, with homes and haunts civilian,
 Rose Marietta's walls ;
Shone white against the autumn groves vermilion
 Her tented hospitals.

To north — is that dark mass the shadows creeping
 Along the valley bed ?
Are those the groves that hasten onward, sweeping
 With swift and swinging tread ?

O Talking Flag, thy worth if ever proving,
 We hailed the distant glass ;
 Atlanta heard : " The foe at Acworth, moving
 On Allatoona Pass. "

(The Pass ! from distant Chattanooga winding
 Along the iron way,
 The laden trains, to far Atlanta finding
 Through it their southward way,

Bore the Great General food and war's munitions,
 Until his great decree
 That marched an army, spite of war's traditions,
 Through Georgia to the sea.)

Quick came the answer — " Signal for assistance
 To General Corse at Rome ;
 Let the Pass garrison show firm resistance
 Till reinforcements come — "

No hope that fleetest courier madly riding
 Could cross the path they strode ;
 The electric wires, as though our fate deciding,
 Trailed speechless in the road.

But on our viewless telegraph the saving
 And weighty order sped ;
 The baffled rebel helpless watched us waving
 The magic white-and-red.

The desperate charge, the stern repulse, the ending
 Of all his brilliant plan —
 (For Corse's veterans stood the fort defending
 Before the fight began) —

We saw ; our hearts' intenser beat compelling
 Our very breath to lag ;
 Enough when rose the signal, victory telling,
 And Sherman thanked the Flag.

On that red field its swift dispatch had aided
 Where brave McPherson fell ;
 Where Smith's and Leggett's heroes enfladed
 Defied the shot and shell,

And held — till night withdrew the foe — undaunted,
 The triangle of fire,
 Our flag, above the shattered breast-works planted,
 Beheld his hosts retire.

Strange charm is thine, mysterious dweller
 In heaven's clear upper air !
 The windy Zeus, the Cloud-and-Storm-Compeller
 Resigns his empire there.

The lines that march deploying through the valleys
 Advance and then retreat,
 The impetuous mass that up the hill-side sallies
 Columns that part and meet —

Thine is their purpose and their destination ;
 Thy stroke their guiding hand,
 Whose gestures link in close communication
 Commander and command.

In kindred service shine thy torches flaming
 Above the midnight camps ;
 The dusky soldier wondering sees them, shaming
 The sky's remoter lamps.

Their fiery glow the distant darkness lighting
 His simple spirit awes,
 And seems the stars within their courses fighting
 Against the slaver's cause.

Yet safe thy secrets ; vain the foeman's presage ?
 Of what thy words portend ;
 While even the practised flagman waves the message
 He does not comprehend.

II.

Thy work is done ; along Virginia's river
 No more thy signal flies ;
 From Georgia's hills by night no more the quiver
 Of thy red torch shall rise.

There came a noon when from the bastions frowning
 Of every fort and bay,
 Flung out a banner ; hurrying on and crowning
 The mountains far away.

It left undecked no hamlet's little steeple
 That loud with joy-bells rung ;
 And from the breasts of a too-happy people
 Its passion-flowers were hung.

We knew its language ; knew our work was over ;
 And hailed, while ours we furled,
 The only Flag whose sovereign folds shall cover
 Henceforth our Western world.

It said : " For no poor vaunt of wide dominions
 I threw the gage of war ;
 Through all the fearful fight my rosy pinions
 The hope of ages bore.

- " Ye say Greece fought for liberty ; her story
 Still lights the student's cheek ;
 And all her scenery seems a field of glory
 From which her heroes speak.
- " But ask the Helot, when her banners floating
 Through most pellucid air,
 Came home, o'er Persian downfall gloating,
 How much his race might share ?
- " Rome's boasted standard righted wrongs patrician
 Where'er its eagles flew ;
 What recked her haughty lords of their condition
 Who uo proud lineage knew ?
- " From nameless graves along the blue Ægean,
 From Asian temples prone,
 From Roman hearths in buried homes Pompeian,
 From Egypt's mystic stone,
- " I heard the voice of Time, in solemn warning,
 Pronounce the words of ban :
 ' I build the sepulchres of nations scorning
 The rights of man as man.'
- " I learned their lesson ; not to strength or beauty
 I pledge a special grace ;
 No wider stretch of my protecting duty
 To birth or caste or race.
- " As much oppressor as oppressed to better
 I bade war's thunders roll,
 Since who has learned to view unmoved a fetter
 Has lost the freeman's soul.
- " O lowly worker in the fields of cotton,
 Great king of sword or pen,
 I yield you both, your lesser claims forgotten,
 The equal rights of men ;
- " The old republic, purified and guided
 As once its founders planned ;
 To hold forever one and undivided
 Our common Fatherland ;
- " For this I fought ; the nations, silent, eying
 The dreadful struggle, stood ;
 The land of Milton coldly blamed, denying
 The need of war or blood.
- " She stretched across the ocean intervening
 No cordial hand of friend,
 But said, ' It is an awful strife, whose meaning
 I do not comprehend.'

“ True, what significance to her, whose treasure
Were claims of ancient birth,
Had our great conflict, waged those claims to measure
By man’s intrinsic worth ?

“ The cause in which her Hampden died forgetting,
To her the haughty pride
Of Southern cavalier, his slaves regretting,
More nearly seemed allied.

“ What better proof than this her barons offered,
That through their present runs
The spirit that in Magna Charta proffered
Small boon to peasants’ sons.

“ For well I hold my higher code forever
From careless readers sealed ;
The Signal Flag of Liberty has never
Her symbols yet revealed,

“ Unless to hearts of generous thoughts prolific,
And they alone combine
The secret disk, the stroke hieroglyphic,
The hidden countersign.

“ And those in whom my trumpet’s loud appealing
No martial ardor woke,
Who listless saw my color-bearer reeling
Amidst the battle smoke —

“ Who heaped their sordid gains with tearless faces
Through scenes that angels thrilled,
And shunned the broken ranks whose empty places
A braver host had filled ;

“ To them my bugle notes to combat calling
In foreign accents rung ;
On their dull ears my million voices falling
Rehearsed an unknown tongue ;

“ But nobler souls, the heights of thought commanding,
In purer atmosphere,
Above the sulphurous mists of passion standing,
Leaned down with words of cheer.

“ O poet, sage, whose broader view extending
Above the cloudy plain,
Descried each hostile influence impending,
With warnings not in vain !

“ O woman, loyal and clear-sighted, merging
Your dearest hopes in mine,
From lonely mounts of self-forgetting urging
Your sacrifice divine !

“ Not less your work than theirs whose valor daunted
 The fiery front of War ;
 And yours the peerless laurels only granted
 To Freedom's Signal Corps.

And thou, O mother ! for a soldier weeping
 By far Potomac laid,
 Or distant Chattahoochee, swiftly leaping
 Athwart its chestnut shade,

“ Lament him not ; no love could make immortal
 The span that we call life ;
 And never hero entered heavenly portal
 Through fields of grander strife ;

“ And glories brighter than heraldic splendors
 His kindred's house may claim ;
 That when I call the roll of my defenders
 My lips shall speak his name.”

— CAROLINE STICKNEY,

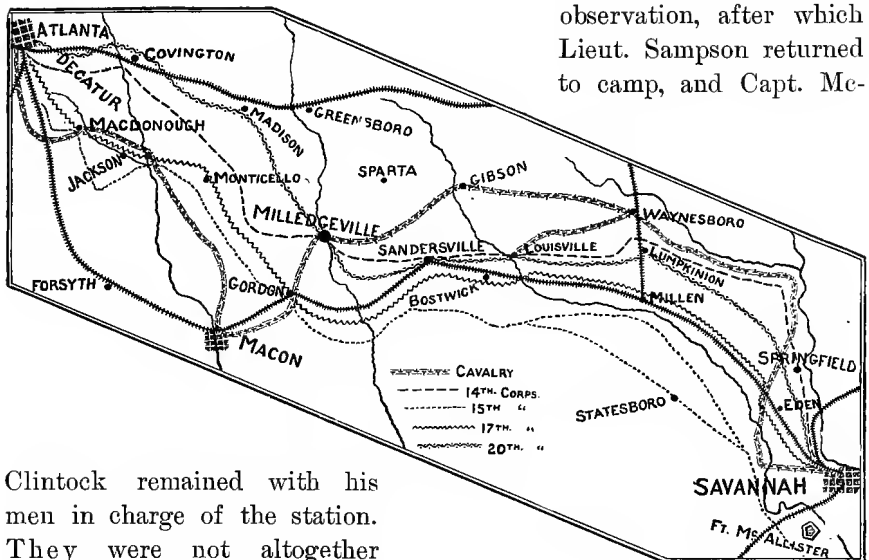
(*Harper's Monthly*), May, 1866.

Although signals were not used during the pursuit of the enemy, when it terminated at Little river, a line of signals was opened with Gen. Sherman's headquarters at Gaylesville. October 24, Lieut. Sherfy accompanied the 15th Corps on a reconnoissance toward Guntersville, which lasted two days. The army was now moved to Cedartown, on the Coosa river, from which point Capt. McClintock proceeded on November 1st to Atlanta to prepare his command for the ensuing campaign. On November 15th began the “March to the Sea.” Owing to the unfavorable character of the country through which the line of march lay, but little regular signal duty was performed. The officers and men, however, were almost constantly engaged as aides-de-camp, messengers, scouts, and skirmishers. Continuing to serve, indeed, as the “eyes and ears of the army” as far as circumstances would permit. Scarcely a day passed that parties of the Signal Corps were not under fire as they were in the Atlanta campaign. The last skirmish before the fall of Savannah, except that attending the capture of Fort McAllister, in which the Signal Corps was present, occurred December 9th, at a point near the southern end of the Savannah and Ogeechee canal.

On the 10th, in compliance with orders from Capt. Batchell, Chief Signal Officer, Military Division of the Mississippi, to the effect that all of the Signal Corps should be on the alert for the vessels of Admiral

Dahlgren's fleet, supposed to be in Ossabaw Sound, off the mouth of the Great Ogeechee river, Capt. McClintock took a squad of men and reconnoitered our front between the Little and Great Ogeechee rivers to the rice mill on Dr. Cheeves's plantation. This mill was located on the northern bank of the Great Ogeechee, and about two and one-half miles distant from Fort McAllister, which commanded the mouth of the river. He failed to catch a glimpse of the fleet, but gained considerable information as to the position of the enemy's batteries on the two streams and in Fort McAllister. The next day he again visited the mill with Lieut. J. P. Sampson, adjutant of the detachment, and established there a station of observation, after which Lieut. Sampson returned to camp, and Capt. Mc-

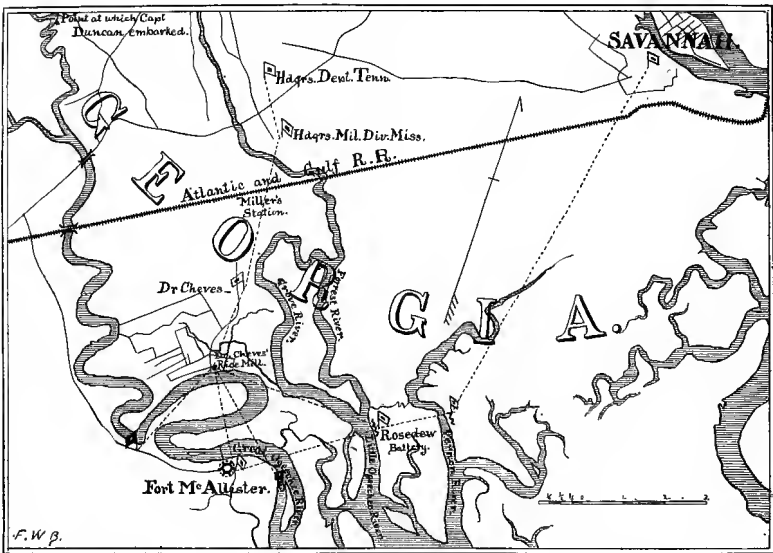
Clintock remained with his men in charge of the station. They were not altogether pleased with the isolation of their position, which was about three miles beyond our pickets, while with their glasses they could see what they supposed to be small squads of the enemy across the river to the south of them, also at the McAllister plantation up the river west of the mill. Fearing the enemy might attempt to capture the station during the night, Capt. McClintock forwarded a statement of the situation to Gen. Howard, who promptly sent them a section of the famous DeGress Battery and a company of Illinois infantry, also the garrison colors from his headquarters. The horses of the signal-detachment were for safety placed in the boiler-room of the mill, where they fared sumptuously on rice and rice-straw.



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Some days before, Capt. McClintock had secured a fine canoe of

superior model and artistically painted, which he took charge of and placed in one of the wagons. Naturally, he was frequently questioned as to what disposition he purposed to make of the boat. His constant reply was, "We'll make good use of it when we arrive at tide-water." On the 8th, a request had come from Gen. Howard for the use of the canoe for Capt. William Duncan, his chief-of-scouts, and two of his men, who were to go down the Ogeechee and out on Ossabaw Sound to look for our vessels. And now, while on the rice-mill station, engaged in scanning the distant horizon over the Sound for indications of our fleet, they frequently thought of Duncan's party.



While on duty at the station, the artillery, in order to attract the attention of our fleet, should it be in the vicinity of the Ogeechee, also to do what harm it could to the fort, fired a 20-pound shot at short intervals at Fort McAllister during the day. At the same time the garrison colors were kept flying from the staff, erected on the mill, to draw the fire of the fort. During the night, at each shot from the gun, they discharged a rocket from the station. All this demonstration elicited no response from their friends at sea, at least none that they recognized. About 11 o'clock on the morning of the 13th, Gen. Sherman and staff, accompanied by Gen. Howard and staff, arrived at the mill for the purpose of witnessing the attack upon Fort McAllister.

by Gen. Hazen with the Second Division of the 15th Corps. During the forenoon, there were many arrivals of officers from the Army of the Tennessee for the same purpose. Among them were Generals Logan, Corse, Strong, Hickenlooper, and other officers lower in rank. Of signal officers present during the assault, there were Capt. Bachtell, Gen. Sherman's chief signal officer, Capt. A. S. Cole, Lieutenants William Ware and J. P. Sampson. There were other officers present and also quite a number of signalmen. The men on duty with Capt. McClintock were Sergt. J. A. M. Collins, and privates D. R. Magill, Samuel Magner, John Boatman, and at intervals others. Besides station



DR. CHEVES'S RICE MILL.

duty, the men were ordered to guard a large shed containing hulled rice. This rice was to be saved for the use of the army if their regular supplies failed.

With Gen. Hazen were Lieutenants W. H. Sherfy and J. Q. Adams with their complement of flagmen. Upon the arrival of Gen. Sherman, he with other officers went up to the station on the roof to take observations of the surroundings. Having satisfied their curiosity, and the accommodations on the roof being somewhat limited, they retired to the attic of the mill just under the station. Then, to enable them to get a better view, and to hold their glasses more steadily, they punched

holes through the shingles, which they used in lieu of windows. With eager eyes they watched the movement of the Second Division upon Fort McAllister.

Gen. Sherman's first inquiry of Capt. McClintock upon arriving at the station was, "Have you seen anything yet of the fleet?" He replied, "Nothing definite, General; but, at times have thought I could dimly discern the tops of masts far out upon the Sound." He was quite restless and seemingly impatient, hastily remarking, "I don't believe they are looking for us." During this conversation all persons had left the roof except the general, Capt. McClintock, and his flagman Samuel Magner.

The rest of the story I will give as told by Maj. George Ward Nichols, in his "Story of the Great March":—

Gen. Sherman walked nervously to and fro, turning quickly now and then from viewing the scene of conflict to observe the sun sinking slowly behind the tree-tops. No longer willing to bear the suspense, he said: "Signal Gen. Hazen that he must carry the fort by assault, to-night if possible."

The little flag waved and fluttered in the evening air, and the answer came: "I am ready, and will assault at once!"

The words had hardly passed, when, from out the encircling woods there came a long line of blue coats and bright bayonets, and the dear old flag was there, waving proudly in the breeze. Then the fort seemed alive with flame; quick, thick jets of fire shooting out from all sides, while the white smoke first covered the place and then rolled over the glacis. The line of blue moved steadily on; too slowly, as it seemed to us, for we exclaimed, "Why don't they dash forward?" but their measured step was unflinching. Now the flag goes down, but the line does not halt. A moment longer, and the banner gleams again in the front. We, the lookers-on, clutched one another's arm convulsively, and scarcely breathed in the eager intensity of our gaze. Sherman stood watching with anxious air, awaiting the decisive moment. Then the enemy's fire redoubled in rapidity and violence. The darting streams of fire alone told the position of the fort. The line of blue entered the enshrouded folds of smoke. The flag was at last dimly seen, and then it went out of sight altogether.

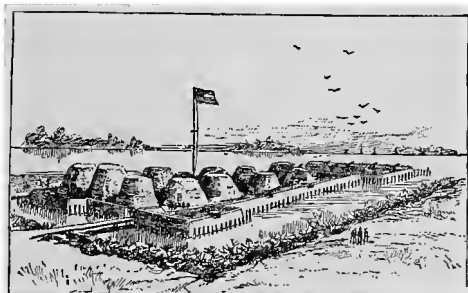
"They have been repulsed!" said one of the group of officers, who watched the fight.

"No, by Heaven!" said another; "there is not a man in retreat—not a straggler in all the glorious line!"

The firing ceased. The wind lifted the smoke. Crowds of men were visible on the parapet, fiercely fighting—but our flag was planted there. There were a few scattering musket-shots, and then the sounds of battle ceased. Then the

bomb-proofs and parapets were alive with crowding swarms of our gallant men, who fired their pieces in the air as a *feu de joie*. Victory! The fort was won.

Capt. McClintock, with the other officers in the attic room below the station, kept a sharp lookout with their glasses along the river below Fort McAllister, still hoping to catch a glimpse of the expected vessels. For three days, he had given the shore lines of the river and Ossabaw Sound particular attention with their best glasses, and had become well acquainted with all objects within view. About 4 P.M., he suddenly noticed the appearance of a puff of steam, and a few seconds later a white signal-flag dimly



FORT MCALLISTER.

visible against a dark background of live oaks in a bend of the river far below the parapets of the doomed fort. For a moment he said nothing, scarcely believing the statement of his glass, and desiring to be doubly assured by a closer examination, which was hastily given, when he called the attention of the officers below to it, and requested them to bring their own glasses to bear on the flag, as he intended to acknowledge the call which they were then making. Flagman Magner, having made the desired 11-5, the officer, who afterwards proved to be Lieut. George A. Fisher, of Gen. Foster's Signal Corps, then on board the tug *Dandelion*, signalled the message, "Who are you?" To this the captain immediately replied, "McClintock, Chief Signal Officer to Gen. Howard." Capt. McClintock then turned to Gen. Sherman, who sat on the ridge board seat, before mentioned, and said, "General, communication is now open with that vessel. What do you desire to say?" He replied, "Say, 'I am here with my army all right. Savannah closely invested, and am now moving to take Fort McAllister by assault. Can you not come up and assist us!' W. T. Sherman." After communication was thus opened, the General changed front, as it were, and became quite communicative. Among other subjects treated of while awaiting the results of Hazen's assault, was the recital of a conversation he recently had with a citizen, or secessionist as he usually called a southern rebel. He said: While our army was near Eden Station, an old secessionist scored me pretty harshly for permitting my soldiers to forage, stating that they were "an unprincipled, undisciplined, thieving horde," etc., etc. To this I sharply replied, "Sir, it's bad enough, if true, that men possess these qualifications; but — you, if they spare your life, it's more than you deserve."

Lieut. William Ware from the attic room below was called to take charge of the station, and other messages were sent to the tug, and

some to Gen. Hazen. Capt. McClintock writes as follows, in describing the scene at the rice-mill after the assault:—

When the smoke of battle had somewhat lifted, we could see our men still going up the parapet on which our flags were flying, and firing their guns in the air; also could faintly hear their shout of victory. Then the motley company of officers of all ranks, and enlisted men, which filled the attic and floor below, was fully assured that McAllister was ours; to which glorious news was added the fact of the opening of communication with the fleet. This was more than their highly strung nerves could withstand, and they gave themselves up to a general rejoicing, and so wild and boisterous were their demonstrations that the old building was so shaken that it was next to impossible to hold a glass with sufficient steadiness upon a flag at that distance to distinctly read it. I, therefore, suggested more quiet for the good of the service, and Gen. O. O. Howard, in his modest way, “called the house to order.”

Gen. Sherman soon asked me if we had a boat about the station, stating that he desired to go to McAllister. I told him we had three, and proceeded at once to select and get one in readiness. This was soon manned by some officers of the party, then assembled at the wharf. As Sherman stepped into the boat some one humorously said, “General, be careful and keep a sharp lookout for torpedoes.” To this suggestion he touched his hat in salute, as it were, to the crowd on shore, and simply remarked, “Gen. Howard is second in command.” Howard was then standing among those on the levee, yet later, also, took passage in the boat. As soon as the fort was in possession of our troops Gen. Hazen permitted the Confederate signal officer, on duty at the fort, to send the news across the tide-flats to Battery Buelep, located on the east side of, and commanding the Little Ogeechee. It was ——— miles east of Fort McAllister. This was performed under direction of Lieut. Sherfy, who, with Lieut. Adams, was serving with Hazen’s 2d Division, 15th Army Corps, as previously stated. On the 14th, I went over to the fort and established a line of signals from it *via* the rice-mill station to Gen. Sherman’s headquarters.

While at McAllister I met Capt. Jesse Merrill, who had just arrived from Gen. Foster’s command, down on the Sound. He was our instructor in signal duty at Camp Wickliffe, Ky., and Nashville, Tenn., some two years previously, and our meeting under existing circumstances was indeed a joyous one.

The night of the 15th, Col. Babcock, United States Engineers, with dispatches from Gen. Grant to Gen. Sherman, reached our station at the mill and I accompanied him to headquarters. Our McAllister line continued in successful operation until December 21st, when our army took possession of Savannah, the Confederates, under Gen. Hardee, having evacuated the city the previous night. Gen. Howard established his headquarters in the building occupied by the British consul, corner of Bull and Gaston streets, and our signal detachment occupied a pretty cottage with spacious grounds adjoining the same building.

While on a tour of observation through the city, early that morning, arriving at the dock I came upon a small schooner which was under guard of a squad of our men. Upon inquiry I found it to be a blockade-runner, the Rebecca Hertz, which had, under cover of the darkness, successfully entered the harbor, while the skipper was unaware of the presence of the Federals in the city until he called upon his wife. Noticing several soldiers in blue in the house, he inquired of her who they were. Then, to his complete surprise, she said, "Why, those are Yanks, and the city is in Gen. Sherman's possession." "Yanks, and Sherman in the city!" said he agitatedly, "well, that's too good a joke on me," and entering the room where the soldiers were partaking of a very early breakfast, prepared by his wife, he exclaimed, "Gentlemen, I surrender! This surprise is too much for me, and you'll find my vessel down at the dock."

A few hours later, by request of Gen. Howard to the United States Treasury agent, I secured the ship's glass from his vessel as a memento of the event.

December 24th, in compliance with orders from Gen. Howard, Capt. McClintock established a line of signals from Fort McAllister *via* Rose Dew Battery to the city, which was operated until the fort was dismantled and abandoned.

Jan. 9, 1865, the signal detachment embarked on the United States gunboat Pontiac for Beaufort, S. C., which point they reached on the 11th. The next day, Capt. P. A. Taylor reported for duty as Chief Signal Officer, Army of the Tennessee, relieving Capt. McClintock of the position in which he had been acting since Sept. 10, 1864. Capt. Taylor had been ordered to this duty while the Army of the Tennessee was at Atlanta in November; but Sherman's army had cut loose from that city before Capt. Taylor was able to report for duty. Capt. McClintock, however, still remained on duty at headquarters Army of the Tennessee, and so continued until the arrival of the army at Raleigh. During the march through the Carolinas, the duties and experiences were a repetition of those undergone during the march through Georgia. Officers and men had already been tested in many long campaigns, weary marches, and severe engagements; hence were ever ready for and eagerly entered into the skirmishes which were of daily occurrence. Nothing seemed to annoy them more than to have their detachment classed with or spoken of as "non-combatants." February 1st, the detachment proceeded to the front and took part in the skirmish at Whippy Swamp. On the 6th they had a similar experience at Little Salkehatchie river. Here they captured a Confederate mail from which much information was obtained. At Binnaker's bridge, on the South Edisto river, they again met the enemy, who was strongly intrenched.

Here they skirmished until Gen. Mower arrived with his division of the 17th Army Corps. Mower threw a pontoon across the river further down the stream, as the rebels had burned the bridge. Pushing his division across by moonlight, in the language of Ward Nichols, "he went in, and the result was that the rebels went out; that is, all who were not killed or captured." On the 12th, the Signal Corps took part in the engagement at Orangeburg, S. C., and on the retreat of the Confederates, they followed them for two miles, making several prisoners. February 15th, Capt. McClintock, with his party, joined that of Capt. Duncan, chief-of-scouts, Army of the Tennessee, and engaged the enemy on Congaree Creek. Being cut off from the Union Army, they remained on the Confederate side of the line all night, and were relieved by our troops forcing the rebels to retreat the next day. On the 17th they entered Columbia, the capital of South Carolina, with a division of the 17th Corps.

February 24th, the Army of the Tennessee reached Lynch's river, which was greatly overflowed owing to recent rains, and here the army halted to await its fall. On the 25th, with a sergeant and fifteen men, Capt. McClintock joined a detachment consisting of Capt. Duncan with twenty men, and a similar number of Gen. Howard's mounted headquarters guard, which was under orders to make a raid upon Camden, S. C. Leaving camp at about 11 P.M., after a hard ride in the dark they arrived safely near the outskirts of the town just before daybreak on the 26th. Driving out the enemy's skirmishers, they proceeded to fulfill the orders given them, viz., to destroy first, the bridge (in order to prevent Wheeler's Confederate Cavalry from crossing the river and troubling the rear of our army,); second, the railroad depots and buildings containing army supplies; third, the cotton stored within the limits of the city. The last named duty devolved upon the members of the signal party, while Duncan's men destroyed the bridge, and the headquarters guard the railroad work. After accomplishing their work, the party rejoined the army on the evening of the same day.

March 3rd, they moved upon Cheraw, S. C., and after a slight skirmish the enemy was dislodged. Lieut. J. L. Shellabarger and his signal party from the 15th Army Corps were among the first to participate in the fight, and took seven prisoners. On the 11th our signal parties again engaged in the fight before Fayetteville, S. C.; also at the crossing of the two Rockfish Creeks.

About the 20th, Sergt. Haner, with Private Frank H. Pugh and three or four other men, went out on a foraging excursion to the southeast of

Smith's chapel, where our army had halted for a day or two awaiting the movements of the forces sent over to take part in the engagement at Bentonville. On the 22d, they moved again by way of Dudley station and Ewartsville to the railroad bridge on the Neuse river, and went into camp until the 25th, when the army entered Goldsboro, N. C., and went into camp. After the departure of Sergt. Haner and party nothing had been heard from them, and Gen. Howard suggested that they be reported as captured. To this Capt. McClintock objected and asked an extension of time, as he had great faith in the capabilities of the men and felt certain that they were able to meet any emergency and would come out all right. This belief was fully justified on the 28th, when they triumphantly entered Goldsboro at the head of a long cavalcade of contrabands on mule and horseback, who also had numbers of animals in lead. Besides these there were several wagons laden with flour, corn-meal, syrup, bacon, corn in the ear, fodder, chickens, etc. It seems that after moving outside of our line of march, they came upon a grist-mill over which they stood guard, put the machinery into operation and-ground all the flour, meal, etc., they desired. They then scoured the country for teams and wagons, loaded them with the assistance of the contrabands, and after several days' halt at the mill moved on to overtake the army. While on this wild catch-up march they foraged freely, even in the face of small parties of the enemy, which were hovering about them.

This incident is given somewhat in detail, and special mention has been made of the part taken by Capt. McClintock's signal party in a few of the many skirmishes engaged in during the march from Beaufort, S. C., to Goldsboro, N. C., simply as an illustration of the character of the service rendered by all the signal parties on duty with the different corps of Sherman's army, during the campaign through Georgia as well as in the Carolinas.

April 2d, upon orders from headquarters, Army of the Tennessee, Capt. McClintock reported for duty to Gen. Frank P. Blair, commanding the 17th Army Corps, and on the 14th he entered Raleigh, N. C. He there received a communication from the adjutant-general of Ohio stating that he had been promoted to the office of major in his regiment, the 51st Ohio Infantry; also asking for his decision in regard to its acceptance. The position tendered, he promptly declined, on the ground, chiefly, that others were better entitled to the position. April 29th, the army started for Washington.

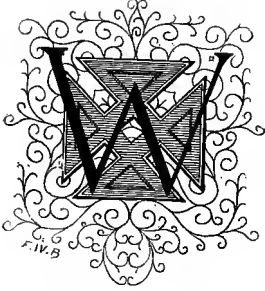
Do you know of the dreary land,
If land such region may seem,
Where 'tis neither sea nor strand,
Ocean nor good dry land,

But the nightmare marsh of a dream?
Where the Mighty River his death-road takes,
Mid pools and windings that coil like snakes,
A hundred leagues of bayous and lakes,
To die in the great Gulf Stream?

— HENRY HOWARD BROWNELL.

CHAPTER XIX.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.



WHILE the Army of the Potomac was encamped around Washington, previous to the Peninsular campaign, a request had been received from Gen. Butler for signal officers to serve in the Department of the Gulf. In compliance with this request, Lieutenants E. H. Russell, J. A. Vance, and A. B. Capron, with their flagmen, James E. Shidle, James P. Barry, Ransom Mathews, Lore Alford, George N. Simmons, and Richard L. Hewitt, were relieved from duty in the Army of the Potomac, March 16th, and received orders to report to Gen. Butler, at Ship Island. They went first to New York; but, finding that the quartermaster had no transportation to Ship Island, they proceeded to Boston, reaching that city April 6th. The quartermaster could give them no transportation by steam, but was soon able to give them quarters on the bark *Sea Bride*, about to sail for Ship Island. The vessel was a beauty, newly built, well-officered, and a good sailer. They were becalmed nearly all the way down the Atlantic coast, sometimes scarcely holding their own against the Gulf Stream. They finally reached Ship Island, to find that Gen. Butler had gone up the Mississippi some weeks before. Sailing for the Delta, they moved up the river, and, at last, came in sight of New Orleans, fifty-three days after leaving Boston.

While they were crawling along the coast of the Carolinas, Lieut. Capron fell dangerously ill, with a wasting fever, which would not yield to medicine. For some days he hung between life and death, Russell and Vance alternately nursing him. It was evident that, in his weakened condition, he could not endure a climate so near the tropics. He went north, regained his strength, and won laurels all through the war, as he has since in civil life, being at this writing (1893) Speaker of the Rhode Island House of Representatives.

Soon after reporting to Gen. Butler, Lieut. Russell had a signal

detachment, detailed from the different regiments, equipped, instructed, and ready for duty. Of this detachment, Lieut. Russell says:—

Take it for all in all, it has not often been surpassed, and, in the cases of some individuals, it could not have been bettered. The lamented Admiral Farragut, Gen. Weitzel, and some officers of less renown, have left no uncertain testimony behind them as to the high value they set upon its services. The city had just been captured. Gen. Butler gave us a kindly welcome, and I had no trouble in procuring from him such orders as I required for the recognition, organization, and equipment of our arm of the service. The officers detailed as acting signal officers were the following: Lieutenants, Stephen M. Eaton, 12th Maine; John W. Dana, 12th Maine; John C. Abbot, 13th Connecticut; Fred D. Butterfield, 8th Vermont; George F. French, 8th Vermont; and William P. Miner, 13th Connecticut.

As soon as practicable, I stationed the officers and men at different points about the city and its approaches, where they quickly familiarized themselves with their duties. It seemed, indeed, almost a hopeless task, the country is nearly one dead-level, except in and about such places as Port Hudson, which was then out of our reach, with frequent swamps, and with an atmosphere which often, night and day, defied us with its mists and fogs. Still, these difficulties made good practice for us.

In October, 1862, a detachment commanded by Lieut. Vance, described by Capt. Russell as a "fearless, able, and conscientious officer," accompanied Gen. Weitzel on his expedition down the Bayou La Fourche to Labadieville, where a large body of the enemy was defeated. Lieut. Eaton was placed on the Iberville, the leading transport; Lieut. Butterfield, on the Sallie Robinson, the rear transport; Lieut. Dana, on the Kineo, the leading gunboat, and Lieut. Vance himself served on the General Williams, in the centre with Gen. Weitzel.

They moved from Carrollton on the 24th. Lieut. Vance had orders not to allow the line to extend more than one and one-half miles. He kept in communication with the other officers through the night, directing those in advance to go slower and the transports in the rear to close up. On Saturday, the 25th, they landed at daylight, and marched to Donaldsonville. Sunday they moved down the left bank of Bayou La Fourche. Monday the march was continued. Lieut. Dana crossed with the 8th New Hampshire to the right bank of the Bayou. At noon the advance on the right bank fell in with the enemy, concealed in the woods. Lieut. Dana instantly called Lieut. Eaton, and sent: "Shell the woods in our front. Fire over us." Thompson's battery then began to shell the woods. The range being too high, Lieut. Dana sent:

“S.O.E.,” that is, “Shells go over the enemy.” But the message was unheeded by the officer in charge of the battery. A bridge was then thrown across the bayou, and the 12th and 13th Connecticut were ordered to cross. Lieut. Butterfield accompanied them, and during the engagement which ensued, his horse was struck by a piece of shell, became unmanageable, threw his rider, and escaped to the lines of the enemy. During the action, Lieut. Dana ordered up Thompson’s battery. Flagman H. C. Abbott was thrown from his horse, and disabled.

Dec. 17, 1862, Gen. Banks arrived with new troops, superseding Gen. Butler in command of the Department of the Gulf. He brought with him as Chief Signal Officer, Capt. W. W. Rowley, and the following acting signal officers: Capt. W. B. Roe and Lieutenants H. C. Dane, Thomas S. Hall, Roswell C. Harris, Amos M. Jackson, George R. Herbert, John N. Main, John F. Jencks, and James H. Rundlett.

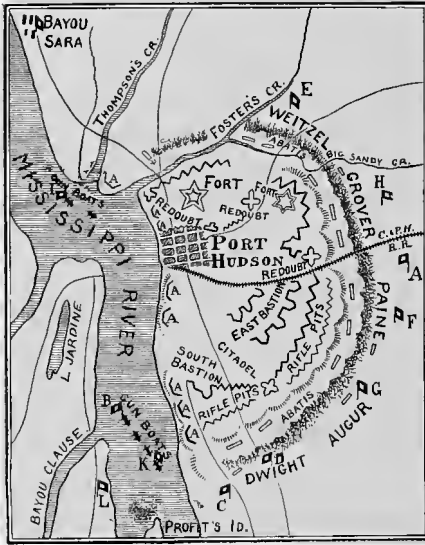
In Gen. Weitzel’s movement up the Teche, in January, 1863, many important dispatches were sent, and much valuable information was given by the signal party. Gen. Weitzel in his report of the expedition says: “The four signal officers, Lieutenants Vance, Eaton, Butterfield, and Dana, and the men under them, again distinguished themselves by their energy, coolness, and bravery.”

On the 8th of March, Capt. Rowley, accompanied by Lieutenants Russell, Eaton, and Abbott proceeded to Baton Rouge and joined Capt. Roe and his party, who had been there for some time. On the 13th, pursuant to a request for signal officers, Lieut. Eaton, with two flagmen, was sent to the flagship Hartford, Lieut. Abbot to the Richmond, and Lieut. Jencks to the iron-clad Essex. Lieutenants Hallett, Dane, and Rundlett, with their flagmen, were detailed to accompany Gen. Grover, commanding a division, while Lieut. Jackson was detailed to go with Gen. Emory’s division. Capt. Roe and Lieut. Russell were directed to remain at the headquarters of the department with the Chief Signal Officer. The fleet, consisting of the flagship Hartford, Monongahela, Richmond, and Mississippi, with a gunboat lashed upon the port side of the first three named vessels, moved from Baton Rouge on Friday evening, March 13th, at 4 o’clock. The iron-clad Essex, Sachem, and six mortar-boats held position below the forts, enfilading by their fire the lower batteries. The fleet anchored below Port Hudson until 8 o’clock on Saturday evening, when it commenced the contemplated movement, and at 11.30 o’clock the rebel batteries opened fire upon the leading ship, which was returned by the fleet with terrific energy until 1 o’clock in the morning. The passage was only partially

successful. The Hartford, with the Albatros, ran the gauntlet successfully. The Monongahela reached the centre batteries, when she was disabled by an accident to her machinery and fell back to her former position. The Richmond was disabled by a shot through her steam-drum, and followed the Monongahela.

The Mississippi having passed the centre batteries, ran aground, and, after sustaining the concentrated fire of the batteries for half an hour and removing the sick and wounded, she was fired and blown up by her commander, Commodore Melancton Smith.

In the movement of the troops, there was no occasion for the use of signals until they arrived at a point called Barnes's Cross Roads, fourteen miles from Baton Rouge and six from Port Hudson. It is about five miles from the river. The fleet had now sailed up the river to the head of Profit's



PORT HUDSON, LA.

Island, about four miles below Port Hudson. Lieut. Hallett was directed to proceed with two flagmen and an escort of cavalry to Springfield Landing to open communication from steam-transport Saint Maurice.

The following are some of the messages sent and received:—

Admiral FARRAGUT, Ship Hartford: Saturday, March 14, 1.30 P.M.

My command is at Barnes's Cross Roads, and occupies the road to Cross Landing, on the flank and rear of the rebel batteries. When will you open fire? Shall be ready this evening.

N. P. BANKS,
Maj.-General Commanding.

Lieut. EATON, Ship Hartford: 7 P.M.

I shall be on board the Saint Maurice until morning, at the Springfield Landing. If you have any message for Gen. Banks send a boat to the landing, and it will be forwarded.

HALLETT.

At 6 o'clock the next morning Lieut. Hallett sent to Gen. Banks a full account of the attempt to run the rebel batteries.

After the *Hartford* and her consort, the *Albatros*, had run past the batteries at Port Hudson, Lieut. Eaton attempted to open communication with the unsuccessful vessels below. The intervening woods prevented, and the admiral declined his proposal to cross the Point.

On the morning of March 15th, they sailed for Red river and Vicksburg. A sharp engagement took place at Grand Gulf on the 19th, and there were five separate engagements with the Warrenton batteries between March 20th and March 30th. During these ten days Lieut. Eaton exchanged signals repeatedly with certain officers of Admiral Porter's fleet operating before Vicksburg.

On the 15th of April, the *Hartford* steamed down within view of Port Hudson, and anchored. Lieut. Eaton immediately opened communication with the *Richmond*, distant by the river ten miles; in an air line, six miles. On the *Richmond* the station had been raised to a height of one hundred and sixty feet, while the station on the *Hartford* was one hundred and thirty-five feet high.

The first messages were the following:—

U. S. S. *HARTFORD*, April 15, 1863, 11 A.M.

All well. Gabaudau (*Farragut's* secretary) arrived safely at Baton Rouge, missing the upper fleet. *Queen of the West* was captured in Grand Lake April 14. Capt. E. W. Fuller and crew prisoners at Berwick Bay. The enemy evacuated his works at Centreville last night, leaving his guns and ammunition, but will probably be captured, as he is between Emory and Grover.

T. W. SHERMAN,
Brig.-General.

Can send a party to you across the point in skiffs, coming out at lower mouth of Fall's Run.

JAMES ALDEN.

Sent: "Who are you and what ship?"

"The *Richmond*."

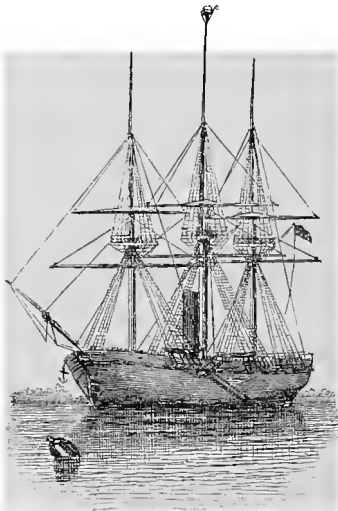
ABBOT.

Capt. ALDEN:

I want my secretary and dispatches, if they can be sent me safely. I wish to return to Red river to-morrow morning. Answer.

FARRAGUT,
Admiral.

Capt. Rowley in his report thus refers to Lieut. John C. Abbot: —



Signal Station at Masthead.
U. S. Steamer Richmond.

Lieut. Abbot, during the passing of the batteries by the Richmond, was in the main-top watching for signals from the Hartford. He was doubly exposed, for the Richmond had got abreast of the last battery, when a ball passed through her steamchest, disabling her at once. She immediately slewed around and drifted past all the batteries. When you consider that the batteries at Port Hudson extend for the distance of three miles, you will agree with me in saying that the position of Lieut. Abbot was not so agreeable as could be wished for.

On the 15th of April, the army returned to Baton Rouge, Lieut. Eaton remaining on the Hartford above Port Hudson, Lieut. Abbot on the Richmond, and Lieut. Jencks on the Essex.

In Gen. Weitzel's April campaign on the Bayou Teche, the Signal Corps did effective service. Lieut. Russell reported, April 11th, to Gen. Weitzel, upon the gunboat Calhoun, whence he communicated with Lieut. Butterfield upon the depot of the Opelousas Railroad at Brashear City and with Lieut. Dana, stationed on the gunboat Clifton.

On the 11th, he was on duty with Gen. Emory, whose division began the attack on Camp Bisland, on the afternoon of the 12th. It was an entrenched camp, the fortifications being extended on both sides of the Bayou Teche. On the next morning, he reported to Col. O. P. Gooding, who commanded the forces upon the northern bank, and at once opened communication with Lieut. Vance, who was stationed with the forces upon the southern bank. They remained in almost constant communication until dark, when the engagement closed.

Constant communication was maintained between the troops on both sides of the Bayou Teche, directing certain artillery fire from guns which poured a heavy stream of shot and shell from the south bank of the bayou into the enemy's works upon the north bank, and transmitting orders for the disposition of troops, with information as to the support that was afforded them. It was of the utmost importance that Col. Gooding should be informed of the movements of the commanding officer on the south bank, and this duty was successfully discharged.

Lieut. Vance was much exposed during the battle to a murderous fire of grape, which the enemy threw at the battery with which he was stationed. Flagmen James E. Shidle and George N. Simmons were commended for their courage and steadiness under fire.

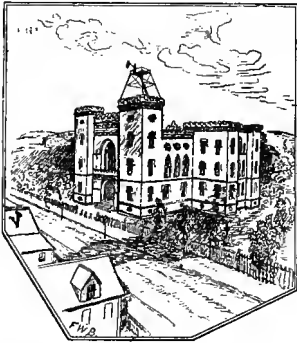
On the 10th of April, Gen. Grover's command, the fourth division, had rendezvoused at Brashear City, La. Lieut. Hallett was serving with Gen. Grover as signal officer. The following day Lieutenants Thomas S. Hall and R. C. Harris reported to him. Lieut. Hall was assigned to the gunboat Clifton and Lieut. Harris to the Estrella. The troops embarked on the transports, and on the following morning, Sunday, April 12th, at sunrise, left Brashear City. The fleet proceeded up Berwick Bay, Bayou Teche, and Grand Lake. Communication was kept up with the fleet until it reached Indian Bend, where the expedition arrived at 5 P. M. An unsuccessful attempt was made to land the troops that night. The next morning four companies of the 1st Louisiana Volunteers landed under cover of the gunboats. They were at once opened upon by four pieces of the enemy's artillery, supported by three hundred of his sharpshooters. Lieut. Hall was sent to the Laurel to direct the fire of the gunboat Clifton. In twenty minutes after the rebel artillery commenced firing, it was silenced by the guns of the Clifton, and the enemy were driven from their position. At 11 o'clock, the troops had all disembarked, and soon took up their march to Franklin. As the gunboats were to accompany the land forces up the Teche, Lieut. Hall remained on the Clifton and Lieut. Harris on the Estrella.

About 5 o'clock on the morning of the 14th, the rebel gunboat, Queen of the West, which had been captured by the rebels just two months before, bore down on the little fleet consisting of the Estrella, Arizona, and Calhoun. A fierce engagement of thirty-five minutes ensued. The Queen of the West was destroyed, forty-five of her crew were killed, and ninety were taken prisoners. Communication with the fleet was kept open day and night. On the 18th, the gunboats Clifton, Calhoun, Arizona, and Estrella attacked and captured Fort Burton with sixty-five prisoners. May 5th, an expedition with the gunboats Benton, Lafayette, Pittsburg, Gen. Price, Switzerland, Estrella, and Arizona, under command of Admiral Porter, went up the Red river, clearing the river as far as Alexandria. The Signal Corps did effective work during this expedition.

On the 8th of April, Capt. W. B. Roe had received orders from Gen. Augur, at whose headquarters he had been on duty, to report to Capt.

Alden, of the U. S. S. Richmond for temporary duty. Accordingly, the following day, he proceeded with a party, consisting of Lieut. George R. Herbert, acting signal officer, and Lieutenants Tenney and Dean of the 30th Massachusetts Volunteers, to the point opposite Port Hudson, and, with the help of a party from the U. S. S. Genesee, they succeeded by the use of small boats, as the country was flooded by a crevasse, in so far penetrating the swamp as to convince themselves that they could communicate with the admiral, who was to be down on the 15th, by means of boats if signals should fail.

In the meantime the masts of the Richmond had been raised to such a height that on the 15th, Lieut. Jackson was able to signal over the trees with the admiral's ship above the batteries of Port Hudson. Much valuable information was transmitted by signals between the two ships, which it would have been almost impossible to have obtained in any other way. From the 15th of April until the fall of Port Hudson, constant communication was held between the Hartford and the Richmond.

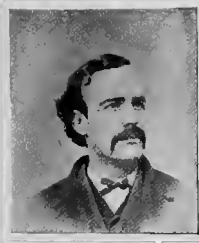


STATION ON THE CAPITOL AT BATON ROUGE, LA.

On the 29th of April, Capt. William W. Rowley's term of service having expired, Capt. William B. Roe was placed in command of the Corps in the Department of the Gulf. The detachment at Baton Rouge, which consisted of six officers and

their flagmen, was commanded by Lieut. Hallett.

On the morning of May 23rd, headquarters were removed from Simsport to Bayou Sara, and the following day Lieut. Eaton was directed to take charge of the elevated station on the Hartford (I), and Lieutenants Abbot and Harris were sent to Gen. Grover. Capt. Roe found that communication with the Hartford and Richmond (B), and thence to Gen. Augur, could be maintained by establishing a station at Bayou Sara. Accordingly Lieut. Hall was placed upon the Episcopal church, and communication was established. Lieut. Hallett and his party were at this time with Gen. Augur (G) in the rear of Port Hudson. On the 20th, he had made a reconnoissance with the 7th Illinois Cavalry to Springfield Landing, for the purpose of opening communication with the fleet below Port Hudson, and the army encamped in rear of the rebel batteries on the Bayou Sara road. Finding it impracticable to signal directly from Gen. Augur's head-



JOS. L. HALLETT



EDM. H. RUSSELL



STEPHEN M. EATON



JOHN A. VANCE



CYRUS M. ROBERTS



AMOS M. JACKSON



GEORGE F. FRENCH



A. B. JEROME



ROSWELL C. HARRIS



GEORGE R. HERBERT



JAS. H. RUNDLETT



F. D. BUTTERFIELD



WM. F. WARREN



JOHN F. JENCKS



JOHN N. MAIN



GEO. W. BAILEY

quarters to the fleet, on account of the forest of lofty trees, Capt. Roe ordered Lieut. Jencks to establish a station at Springfield Landing, to communicate with Lieut. Jackson on the Richmond (B) and Lieut. Main on the iron-clad Essex (K). Lieut. Benner was directed to lay the wire of his signal-telegraph train from Lieut. Jencks's station to the junction of the Springfield and Port Hudson roads. The distance from the landing to the fleet was three miles; from the landing to the junction of the roads four and one-half miles. These stations of Lieutenants Benner and Jencks were of great benefit in keeping the army and navy instructed in each others movements during the siege of Port Hudson, transmitting a large number of official messages.

On the 26th of May, Lieutenants Russell and John W. Dana were ordered to report to Gen. Weitzel, and Capt. Roe's attention was called to the desirability of establishing stations, so as to have communication between the different headquarters. This was found to be a difficult task, as the country was very thickly wooded, and our lines were not far enough advanced to warrant the establishment of stations very near the batteries. Consequently the Corps did not prove of much service during the first assault; still the officers acted as aides, and communication was maintained with the fleet above and below the batteries by means of the signal telegraph to Springfield Landing, and thence by signals to the fleet.

May 30th, communication was opened with the Richmond (B), over the heads of the enemy, from the tree-tops on the right (E) and left (D) of our lines. The next day Lieut. J. C. Abbot was ordered to the Richmond to assist Lieut. Jackson, there being four stations to communicate with from that ship. There were two stations on the left, C and D, the former in charge of Lieutenants H. C. Dane and J. N. Main, the latter in charge of Lieut. T. S. Hall, his station being in a magnolia tree ninety feet high. E station on the right was in charge of Lieut. Russell and Lieut. J. H. Rundlett. F station, in the centre, was in charge of Lieut. R. C. Harris, while A station, at Gen. Banks's headquarters, was in the care of Lieut. John W. Dana.

The enemy frequently opened on the stations with solid shot and shell, which was a source of some annoyance when sending and receiving messages. Lieut. Rundlett's station was shelled on the 5th of June, and he was obliged to leave it for the time being. He returned to his post after the enemy had ceased firing, and, on the 6th built another station near the first, but less exposed to the enemy.

The siege of Port Hudson extended from May 21st to July 8th,

with assaults on May 27th and June 14th, and a sharp engagement on the 11th of June. Preparations were made for another assault by a thousand volunteers, led by Col. Henry W. Birge, of the 13th Connecticut Volunteers. The assault was planned for the night of July 10th, but the surrender of the stronghold, four days after the surrender of Vicksburg, made the service and sacrifice unnecessary. The list of volunteers for the storming party included two officers of the staff, Capt. Duncan S. Walker, assistant adjutant-general, and Lieut. Edmund H. Russell, acting signal officer.

A few only of the countless number of messages sent and received will be given.

[From Lieut. Abbot's Report.]

Capt. ALDEN :

June 5.

I desire you to fire one of your rifle pieces upon the rebel pivot gun.

Gen. GROVER.

Admiral FARRAGUT :

June 13.

Please send as many shrapnel as you can spare for the nine-inch navy guns. Gen. Gardner answers that his duty requires him to defend the place, and he declines to surrender.

Gen. BANKS.

Admiral FARRAGUT :

14

Getting very short of ammunition. Please send us as much Dahlgren ammunition as you can spare, to the extent of eight hundred rounds, chiefly shell and shrapnel. Can you spare any 20-pounder Parrott ammunition?

Gen. BANKS.

Lieut. Milton Benner kept the signal telegraph line in good working order from May 23rd to June 5th, when he was directed by Capt. Roe to turn the wire over to Capt. Bulkley, of the United States Military Telegraph. During the fourteen days he sent two hundred and forty-five messages, averaging thirty-one words each.

[From Lieut. Hall's Report.]

Admiral FARRAGUT :

June 6, 2. 30 P. M.

The shelling by the mortar-boats on Thursday night is reported to have seriously inconvenienced the enemy. Beef-cattle killed, several wounded, and a regimental camp rendered untenable. The bulk of the early fire passed a little to the left of and beyond the magazine. The sleep of half the garrison was prevented.

N. P. BANKS,

Major-General Commanding.

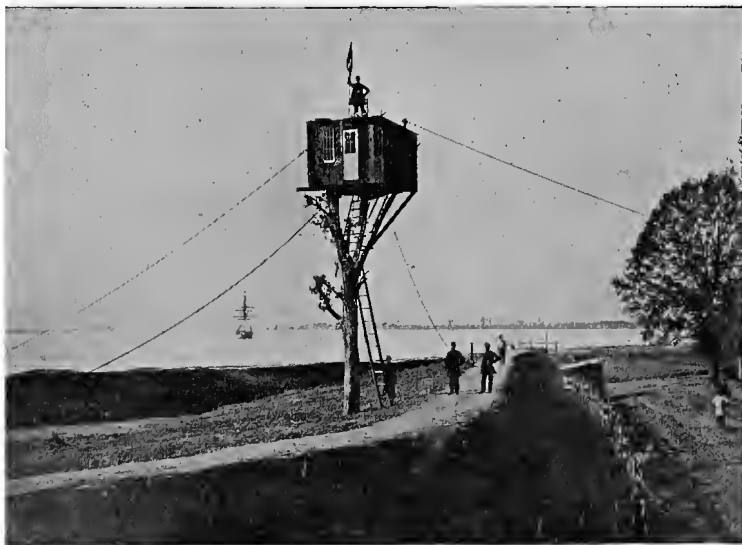
Gen. BANKS : June 6, 2.30 P. M.

I have him under my control. The minute he opens, I silence him.

FARRAGUT,
Admiral.

Gen. DWIGHT : June 14, 7 A. M.

Send me a report every half hour, or oftener, if you can. N. P. BANKS,
Major-General Commanding.



SIGNAL STATION, CARROLLTON, LA.

Gen. BANKS : June 14, 7.30 A. M.

Our skirmishers and sharpshooters are within thirty rods of the parapet. A ravine between them and the parapet, full of fallen timber, raked by artillery on my right and left.

DWIGHT,
General.

Gen. BANKS : June 14, 8 A. M.

I cannot advance farther until the skirmishers silence the batteries.

DWIGHT,
General.

[From Lieut. A. M. Jackson's Report.]

Capt. ALDEN : May 18.

Shall I use the mortars to-night?

From the Essex.

Capt. CALDWELL :

Yes.

ALDEN,
Captain.

Capt. CALDWELL :

When do you open ?

JAMES ALDEN,
Captain.

Capt. ALDEN :

At twelve.

CALDWELL,
Captain.

Commodore PALMER :

May 24.

Hold on and watch events, and be ready to take advantage of them.

D. G. FARRAGUT,
Admiral.

Commodore PALMER :

May 24.

To fire on the batteries from above would injure our troops more than the enemy, perhaps.

JAMES ALDEN,
Captain.

June 1st, Lieut. J. H. Rundlett was ordered to build a station at Griffith's plantation, on a line of communication between the headquarters of Gen. Banks and the United States sloop-of-war Richmond (B). This station was in operation until the surrender. On the day of the second assault, June 14th, the following messages, among others, passed through the station:—

Gen. BANKS :

Gen. Dwight is preparing to renew the attack ; should prefer to do so at the same time with Gen. Grover. When will Gen. Grover do so?

FISKE,
Lieut., and A. D. C.

Gen. DWIGHT :

Gen. Grover's column is reported ready, and will move forward at once to the assault.

By order of Gen. Banks.

RICHARD B. IRWIN,
Asst. Adj.-General.

June 29th, Lieut. John W. Dana was ordered to establish a station near the mortar battery, on the left of our line, to communicate with Lieut. Eaton, whose station, at that time, was in a barn (L) on the opposite side of the river, from which he could see the enemy's river batteries. For several days Lieut. Eaton, from his point of observation,

directed the fire of our own guns against the batteries of the enemy. The following messages will indicate the nature of the work done:—

[Report by Lieut. Dana.]

Can direct fire of your guns, if you are ready. EATON.

Ready now, firing at second gun. Watch, now. DANA.

Your last shot was very good; a little to the right. EATON.

How was that? DANA.

Fire a little to the left, and one hundred yards short. EATON.

The sixth gun has just made a glorious shot. Let it fire sixteen feet more to the left. EATON.

How, now, about the fifth and sixth guns? DANA.

No. 6 is the bully boy. EATON.

Can you give it any direction to make it more bully? DANA.

Last shot was a little to the right. EATON.

Fire sixth immediately. "Rebs" are fixing rifle. Sixth can stop them. EATON.

Report immediately any damage done to our guns. DANA.

Have ceased firing until "rebs" open again. Did fifth and sixth have good aims? DANA.

Yes; they have knocked half the earthworks over before the rifle. EATON.

Orders have come to cease firing until further orders. Is it best to remain? The captain commanding the battery will not profit by our instructions. Must see some one higher in authority. DANA.

Will they permit you to direct the fire of one of the Parrots? EATON.

They only bear on the citadel, and all firing has ceased. Shall we go home? DANA.

If you can do nothing with those important artillerists, we will "vamosé." EATON.

I can do nothing. Will send you word if you are to come. Cease signaling. DANA.

It was a glad day for our army when they rode into Port Hudson. Col. Birge, as commander of those who had volunteered for the forlorn hope, was at the head of the column. "Yankee Doodle" never sounded quite so sweet before; and the flag never before had looked so bright as it swung free that day over all that wreck and ruin. Our men and officers behaved toward the paroled rebels with the noblest generosity,—shared with them everything they had or could get, and treated them like brothers. They were destitute, and almost dead from starvation.

To Capt. E. H. Russell I am indebted for a large amount of interesting memoranda relating to the siege. The following selections will, I am sure, not be devoid of interest:—

At the second daylight attack we made, my field-glass received, at its strongest part, — the heavy ring around the object-glass, — the bullet which a rebel sharpshooter intended for my left breast, as I was carrying an order for Gen. Weitzel. If I had not but a second before drawn the field-glass toward me, under some heaven-sent impulse, — it was accidentally loosened from under my arm, — this hand would long ago have fallen away to dust. But a few moments, I think, before that, the gallant Col. Holcomb had rushed up the side of the ravine, before the rebel works, demanding of his regiment whether they expected him to make the charge alone, only to fall, shot through, and many a better man than I expect ever to be, left his life-blood on that field. Five times, during the latter part of that fight, the infantry at this point told their officers, point blank, they would make no more charges on this part of the works. Three of those times I had to take back to the general their refusal; the remaining two times, other officers were sent and brought the same answer back. They said the walls were too nearly perpendicular, and they had already vainly tried to scale them, with heavy loss, more than once, and it was of no use to try impossibilities.

What a painful thing it was to take again, and yet again, imperative orders from general officers that the place absolutely *must* be carried by storm at this point, and have only the hissing reply, "We just won't do it," to take back, you can well surmise. No wonder Col. Holcomb's great heart could no longer bear it, and turning around in the true spirit of martyrdom he rushed, a hero, upon certain death.

Maj.-Gen. Banks has been unjustly blamed, I think, for the failure of this second attack. The plan of operations contemplated that troops from our right and centre should be massed near this angle in the rebel works (not the same one mentioned in the first attack), under cover of the darkness to surprise the enemy, while our left should very early make a strong combined assault upon the works in their immediate front, so fierce that the rebels would be compelled to mass themselves there, and then, when they were so drawn together, our troops at the centre and right centre were to arise and force the real assault, and carry the place by storm. The rest of us carried out our part of the plan, but

the attack on the left was not made at the time expected. I think it was two hours late when we heard them at their work. I was present twice when Gen. Banks sent urgent orders to the commanding officer informing him of the need of immediate action, and from the words uttered at the time could only gather that he had already sent word to like effect. There was a very unexpected delay which was never understood afterward by some of us who would have been glad to have had it cleared up. When the left moved upon the works it did so gallantly, and was led by its general, who lost a leg in the charge, but then it was too long after daylight, and the rebels, as the sun burned up the heavy fog, could see the entire disposition of the troops, except such of the infantry as lay in the ditch where they had fallen, just what we did not wish them to know. I was told by an officer, on whose word I was accustomed to rely, that Gen. Banks was too magnanimous to lay the blame for the delay where he thought it belonged and bore it on his own shoulders, in consideration of the good conduct of those most interested, after they began their work, although too late to do real good.

The following communications indicate the esteem in which the Corps was held by both arms of the service:—

U. S. FLAGSHIP HARTFORD,
NEW ORLEANS, July 29, 1863.

Col. ALBERT J. MYER,
Chief Signal Officer, U. S. A.,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: I desire to express to you my appreciation of the services of the Army Signal Corps, of which I learn you are the chief. The rapidity and accuracy with which signals are communicated have exceeded any impression I had hitherto formed. I commend to your most favorable notice Lieut. Eaton, of that Corps, who has served with me during the long period I commanded above Port Hudson. To his zeal, energy, and ability I am indebted for most valuable assistance. His gentlemanly and officerlike deportment has won for him my esteem, and that of all the naval officers with whom he has been associated.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. S. PALMER, Commodore.

NEW ORLEANS, March 30, 1864.

To the Chief Signal Officer, U. S. Army,
Washington City, D. C.

SIR: I desire to place on record the valuable services which have been rendered to me during this war in my military operations by the officers of your Corps.

As a class they have shown themselves to be the most intelligent, bravest, and most energetic officers under my command, and in every case, by their

good conduct, have rendered me, not only invaluable assistance, but have supplied information that could only have been gained by a great sacrifice of lives. I desire, especially, to mention Capt. Roe, Capt. Eaton, Lieutenants Russell, Vance, Dana, Hallett, Butterfield, and Dane.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Maj.-Gen. H. W. HALLECK, NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 30, 1863.
General-in-Chief, U. S. A.
Washington, D. C.

GENERAL: The Signal Corps has been of very essential service in this department in all our operations by land and water. In our recent movements upon the coast of Texas it was the only means of communication between the inland bays and the coast, and without the assistance of the signal officers it seems as if, sometimes, we would have been deprived of the power of communication. The importance of its service in this case can hardly be overestimated. The same is true of its services on land. The gentlemen connected with the Signal Corps, in this department, are men of excellent character, great energy and courage, almost always in the front of the army, and in positions of danger, and undergo any amount of fatigue and trial without complaint; discharging all their duties to our entire satisfaction. I do not know that I have received a complaint of neglect of any duty by any signal officer.

I wish to make my unqualified approval, both of the utility of the Corps and the conduct of its officers.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General Commanding.

Sept. 1, 1863, pursuant to orders received from Gen. Banks, Capt. Roe reported with his whole force to Gen. William B. Franklin, commanding the 19th Army Corps. He distributed his officers as follows: Lieut. Eaton with Gen. Weitzel, on the Belvidere; Lieut. Thomas S. Seabury with Gen. Emory, on the Crescent; Lieut. John W. Dana was placed on the gunboat Clifton, and Lieut. Henry C. Dane on the gunboat Sachem. Capt. Roe accompanied Gen. Franklin on the steamer Suffolk.

The expedition left New Orleans on the evening of September 4th, and arrived at the mouth of Southwest Pass early the next morning. After organizing the expedition, they set sail for Sabine Pass, Texas, which point they reached September 27th.



FRANK N. WICKER



ERNST A. DENICKE



FRANK W. MARSTON



JOHN C. KINNEY



NORMAN H. CAMP



W. A. HARRIS



ISAAC H. WALKER



RODOLPH L. DODGE



MYRON ADAMS, JR.



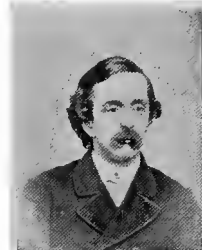
MILTON BENNER



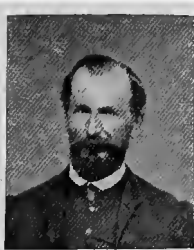
WILLIAM S. SIZER



CHARLES H. HURT



WM. P. MINER



EDMUND HIGBEE



STEPHEN BALL



WM. A. PIGMAN

The next day, at 3.30 in the afternoon, the gunboats attacked the fort at Sabine Pass. Lieutenants Dane and Dana were subjected to a very severe fire from the enemy's works, as they occupied a very exposed position, to enable them to communicate with each other and Gen. Franklin. During the engagement, constant communication by signals was maintained between them and with the general. During the thickest of the engagement, the signal flags were distinctly seen transmitting orders between the fated gunboats. At 4 P.M., the gunboats were compelled to surrender. The two signal officers, Dane and Dana and their two surviving flagmen, John F. Ridley and Lafayette C. Stebbins, were among those taken prisoners. Early in the engagement, a shot from the rebel fort passed through the boilers of the SACHEM. Flagmen Abraham F. Borden and Andrew P. Cobb were killed by the escaping steam. Immediately after the surrender, orders were sent by signals to the different generals to get under way, and move to the mouth of the Mississippi river and await orders. Gen. Franklin arrived at the mouth of the river on the morning of September 11th. Orders were signalled to Gen. Weitzel and Gen. Emory to encamp their troops at Algiers, where the command arrived at 11 o'clock that evening. Capt. Roe complimented Lieut. Seabury for the faithful manner in which he performed his duty, also for staying on board the steamer Crescent, when others abandoned her. He efficiently assisted in getting her off the bar.

In the advance of the United States forces from Vermillionville, La., to Carrion Crow Bayou, Oct. 11, 1863, a line of signals was established, as rapidly as the army advanced, and communication was opened with Department headquarters the following day. The line was in successful operation until October 21st, at which time the army advanced to Opelousas. Lieutenants Hallett and Herbert, with three flagmen, Asher B. Sprague, Luke Havey, and George Kelley, who were on duty at an intermediate station, were captured by the enemy.

After the arrival of the army at Opelousas, a line was established connecting headquarters near Barre's Landing, on the Bayou Courtableau, and Gen. Grover, who had remained at Opelousas. Although the line was in operation only eight days, a large amount of official business was transacted through it. On the 2d of November, the army reached Vermillionville, and the next day opened communication, by means of signals and signal telegraph, with Gen. Cadwallader C. Washburn, commanding the 13th Army Corps, then encamped on Carrion

Crow Bayou. The line could not be kept open, however, on account of roving parties of the enemy. It was discontinued on the 5th.

Although communication was no longer practicable, the Catholic Church in Vermillionville was still occupied as a signal lookout, and used as a station, communicating by means of signals with headquarters. From the church a fine view of the surrounding country could be had. During the day, almost every movement of the enemy, within five miles of our lines, could be distinctly seen, and reports were promptly sent to headquarters. Valuable information was furnished by the signal officer on the church to Gen. Lee, chief of cavalry, and also to the officer in charge of the outposts during the time the army remained at Vermillionville.

The officers engaged at different times during the campaign were



CROSSING VERMILLION BAYOU.

Lieutenants W. P. Miner, J. L. Hallett, F. D. Butterfield, F. A. Irvin, W. A. Harris, G. W. Bailey, and W. F. Warren; Capt. William A. Pigman serving as chief signal officer. Capt. Roe, with Lieutenants C. M. Roberts and George R. Herbert were on duty at Department headquarters.

The year 1864 opened with comparatively little change in signal operations in this department. When the month of January had nearly expired, the general in command deemed it advantageous to have signal communication established between Fort Jackson and the head of the passes of the Mississippi river. Accordingly, on the evening of the 21st, Capt. Roe embarked with six officers and thirty enlisted men on a steamer, and started for the fort. Owing to the heavy fog prevailing, the progress made was slow, and it was not until the afternoon of the 23rd, that the destination was reached.

Two officers were left at the fort to conduct the station there constructed, and the rest proceeded down the river, to the point selected for the second station. This was on the left bank, six miles below the fort. Five miles further down, on the right bank, the third station was established. The fourth station was five miles lower down, on the right bank. From this point the lighthouse at the head of the passes was in view, at which the fifth station was established. Here a connection was formed with the telegraph, and the observer was enabled to overlook the mouths of the passes.

It was only with considerable labor that this important line was constructed. The intermediate stations had to be elevated to give a full view, as the small growth of bushes which covered the banks prevented all sight of the widely separated stations. The officers were provided with rockets and all equipments for the instant transmission of reports. The principal duty of the signalmen was the vigilant watch of the mouths of the river, which the station commanded, and the notification of the general in command of all the vessels there entering.

About this time the mysterious departure of the steel-clad steamers from England, the reported rendezvous of rebel cruisers in the Gulf, and bold sorties from Mobile to the passes of the Mississippi, with the consequent insecurity of the telegraph line upon the river bank, combined to make signal communication, at the points specified, of vital importance. The line was continued for several weeks, and was so carefully managed that information could, at any time, have been communicated, by either flag, torches, or rockets, of the appearance of any strange sail or fleet off the mouth of the river, or in any of its passes.

Meanwhile the coast lines in Texas were in constant operation. The only means of communication; they were employed on all occasions, and the multifarious messages transmitted, involved every form of military business. During the war the enemy were noted for the unique character of their dispatches, but the ingenious messages called over this line equalled the versatile attempts of the rebels around Charleston.

The lines in Texas were under the supervision of Lieut. Eaton, and the stations were operated by Lieut. Jackson at Indianola, Lieut. Butterfield at Decro's Point, and Lieut. William S. Sizer on Matagorda Island.

Feb. 5, 1864, Capt. Frank W. Marston assumed command of the Signal Corps in the Department of the Gulf. The headquarters of the army were established at Alexandria, March 25th. Gen. A. J. Smith,

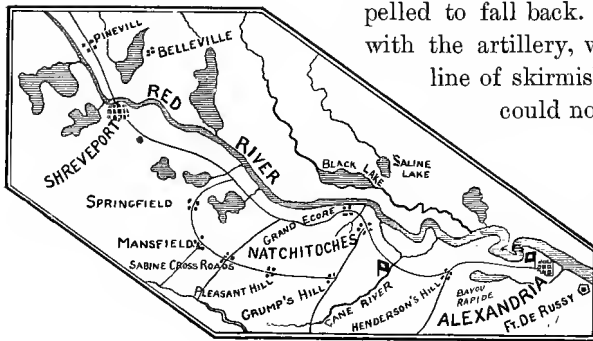
with detachments of the 16th and 17th Corps, had entered the Red river on the 13th, and captured Fort De Russy on the following day. The low state of the river made it impracticable for the larger gunboats to cross the rapids until April 3rd. The troops had reached Natchitoches the day before, Gen. Smith's column by the river, and the 19th and 13th Corps, under Gen. Franklin, by rapid marches. The river was steadily falling, and the larger gunboats were unable to pass Grand Ecore. The troops, however, took up the line of march for Pleasant Hill, thirty-eight miles from Grand Ecore. The Union advance was unsuccessfully resisted at Wilson's farm, near Pleasant Hill, on the 7th, and again at Carroll's Mill, eight miles beyond Pleasant Hill. The following day the enemy resisted our advance in such unexpectedly

large numbers that our forces were compelled to fall back. The cavalry train, with the artillery, was close upon the line of skirmishers. The artillery

could not fall back, because

the only ground available was occupied by the wagons.

These trains and the artillery fell into the hands of the enemy. Every



RED RIVER EXPEDITION.

effort to rally and re-form the forces failed, the demoralization of the teamsters extending to the troops.

Toward sunset the 1st Division of the 19th Corps, Gen. Emory commanding, advanced to their support. During the engagement signalling was impracticable, on account of the dense growth of timber. The officers, however, eagerly availed themselves of the opportunity to render aid by carrying orders and by rallying troops when the lines began to waver and break. Gen. Emory in his report refers to the "conspicuous gallantry and good conduct of Lieutenants Bailey and Warren. They were on every part of the field where it was necessary to rally the men or encourage them to advance." Lieutenants Higbee and William A. Harris received similar commendation from Gen. Ransom, commanding a detachment of the 13th Corps. The former officer rendered very efficient service by going in advance of our skirmish line, learning the movements and position of the enemy, and

reporting the same to the general. During the engagement his horse was shot from under him. Lieut. Jerome was on duty with Admiral Porter on the Cricket. On many occasions he directed the fire of artillery by aid of his glasses. His flagmen, Isaac S. Suydam and James Hammond, acted with the marines, and were furnished with arms, performing good service as sharpshooters.

Of Capt. William A. Pigman, who was signal officer on the staff of Gen. Franklin, that officer says: "This officer distinguished himself by his gallantry in the first part of the fight, and was severely wounded at the point where Gen. Emory's division repulsed the enemy in his final attack."

Capt. Pigman reported of this battle of Mansfield, or Sabine Cross Roads, as it is commonly called: "We remained upon the field, rendering all the assistance we could, until the forces engaged became panic-stricken and routed, and were being driven back in the utmost confusion and disorder. All attempts to rally our retreating and demoralized army were in vain. Nothing could check that human tide, impelled, as it were, by demoralization and fear. The enemy came forward exultant and confident of victory; for a moment the advance line of that gallant division (Emory's) wavered as they met the almost irresistible shock. The right began to give way; but by the gallant and zealous efforts of its officers they were quickly rallied, and thus a second disaster was averted."

The rebels, on the 9th, renewed the battle, and were, late in the day, repulsed with great loss. Gen. Banks expressed his purpose to continue the advance toward Shreveport the next morning. Gen. A. J. Smith concurred in this suggestion, and orders were issued to that effect. Representations made by Gen. Franklin and all the general officers of the 19th Corps as to the condition of their respective commands led to a suspension of this order. After a conference of the general officers it was determined to retire upon Grand Ecore the following day, which point was reached on the 11th. On the 22d of April the army renewed its retrograde movement, harrassed by the enemy until it reached Alexandria, and fighting them back at Cloutersville and Cane River Crossing.

Lieut. A. B. Jerome was now acting as Chief Signal Officer of the Signal Corps in the field, Capt. Marston having been called to New Orleans. He directed Lieut. Hallett, with his men, Sergt. Lumford Y. Bailey and Privates Clark Dix and William Shumaker, to report to Gen. A. J. Smith, commanding the rear guard. Lieut. Hallett, by the

aid of signal glasses, was enabled on several occasions to discover important movements of the enemy and report the same. Lieut. Irvin remained with Gen. Franklin, and Lieutenants Harris and Higbee were on duty with Gen. Cameron, in command of the 13th Corps. Lieut. Benner remained at department headquarters with Lieut. Jerome. Little signal duty was done until the advance reached Cane river. The enemy occupied a formidable position upon the hills commanding the crossing. Gen. Cameron's forces forded the river some two miles above, in order to flank the position. His engineers then commenced bridging the river, in order to pass over artillery and ammunition. Lieut. Jerome at once established a station at the bridge, Lieut. Irvin fording the river in order to ascertain Gen. Birge's position and keep communication open with Lieut. Jerome's station at the bridge. Lieut. Benner was posted in the centre, observing the enemy, and performed good service under a heavy fire of artillery. The Chief Signal Officer then moved up with the general's headquarters, and shortly after saw a signal flag on the hill, and answering it, received the following message:—

Maj. GEO. B. DRAKE, Asst. Adj.-General:

Gen. Birge's men took the hill fifteen minutes ago. No signs of the enemy in the front. Our loss is heavy. Col. Fessenden wounded. C. S. SARGENT,
Aide-de-Camp.

This was from Lieut. Harris, and was the first information of the success of Gen. Birge. The movements of the attacking column were entirely conducted by this line of signal, and the officers, Harris, Higbee, and Irvin, performed their duties under a heavy fire, unsupported, and with marked ability. Private Warren W. Palmer was complimented in the reports for standing at his post like a true and tried soldier while staff officers were running their horses to the rear for a position more secure. The enemy did not further molest the column. The country was so densely wooded that signals could not be used until they reached Alexandria, where they arrived April 25th. The enlisted men of the detachment were complimented by the Chief Signal Officer for their efficiency throughout the march. At Alexandria, Lieut. Jerome established a line of stations between the headquarters of the 13th Corps and the artillery and cavalry headquarters of the department.

On the 28th, the enemy made a demonstration toward our lines. The following messages were transmitted on the occasion:—

Capt. MARSTON :

April 28.

Heavy skirmishing in front. The cavalry report the enemy in force. This command is under arms.

HARRIS.

Gen. CAMERON :

April 28.

Maintain your position, and I will send reinforcements to the other generals.

N. P. BANKS,

Major-General Commanding.

Gen. ARNOLD :

April 28.

Keep me informed of the enemy's movements.

N. P. BANKS,

Major-General Commanding.

Gen. BANKS :

April 28.

My last reports are that Col. Davis is five miles from town, and falling back slowly. Gen. McClelland has pushed his infantry forward to his support.

ARNOLD,

Brigadier-General.



CROSSING CANE RIVER, LA., MARCH 31, 1864.

After the construction of the dam by Col. Joseph Bailey, to enable the fleet of twelve gunboats and thirty transports to pass over the shallow rapids, the army retreated to the Mississippi river. Gen. Banks was censured for the failure of this expedition, but it was undertaken

in opposition to his advice, and in spite of his protest. A few weeks after the return of the expedition Gen. Banks was relieved of his command and resigned his commission in the army.

On March 24th, Sergt. Charles W. Twesten, who was then home on furlough, was ordered to proceed to the Department of the Gulf with the following named fifty men, most of them recently enlisted in the Corps : —

John J. Beatty,	Vincent F. Kelly,	Matthew H. Reed,
George W. Boring,	John W. Kidd,	Robert M. Reed,
Henry H. Browne,	John Klingensmith,	Loring Robbins,
Christopher Clawson,	Martin P. Knupp,	Joseph S. Sanborn,
Elisha L. Devinney,	James A. Laney,	Henry Shambaugh,
James G. Devinney,	Joseph H. Lucas,	Jacob P. Septer,
Daniel N. Dick,	John McAdoo,	Rollin A. Slater,
Joseph B. Ferguson,	Newton McAdoo,	William H. Snyder,
R. R. C. Grantham,	Ross McCoy,	William M. Stewart,
Edward F. Green,	Theodore F. Martin,	Nathaniel W. Strahan,
O. J. R. Hanna,	Job L. Morse,	Philip H. Stiffler,
Edward C. Harding,	John F. Naftel,	Charles Stephenson,
Frederick Harpster,	George L. Naley,	Henry W. Stephenson,
Thomas H. Hathaway,	Ephraim L. Noyes,	John T. Sutor,
Nathanel O. Holbrook,	Samuel L. Pratt,	John Sullivan,
John A. Irvin,	Walton A. Raymond,	Charles Wallace.
Jacob M. Jones,	Francis C. Reed,	

Meanwhile, Gen. E. R. S. Canby was assigned to the command of the Military Division of West Mississippi, constituted May 7, 1864, consisting of the Department of the Gulf, Gen. Banks, and the Department of Arkansas, Gen. Steele, to which was added, three weeks later, the Department of the Missouri, Gen. Rosecrans. Gen. Canby assumed command of the division May 11th, and immediately designated Col. A. J. Myer as Chief Signal Officer. It will be remembered that Col. Myer was Gen. Canby's signal officer in New Mexico, while he was trying to demonstrate the practicability of the system.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
VICKSBURG, MISS., May 13, 1864.

AJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, Washington, D. C.

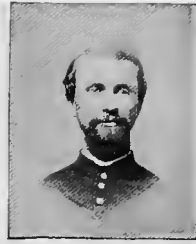
SIR: I respectfully request that the following detail and material be ordered to Vicksburg, Miss., without delay, the detail to report to the Chief Signal Officer, Military Division of West Mississippi: Ten lieutenants of the Signal Corps, ten



CHAS. T. HURD



ROCKWELL J. FLINT



LESTER T. STONE



WALTER S. EATON



JOHN H. WADE



ALLEN T. HOLMES



GEORGE H. GRAVES



JOHN H. HENRY



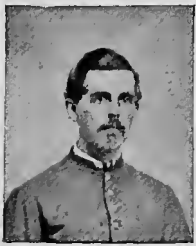
ALLEN SMALLEY



W. W. PALMER



ALLEN LIBBY



J. F. RIDLEY



WM. P. POLING



WALTER JAMES

sergeants, sixty enlisted men, thirty complete sets of signal equipments, sixty sets Coston lights fitted for pistols, thirty signal pistols, two scale glasses. Officers and men to be fully equipped for the service in the field.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

EDWARD R. S. CANBY,
Major-General Commanding.

On the following day Special Orders No. 11 were issued, directing all signal officers who were serving in or near New Orleans, with their enlisted men, to proceed without delay to the mouth of the Red river, and report in person to Col. Albert J. Myer, signal officer of the army, fully equipped for service in the field.

Gen. Canby also directed that Capt. W. G. Fuller, assistant quartermaster, Memphis, Tenn., should forward to the same point the field-telegraph material stored at Memphis, and similar directions were given with reference to the signal-telegraph trains in New Orleans.

On the 27th, Capt. Marston was instructed to strengthen his party as rapidly as possible, so that it would be in condition for service when required. After the return from Red river, the initiatory steps of the movement against Mobile were taken. The signal officer prepared elaborate instructions for the guidance of the signal party during the investment of Mobile, giving in detail the points to be occupied, the number of officers to be provided for each station, and calls to render certain the effective co-operation of the two arms of the service, the army and the navy.

In this department alone an additional feature was added to the work of the Corps through the exertions of the signal officer. Nearly every day deserters and refugees were entering our camps. The desultory examinations given them rarely gave any particulars of the enemy's movements which could be construed as important; but the careful questioning of each one, and a subsequent revision and comparison of the whole testimony elicited, promised to afford valuable hints as to the enemy's acts and purposes. To facilitate the proper collection of this material the following circular was published:—

[Circular.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
VICKSBURG, May 30, 1864.

Deserters, refugees, and other persons coming in at any military post in the Division of West Mississippi, or any of the posts on the east bank of the Mississippi river, will be carefully examined by a discreet officer, and the

information obtained from them compared and collated with that derived from scouts and other sources, and reported direct to the Chief Signal Officer at these headquarters, Natchez, Miss. Where this information is of immediate interest to any other commander, a copy of the report will be sent direct to that commander. The information thus obtained will be communicated only to the division, department, or district commanders, except in the case of subordinate commanders specially interested, and will be confidential.

By order of Maj.-Gen. E. R. S. Canby,

T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

At the same time the following order was issued : —

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
NEW ORLEANS, June 2, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to forward, by direction of the commanding general, the circular herewith, and to request that the duty of procuring, collating, and forwarding the information referred to therein, be assigned to some particular officer at some post or station of your command, as a regular part of his duty, and that the name of said officer be reported at once to the Chief Signal Officer at these headquarters.

The reports of information to be collated and to be forwarded on the 6th, 12th, 18th, 24th, and 30th of each month, except in cases of such information as may seem of instant importance, when it is desired that the report be forwarded as soon as the information is received.

ALBERT J. MYER,
Colonel and Chief Signal Officer.

July 11th, Col. Myer succeeded in having adopted a code of signals known as the "general service code," whereby the land and naval forces could co-operate. It was designed to transmit only such messages as might constantly occur in service, and concerning which it did not matter whether they were interpreted by the enemy or not. Special messages were to be sent in cipher.

For the operations to reduce the lower defences of Mobile, Gen. Canby gathered together all the troops that could be spared from the region covered by his command, and placed them under Gen. Gordon Granger. On the evening of August 3rd, he disembarked his command on the western extremity of Dauphine Island, and immediately invested Fort Gaines. Major Marston distributed his officers among the principal vessels as follows: Capt. E. A. Denicke, with two flagmen, on the Brooklyn; Lieut. H. C. Dane, with two flagmen, on the Richmond;

Lieut. Myron Adams, with two flagmen, on the Lackawanna; Lieut. A. B. Jerome, with two flagmen, on the Bienville; Lieut. J. C. Kinney, with Maj. Marston himself, and five flagmen, on the Hartford. Capt. I. H. Walker, Lieut. William S. Sizer, and Lieut. W. A. Harris, the latter in charge of the field telegraph, were assigned to duty with Gen. Granger, and operated with the land forces, which consisted of 5,000 troops from the 13th Army Corps. Lieut. Martin Denicke remained on board the *Laura* with the general commanding. In addition to the officers named, an instructed sergeant, with one flagman, was ordered to each of the smaller vessels. Instructions were issued for every signal officer to watch the Hartford for orders during operations, and the officers with the army were directed to open communication with the admiral, from the inside of Dauphine Island, immediately after the flagship came to anchor inside the harbor.

Of the preparations for this campaign, and the preliminary operations, Alexander S. Farquharson writes:—

During the month of July, the "instructed men" were busily employed at practice stations, and were credited with making good progress in the general service code. The latter part of July, an order arrived for twelve of the "instructed men" (selected as capable of running stations) to hold themselves in readiness to move at a moment's notice, and each man received into his charge one full kit, containing flags, torches, glasses, etc., with one flagman assigned to each "instructed man;" the writer selecting Thomas Gilson, of Groton, Mass., formerly a member of the old Sixth Massachusetts.

On the morning of the 28th, we received orders to "fall in," formed in line at the old "Picayune Cotton Press," passed inspection, shouldered our kits, and marched away to take a lesson in the old infantry tactics of marching; halting only when we arrived at the old battle ground of Gen. Jackson. At four o'clock the next morning, we were again in line, cheerfully willing to take up our line of march for the city, and escape the attentions of the millions of "gallinippers" that infested that historic field. Arriving at the city, we marched to the levee, the writer, with flagman, instructed by Major Marston to report on board the transport steamer *Tamaulipas*. Reporting to the commander of the boat, we were informed that he had received no orders respecting us. Ammunition and siege guns were being taken aboard, and later came the 96th Regiment Ohio Volunteers. We steamed down the river to Pilot Town, three miles from the mouth of the Mississippi River, and there awaited the arrival of other boats.

August 4th, the other boats having arrived, we steamed out into the Gulf, as yet our destination unknown. Being "called," I answered, and learned that the other members of the "instructed men" had been distributed throughout the fleet, transports, and naval vessels. During our flagging, we were the object of

attention of a curious crowd of sailors and soldiers, who would watch each motion of the flag, and express their wonder at such "mode of talking."

Touching at Ship Island, we remained a short time, when we steamed away again, and came to anchor off Dauphine Island. We here were engaged in active signal duty, with the rest of the fleet, and learned that the object of the expedition was an attack upon Forts Gaines, Powell, and Morgan, commanding the entrance to the Bay of Mobile. We received an order for the captain of the *Tamaulipas* to proceed to the lower part of the Island, and for the troops on board to land, also to go ashore with them. We landed by wading through the surf. Here we joined Capt. Walker, of the Signal Corps, who had already landed with two flagmen. The darkness of night soon closed around us. Three regiments of infantry had landed, who were ordered to drive in the rebel pickets, we to go along with them. The island is about fifteen miles in length, and partially covered with a scrubby pine, growing from a fine white sand. We effected a landing about five miles below a belt of woods, and as we advanced, the gunboats shelled the woods. Our signal squad endeavored to open up a station with the torch, but could get no reply. We were visited by Col. Albert J. Myer, Chief Signal Officer, who ordered us to advance with the line of skirmishers. We did so, the Colonel going along with us. The march was a tough one, through the sand, sinking ankle deep at each step. As we neared the woods we expected a volley from the "rebs," and advanced cautiously. It was a moment never to be forgotten; the night dark and dismal, no sound but that of the surf as it rolled in upon the shore; lightning flashing along the sky, at each flash disclosing for a moment, the advancing column crawling along; not a footfall giving forth a sound, in the soft yielding sand. Gaining the woods, we found the "rebs" had fallen back toward Fort Gaines. The Colonel said we had better get under the shelter of some tree or bush, and wait until the storm was over. We all crept under a palmetto bush, and, covered up with our rubber blankets, all huddled together, Col. Myer, Capt. Walker, the writer and flagmen. The storm over, we opened a "call" with the fleet. Col. Myer receiving a message, he started with the writer and one man for the boats, leaving the rest of the party in the woods. That night's tramp through the sand was one of great exhaustion, with millions of mosquitoes to urge us along. Almost exhausted, we reached the camp of a company of infantry guarding commissary stores, where we accepted the hospitality of the lieutenant in charge. In the morning, after a good breakfast, we started back with two haversacks filled with rations, the party in the woods having nothing wherewith to break their fast. The day was intensely hot, and the trip up was a wearisome one. Getting up to the front we learned that the party were with Gen. McGinnis. I found them sitting in a clump of trees, doleful enough. They had built a fire but had nothing to cook. Coming up behind them, I overheard Capt. Walker say, "I wish Farquharson would come up with rations, but I suppose he wont want to carry them so far." Stepping up, I told him he had his wish, and during the rest of the day we were a jolly set.

At dark it commenced to rain. We built a shelter of our blankets. Gen. McGinnis soon came up, and we shared with him our shelter, coffee, and hardtack.

The next morning about five o'clock, the first gun was fired from Fort Gaines, the shell striking a few feet from our camp. Our batteries had taken position during the night and soon were in active operation, Fort Gaines being located on the upper end of Dauphine Island, Fort Powell a mile to the left, and Fort Morgan across the Bay and opposite Fort Gaines. On Friday morning the fleet under admiral Farragut passed the forts, and entered the bay, capturing the ram Tennessee.

On Sunday morning, Lieut. Strong left the writer in charge of the station and I received the following message:—

To General Commanding Forces, Dauphine Island:

Suspend all hostile operations, as we are negotiating the surrender of Fort Gaines.

GEN. GORDON GRANGER.

The "rebs" surrendered unconditionally, numbering about eight hundred, many of them boys of not more than fourteen or fifteen years of age. We entered the fort and soon our flag waved messages from its ramparts. The fort mounted sixteen heavy guns. August 9th, the troops crossed to the other side of the bay to invest Fort Morgan.

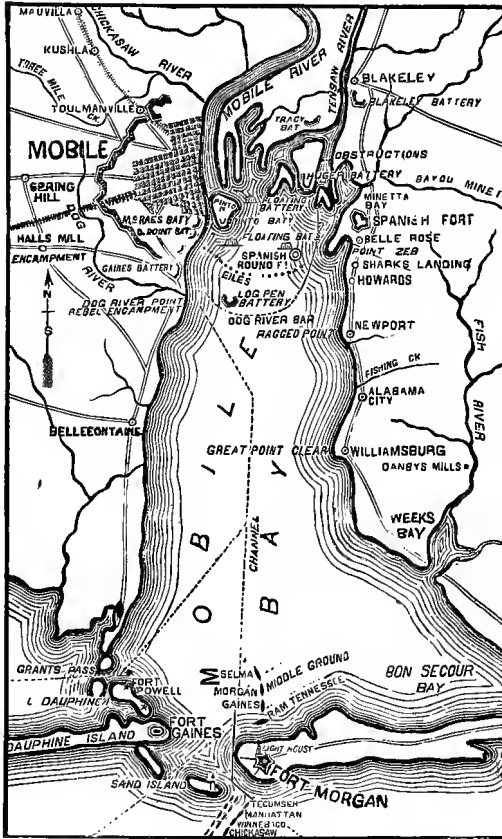
The story of the battle of Mobile Bay could not be more admirably told than it has been by Lieut. Kinney, in Scribner's Magazine for June, 1881, in an article entitled "An August Morning with Farragut." Lieut. Kinney has since the war filled the editorial chair of the Hartford Courant, and during President Arthur's administration he held the position of United States Marshal for the District of Connecticut. Lieut. Kinney had been in the Signal Corps only four months, having been detailed by Gen. Banks, as he writes me, "on solicitation of Marston and Jerome." In the article alluded to he says:—

The Union fleet was riding at anchor in the Gulf, the wooden vessels being several miles from the forts at the entrance of the harbor. Mobile Bay is shaped somewhat like a funnel, gradually widening from the city to the Gulf, a distance of some thirty miles. The entrance is protected by a long, narrow arm of sand, extending from the main-land westerly, and having Fort Morgan on the extreme western point. Across the channel from Fort Morgan, and perhaps three miles distant, is Dauphine Island, a narrow strip of sand, having Fort Gaines on its eastern end, directly opposite Morgan. A little further to the west is Shell Island,* upon which stood little Fort Powell, commanding a narrow channel through which light-draught vessels could enter the bay. A short distance out to sea, between Dauphine Island and Fort Morgan, and in front of

* Little Dauphine Island.

the main entrance to the bay, is Sand Island, a barren spot, under the lee of which three of our monitors were lying. At the rear of Fort Gaines, Gen.

Granger had effected a landing, and had begun the work of laying siege to the fort. The army signal officers were sent on board the fleet, not with any intention of having their services used in passing the forts, but in order to establish communication afterward between the fleet and the army, for the purpose of co-operating in the capture of the forts. The primary objects of Admiral Farragut in entering the bay were, the moral effect of a victory, the complete closing of Mobile to the outside world, and the capture or destruction of the Tennessee; he also wished to cut off all possible means of escape from the garrisons of the forts; and to give his fleet, which had been tossed on the uneasy waters of the Gulf for many months, a safe and quiet anchorage. There was no immediate expectation of



MOBILE BAY.

capturing the city of Mobile, which was safe by reason of a solid row of piles and torpedoes across the river, three miles from the city. Moreover, the larger vessels of the fleet could not approach within a dozen miles of the city, on account of shallow water. But the lower bay offered a charming resting-place for the fleet, with the additional attraction of plenty of fish and oysters, and an occasional chance to forage on shore.

It was the good fortune of the writer to be assigned to duty on the flagship, and his story will necessarily be chiefly of his own personal observations and experiences. On the afternoon of the day of our arrival, Admiral Farragut, with the commanding officers of the different vessels, made a reconnoissance on the steam-tender Cowslip, running inside of Sand Island, where the monitors were

anchored, and near enough to get a good view of both forts. On the left, some two miles distant, was Fort Gaines, a small brick and earthwork, mounting a few heavy guns, but too far away from the ship channel to cause much uneasiness to the fleet. Fort Morgan was on the right, one of the strongest of the old stone forts, and greatly strengthened by immense piles of sand-bags, covering every portion of the exposed front. The fort was well equipped with three tiers of heavy guns, some of them of the best English make, imported by the Confederates. In addition, there was in front a battery of eleven powerful guns, at the water's edge on the beach. All the guns, of both fort and water battery, were within point-blank range of the only channel through which the fleet could pass. The rebels considered the works impregnable, but they did not depend solely upon them. Just around the point of land, behind Fort Morgan, we could see, that afternoon, three saucy-looking gunboats and the famous ram Tennessee. The latter was then considered the strongest and most powerful iron-clad ever put afloat; looking like a great turtle, with sloping sides covered with iron plates, six inches in thickness, thoroughly riveted together, and having a formidable iron beak projecting under the water. Her armament consisted of six heavy guns of English make, sending a solid shot weighing one hundred and ten pounds—a small affair compared with the heavy guns of the present time, but irresistible then against everything but the turrets of the monitors. In addition to these means of resistance the narrow channel in front of the fort had been lined with torpedoes. These were under the water, anchored to the bottom, and were chiefly in the shape of beer kegs filled with powder, from the sides of which projected numerous little tubes containing fulminate, which it was expected would be exploded by contact with the passing vessels.

Except for what Farragut had already accomplished on the Mississippi, it would have been considered a foolhardy experiment for wooden vessels to attempt to pass so close to one of the strongest forts on the coast; but when to the forts were added the knowledge of the strength of the ram and the supposed deadly character of the torpedoes, it may be imagined that the coming event impressed the person taking his first glimpse of naval warfare as decidedly hazardous and unpleasant. So daring an attempt was never made in any country but this, and was never successfully made by any commander except Farragut, who in this, as in his previous exploits in passing the forts of the Mississippi, proved himself the greatest naval commander the world has ever seen. It was the confidence reposed in him, the recollection that he had never failed in any of his attempts, and his manifest faith in the success of the projected movement, that inspired all around him.

The scene on the Cowslip that afternoon was a notable one, as she steamed along within range of the rebel forts. The central figure was the grand old admiral, his plans all completed, affable and jolly with all, evidently not thinking of failure as among the possibilities of the morrow, and filling every one with his enthusiasm. He was sixty-three years old, of medium height, stoutly built, with

a finely proportioned head and smoothly shaven face, with an expression combining overflowing kindness with iron will and invincible determination, and with eyes that in repose were full of sweetness and light, but, on emergency, could flash fire and fury.

Next in prominence to the admiral was the tall, commanding form of Fleet-Capt. Percival Drayton, the man of all men to be Farragut's chief-of-staff; gentlemanly and courteous to all, but thoughtful and reserved, a man of marked intellect and power, in whose death, a few years later, our navy lost one of its very brightest stars, and the cause of liberty and human rights a most devoted friend. When the state of South Carolina comes into full possession of its reason as a member of the Union, as it will some day, it will honor the memory of Percival Drayton as one of its most illustrious sons. While he was always proud of his distinguished ancestry, he was a true patriot, who, in his love for his country, recognized no state lines and was swerved by no ties of kinship.

There were also the fire-proof Alden; Strong, whose name was an index of his character; Marchand, of excellent fighting memory; Stevens, fond of Shakspeare and with a Shaksperian fondness for good things as well as for hard knocks; Mullany, soon to be robbed of an arm; Le Roy, Donaldson, Nicholson, Greene, and the younger but no less impetuous Jonette, Gherardi, McCann, Perkins, and Watson.

As we steamed slowly along inside Sand Island, inspecting every hostile point, a rebel transport landed at Fort Gaines, and began discharging cargo. At a signal from the admiral, one of the monitors, by way of practice, opened fire at long range, and, as the huge 15-inch shell dropped uncomfortably near, the work of unloading was stopped, and the transport suddenly left, the last rebel transport that ever crossed the bay.

After completing the reconnoissance and reviewing the monitors the party retired to the flagship, where the final council of war was held. This was only noteworthy from the fact that it was here that Admiral Farragut was over-persuaded, by the unanimous solicitations of his captains, and gave up his original determination of taking the lead. This was very much against his own judgment, and the events of the next day proved that he was right. The Brooklyn, Capt. Alden, was selected to lead, she being provided with an extemporized torpedo-catcher projecting from her bow. The admiral, in his official report, referred to the decision of the council, which was given because it was thought the flagship ought not to be too much exposed. He says: "This I believe to be an error; for, apart from the fact that exposure is one of the penalties of rank in the navy, it will always be the aim of the enemy to destroy the flagship, and such attempt was very persistently made, but Providence did not permit it to be successful."

After the council, and just before sunset, the Richmond, Capt. Jenkins, arrived from Pensacola, escorting the ill-fated monitor Tecumseh, Capt. Craven, arriving last at the field to be the first to die.



A. S. FARQUHARSON SAM. A. RISLEY ADOLPH PETERSEN



JOSEPH DUGAN ALVAH F. HUNTER PASCHAL A. WALLS N. A. COLBURN



DANIEL SULLIVAN JAMES A. CULLEN J. S. SANBORN EVERETT A. GRAM



O. C. DeLUCE W. A. RAYMOND D. P. BYAM

At sunset the last order had been issued. Every commanding officer knew his duty, and unusual quiet prevailed in the fleet. The waters of the gulf rested, for a time, from their customary tumult, a gentle breeze relieved the midsummer heat, and the evening closed upon us as peacefully as if we had been on board a yachting squadron at Newport. During the early part of the night the stillness was almost oppressive. The officers of the Hartford gathered around the capacious ward-room table, writing what they knew might be their last letters to loved ones far away, or giving to friends messages and instructions in case of death. There were no signs of fear, but, like brave and intelligent men, they recognized the stern possibilities of the morrow, and acted accordingly.

But this occupied but little time, and then, business over, there followed an hour of unrestrained jollity. Many an old story was retold and ancient conundrum repeated. Old officers forgot, for the moment, their customary dignity, and it was evident that all were exhilarated and stimulated by the knowledge of the coming struggle. Capt. Heywood, of the marines, proposed a final "walk around"; Tyson solemnly requested information as to "Which would you rather do or go by Fort Morgan?" and all agreed that they would prefer to "do." LaRue Adams repeated the benediction with which the French instructor at the naval academy was wont to greet the boys as they were going into examination: "Vell, fellows, I hope ve vill do as vell as I hope ve vill do." Finally Chief Engineer Williamson suggested an adjournment to the forecabin, for a last smoke, and the smoking club went forward; but, somehow, smoke had lost its customary flavor, and, after a few whiffs, all hands turned in to enjoy what sleep would come.

The gray glimmer of dawn was just beginning to struggle through a dense fog when we were roused at 3 o'clock next morning and the work of forming line was begun. A hasty lunch of sandwiches and coffee was served, the admiral proposing to have breakfast inside the bay at the regular hour. The precautions necessary for manœuvring through the fog made an unavoidable delay, for it was the admiral's intention to have the fleet close to the fort before sunrise. It was a weird sight as the big ships "balanced to partners," the dim outlines slowly emerging like phantoms in the fog. The vessels were lashed together in pairs, fastened side by side by huge cables; the Brooklyn and Octorora leading, the flagship Hartford and the Metacomet following. The remaining vessels were paired as follows, the one named first in each instance being on the starboard and most exposed side: Richmond and Port Royal; Lackawanna and Seminole; Monongahela and Kennebec; Ossipee and Itasca; Oneida and Galena.

All the vessels had been stripped for the fight, the top-hammer being left at Pensacola, and the starboard boats being either left behind or towed on the port side. The admiral's steam launch, the Loyal, named after his son, steamed alongside the flagship on the port side.

In addition to the seven pairs of wooden vessels, there were four monitors,

the *Tecumseh* and *Manhattan*, single-turreted, with two 15-inch guns each; the *Winnebago* and *Chickasaw*, of lighter draught, with double turrets, and with 11-inch guns. The monitors, being very slow-gaited, were started in advance, the intention being to have them on the right flank of the line, in front, to partially shield the fleet from fort and ram.

It was fifteen minutes of 6 o'clock before the whole fleet got under way, and it was just one hour later when the first gun was fired. About sunrise, while the line was being formed, a light breeze sprang up and scattered the fog, leaving us a bright and beautiful day, which on land must have been extremely hot. Indeed, it was found uncomfortably warm at sea before breakfast was served. The fleet presented a magnificent sight as the stately ships moved on, each with the stars and stripes flying from every mast-head, and the men gathered at their guns ready for work.

As the writer only designs giving the story of the fight as witnessed by himself, he has to refer here to an interval of twenty minutes, just as the fight opened, during which he was absent from the deck. On the previous night the admiral had issued orders that the army signal officers were not to be allowed on deck during the fight, but were to go into the cock-pit on the lower deck and assist the surgeons. The reason assigned was that these officers would not be needed during the passage of the forts, but would be wanted afterward to open communication with the army, and that therefore it would be a misfortune to have any of them disabled. The two officers on the *Hartford* disrelished this order exceedingly, and, after consulting together, decided that in the confusion of the occasion their presence on deck would probably not be noticed, and that they would evade the command if possible. In this they were successful until shortly before passing Sand Island and coming within range of Fort Morgan. Then the lynx-eyed executive officer, Lieut.-Commander Kimberly, who, as they afterward discovered, never allowed anything to escape his attention, came to them very quietly and politely and told them the admiral's order must be obeyed. We were satisfied from his manner that the surgeons had need of us, and, without endeavoring to argue the matter, made our way to the stifling hold, where Surgeon Landsdale and Assistant-Surgeon Commons, with their helpers, were quietly sitting with their implements, bandages, and other paraphernalia spread out ready for use.

Nearly every man had his watch in his hand, and waited for the first shot. To us, ignorant of everything going on above, every minute seemed an hour, and there was a feeling of great relief when the boom of the first gun was heard. This was from the monitor *Tecumseh*, at forty-seven minutes past 6 o'clock. Presently, one or two of our forward guns opened, and we could hear the distant sound of the guns of the fort in reply. Soon the cannon-balls began to crash through the deck above us, and then the thunder of our whole broadside of twelve Dahlgren guns kept the vessel in a quiver. But, as yet, no wounded were sent down; and we knew we were still at comparatively long range. In the intense

excitement of the occasion, it seemed that hours had passed; but it was just twenty minutes from the time we went below, when an officer shouted down the hatchway: "Send up an army signal officer immediately; the Brooklyn is signalling!" In a moment the writer was on deck, where he found the situation as follows: The Brooklyn, directly in front of us, had stopped, and was backing and signalling. The tide was with us, setting strongly through the channel, and the stopping of the Brooklyn threatened to bring the whole fleet into collision and confusion. The advance vessels of the line were trying to back to prevent a catastrophe, but were, apparently, not able to overcome the force of the current, and there was danger, not only of collision, but of being drifted on shore.

Meanwhile, the almost stationary fleet made a splendid point-blank target for the fort and for the four rebel vessels, all of which were doing their utmost, giving us a terrible raking, making cruel havoc among the men and ugly holes in the sides of the ships. Running to the forecabin, I took the message of Capt. Alden of the Brooklyn, which was: "The monitors are right ahead; we cannot go on without passing them." Transmitting the message to the admiral, by an aid, he replied, at once: "Order the monitors ahead, and go on." As the message was sent, the starboard-bow gun of the Hartford, — a 100-pound Parrott rifle, in charge of Eusign Whiting, — opened fire on the ram Tennessee; and the great volume of smoke following each discharge hid the Brooklyn from view, and made it impossible to receive or transmit messages from that part of the ship; while the smoke from the other guns made it equally difficult from any other part of the deck. What the writer ought to have done, probably, was to have requested that the forward-bow gun be silenced until the signalling was over; but this did not occur to him at the time. Instead, as the smoke hung low in the air, he thought it best to try and get above it; and, accordingly, ran up the rigging to the foretop. But the Hartford had a Howitzer in her foretop, which was hard at work, under the management of half a dozen sailors, throwing grape and canister into the water battery in front of the fort, and making it as difficult to signal here as it was on deck. So, not knowing what else to do, the officer kept on up the rigging to the top-gallant cross-trees, where there was just room to sit, holding on with the left arm around the peak of the top-mast. From this point, above all smoke, the scene was indescribably grand and terrific.

The fight was at its hottest. The Union fleet had reached the line, the crossing of which meant victory; and the result depended on the next few minutes. Just at this moment, to the horror of all, the monitor Tecumseh, a few hundred yards in the advance, seemed to stagger for a moment, then suddenly careened, and almost instantly disappeared beneath the water, carrying with her her noble commander, Capt. Craven, and one hundred and twenty officers and men, hopelessly imprisoned in their iron coffin. It has always been believed that she was sunk by a torpedo, although the rebels claimed that a shot from one of their heavy guns penetrated her armor at the water's edge, and caused the disaster. The suddenness of her disappearance, however, can hardly be accounted for,

except as the result of a torpedo explosion. The pilot leaped from the pilothouse, and some half-dozen men in the turret managed to jump through the ports, and were drawn down into the whirlpool made by the sinking ship. They were rescued by a cutter from the *Metacomet*. This boat, flying the Union flag, put out in charge of a little ensign, now Lieut.-Commander Niels, and, regardless of the missiles flying in deadly showers, rowed up under the guns of the fort, coolly picked up the drowning men, and rowed back to the lee of one of the following ships. It seems, perhaps, an incident of little moment now; but in that day of brave deeds it was not excelled as an act of conspicuous individual bravery in obedience to orders.

During all this time the Brooklyn had failed to move ahead; and now she delayed to signal back the fact already too well known: "Our best monitor is sunk." The message was sent to the admiral by an aid, Lieut. Yates, and the brief answer was returned: "*Go on!*" But still, for some mysterious reason, — perhaps fear of the torpedoes; perhaps misapprehension of orders, — the Brooklyn halted; and the delay was every instant more threatening and dangerous. It was the decisive moment of the day. Owing to our position, only our few bow guns could be used; while a deadly rain of shot and shell was falling on us, and our men were being cut down by scores, unable to make reply. The sight on the deck of the *Hartford* was sickening beyond the power of words to portray. Shot after shot came through the side, mowing down the men, deluging the decks with blood, and scattering mangled fragments of humanity so thickly that it was difficult to stand on the deck, so slippery was it. The old expressions of the "scuppers running blood," "the slippery deck," etc., give but the faintest idea of the spectacle on the *Hartford*. The bodies of the dead were placed in a long row on the port side, while the wounded were sent below until the surgeons' quarters would hold no more. A solid shot, coming through the bow, struck a gunner on the neck, completely severing head from body. One poor fellow — afterward an object of interest at the great Sanitary Commission Fair, in New York — lost both legs by a cannon-ball; as he fell he threw up both arms, just in time to have them, also, carried away by another shot. At one gun, all the crew on one side were swept down by a shot which came crashing through the bulwarks. A shell burst between the two forward guns, in charge of Lieut. Tyson, killing and wounding fifteen men. The mast upon which the writer was perched was twice struck, once slightly, and again just below the foretop by a 120-pound shell, from a Blakely rifle on the rebel gunboat *Selma*. Fortunately, the shell, which was about two feet long by eight inches in diameter, came tumbling end over end, and buried itself in the mast butt-end first, leaving the percussion-cap protruding. Had it come point first, or had it struck at any other part of the mast than in the reinforced portion where the heel of the topmast laps the top of the lower mast, this contribution to the literature of the war would, probably, have been lost to the world, as the distance to the deck was some one hundred feet. As it was, the sudden jar would have

dislodged anyone from the cross-trees had not the shell been visible from the time it left the Selma, thus giving time to prepare for it by an extra grip around the top of the mast. Looking out over the water, it was easy to trace the course of every shot, both from the guns of the Hartford and from the rebel fleet.

Meanwhile, the men were working the guns that could be used, as though the sight and smell of blood had sharpened their appetites. There was no skulking; in fact, there was no chance to skulk, if there had been such a disposition. They stood to their work, white and black, side by side. There was no thought of social differences then; and whenever a shot was believed to have been well placed, the cheers of the men rang out above the roar of the guns. As our poet laureate, the admiral's secretary, — Harry Howard Brownell, of Hartford, — sang of the fight, in the most graphic and truthful description ever written of it —

“ Never a nerve had failed,
 Never a cheek that paled,
 Not a tinge of gloom or pallor;
 There was bold Kentucky grit,
 And the old Virginian valor,
 And the daring Yankee wit.

“ There were blue eyes from the turfy Shannon,
 There were black orbs from the palmy Niger,
 But there, alongside the cannon,
 Each man fought like a tiger.
 One only doubt was ours;
 Only one fear we knew;
 Could the day that dawned so well
 Go down for the darker powers?
Would the fleet get through?

“ And ever the shot and shell
 Came with the howl of hell;
 The splinter-clouds rose and fell;
 And the long line of corpses grew —
 Would the fleet go through?”

Happily for the fleet and for the country, there was a man in command that day equal to the emergency—a man whose eagle eye grasped every detail of the fight, while he possessed the skill to direct and the nerve and ability to execute. There was no time for doubt or delay. Had he hesitated, the fortune of the day must have been against us. The admiral was standing in the futtock shrouds, under the main-top—a position above the smoke, from which he could take in the whole situation, and could communicate with the pilot in the main-top, and with the fleet-captain and executive officer on the deck beneath. For several years there has been a discussion in the papers and magazines of the country as to the admiral's being “lashed to the rigging.” The writer has no light to throw on the subject. Farragut was standing in the shrouds, as described,

when the writer went on deck, and he remained there until the Hartford had passed beyond the range of the fort; but there were not more than two or three persons on board who knew anything about his being fastened in place. The first heard of it in the fleet was some three or four weeks after the fight, when the New York papers were received. Various rumors have been circulated as to the fact, one of which was that the admiral took a rope's end with him when he went aloft, and secured it so as to prevent his falling on deck in case of accident. This is the story which was current on shipboard at that time, and was generally believed. Since the incident has been under discussion in the papers the "real facts" in the case have been made known, and will stand in history on the unquestioned authority of Fleet-Capt. Drayton and of Flag-Lieut. J. Crittenden Watson, of the admiral's staff. This is to the effect that Capt. Drayton, seeing the admiral in the rigging, and fearing he might be killed by a fall on deck in case he were wounded, ordered an old quartermaster to take a rope's-end and secure it around him, so that he would be prevented from falling. The writer is disposed to believe that the admiral was so absorbed in watching the fight that he did not know at the moment the precautions taken for his safety by his fleet-captain. But whatever doubt may attach to this particular incident,—of which so much has since been made, while so little was thought of it at the time,—there is no chance for doubt as to the admiral's action. Finding that the Brooklyn did not start ahead, he hurriedly inquired of pilot Freeman, in the main-top, if there was depth enough for the Hartford to pass to the left of the vessels in front. Receiving an affirmative reply, he said, "I will take the lead," and immediately ordered the ship "ahead fast."

On board a war steamer the engines are directed by the tap of a bell, the wires connected with which lead to the quarter-deck. One stroke of the bell means "go ahead;" two, "stop;" three, "back;" and four, "go ahead as fast as possible." Leaning down through the shrouds to the officer on deck at the bell-pull, the admiral shouted, "Four bells, *eight bells*, SIXTEEN BELLS! Give her all the steam you've got." The order was instantly transmitted, and the old ship seemed imbued with the admiral's spirit, and, running past the Brooklyn and the monitors, regardless of fort, ram, gunboats, and the unseen foe beneath, dashed ahead, all alone, save for her gallant consort the Metacomet.

As we ran clear of the fleet, we became the target for the rebel vessels which were lying across the channel in front. We were moving over what is called the middle ground, with shallow water on each side, so that it was impossible to manœuvre the ship from right to left, for fear of running aground. Taking advantage of the situation, the rebel gunboat Selma kept directly in front of us, where, in consequence of our projecting bow and our inability to turn, it was impossible to bring a single gun to bear on her, while she raked us, fore and aft, with terrible effect, doing, in reality, more damage than the rest of the rebel fleet. The two other gunboats, the Gaines and the Morgan, were on our star-board bow, fighting in rather a timid manner; while the ram Tennessee made

for us as though intending to strike us amidstships. At the same time, the water battery and a portion of the guns of the fort had a fine chance at our side. To quote again from Brownell :—

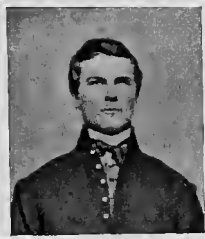
“ Trust me, our berth was hot !
 Ah, wickedly well they shot !
 How their death-bolts howled and stung !
 And the water-batteries played,
 With their deadly cannonade,
 Till the air around us rung.
 So the battle raged and roared.”

We were now at the second period of the fight, when success seemed trembling in the scales. The Hartford and her mate had reached about a mile beyond the fort, and the same distance in advance of most of the fleet, which were still under the guns of the fort. Had the ram kept on, it could have hardly failed to sink us, as our shot glanced harmlessly from its side, and we were unable, on account of the narrow channel, to move out of its way. But, for some reason, the rebel admiral changed his course, and made for the fleet at the fort. Perhaps the water between us was too shallow; or perhaps he thought us an easy prey for his leisure, and considered it more important to prevent other vessels from getting inside. Whatever the reason, his course was changed, and we were safe. Our greatest annoyance now was from the three rebel gunboats, particularly from the Selma, which was handled with great ability. Three times Capt. Jouett, commanding our light-draught consort, the Metacomet, the fastest vessel in the fleet, requested permission from the admiral to leave us and tackle the Selma; but the admiral replied: “ Wait a little longer.” But, finally, we emerged from the narrow channel into the deep water of the bay, and then the desired order was given. Already men had been stationed, with sharp axes, ready to cut the cables which bound the two ships together; and the admiral had hardly waved his hand to Capt. Jouett before the ropes were severed, and, as the crew gave three hearty cheers, the Metacomet darted forward after the Selma. The latter did not care to wait, but endeavored to escape up the bay. A brisk chase ensued, but the Metacomet was too much for her adversary; and, when one of her shots wounded the captain and killed the 1st lieutenant, a speedy surrender followed, and, in half an hour, Jouett returned with the saucy little rebel in tow. Meantime, the guns of the Hartford had crippled the Gaines, and she was run aground near Fort Morgan, deserted, and set on fire. The other gunboat, the Morgan, which had kept at a safe distance during the fight, retreated under the guns of Fort Morgan. And the great ram, after making an unsuccessful effort to sink or injure any of the Union vessels, and after receiving a heavier blow from the Monongahela than it had inflicted, also retired to the fort. The other vessels of the fleet, each with its own special record of bravery, followed the Hartford past the fort, and joined us in the bay.

The roar of the battle was now over. The fleet came to anchor; and prepara-

tions were made to give the hungry men some breakfast. Those of us who had been perched aloft came down on deck; and, as if by a general understanding, the officers of the Hartford who could be spared from immediate duty hastened to the ward-room to ascertain how it had fared with their messmates. One, Ensign Heginbotham, of the admiral's staff, was mortally wounded. Lient. Adams was slightly wounded; all the rest had escaped unhurt. Of the crew, nineteen mangled bodies were lying in a ghastly row on the port side of the deck, and some thirty wounded were being cared for below. The first thought was of wonder and thankfulness that, of the eighteen officers of the ward-room but one was fatally hurt. Each had a story of marvellous escapes to tell, and there was a general and hearty hand-shaking, as after a long separation.

We were just beginning to feel the reaction following such a season of extreme peril and excitement, when we were brought to our senses by the sharp, penetrating voice of executive officer Kimberly calling all hands to quarters, and a messenger-boy hurried down to us with the word, "The ram is coming!" Every man hastened to his post, the writer to the quarter-deck, where the admiral and fleet-captain were standing. The cause of the new excitement was evident at once. The Tennessee, as if ashamed of her failure, had left the fort, and was making, at full speed, directly for the Hartford, being then, perhaps, a mile and a half distant. The spectacle was a grand one, and was viewed by the rebel soldiers, in both forts, who were now out of range of our guns, and lined the walls. Few audiences have ever witnessed so imposing a sight. The great ram came on for a single-handed contest with the fleet. She was believed to be invulnerable, and had powerful double engines, by which she could be easily handled; while our monitors were so slow-gaited that they were unable to offer any serious obstacle to her approach. Farragut himself seemed to place his chief dependence on his wooden vessels. Doubtless, the crowd of Confederate soldiers who watched the fight expected to see the Tennessee sink the Yankee vessels in detail, and the chances seemed all in its favor. The admiral wished to order the whole fleet to attack the ram; but to do this by the cumbrous naval code of signalling would occupy some moments of valuable time. It would be necessary first to send up to the mizzen-peak a signal-flag calling the attention of the fleet; and when this was answered (by each vessel sending up and hauling down a flag), a set of signals followed, each flag representing an arbitrary number, the meaning of which was ascertained by referring to the signal-book. The army signal service, on the contrary, consists in telegraphing by motions of a flag to the right and left, and is as rapid and instantaneous as sight or the electric telegraph. So, while the quartermaster was preparing to send up the flags for the general order, the admiral desired me to use the army code in starting the fastest and most formidable vessels. This hardly required as many seconds as the other method did minutes, with the advantage of saying precisely what was wanted. For example: the admiral said, "Order Capt. Strong, of the Monongahela, to run down the ram." The nearest approach to the message



JOHN W. KIDD



C. W. TWESTEN



S. W. DODGE



H. W. STEPHENSON



JACOB P. SEPTER



SOLOMON MESERVE



CHAS. STEPHENSON



THOMAS GILSON



I. Y. BAILEY



M. A. PURBECK



CHAS. B. PLATTS



JOS. H. LUCAS



JOHN SULLIVAN



E. F. GREEN

by naval signal would have been a special one, prepared and entered in the signal-books for this occasion, namely: "Destroy the enemy's principal vessel by running her down;" which would have required precious moments to transmit and translate. The *Monongahela* was lying, with all steam up, on our port quarter, perhaps an eighth of a mile distant. Facing toward her, I made the letter "M," her call, which was instantly responded to by the signal officer on board; for every eye in the fleet was on the flagship, waiting for instructions. To send the message: "Capt. S.— Run down ram. — Ad. F.," took less than twenty seconds; and, before the signal officer had finished acknowledging the message, we could see the *Monongahela* moving forward, not waiting to raise her anchor, but slipping her cable. The same message followed to Capt. Marchand, of the *Lackawanna*, and to the monitor. Mean while, the general signal, "Attack the enemy," had gone up to the peak of the *Hartford*, and there followed a general slipping of cables, and a friendly rivalry to see which could quickest meet the foe. The *Monongahela*, with her artificial iron prow, was bravely in the lead, and struck the rebel craft amidships at full speed, doing no damage to the ram, but having her own iron prow destroyed, and being otherwise injured. Next came the *Lackawanna*, with a like result. The huge iron frame of the *Tennessee* scarcely felt the shock, while the wooden bow of the Union ship was badly demoralized. For an instant, the two vessels swung head and stern alongside of each other. In his official report, Capt. Marchand naively remarks: "A few of the enemy were seen through their ports, who were using *most opprobrious* language. Our marines opened on them with muskets; even a spittoon and a holystone were thrown at them from our deck, which drove them away."

The *Tennessee* fired two shots through her bow, and then kept on for the *Hartford*. The two flagships approached each other bow to bow. The two admirals, Farragut and Buchanan, had entered our navy together as boys, and up to the outbreak of the war had been warm friends. But now each was hoping for the overthrow of the other, and had Buchanan possessed the grit of Farragut, it is probable that moment would have witnessed the destruction of both vessels. For had the ram struck us square, as it came, bow on, it would have plowed its way half through the *Hartford*, and, as we sank, we would have carried it to the bottom, unable to extricate itself. But the rebel admiral was not desirous of so much glory, and, just as the two vessels were meeting, the course of the *Tennessee* was slightly changed, enough to strike us only a glancing blow on the port bow, which left us uninjured, while the two vessels grated past each other. He tried to sink us with a broadside as he went by, but only one of his guns went off, the primes in all the others failing. That gun sent a shell through the berth-deck, above the water-line, killing five men and wounding eight,—the last hostile shot that has ever touched the *Hartford*. The muzzle of the gun was so close that the powder blackened the ship's side. The *Hartford* gave the ram a salute from ten heavy guns, each loaded with thirteen pounds

of powder and a solid shot, but the balls merely dented her side and bounded into the air. The scene on the Hartford during the moment of contact was of intense excitement. The admiral coolly stood on the port-quarter rail, holding to the mizzen rigging, from which, at one time, he almost could have jumped to the deck of the ram. Flag-Lieut. Watson, seeing him in this exposed position, secured him to the rigging by a rope's-end with his own hands; so that during the day he was *twice* "lashed to the rigging." As the ships came together, Capt. Drayton ran to the bow of the Hartford, and, as the ram sheered off to avoid striking a square blow, he shook his lognette at it, and exclaimed, "The cowardly rascal; he's afraid of a wooden ship!"

The Tennessee now became the target for the whole fleet, all the vessels of which were making toward it, pounding it with shot, and trying to run it down. As the Hartford turned to make for it again, we ran in front of the Lackawanna, which had already turned and was moving under full headway with the same object. She struck us on our starboard side, amidships, crushing half-way through, knocking two port-holes into one, upsetting two Dahlgren guns, and creating consternation. For a time it was thought that we must sink, and the cry rang out over the deck: "Save the Admiral! save the Admiral! The port boats were ordered lowered, and in their haste some of the sailors cut the "falls" and two of the cutters dropped into the water wrong side up, and floated astern. But the admiral, nearly as cool as ever, sprang into the starboard mizzen-rigging, looked over the side of the ship, and, finding there was still a few inches to spare above the water's edge, instantly ordered the ship ahead again at full speed, after the ram. The unfortunate Lackawanna, which had struck the ram a second blow, was making for her once more, and, singularly enough, again came up on our starboard side, and another collision seemed imminent. And now the admiral became a trifle excited. He had no idea of whipping the rebels to be himself sunk by a friend. "Cau you say, 'For God's sake' by signal?" he inquired. "Yes, sir," was the reply. "Then say to the Lackawanna, 'For God's sake get out of our way and anchor!'" In my haste to send the message, I brought the end of the flag-staff down with considerable violence upon the head of the admiral, who was standing nearer than I thought, causing him to wince perceptibly, but I could not apologize until I finished signalling. It was a hasty message, for the fault was as much with the Hartford as with the Lackawanna, each being too eager to reach the enemy, and it turned out all right, by a fortunate accident, that Capt. Marchand never received it. The army signal officer on the Lackawanna, Lieut. Myron Adams (now pastor of Plymouth Congregational Church, in Rochester, N. Y.), had taken his station in the foretop, and, just as he received the first five words, the wind flirted the large United States flag at the mast-head around him, so that he was unable to read the remainder of the message. As he had found himself a target for the muskets of the marines on the ram, he concluded that the message was a personal one, directing him to "get out" of the top, and acted accordingly.

The remainder of the story is soon told. The ram was unable to strike a single one of the Union vessels, while the concentration of fire upon it tore away everything except the solid iron. First, the rebel flag-staff fell; then the smoke-stack was shot away, and finally a well-placed shot from the monitor Chickasaw broke the rudder-chain, so that the great ram would no longer mind the helm, and she lay like a huge monster at bay. Already a fifteen-inch solid shot from the Manhattan had crushed through the iron armor and let the daylight into her, and finally a shell exploded in one of her port-holes, and a fragment seriously wounded the rebel admiral. And then, up through the iron grating of her deck came a staff, bearing a white flag. The firing ceased, and from vessel after vessel of the victorious fleet rang out such cheers as are seldom heard and never forgotten — cheers which meant victory after a hard and very doubtful struggle. And, as the cheering ceased, a dim echo seemed to come from below, where the wounded and dying, knowing the day was at last won, joined in the shouts of triumph, rejoicing that their sacrifice would not be in vain. So ended the fight.

After the action with the ram, a large number of official messages was sent from ship to ship. At 10 A.M., communication was opened by signals with the army on Dauphine Island. Messages were sent from the admiral to Gen. Granger and answers were returned. The line was of great value and was kept in use until after the surrender of Fort Gaines. During the night, Lieut. Col. J. M. Williams, of the 21st Alabama, abandoned and blew up Fort Powell, having received orders to save his garrison, if the fort became untenable. These orders came from his Colonel, C. D. Anderson, who, with the rest of the regiment, was entrusted with the defence of Fort Gaines.

This fort was on the eastern end of Dauphine Island, on the western side of the channel and opposite Fort Morgan. On the 6th, it was so effectively shelled by the monitor Chickasaw that Col. Anderson was glad to surrender the fort with its garrison of six hundred men. It was surrendered, with its entire armament, garrison, stores, and supplies, to Capt. Drayton on the part of the navy, and Col. A. J. Myer on the part of the army. In view of later events, the report of this surrender, forwarded to Gen. Maury by Gen. R. L. Page, commanding the harbor defences and in immediate command of Fort Morgan, is very interesting reading. After giving an account of his visit to the fort to encourage the garrison, receiving a little later Col. Anderson's assurance that, "We will emulate our glorious old admiral and do our very best," he says: —

Early on the morning of the 7th, I was astonished to receive report from my lookout, that a flag of truce had proceeded from Fort Gaines to the enemy's

fleet. I could hardly believe that Col. Anderson would do so without my sanction. I immediately signalled him, "What is flag of truce for? Answer at once"; and when I received no reply, or acknowledgment, after firing a gun to get his attention, this, "Hold on to your fort." After a short time receiving no response, another signal-gun was fired, and the dispatch repeated. At sundown a flag of truce was reported from the enemy's fleet to Gaines, and there remained some time. Immediately after, I took a small boat and crossed over and can convey no conception, of my utter astonishment, at finding that the flag of truce of the morning was to ask for terms of surrender from the enemy; that Col. Anderson had ordered his Signal Corps not to reply to, nor acknowledge any of my dispatches (such being, as he strangely conceived, a breach of honor of the flag of the morning, as I learned from his adjutant); that he was absent in the enemy's fleet making terms of surrender, and, what is still more unaccountable, that he had so far proceeded, though my dispatches of the morning, asking the purpose of his flag, and ordering him to hold on to his fort, had been received and reported to him by his Signal Corps, when I had given orders to Maj. Johnston, the next in command, that on the return of Col. Anderson, if the disgraceful proceeding had not been completed and the capitulation made in binding form, all terms were annulled, all communications with the enemy were to cease, and he would relieve Col. Anderson of command, and order him to Fort Morgan. After I had given these instructions, on the approach of the return of the enemy's flag, fearing from what I had learned that Col. Anderson would probably bring with him some of the enemy to receive the surrender, I returned to Fort Morgan, hoping that he would soon follow me and Maj. Johnston be left in command. This morning our flag flying at Gaines, and Col. Anderson not having reported during the night, I dispatched him, after a signal-gun, "Stop communicating with the enemy; all terms or stipulations made by you are annulled"; and when he made no reply, after another signal gun, to Maj. Johnston, "Col. Anderson is relieved from command. You assume it, and stop communicating with the enemy. All terms annulled." Both these dispatches, the officer who had the transmission of them feels confident were received. The signalmen were at their usual station on the lookout. At 9.30 o'clock the enemy's flag was hoisted over Gaines, the evidence and the emblem of the consummation of the deed of dishonor and disgrace to its commander and garrison.

During the transfer of the troops from Dauphine Island to Mobile Point, preparatory to the investment of Fort Morgan, the services of the signal party were in constant demand. A station was established on Mobile Point, which communicated with the navy and with the Laura, headquarters of Gen. Granger. The siege of Fort Morgan extended from the 9th of August to the 22d, during the last twenty-four hours of which it received a furious bombardment. The following day it was surrendered. Gen. Granger signalled to Farragut: "Unconditional

surrender of Fort Morgan. All Page asks is, to be sent North. To be turned over at 2 P. M." Gen. Page was undoubtedly justified in surrendering, as, to use his own words, he "held the fort as long as it was tenable. The parallels of the enemy had reached the glacis, the walls were breached, all the guns save two were disabled." He closed his report by saying: "All my powder was destroyed, every gun effectually spiked and otherwise damaged, and, indeed, the whole fort (everything that could prove of value to the enemy) is now a mass of debris. I turn this over to their forces at two o'clock to-day." He commends the gallantry of the garrison, but says that considering the exposure the casualties were unusually small.

Admiral Farragut, in a letter addressed to Gen. Canby, three days after the surrender, says:—

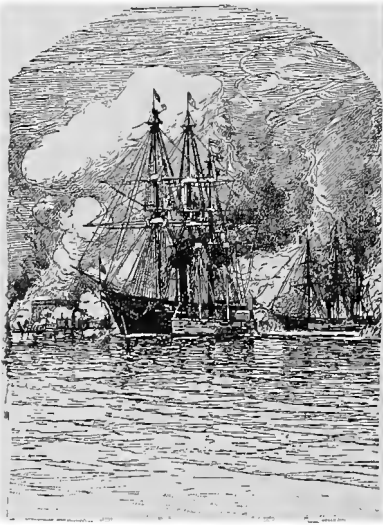
Much indignation, I understand, was manifested by the garrison of Fort Morgan at the surrender of Fort Gaines by Col. Anderson. I think the community will render a very different judgment when the facts are known. As I stated to the honorable Secretary of the Navy, Col. Anderson found himself in a small fortification, with a much larger garrison (many of them being boys) than could be sheltered from either the shot or shell of our ships, or the guns of our army, and perfectly untenable, as was satisfactorily proven to him and his officers by one of our shells entering his casemate and killing two of his sick men and wounding several. He, therefore, very wisely determined, in order to save a wanton sacrifice of life, to capitulate, and in this determination was supported by all his officers save one. On the other hand, Gen. Page, commanding a first-rate work, with a sufficient force to maintain it, well armed and provisioned, and a garrison determined like himself to defend it to the last, quietly and tamely yielded after one day's bombardment. And then, having raised the white flag in token of submission, with a chivalrous spirit of resistance they destroyed everything they could lay their hands on, spiked the guns, sawed the gun-carriages, and broke their swords and threw them away. Col. Anderson, however, was so conscientious that he would not permit a thing to be touched after he had made an order of surrender, and everything was left intact after that moment. So that whether Col. Anderson was to blame or not, I cannot conceive that Gen. Page and his officers are the proper persons to criticise him.

Aug. 17, 1864, an order had been issued by the War Department relieving Maj. Marston of the command of the signal detachment and directing him "to enter at once upon duty as inspector of the signal detachments in the Departments of the Gulf, Kansas, the Cumberland, the Tennessee, and the Ohio, respectively." This order was revoked September 3rd, and Maj. Marston continued to act as Chief Signal Officer

of the department until Jan. 24, 1865, when he was discharged on a surgeon's certificate of disability.

In a letter addressed to the signal office, dated Oct. 10, 1864, Admiral Farragut says:—

It gives me great pleasure at all times to bear testimony to the efficiency of the Army Signal Corps, particularly to the skill and attention to duty of those of its members who have been stationed on board of this vessel under my immediate eye. Maj. Frank W. Marston and Lieut. John C. Kinney came on board the Hartford just before the passage of the forts into Mobile Bay.



FORT MORGAN HARTFORD BROOKLYN
J. C. KINNEY'S STATION ON THE HARTFORD.

Sometimes they were in the foretop, sometimes in the forecastle, and sometimes on the poop, wherever their signals could be best seen. At all times they were prompt in the discharge of their duties and never backward in exposing themselves when in the least necessary.

Capt. J. B. Marchand, commanding the Lackawanna, in his report says:—

Second Lieut. Myron Adams of the Army Signal Corps, with two assistants (Walton A. Raymond and Samuel L. Pratt), were on board, and great credit is due them for their promptness in transmitting signals.

Capt. James Alden, commanding the Brooklyn, says:—

I ought to mention that I was particularly pleased with the cheerful bearing and aid afforded me by Capt. E. A. Denicke of the Army Signal Corps, in watching and pointing out the effect of our shot on the batteries and upon the rebel ram and gunboats.

After the capitulation of the fort, little occurred to create activity in the Signal Corps in this department. During the month of September, a detachment under the command of Lieut. G. W. Bailey was sent to Vicksburg. This was done at the request of Gen. Dana, who feared an attack from Gen. Forrest and Wirt Adams, and desired the co-operation of the gunboats in such an emergency. There was no necessity, however, for their service.

The camp of instruction in New Orleans was now in full operation. The commissioned officers and enlisted men not fully prepared for duty were brought together in the camp, and a regular course of instruction was commenced. There was no change in the position of affairs until November 27th. Minor transfers of officers had been made, the most notable being the assignment of Capt. Eaton to duty in charge of the Bureau of Information. Lieut. Jackson was relieved, to permit his promotion in another command. The detachment sent to Vicksburg had returned, and was now employed in the cavalry command of Gen. Davidson.

This force started from Baton Rouge November 27th. Passing through a thickly wooded country, there was no opportunity for signalling until Pearl river was reached, where signals were used with advantage. December 8th, while at Moodie's bridge, Gen. Davidson asked that two signal officers be selected for important service. It was especially desired that they should be brave and energetic. Lieutenants Dodge and Higbee were chosen, and they started, with a small escort, for West Pascagoula, Miss., seventy-five miles distant, through a country held by the enemy's cavalry. They crossed three creeks, over two of which they had to swim their horses, and in twenty-four hours had reached their destination, and opened communication with the navy by means of rockets, thus securing a base of supplies for our forces after a march of three hundred miles.

This expedition concluded operations for the year. In all important movements the signal detachment had participated, sharing in the honors of victory, and suffering in common with others in hours of discouragement. Whenever the conditions had been favorable, no opportunity for successful signalling was neglected, and the important duty at times entrusted to the Signal Corps gave evidence of the confidence which had been won by repeated contributions of services worthy of the commendation bestowed.

In June, 1865, Gen. Sheridan was placed in command of the Military Department of the Southwest. On the 27th of the month, the department over which he had jurisdiction was entitled the Military Division of the Gulf. Capt. Howard, who had received the brevet of major for his services in the campaign terminating in the battle of Five Forks, was made Chief Signal Officer of the department. He reached New Orleans June 1st. On the 18th, the 1st and 3rd Cavalry Divisions had been ordered from Washington to Texas, Maximilian and the French still holding Mexico. By direction of Gen. Sheridan, Maj. Howard had

telegraphed to Washington for Lieutenants Wiggins and Mayell. On the 26th, Lieut. J. L. Hollopeter, Chief Signal Officer of the 4th Army Corps, reported for instructions, and on the 27th, Lieut. Theodore Mallaby, Jr., reported for duty. The 4th Army Corps had recently landed at Chalmette, below the city, and had gone into camp there. July 1st, Maj. Howard proceeded to Galveston to confer with Gen. Gordon Granger, who decided that there was no occasion for signal duty in his department. The signal property surrendered by Dick Taylor's army was turned over to Maj. Howard, who took it with him to New Orleans on the steamer Belvidere.

This rebel signal property was an odd lot, and consisted, besides the ordinary signal equipments and stores, of the illuminating apparatus stolen from government lighthouses, ship's lanterns, white and colored, and a miscellaneous assortment of naval signal flags, of bunting, etc. Upon his arrival at New Orleans he transferred to the Treasury Department the lighthouse apparatus, and to the navy the lanterns and flags.

July 13th, Gen. Sheridan's headquarters were finally established in the hotel building at the corner of St. Charles and Julia streets, and thither Capt. Howard moved his office. The staff had previously been located in separate offices about the city.

Lieutenants Wiggins and Mayell, having reported from Washington, were reassigned to their old cavalry divisions. Lieut. Wiggins proceeded to report to Gen. Merritt at San Antonio, Texas, and Lieut. Mayell to Gen. Custer at Alexandria, La.

On the 24th of July, the Chief Signal Officer set out for Florida, under instructions from Gen. Sheridan, with dispatches for Gen. Foster, recently assigned to the command of the Department of Florida, and now en route from New York; and also others, for Judge Marvin, recently appointed military governor of that state, who was supposed to be with Gen. Foster. Maj. Howard was also directed to acquaint himself with the condition of affairs in that portion of the Military Division of the Gulf.

Returning from this mission, he was again, August 18th, directed to proceed on special duty to Houston, Texas, and thence to San Antonio. While riding from Houston to San Antonio with two or three paymasters and an escort of cavalry, they had as guest and fellow-traveller, Gen. J. B. Hood of the late Confederate Army, who, as Maj. Howard remarks, "devoted so much attention to us on the 20th, 22d, and 28th of July, 1864, which attention we fully reciprocated. As an enemy we had found him 'bold even to rashness and courageous in the



JOHN K. SKILES



R. J. WALKER



RANSOM MATHEWS



W. A. GUYSELMAN



J. W. BILLINGS



N. W. STRAHAN



OSBORN P. NAS'1



JOHN CAROTHERS



CLARK DIX



GEO. E. HILLES



ROLLIN A. SLATER



O. J. R. HANNA



H. K. STODDARD

extreme.' As a *compagnon de voyage* he was disposed to be very pleasant, entertaining, and agreeable, and did much to relieve the tedium of our long march."

Upon Gen. Sheridan's return from Texas, he placed in Maj. Howard's hands all the correspondence, official and unofficial, which he had preserved during the years 1861-1865 inclusive, consisting of letters, orders, dispatches, telegrams, signal messages, etc., upon paper of all shapes, colors, sizes, and qualities, the most perplexing being wads of thin yellow paper, which all will remember as used in the manifold writers on which field dispatches and orders were written. These were arranged in their chronological sequence by Maj. Howard and Lieut. Ayers, the general assisting in deciphering those defaced and obscured by wear. They were copied into large quarto volumes by a corps of writers selected from the enlisted men of the signal detachment. This work when completed filled some fifteen volumes, of five hundred pages each. They were afterward burned with the general's headquarters at the great Chicago fire, a grievous loss to the general and to history.

One after another, the officers of the Corps were discharged through the spring months of 1866. Special Orders No. 262 from the War Department directed the discharge of the following officers serving in the Military Division of the Gulf, to take effect June 20, 1866: Majors S. M. Eaton, Samuel Bachtell, and O. H. Howard; Lieutenants H. W. Howgate and J. H. Connelly.



Here let me pause, by the lone eagle's nest,
And breathe the golden sunlight and sweet air,
Which gird and gladden all this region fair
With a perpetual benison of rest.

Here, friend, upon this lofty ledge sit down,
And view the beauteous prospect spread below,
Around, above us; in the noonday glow
How calm the landscape rests!—yon distant town,
Enwreathed with clouds of foliage, like a crown
Of rustic honor; the soft, silvery flow
Of the clear stream beyond it, and the show
Of endless wooded heights, circling the brown
Autumnal fields, alive with billowy grain;—
Say, hast thou ever gazed on anght more fair
In Europe or the Orient?

— PAUL HAMILTON HAYNE.

CHAPTER XX.

DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA AND MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION.



UP AMONG the hills, the Signal Corps in this department began its work. The party was at first limited to three officers, the field for active service being restricted, and the troops to be kept in communication few in number.

During the Maryland campaign, when Gen. Lee invaded Maryland and Pennsylvania, the officers assumed positions on the mountains, where the country was under observation, and, by signals, gave information of all that transpired within their vision. After the completion of this duty, the party was not afforded an opportunity for active service beyond mere routine labor. This life continued until the 29th of October, 1863, when the cavalry under Gen. Averell commenced its raid through Southwest Virginia. A signal party under the charge of Capt. E. A. Denicke accompanied the command. The officers and men were called in from the stations, and were concentrated in camp the day preceding the movement.

After a march of four days, Huntersville was reached. Previous to arrival at this point, there was no necessity for signal operations; but the presence of prowling bands of the enemy now compelled greater vigilance, and, in consequence, the signal officer was ordered to more active duty. Lieut. A. Clarkson Merritt was sent to the Knob near the village, to observe and report the rocket signals that Lieut. Martin Denicke, who accompanied the 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry on a reconnaissance to Mill Point, was ordered to make. By arrangement, he remained until 10 P. M., when the continued absence of signals was reported. It was afterward ascertained that this was caused by the delay in arriving at the appointed destination, occasioned by the blockades constructed in a mountain pass, which served to protect the enemy there congregated. The next morning the entire command

moved to Mill Point. A small body of the enemy stationed at this place resisted its progress by planting a battery of light field-pieces on an elevation which commanded the road. As it was deemed necessary to dislodge this battery before continuing the march, the signal officers were directed to assume stations where they could direct the fire of a few guns, which were a part of the expeditionary force. Lieut. Merritt was posted on the extreme right, and Lieut. Martin Denicke was with the left, leaving Capt. E. A. Denicke with the centre. Immediately upon the completion of these arrangements, the guns opened on the enemy, the fire proving so destructive that they rapidly retired to Droop Mountain. With the exception of the establishment of a signal line to Gen. Averell's headquarters, no further duty was performed on this day. The next morning the rebels still held the position on the mountain. Our forces were marched forward to the attack, the signal party being arranged as on the day previous. Lieut. Martin Denicke, stationed with a battery on the hillside, early became an especial mark for the rebel artillerists; but the waving of his flag was not suspended until after the engagement.

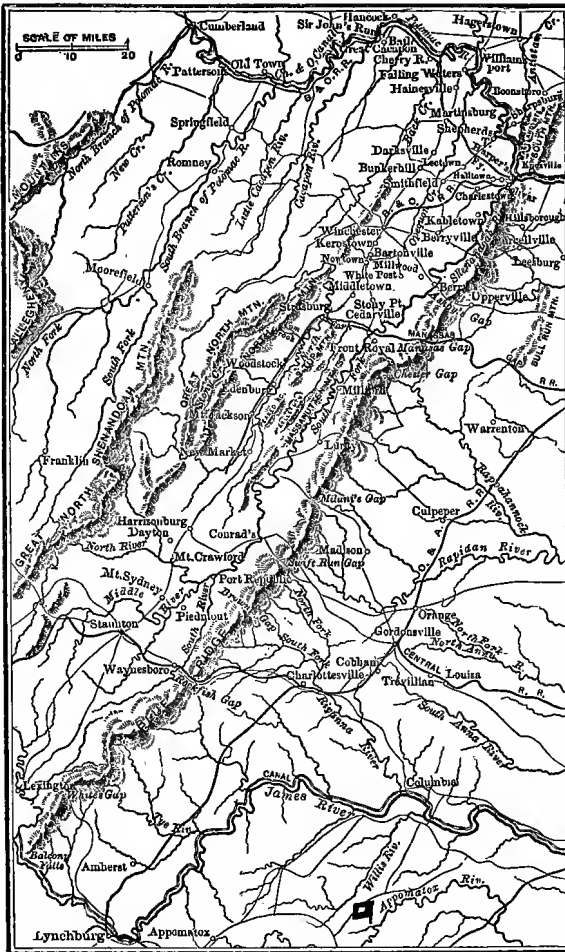
During the latter part of the fight, Lieut. Denicke was directed to shift his station to the position assumed by the battery. Here he was again enabled to distinctly witness the enemy's movements, and give information to any part of the field. It was through this officer that Gen. Averell was first notified that the enemy were falling back. As soon as they had evacuated the position on the summit of Droop Mountain, it was occupied by the signal party, and a careful survey of the entire valley in which they were moving was made. Meanwhile, the cavalry had pushed forward in pursuit of the enemy; and as the services of the signal officers were desired, they were ordered to the advance. The troops were now, however, marching through a country where no extended view could be secured, as the hills were densely covered with brush and timber.

The next morning, November 7th, the column resumed the march, the objective point being Lewisburg. Although the officers were constantly on the alert, there was nothing to call them to active duty. At the close of the campaign, Capt. Denicke, in his report, highly complimented Privates Burkhardt and F. M. Hodgson, and recommended their promotion to the grade of sergeant.

December 8th, the Signal Corps, consisting of three officers, four flagmen, and eight guards, moved from New Creek, West Virginia, with Gen. Averell, on his raid into Southwestern Virginia. Capt. Denicke

prepared a rocket code, that he might make the service more effective in the hilly and wooded country through which they were to pass.

December 14th, they came up with a force of the enemy at Gate-woods. The rebels were routed, leaving in our hands a number of



THE WEST VIRGINIA CAMPAIGN.

prisoners, quartermaster's stores, arms, etc. Reaching Newcastle on the 18th, Capt. Denicke established a line of communication by regular signals from headquarters to the summit of Jones Creek Mountain, the point reached by our advance. This line did excellent service by saving much time in transmitting intelligence brought in by scouts, and making it unnecessary to send couriers over a road much infested by

guerrillas. The rockets carried by Capt. Denicke were made useless by the heavy rains, leading him to recommend that water-proof cases should be provided for their better protection. Lieut. Martin Denicke, who moved with the scouting party commanded by Col. Thoburn, established five stations of observation during the expedition, looking for our rockets and observing the movements of the enemy. He also discovered their rockets and signals on several occasions.

At the opening of 1864, the Signal Corps operating with the Army of West Virginia consisted of four officers and forty-five enlisted men. The station at Mills Gap, furnished with a guard, was maintained, although seven miles beyond our picket line. As a point of observation it was invaluable, and, although menaced by the enemy, it was continued at the express desire of Gen. B. F. Kelley, commanding the department. Lieut. Martin Denicke, at this station, made hourly observations, and also derived considerable information from the deserters now and then seeking this place for safety. There was one difficulty which the party was compelled to endure, in common with the cavalry there assembled. The late raid into the enemy's country had rendered a large proportion of the horses useless, several having been abandoned, and the remainder were not in condition for the hard, active service liable to be required at any moment.

March 2d, Capt. F. E. Town relieved Capt. Denicke as commandant of the signal party. He immediately reported the condition of his command, and when Gen. Sigel assumed charge of the department the requisitions were honored. The party was provided with horses, camp equipage, and equipments. The strength of the Corps was increased, and a camp of instruction was established. Several new stations were instituted, and preparations were made for an additional number to be manned when the officers under instruction were fully qualified for duty. The general in command particularly desired a line from Cumberland, Md., to Patterson's Creek, and thence to Greenland Gap.

On the 18th, Gen. Merritt suggested the daily occupation of Thoroughfare Mountain as a signal station, and offered to furnish a detail of one hundred men, who were to serve the double purpose of a scout and protection for the signal officer. This suggestion was acted upon the following day.

At various times officers had reported for service until there was concentrated a force of thirteen officers and one hundred and sixty-one enlisted men. Of this party only five officers and forty-four enlisted men were reported by Capt. Town as capable of doing efficient signal

duty; the others had to be taught, and many of them even had to be equipped during the exigencies of an active campaign. Only eighty of the men were mounted and armed. Capt. Town requested that these officers and men might be left in camp to complete their instruction and equipment that they might not disappoint the general's expectations. But Gen. Sigel decided that they were needed in the field, and directed the Chief Signal Officer to take them as they were and do the best he could with them. These men were

drilled constantly under the supervision of Lieut. Martin Denicke until the Corps was ordered into the field. Headquarters meanwhile had been at Cumberland, at which point Capt. Town had established a camp of instruction. On April 29th, a telegraphic order was received from Gen. Sigel directing the command



STATION AT MARTINSBURG, W. VA.

to report to him at Martinsburg, W. Va. Camp was immediately broken, and the mounted men were started on the road. The men still without horses, were transported by rail. All the stations hitherto in operation were discontinued, and the men were concentrated in Martinsburg. The hurried manner in which the party had been collected and instructed gave rise to grave doubts as to their capability for service on important stations or in actual battle; but the labor of preparation steadily continued, and cheerful obedience and attention to duty in part dissipated these fears. They were not sufficiently conversant with the code, however, to be intrusted with the cipher.

May 1st, Gen. Sigel directed that all baggage be sent to the rear, preparatory to a general movement of the army. As this involved the temporary abandonment of the materials for writing, only meagre accounts of signal operations were rendered.

On the 9th, the march up the valley commenced, the signal party halting that afternoon at Cedar Creek. On the evening of the same day, Capt. Town sent Lieutenants Milton A. Ellis and James B. Smith with a scouting party to Round Top, a low mountain about three miles beyond Strasburg. They returned on the 10th, having been on the mountain, but smoky atmosphere had prevented their making any

observations or communicating with headquarters. On the 11th of May, the command marched to Woodstock, Lieutenants Ellis and Smith being left at Round Top with a guard of infantry and cavalry. That evening Capt. Town fixed station at headquarters to communicate with Round Top, as also with the road in front of the Union advance where had been posted parties of observation.

On the 12th, a new station was established at the front, and the one already there stationed was pushed farther forward. On the evening of the same day, Capt. Town, by order of Gen. Sigel, sent a party toward the rear instructed as follows: Sergt. Landon, with ten men, was to halt at Cedar Creek, while Sergt. Knapp, with the same number of men, was instructed to keep on until in the vicinity of Newtown, where, remaining in concealment, they were directed to send scouts carefully toward Winchester, who, if possible, were to pass through that place, observing any movements of the enemy. The plan was to report any observations to headquarters by means of a prearranged code of rocket signals. Sergt. Landon and the station at Round Top were directed to repeat any rockets seen. Later in the night, Capt. Town sent a party down the road half way to Round Top to repeat any rocket signals from that point, as it was feared that, owing to the mist, Round Top might not be seen from headquarters.

Sergt. Knapp returned about noon the day following; but previous to this, no trace of him or his signals having been seen, Capt. Town had directed Lieut. Ellis to send three or four men cautiously to look for Knapp's party. He thereupon sent two signalmen and three cavalymen to make the search; but as time went on and this party did not return, Lieut. Smith, with three men, went out on his own responsibility. They were all captured at or near Fisher's Hill, as was afterwards learned.

On the evening of the 14th of May, another party was sent to the rear with the same instructions as had been given upon the previous occasion. This expedition was under command of Sergt. Curry. He sent four men to Winchester, but they were also captured by the enemy.

May 15th, the command marched to New Market, where our forces suffered a repulse. During the march, Capt. Town kept headquarters in constant communication with the advance, rear, and flanks. During the battle the field was too limited for signals to be of any use, but the officers from every accessible point made observations of the enemy, while some were permitted to act as aides to the general on the field. When the retreat began, which was at first a panic, Capt. Town used



J. CALVIN WIGGINS



FRANKLIN E. TOWN



EDW. MUHLEMAN



A. E. FORTNEY



THOS. P. BUTCHER



A. C. MERRITT



M. DENICKE



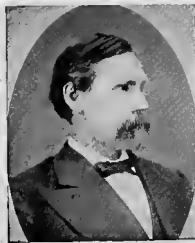
WILSON BRUYN



A. W. BARITEAU



HENRY MAYELL



CHAS. H. SMILEY



JOHN L. JONES



JAMES F. COMLY

all of the signal force to stop and rally fugitives and to get them off the field in order. Indeed, for a time, the signal detachment and the headquarters escort (a squadron) were all Gen. Sigel had to depend on to restore order among the fugitives, and notwithstanding the men were mostly recruits, not one flinched under fire. During the night the army fell back to Cedar Creek, where a halt was made, stations of observation being established between our forces and the advance of the enemy.

Two days later, on the 17th, the following stations of observation were established: At Round Hill, on the right one and a half miles beyond the picket line, and one on the left, also outside the picket line, with instructions to watch Luray Valley and Manassas Gap. Both of these stations had communication direct with headquarters. Capt. Town also sent Lieutenants Merritt and Brault, with twenty men, to Newtown to open a station of observation, and, if possible, to open communication by signals with headquarters, otherwise to report by courier, and in certain events to use a preconcerted rocket code. They were also instructed to go beyond Newtown at night, keeping concealed, and to send scouts to Winchester, falling back to Middletown at daylight.

On the 18th, Capt. Town opened an additional station at Round Top (beyond Strasburg), sending Lieut. Daniel N. Jones, Lieut. A. E. Fortney, and Sergt. C. H. Smiley, with their complement of men, accompanied by a guard of two companies of infantry to watch the valley and to communicate with headquarters through Round Top.

May 19th, Gen. Sigel directed Round Top station to be discontinued during the night time and resumed in the morning. Capt. Town procured fifty axes for the infantry to clear the hill, which was soon accomplished; but Gen. Sigel still considered the position too distant from our lines to be occupied during the night without a strong guard, and he felt that he could hardly spare a sufficient number of troops for the purpose.

On the 20th, stations were established at Cedar Creek on the right, and at Front Royal on the left front. During all of the time the army was encamped at Cedar Creek (from the 16th to the 26th), every available opportunity was used for drilling officers and men, and the actual signal service they were obliged to perform was of very great benefit in their instruction. Gen. Hunter relieved Gen. Sigel May 21st and directed that preparations should be made to move the next morning. On the 23rd, all baggage, surplus transportation, and the sick were sent to Martinsburg, but the army did not move until the 26th, when we marched to Pugh's Creek. During the march communi-

cation was maintained with a column of cavalry moving on a parallel road to the right, as well as with the advance and rear guard of the expedition. Capt. Town left a signal party to maintain the station at Round Top, with a guard of two companies of infantry, and when a halt was made he established stations of observation at the right and left of the extreme front. The army remained at Woodstock until the 29th, when the march was continued to Rude's Hill, from which point a line of communication was opened to the front beyond New Market. The command remained at Rude's Hill until June 2d, upon which day they marched to Harrisonburg.

This march was made on three parallel roads, and all of the columns and our advance and rear were kept in communication during the march. The Union forces skirmished with the enemy during most of the time. Upon halting, Capt. Town established stations outside of the picket line in front.

On the 4th of June, 1864, the main column marched by a direct road to Port Republic, while a feint was made on the enemy's front on the valley pike, by a cavalry force. During this day, as upon previous days, communication was maintained between headquarters and the various portions of the command. Upon bivouacking at night, after passing the town, stations were established at the right and left, as usual.

On the 5th, marching in the presence of the enemy, Capt. Town kept his signal parties as far as possible in front and on the flanks of the army. Skirmishing commenced early in the morning, and our troops drove the enemy to a point near Piedmont, where he had a line of defense. This line was taken, the enemy being driven back to a second line, which they were able to hold for some time. After much fighting and unsuccessful attacks from each side, alternately, the day was decided by an attack of our infantry reserve on the enemy's right flank, where he had massed in front of us. The enemy gave way, and the attack being followed by a charge of a brigade of cavalry, he broke, and was routed with heavy loss. During the fight the signal detachment was kept actively employed on the flanks, and in every position from which the enemy or the roads could be seen. Gen. Hunter spoke in warmest terms of commendation of the service rendered by it. At evening Lieut. Muhleman, escorted by a squadron of cavalry, reconnoitered the enemy's position, intending to report by signal, if practicable, the result of the expedition. He approached almost to Staunton, but found no indications of the enemy.

On the 6th, the army marched to Staunton, and Lieut. Town established stations of observation on the hills in rear of and flanking the city, and, believing the enemy to be between Staunton and Waynesborough, he established a station to overlook the roads in that direction. It being reported that Gen. Averell was at Buffalo Gap, Lieutenants Merritt, Ellis, and Muhleman, escorted by two hundred cavalry, were sent to meet him and open up signal communication.

On the 7th of June, the army moved out upon the Buffalo Gap road, and when two miles from Staunton met the party returning from the gap. They had been through it and ten miles beyond. Averell had not been there, but rumor placed him at Goshen. The party had passed through the camp of a brigade of cavalry, which had been abandoned on their approach, they being, undoubtedly, mistaken by the enemy for the advance of our main army. Upon this report, Gen. Hunter decided to return to Staunton, and, upon returning, signal stations were established as before.

On the 10th and 11th, the army marched to Lexington. Communication was opened with Gen. Crook, who first discovered the enemy. There was some fighting in front of the town, but the enemy were speedily driven out. Crook remained south of the river, and stations were opened to the front and to Gen. Crook's headquarters. The Union forces remained at Lexington until the 14th.

On the 12th, Gen. Averell was sent to Buchanan, Lieutenants Merrill and Butcher accompanying him. On the 14th, the main force marched to Buchanan on two parallel roads. Communication was very much interrupted between the columns during the march, owing to the ruggedness of the country. When about three miles from Buchanan communication was established between all the separate commands.

On the 15th, the army marched toward Liberty, and halted beyond the Peaks of Otter. Capt. Town established a station of observation on the peak during the day, which was opened as soon after daylight as skirmishers could clear the mountain of the enemy, and this station was kept open during the night, and until the last of the rear guard had passed.

On the 16th, the march was resumed toward Lynchburg, and at night the army halted at Big Otter Creek. There was much skirmishing during the day, and stations were established from every point of observation during the march and at the front at night.

The next day, the troops were pushed forward once more, and, as the day progressed, a line of battle was formed, and the enemy were driven

into their works within two miles of Lynchburg. When darkness ended the day's fighting, the army bivouacked in line. During the day signals had been used extensively upon the march, and many points of observation had been taken.

On the 18th, skirmishing opened at daylight and continued more or less severe, with occasional demonstrations in force, till 1 P.M., when the enemy were ascertained to be in strong force, having been heavily reinforced during the night of the 17th. They occupied strong works, extending from the James river to an almost impassable ravine, strengthened on each bank by redoubts. Gen. Crook reconnoitered the enemy's right without finding any practicable point of attack. Lieut. Ellis was sent with Gen. Duffié, who was detached to make a feint around the enemy's right on the city. Lieut. Ellis kept headquarters constantly advised of the progress of this column, through an intermediate station upon a house upon the left. At 1 o'clock the Union forces repulsed a vigorous attack of the enemy, and afterwards made two unsuccessful efforts to take their works. At dark the army fell back toward Liberty.

During the 19th and 20th of June, our forces fell back, the enemy pursuing and pushing us hard. After passing Buford's Gap, a halt was made. Capt. Town threw out parties of observation upon all the surrounding mountains. The party on the left under Lieut. Muhleman was attacked and compelled to fall back, losing Privates Best and Cunningham, who were captured, having straggled from camp. The march was continued on the night of the 20th, and at 5 A.M. of the 21st the army reached Salem. After a short halt at that point the march was again resumed. Communication was kept open between Gen. Duffié, in the Catawba Valley and Gen. Averell in the Fort Lewis Valley, by means of a station on Catawba Mountain under Lieut. Merriitt. After Averell's passage, Lieutenants Butcher and Muhleman were directed to remain on Catawba Mountain to observe the enemy.

The next day the army marched to New Castle. Lieutenants Muhleman and Fortney made observations of the enemy, from Craig's Creek Mountain, until the rear guard had passed, keeping headquarters advised of all movements. Once, after the passage of the rear guard, this station was driven in by the enemy, but a cavalry detachment having been sent to its support it was re-established. The march was continued for several days until White Sulphur Springs was reached, at which point Generals Sullivan and Duffié diverged toward Beverly, while Crook, with Averell, marched toward Charleston.

On the 3rd of July, after starting the detachment under charge of Lieut. Merritt to march to Parkersburg, Capt. Town accompanied Gen. Hunter and staff by steamer to Parkersburg, where they arrived July 4th. Gen. Hunter there learned of the enemy's invasion of Maryland and made disposition to hasten forward troops.

On the 5th, Capt. Town opened communication with Blennerhassett Landing, having neither officers nor equipments, and but one man who was able to read fairly. He was enabled to keep open communication, however, with apparatus improvised for the occasion, until the detachment arrived on the 6th.

July 7th, Gen. Hunter directed that a signal line be opened to Buffington Bar, which was accordingly done. On the 9th, on returning to Parkersburg, Capt. Town found that Gen. Hunter had gone to Cumberland, and had sent telegraphic orders for him to call in all officers and men and follow him to that place. So a steamer was sent down the river to bring in the officers and men, who had just completed the establishment of the line to Buffington Bar.

Upon reporting to Gen. Hunter, Capt. Town was directed to proceed with his party to Martinsburg, and report to Gen. Sullivan. They started by train at midnight, and on the morning of the 12th arrived at Cherry Run, from which point they marched to Martinsburg and reported to Gen. Sullivan. Private Mateer, who had been captured and paroled, here informed Capt. Town that Sergt. Leander T. Brown and one or two other men had been captured.

Gen. Sullivan started at 3 P.M. on the 13th, for Harper's Ferry. At 1 o'clock Capt. Town sent Lieutenants Merritt and Brault to Maryland Heights. Here they were bushwhacked, and driven back, but meeting the escort of Generals Sigel and Stahel, they drove the enemy, and, getting through, opened communication.

At 3 A.M. on the 14th, Capt. Town marched with his signal party to Harper's Ferry, arriving there at 9.30 A.M. There he found Lieutenants Thayer and Kennedy, from the Department of Susquehanna, on temporary duty. Capt. Town established his signal officers as follows: Lieut. Merritt at Stone Fort on Maryland Heights, and Lieut. Butcher at Point of Rocks, Lieut. Jones at Bolivar Heights, and Lieutenants Ellis and Brault on Sugar Loaf Mountain. Lieut. Kennedy, who had been at Sugar Loaf, came in and reported a rebel wagon train heavily guarded, crossing to Virginia at White's Ferry.

On the 15th, Gen. Hunter arrived at Harper's Ferry, and made a new disposition of troops to guard the valley. Gen. Sullivan was sent

toward Leesburg, and, having no officer to send, Capt. Town directed Sergt. John G. Strong to accompany the expedition and to communicate by way of Maryland Heights. Having heard that Gen. Wright was at Poolesville, Capt. Town suggested to Gen. Hunter the practicability of opening communication with him. This Gen. Hunter desired him to do, and accordingly he started with Lieut. Fortney and twenty men, reaching Poolesville at 12.30 A.M. and opening the desired communication by way of Sugar Loaf Mountain, Point of Rocks, and Maryland Heights.

On the 30th, Gen. Hunter's whole command, which now included Wright's troops, was put on the march toward Frederick City, which point they reached on the following day.

August 3rd, Capt. Town sent Lieut. Merritt to Point of Rocks to open a station of observation and to communicate with Sugar Loaf Mountain, which station had been re-established. He also sent Lieut. Brault, with three sergeants and twenty-four men, to patrol the river from Noland's Ford to Edward's Ferry, to divide the distance into three beats and assign a sergeant with eight men to each beat, to report everything seen to Sugar Loaf. He also sent Lieut. Fortney to Maryland Heights, and Lieut. Ellis to McClellan Lookout. If Averell was within reach, Ellis was to direct Lieut. Muhleman to take McClellan station and proceed himself to Fairview.

On the 4th this line was opened and worked admirably. The following messages were received:—

POINT OF ROCKS.

Citizens report Imboden at Leesburg with 1,500 men and four pieces of artillery, conscripting. No other force east of Blue Ridge. Mosby gone into the valley.

MARYLAND HEIGHTS.

Column of the enemy approaching Charlestown.

McCLELLAN, 4 P.M.

Enemy approaching Harper's Ferry from Shepherdstown in force; four brigades of cavalry and infantry; large wagon train.

(Capt. Town signalled Ellis to estimate enemy's force and report frequently.)

McCLELLAN, 4.25 P.M.

Small party of rebel cavalry in Sharpsburg.

McCLELLAN, 5.20 P.M.

Enemy still move toward Charlestown.

McCLELLAN, 5.40.

I must leave; enemy very close to me.

Ellis had but six men and no guards; accordingly, Capt. Town signalled Ellis to get a guard and remain. At 6 o'clock, Maryland Heights reported "Ellis gone." Capt. Town signalled immediately to Maryland Heights to tell Ellis that there was a cavalry force at Antietam Furnace, to get a guard from it and return at once. At 11.30 P.M., having resumed his station at McClellan Lookout, Ellis reported: —

Large fire in Shepherdstown. Camp fires in the valley.

On the 5th: —

MARYLAND HEIGHTS, 8.30 A.M.

Large body of infantry and cavalry with ammunition train north from Shepherdstown.

Col. Vernon, commanding cavalry detachment, reports: —

MCCLELLAN, 9.15 P.M.

I attacked the enemy and drove him to Antietam Ford. He was reinforced and drove me into Lookout mountains. One wagon train moving toward Hagerstown; another from Antietam Ford. A prisoner captured says Breckinridge is on this road.

The station at McClellan Lookout was abandoned on that night because the enemy were getting between it and our lines.

August 6th, the Union forces marched to Harper's Ferry. Gen. Sheridan assumed command of the military division of which this department was a portion. Gen. Hunter's staff was ordered to Cumberland.

On the 9th, Gen. Crook, commanding the Department of West Virginia, ordered Capt. Town, in the absence of any orders from Gen. Sheridan, to have his efficient officers and men report to him, and with the others to go to Cumberland and drill them. When well instructed, they were all ordered to report to him. Lieut. Thayer with his party was directed to return to the Department of the Susquehanna. With the officers and men requiring instruction, Capt. Town marched to Cumberland, reaching there on the 12th. On arrival at Cumberland, he placed Lieut. Eugene Clyde under arrest and preferred charges against him for absence without leave, fraud, etc.

He encamped his party at Cumberland and remained there drilling officers and men until the 27th, on which date, under orders from Gen. Sheridan at Washington, he marched his detachment to Harper's Ferry, where he arrived on the evening of the 29th. The next day he

proceeded to Charlestown, and reported to Gen. Sheridan, who had taken up his headquarters at that place.

On the 1st of September, Capt. Town received telegraphic orders to report at headquarters Army of the Potomac, and on the 2d of September he left the Department of West Virginia.

The officers and men of the detachment, with one or two exceptions, had done remarkably well in the field, considering the disadvantages under which they had labored in regard to want of instruction and want of proper equipment before starting. Lieut. Milton A. Ellis was especially commended for his zeal and ability.

Aug. 7, 1864, Gen. Sheridan assumed command of the Middle Military Division, with headquarters at Harper's Ferry. On the 30th, he designated Lieut. Edward L. Halsted as Acting Chief Signal Officer. The first day of September found the army in and around Charlestown, West Va. It subsequently moved cautiously to Winchester, which point was reached on the 19th. While the army remained in Charlestown, stations of observation were maintained on Maryland Heights, and communication was also sustained with main headquarters. In the movement just noticed, the effort to maintain the signal service lines proved unsuccessful, the condition of the atmosphere being unfavorable. Communication was, however, afterward opened from the headquarters of Gen. Averell, in Leetown, to Maryland Heights. There was an attempt made to secure an intermediate point as a station, which would enable the establishment of the signal line from headquarters in Berryville to Maryland Heights; but it was deemed impracticable, on account of the hilly country interfering with any extended view. A proposition was broached for the construction of a tower fifty feet in height, to overcome the obstacles encountered, but this failed to receive favor. The signal party was enabled, however, to maintain communication between the various portions of the army in the movements preceding the battle of Winchester.

September 19th, the battle of Opequon, or Winchester, was fought. The condition of the country prevented the establishment of signal lines of communication. The concealment of the enemy until the fight became general prevented observations being of much value.

After the defeat of the enemy, and during the march in pursuit, the signal detachment occupied various stations; but the distance the enemy kept in advance of our troops gave little opportunity for observation. Stations of communication were, however, established on the

flanks and in the front of the moving column, which aided materially in the rapid dissemination of orders and instructions.

On the 25th, our forces had gained so rapidly on the enemy that Lieutenants Merritt and Fortney were able to inspect their position from the station on Peaked Mountain. The next day an extended line was established. From the station on the mountain, statements of the enemy's operations were conveyed by signal to main headquarters and to the position held by Gen. Merritt, commanding the cavalry division near Port Republic. This was the extreme front of our army. An extended outlook was secured from the station on Peaked Mountain. It commanded a complete view of the two valleys — Luray and Shenandoah — from the Blue Ridge to the Alleghany; and from Luray and New Market to Staunton.

Capt. O. H. Howard reported to Gen. Sheridan at Belle Grove, near Cedar Creek, October 13th, and the next day was announced as Chief Signal Officer of his army. He has furnished us with the following interesting account of the Shenandoah campaign:—

I found with Gen. Sheridan's army the following signal officers: Lieut. Edward L. Halsted, in charge, and Lieutenants Daniel N. Jones, Alphonso Brault, A. Clarkson Merritt, Edward Muhleman, Milton A. Ellis, A. W. Bariteau, A. E. Fortney, H. T. Hall, C. F. Cross, O. B. Ireland, J. C. Wiggins, Thomas P. Butcher, Wilson Bruyn, Henry Mayell, Eugene Clyde, and C. W. Caswell. All of these were strangers to me, except Lieutenants Cross and Bruyn, whom I had met in the Department of the South, at Hilton Head, in 1862.

I made application at once to have Lieut. J. P. Sampson transferred to me from the Department of the Tennessee; but it was deemed best for the interests of the Signal Corps at large that he remain where he was.

I found the enemy occupying an excellent station of observation on Three-Top Mountain, Massanutten range, where his signal officers looked down upon every point of our position, and reported the strength and disposition of our forces and their every movement. I regretted exceedingly that this invaluable station had not been occupied and held by our own signal officers in the movement down the valley from Harrisonburg, when it was within our own lines.

The points accessible to us for points of observation were of comparatively little value; but a station was established, on the 15th, about one mile north of Strasburg, by Lieutenants Cross and Muhleman, who communicated with headquarters through an intermediate station occupied by Lieutenants Jones and Fortney. On the latter station, Lieut. Jones was assigned the duty of reading, recording, and reporting the enemy's messages sent from Three Top.

On the night of October 15th, Lieut. Halsted, in charge of the headquarters

station, handed me the following message, taken from the torches of the rebel signal station :

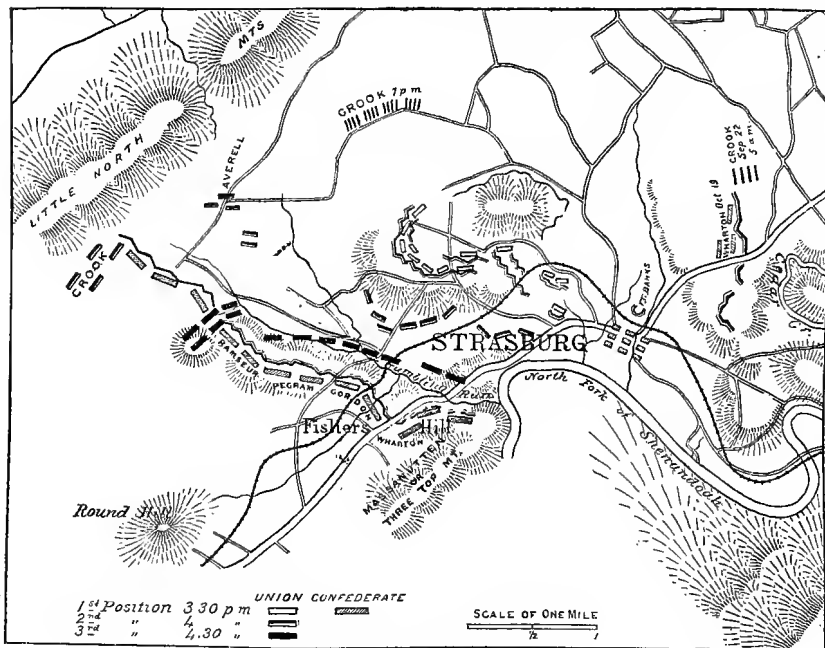
“ To Lieut.-Gen. EARLY :

“ Be ready to move as soon as my forces join you, and we will crush Sheridan.

“ LONGSTREET, Lieut.-General.”

Gen. Sheridan being absent at Front Royal, en route to Washington, this message was handed to Gen. Wright, present in command, and was by him forwarded at midnight to Gen. Sheridan.

For a very interesting account of the effect of this message, of the value



STRASBURG AND VICINITY.

of the Three Top station to the enemy, and the use he made of it at this juncture, the reader is referred to "The Shenandoah Valley in 1864," by George E. Pond, published by Scribners, p. 212. It is sufficient to say here that Gen. Merritt's division of cavalry, detached that day for operations against the Virginia Central railroad, was ordered back to its position on Cedar Creek; a brigade of Gen. Powell's division closed in from Front Royal to connect with Gen. Crook's left, near Buckton's ford, and the rebel message was submitted to Gen. Halleck at Washington, and to Gen. Grant at City Point.

On the 16th, 17th, and 18th, signal officers were alert at all points. New stations were established, and some reports were made of the enemy's movements; but nothing of importance was discovered. Lieut. Halsted, having

completed the records of his late command, was assigned to duty at the headquarters of the cavalry corps with Maj.-Gen. Torbert.

With the battle of Cedar Creek, which occurred October 19th, the country is probably more familiar than with any other of the war. To be awakened by the enemy's musket balls ripping through my tent, before daylight that foggy morning, was an entirely new sensation to me, and I may be pardoned for a feeling of disgust and an inclination, upon mounting my horse, hastily brought up by an orderly, to ride straight away to the Army of the Tennessee in Georgia.

I find by reference to my journal that "owing to the fog prevailing during the day it was impossible to communicate by signals," and I remember that such communication was further rendered impracticable by the rapid movement of our troops in the retreat in the morning, and in the assault and pursuit in the evening; but valuable service as aides-de-camp was rendered by signal officers; Lieutenants Halsted, Mayell, and Caswell being with the cavalry, and others with the infantry.

I was sitting, disconsolate, upon the top rail of the worm-fence by the pike, near the infantry line, when Gen. Sheridan approached on his famous "ride." He recognized me as I got off the fence into my saddle to accompany him, but the printer will be "out of sorts" in the matter of dashes if I attempt to report his language. I immediately learned that the real business of the day, instead of being ended, had not yet begun.

Gen. Sheridan was a wonder to me in that battle, and in every battle in which I was with him subsequently. There was no other general officer in the army who possessed the living, active, irresistible, impelling force in immediate combat exhibited by Gen. Sheridan. What he willed, was.

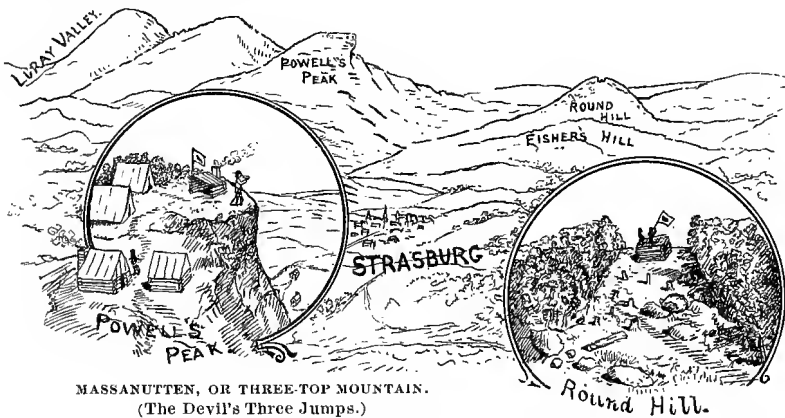
We occupied at night the tents from which we had been driven in the morning. Upon Gen. Custer's return from his pursuit of the enemy that night, he took Gen. Sheridan in his arms and whirled him about like a schoolboy.

On the morning of the 20th, a station was established on Three Top by Lient. Cross, who placed Lieutenants Fortney and Butcher in charge; and this station was not again allowed to be occupied by the enemy during our stay at Cedar Creek. Stations were also established on the hill overlooking Strasburg; on North Mountain, overlooking the Back Road; at General Powell's headquarters at Front Royal; and at Gen. Getty's headquarters. All were in communication with Gen. Sheridan's headquarters, either direct or through the station on Three Top.

On the 27th, steps were taken to open signal communication back to Winchester, the activity of McNeil's and Mosby's guerrillas making telegraphic communication with the rear impossible. Lieutenants Halsted and Caswell were sent to Winchester, and Lieutenants Mayell and Muhleman to Round Hill. The line was not opened until November 5th, and then only by establishing a second intermediate station at Newtown in communication with a third already established at Three Top. The stations at Round Hill, Newtown, and Three Top,

each required the maintenance there of a strong guard, so active and aggressive were the guerrillas, and these guards were promptly furnished by Gen. Sheridan. The line once established to Winchester, it was kept warm day and night, as was the line to Front Royal.

The detachment was at this time distributed as follows: Capt. Howard and Lieut. Ellis at Gen. Sheridan's headquarters; Lieut. Brault in charge of signal camp; Lieut. Bariteau at Front Royal; Lieutenants Mayell and Muhleman at Round Hill; Lieutenants Halsted and Caswell at Winchester; Lieut. Cross at Newtown; Lieutenants Fortney and Butcher on Three Top; Lieut. Ireland at Gen. Getty's headquarters; Lieutenants Wiggins and Bruyn on leave of absence; Lieut. Clyde at Cumberland, Md., under charges preferred against him by Capt.



F. E. Town; Lieut. Hall was A. A. Q. M.; Lieut. Jones had been relieved from signal duty October 26th, and had rejoined his regiment for muster-out.

Lieut. Muhleman, during October, 1864, had charge of a signal station in a high tree near the pike, just south of Strasburg. This station was to watch the movements of Early's army at Fisher's Hill. The day before the surprise was very smoky and foggy, but he reported hourly, as he was requested to do. He announced that the Confederates were moving from the west to the east side of the pike, but, on account of the weather, he could not report how far or to what point they were moving. He reported enough to justify precautions against a surprise. Doubtless, if his reports had been heeded, the surprise would not have become a part of history. Capt. Howard's record continues:—

November 9th, Three Top and all stations at the front were abandoned at daylight, and the army withdrew to Kernstown. During this movement the Round Hill station watched the country closely and kept us advised of every movement of the enemy's corps of observation. At Kernstown other stations of

observation and communication were established, and these were maintained during our stay at that point.

November 17th, orders were received from the War Department relieving Lieut. Hall from signal duty, and Lieut. Cross succeeded him as quartermaster of the detachment.

In camp at Kernstown, measures were taken to refit and equip the detachment after the unusually active campaign now closed. Huts with chimneys, and stables for the horses were built; blacksmith's, carpenter's, and saddler's shops were fitted up; new clothing and equipments were received and issued; a charcoal pit was built and burned. We were quite proud of the success of this last undertaking. Lieut. Ellis was dispatched to Washington and returned with pay due the men to November 1st. Hundreds of pounds of turkeys, geese, ducks, and chickens were furnished for Thanksgiving dinner, and about this time the 1st Cavalry Division made an expedition into Loudoun county and returned with 4,000 sheep, 1,000 hogs, 500 beeves, 500 horses, and provisions were unusually plentiful and good. Leaves of absence and furloughs were liberally granted to officers and men. Lieutenants _____ and _____ were dismissed the army for miscellaneous cussedness.

Thirteen men were transferred to the Army of the James, going in charge of Sergt. Price. Other surplus men were sent to the Signal Camp at Georgetown. Daily drills were held both with flags and with carbines. Sunday morning inspections were thorough and unexciting, as was also divine service, the Rev. Private J. Henry Barker, of the Signal Corps, officiating.

December 14th, Gen. Sheridan's headquarters and the Signal Corps were transferred to Winchester. Signal officers and men not on station were quartered in an excellent large house at Town Spring on the Romney Pike, and proceeded to build a large, comfortable stable for their horses. The office of the Chief Signal Officer was established in the residence of Dr. Baldwin on Picadilly street.

On the 23rd, Lieut. Halsted tendered his resignation, and at the same time received a leave of absence for five days. January 3rd he received a second leave of absence and went home awaiting the acceptance of his resignation.

February 6th, by direction of Gen. Sheridan, I assigned Lieutenants Wiggins, Ireland, and Mayell to the 1st, 2d, and 3rd Cavalry Divisions, respectively, and these officers opened communication through the station on Round Hill with headquarters.

On the 10th, I received from headquarters Middle Military Division special orders relieving from further signal duty Lieutenants Butcher, Fortney, Ellis and Muhleman. This order I returned to the A. A. G. with a reference to General Orders No. 68, III, War Department, A. G. O., Series 1863.

From now until the 27th of February, the station at headquarters in communication with the cavalry commands was constantly busy. On the 27th, Gen. Sheridan, with the 1st and 3rd Cavalry Divisions, commanded by Generals

Devin and Custer, and two sections of artillery, with Gen. Merritt as Chief of Cavalry — 10,000 sabres and four guns — moved up the valley on the cavalry campaign which was to terminate at Petersburg. Lieut. Wiggins marched with Gen. Devin, Lieut. Mayell with Gen. Custer. Lieut. Ellis accompanied me with Gen. Sheridan.

A deserter from the rebel signal corps had advised me of the location of their stations on the Massanutten Mountains, but they were abandoned as we advanced, after having been occupied all winter.

At night we encamped at Woodstock; the next night at a point between New Market and Harrisonburg. On the 1st of March, Rosser's Cavalry opposed us for a few minutes at the bridge below Mt. Crawford, but was soon brushed away, and we encamped six miles from Staunton. On the 2d, Gen. Custer attacked Early at Waynesboro, capturing all his material and 1,600 prisoners, and dispersing the remainder of his force. Early himself escaped by taking to the woods.

In this engagement Lieut. Mayell's horse was shot under him. At night the whole command encamped at Waynesboro. We reached Charlottesville at 10 P.M. on the 3rd; and on the 4th, the different headquarters were placed in communication by signals, and one station of observation was established by Lieut. Ellis.

We left Charlottesville at 7 A.M. on the 6th, and marched across the Rockfish river. On the 7th, we moved to New Market, where the whole command assembled the following day. On the 9th we marched through Howardsville to Scottsville, and on the 10th to Columbia. March 11th, Lieut. Ellis accompanied the 2d Brigade, 1st Division, to Goochland Court House, returning at midnight.

During our march the James River Canal, locks, etc., were thoroughly destroyed from Scottsville to Duguidsville, and the Lynchburg railroad from Charlottesville to Amherst.

On the 12th, we marched to Tolersville, and on the next day to Fredericks-hall, where we burned \$250,000 worth of manufactured tobacco. On the 14th we proceeded to Beaverdam station. March 15th, we marched through Taylorsville to Ground Squirrel Bridge, across the South Anna, whence the 3rd Division advanced to Ashland and encountered Pickett's Division of rebel infantry. After nightfall we withdrew, crossed the North Anna and went into camp near Carmel Church at midnight. Thence we marched by way of Mangoluck Church and King William Court House to White House, crossing the Pamunkey on the railroad bridge at that point on the 19th. Remained at White House refitting until the 25th, Lieut. Ellis being sent meantime to Fortress Monroe for signal supplies, as we had moved from Winchester nearly a month before in the lightest order.

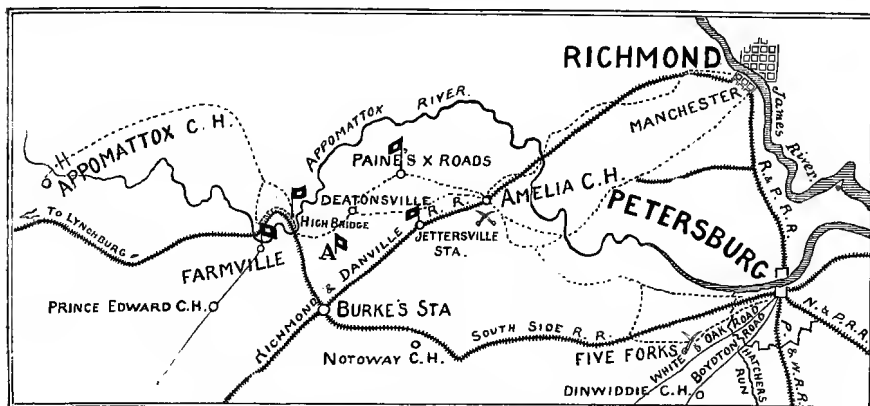
On the 25th, we marched *via* Jones's Bridge to Wilcox's Landing* on the

* See Chapter XV., Page 426.

James, where communication by signals was opened with a station of the Army of the James at Harrison's Landing. Through these stations Gen. Grant and Gen. Sheridan communicated.

On the 26th, we marched to Malvern Hill, crossed the James river at Jones's Neck, and went into camp. We here had the telegraph. On the 27th, moved to Hancock station, where I visited the Chief Signal Officer, Army of the Potomac, Capt. Charles L. Davis, from whom I received such signal supplies as we had been unable to secure at Fortress Monroe. At this point, another division of cavalry, formerly Gen. D. M. Gregg's, joined us under the command of Gen. Crook. On the 29th, marched, *via* Reams's station, to Dinwiddie Court House.

March 30th, in a torrent of rain, I accompanied Lieut. Wiggins with the 1st Cavalry Division to the White Oak road, where we encountered, again, Pickett's division of infantry, Lieut. Wiggins and myself doing duty as aides.



FIVE FORKS AND APPOMATTOX.

On the 31st, the three divisions of cavalry, up to their horses' knees in mud, were assaulted by the enemy's infantry, but repulsed them. (The battle of Dinwiddie Court House.) During this engagement I received a note from Lieut. Niles, Signal Officer, Army of the Potomac, saying that he could see the right of our lines; but it was found impracticable to open communication with him. All signal officers did duty as aides-de-camp.

April 1st, the 5th Army Corps, Maj.-Gen. Warren, reported to Gen. Sheridan, and the battle of Five Forks was fought. No signalling was done or attempted. As aide to Gen. Sheridan, I was sent to conduct Gen. Crawford's division into the fight, but rejoined Gen. Sheridan, and was "in at the death." This was the first and only engagement, — almost the last of the war, — in which I was personally engaged with the enemy. I felt highly complimented by the title of "stud-buzzard," conferred upon me by the general on the field. Those who know Gen. Sheridan will understand why I regard this as of more value than the brevet of lieutenant-colonel subsequently conferred upon me by the President.

Every signal officer was active as an aide-de-camp throughout the battle. At its close I was temporarily in charge of the prisoners captured. Later I was with Gen. Sheridan, when a staff officer bringing a message from Gen. Warren was returned with, "Give my compliments to Gen. Warren, and tell him, ——— ———, that he is not on the field." Later, lying half asleep on the ground, I was aroused by an excited conversation, and sat up to see Generals Sheridan and Warren, and to hear the final remark of the former, "Well, Sir, if you have any explanations to make, take them to Gen. Grant." After midnight I was sent with orders to Gen. Irwin Gregg, whose exact whereabouts were unknown. I found him toward Petersburg asleep under a shelter-tent at 3 A. M., and having been in the saddle almost continuously since 5 the previous morning, I considered his invitation to take a pull at his canteen, which he drew from the hay beneath him, equivalent to a command. During the night Lieut. Ellis was sent with dispatches to Gen. Grant.

On the morning of the 2d, I was sent with an order to Gen. Merritt, and accompanied that officer through the enemy's works on the Claiborne road. Returning, I reported the position of the cavalry to Gen. Sheridan, whom I now found at Gravelly Run Church. Later I took an order to Gen. Mackenzie to cross the creek, and again to countermand the order and withdraw him. Regained Gen. Sheridan at Ford's station and followed the railroad to Sutherland's. A short distance below the station a locomotive was standing upon the track, and I was requested by the general to see if it had been disabled. I found upon examination that it had been "killed" by smashing the "link-motion" with a heavy hammer still lying on the ground beneath it. It appears that my use of the word "link-motion," in reporting on my return to the general, suggested to him that I was familiar with locomotives, as will be seen by an incident occurring later on, which I will relate in its proper sequence. At the close of this day's operations, Lieut. Ellis was again sent to Gen. Grant with dispatches.

On the 3rd, we marched by way of Namozine Creek to a point near Sweat-house Creek, whence I was sent to find Gen. Crook's Division, and conduct it to that point. During the day we received intelligence of the occupation of Richmond and Petersburg by our forces.

On the 4th, we reached Jetersville on the Danville railroad, having with us only a cavalry escort. Learning from stragglers, that we picked up on the railroad, that we were ahead of Lee's army and directly in its front, I was sent after dark to find the cavalry corps and conduct it to this point. This corps having parted from us in the morning, taking a more westerly route than that followed by us, its position at this hour could only be conjectured. Lee's army might be between us. Accompanied by Sergt. Landon, I set out on the road followed by us during the day, left it by the first road leading to the left, and at midnight was challenged by a sentinel whose carbine at a "ready" could be dimly discerned through the darkness. His challenge had the true "North



W. O. HOLMES



THOS. D. YEAGER



J. M. STEWART



BELA J. CRUSER



J. C. CRIBBS



JUSTUS F. KELLER



L. A. EGOLF



H. H. ROBERTS



G. W. KLUMP



H. S. BRELSFORD



PHIL. J. WEAVER



H. L. BEACH



N. M. GARDNER



GEORGE H. WARREN



J. H. FOREMAN



T. F. CUNNINGHAM

American" ring; and we were not surprised, upon dismounting, and approaching him, to find that he belonged to Gen. Custer's command. Gen. Merritt was soon found near Tabernacle Church. "Boots and saddles" was sounded; and I conducted the column over the only route known to me to Jetersville, arriving at 4.30 A. M., having been in the saddle twenty-three and one-half hours.

My personal recollection of the occurrences about Jetersville on the 5th are somewhat indistinct. I awoke once to see a new battery of Armstrong guns, with new harness, all recently imported from England, and captured that day from the enemy; but went immediately to sleep "on the other side."

Moving toward Deatonville on the 6th, I endeavored, without success, to open communication with the 2d Army Corps, placed a section of artillery where it would do the most damage to the enemy's retreating columns, and directed the fire of batteries during the assault of the 6th Corps at the battle of Sailor's Creek (Station A), which occurred in the afternoon, and had the pleasure of seeing Gen. Ewell a prisoner at our headquarters at night.

On the morning of the 6th of April, Private Morgan D. Lane captured, while in advance of the 5th Corps, near Jetersville, a Confederate, from whom he took the flag of the rebel gunboat Nansemond, for which action he was awarded a medal of honor.

On the 7th, we marched across the Southside railroad, through Prince Edward Court House to a point near Buffalo Run. A very dignified old gentleman whom we found at home, and who had spent his whole life in this locality, was asked by Gen. Sheridan how far it was to Buffalo river. The d. o. g., disdainingly to give information to the enemy, replied: "I'm sure I don't know, sah." Gen. Sheridan, — "Orderly, take this man down to Buffalo river, and show him where it is."

Lieut. Moffat, a signal officer of the Army of the Potomac, under orders to Leigh's Mountain, spent the night with us.

On the 8th, we marched, with Gen. Custer's division, *via* Prospect station, to Appomattox station, where we found Lee's artillery train, without horses, parked, awaiting railroad transportation. Three railroad trains approached at the same time from the westward. A detachment was sent immediately to break the road in their rear; but the trains were at once abandoned upon sight of our cavalry. Two trains were drawn by their locomotives, the third was pushed by another.

"Where's Howard?" "Howard, the general is asking for you." "Here, Howard, get those trains out of the way!"

Here was the result of my apparent familiarity with the "link motions" a few days before. An officer with "link motions" stowed away in his jaw must be able to run a locomotive. Giving my horse to my orderly, and handing him my papers, glass, cipher-disk, etc., believing that the railroad ran through the enemy's country, I called a few cavalymen, and mounted the rear locomotive with two of them. One of them, fortunately, was a

railroad-man, and, with his assistance — or did I assist him? — after some “backing and filling,” — having been a sailor, I was much more familiar with “tacks and sheets,” — I succeeded in getting the trains in motion, and ran them six miles away to a point where a column of our infantry was crossing the track. The trains were loaded with quartermaster’s stores, clothing, and camp equipage, subsistence stores, ordnance stores, and medical supplies, and they were immediately rifled of their contents. Every negro camp-follower was arrayed next day in a new Confederate gray uniform, and many a soldier who the day before had grumbled at the weight of his blanket and haversack, loaded himself down and marched cheerfully under a load of traps of which he could make no possible use. I don’t know what an infantry soldier wanted with a set of artillery harness; but he had it, and “it was English, you know.”

My orderly with the most brilliant presence of mind brought my horse to the point where I abandoned the train, a pleasant surprise after having made up my mind to a six miles’ walk. I presented him with the freedom of the trains; but he contented himself with a suit of Confederate uniform, and a large bottle of something from the medical supplies in which the men at headquarters evinced much interest upon our return.

On the morning of the 9th of April, I accompanied Gen. Sheridan alone through Appomattox Court House to our cavalry vedettes in front, and with him watched the formation and advance of the enemy’s lines to brush away from his front what he supposed to be only a force of cavalry. With the cavalry, dismounted skirmishers, was a section of a horse battery commanded by a 2d lieutenant, the youngest I ever saw. As the rebels approached obliquely to his position his guns knocked great holes in their line, but they promptly closed up and gallantly advanced; the cavalry retired and we with them, but the stripping never budged, but loaded and fired until the rebel line enveloped his guns and captured him and them.

Our cavalry retiring, the 24th Army Corps was unmasked, met the enemy with a firm front and well-directed fire; the Army of Northern Virginia retired before their former chattels and the end had come. I here first saw negroes killed in battle.

From here I was sent to Gen. Custer’s division, which I found on a wooded eminence at our right and front, from which the whole Army of Northern Virginia could be seen as in an amphitheatre. Riding through the space between the opposing armies, I found Generals Custer and “Tony” Forsyth in conversation with the rebel general, Gordon, and another whom I do not now remember.

Returning to Gen. Sheridan at McLean’s house, I remained there until the capitulation was signed. I thought Gen. Lee, who rode into the yard with a single staff officer and an orderly, the handsomest soldier I had ever seen. He had donned a new uniform for the occasion, and his attire was faultless. Despite his evident dejection he looked every inch a general.

Our headquarters that night had many guests, officers of the rebel army, classmates of our own officers, and some of them were much concerned as to the probable disposition of our own government toward those who, having been officers of our own army, had violated their oaths of allegiance and joined in the rebellion. Would it be death or exile?

The young lieutenant of artillery was also there, unscathed, and as happy as a schoolboy with the re-possession of his guns lost in the morning.

We marched next day, and reached Nottoway Court House on the 13th. On the 14th, Lieut. Ellis was ordered to Winchester on duty connected with the Corps and I set out for Washington. Entering Hampton Roads from the James river next day, the flags of all the shipping were seen to be at half-mast, and upon touching at Fortress Monroe I learned that President Lincoln had been assassinated the previous night. At Washington I rode with other officers of the Signal Corps in the cavalcade at his funeral.

Flagman W. H. Porter says : —

I was on Lieut. Milton A. Ellis's signal station from the time we first entered the Shenandoah Valley in April, 1864, until after Gen. Lee's surrender at Appomattox. The station was known among the signalmen as the Ohio station, as the men that served on it were all from that state. Our party was at the battle of Piedmont, Va., and our station signalled Gen. Jo Thoburn to move his brigade to the right of the lines before the final charge and rout of the rebels. This message was signalled under the fire of the rebel artillery, as we could get communication from no other point. Our station was with the advance cavalry from Staunton, Va., to Lynchburg. At Lexington we were among the first troops in town and established our station on top of the Virginia Military Institute. Gen. Hunter had the building and the library and furniture it contained destroyed by fire. We moved south to Buchanan and from there we crossed the Blue Ridge to Liberty. Thence we marched to Lynchburg, where we made an attack on the rebels, June 17th, and were repulsed. Our station was on the left, with Gen. Duffié, and kept open communication the best that we could with the infantry under Hunter, Crook, etc.

On the 17th, at Lynchburg, I lost my horse and went on foot to Charleston on the Kanawha river, West Va. I came very near starving for want of food, and went bare-footed from Liberty to Charleston, my old cavalry boots that I drew the February before having given out. So I "shed" them and took it barefoot. From Charleston we were sent to Parkersburg, West Va., where I rejoined my station, and went from there back into the Shenandoah Valley.

Capt. Howard resumes : —

I rejoined Gen. Sheridan at Petersburg, April 23rd, and found him under orders to march against Johnston in North Carolina. Marched next day on the Boydton Plank-Road, *via* Boydton and Abbeville, and reached South Boston on

the Dan river on the 28th. Here Lieut. Ellis rejoined us from Winchester and we were apprized of Johnston's surrender to Gen. Sherman.

On the 29th we marched northward and reached Blacks and Whites on the south side of the railroad May 1st, going by rail next day to Petersburg where we established headquarters. During our stay here, learning of the approach of the Army of the Tennessee, I rode out to meet my old detachment and had a joyful reunion.

On the 6th, Gen. Sheridan was ordered to Washington, and the next day we were telegraphed to join him there. Went by rail to City Point and thence by boat, reaching Washington at sunrise on the 9th. Lieutenants Wiggins and Mayell marched with the 1st and 3rd Cavalry Divisions, reaching Washington on the 17th, and on the same day Lieut. Ellis was relieved from signal duty by order of the War Department.

May 19th, I was ordered to Cincinnati to await Gen. Sheridan at that point. Retaining Sergt. W. C. Landon and Privates J. W. Everett, G. W. Tanner, and Philip J. Weaver, I sent the remainder of my own, and all of Lieut. Ellis's, party to report to Lieut. Cross, at Winchester, Va. With four men and six horses, I left Washington by the B. & O. R. R. At Parkersburg, West Va., on the 21st, we embarked on the steamer Sherman, and reached Cincinnati on the 23rd. Gen. Sheridan arrived on the 25th. Here, in the evening, I attended the opera with the general, and a pleasant incident occurred. Upon discovering the general, the audience raised an uproar of welcome, which completely put a stop to the opera, the actors retiring to the wings. The calls for "Sheridan" were deafening but futile, the general merely bowing his thanks. Buchanan Read, however, was in the box with us. He climbed over the front of it, advanced to the centre of the stage, and read his own poem: "Sheridan's Ride," which was received with a shout that made the gas flicker. This contented the audience, and the opera was permitted to go on.

The continuation of Capt. Howard's story may be found in the chapter on the Department of the Gulf.

It is fitting that great historic events should be looked at from the standpoint of the private soldier, as well as that of the commissioned officer. J. W. Everett gives the following account of the closing days of this remarkable campaign:—

I was a member of the Signal Corps of the regular army, and had been attached to Gen. Sheridan's headquarters when he first entered the Shenandoah Valley, and remained with him to the end of the war. We had been fighting hard every day from the 1st of April to the 9th, when Lee surrendered. On the 1st of April, after a furious battle, we had captured and cut the South Side railway, forcing Lee to evacuate Richmond that night, and starting him on his famous retreat to the west. Gen. Sheridan's cavalry harassed him at

every step of the way. We would get around in his front, give battle, and then gradually fall back. On the Saturday preceding the surrender, there had been furious fighting from early in the afternoon till it became too dark to see, — 9 o'clock, or later, — when the troops withdrew, only to renew the battle next morning. We were then near the town of Appomattox, the rebels on the north side, while we came up from the south.

Sunday morning, April 9th, Gen. Sheridan and two members of his staff — I forget now who they were — and myself rode into the town. The village was about like all others of its size, with one principal street running through it, a sort of back street or alley on either side, and a cross street. The opposing armies lay just beyond the town, on either side. We were riding fast, and had about reached the back street on our side of the town, when we discovered a flag of truce held up by a party of rebel officers in the centre of the village.

“What is the meaning of that?” demanded Sheridan, as we reined up.

Gen. Gordon, now governor of Georgia, was carrying the flag, and he called back that it was a truce from Gen. Lee, asking a cessation of hostilities. Gordon had thirty or forty men with him, armed to the teeth, and in perfect readiness, and Sheridan became suspicious that it was a trap to catch him. He told Gordon as much, who shouted back: “There is no deception about this, General; advance and you will be protected.”

We then advanced, and in a few moments messengers were dashed off to Grant and Lee, who immediately ordered the troops to cease fighting, — which all this time had been going on on both sides of us, and hundreds of men had fallen in plain sight of where we stood.

In a short time Gen. Lee, accompanied by his corps commanders, arrived on the spot, and a little later came Gen. Grant, with the commanders of the Union army. Grant and Lee advanced and shook hands, and then the rebel chieftain made known the terms upon which he wished to surrender. The only terms Grant would give him were unconditional surrender, and allowed him till 4 o'clock that afternoon to make up his mind, ordering Sheridan to recommence fighting if the terms had not been accepted at that time. The Union generals remained on the spot, while Lee and his officers returned to the rebel army. Getting close to Sheridan, I asked: “Is the war ended, general?” “Yes,” he answered. “They must accept Grant's terms. They can't help themselves.”

I remember I looked at my watch and saw that it was just 9 o'clock. About the first thing I thought of was that I would get home and get something good to eat. And then I thought that the people up north were just about going to church, and what a jubilation they would have if they knew what was going on down in Virginia.

The place where we stood was a sort of a ridge, the opposing armies lying in the valley on either side. It was a bright, clear day. I looked back and counted nine lines of our troops. We had captured thousands of the rebels on the

retreat, getting 6,000 in one day. Thousands more had deserted; and, what with killed, wounded, prisoners, and deserters, Lee's once magnificent army had been reduced to not more than 25,000 or 30,000 men.

The rebels were in the declivity before us, and shortly after Lee's return I saw them draw up in solid square and the general commenced to address them. They were not further away than twice across Washington park, and knowing that there was no danger I walked down till I could catch the sound of Lee's voice. I could not understand him, but one of the rebels told me that he informed them of his intention to surrender, and that he had made the best terms he could.

Lee returned to Grant in the afternoon. They retired to the house on the southeast corner of the street, known as the McLean cottage, and drew up the articles of surrender. There were trees in the front yard of the house, but I did not notice whether one of them was an apple tree or not. Grant's first demand after the surrender was that the Union prisoners held by Lee be released, which was promptly done, and if there was ever a happy lot of fellows it was those prisoners as they came running towards the Union troops. They were half starved, for they had had nothing to eat except such as the rebels chose to give them, and that wasn't much, for they didn't have anything to speak of themselves. Many of the "rebs" came over also and got something to eat.

After the armies which had taken part in this brilliant campaign had assembled in Washington for the grand review, or gone to other fields of duty, Gen. Grant issued the following congratulatory order: —

General Orders No. 108.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 2, 1865.

SOLDIERS OF THE ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES:

By your patriotic devotion to your country in the hour of danger and alarm — your magnificent fighting, bravery, and endurance — you have maintained the supremacy of the Union and the Constitution, overthrown all armed opposition to the enforcement of the laws, and of the proclamation forever abolishing slavery — the cause and pretext of the rebellion — and opened the way to the rightful authorities to restore order and inaugurate peace on a permanent and enduring basis on every foot of American soil.

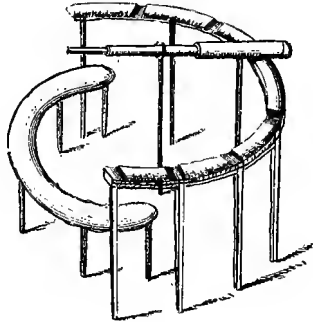
Your marches, sieges, and battles, in distance, duration, resolution, and brilliancy of result dim the luster of the world's past military achievements, and will be the patriot's precedent in defense of liberty and right in all time to come.

In obedience to your country's call you left your homes and families and volunteered in its defense. Victory has crowned your valor and secured the purpose of your patriot hearts, and with the gratitude of your countrymen, and the highest honors a great and free nation can accord, you will soon be permitted

to return to your homes and families conscious of having discharged the highest duty of American citizens.

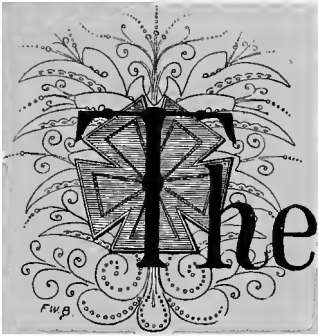
To achieve these glorious triumphs, and secure to yourselves, your fellow-countrymen, and posterity the blessings of free institutions tens of thousands of your gallant comrades have fallen and sealed the priceless legacy with their lives. The graves of these a grateful nation bedews with tears, honors their memories, and will ever cherish and support their stricken families.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.



I read last night of the Grand Review
In Washington's chiefest avenue, —
Two hundred thousand men in blue,
 I think they said was the number, —
Till I seemed to hear their trampling feet,
The bugle blast and the drum's quick beat,
And the thousand details that to repeat
 Would only my verse encumber, —
Till I fell in a revery, sad and sweet,
 And then to a fitful slumber.
.
And I saw a phantom army come,
With never a sound of fife and drum,
But keeping time to a throbbing hum
 Of wailing and lamentation.
The martyred heroes of Malvern Hill,
Of Gettysburg and Chancellorsville,
The men whose wasted figures fill
 The patriot graves of the nation.

—BRET HARTE.



CHAPTER XXI.

DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON.

SIGNAL Corps in this Department was a natural outgrowth of the Signal Camp of Instruction at Georgetown. On the 15th of June, 1863, the commandant of the Signal Camp received the following instructions : —

Capt. W. J. L. NICODEMUS,
Commanding Signal Camp of Instruction,
Georgetown, D. C.

CAPTAIN: The Signal Officer of the Army directs that you cause to be established signal stations at the following points: At Harper's Ferry or Maryland Heights, and at Point of Rocks. These stations to be in communication with this office by signals *via* Sugar Loaf Mountain, Poolesville, Seneca, etc. It is necessary that these stations be established at once, as the presence of the enemy in the Shenandoah Valley is now definitely known.

Maryland Heights, Point of Rocks, and Sugar Loaf Mountain will be supplied with the telegraph, telescope, and stands, in order to make more extended observations of the enemy.

All important information obtained at Harper's Ferry, Maryland Heights, or Point of Rocks, will, if practicable, be transmitted to this office by telegraph.

Information obtained at Sugar Loaf will be sent by signals to Poolesville, and thence by telegraph to the Chief Signal Officer in this city.

H. S. TAFFT.

Col. J. C. KELTON,
A. A. G., Headquarters of Army,
Washington, D. C.

June 16, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to state for the information of the general-in-chief that if the enemy cross the Potomac this side of Harper's Ferry, they will probably, as last fall, occupy Sugar Loaf Mountain, nine miles north of Poolesville. Their object in doing so will be that thence movements of troops on any of the roads leading out of Washington, or on the roads leading to Frederick, will be visible, together with all the Valley of the Monocacy, much of the Valley

of the Potomac, and a very great extent of country lying on the east side of the Blue and Catoctin Ridges.

Their occupancy of this point shuts us out from any view of Maryland Heights and puts them in the position of being able to see our movements, while their own are hidden. Its possession was deemed by them last fall of so much importance as a station of observation and as a signal station, that the mountain was held by them with cavalry and artillery.

It is now occupied by us as a signal station, but is without guard. So long as we hold it we cannot be cut off from communication with Harper's Ferry, provided the officers ordered to that place have reached it.

I would respectfully suggest that this mountain be held, if possible, with a view to its usefulness, should active operations in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry, Frederick, or in the valley west of Catoctin Ridge become necessary.

A. J. MYER, Major, etc.

From June 27th to July 6, 1863, covering the advance of the Confederate army, under Gen. Robert E. Lee, across the Potomac from Virginia, through Maryland, and into Pennsylvania, the great and decisive battle of Gettysburg, and Lee's retreat into Virginia again, the Chief Signal Officer directed from the office at Washington all the movements of the signal detachment then at the Signal Camp of Instruction, Georgetown, D. C., and vicinity, and also called into active service all the officers and men on duty at the office. This force rendered most valuable and efficient service in keeping the authorities at Washington informed in reference to the movements of both armies, and especially in allaying, by its reports, the great fear that the enemy might make a raid into the city and destroy the public buildings and government property, which were not too well protected at that critical moment.

Capt. Nicodemus, in command of the signal detachment sent out from the Camp of Instruction at Georgetown, was ordered to cause all reports of the movements of the enemy, sent from any station under his command, to be sent to the Chief Signal Officer at Washington. A special code of signals was arranged to be used on this occasion, and messages were to be forwarded, giving the condition of affairs at 4 A. M., 12 M., 9 P. M., and 12 P. M. each day. Detailed instructions were issued covering every contingency that it was thought might arise. Stations were established at Fairfax Seminary, Minor's Hill, and other points in Virginia. Captains S. T. Cushing and H. S. Taft were assigned to duty at a station upon the dome of the capitol at Washington. Captains D. A. Taylor and O. H. Howard, and Lieut. P. H. Niles, with their flagmen, constituted the signal party on the left;

W. J. L. NICODEMUS,

July 2, 1863.

Signal Camp of Instruction.

Information is received at this office that a body of the enemy are advancing towards Washington on the Rockville road. You will at once send out signal parties in that direction, and open lines of communication from points of observation covering all roads by which the enemy might advance, in order to give timely warning of such approach to the general-in-chief and the commandants of works guarding the city. It is stated that the enemy are at, or near, Rockville.

H. S. TAFFT, Captain, etc.

F. N. WICKER,

July 3, 1863.

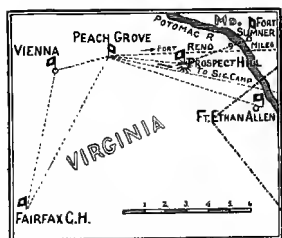
Capitol-Dome Station.

You will signal to Upton's Hill and Fairfax Seminary that permission has been granted to display fireworks to-morrow evening at the Convalescent Camp and Alexandria.

H. S. TAFFT.

July 4th, Lieut. Wicker was ordered to open communication with Capt. O. H. Howard and Lieut. W. S. Andrews at Bladensburg.

On July 6th, Capt. Nicodemus was ordered to collect as large a party as possible, from the stations near Washington, and report to Gen.



N. W. DEFENCES OF WASHINGTON.

French for temporary duty; and as soon as the emergency had passed, and the necessary stations could be supplied with officers from the Army of the Potomac, to return with the party under his command to Washington city. The movements of the signal detachment, thus directed from the office at Washington by the Chief Signal Officer,

proved of great service at a time when the capital of the nation was in imminent danger, and had, no doubt, much to do in deciding the movements of the enemy as it pressed its way into the state of Pennsylvania, where it met with that defeat which broke the backbone of the Rebellion. Many important dispatches were received by means of the flags, torches, and couriers of the Signal Corps, which were promptly placed in the hands of the authorities at Washington at a moment when the result of battle was to determine the great issue between the contending armies.

The Signal Corps connected with the Department of Washington as a distinct detachment was informally organized March 22, 1864, by an order issued by Capt. E. H. Russell, commanding the Signal Camp of Instruction at Georgetown. Under this order Lieut. J. C. Abbot was assigned to a station at Fort C. F. Smith, Virginia, opposite Georgetown;



JOHN C. ABBOTT



WILLIAM B. ROE



REUBEN BARTLEY



ASA T. ABBOTT



EDW. H. WARDWELL



L. A. DILLINGHAM



JOHN S. SPEER



ALBERT N. SEIP



ROBT. E. DUVAL



J. R. ONDERDONK



O. E. MICHAELIS



J. A. KERBEY



WILLIAM WALLACE



the writer, to a station at Fort Ethan Allen, near Chain Bridge, four miles farther north; and Sergt. Alonzo V. Richards to a station at Battery Parrott, at the highest point of land on the Maryland side, east of Fort Ethan Allen. Three days later, Capt. William B. Roe assumed command of the detachment, as Chief Signal Officer on the staff of Gen. C. C. Augur, commanding the 22d Army Corps, Department of Washington. Capt. Roe, in his report for May, 1864, says:—

The first of the month there were only four stations in operation. These were located as follows: Station No. 1 at provost-marshal's building, corner of



LIEUT. J. C. ABBOT'S STATION AT FORT C. F. SMITH.

Nineteenth and I streets, in charge of Sergt. John C. Hudgen; No. 2 at Fort C. F. Smith, Virginia, in charge of Lieut. John C. Abbot; No. 3 at Battery Parrott, D. C., in charge of Sergt. Alonzo V. Richards; and No. 4 at Fort Ethan Allen, Va., in charge of Sergt. J. Willard Brown. These stations had no official messages to communicate, but were kept practising daily at least three hours.

On the morning of May 12th, Lieut. Frederick S. Benson and Lieut. E. H. Wardwell, acting signal officers, together with Acting 2d Lieut. William Wallace and fifteen enlisted men, reported to me from Signal Camp, Georgetown, D. C. Lieut. Benson was ordered to report to Gen. De Russy and establish a station at Fort Tillinghast, Va., and open communication with Fort Smith, provost-marshal's

office, and, if possible, with Lient. Wallace, who was sent to Fort Lyon, Va. Lieut. Wardwell was ordered to Fort Reno to communicate with Forts Ethan Allen and Sumner. Sergt. A. V. Richards was ordered to report to Fort Sumner, D. C., and open communication with Lieut. Wardwell at Fort Reno, and Sergt. Brown at Fort Ethan Allen. It being very rainy, communication was not established that day, but the next morning I was informed that communication had been opened between Forts Sumner, Reno, and Ethan Allen.

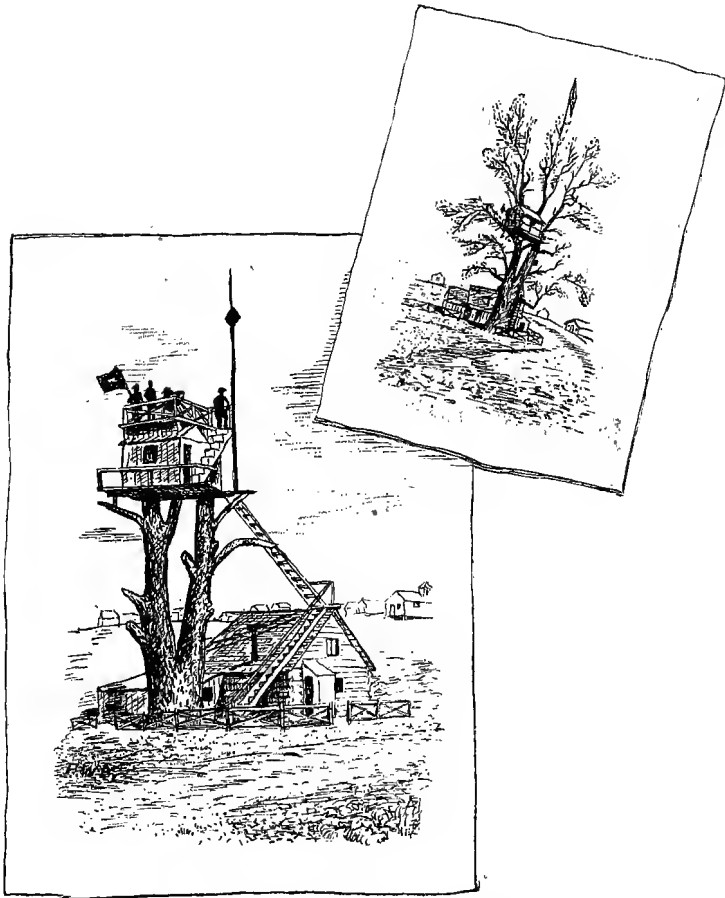
May 14th communication was opened between Fort Lyon and Fort Tillinghast, and also between the latter fort and headquarters station.

The line is in good working order. The officers are required to practise at least three hours each day, and to send a report of practice and official duty to these headquarters weekly. The lines are sending some official messages now, and the number of such is slowly increasing. During the month twenty-eight official messages have been sent, signed by Gen. Augur, Gen. De Russey, Gen. Ramsay, Col. Haskin, Col. Morris, and others. I have kept the line practising in repeating messages for most of the month and they are improving rapidly. A message can now be sent through the entire line almost as soon as in the usual way it could be sent from one station to another.

The writer at first constructed a four-log station at Fort Ethan Allen, some twenty or thirty feet high, the party occupying wall and A-tents. A few weeks later Maj. Anderson, commanding that portion of the 2d Pennsylvania heavy artillery which manned Fort Ethan Allen and Fort Marcy, visited my station and said to me, "Lieutenant, I have been made colonel of my regiment and ordered to the front. Now, I'll tell you what you'd better do. Move right into my log house, and build a signal station in the big chestnut tree over the house. You will never be disturbed." I followed Maj. Anderson's suggestions, and for a year it proved to me a very satisfactory station. It was a repeating station in every sense of the word. I gradually opened with other stations until the number of directly communicating stations was six. This compelled me to destroy the beauty of the large chestnut (twenty-one feet in circumference) until it presented the appearance given in the larger illustration.

Nothing very important transpired except the ordinary business of the Corps until the 10th of July, when Capt. E. H. Russell and party were ordered to report to Capt. Roe for duty. The enemy had already made their appearance in considerable force in front of Fort Reno, on the Rockville pike, and also in front of Fort Stevens on the Seventh street road. Capt. Roe received verbal orders from Gen. Augur to station his officers so that communication could be had with all principal forts on the north of the Potomac. Accordingly, Lieut. P. H. Niles

was placed on the Soldier's Home, from whence he could communicate with all of the forts north of the river. This station proved to be of much importance, as communication could be held through it direct from the provost-marshal's building in the city to any of the forts in the department. Lieut. Asa T. Abbott was stationed at Fort Stevens; Sergt. Kintner at Fort Slocum; and Corp. William Wallace at Fort



LIEUT. J. W. BROWN'S STATION AT FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

De Russy. A little later in the day Lieut. R. P. Strong reported for duty in obedience to orders from the office of the signal officer, and was ordered to Fort Totten. Sergt. H. A. Sofield was taken from Fort C. F. Smith and placed in charge of the station at Fort Bunker Hill. Capt. Thomas J. Sawyer reported on the 11th, in obedience to orders from

the signal office, and was sent to open a station at Fort Lincoln, so that, with Sergt. Richards at Fort Sumner and Capt. Dillingham at Fort Reno, the line was complete from the Potomac to the Eastern Branch. On the 12th, Lieutenants F. S. Benson and E. H. Wardwell reported from Baltimore, and were placed in charge of the stations at Fort Slocum and Fort De Russy, which had been in charge of Sergt. Kintner and Corporal Wallace. During the 10th, 11th, and 12th, the officers were continually engaged in sending messages of an important character. On the 14th, Col. Haskin applied for an officer to be placed at Fort Marcy, Va.; accordingly, Corp. Wallace was taken from Fort De Russy and ordered to Fort Marcy. On the 16th, by request of Gen. Doubleday, Gen. Augur directed Capt. Roe to send an officer to Fort Baker,



LIEUT. SPEER'S STATION AT PROSPECT HILL.

D. C. He accordingly sent Lieut. Benson from Fort Slocum, and Lieut. Strong was ordered from Fort Totten to Fort Slocum, the latter fort being farther in advance and more important. On the 20th, Lieut. Strong was ordered to Fort Reno, and Capt. Dillingham to Fort Slocum. This change was thought proper, as Lieut. Strong had recruiting papers at Signal Camp that needed his attention. On the 21st, Capt. Russell and Lieut. A. T. Abbott were directed to resume their duties at Signal Camp, the exigency having passed, and their services not being needed so much in the field as in the camp.

Of the situation and feeling in Washington during the first two weeks of July, Frank Wilkeson, in his "Recollections of a Private Soldier in the Army of the Potomac," writes :—

About July 1st, a rumor circulated through Washington that our troops had met with a serious disaster in the neighborhood of Martinsburg. Then men whispered one to the other that a large Confederate army was ravaging

the southern border of Pennsylvania, and that Washington was threatened. There was great uneasiness in the capital. President Lincoln called on the states of New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts for troops to aid in repelling the invasion. The rumors grew thicker and thicker, and all of them were unfavorable to the Union cause. The only report that we could rely on was that Early's Corps of the Army of Northern Virginia, had been detached by Lee to drive the Union forces out of Shenandoah Valley, to ravage Southern Pennsylvania, and to capture the national capital, if possible. Washington was in an uproar. In the morning we heard that Early was at a certain point. At night he was reported as being fifty miles from there. To-day his army was alleged to number 30,000 men. On the morrow, pale-faced, anxious men solemnly asserted that certain information had been received at the War Department that at least 50,000 veteran soldiers were marching with Early. Late at night on July 9th, I was sitting in Willard's Hotel. An excited man walked rapidly in and told the group in which I was talking, that our army, under Gen. Lew Wallace, had been disastrously defeated on the Monocacy by Early, and that our disordered troops were in full retreat on Baltimore. Later we heard Wallace's army had been annihilated. Still later, that the government's books, records, and money were being packed in boxes preparatory to its flight to New York. Almost every man I met that night believed that the Confederate guns would be thundering at the capital in less than twenty-four hours.

The next morning the report of our defeat on the Monocacy was confirmed, and the excitement in the city grew more and more intense. Men stood in groups on street corners, in hotel lobbies, in newspaper offices, and in drinking saloons, and discussed the military situation. Officers rode furiously up and down the streets, and swarmed around the War Department. I began to think that may be Early would make a dash at Washington. So I walked to the War Department and reported for duty. I was greatly astonished at the authentic news I heard. War Department officials told me that Gen. Augur, who had command of the troops at Washington, did not have 5,000 staunch, veteran soldiers with which to defend the entire line, which was about thirty miles long. He had a few 100-day men, a few quartermaster employes, and some disabled soldiers, called Veteran Reserves. I was assured that a successful defence of the city could not be made, unless reinforcements speedily arrived. Finally I was ordered to report for duty to the commanding officer of Battery A, 4th United States Artillery, then in garrison at Fort Totten, near Bladensburg.

Arrived at the fort, I found it was commanded by a captain of a 100-day regiment from Ohio, and that the regular army artillerists were under his orders. This Ohio captain carried matters with a light hand. He was anxious to be advised, and cheerfully allowed the artillery officers to do as they thought best in all matters relative to the defence of the fort. Battery A was commanded by handsome, songful Rufus King. Howard B. Cushing, a brother of the "Gettysburg" and "Albemarle" Cushings, was a second lieutenant in this

battery. It had been serving with Custer as horse artillery, and had been badly cut up in front of Richmond, and had been sent to Washington for rest. Neither the officers nor the men understood handling the large guns with which the fort was armed. On the parade ground within the fort were six brass James guns. We quickly decided to use these in the threatened battle. The magazine was opened. Barrels of powder were brought out and rolled up and down, and placed in the sunshine to thoroughly dry. Shot and shell and stands of grape were brought out, and all hands made cartridges for the 100-pound Parrotts, and assorted the ammunition for the James guns, which were placed in position on the side of the fort which was expected to be attacked.

Late in the afternoon, July 10th, word was sent to us from Washington that Early was marching with his entire army on the capital, and that he was then near Rockville. That evening the motliest crowd of soldiers I ever saw came straggling out from Washington to man the rifle-pits which connected the forts. This force was composed of quartermaster's employes, clerks from the War, Navy, and State Departments, convalescents from the military hospitals, and Veteran Reserves, the latter clad in the disheartening, sickly uniform of pale blue, which was the distinctive dress of that corps. (The Confederates aptly characterized disabled soldiers as "Condemned Yankees.") There was little order or discipline among these pretended soldiers. The sturdy Irishmen who manned our guns, and who had been forged into perfect soldiers by "Gettysburg" Cushing, gazed at them with open-eyed astonishment. They gabbled, and were evidently trying to keep up their courage by talking loudly and boastfully of their determination to hold the rifle-pits at all hazards. I smiled sorrowfully as I thought of the ease with which the Confederates, veterans of twenty pitched battles, would drive them out of their earthworks. The 100-day men who were in the fort were somewhat nervous; but they meant to fight, and when they had been warmed in battle-fire, and men had begun to fall, they, undoubtedly, would have fought stanchly.

That night, King, Cushing, and I slept on the top of the magazine, and the cannoneers slept on the ground by their guns. Early the next morning, we saw that a signal station had been established on the top of the Soldiers' Home, and that officers of the Signal Corps were furiously waving flags to communicate information to headquarters. We knew that important news was being waved through the air, but we could not read the signals. So we began to search through our field-glasses for the Confederate soldiers. We found them soon. A body of Confederate cavalry rode aimlessly to and fro along the edge of a wood, about five miles from our fort. We saw their artillery glisten in the sun. Soon smoke began to rise in heavy columns behind them, and I knew that they were burning houses. That afternoon the Confederate infantry came in sight, and formed a battle line. Portions of this line were within range of some of the forts, and heavy guns opened on it away off to our left. This artillery practice, marked by the bursting shells, was the poorest I ever saw. It was evident that

the department clerks or the 100-day men were serving the guns. The Confederates did not pay the slightest attention to this fire. Their skirmishers, a cloud of them, advanced a short distance from their main line, and then sank out of sight.

We grew anxious. I knew that Early, who had about 18,000 veteran soldiers with him, could break our line whenever he saw fit to strike it. I knew that he could capture Washington in two hours, if he determined to take the national capital. How we fumed and fretted! Before sunrise on July 12th, we saw that Early's men were in motion. They moved slowly toward our intrenchments, with a heavy line of skirmishers preceding their battle line. These skirmishers drove our pickets before them with great ease. The Confederate battle line advanced until they were within long cannon-range of the forts. Their skirmishers were within rifle-range, and Confederate bullets occasionally sang above us. Many heavy guns opened on the battle line. It halted, and the men lay down in the grass, among bushes, and behind buildings. Ammunition was in plentiful supply in Fort Totten, and we manned three 100-pound Parrott guns, and wasted a ton of shells to get the range and to burn a few vision-obscuring houses which stood on the ground over which we expected the charge to be made. Through our glasses we could see the disposition of Early's troops. We three young artillery officers sat on the magazine and studied this line. We speedily saw that his troops were not formed in charging column; saw there was no reserve; saw that there was no eager hurrying to and fro of soldiers; saw that there was no preparatory bustle; saw that though the Confederate skirmishers were far in advance of the main line, they were not pushing our pickets, and were not firing with earnestness. Evidently there was to be no serious fighting that morning. We continued to shell the Confederate line without a particle of effect, unless to excite the contempt of veteran soldiers.

Toward evening Gen. Augur drew a heavy body of troops from our thin defensive line, and sent them out to feel of Early's men. Naturally, the latter objected to being felt of. So they promptly killed and wounded three hundred of Augur's men. These having had enough of dallying with savage-tempered and veteran Confederate infantry, skurried back to our intrenchments.

Next morning opened with a heavy fire from the forts to our left, and more houses were burned. The position of the Confederate pickets, marked by rifle flashes and tiny puffs of powder-smoke, was apparently unchanged; but their main line had been drawn back to the shelter of the woods. We were anxiously debating the question, "Is Early forming his soldiers into a charging column?" when we heard a clatter of galloping horses; and a Signal Corps officer and two enlisted men rode up to the gate of the fort and demanded admittance. Admitted, they clambered on to the magazine. Eager for news, we assailed the officer with questions. He told us that the Union people in Washington had been panic-stricken; that the government had been ready to leave the city; that the money and books had been packed preparatory to shipment north; that the

majority of the masculine portion of the entire city had got wildly drunk and kept so; and that the 6th Corps was coming up the Potomac river to the defence of Washington. He began to wave his flag. The signal flag on top of the Soldiers' Home waved back in answer, and as it waved the signal officer slowly read out the message, word by word: "Transports loaded with troops in sight." About 7 o'clock the flag which was on top of the Soldiers' Home waved briskly. The Signal Corps officer answered an inquiring look by reading aloud: "6th Corps disembarking; troops marching for the front." Now we were as anxious for Early to assault our works as we had been fearful of his doing so the previous day. We had the 6th Corps, stanch, determined fighters, at our backs. We were no longer fearful of our supports running away in panic. Again the flag waved. Again the signal officer read to us: "Infantry turned into Seventh street. All troops marching to the front." I could have hugged that Signal Corps officer. He rolled up his flags, bade us good day, and smilingly said, "Gentlemen, you are saved from the mortification of losing your fort. And, thank God, Washington is saved from capture!" He turned, mounted his horse, and rode out of the fort.

Down the road, away past the Soldiers' Home, we heard faint strains of martial music. Then we saw a column of dust rising. It rose high above the

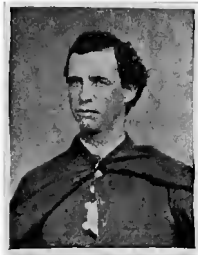
trees, high above the houses. Then its head was thrust into sight, a few dust-obscured officers riding in advance, the dust sloping upward and backward from them. Close behind them came a large banner, blazoned with a great crimson cross. It was the flag of the 1st Division of the 6th Corps. Clouds of dust rolled heavily upward, almost obscuring it at times, but I watched it intently, and my throat filled, and my heart thumped. The Confederate skirmishers disappeared. The 6th Corps marched on to the battleground, formed line, and, preceded by hundreds of skirmishers, advanced. Alas, too



SOLDIERS' HOME, WASHINGTON, D. C.

late! The last Confederates had hastened after their leader, and were well on their way to the Shenandoah Valley.

Could Early have captured Washington on June 11-12, 1864? I unhesitatingly answer, yes. I supplement this by saying that he could have taken the



H. A. WEBSTER



J. S. CHAMBERS



GEORGE W. HARRIS



ABBOTT L. BAKER



D. A. GOODWIN



C. A. S. TROUP



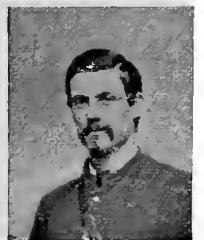
HORACE E. COOMBS



JAMES R. LUNGER



GEORGE A. BROWN



LUCIEN H. YOUNG



JOHN CARNS



HIRAM JUDSON



S. O'NEILL

city without losing more than 1,000 men. Bnt, if he had taken it, his poorly-clad, poorly-fed, impoverished men would inevitably have gone to plundering, would inevitably have gotten drunk, and stayed drunk, and he would have lost his entire army.

The officers and men were prompt in the discharge of their duties, and Capt. Roe took pleasure in commending Lieut. Asa T. Abbott, whose station at Fort Stevens was continually under the enemy's fire, and who many times narrowly escaped being struck by the enemy's bullets, but maintained his position and continued to work his station, under fire, for nearly two days.

Capt. Russell in his reminiscences of this period says:—

It was during the summer of 1864 that Capt. W. B. Roe became Chief Signal Officer, Department of Washington, and we renewed our acquaintance begun in Louisiana. This did not directly affect the Signal Camp of Instruction, which reported to and through the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, excepting during the siege of Washington, when, to avoid confusion, we acted as part of Maj.-Gen. Augur's command, for every man was then imperatively needed at the front for a few weeks. When this was over we resumed again our normal relations as being in the Department of Washington, but not part of it. Invalids and all turned out to meet, as was then expected, Gen. Jubal Early, — the maimed, the lame, the halt, and the blind, and the young boys included. The secessionists about Georgetown and Washington laid in fresh stores of wine and the good things of this life, expecting to have the general's legs under their mahogany before forty-eight hours had passed over them. And well they might. If his lieutenants had forced the attack on the afternoon of their arrival, instead of staying outside and shooting in, they could have pillaged and burned the capital. True, we had gallant hearts there, and noble blood, willing to do and die, but all the veteran material we had was but a handful. We would have ploughed them through sorely, with our artillery on the fortifications, and cut them up here and there badly, and bothered and pestered, and killed them off in small lots at a time; but if they had wanted very badly to get in, and tried hard, they would have done something more than pass the forts.

Before the next sun went down the capital was saved, the timely arrival of the 6th Army Corps (I think it was the 6th) put the odds in the other scale in a few brief hours. "Say, Yanks!" called out some of the rebels, "Who're you'uns, anyhow? You're not the same fellows who were shootin' at us last night!" "That's for you to find out!" was the reply, and — bang they went at work again.

A bullet intended for Lieut. Asa T. Abbott brought up against his camp-chair on the parapet, and, glancing off, spared him; for which we were duly thankful. I told him I wouldn't tell tales out of school, but I believe that a little bright-eyed Maryland lady, to whose heart he had laid vigorous siege during the latter part

of the war, surrendered to him at discretion about the time the other rebels surrendered to the rest of us, and "they were wed, and merrily rang the bells." He was full of ambition, energy, and efficiency.

There was an occurrence before Washington I thought a little out of ordinary experience. That night when the rebels lay before our forts, an officer on our right centre happened to wish the countersign and asked for it by torch, and the officer to whom he signalled thoughtlessly spelled it all out to him by torch, by the "old" code, in full sight of the rebels. Realizing almost immediately what



SIGNAL STATION AT FORT CORCORAN, VA.

he had done he hailed me as I stepped upon the station (I was temporarily in charge along that part of the line) and told me, frankly. I was for the moment dumb, as I thought of the consequences to Washington if the Signal Corps had unwittingly presented the enemy with the countersign thus rashly. My heart was like a lump of ice. I lost no time, however, in finding the right army officer at this point, and, introducing myself, urged upon his immediate attention the possible results to the Union cause if the rebels should have overhauled one of our men bearing the countersign; that from information just received from a source confidential in its nature, I had grave reason to think that the enemy might have happened upon the countersign since dusk, that it was yet early in the night and not too late to make a change at least along our front.

He at first very naturally demurred, but I gave him reference as to my standing in the department and earnestly requested him, if in doubt, to confer at once with

our commanders ; that it was my duty to act promptly, as I had done, and if mischief should result to the Union cause, it was not because I had not forewarned him in ample time.

I think he thought at first I ought to be arrested as a suspicious character, but the eminent names I gave him for reference in our immediate neighborhood at length reassured him, and he hurried off to see what could be done, leaving me much relieved in that I had not betrayed a brother's indiscretion nor shaken confidence in the work of our Corps. All turned out well, however, for the



CHAIN BRIDGE, VA.

Union cause. The corks were never drawn in those secession wine bottles to grace the board where Gen. Early was to have been the welcome guest. There were libations poured to Bacchus, indeed, and deep ones, too, to drown the disloyal regrets of those who for generations had enjoyed the bounty of the United States and yet would now have been the foremost to betray even the capital itself. The rebels disappeared after wasting some ammunition, and the environs of Washington once more took on their wonted look.

From my letters of this period I select the following notes : —

FORT ETHAN ALLEN, VA., July 12, 1864.

With my customary good fortune I am on the safe side, though I have been

wishing that I were on the other side of the river. It is very aggravating to hear the firing and see the smoke, and not be able to know how the tide is running. There has been considerable skirmishing out in front of Fort Sumner, where Dick (A. V. Richards) is stationed. A rebel battery came up and drew a bead on Fort Reno. They have been signalling to me from a nice two-story house. It obstructed the range of Fort Reno's guns. It was torn down in about half an hour, and the rebel battery then took to its heels.

Wednesday, July 13, 1864.

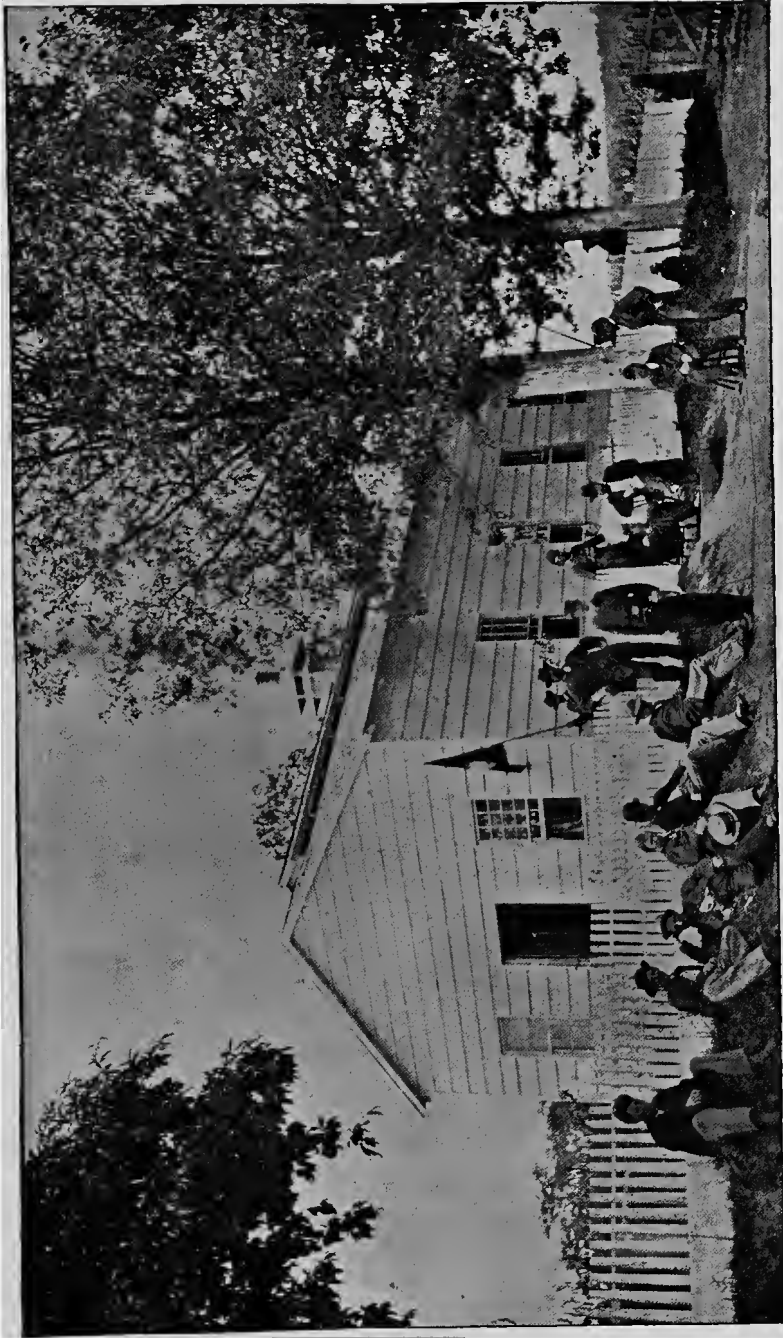
The first message I received this morning was, "No enemy in front this morning." I received it about 5 A.M., and took it over across the road to Col. Wilhelm, who commands the 2d Brigade of De Russy's Division of the 22d Army Corps. You may believe that he was a pleased man. For, to tell the truth, he has been, at least, very nervous. He keeps asking me for the news, and sends his orderly over, requesting me to ascertain this or that. He became quite excited last night because Col. Lazelle had withdrawn the cavalry pickets from the line between Fall's Church and the Potomac. He asked me if I had communication with Gen. Angur in Washington now. I told him I had. He asked me to inform the general about the withdrawal of the pickets.

July 15, 1864.

Have been busy the last two or three days, day and night, while the enemy have been crossing the river up above, signalling to Gen. De Russy the reports of our cavalry scouts with regard to the enemy's movements. I think it a national disgrace that they are allowed to travel around in this way. They have accomplished all they wished to, or rather all they expected to, — carried off all they needed from Maryland, while we were squat around Washington, trembling in our boots. They can subsist now for six months, and do it again in Maryland, Ohio, or somewhere. If there had been a draft last winter, we should have had trained soldiers instead of these green Ohio militia, and Washington never would have been threatened. I believe that I could take this fort, one of the strongest in the line, with fifteen good men, manned as it is by these militia.

July 21, 1864.

For the first time since I came to this fort it is impossible to signal to the other stations. It has been so smoky all day that it has been impossible to see an object a mile distant. But the alarm has about died out; so it causes very little trouble. The change of climate, etc., takes hold of these militiamen rather roughly. Three died yesterday in Col. Haynes's regiment. Out of nine hundred and twenty-four men he has two hundred and twenty-five on the sick list. I think it is caused by the men turning out every morning at three o'clock and lying around in the fort. But that is orders, on account of the scare, and there is no escape.



HOSPITAL AT SIGNAL CAMP, GEORGETOWN, D.C.
(Dr. Charles S. Taft.)

Aug. 1, 1864.

I have five men, — two veterans, Carroll Neide and Jacob O. Lowry, and three recruits. The three recruits are down sick; will not be able to do duty, probably, for weeks. I sent two of them, William Harrison and James S. Dickson, to Carver Hospital to-day. Luther P. Witham has been sick for about six weeks. It has been quite sickly at this post this summer, but they think the tide is turning now.

Aug. 6, 1864.

All that you folks up North seem to think about is, "How can we shirk the draft?" instead of "How is this infernal rebellion to be put down?" This idea of buying up raggamuffins to serve in the place of professedly decent men is enough to make every man of real decency throw up his claims to manhood and hire a negro or a fool to save his country for him.

Aug. 13, 1864.

A short letter to-day. Ninety-nine degrees in the shade, and I will confess the day has gone to waste with me, as it has been too hot to do anything, save on compulsion. I have received one message of a dozen words, and sent one of fifty-six, which is all the good I have done my Uncle Samuel to-day.

Feb. 17, 1865, Capt. Roe assumed command of the Signal Camp at Georgetown, it being attached to the Department of Washington, by an order issued that day. Lient. Peter H. Niles was announced as Adjutant of the Corps for that department, and was placed in immediate command of the camp.

The most striking event connected with my own experience in this department (it was my fortune to serve in five departments), was the assassination of the President, and the exciting night of signalling which followed that sad event. It was uncertain whether the assassin had escaped into Maryland, or crossed the Potomac into Virginia. Orders were signalled to the outlying stations to arrest every man, woman, and child that appeared that night near the picket line.

It will be remembered that in the chapter on the Signal Camp of Instruction, Dr. C. S. Taft is referred to as the efficient surgeon in charge of the hospital at that camp. In the *Century* for February, 1893, may be found an article contributed by Dr. Taft, giving a circumstantial account of the assassination of Mr. Lincoln. The notes which formed the basis of the article were made the day after the death of the President, and were made by direction of Secretary Stanton. Dr. Taft says: —

On the fourth anniversary of the fall of Fort Sumter, the beloved President, his great heart filled with peaceful thoughts and charity for all, entered Ford's

Theatre amid the acclamations of the loyal multitude assembled to greet him. Mr. Lincoln sat in a high-backed upholstered chair in the corner of his box nearest the audience, and only his left profile was visible to most of the audience: but from where I sat, almost under the box, in the front row of orchestra chairs, I could see him plainly. Mrs. Lincoln rested her hand on his knee much of the time, and often called his attention to some humorous situation on the stage. She seemed to take great pleasure in witnessing his enjoyment.

All went on pleasantly until half-past 10 o'clock, when, during the second scene of the third act, the sharp report of a pistol rang through the house. The report seemed to proceed from behind the scenes on the right of the stage, and behind the President's box. While it startled every one in the audience, it was evidently accepted by all as an introductory effect preceding some new situation in the play, several of which had been introduced in the earlier part of the performance. A moment afterward a hatless and white-faced man leaped from the front of the President's box, down twelve feet, to the stage. As he jumped, one of the spurs on his riding-boots caught in the folds of the flag draped over the front, and caused him to fall partly on his hands and knees as he struck the stage. Springing quickly to his feet with the suppleness of an athlete, he faced the audience for a moment as he brandished in his right hand a long knife, and shouted, "*Sic semper tyrannis!*" Then, with a rapid stride, he crossed the stage, and disappeared from view. A piercing shriek from the President's box, a repeated call for "Water! water!" and "A surgeon!" in quick succession, conveyed the truth to the almost paralyzed audience. A most terrible scene of excitement followed. With loud shouts of "Kill him!" "Lynch him!" part of the audience stampeded toward the entrance and some to the stage.

I leaped from the top of the orchestra railing in front of me upon the stage, and, announcing myself as an army surgeon, was immediately lifted up to the President's box by several gentlemen who had collected beneath. I happened to be in uniform, having passed the entire day in attending to my duties at the Signal Camp of Instruction in Georgetown, and not having had an opportunity to change my dress. The cape of a military overcoat fastened around my neck became detached in clambering into the box, and fell upon the stage. It was taken to police headquarters, together with the assassin's cap, spur, and derring'er, which also had been picked up, under the supposition that it belonged to him. It was recovered, weeks afterwards, with much difficulty.

When I entered the box, the President was lying on the floor surrounded by his wailing wife and several gentlemen who had entered from the private stairway and dress-circle. Assistant Surgeon Charles A. Leale, U. S. V., was in the box, and had caused the coat and waistcoat to be cut off in searching for the wound. Dr. A. F. A. King of Washington was also present, and assisted in the examination. The carriage had been ordered to remove the President to the White House, but the surgeon countermanded the order, and he was removed to a bed in a house opposite the theatre. The wound in the head had been found

before leaving the box, but at that time there was no blood oozing from it. When the dying President was laid upon the bed in a small but neatly-furnished room opposite the theatre, it was found necessary to arrange his great length diagonally upon it. The room having become speedily filled to suffocation, the officer in command of the provost guard at the theatre was directed to clear it of all except the surgeons. This officer guarded the door until relieved later in the evening by Gen. M. C. Meigs, who took charge of it the rest of the night, by direction of Mr. Stanton.

A hospital steward from Lincoln Hospital did efficient service in speedily procuring the stimulants and sinapisms ordered. The wound was then examined. A tablespoonful of diluted brandy was placed between the President's lips, but it was swallowed with much difficulty. The respiration now became labored; pulse 44, feeble; the left pupil much contracted, the right widely dilated; total insensibility to light in both. Mr. Lincoln was divested of all clothing, and mustard-plasters were placed on every inch of the anterior surface of the body from the neck to the toes. At this time the President's eyes were closed, and the lids and surrounding parts so injected with blood as to present the appearance of having been bruised. He was totally unconscious, and was breathing regularly but heavily, an occasional sigh escaping with the breath. There was scarcely a dry eye in the room, and it was the saddest and most pathetic death-bed scene I ever witnessed. Capt. Robert Lincoln, of Gen. Grant's staff, entered the room and stood at the headboard, leaning over his dying father. At first his terrible grief overpowered him, but, soon recovering himself, he leaned his head on the shoulder of Senator Charles Sumner, and remained in silent grief during the long, terrible night.

About twenty-five minutes after the President was laid upon the bed, Surgeon-Gen. Barnes and Dr. Robert King Stone, the family physician, arrived and took charge of the case. It was owing to Dr. Leale's quick judgment in instantly placing the almost moribund President in a recumbent position the moment he saw him in the box, that Mr. Lincoln did not expire in the theatre within ten minutes from fatal syncope. At Dr. Stone's suggestion, I placed another teaspoonful of diluted brandy between the President's lips, to determine whether it could be swallowed; but as it was not, no further attempt was made.

Some difference of opinion existed as to the exact position of the ball, but the autopsy confirmed the correctness of the diagnosis upon first exploration. No further attempt was made to explore the wound. The injury was pronounced mortal. After the cessation of the bleeding, the respiration was stertorous up to the last breath, which was drawn at twenty-one minutes and fifty-five seconds past 7; the heart did not cease to beat until twenty-two minutes and ten seconds after 7. My hand was upon the President's heart, and my eye on the watch of the surgeon-general, who was standing by my side, with his finger upon the carotid. The respiration during the last thirty minutes was characterized by occasional intermissions; no respiration being made for nearly a minute, but by

a convulsive effort air would gain admission to the lungs, when regular, though stertorous, respiration would go on for some seconds, followed by another period of perfect repose. The cabinet ministers and others were surrounding the death-bed, watching with suspended breath the last feeble inspiration; and as the unbroken quiet would seem to prove that life had fled, they would turn their eyes



CENTRAL STATION, WINDER BUILDING, WASHINGTON.

to their watches; then, as the struggling life within would force another fluttering respiration, they would heave deep sighs of relief, and fix their eyes once more upon the face of their chief.

The vitality exhibited by Mr. Lincoln was remarkable. It was the opinion of the surgeons in attendance that most patients would have died within two hours from the reception of such an injury; yet Mr. Lincoln lingered from 10.30 P.M. until 7.22 A.M.



E. FRANK CAREY



HARLAN P. JUDD



I. N. MCCREERY



WM. F. STRATTON



C. P. TOURTELOT



DANIEL D. ROSS



D. A. SULLIVAN



S. H. HARNLEY



JAS. F. MCKEE



EDWARD DONAHOE



M. C. MCKENZIE



A. F. RANDOLPH

Mrs. Lincoln (with Miss Harris, who was one of the theatre party, a few other ladies, and the Rev. Dr. Gurley, Mrs. Lincoln's pastor) remained during the night in the front parlor of the house, occasionally visiting her dying husband. Whenever she sat down at the bedside, clean napkins were laid over the crimson stains on the pillow. Her last visit was most painful. As she entered the chamber and saw how the beloved features were distorted, she fell fainting to the floor. Restoratives were applied, and she was supported to the bedside, where she frantically addressed the dying man: "Love," she exclaimed, "live but for one moment to speak to me once, — to speak to our children."

When it was announced that the great heart had ceased to beat, Mr. Stanton said in solemn tones: "He now belongs to the ages." Shortly after death, finding that the eyes were not entirely closed, one of the young surgeons reverently placed silver half-dollars upon them. Secretary Stanton pulled down the window-shades, a guard was stationed outside the door, and the martyred President was left alone.

May 13, 1865, Capt. Roe resigned from the army, and Lieut. Paul Brodie became the Chief Signal Officer of the Department. In the picture of the Central Station, associated with Lieut. Brodie may be found Sergt. Willard Roe, and Privates Ambrose Roe, Charles H. Dodge, Horace E. Coombs, John H. Tiffany, Washington Reed, John L. Nye, and John J. Bellows.

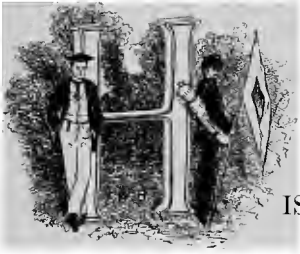
The writer had served on a station with Lieut. Brodie at Beaufort, S. C., in the summer of 1862. Lieut. Brodie, immediately after becoming Gen. Augur's Chief Signal Officer, asked the writer if he would like to take charge of the station at the Signal Camp. Consulting with his wife, who for four or five months had been living with him at the log-house at Fort Ethan Allen, it was decided that the change would be desirable. Accordingly, May 15, an order was issued directing the transfer. We had just become comfortably settled in the pleasantest room of the newly-constructed officers' quarters when a special order from the War Department was received, directing me to report to Capt. E. I. Meeker, Chief Signal Officer of the Department of the Missouri, at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for service on the plains.



THE SIGNAL CAMP AND STATION, GEORGETOWN, D. C.

There was riding and railroading and expressing here and thither ;
And the Martinsburg sharpshooters and the Charlestown Volunteers,
And the Shepherdstown and Winchester Militia hastened whither
Old Brown was said to muster his ten thousand grenadiers.
General Brown !
Ossawattomie Brown !!
Behind whose rampant banner all the North was pouring down.

—EDMUND CLARENCE STEDMAN.



CHAPTER XXII.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SUSQUEHANNA.

ISTORY gives us no record of a more ready or a larger response to the calls of duty, of honor, and of patriotism, than was made by our best young men to the nation's call, in its hour of peril. Of the personnel of the Signal Corps in this Department, Samuel H. Eby says:—

Our detachment, according to the roster of 1864, of which I have a copy, consisted of about sixty-seven men, thirty-eight of whom enlisted in February, 1864, ten in March, thirteen in May, and six at various other dates of the same year.

The majority of the men in the Corps were school teachers, graduates of some college, or students in some institution of learning. A number of them came from Pennsylvania College, located at Gettysburg, Pa.



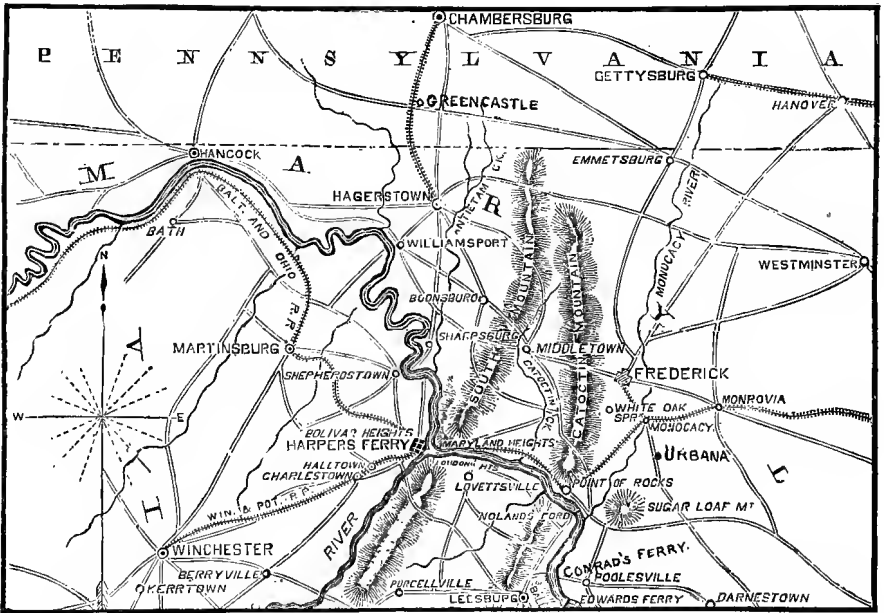
PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE,
GETTYSBURG, PA.

The Corps was organized in February, 1864. It encamped about three and one-half miles west of Chambersburg, at which place the recruits were instructed in infantry, cavalry, and flag drill. The Corps remained at this point until the 27th day of June, 1864, when it started for Harper's Ferry, a point in the Department of West Virginia. After arriving at the Ferry the Corps was divided, and Signal stations established for miles along the Potomac river. The members of the Corps that were not on signal stations were doing scout duty in the Shenandoah Valley, around Charlestown, Shepherdstown, and Winchester, and through Frederick and Washington counties in the state of Maryland.

On the 10th of August, 1864, our Corps left the Department of West Virginia and returned to the Department of the Susquehanna, with headquarters at Greencastle, Pa., a town located within four and one-half miles of the Maryland line. Signal stations were now established at Williamsport and Fairview, Maryland, on the Potomac river, commanding a view of all the ferries for many

miles. Stations were also established in Pennsylvania at Casey's Knob, Greencastle, and Mt. Parnell. With this line of stations, news could be transmitted very rapidly from any point along the Potomac to Gen. Couch's headquarters. This same line of stations was kept in operation until the close of the war. Lieut. A. M. Thayer was Chief Signal Officer of this department until late in the winter of 1864, when he was relieved by Capt. Norton. He only had charge of it about two months.

I wish to say of Lieut. Thayer that he was an excellent officer, mild, though firm; reasonable, yet decided; sharing at all times the hardships with his men, and always treating them courteously. Capt. Norton was succeeded by Capt. William S. Stryker, who remained in charge of the Corps until September, 1865, when its members were discharged.



In May, 1864, Lieut. Amos M. Thayer was ordered to report to Gen. Couch at Chambersburg, Pa., as Chief Signal Officer, Department of the Susquehanna, to relieve Capt. H. Clay Snyder. The detachment consisted of about forty men recently enlisted in the Corps from the students of Pennsylvania College, located at Gettysburg, Pa.

They were raw recruits, without horses and without any equipments except their uniforms; but they were first-class material for the Signal Corps. Lieut. Thayer drew horses for the command and other needed



A. M. THAYER



H. CLAY SNYDER



THOS. J. SAWYER



GEO. W. KENNEDY



F. K. McCLOSKEY



M. D. REYMER



R. G. FERGUSON



SAMUEL H. EBY



R. M. MESSIMER



RUDOLPH M. SCHICK



T. J. McMANUS



JOSEPH A. SEDAM



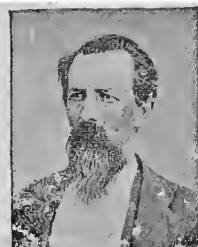
JOHN B. LESHER



J. M. KRAUTH



H. J. RITTER



J. H. MONTGOMERY

equipments, and drilled the men persistently for about eight hours a day for three weeks. At the end of that time they were experts in the use of the flag and torch, and were moderately well posted in cavalry tactics. In the meantime Lieutenants F. K. McCloskey, G. W. Kennedy, and M. D. Reyrer had reported. They were newly commissioned officers in the regular Corps, and had seen no service. About July 1, 1864, the detachment was ordered to Harper's Ferry, to act as a corps of observation along the upper Potomac. They arrived just in time (July 3, 1864) to be surrounded on the following day, with all the other Union forces at the Ferry, by the army of Gen. Early. Meanwhile the number of enlisted men had been increased to fifty-eight.

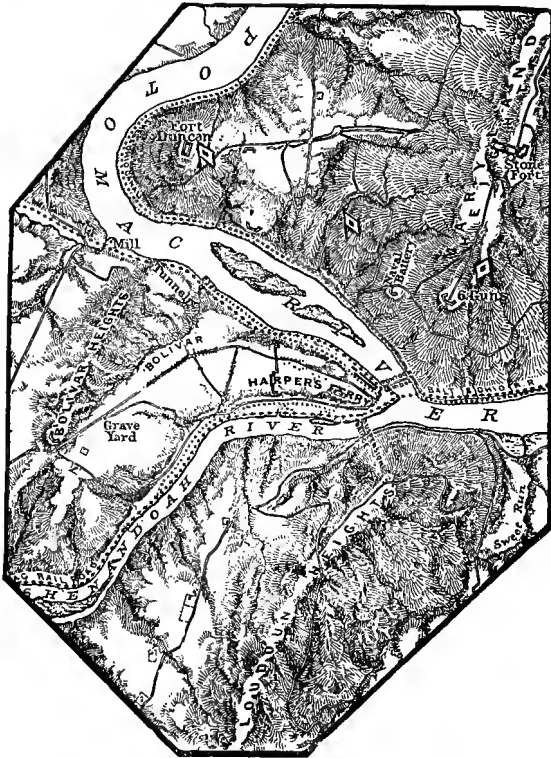
Lieut. Thayer had taken particular care while in Camp of Instruction to give the whole party careful instructions in all the different codes, and he felt great confidence in the ability of the Corps to perform efficient service. The only consideration which tended to weaken this confidence was the small number of officers. He fully realized that in case of their operations extending over a large field, the party, from no fault of its own, would prove inefficient.

The first intimation of the approach of the enemy was on Sunday morning, July 3rd. Firing began in the direction of Martinsburg at 4 A.M., and continued without intermission until 9 A.M. The Signal Officer immediately telegraphed to Gen. Sigel's adjutant-general, informing him of the presence of the Signal Corps, and offering to open communication between Maryland Heights and Martinsburg, in case the telegraph lines were cut, as there was every probability they would be. Lieut. Thayer received a telegram in reply thanking him for the offer, but stating that it would be unnecessary, as Martinsburg was being evacuated, and our army was on the retreat to Shepherdstown.

Our stations at this time connected Gen. Weber's headquarters with Maryland Heights and with Fort Duncan, the headquarters of Major Merriam, commanding on the Maryland side. All communication between these points was maintained through the Signal Corps. Lieut. Thayer took charge of the station at Fort Duncan, as it was the most difficult one, and commanded a fine view of each of the other stations. Lieut. Kennedy on Maryland Heights was instructed to report all movements of troops in that direction, and also the progress of our army in its retreat toward Shepherdstown.

On the morning of the 4th, at 4 o'clock, having been notified by Lieut. Kennedy of the arrival of our army at Shepherdstown, Lieut. Thayer again suggested the plan of connecting Gen. Sigel's and Gen. Weber's

headquarters by signals. The offer as before was declined, our army being again on the retreat to Harper's Ferry. At 8 A.M., Lieut. Thayer signalled to Gen. Weber the approach of a large force from Charlestown toward Harper's Ferry. This information was the first given, and preceded the attack by at least an hour. Our pickets on the Virginia side were immediately notified, but, notwithstanding the time given for preparation, retreated disgracefully into the Ferry, leaving Bolivar Heights in possession of the enemy.



HARPER'S FERRY, WEST VA.

This retreat left the station at Gen. Weber's headquarters only a few yards behind the skirmish line; but notwithstanding this, Acting Sergt. Thomas J. Franklin worked continually during the day with great accuracy and coolness, nor did he withdraw until ordered by Gen. Weber in person to cross to the Maryland side.

On Tuesday, the 5th, our forces were all massed on the Maryland side, extending from Fort Duncan to Maryland Heights. Gen. Sigel's

headquarters were near the centre of the line, and, in compliance with his request, a station was located there communicating with either flank. The great difficulty in ascending the Heights on either side rendered these stations of vast importance. At about noon, Lieut. Thayer began to suspect from the few reports received from Lieut. Kennedy that he was not keeping as close a watch upon the movements of the enemy as might be expected from his commanding position. For this reason he took station himself upon Maryland Heights, although his proper post should have been at headquarters.

Immediately upon arriving at the Heights he discovered that the enemy were moving troops and trains up the river on the Virginia side, crossing them into Maryland and moving down toward the Ferry. He reported this movement to Gen. Sigel, and ventured to predict that on the morning of the 6th we should be attacked from the Maryland side. This prediction was fulfilled, and called forth a personal acknowledgment from the general of the merits of the services of the Signal Corps.

July 6th, the enemy developed themselves in our front on the Maryland side. Our stations continued to work at the same points day and night, scarcely a moment's intermission occurring during thirty-six hours. Private William H. Crawford was severely wounded in the thigh during the afternoon of the 6th, while advancing with our skirmish line.

During the 7th, the station on the Heights continued to report to headquarters the withdrawal of the trains and troops of the enemy in the direction of Sharpsburg. These movements became so frequent as to satisfy Lieut. Thayer that the attack had been merely to cover the collection of supplies, and that they intended to retreat during the night either up the Shenandoah Valley from Shepherdstown, or across the South Mountain and Catoctin Mountain toward Frederick City, to cross below Point of Rocks.

July 8th, the reports of the previous day were amply confirmed. No signs of the enemy could be seen in our front. During the entire day the signal party was employed in endeavoring to discover the enemy's line of retreat. At 11 A.M. Lieut. Thayer informed Gen. Sigel that the enemy must be moving on Boonsboro or Frederick, as none could be seen moving up the Shenandoah Valley. Acting upon the information conveyed in this report, Col. Mulligan's brigade and a small body of cavalry were moved toward Point of Rocks, *via* Jefferson. Still later in the day, the enemy, having emerged from the mountains which obstructed the view toward the north, were seen from the Heights

crossing the Catoctin range on the Frederick City pike. This confirmed previous reports and satisfied the commanding general of the direction and intention of the enemy. At noon Lieut. Thayer sent Lieut. Kennedy to report to Gen. Stahel, commanding the cavalry in Pleasant Valley, west of South Mountain, and directed him to go down the valley with the general. He also instructed him to go to the summit of South Mountain, where a fine view could be obtained of Middletown Valley. By mistake Lieut. Kennedy remained all night in Pleasant Valley and was of no service, save in transmitting a few messages from the cavalry command to headquarters.

Gen. Howe this day assumed command, with headquarters at Sandy Hook, and at 8 P.M. the whole detachment was moved to the east of Maryland Heights, for the purpose of operating between Maryland Heights and the Catoctin range, whither the enemy were moving.

Lieut. Thayer had intended to open a station on the morning of the 9th, on the Catoctin Mountain, leaving Lieut. Kennedy on the Heights. During the night, however, our forces under Col. Mulligan fell back and reported the enemy crossing at Point of Rocks. Gen. Howe sent for the signal officer early on the morning of the 9th, and requested him to remain on the Heights to discover if the enemy were crossing at the point indicated. He also directed the signal detachment to remain at Sandy Hook ready to move; but he did not consider it safe to attempt to reach the Catoctin range. Lieut. Thayer, all this time, reported continually that no force was crossing at Point of Rocks, or had crossed. He insisted that the main body of the enemy were at or near Frederick. This report was fully confirmed at 8 o'clock that evening, when scouts came in from Middletown and reported the engagement between Generals Wallace and Early at Monocacy Junction.

The services of the Signal Corps just recounted show the utility of a signal party in determining the movements of an enemy in a country well adapted to signalling. For twelve hours the reports furnished by Lieut. Thayer were directly opposed to all others. All evidence but that of the Signal Corps represented the enemy at Point of Rocks, and yet they were found to be exactly where the observations and reports of the Signal Corps located them.

At noon of the 10th, after the enemy were found to be in the vicinity of Frederick, Gen. Howe gave Lieut. Thayer permission to establish a station on the Catoctin Mountain, as he himself had desired to do on the previous day. At daylight he sent the following dispatch:—

GENERAL :

5.30 A.M.

The enemy's forces have left Frederick and are now all across the Monocacy river, save a rear guard of two hundred cavalry. They are moving on the Georgetown pike. Gen. Wallace is retreating on the same road. They are either marching on Washington or Baltimore, or are retreating toward Edward's Ferry.

THAYER,

CATOCTIN MOUNTAIN.

Lieutenant, Signal Officer.

Lieut.-Col. Blakely, who had superseded Gen. Stahel, passed by Lieut. Thayer's station at 8 o'clock that morning and requested him to go on with the advance. He accordingly abandoned the station, and moved with the advance cavalry through Frederick and across the Monocacy. At Urbana, four miles beyond the latter river, Col. Blakely at 4 P.M. sent to Gen. Howe his first dispatch. It embraced no further information, and was the same in substance as Lieut. Thayer's dispatch of 5.30 that morning. Lieut. Thayer found that from Urbana it was impossible to communicate with Maryland Heights, and he therefore thought it best to return with his detachment to Sandy Hook. He reported to Gen. Howe late that evening. The general requested him to send out a party on the following morning to Sugar Loaf Mountain for the purpose of watching Edwards's and Conrad's Ferries. In compliance with this request, Lieut. Thayer ordered Acting Sergt. Franklin to proceed to Sugar Loaf Mountain on the 11th, and open communication with Maryland Heights. Sergt. Franklin narrowly escaped capture while in the vicinity of the mountain, and returned to headquarters at 8 P.M.

On the 12th, another party was sent out, under Lieut. Kennedy, with a strong escort. Lieut. Kennedy succeeded in reaching the mountain, and opened communication with Lieut. Thayer at 3 P.M. He reported no enemy in sight.

On the 13th, the stations remained as before, on Sugar Loaf Mountain and on Maryland Heights; but the station on Sugar Loaf failed to report any movement of importance.

July 14th, Capt. Town's detachment arrived from West Virginia. Lieut. Thayer's party on Sugar Loaf was relieved by a detachment of Capt. Town's command during the night, and ordered back to Harper's Ferry for the purpose of re-establishing the signal lines at that place.

When the Confederates had been driven back from Washington and into Virginia, the detachment established stations along the Upper Potomac at Williamsport, Md., at Fairview and Casey's Knob on the Blue Ridge, and at Greencastle in Pennsylvania, whence they could

communicate by telegraph with Gen. Couch at Harrisburg, Pa. These stations were so located as to command a view of all the considerable fords of the Potomac for a distance of fifty miles or more from Harper's Ferry westward. Their orders were to keep close watch of any force moving toward, or threatening to cross, the Potomac into Maryland, and to report immediately to the major-general in command at Harrisburg.

During the late summer and fall of 1864, the detachment, though small, consisting of the four officers and forty men already referred to, rendered as valuable and efficient service as could have been performed by a full regiment of cavalry.

It was a scouting party of this detachment, led by Lieut. Thayer, that first entered Chambersburg after it was burned by the Confederates in the summer of 1864, and gave authentic information of the route taken by the enemy on their retreat.

Some long-range signalling was done by the officers of this department. The stations were on an average fifteen miles apart, and in some instances they exchanged messages between stations that were thirty-five miles apart as the crow flies. Maryland Heights, for instance, is thirty-five miles distant from Fairview, and over this course messages were sent and received accurately, by flag and torch, on several occasions.

Dr. Schmucker, in his Review of the Rebellion, says of these last attempts at invasion on the part of the Confederate leaders: "The pressure upon the throat of the Rebellion began to be so severe as to be intolerable, but in vain Lee tried to shake it off. In despair he took advantage of a brief lull in Grant's activity, to send a few troops to join the irregular bands of northern and northwestern Virginia, in a raid upon Maryland and Pennsylvania, to threaten Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia, in the hope that, alarmed for the safety of the capital and the northern cities, Grant might relax his hold; but he had mistaken his man. Grant sent the 19th Corps, just ordered on from the Department of the Gulf, to the Shenandoah Valley, and reinforced it temporarily with the 6th Corps, which he could well spare, and as soon as practicable nominated Sheridan for the command of the Army of the Shenandoah; but he himself did not relax the pressure upon Lee's lines for an hour. Sheridan, after thoroughly reconnoitering his field, struck Early's Army a succession of fearful blows, sending him "whirling" through Winchester, on the 19th of September; driving him out of his strong position on Fisher's Hill, on the 22d; pressing his pursuit up the

valley, till Early's men were fain to take to the mountains; routing and forcing him back on the 8th and 12th of October; when, reinforced, he again ventured into battle with him, and on the 19th of October, sending him back in utter confusion, retreating twenty-six miles at night from the camp where, in the morning, he had fairly won a victory.

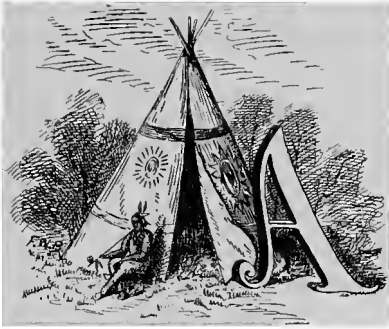
“Early completely discomfited, Sheridan desolated as with the besom of destruction the fertile valley of the Shenandoah, and the adjacent Luray and Little Fort valleys, the inhabitants of all of which had sustained and encouraged the guerrillas in their acts of plundering and murdering unarmed Union men.

“Lee found that this attempt to shake off his persistent adversary did not succeed. He had, indeed, plundered a part of Maryland and southern Pennsylvania; had burned Chambersburg; and had brought off a large number of horses and cattle; but what had he gained? Ewell's corps, or so much of it as Early had taken north, was almost destroyed, and the small remainder thoroughly demoralized. He had lost some hundred cannon and thousands of small arms, the latter a very severe loss, as he could not replace them; the plunder Early brought into Virginia had most of it been recaptured, and the valley of the Shenandoah, his principal dependence for supplies, had been thoroughly stripped of its horses, cattle, and grain.”



To the West! To the West! Where the rivers that flow
Run thousands of miles, spreading out as they go;
Where the green waving forests that echo our call
Are wide as old England, and free to us all;
Where the prairies, like seas where the billows have rolled,
Are broad as the kingdoms and empires of old.

— CHARLES MACKAY.



CHAPTER XXIII.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

DETACHMENT of fifty-six men left the Signal Camp at Georgetown June 10, 1864, under Sergt. Chester

P. Warriner, to report to the signal officer at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. It was composed of men from eight different states: Massachusetts, seventeen; Rhode Island, fourteen; Ohio, eight; New York, seven; Pennsylvania, four; New Hampshire, three; Connecticut, two; and Maine, one.

The journey was made by rail from Washington City to St. Louis, and thence by steamer to Leavenworth City. The only incident of the trip of any importance was the firing into the boat by bushwhackers, near Jefferson City, Mo. The boat was manned by rebel officers and crew; and the day after the firing, the captain of the boat was heard to say to the pilot that they would not have been molested had it not been "for the —— soldiers on board, and if it occurred again, they would pull ashore and let the Yanks take their chances."

On the following night the boat was again fired into, but Sergt. Warriner and two or three of the boys repaired to the pilot-house, and with drawn revolvers persuaded the man at the wheel to keep well out in the stream, and the party passed along safely. About the same time Lieutenants Cyrus M. Roberts and Julian R. Fitch were ordered to Fort Leavenworth to organize a signal party for service in the Department of Kansas. Capt. Meeker, some weeks later, assumed command as Chief Signal Officer, under orders from the Secretary of War.

The following officers were detailed from their respective regiments as acting signal officers:—

Lieut. Josiah M. Hubbard, 11th Kansas Cavalry.

“ M. M. Neely, 16th Kansas Cavalry.

“ Ira Quinby, 1st Colorado Cavalry.

“ Abraham Ellis, 15th Kansas Cavalry.

“ John H. Boalt, 11th Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.

The enlisted men were the following:—

Sergt. Chester P. Warriner,	Sergt. Edward F. Moulton,	
“ Alexander McConnell,	“ Lucius S. Hinman.	
Henry L. Arnold,	Sidney A. Greene,	Melvin A. Morse,
Fred F. Bacon,	Josiah Hall,	Horace F. Morse,
Joseph K. Bogert,	Thomas P. Harris,	Albert H. Moulton,
Rendell W. Burpee,	James H. Hiatt,	James Morris,
Christian J. Carbaugh,	Joseph W. James,	Lucius A. Mungér,
Theodore E. Case,	Henry Johnson,	Edward Pinkham,
Abner Coleman,	James F. Justice,	James C. Rhodes,
Joseph P. Cornell,	Daniel Kane,	George F. Rich,
William W. Crandall,	John W. Kane,	Thomas M. Sewell,
Theophilus Crowell,	Joseph T. Kidd,	George H. Smith,
William B. Cushing,	Thomas J. Lane,	Job A. Smith,
Albin H. Collum,	Charles M. Latham,	Fred A. Thayer,
George H. Darling,	Edwin Leach,	Mercer V. Tillson,
Eliab F. Dunbar,	Edward P. Luther,	Lewis A. Waterman,
James E. Elliott,	John M. Mansfield,	William A. Wilcox,
Charles T. Fall,	Lafayette McConnell,	George W. Wismer,
William H. Fitzgerald,	James S. McLean,	Homer G. Woodin.
Edward P. Gove,		

The officers of the Department under the reorganization were:—

Capt. Edwin I. Meeker, Chief Signal Officer.
Lieut. Julian R. Fitch, Signal Officer and A. A. Q. M.
“ Cyrus M. Roberts, “ “
“ Josiah M. Hubbard, Acting Signal Officer.
“ M. M. Neely, “ “ “
“ Ira Quinby “ “ “
“ Abraham Ellis, “ “ “
“ John H. Boalt, “ “ “
“ J. Willard Brown, Signal Officer.
“ A. V. Richards, “ “
“ Fred J. Amsden, “ “
“ C. H. Messenger, “ “

The last four officers did not reach the Department until the spring of 1865.

On arriving at Fort Leavenworth in June, 1864, the original detachment was assigned to quarters in the South Barracks, in which the Post band was also quartered. This was a fine, large, two-story house, amply furnished for the comfort of all. The duty during the summer

was very light indeed, consisting of flag-drill, for the training of the acting signal officers, and the care of quarters and equipments. The consequence was that the men became quite tired of the inaction, and when, in October, 1864, a call was made for twenty-five men to go with Gen. Curtis to meet Gen. Price, who was raiding southern Missouri, every able-bodied man in the detachment was anxious to go. Only twenty-five were taken, and these, with Capt. Meeker and Lieutenants Fitch, Roberts, Neely, and Quinby, proceeded on the first real active service of the detachment.

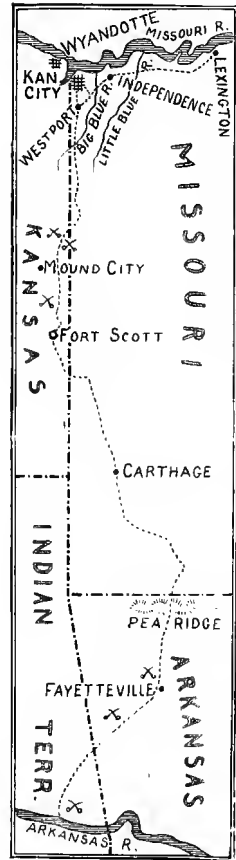
Capt. Meeker says that when he took command of the signal detachment, he found it without horses and without transportation. Gen. Samuel R. Curtis, commanding the department, had said that as they were not in the field, and as horses were hard to get, he needed all the horses he could raise to mount his cavalry. As soon as there was a prospect of getting into the field, the Chief Signal Officer got permission from the commanding general to mount all his officers fit for duty, and the three men assigned to each officer, and to draw one wagon. This being done, on the 11th of October they started, on thirty minutes' notice, with the commanding general for the front. There being no staff quartermaster, Lieut. Fitch, in addition to his other duties, was announced by Gen. Curtis as staff quartermaster. At the same time Lieut. Roberts was appointed an acting aide. They travelled rapidly through Wyandotte and Kansas City to Independence, where they first met the enemy, without any opportunity for signal duty.

At Wyandotte, Lieut. Hubbard received an order appointing him acting assistant adjutant-general in charge of returns. On the 21st the expedition fell back slowly from Independence to Big Blue. The next day, early in the morning, Capt. Meeker sent Lieut. Hubbard to the extreme right, about two miles from the road, to make observations, and Lieut. Neely to the extreme left, about half a mile from the road, for the same purpose. The places selected by these officers with the assistance of Lieut. Roberts were admirably adapted for the purpose intended. Each one had a fine view of the Independence road and surrounding country, and could observe all the movements of the enemy. Both officers were instructed to make reports every thirty minutes, whether there was anything of interest to report or not. As they could not open signal communication with the general, who was on the road, on account of heavy timber, they were instructed to send messages by courier. The reports sent by these two officers proved to be in every way reliable, and were of the greatest importance to the commanding

general. By his orders, Capt. Meeker sent copies of all messages as fast as they came in to Maj.-Gen. Blunt, Maj.-Gen. Deitzler, and Col. C. W. Blair, commanding, respectively, the right, left, and centre of the army.

During this time Lieutenants Roberts and Quinby were acting as aides to Gen. Curtis. About dark the movement of the enemy to our right was reported by the signal officers, and our line fell back, and, by order from Gen. Curtis, Capt. Meeker reported with Lieutenants Hubbard and Neely at Kansas City, where he had established his headquarters.

Early the next morning, October 23rd, Lieut. Hubbard was sent to the extreme front to open communication with Lieutenants Quinby and Neely, who were stationed on a high house in Westport, four miles from Kansas City, to which point, in the meantime, the general had repaired. Before communication could be established the enemy were fleeing, and, as the general moved out, the line was abandoned. Lieutenants Quinby and Neely made some valuable observations, which were verbally reported to the general. Lieut. Hubbard also sent a number of messages to the general as he was advancing. Before daylight of the next day, Lieut. Hubbard took position on a high church and sent back important information. He was with the advance all of this day, and until noon of the 25th, reporting by signal such information as he could gather.



THE PRICE RAID.

On the morning of the 26th, Lieutenants Hubbard and Neely obtained considerable information from different sources, in the vicinity of Fort Scott, of such importance that the commanding general based his orders for that day upon the information thus furnished. In the meantime all the signal officers had been kept busy as aides. On the 1st of November Capt. Meeker received orders from Gen. Curtis to furnish a quartermaster's detail for headquarters, and turned over to Lieut. Fitch, staff quartermaster, fifteen men under charge of Sergt. Warriner.

On the 8th day of November, the Arkansas river was reached, and the chase was abandoned. They had nothing now to do but to return to Fort Leavenworth, a distance of three hundred miles. Lieutenants Roberts and Quinby rendered valuable service to the commanding general as aides, as also did Lieut. Fitch as quartermaster; the three officers would have been called upon by Capt. Meeker to do signal duty, had there been any such duty to perform. During the expedition the army had marched eight hundred and twenty-two miles in thirty-nine days, an average of twenty-one miles per day. On one occasion, Lieut. Roberts went through the enemy's country with intelligence which Gen. Curtis desired to communicate to Gen. Pleasanton. He reached Gen. Pleasanton November 23rd, while the latter was attacking the enemy's right. He went too far and came within view of three rebel regiments. Supposing that they were surrendering to our forces, he moved toward them, and when within twenty-five yards of their lines captured a prisoner, who had fallen into the river. While he was disarming him, the attention of the rebels was drawn in that direction, and efforts were made to capture or kill him. Stooping low in his saddle, and putting spurs to his horse, he escaped, bringing off the equipments, but not the prisoner.

Beyond the regular daily drills and inspections, there was little call for active duty during the remaining months of the year. Of the climate and effect of winter, Capt. Meeker wrote as follows:—

During the winter, from the severity of the weather, no enemy can invade the limits of this department.

Even the bushwhackers are compelled to leave the department, and even if every strip of timber were infested by that class of warriors, we could not be of any use, for their style of fighting admits of no line of battle, reserves, etc.

In the spring of 1865, the acting signal officers of the department were ordered, with a detail of enlisted men, to service on the plains. The writer having reported to Capt. Meeker, received the following order:—

Special Orders No. 7.

HEADQUARTERS SIGNAL DETACHMENT,
DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, June 10, 1865.

Lieut. J. W. Brown, Signal Corps, U. S. A., having reported for duty, is hereby assigned to the command of the signal detachment of this department now in the field. He will immediately proceed to the camp of the detachment,

now at Cottonwood, Neb. Terr., taking with him Lieut. A. V. Richards and Sergt. McConnell.

After taking command of the detachment at Cottonwood, he will move without delay to Julesburg and report to Brig.-Gen. Connor for duty.

EDWIN I. MEEKER,
Captain, Chief Signal Officer,
Department of the Missouri.

Lieut. Fred J. Amsden, who had served with great honor in the Army of the James during the recent campaigns before Richmond, reported to Capt. Meeker the day following Lieut. Brown's departure; and with six flagmen, Sewell, Kidd, McLean, Greene, Waterman, and Tillson, was ordered to accompany the right wing of the expedition, which was then organizing against the hostile Indians in Wyoming and Montana. They left Omaha, July 4th, and reached Columbus on the 7th.

Lieut. Brown, with Lieut. Richards and Sergt. McConnell, left Atchison, Kansas, Wednesday morning, June 14th, by the Overland Stage, and reached Cottonwood, Neb., the following Saturday. The acting signal officers, who were waiting at that point with the enlisted men, were immediately ordered to return to their regiments for the purpose of being mustered out of the service. The enlisted men of the party consisted of Sergeants Moulton and McConnell, and Privates Arnold, Lane, Latham, McConnell, Rich, Bacon, Darling, Dunbar, Fall, Daniel Kane, John W. Kane, Leach, Pinkham, and Wilcox.

Having drawn the necessary supplies, the signal party moved up the Platte river, reporting to Gen. P. Edward Connor at Julesburg, Col., on the morning of June 21st. Lieut. Brown waited upon the general, informing him that he was directed to offer his services as signal officer upon his staff, and said that he trusted that the signal party would be able to demonstrate its usefulness in the coming campaign. He indicated some ways in which he thought that the Corps might be of service.

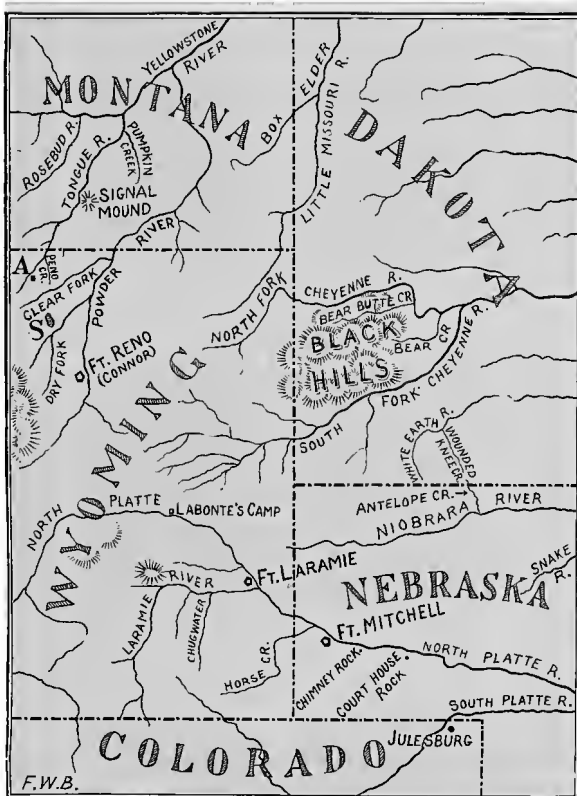
On the 23rd, that part of the expeditionary forces, which had rendezvoused at Julesburg, forded the South Platte. July 1st, the command reached Fort Laramie, one hundred and seventy-five miles northwest of Julesburg, passing on the trip only one house and a single fort, Fort Mitchell.

On the march to Fort Laramie, Gen. Connor and staff were escorted by Company F, 7th Iowa Cavalry, with six pieces of artillery, com-

manded by Capt. Nicholas J. O'Brien, and Company A, Pawnee Scouts, commanded by Capt. Frank North.

The Powder River Indian Expedition exhibits phases of military life not presented in the preceding chapters of this history. The writer, therefore, gives more space to it than it would otherwise claim, and takes the liberty of giving occasional selections from his own memoranda of that expedition:—

We left Fort Mitchell at 5.30, June 30th. About fifteen miles this side of the fort we passed the scene of the massacre of Capt. Fouts and his men, near



Horse Creek. Passed the body of the son of Blackfoot, which still lies in the road where the Indians were obliged to leave him in their haste. About two miles further on is the spot where the Indians were encamped. As near as I can learn it happened in this way: Our government was sending about 1,500 so-called friendly Indians, Sioux, to another territory. There were not over two hundred warriors in the whole party. Capt. Fouts, with two companies of

the 7th Iowa Cavalry, was detailed to accompany them. The captain refused to issue ammunition to his men. Many of the Indians carried arms, whether openly or concealed I cannot learn. It was all arranged by the Sioux beforehand. About twenty-five of them were opposed to the scheme. The fight commenced among themselves just at daybreak, June 14th. Col. Moonlight started out from this fort (Laramie) with one company of the 11th Kansas Cavalry, two companies of the 2d California Cavalry, and one company of the 11th Ohio Cavalry, in pursuit of the Sioux, who had crossed to the north side of the North Platte. Instead of chastizing the Indians, about one hundred miles from here, on the morning of the 17th, his stock was stampeded and he lost seventy horses. Gen. Connor has relieved him of his command for gross neglect of duty in both cases, and ordered him to Fort Kearney, four hundred miles southeast of here.

When we reached the camp where Capt. Fouts's command had been massacred, which the Indians had been obliged to leave in great haste, Capt. North all at once discovered that he had no command except Lieutenants Small and Mnrie.

The sight of so many articles of vertu scattered about was too much for Indian cupidity. In a moment they were scouring every corner of the field, the article which they seemed most eager to secure being red paint, and of this they obtained quite a supply. The method resorted to by Capt. North to re-form his demoralized forces was certainly striking and at the same time effective. Drawing his sabre and driving his spurs into his horse's flanks, he rushed hither and thither, bringing down his sabre flatwise upon the backs of his men and shouting out: "Wus-coot! Wus-coot!" (Hurry up! Hurry up!) Discovering that he was somewhat in earnest, they yielded to fate and Skid-dick-tah-kah's good sword.

The day before we reached Fort Mitchell we camped within sight of Chimney Rock. It seemed to be only a mile or two distant, so a number of us thought we would walk over to examine it while breakfast was cooking. After walking two or three miles it seemed to be no nearer, so we returned to camp with sharpened appetites. After breakfast we moved up the Platte, the general, staff, and escort making a detour to visit the Chimney. We found it to be fifteen miles from our camp. Capt. Sam Robbins, our engineer and story-teller-in-chief, has an odometer attached to a wheel of the ambulance, and so we are constantly informed as to distance covered.

This rock is of marl, or clay-stone formation, about three hundred and fifty feet high. It is said that one hundred feet have been washed away since Fremont passed through here. The mound on which it rests is about two hundred feet high. The column, about one hundred and twenty-five feet in height, rests on a pedestal twenty or twenty-five feet high. I climbed to the top of the pedestal to carve my initials in the soft rock. Just as I had finished, a Pawnee just below me said, "Ock-oo-lar-oo-spoh, net-sick, good-er-tee." (Red-whiskers, knife, to me.) He then climbed up and carved his hieroglyphics



IRA QUINBY



J. WILLALD BROWN



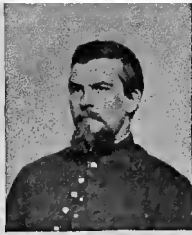
EDWIN I. MEEKER



A. V. RICHARDS



EDWIN LEACH



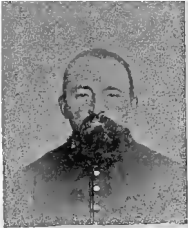
ALEX McCONNELL



J. M. HUBBARD



CHARLES T. FALL



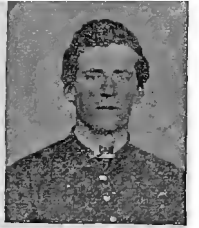
R. W. BURPEE



ABNER COLEMAN



FRED A. THAYER



THOS. M. SEWELL



JOS. W. JAMES



E. F. DUNBAR



M. V. TILLSON



EDWARD P. GOVE

just under mine. Half way up the pedestal I found a single plant growing, the Mexican "Thread of Yucca."

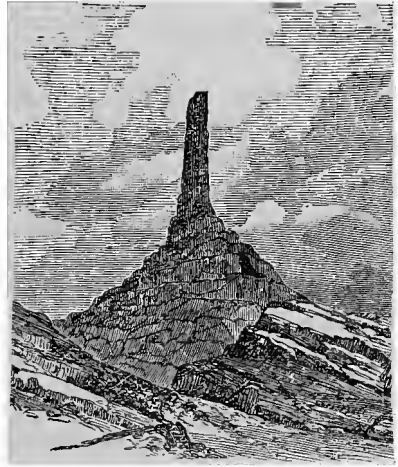
Scott's Bluffs appeared to be about three miles distant. They were in reality about twenty-two miles distant. On the same day, June 28th, we had a beautiful mirage; we were nearly all day travelling toward a beautiful lake, which we never reached.

The three white officers connected with the company of Pawnee scouts were Capt. Frank North, whose Indian name at the beginning of the expedition was Skid-dick-tah-kah (White Wolf), 1st Lieut. Charles Small, and 2d Lieut. James Murie. Lieut. Small's name with the Pawnees

was Charlie Kittebutts, the latter word being Pawnee for "small". Lieut. Murie's name was Ja-wus, an attempt to say James, the Pawnee language having no "m" in its alphabet.

After our first skirmish with the Cheyennes, Skid-dick-tah-kah's name was changed to Pa-ni Le-shar (Pawnee Chief). Mr. George Bird Grinnell, in his "Pawnee Hero Stories and Folk-Tales," has given such an interesting sketch of Frank North and his scouts, that I am tempted to give a somewhat extended quotation:—

A body of men braver than the Pawnee scouts, under Maj. Frank North and his brother Luther, never rode on horses. They were far better than any white soldiers that ever fought on the Plains; for beside their natural courage, they had at their finger-ends all of the wonderful wisdom of the savage. They could tell as it seemed by instinct where a trail would lead, where the enemy that they were pursuing would camp, what were his plans. They had the endurance of their prototype, the wolf. No labor was too severe, no journey too long, if its end was a battle with their foes. Their courage, their discipline, their knowledge of the Plains, their acquaintance with the habits of their enemies, their endurance, made them superb soldiers; but perhaps, more than all this, and yet a part of all this, was the absorbing devotion and trust which they felt for Pa-ni Le-shar, their white leader. Through all the years that they followed him, he never led them but to victory; through all these years he never lost a man in battle, and the belief of the Pawnees in his ability and his success was like the devotion felt by the Grande Armée for Napoleon.



CHIMNEY ROCK, NEB.

The Pawnee scouts, under the gallant and able leadership of Frank North, did splendid service against hostile Indians. They saved hundreds of lives and millions of dollars' worth of property, and in their campaign wiped out in blood the memory of many an injury done to their race by the Sioux, the Cheyennes, the Arapahoes, and the Kiowas.

Frank North was born in Ohio, March 10, 1840. When about fifteen years of age he accompanied his family westward to Council Bluffs, and a little later across the Missouri river into Nebraska. At about this time, his father, who was a surveyor, was lost in a snow storm, and the responsibility of caring for his family fell in large measure on the boy. Soon after this he obtained employment as clerk in the trader's store at the Pawnee agency, and thus made the acquaintance of the tribe. His strong character early brought him to the notice of their principal men, and almost before attaining manhood he had become a person of influence in the councils of the Pawnee Nation.

In the year 1864, Frank North was authorized to enlist a company of Pawnee scouts to be employed against the bands of hostile Indians, whose depredations were at that time becoming very troublesome. The command was organized that autumn, and did some service along the old emigrant trail. It was not until the summer of 1865, however, that it saw any serious fighting. In that year Gen. Connor of California commanded a large expedition to the Powder river country, and the Pawnee Scouts accompanied him, and rendered brilliant service.

It is impossible, within the limit of a few pages, to give even a sketch of the services performed by Frank North and his scouts. Two or three isolated episodes in his career will show something of the constant danger and hardship of the life he led, and of the courage, coolness, and determination of the leader and his men.

Such an episode, memorable alike for its danger, the completeness of the victory gained, and the fact that it won for him the title by which he was ever after known among the Pawnees, marked his first campaign. It was in the Powder river country, and Capt. North had started with a detachment of his scouts in pursuit of a party of Indians, whose trail he had found. For some weeks his men had been hard worked; and at this time their horses were so jaded, that, although they had come within sight of the Cheyennes, they were unable to overtake them and force them to a fight. Capt. North, who was mounted on a fresh horse, rode far ahead of his men, who were constantly falling further and further behind. At length, realizing the futility of continuing the pursuit, North dismounted, fired a parting shot at the Indians, and was about to ride back toward camp, when the fleeing Cheyennes, about twenty-five in number, turned and charged him. He then discovered that he had outridden all his men. Not one of them was in sight. Hastily dismounting, he prepared to receive the enemy, and, firing as they advanced, killed one. The rest sheered off, and rode out of rifle shot, and then formed again for another charge. Feeling for a

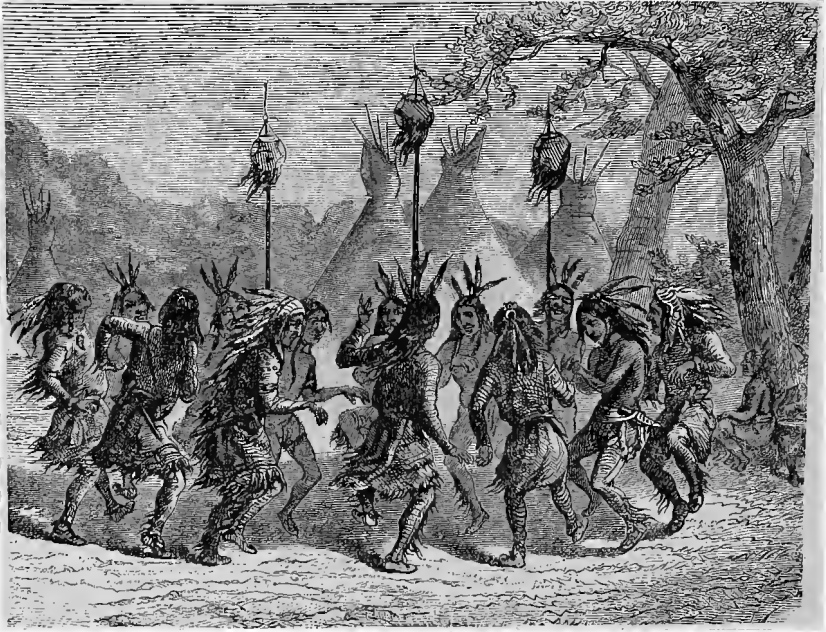
cartridge to reload his rifle, North made the startling discovery that he had but three left, all the others having been lost during his rapid ride. He found, too, that his horse had been wounded by a ball from the Cheyennes, and was in no condition for running; indeed it could not be ridden. His situation seemed well-nigh hopeless, but he prepared to make the best of it, by retreating on foot, leading his wounded horse as a shelter from behind which to fight. When the Cheyennes charged him he would face about, raise his gun to his shoulder, as if about to fire, and the Indians, who had already tasted the quality of his lead, would drop down behind their horses and sheer, never coming so close to him as to make it necessary for him to use one of his precious cartridges. After a long weary walk of twelve or fifteen miles, during which his moccasin-shod feet were cruelly lacerated by the thorns of the cactus, over which he walked, his pursuers left him, and he reached his command in safety. No sooner had he arrived in camp than, taking a fresh horse, and ordering out a well-mounted detachment of men, he set out in pursuit of the enemy. All that afternoon they rode hard, and when night fell, dismounting a couple of Pawnees to follow the trail on foot, the pursuit was still kept up. Just after daylight, as they rode out into a little park in the mountains, a tiny column of blue smoke rising from a clump of cottonwood trees showed where the hostiles were encamped. The Pawnees rode steadily forward in double file in military fashion; and the Cheyennes, supposing that they were white soldiers, jumped on their horses and rode out on to the open hillside where they formed a line of battle to meet the enemy. The Pawnees rode quietly onward until they were quite near the Cheyennes, and then loud and clear their ringing war-whoop broke out upon the morning air. When the Cheyennes heard this war-cry, which told them that the attacking party were Pawnees, their hearts became like water, and they turned and fled. Already, however, seven of their number had fallen before the Pawnee bullets, and the fresher horses of the Pawnees easily overtook the tired ones ridden by the pursued. Of that party of Cheyennes not one escaped, and with twenty-seven scalps and all the plunder, the victorious Pawnees returned that afternoon to their command.

Among the captured property were thirty-five horses and mules, some of which had been taken from a party of fifteen soldiers, killed to a man by these Cheyennes but a few days before; there were also the scalps of these soldiers, and wearing apparel belonging to white women and children, which justified the belief that they had recently massacred a party of emigrants.

It was on the occasion of the scalp-dance which followed this victory, and when the scouts were changing their names, as was the custom after a successful encounter with the enemy, that the Pawnees gave to Maj. North the title of Pa-ni Le-shar (Chief of the Pawnees), a name which has been borne by only one other white man, Gen. John C. Fremont, the Pathfinder.

The secret of Maj. North's success in commanding the Pawnees, who loved him as much as they respected him, lay in the unvarying firmness, justice,

patience, and kindness with which he treated them. He never demanded anything unreasonable of them, but when he gave an order, even though obedience involved great peril, or appeared to mean certain death, it was a command that must be carried out. He was their commander, but at the same time their brother and friend. Above all he was their leader. In going into battle he never said to them, "Go," but always "Come on." It is little wonder, then, that the devotion felt for him by all the Pawnee Nation, and especially by the men who had served under him in battle, was as steadfast as it was touching.



A SCALP-DANCE.

On the occasion referred to by Mr. Grinnell, when Skid-dick-tah-kah's name was changed to Pa-ni Le-shar, the scalp-dance occurred within twenty feet of my tent, one of the Pawnees borrowing my slender staff sword to ornament with the scalp he had secured. They kept the dance up till past midnight. As soon as any dropped out of the circle, exhausted with dancing, singing, and brandishing their pointed sticks and borrowed swords, fresh men took their places. The circle was formed around a blazing fire. Within the circle danced two or three scantily-clad Indians, personating squaws. Finally, Gen. Connor

ordered them to go to bed. One of the songs I remembered and preserved. It is the following:—

A CAPILLACEOUS CAROL.

(A LA PAWNEE.)

Andante, con espressione.

Se - lä - wūr - ē, se - lä - wūr - ē, se - lä - wūr - ē, se - lä - wūr - ē, se -
lä - wūr - ē, se - lä - wūr - ē Skūr - ä sē - lä - wūr - ē ä ä ä öö.
Ä - chap - at - ē wē - tē - wāk - o sē - kät - ūs ē wŭk - teeks - ä sē -
lä - wūr - ē sē - lä - wūr - ē Skūr - ä - sē - lä - wūr - ē ä ä ä - öö.

Prof. J. B. Dunbar, an expert in Pawnee literature (unwritten), says:—

The song you send is not a scalp-song. It is a choice specimen of rarely found (among Indians) real sentiment, commemorating an instance of personal attachment between two men, a not infrequent occurrence in old times among Pawnees, but, I think, not common among other tribes. The song is supposed to be sung by a woman (women rarely sing except at a grave), who has observed two friends, men, continually seeking each other's companionship. It was sung on the occasion to which you refer, probably, after the songs specially suited to the time had been rendered, perhaps, *ad nauseam*. When such rites are celebrated the repertoire of familiar songs is often exhausted, whether appropriate or not. The words of the song may be rendered into English thus:—

They two who are travelling,
They two who are going together,
A woman is said to have said,
Are they two, I wonder [always] true [to each other],
They two who are going.

On the night of July 1st, the Atlantic and Pacific telegraph was cut. Lient. Murie was sent out with a party of Pawnees to look into the matter. They got close upon the Sioux, about fifteen in number, but were not able to capture any of them. However, they brought in four

of their horses. My estimate of the Sioux, after my long experience of four weeks upon the plains, I find thus expressed:—

These Sioux don't seem to amount to much in a stand-up fight; but to use the slang of the country, "they are right on the steal." A short distance out, at my right, three Indian chiefs are hanging upon the gallows, in plain sight. They were hung about a month ago by order of Gen. Connor. Their names are Two-face, Black-foot, and Little-crow. Gen. Connor has managed Indians before. He will give them to understand that if they behave themselves, well and good; but if not, woe betide them.

On account of the scarcity of grass in the vicinity of Fort Laramie, on the 9th of July the signal party, with Capt. O'Brien's company and Capt. North's Pawnee Scouts, moved twenty-two miles up the Laramie river to Chug Water. This was a beautiful camp-ground, nearly surrounded on three sides by Laramie river, which here forms nearly a semi-circle. A mile below, Chug Water runs into the Laramie river, while a mile above, Laramie Fork unites with the Laramie. A few days after establishing our camp, I find that I made the following entry:—

The only recreation I have is to go over and have a chat with the genuine native Americans. We are getting pretty well acquainted. They call Lieut. Richards, La-sharo-pe-isk (the boy-chief), because he has no whiskers. My name is "Ock-oo-lah-oo-spor, tick-e-ats, Ah-te-as (red-whiskers, long, father). Gen. Connor's name is Ock-oo-lah-oo-spoh, Ah-te-as (red-whiskers, father). All officers and Indian agents they compliment with the title of Ah-te-as (father). I saw the Indians yesterday make a fire with two sticks, by inserting the rounded end of one in a shallow hole in the other, and then turning the vertical stick very rapidly. It took only four or five minutes. These rivers about here are lined with willows, and within half an hour after we halt, the Indians have thirty or forty little brush huts, made by setting the ends of the willow boughs in the ground in a circle and bending them over in an oval form. The finer brush is then woven in, and blankets are thrown over the whole, making a very shady retreat. The Indians are very fond of ornaments. Some of them wear ten or twelve rings on each hand, and thirty or forty rings in each ear. Nearly every one has a little bag of paint with which to adorn his face. They go bare-footed and most of the time bare-headed. They are inveterate gamblers. If paid off to-day, within forty-eight hours one-half would have all the money belonging to the other half. About their only game is "tah-we-doo" (wheel). They set the wheel spinning and then bet on which side it will fall.

I had the men practising at flagging yesterday and to-day. Some Indians were out hunting yesterday, and came in pell-mell when they saw a red flag moving to and fro on the top of the bluff, but they all understand it now.

I had written thus far when "bang," "bang," "bang," went three rifles in the bushes a dozen rods to my right. The Indians have just gone by with the game, a fawn weighing, I should think, about forty pounds, so I shall have some venison for dinner.

July 29th we broke up our little camp at Chug Bottom, and on the 1st of August joined the column under Gen. Connor at Labonte's Camp on the North Platte. We found Gen. Connor and staff here with the 6th Michigan Cavalry, Col. Kidd commanding. I immediately attempted to make the signal party as useful as possible in connecting the different parts of the train, which extended for three or four miles. I sent Sergt. McConnell and three flagmen back as far as they could go and see the rear guard of the train. Lieut. Richards was directed to accompany the advance under Col. Kidd, while I took position just to the left of the centre, seeking out all the hills from which a view could be obtained of the signal flags of both the advance and rear parties. I could learn thus from Sergt. McConnell just how the rear was progressing, whether any wagons had broken down, and how far behind the rear guard was. In this way I could keep the column more closely together, and should the rear be attacked by Indians, as was their usual custom, I could promptly inform the commanding officer, who would immediately send the necessary reinforcements. Quite a serious trouble on the Laramie Plateau, to one unfamiliar with the region, was the great difficulty of forming correct estimates of distances, points five or ten miles away appearing oftentimes but a mile or so from the observer.

The officers of Gen. Connor's staff were; Capt. Laurant, A. A. G. Volunteers; Capt. Samuel Robbins (six feet five inches in height), chief engineer; Lieut. Oscar Jewett (six feet three inches tall), aide-de-camp; Capt. Tubbs, commissary of subsistence; and Capt. H. E. Palmer, A. A. Q. M. Our chief guide was Maj. James Bridger, commonly called Jim Bridger. The other guides were Nicholas Jahnis; Tom, a half-breed; and Charlie Elston.

August 11th, the expedition reached Powder river. During the last part of the trip we moved very slowly, as we had to make the roads in many places. When about seven miles from Powder river, I caught sight of Lieut. Richards's flag, and called him up. He told us that there was good water there, and a fair quality of grass; so we pressed forward, though it took us three and a half hours to reach the river. From my journal of this date I quote the following: —

On general principles this can't be called much of a place; but after the topographical experience we have had it seems almost an Eden. We are

camped in a grove of very old cottonwood trees. The river water is very muddy, but as it is made from the snow melting on the mountain sides, it stands (in my tin cup) in pleasing contrast with the alkali-potash-alum water of the past week. It is the first running water I have seen since I left the North Platte on the morning of August 4th. The mountains southwest of us, the Big Horn range of the Rocky Mountains, are covered with snow. We shall probably move along the base of the Big Horn Mountains to Tongue river. From Tongue river I presume we may go to Rosebud river. The general has not yet decided where to locate his fort. He cannot tell until he has explored the country. From the Platte to this river we have passed through a country known only to a few Indian traders and trappers. From this on we shall pass through a country known, probably, to no white man living. Bridger thinks he will take us to a country where you can find the gold lying round loose. So mote it be. Wouldn't object to kicking up half a dozen chunks worth \$5,000 a piece. The Pawnees and some of my boys have killed to-day six buffaloes. They are only a few miles out, and a wagon has been sent out for them. The general is going to have the meat dried for future use. I had some buffalo liver for supper; very fine. There are lots of the things we have been looking for here, viz. . Indian signs, fresh moccasin tracks, and pony tracks. Two miles down the river a fire was burning, and twenty miles or so to the west another is burning now. This is the Indian way of signalling, and in this case it doubtless signified



CHEYENNE CAMP.

our approach. Fresh buffalo meat is lying around untainted, a sure proof that they have but recently left. There were three hundred lodges here, which indicates that there were about a thousand warriors. They are Cheyennes. Bridger says they wouldn't harm a hair of his head, though I think he will be careful not to expose his head unnecessarily. Jahnis was driven from this country last spring. He was up here buying furs. Says he made some very good running to the Platte river.

August 20th. Lieut. Murie, with a detachment of the Pawnees, returning from a scout, reported that he had seen from five hundred to one thousand Indians at a point ten or twelve miles distant. The next morning Gen. Connor moved out to follow up the trail. He directed the signal detachment to accompany him. We moved down the Powder river a few miles and then took a northwesterly direction. We had with us a company of cavalry and four mountain howitzers. After moving about six miles we came to a dry fork of the river. Close by, we found the dead body of an old Cheyenne chief, Grey Eagle, or, as he was called in his own language, "The Man Who was



JOHN H. BOALT.



FINDING GOLD IN BLACK HILLS.

Shot by the Rees." He had a scar just over the right eye made by one of the Rees. He had been killed by a party of Pawnees under Capt. North a day or two before. Gen. Connor ordered the troops to remain here, and directed me to establish a station at this point, so I left Sergt. McConnell with one flagman. Passing three miles farther, I left Acting Sergt. Latham and a flagman on a slightly hill. Continuing the march three miles farther, we came to the spot where Lieut. Murie saw the Indians. We could not possibly make the trail count more than fifty or sixty, that is, four or five lodges; so, by the general's orders, I signalled to Sergt. McConnell to tell the troops to return, while we went back to camp by another route.

August 22d, we left the Powder river, moving on that day twenty-three miles in a northwesterly direction. Gen. Connor left Col. Kidd behind to establish a military post, which was to serve as a base of supplies for the up-country. It was the writer's pleasure to assist Gen. Connor in selecting this location. After our departure Col. Kidd named the post Fort Connor, which name was subsequently changed by direction of the War Department to Fort Reno. It was built for a twelve-company post.

August 28, we reached Tongue river and moved some fifteen miles down the stream. Just after going into camp, a few of the scouts rode in, bringing word from Capt. North that he had discovered an Arapahoe village (A). This tribe had been notorious for its attacks upon stages and emigrant trains during the previous four years, robbing and killing without mercy.

Orders were immediately given for the command to take the field, with three days' rations. We moved up the Tongue river thirty miles, reaching the vicinity of the Indian Village (A) just after daybreak. We halted and received from Capt. North all the information he had to give us. Gen. Connor then addressed the small white force he had with him, stating what he expected from his command, giving strict orders that the white troops should do no scalping. "We will leave that," he added, "to the savages." He then, through an interpreter, addressed the Pawnee scouts and Omaha scouts, telling them what he expected of them. The Omaha scouts, Capt. E. W. Nash, were a company of Winnebago Indians which had recently joined the expedition.

After Gen. Connor had addressed the forces we moved quietly forward until we reached a point where we could see the village just beyond a scattered grove of cottonwood trees. The hostiles were evidently making preparations to move up the stream to a new camp-ground.

Some had already started with their wives and papposes, and all their earthly possessions packed on their ponies, which the squaws were leading. Others were harnessing their ponies and loading the pack-saddles; while others were cooking or eating the morning meal.

The word was given to wheel into line and charge. The scattered trees, of course, destroyed whatever alignment the troops attempted to maintain. As we charged upon and through the village, the hostile Indians hastened to the covert of the trees and bushes which lined the stream, urging before them their ponies, horses, and mules, and attempting to defend themselves as well as they could. We chased them twelve miles up the river to the foot of the Big Horn Mountains, from time to time heading off large numbers of the live stock. At this point, as our own horses were nearly fagged out, and only about twelve of the command were with the general, who rode a very fast horse, he ordered the bugler to sound the "halt." We then began the retreat to the village, driving the captured stock before us.

As we fell back, our numbers, of course, were increased, as were also the numbers of the enemy, who assailed us on either flank and from the rear. There was no opportunity for the use of signals either in the pursuit or in the retreat, so the two officers acted as aides to the general, while the men used their revolvers as well as they could upon the enemy. The special duty assigned the writer by Gen. Connor was to prevent the men from wasting their ammunition upon the Indians in our rear, who were armed simply with smooth-bore muskets, and bows and arrows. They tried in every way to attract our attention.

The "divide" bordering the Tongue river at this part of its course was cut by numberless gullies or dry streams running down to the river. A large number of the Indians followed us from the rear, attacking us with smooth-bore muskets and bows and arrows. Those armed with rifles assailed us from the flanks. We would ride with all possible speed down through the gully and up the slope, halting, dismounting, and resting our horses on the summit of the ridge. Just as we had nearly reached the summit of one ridge a rifle-ball whizzed uncomfortably near me. Charles M. Latham was riding at my right. I turned and said, "That struck something." Presently I noticed the blood running from Latham's boot. It had shattered his ankle. Owing to the excitement, and the temporary paralysis of the nerves, he was not conscious of the wound. He kept on his horse until we reached the Arapahoe village, when he was placed in the ambulance. He subsequently died from the effects of the wound. He was a noble

young man and a superior soldier. I had recommended him for a sergeantcy and Capt. Meeker had presented his name.

When we reached the village (A) Gen. Connor ordered its destruction by Capt. Humphreyville and his company of the 11th Ohio. The company, by the way, was composed largely of "galvanized rebels," who during the war had served under Gen. Morgan. The general also directed Capt. O'Brien to sweep a neighboring ridge, where the hostile Indians had gathered, with his mountain-howitzer, to secure more respectful behavior on their part.

The general himself then stretched out upon the ground, and within three minutes was sound asleep. As soon as the destruction of the village was completed, we took up the line of march back to our wagon-train, the Indians pursuing us until 8 o'clock in the evening. We reached our camp about 2 o'clock the next morning.

Our command had been almost constantly in the saddle for forty-three hours, resting about an hour on the evening of the 28th at our camp, and about the same length of time during the destruction of the Indian village. During the forty-three hours we had travelled one hundred and one miles. The last few hours of the journey large numbers of the command slept soundly, even in the saddle.

We brought back with us 1,300 ponies, mules, and horses, the latter for the most part branded either "U. S.," or "B. H.," the "B. H." standing for Ben Holliday, the owner of the Overland Stage Route. We also brought to our camp ten squaws and seven papposes. Gen. Connor the next day held a conference with the squaws through an interpreter, told them what he expected the Arapahoes to do, and, giving each one an Indian pony, dismissed them. A few days later we discovered that they were willing to obey him to the letter, as their accumulations of pemmican and other necessaries had been destroyed. Winter would soon be upon them, and their only escape from starvation would be through the bounty of Uncle Sam.

Many incidents during the pursuit of the savages and our retreat before them could be given. I will narrate only one: As we were charging through the village, I saw one of our own Pawnees seize with one hand a pappoose by the hair of its head, while with the other he was about to dispatch it with a knife. Lieut. Richards, who was riding close beside him drew his revolver and by word and gesture told him to put the child down. He did so with considerable force, and with evident disgust at La-sharo Pe-isk's squeamishness.

When we drove the Arapahoes out of their village (A), the Indian

scouts, Pawnees, and Winnebagoes alike, stayed behind to rob the tepees of their spoil, with two or three notable exceptions. Little Priest, the leading Indian of the Omaha scouts, and two of his companions, pursued the enemy most courageously and successfully. Little Priest especially distinguished himself, killing and scalping several of the enemy.

The Indians came back to our original camp, each leading an Indian pony, loaded down with plunder. After Gen. Connor had sent away the women and children, he gave orders that the Pawnees should place all of their spoil in one pile, and the Winnebagoes were directed to do likewise with theirs. The pack-saddles and such articles as could be made very useful in a military campaign were then taken out and turned over to the quartermaster. The general then had the two companies drawn up in line and addressed them. He told them that instead of following the enemy and giving them the hardest blow possible, they had acted like dogs and had stayed behind for the plunder. To teach them a lesson and help to make them better soldiers in the next fight, he said he would destroy all the plunder which was stacked up before them. This consisted of buffalo robes, tanned skins, moccasins, and every variety of Indian work useful and ornamental. The writer was then directed by Gen. Connor to see that the Pawnee pile was thoroughly destroyed, and that no article was taken from the pile. He recalls the attempt of one officer to bribe him into allowing the abstraction of a magnificent buffalo robe, which had taken his eye.

On the 30th, we resumed our march down Tongue river. For the following day I find this entry in my diary:—

We reached the Tongue river on the 28th, and we are now occupying our third camp on the river. We have moved fourteen miles to-day. Expect very soon to fall in with Col. Walker's command, which moved in the same general direction with ourselves, but about one hundred miles to our right. We also expect to find Col. Cole's command on this river. They moved from Omaha up the Loup Fork about one hundred miles still further to our right. Lieut. Amsden and six men are with Col. Cole. We have now forded this river sixty-two times.

September 4th, we moved fifteen miles over a country having hardly a spear of grass. We then made our seventh camp on the river, and sent up three parachutes to see if we could get a reply from Lieut. Amsden, but no reply came. Capt. Marshall returned from a scout farther down the river the next day, and reported that he could find no

signs of Col. Cole's command or Col. Walker's. There was not a spear of grass between our camp and the Yellowstone, or on the Yellowstone as far as he had explored it. Gen. Connor directed me to send up three more parachutes, and said that we would move back to grass the next day.

EIGHTH CAMP ON TONGUE RIVER,

Wednesday, Sept. 6, 1865.

We started back up Tongue river this morning. Moved sixteen and three-fourths miles. Camped in a nice spot covered with fine grass and luxuriant briars. I sent up three parachutes from a hill last night. The rockets showed off finely. If the other columns were within fifty miles they must have seen them. As we received no reply, our conclusion is that they are more than fifty miles off. The general supposition is that both of the columns have mutinied, and gone back to Kansas and Missouri *via* the Missouri river. The 16th Kansas did mutiny at Laramie just before starting out. Some guns were brought to bear upon them, and they came to terms.

The next day we moved only six miles, and encamped on the dry bottom of Pumpkin Creek where it joins the Tongue river. On the day following, Capt. North, with his scouts, moved up Pumpkin Creek and struck across to Powder river, looking for the lost children. At the same time Capt. Humphreyville, with thirty men, made a scout toward the west to Rosebud river.

On the 11th we moved two miles up the river to get out of the mud. In my record for this day I find the following entry:—

This afternoon Capt. Humphreyville and Capt. North returned. Capt. H. struck Rosebud Creek about twelve miles from here, and then went fifty miles beyond. He found that no Indians had been in that country for a number of years. The elk, antelope, and deer were so tame that the men could go quite close to them. They stood looking at the troops as if they were trying to ascertain what they were. He found snow a foot deep.

Capt. North struck Powder river about sixty miles from here. He found that Col. Cole's command had been there, as there was a trail made by about sixty wagons, the number Col. Cole had with him. The captain found about six hundred horses tied to a rope and all shot through the head in just the same manner. The saddles and bridles were burned. The trail indicated that they had moved up the river. We expect to meet them in a day or two. The shooting of the horses is a complete enigma to all of us. It may be that they killed the horses because they were played out, and burned the saddles for want of transportation.

On the 12th, we moved up the river twenty miles, passing two splendid herds of elk. One of the herds we went quite close to. They

stood gazing at us as if wondering what kind of animals we were. Three of our guides, Ladue, Brannan, and Pop-Corn, went ahead to look up Col. Cole's command and guide them to our trail. I sent word to Lieut. Amsden to give us a few rockets.

September 13th. We moved only eight and one-half miles to-day, as the mules arc, to use the Pawnee expression, "te wuck ticks kau kee," that is, "about played out."

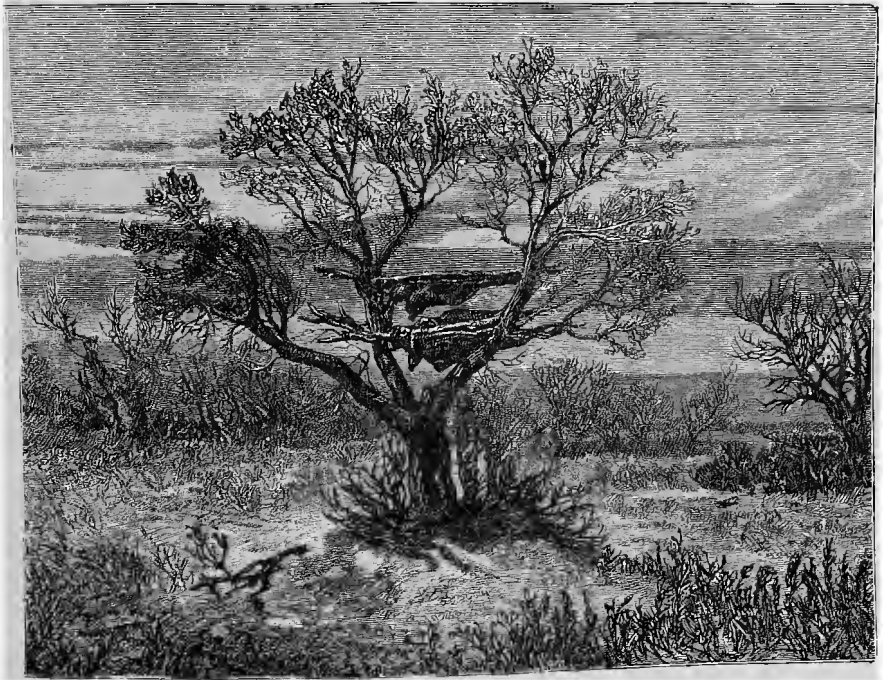
September 14th. Marched thirteen miles to-day. Capt. Marshall and Capt. North have gone forward in a southeasterly direction to find Col. Cole's trail and follow it up till they overtake them. They will then conduct them to this camp. I went out on a high hill last night and sent up eleven parachutes and six common rockets. The hill was four miles from camp, instead of two, which was supposed to be the distance when we started out. Capt. Sam Robbins has named the hill Signal Mound, in honor of the signal party.* Received no reply from Lieut. Amsden. Reached camp at 11. While up on the hill the flagman who accompanied me, Edward Pinkham, became quite confidential, told me that he used to live two miles from my old home, and that in 1853 he was a pupil in the school which I was teaching in April, 1861, when I enlisted. He said that he was in the rebel army, but had deserted. The following night Lieut. Richards sent up rockets from 7 to 9 o'clock, but without eliciting any reply.

We made our fourteenth and last camp on Tongue river Monday evening, September 18th. Just before going into camp, we met Lieut. Jones of Col. Cole's command. He had a dozen men with him, and two scouts who had been sent out by Gen. Connor. We learned from him that the horses were shot because they had completely given out. They had traversed a country which had very little grass, and during a cold storm were continually falling down from exhaustion. He told me that Lieut. Amsden's party was all right. On the 19th, we moved thirteen miles up Tongue river and then turned up Peno Creek, moving in the direction of Powder river. We made one more camp on Peno Creek, and on the 21st moved ten miles to a camp on Willow Creek, reaching the Clear Fork of Powder river on the 22d.

September 22d. Moved fifteen miles to-day. We are once more camped on this beautiful tributary of Powder river. We again came around by way of Father De Smedt's Lake (S). Saw lots of game,—antelope, deer, elk, ducks, and geese. In a coal-bed we found petrified trees more than a hundred feet long. We also found the ruins of a log house. Just after leaving the lake Capt. Marshall came up with the mail from Fort Connor. During the expedition we

* See sketch, page 105.

have found a number of Indian graves or crypts, in the midst of the tree-tops to keep the bodies from the wolves.



AN INDIAN CRYPT OR BURIAL-PLACE.

September 24th, we reached Powder river and encamped on our last previous camp-ground on that river. We found Col. Cole's and Col. Walker's commands awaiting our arrival. Col. Cole's command had suffered terribly. Most of the men were barefoot. The last part of the time they had lived chiefly upon mule-meat. They were almost entirely without horses. Some of Lieut. Amsden's men had been dismounted for the last four hundred miles of the trip. As a substitute for shoes they had been wearing strips of horse-hide or buffalo-hide. From Capt. Palmer I borrowed some of the Indian ponies we had captured from the Arapahoes, and furnished them to the dismounted men.

On the 20th of September, the right and centre columns joined us at Fort Connor on the Powder river. The Eastern Division of the Powder River Indian Expedition was commanded by Col. Nelson Cole. It consisted of eight companies of the 2d Missouri Light Artillery, equipped as cavalry, and eight companies of the 12th Missouri Cavalry,

numbering 1,400 rank and file, with a train of one hundred and forty-six mule wagons.

Lieut.-Col. Samuel Walker commanded the centre column, consisting of the 16th Kansas Cavalry, eleven companies. He moved directly north from Fort Laramie, along the west base of the Black Hills, crossing the Little Missouri near its head, and thence to the point of junction on Powder river.

Lieut. Amsden, soon after his arrival at Fort Connor, received the following order: —

HEADQUARTERS POWDER RIVER INDIAN EXPEDITION,
FORT LARAMIE, Oct. 3, 1865.

Special Orders No. 22.

10. Lieut. Fred J. Amsden, Signal Corps, U. S. A., is hereby relieved from duty with the right column of this expedition, and will report with the detachment under his command to 2d Lieut. J. W. Brown, Signal Corps, U. S. A., Commanding Signal Corps, District of the Plains.

By order of Brigadier-Gen. Connor,

C. G. LAURANT,
A. A. G.

Col. Cole, in his report, says of Lieut. Amsden: —

I found him to be a courteous young officer, ever ready for the performance of any duty, and possessing the intelligence and experience necessary to do it well. I would respectfully recommend him for the brevet rank of captain.

At the close of the campaign he forwarded to Capt. Meeker the following report: —

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of the signal detachment serving with the Eastern Division Indian Expedition:

Detachment was composed of 2d Lieut. Fred J. Amsden, first-class Privates T. M. Sewell and S. A. Green, and second-class Privates J. T. Kidd, J. S. McLean, M. V. Tillson, and L. A. Waterman.

Being unable to get my party mounted at Fort Leavenworth, in compliance with Special Orders No. 157, dated headquarters Department of Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, June 25, 1865, I proceeded on the 29th with detachment by steamer to Omaha, N. T. Arrived at Omaha on the 3rd day of July, 1865, and found that the command to which the detachment was ordered had moved on the 1st. Procured a wagon, but could not get the party mounted. Left instructions for first-class Private T. M. Sewell in charge to follow on in the morning with the wagon and overtake the command as soon as possible, and at 8 P.M. I took the stage and joined the command near Fremont, about forty miles from Omaha, and reported to Col. Nelson Cole, 2d Missouri Light Artillery,

commanding column. Moved with the command to Columbus, when the articles necessary to mount and equip the detachment were turned over to me. I remained at Columbus until the detachment arrived, and on the evening of the 7th pushed on and joined the column on the 9th, near Cedar Creek. We then crossed over the divide to the north branch of the Loup Fork; proceeded up it about sixty miles, then crossed to the main Loup Fork, and going up it reached its head-waters on the 20th. On the 14th, a stampede of stock occurred. A station of observation, established by this detachment, on a prominent hill near camp, rendered good service by reporting the movements of the stock. On the 22d, a scouting party was lost, and Col. Cole ordered that a rocket should be fired to indicate the location of camp. As we intended to strike across towards the Niobrara river through an unknown country the next day, on the 26th, two scouting parties were sent out to look for water and grass, in the direction we wished to take. It was late before they returned, and Col. Cole ordered rockets to be fired every half hour to indicate to them the location of camp. Both parties were very much assisted in finding camp by this means. We then struck across through the "Sand Hills," and, crossing tributaries of the Loup and headquarters of the Snake river, arrived at the Niobrara river on the 1st day of August, 1865, about two miles above its junction with Antelope Creek. We followed up Antelope Creek to its head and down Wounded Knee Creek until the 6th, when we crossed to and camped on White Earth river, about one mile above the mouth of Wounded Knee Creek. Here we, for the first time, caught sight of the "Black Hills," and as we expected to meet a co-operating column there, I established stations of observation each night thereafter, when practicable, with instructions to watch for signals of all descriptions, in the direction of the Hills. I suggested to Col. Cole our throwing up rockets to communicate with the expected force, but, for some reason of his own, he thought it best not to do it. We reached Ash Springs on the 8th; South Branch of the Cheyenne on the 9th; Elk Creek on the 11th; Bear Creek on the 12th; "Minie Waksa" on the 13th; and Bear Butte Creek on the 14th. A station of observation was established on the summit of Bear Butte, which is eight hundred yards above the level of the surrounding country, and 1,500 yards above the level of the sea. I raised a signal flag, but met with no response. Reached White-Wood Creek on the 15th; Red Water river on the 16th; Cascade Creek on the 17th; Belle Fourche, or North Fork of the Cheyenne, on the 19th; Little Missouri on the 21st, which river we followed down four days, then crossed over to Powder river, reaching Box Elder on the 26th, and Powder river on the 29th. On the 25th, man on watch reported having seen two rockets in about the direction Gen. Connor's column should have been. We fired three in response, but nothing further was seen. On the 28th, we camped without water or grass. Animals suffered very much, as we had been without grain since the 10th of July, and we depended entirely on grass. On the 29th, a scouting party was sent to Panther Mountains, near Tongue river, where Gen. Connor, commanding the expedition, was to have

established his base of supplies. It returned on the 31st, reporting that they could find nothing, nor any trace or indication of anyone or anything having been there. On the 1st of September a party of about twenty-five Indians, the first we had seen, dashed through the upper end of our camp, stampeding about forty head of stock, two of them belonging to this detachment. These animals and most of the others were afterwards recovered by the pursuing party. Six rockets were fired that night, but they elicited no response from Gen. Connor's column. It being impossible to cross the divide between Powder and Tongue rivers, where we were on the 2d of September, Col. Cole decided to follow Powder river down to its mouth, about forty miles, then up the Yellowstone to mouth of Tongue, then up Tongue river, until we could communicate with Gen. Connor. We made one day's march down Powder river; found the country growing worse; was obliged to camp without wood or grass. A hail-storm occurred during the night, from the effects of which over two hundred and fifty animals died. A scouting party sent still further down the stream returned, reporting that the country was perfectly barren for at least ten miles, and as far beyond as they could see. We had rations for the men only until the 10th, and the majority of them were either half naked or fast becoming so, and our animals had been without grain nearly sixty days. Could neither find nor hear anything of Gen. Connor's column from which we were to get supplies. Under these circumstances Col. Cole decided to move up Powder river until we could communicate with Gen. Connor, or in case he could not be found, to make the best of our way to Fort Laramie. We started on the 3rd. On the 4th, we were attacked by Indians, but they were easily driven off. On the morning of the 5th, they attacked us in force, estimated at from three to five thousand. The fight lasted three hours, with some loss on our side, and considerable on that of our opponents. On this occasion the Indians made a fine display of signals by means of the reflection of the sun on a mirror.

At 8 A. M. we moved on up the river. On the afternoon of the 5th, the station of observation was placed on a high bluff near the camp, and reported bands of Indians hovering near us. On the 6th the station was placed on a high point about one-half mile beyond the picket line, the only danger being from the immediate front, where the party was observed by the Indians. They advanced upon them, and the two men on duty were obliged to leave. We afterwards reoccupied the station, and held it until dark, a guard of twenty men having been detailed to protect it. On the 8th, while on the march, I reported to Col. Cole seeing a large force about six miles up the river, who, from their appearance and movements, I thought were Indians preparing to impede our progress. A few minutes after my report, Lieut.-Col. Walker, of the 16th Kansas, which regiment constituted the centre column of the expedition, and was moving up the river about four miles in advance of us, sent Col. Cole word that he had been attacked by about 5,000 Indians, and requested him to reinforce him. We immediately moved forward, and quite a sharp fight ensued.

In the fight one of the men of this detachment lost his horse and equipments. It was afterwards ascertained that the Indians were covering the removal of their village some distance further up; they made such a determined resistance that we were unable to get into camp before dark, and then it was necessary to take the open plain. During the night a very severe hail storm sprung up, and on the morning of the 9th the command lost about six hundred head of stock. On the 9th we moved camp about three miles to get into timber, and here, the storm having increased, the only way we could preserve the men or animals was by building huge fires to prevent their chilling to death. The death of stock on the 8th and 9th necessitated the reducing the amount of transportation to the lowest possible limits, and only that which was absolutely necessary for existence was retained. It having cleared up, we moved on the 10th, the Indians making some little opposition to our crossing the river. On the 15th a scout from Gen. Connor reached us, bringing the information that a post, "Fort Connor," had been established on Powder river, where there were supplies of all kinds. We moved forward as rapidly as the condition of our stock would allow, and reached Fort Connor on the 20th, where we found plenty of subsistence stores, but little clothing and no grain for our stock. These articles were very much needed, as the majority of the men were half naked, without shoes or stockings, and had been subsisting on horse and mule meat for nearly ten days. On the 26th, Sergt. A. McConnell, with twelve privates reported to me, by direction of Lieut. J. Willard Brown, Signal Corps U. S. A., to proceed with Col. Cole's command to Fort Laramie. Left Fort Connor on the 26th, and reached Fort Laramie on the 4th of October. First-class Private Latham was here sent to hospital on account of wound. October 5th, received Special Orders No. 32, page 10, dated Headquarters Powder River Indian Expedition, Fort Laramie, October 3, 1865, relieving me from duty with the right column, and ordering me to report with my detachment to Lieut. J. Willard Brown, commanding Signal Detachment, District of the Plains. On the 7th of October, Second-class Private William A. Wilcox reported from hospital. In compliance with Special Order No. 12, dated Headquarters District of Nebraska, Fort Laramie, Wy. T., Oct. 7, 1865, I reported, with Signal Detachment, District of the Plains, to Col. N. Cole, 2d Missouri Light Artillery, to accompany him to Fort Leavenworth, which we reached on the 6th of November, making the trip *via* Fort Mitchell, Julesburg, Alkali Station, Cottonwood, Fort Kearney, Columbus, Elk Horn, and Omaha, in thirty days.

It is one hundred and thirty-one days from the time of our departure from Fort Leavenworth to our return. During that time twenty-three stations have been established. We have travelled eight days on the water, and lain by sixteen days for rest, etc.; have travelled six hundred miles by water, and 1,740 by land, in all 2,340 miles. The men of the detachment have acted nobly throughout, and I cannot speak in too high terms of their conduct during the campaign. Oftentimes the stations were outside the pickets, exposed to dangers

from which soldiers in camp were exempt, and in no case did any of them make the least objection to performing the duty required of them. In a number of cases, especially during some of our fights, a larger party could have been handled advantageously and made very useful, but with the means at my disposal and the manner in which my party was mounted I found it impossible to do more than is embodied in the above report. Col. Cole has expressed himself very much satisfied with the operations of the detachment, and has given it a great deal of praise for what it has done.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED. J. AMSDEN,

Lieutenant, Signal Corps U. S. A.,

Commanding Detachment E. D. P. R. I. E.

To Capt. E. I. MEEKER,

Chief Signal Officer, Department of Missouri.

Gen. G. M. Dodge, in his report dated Nov. 1, 1865, writes as follows of the results of the Powder River Indian Expedition:—

The troops ordered hither to take the place of troops taken by Gen. Connor, after having been transported from Washington and elsewhere at great distance, and then marched to Fort Kearney, Julesburg, Fort Laramie, etc., were ordered mustered out of the service without any benefit whatever being received from them, and also after we had been at the expense of equipping them fully, and also transporting supplies to the plains for their use. By this means the number of men for use on the north were reduced from the number calculated upon, say 12,000 men, to less than 6,000, and many of them were mutinous, dissatisfied, and inefficient. It must be borne in mind that I have about 2,600 miles of over-land mail and telegraph line to protect, in addition to carrying on the campaign. I think that under all the circumstances Gen. Connor accomplished all that could possibly be expected, as will be seen by his report of operations. Despite all obstacles he succeeded in chastising one tribe of Indians in a manner seldom before equalled and never excelled. He also punished two other tribes quite severely, and has, I think, thoroughly exploded the idea so commonly advanced, viz., that the Plains Indians on the warpath cannot be overtaken and whipped in battle. Could Gen. Connor have moved in June, or even by July 1, I have no doubt he would have succeeded in inflicting thorough and effectual chastisement upon all the tribes in hostility on the north, and have carried out my instructions in the matter fully and completely. Copies of telegrams in relation to his campaign, received and sent by me after he had moved, I append hereto, marked C. For a full report of Gen. Connor's operations, fights, etc., I respectfully refer you to his report and to the reports of his column commanders, Col. Cole and Lieut.-Col. Walker, which are forwarded herewith.* Col. Cole is entitled to

* Connor's and Walker's Reports not found.

great credit for the manner in which he met and overcame the many obstacles he had to contend with. Having been misled by his guides, who seem to have been entirely ignorant of the country he was in, and by the report of his scouting party sent to find Gen. Connor, he concluded that there was a misunderstanding as to the point of junction designated, although he was then, in fact, within sixty miles of Gen. Connor's column, and therefore moved on down Powder river, intending to go to the Yellowstone; thence up that stream and from thence up Tongue river until he found the place of junction or struck Gen. Connor's trail; but the severe snow storm, that killed so many of his animals, and the appearance of Indians, induced him to move south, take the trail of the Indians, and pursue them as far as possible, by doing which he succeeded in getting three fights, in which he chastised the Indians very severely, killing large numbers of them. An officer attached to my headquarters, who accompanied Col. Cole as engineer, states that he saw over two hundred dead Indians that were killed in these fights.

The failure on the part of Gen. Connor's column commanders to join him at the point designated, no doubt prevented him from carrying out his plans fully and successfully. Lieut.-Col. Walker, it seems, made no effort whatever to communicate with Gen. Connor or ascertain his position. Gen. Connor returned to Fort Connor, intending to reorganize an expedition from Colonels Cole's and Walker's commands and complete his campaign; but for reasons that appear in his report this was not done, and he (Connor) proceeded to Utah, in compliance with orders from Maj.-Gen. Pope. Aside from the engagements detailed in the reports of Gen. Connor and Colonels Cole and Walker, a number of fights of more or less importance were had with the Indians by my troops during the past season, in most of which the savages were chastised, in attacks upon trains, post detachments, etc. Reports of these have from time to time been made by telegraph to department headquarters. Copies of some of these telegrams are hereto appended, marked D. During Gen. Connor's absence on his expedition, the Indians deserted the overland routes and followed him to protect their families and villages. I therefore conclude that the most effectual way to protect these routes while these Indians are hostile would be to keep a movable force in the heart of their country ready to strike them at all times.

November 6th, the entire Signal Corps of the Department of the Missouri was assembled at Fort Leavenworth, and a few weeks later the following order was received:—

[Extract.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9, 1865.

Special Orders No. 593.

14. The officers and enlisted men of the Signal Corps now on duty, in the command of Maj.-Gen. G. M. Dodge, United States Volunteers, commanding

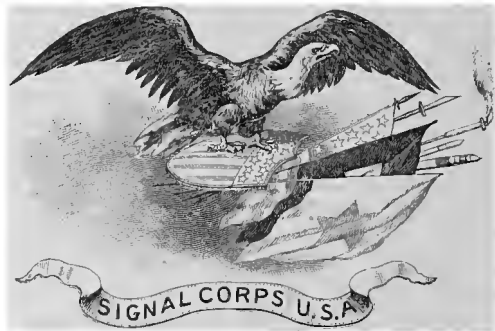
United States Forces, Kansas and the Territories, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, will be immediately mustered out of service, as their services are no longer needed.

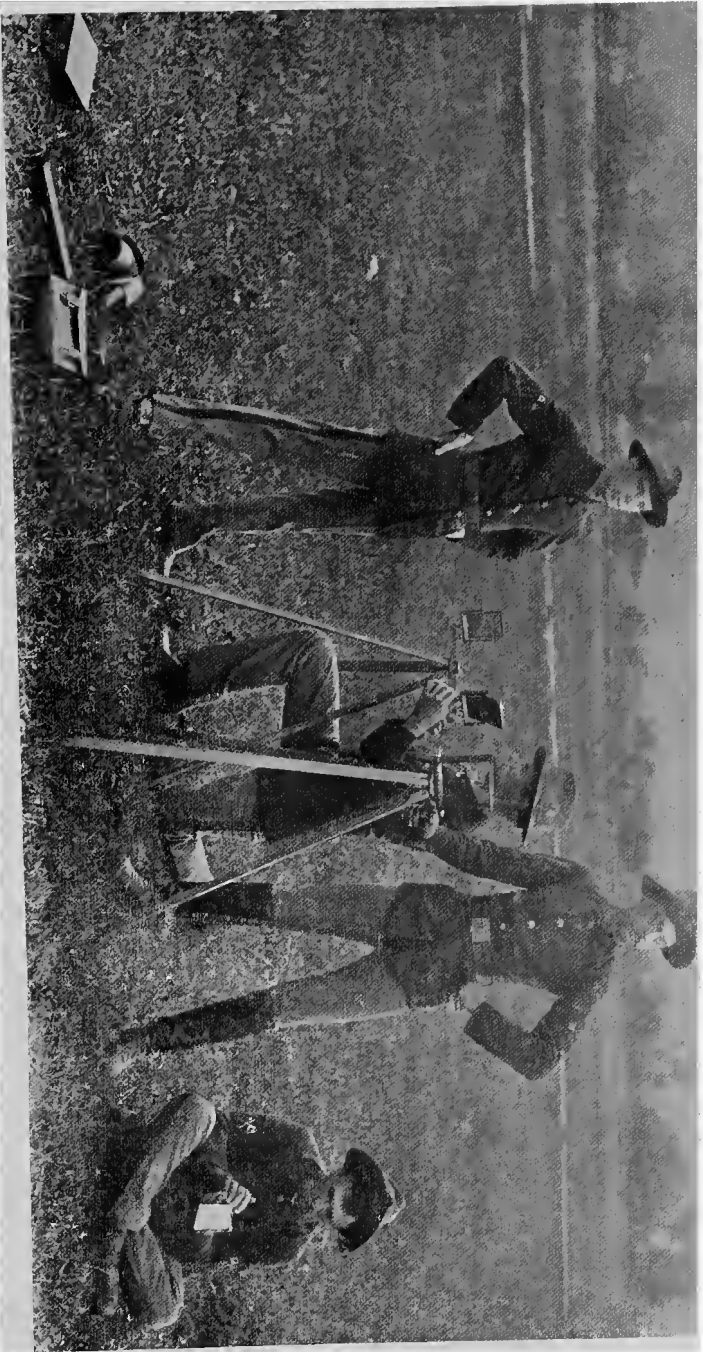
All signal property in their possession will be forwarded to the Chief Signal Officer in this city under charge of 2d Lieut. J. W. Brown, Signal Corps. On the completion of this duty, he will be mustered out of the service in this city, in accordance with the provisions of this order.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

In accordance with the foregoing order the following officers were mustered out of service on the 25th of November: Capt. Edwin I. Meeker, and Lieutenants C. H. Messenger, Julian R. Fitch, Fred J. Amsden, and Alonzo V. Richards. The writer proceeded to Washington by the way of Massachusetts, and on the arrival of the signal stores, and the transfer of the same to Capt. L. B. Norton, he was honorably discharged the service of the United States, Dec. 19, 1865, a service in which he had been engaged continuously for four years and seven months.





ARMY SIGNALING IN 1896. USING THE HELIOGRAPH.
(First Signal Corps, N. G. of N. Y., at State Camp, Peekskill, N. Y., August, 1896.)
By courtesy of HOMER W. HEDGECOCK, Captain.

ERRATA.

- p. 487, read Bradford R. Wood, instead of Benjamin R. Wood.
- p. 492, 2d line, read greatness, in place of quarters.
- p. 501, 12th line, read N. Daniels, in place of A. Daniels.
- p. 541, read William H. Sherfy, in place of William M. Sherfy.
- p. 627, 23d line, read Merritt, instead of Merrill.
- p. 649, 16th line, omit the comma after telegraph.

PART III.

ROSTER OF SIGNAL CORPS.

1861-1865.

Farewell! our skies are darkened and yet the stars will shine,
We'll close our ranks together and still fall into line,
Till one is left, one only, to mourn for all the rest;
And Heaven bequeath their memories to Him who loves us best!

— OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

ROSTER.

RANK: The rank of officers commissioned in the Signal Corps is given immediately after the name. Acting Signal officers are designated by the letters A. S. O.; their rank in the organization from which detailed, is that at the time of detail; where later rank is known it is given following the name of the organization.

ADDRESSES: The present addresses of nearly 1,200 members are given in connection with the names. These have all been recently verified.

RECORDS: As far as possible, distinction has been made between those detailed who returned to their regiments and those who were permanently transferred to the Corps. In cases of enlistment directly into the Corps, it is believed that all are so recorded. The statement of the fact of enlistment, with date thereof, refers to enlistment in the Signal Corps and not to an enlistment in any other organization unless so specified. The locality given in most cases, following the fact of detail or enlistment, is the residence at the time, and not the place of enlistment. As far as known the various departments or armies in which service was rendered are given, and in the order of such service.

DEATHS: All who have been reported as deceased are marked with an asterisk (*) preceding the name.

CORRECTIONS: Prompt notification of errors and omissions will be of value, and will be carefully rectified in the permanent records of the association by the secretary.

ABBOTT, JOHN C., 2d lieutenant, bvt. 1st lieutenant. 65 Pearl St., Hartford, Conn.
(2d lieutenant. 13th Conn. Vols.) 1862, Dept. of the Gulf; March, 1863, Baton Rouge, La., and U. S. S. "Richmond"; May, at Gen. Grover's headquarters; May 31st, ordered to U. S. S. "Richmond"; May, 1864, Fort C. F. Smith, Va., Dept. of Washington; commissioned July 15, 1864, to date March 3, 1863; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.

ABBOTT, ASA T., 2d lieutenant. Faribault, Minn.
(Private Co. E., 1st Minn. Vols.) To Signal Corps, April 20, 1861; commissioned 2d lieutenant, Signal Corps, Aug. 31, 1863, to date March 3, 1863; July, 1864, at Fort Stevens, Dept. of Washington, and Signal Camp, Georgetown, D.C.; mustered out Aug. 29, 1865; appointed 2d lieutenant. (bvt. 1st lieutenant.) 28th U. S. Inf., March 7, 1867; assigned to 3d U. S. Art., July 14, 1869; commissioned 1st lieutenant., June 30, 1876.

***ABBOTT, BARZILLAI C.** Died at South Boston, Mass., Jan. 19, 1892.
Enlisted April 5, 1864; Boston, Mass.; served in Louisiana and Texas.

***ABBOTT, BOWEN G.** Died at New Orleans, La., Sept. 2, 1864.
Enlisted; South Berwick, Me.; Dept. of Gulf.

ABBOTT, HENRY C.
Detailed from 8th Vermont; returned to regiment, Aug. 23, 1862.

ABBOTT, JOHN H. 955 So. Main St., Fall River, Mass.
Enlisted April 30, 1864; Fall River, Mass.; Dept. of Gulf.

ABBOTT, JOHN T. Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York City.
Transferred from 5th Maine; Newburg, Me.; Army of Potomac.

- ABRAHAM, CLARK Elizabeth, Pa.
Transferred from 100th Pa.; Elizabeth, Pa.; Dept. of South; April, 1862, at Fort Pulaski, Ga.; commended for coolness under fire.
- ADAMS, A., A. S. O.
(2d. lieut., 50th Ind.) Army of Ohio.
- *ADAMS, CHARLES E. Died at Brier Hill, N. Y., 1865.
Transferred from 16th N. Y.; Norfolk, N. Y.; Army of Potomac.
- ADAMS, EDWARD P., 2d lieut. Dunkirk, N. Y.
(2d lieut. 126th N. Y. Vols.) Dept. of South; 1st lieut. 2d U. S. C. T.; commissioned 2d lieut. S. C., July 15, 1864, to date March 3, 1863; resigned July 6, 1865.
- ADAMS, FRANK, A. S. O.
(1st lieut. 33d Ill.) Dept. of Gulf.
- *ADAMS, JOHN L.
Transferred from 78th Pa., Jan. 14, 1864; Indiana Co., Pa.; Dept. of Cumberland.
- ADAMS, JOHN Q., 2d lieut. Capt. 1st U. S. Cav., Des Moines, Iowa.
May 26, 1862, enlisted private Co. C., 38th Ohio Vols.; Sept. 26, discharged; Oct. 15, Q. M. sergt. Co. I, 10th Ohio Cav.; Nov., reported at Cairo, Ill., for instruction; Feb. 23, 1863, private, act. lieut. Co. B, Batt. of Cav. Miss. Marine Brigade; com. 2d lieut. S. C., July 15, 1864, to date March 3, 1863; April 26, with fleet on Tenn. river; 1864, Dept. of Tenn.; with left wing 16th Army Corps at capture of Decatur, Ala., and march to Chattanooga, Tenn.; battles of Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mt. and Jonesboro; July 3, Kenesaw Mt. station, Ga.; Oct. 1-5, Allatoona station; with "the march to the sea"; engagement at Fort McAllister; Dec. 13, Rice Mill station, with Gen. Hazen, 15th A. C.; campaign from Savannah through the Carolinas, including battles at Columbia, Bentonville, Raleigh and at the surrender of Gen. Jos. E. Johnston; bvt. 1st lieut. U. S. A., for gallant and meritorious service in the Signal Corps at the battle of Allatoona; bvt. capt. U. S. A. for gallant and meritorious services in the Corps at the capture of Fort McAllister and Savannah, and during the war; mustered out Aug. 22, 1865.
Subsequent service: Aug. 17, 1867, 2d lieut. 1st U. S. Cav.; Sept. 14, 1869, 1st lieut.; 1873, in the Modoc war; 1877, in the Nez Perces campaign; Feb., 1879, to Sept. 1882, Depot Q. M. at Vancouver, Wash. Terr.; with exception of Sept. 17, 1879, to May 1, 1880, A. D. C. to Gen. Howard; Oct. 31, 1884, captain.
- ADAMS, JOSEPH W.
Enlisted; Montgomery, Pa.; Dept. of Washington.
- ADAMS, MYRON, JR., 2d lieut. Died at Rochester, N. Y., Dec. 29, 1895.
(2d lieut. 2d U. S. C. T.) Transferred June, 1864; com. 2d lieut. S. C., July 15, 1864, to date March 3, 1863; Dept. of Gulf; Mil. Div. West Miss.; June, 1864, at New Orleans; July, "Moranza"; Aug. 5, in Mobile Bay fight on U. S. S. "Lackawanna"; then on "Winnebago"; Sept. at Vicksburg, and raid under Gen. Farrar; Nov., detailed as actg. inspr. gen.; March, 1865, accompanied Gen. Canby to Alabama; mustered out Aug. 3, 1865.

- ADAMS, SAMUEL G., A. S. O. 60 Broadway, New York City.
(1st lieut. 66th N.Y. Vols., capt.) Army of Potomac; Shenandoah; Aug. 9, 1862, at Cedar Mountain; Dec. 11, Fredericksburg.
- ADAMS, S.
May-Nov., 1863, with Signal Telegraph; Dec., 1863, to July 31, 1864, on detached service Army Potomac.
- ADAMS, WILLIAM J.
Dept. of Washington; discharged Feb. 15, 1865, for disability.
- ADDITON, OTIS R. Corvallis, Oregon.
Enlisted Feb. 27, 1864; Abington, Mass.; Dept. of Va. and N.C.
- *AIKEN CHARLES G., Sergt. Died at Bangor, Me., Aug. 14, 1884.
Transferred from 11th Me; Bangor, Me.; Army of Potomac.
- AIKEN, PERLEY J., Sergt. Paia Maui, Hawaiian Islands.
Enlisted Dec. 16, 1863; Pittsburg, Pa.; Dept. of Wash.; Va. and N. C.
- ALDEN, PHILO H.
Detailed 46th Mass.; Ludlow, Mass.; Dept. N.C.
- ALDERSON, THOMAS W. Glenwood, Pa.
Enlisted Oct. 26, 1863; Scranton, Pa.; Mid. Mil. Div.
- ALEXANDER, BENJAMIN D.
Detailed from 1st Mass., Dec., 1861; Boston, Mass.; Army of Potomac; July 5, 1863, captured by Stuart near Gettysburg, Pa.; May 13, 1864, at Camp Parole, Annapolis, Md.
- ALFORD, LORE Waterloo, Iowa.
Detailed 16th N. Y. Vols.; Army of Potomac; March 16, 1862, to Dept. of Gulf; Aug., 1862, promoted to 1st lieut., 8th Me. Vols.
- ALLEN, BRADFORD Trinidad, Colo.
Transferred from 155th Pa.; Allegheny, Pa.; Army of Potomac.
- * ALLEN, HENRY W. Died at New Berne, N. C., Sept. 28, 1864.
Transferred from 3d N. Y. Art.; Rome, N. Y.; Dept. Va. and N. C.
- * ALLEN, J. B.
Detailed Co. F, 47th Ohio Inf.; Dept. of Tennessee; Dept. of Gulf.
- ALLEN, JOHN Q.
Transferred from 47th Ohio; Fayetteville, Ohio; La. and Texas.
- ALLEN, THOMAS H. 301 N. Hyde Park Ave., Scranton, Pa.
Enlisted Nov. 2, 1864; Scranton, Pa.; Mid. Mil. Div.
- ALLEN, WILLIAM T., A. S. O.
(Lieut. 1st N. Y.) Ordered to report to Lieut. Rowley, Nov. 24, 1862.
- ALLEN, W. W., A. S. O. South San Diego, Cal.
(1st lieut. 26th Ill. Vols.) Detailed April 15, 1864, for instruction at Huntville, Ala.; Army of Tenn.; June 3, with 15th A. C.; June 10, Big Shanty, Ga.; June 24, Gen. Thomas' hdqrs., Kenesaw Mt.; July 6, Gen. Garrard's hdqrs., Nickajack Creek, Ga.; July 9, Roswell station, Ga.; July 17, Nancy's Creek, Ga.; July 22, Pine Tree station, front of Atlanta, Ga.; Aug. 18, Allatoona station, Ga.; Mil. Div. of Miss.

* ALLISON, ROBERT P.

Enlisted ; Cumberland Co., Pa. ; Dept. of Pa.

ALLISON, WILLIAM W. . . . 3710 Wallace St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Enlisted ; Carlisle, Pa. ; Dept. of Pa.

ALMS, FREDERICK H., Sergt. . . Main, cor. Canal, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Transferred from 6th Ohio, Jan. 14, 1864 ; Cincinnati, Ohio ; Dept. of Cumberland.

ALTMeyer MATTHEW.

Detailed from 15th Va. ; Wheeling, W. Va. ; Dept. of Gulf.

AMSDEN, FREDERICK J., 2d lieutenant, bvt. capt.

102 Washington Ave., Scranton, Pa.

(1st lieutenant. 136th Pa. Vols.) App. 2d lieutenant. S. C., Sept. 3, 1863, to date March 3, 1863 ; Dept. of Wash. ; Dept. of Va. and N. C. ; Sept. 28, 1863, Crow's Nest station, Va. ; March 9, 1864, expedition to S. C., Dept. of South ; April 24th, to Dept. Va. and N. C. ; Sept., Crow's Nest station ; April, 1865, with 24th A. C., Appomattox campaign ; Dept. of Mo. ; C. S. O., eastern div. Powder River Indian exp. ; mustered out Nov. 25, 1865.

ANDERSON, LOUIS L. . . . 228 Hydraulic St., Dayton, Ohio.

Transferred from 2d Ohio ; Franklin, Ohio ; Dept. of Cumberland.

ANDERSON, THOMAS.

Enlisted ; Blair, Perry Co., Pa. ; Mid. Mil. Div.

ANDREWS, MARTIN R. . . . 500 Front St., Marietta, Ohio.

Enlisted Nov. 21, 1863 ; McConnellsville, Ohio ; Dept. of Washington ; Ga. and E. Tenn. ; N. C. ; discharged Aug. 15, 1865. *Previous service*: sixteen months in 62d O. V. I. ; 2d lieutenant and adjt. 43d Bat. O. V. M.

ANDREWS, WILLIAM S., 1st lieutenant, bvt. capt. 150 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

(2d lieutenant. 9th N. Y. vols.) 1861, Dept. of Va. and N. C. ; Feb., 1862, with fleet off Hatteras ; March 23, ordered to Beaufort, N. C. ; Aug. 3, constructed new system of signalling for use on iron clads ; March, 1863, on U. S. S. "Commodore Morris" ; July 4, Bladensburg, Md., Dept. of Wash. ; Aug. 3, reported to Lieutenant. Town, Hilton Head, S. C. ; Feb., 1864, Expedition against John's Island, S. C., Dept. South ; Feb. 15, in charge of signal detachment, northern district, Dept. of South. ; com. 1st lieutenant. S. C., July 15, 1864, to date March 3, 1863 ; resigned July 21, 1864.

ANNIS, FLUETTE Albany, Wis.

Detailed 3d Wis. Vols., Dec. 30, 1861, and appointed act. corp. George. town camp ; Jan. 6, 1862, to Louisville, Ky., Dept. of Cumb. ; Army of Ohio ; Army of Tenn. ; disch. June 12, 1862.

* ANTHONY, BENJAMIN F.

Transferred from 47th Pa. ; Perry Co., Pa. ; Dept. of South.

ANTHONY, DE WITT C.

Detailed 3d U. S. Art. ; Army of Potomac.

* ANTHONY, GOULD, Sergt. . . Died at New Orleans, June 24, 1864.

Transferred from 5th Conn. ; New Haven, Conn. ; Dept. of Gulf.

ANTON, CHARLES.

Transferred from Co. F., 30th Mo. Vols., Sept., 1863 ; Dept. of Tenn.

- ANTON, JOHN C. 105 So. Fifteenth St., St. Louis, Mo.
 Transferred from 30th Mo.; St. Louis, Mo.; Army of Tenn.
- APPLE, HENRY.
 Detailed March, 1862; Kingston, Pa.; Army of Potomac.
- ARMINGTON, GEORGE H.
 Enlisted April 30, 1864; No. Providence, R. I.; Dept. of Va. and N. C.
- *ARMOR, GEORGE E.
 Enlisted Jan. 11, 1864; Westmoreland Co., Pa.; Dept. of N. C.
- ARMOR, WILLIAM C. Brownwood, Texas.
 Enlisted Jan. 13, 1864; Somerset Co., Pa.; Dept. of Washington.
- *ARMS, WILLIAM G. Died at South Pass., Ill., Aug. 4, 1863.
 Detailed Co. B., 81st Ill. Vols.; Army of Tenn.
- ARMSTRONG, THOMAS.
 Detailed 42d N. Y. Vols., 1861; Oct. 9, ordered to Dept. of South; Dec. 27, 1862, disch. for disability.
- ARNOLD, FRANK M. Pawtucket, R. I.
 Enlisted April 25, 1864; No. Providence, R. I.; Dept. of Gulf.
- ARNOLD, GEORGE B. 588 No. Main St., Providence, R. I.
 Enlisted May 13, 1864; Providence, R. I.; Dept. of Wash.
- *ARNOLD, HENRY L. Died Nov. 2, 1887.
 Enlisted March 30, 1864; Bristol, R.I.; Dept. of Mo.
- ARNOLD, PHILIP A.
 Enlisted May 2, 1864; Warren, R.I.; Dept. of Wash.
- *ARTRUP, JAMES Died Feb. 26, 1892.
 Detailed Co. B, 75th Ohio Vols.; Dept. of South.
- ASHCOM, JOHN A. Ligonier, Pa.
 Enlisted Jan. 18, 1864; Westmoreland Co., Pa.; Army of Potomac.
- ASHEN, JOHN F.
 Transferred from 38th Ill., Jan. 14, 1864; Newton, Ill.; Dept. of Cumb.
- ASHLEY, ALEXANDER. 906 Twenty-Third St., N. W., Washington, D.C.
 Detailed from Co. I, 10th Pa. Res. Corps, Aug. 16, 1861; served at Signal Camp, Georgetown, Aug. 20, 1861, to March 10, 1862; Fairfax Court House and Alexandria, Va., March 10 to March 19; then actg. clerk Chief Signal Officer, Washington, D.C.; appointed clerk April 1, 1863; June 30, 1891, transferred to weather bureau.
- *ASHTON, PHILIP W. Died at Marietta, Ga., July 27, 1864.
 Transferred from 20th Ohio; Devonshire, England; Dept. of Tenn.; wounded on station front of Atlanta, July 23, 1864.
- ATHERTON, JACOB N. Mansfield, O.
 Enlisted; Chambersburg, Pa.; Mid. Mil. Div.
- *ATKINSON, ALFRED Died Natchez, Miss., June, 1864.
 Enlisted April 20, 1864; England; Mil. Div. W. Miss.

- ATKINSON, WILLIAM F., A. S. O. 32 Warren Ave., Detroit, Mich.
(2d lieut. 22d Mich.) Dept. of Cumb.; Sept. 2 to Nov. 7, 1864, on Gen. Sherman's staff in and around Atlanta, Ga.
- AUGSDORFER, GEORGE . . . 43 Terrace Ave., Sing Sing, N.Y.
Detailed Co. K., 66th N.Y. Vols., 1862; Army of Potomac.
- AYERS, HENRY, 1st lieut., bvt. capt.
(1st lieut. 1st N.Y. Vols.) Det. 1861; Dept. of Va.; Dept. of Ohio; Dec., 1862, Dept. of Cumberland; com. 1st lieut. S. C., July 15, 1864, to date March 3, 1863; June, 1864, at Chattanooga, Tenn.; station near Tunnel Hill; Oct., to Dept. of Tenn.; Mil. Div. of W. Miss.; 1865, Dept. of Gulf; mustered out, May 12, 1866.
- AYRES, NATHAN TANDY . . . Alamo Flats, San Antonio, Texas.
Transferred from 89th Ohio; Hillsboro, Ohio; Dept. of Cumberland.
- BABBITT, FRANCIS S. . . . 81 Cohannet St., Taunton, Mass.
Transferred from Co. F, 39th Mass., Aug., 1863; Taunton, Mass.; Army of Potomac.
- BABBITT, SAMUEL B. . . . Clyde, Cloud Co., Kansas.
Enlisted Feb. 29, 1864; Franklin Co., Ohio; Dept. of Cumb.
- BABCOCK, ELIAS J.
Detailed.
- BABCOCK, PAUL, JR., Capt., bvt. maj. . . 26 Broadway, New York City.
(1st lieut. 7th N. J. Vols.) March, 1862, Army of Potomac; April, U. S. S. "Wachusett" and "Maritanza"; July, U. S. S. "Maritanza"; Oct., with Gen. Porter in Maryland; Nov., Snicker's Gap, Va.; May, 1863, Guest House station and near Fredericksburg, Va.; May, West Point, N. Y.; July, Cemetery station at Gettysburg, Pa., with 11th A. C.; app. capt. S. C.; Sept. 18, 1863, to date March 3, 1863; Nov., Dept. of Cumb.; Dec. 5, acting C. S. O.; Jan. 16, 1864, C. S. O., staff Gen. Thomas; resigned April 30, 1864.
- BACHTELL, SAMUEL, Capt., bvt. lieut.-col.
166 North Nineteenth St., Columbus, O.
(1st lieut. 15th Ohio Vols.) Jan., 1862, Dept. of Cumb.; Feb., Army of Ohio, Big Barren river with Sherman; Oct. 7, Perryville, Ky.; Nov., 1863, on inspection duty; Nov. 21, Chattanooga station; com. capt. S. C., July 15, 1864, to date March 3, 1863; Sept., 1864, assumed command Signal Corps detachment, Dept. of Cumb.; Oct. 7, Pine Top station, Ga.; Oct. 27, C. S. O., Mil. Div. Miss.; Oct. 31, at Atlanta, Ga.; Dec. 13, Rice Mill station near Savannah, Ga.; May, 1866, Mil. Div. Miss.; mustered out, June 20, 1866.
- BACON, FREDERICK F.
Enlisted April 6, 1864; Chelsea, Mass.; Dept. of Mo.; 1865, Powder River Indian expedition.
- BADER, JOHN M. . . . 2216 Boden St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Transferred from 98th Pa.; Württemberg, Germany; Army of Potomac.
- *BAIL, WILLIAM G. . . . Died at Irish Ripple, Pa.
Transferred from Miss. Marine Brigade; Anna, Ill.; Dept. of Tenn.

BAILEY, GEORGE W., 1st lieut.

(1st lieut. Miss. Marine Brigade). Nov., 1862, reported at Cairo, Ill., for instruction; Oct., 1863, Dept. of Gulf; April, 1864, Red River expedition; com. 1st lieut. S. C., July 15, 1864, to date March 3, 1863; Sept., at Vicksburg, Miss.; resigned June 6, 1865.

BAILEY, LUMFORD Y., Sergt.

Transferred from 23d Ind.; New Albany, Ind.; Dept. of Gulf; April, 1864, Gen. A. J. Smith's hdqrs., La.

BAILEY, W. F., A. S. O.

(Lieut. 7th Wis)

BAIRD, JOHNSTON Stauffer, Pa.

Enlisted Jan. 28, 1864; Westmoreland Co., Pa.; Dept. of Va.

BAIRD, THOMAS S., Sergt. 808 State St., Erie, Pa.

Transferred from 101st Pa.; Pittsburg, Pa.; Dept. of Va. and N.C.; 1864, Cobb's Hill station, Dutch Gap, Va., Gen. Butler's hdqrs., Army of James; discharged, Georgetown, D.C., July 27, 1865.

BAKER, ABBOTT L. 385 Smith St., Providence, R.I.

Enlisted May 10, 1864; Providence, R.I.; Dept. of Wash.

BAKER, A. P.

Detailed; Army of Potomac; Sept., 1861, to Feb., 1862, served with Gen. Banks's division.

BAKER, DANIEL.

Enlisted May 4, 1864; Smithfield, R.I.; Dept. of South.

BAKER, FRANK.

Enlisted Sept. 22, 1863; Paradise, Pa.; Dept. of Va. and N.C.

***BAKER, FRANK T.** Died at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 7, 1864.

Enlisted May 9, 1864; East Falmouth, Mass.; Dept. of Washington; Dept. of Va. and N.C.; captured at station on Neuse river, Feb. 1, 1864.

BAKER, FREDERICK A. 55 Dexter St., Loraine, Ohio.

Enlisted; Perry Co., Pa.; Mid. Mil. Div.; disch. Aug., 1865.

***BAKER, HENRY** Died April 23, 1864.

Transferred from 34th Ind.; Anderson, Ind.; Dept. of Tenn.

BAKER, HENRY D.

Detailed Co. E, 23d Mass. Vols., 1864; N.C.

BAKER, HENRY D.

Department of Cumberland; April 6, 1862, at Pittsburg Landing.

BAKER, HENRY M.

Enlisted; Providence, R.I.; Dept. of Washington.

BAKER, HORACE P.

Detailed 3d N.Y. Art.; Va. and N.C.; March 9, 1863, expedition to Swansborough, N. C.; March 14, at Fort Anderson.

BAKER, IRA J. Logansport, Ind.

Enlisted March 28, 1864; Wyandotte Co., Ohio; Dept. of La. and Texas.

BAKER, IRVIN R.

Detailed Jan. 24, 1862 ; Army of Ohio ; Dept. of Cumb. ; relieved April 30, 1863.

BAKER, JOHN

Enlisted, Oct. 24, 1863 ; Pittsburg, Pa. ; Dept. of Kansas.

***BAKER, SYLVESTER** Died at Dorchester, Mass., Jan., 1873.

Enlisted ; Hyannis, Mass. ; Dept. La. and Texas.

BAKER, WILLIAM N., Sergt. California, Pa.

Transferred from 8th Pa. Reserves ; Brownsville, Pa. ; Aug., 1861, Georgetown, D. C. ; Dec. 23, to Annapolis, Md. ; Dept. Va. and N.C. ; Dec. 14, 1862, Goldsboro exp. ; re-enlisted Feb. 26, 1864 ; Sept., 1864, Dutch Gap, Va. ; Oct., 1864, to Jan., 1865, at Gen. Butler's Hdqrs., Army of James ; April 3, 1865, Richmond, Va. ; June, Dept. of Washington ; disch. Aug., 1865.

BALDWIN, ELBERT D., A. S. O.

(2d lieut. 12th Ind. Vols., lieut.-col.) Signal Camp, Georgetown, D.C.

BALL, HORACE H.

Detailed.

BALL, STEPHEN, A. S. O. 230 Asylum St., Hartford, Conn.

(1st lieut. 12th Conn. Vols.) Dept. of Gulf.

BALLARD, LEON H., A. S. O.

(1st lieut. 3d N.Y. Vols.) 1st detail, Fort Monroe, June 12, 1861 ; Dept. of Va. ; returned to regiment.

BALLOU, HENRY W. Noose Neck Hill, R.I.

Enlisted May 10, 1864 ; Warwick, R.I. ; Dept. La. and Texas.

BANCROFT, GEORGE D.

Detailed.

BANES, RODMAN.

Transferred from 3d Pa. Res. ; Bristol, Pa. ; Dept. of Washington ; re-enlisted March 29, 1864.

***BARBER, THOMAS** Died at Wakefield, Mass.

Enlisted March 31, 1864 ; Wickford, R.I. ; Dept. La. and Texas.

BARBOR, JOHN PARK Florence, Kansas.

Enlisted Feb. 13, 1864 ; Indiana Co., Pa. ; Dept. of Va. and N.C.

BARBOR, LINUS L.

Enlisted Jan. 19, 1864 ; Indiana Co., Pa. ; Dept. Va. and N.C.

BARCLAY, DANIEL W. Browning, Mo.

Transferred from 118th Ill. ; Mendon, Ill. ; Dept. of Gulf.

BARD, CEPHAS L. Ventura, Cal.

Detailed Co. A, 126th Pa. Vols., Nov., 1862 ; Army of Potomac ; relieved April 28, 1863.

BARDWELL, HENRY J., Sergt. State House, Boston, Mass.

Detailed from Co. D, 27th Mass. ; Dec. 1861, Amherst, Mass. ; Annapolis, Md. ; Signal Camp, Georgetown ; Dept. N.C. ; Burnside exp. ; Feb. 1862, on "Pilot Boy," off Hatteras ; Army of Potomac ; Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, Va., on Court House steeple station ; Dept. of Ohio ; transferred to S.C., Aug. 28, 1863 ; Nov., siege of Knoxville.

- *BARITEAU, ALEXIS W., A. S. O.
 (1st lieut. 5th N.Y. Art.) West Va. ; Oct., 1864, at Front Royal, Va.
- *BARKER, JAMES HENRY Died at Hastings, Minn., Dec. 9, 1895.
 Enlisted Feb. 13, 1864; McConnellsville, Ohio; Mid. Mil. Div.; disch.
 Aug. 11, 1865.
- BARKER, LUCIUS B. Burdett, Kans.
 Detailed from 12th Mass.; Hanover, Mass; Army of Potomac.
- BARKER, WILLIAM H., A. S. O.
 (2d lieut. 51st N.Y.) Dec., 1861, Dept. Va. and N.C.; resigned April 15,
 1862.
- BARNARD, LEROY L. Granville, N.Y.
 Transferred from 93d N.Y.; Washington, N.Y.; Army of Potomac.
- *BARNES, AMOS P. Died May 26, 1864.
 Enlisted Dec. 29, 1863; Jefferson Co., Ohio; Dept. Va. and N.C.; killed
 at Batchelor's Creek near New Berne, N.C.
- BARNES, GEORGE A.
 Enlisted May 7, 1864; Portland, Me.; supposed to have deserted while
en route from place of enlistment.
- *BARNES, GEORGE S.
 Enlisted Nov. 21, 1863; Scranton, Pa.; Army of Potomac.
- *BARNES, JAMES M.
 Transferred from 4th Va.; Mason City, Va.; Dept. of Gulf.
- BARNEY, GEORGE W.
 Enlisted Oct. 17, 1863; Scranton, Pa.; Dept. of N. C.
- *BARR, THOMAS A.
 Enlisted March 31, 1864; Boston, Mass.; Dept. of La. and Texas.
- *BARRETT, WILLIAM F., 2d lieut. Died Springfield, Mass., Aug. 31, 1865.
 (2d lieut. 27th Mass. Vols.) Dec., 1861, detailed Dept. of Va. and N. C.;
 Feb., 1862, on steamer "Pilot Boy," off Hatteras, N. C.; March 24, Core
 Island station, N. C.; Army of Potomac; Sept. 17, with Gen. Slocum at
 Antietam, Md.; Dec. 11, 1862, Col. Tyler's hdqrs., Fredericksburg, Va.;
 Dec. 13, Court House steeple station; appointed 2d lieut. Signal Corps,
 May 29, 1863, to date March 3, 1863; Dept. of Ohio; Dept. of Va. and
 N. C.; Dept. of Wash.; mustered out, Georgetown, D.C., Aug. 12, 1865.
- BARRON, WILLIAM H.
 Enlisted April 16, 1864; Hartford, Vt.; Dept. of Va. and N. C.
- *BARROWS, DANIEL D. Died Feb., 1886.
 Transferred from 9th Me.; Saco, Me.; Dept. of South.
- BARROWS, JAMES F.
 Enlisted, April 13, 1864; Wrentham, Mass.; La. and Texas.
- *BARRY, JAMES P., Sergt. Died at New Orleans, La., Sept. 2, 1863.
 Detailed 9th Pa. Res., 1861; Pittsburg, Pa.; Georgetown, D. C.; Dec. 30;
 app. actg. corp. Army of Potomac; March 16, 1862, to Dept. of Gulf.
- BARRY, JESSE B.
 Detailed; Dept. of South.

*BARSTOW, NATHANIEL S., A. S. O.

Died at New Berne, N. C., May 22, 1864.
(2d lieut. 24th Mass., 1st lieut.) Boston, Mass.; Dept. of Va. and N. C.; Dec., 1861, Burnside exp., Flagship of Com. Goldsborough; battles Roanoke Island, Elizabeth City and New Berne, N. C.; March, 1863, exp. to Swansborough, N. C.; March 14, at Ft. Anderson, N. C.

BARTLETT, ASA W., A. S. O. Pittsfield, N. H.
(2d lieut. 12th N. H. Vols.) Army of James; Army of Potomac.

BARTLETT, J. C.

Department of Tenn.; Oct. 3, 1864, at Allatoona station, Ga.

*BARTLEY, REUBEN, 2d lieut. Died Nov. 30, 1895.
Commissioned (civilian, Pa.) Sept. 2, 1863, to date March 3, 1863; Army of Potomac; Dept. of Wash.; Feb. 26, 1864, with Dahlgren's cavalry raid toward Richmond; in charge of torpedoes and bridge burning; March 3, captured and sent to Libby prison; July 22, sent to prison at Macon, Ga.; mustered out, Aug. 12, 1865.

BARTON, GEORGE W. Clark's Green, Pa.
Enlisted, Nov. 9, 1863; Scranton, Pa.; Dept. of Wash.; Dept. of Shen.

BARTON, JAMES.

Detailed 7th Pa. Res., Aug., 1861; Georgetown, D. C.

BASSETT, FREDERICK H. 12 Kensington St., New Britain, Conn.
Transferred from 13th Conn.; Dept. of Gulf; charge of Algiers tel-station until April, 1866.

BASSETT, MILTON H. New Britain, Conn.
Transferred from 13th Conn.; Dept. of Gulf; Aug., 1862, to May, 1863, observation station southwest pass; at siege of Port Hudson and siege of Mobile; discharged at Brazos, Texas, April, 1867.

*BATCHELDER, GEORGE W., Sergt.

Died at Milford, Mass., April 25, 1869.
Transferred from 25th Mass.; Dept. of South; Dept. of Va. and N. C.; discharged Sept. 11, 1865, at New Berne, N. C.

BATES, OSCAR N. 130 Liberty St., Binghamton, N. Y.
Transferred from Co. C., 67th Pa. Inf.; Honesdale, Pa.; Dept. of Va. and N. C.

BATES, WATSON Barrington, R. I.
Enlisted Feb. 27, 1864; Abington, Mass.; Dept. of Wash.

BAUR, HIRAM.

Detailed.

BAXTER, ALLEN F. 402 Washington St., Providence, R. I.
Enlisted April 11, 1864; Providence, R. I.; Dept. of La. and Texas.

BAYLES, NATHANIEL H., A. S. O.

(2d lieut. 4th N. Y. Vols.) Army of James.

BEACH, GEORGE W.

Detailed.

- BEACH, HENRY L. Montrose, Pa.
Enlisted ; Susquehanna Co., Pa. ; Mid. Mil. Div.
- BEAN, GEORGE W. Brainerd, Minn.
Enlisted Feb. 23, 1864 ; Zanesville, Ohio ; Dept. of Wash.
- BEARD, DANIEL,
Detailed sergt., Co. E., 138th Pa. Vols. ; Army of Potomac.
- *BEARDSLEE, FREDERICK E., 2d lieut., bvt. capt. Died Sept. 8, 1888.
(Capt., A. Q. M. Vols.) Dec. 31, 1862, reported to Maj. Myer ; in command of signal tel. trains, Army of Potomac, until Sept. 30, 1863 ; Dec. 11, 1862, Phillips house station, Va. ; April, 1863, Banks's Ford, Va. ; July, Gettysburg campaign ; Nov. 15, 1863, to Aug. 31, 1864, on detached service in charge of field tel. ; July 15, 1864, com. 2d lieut. S. C., to date March 3, 1863 ; Sept. 30 to Dec. 6, 1864, at Signal Camp, Georgetown, D. C. ; Dec. 6, 1864, to May 31, 1865, Dept. of Va. and N. C. ; Jan., 1865, Fort Fisher exp. ; Feb., Wilmington, N. C. Bvt. 1st lieut., July 31, 1865, for services at Fort Fisher, N. C. : bvt. capt., July 28, 1868, to rank from March 13, 1865 ; mustered out at Georgetown, D. C., Aug. 12, 1865.
- BEATTY, JOHN, Sergt. 1912 K. St., Washington, D. C.
Transferred from 2d N. Y. S. M. ; New York City ; messenger signal office, Dept. of Wash.
- BEATTY, JOHN J. Clay Centre, Kans.
Enlisted Jan. 30, 1864 ; Indiana, Pa. ; March 24, 1864, to Dept. of Gulf.
- BEATTY, WILLIAM P. Carlisle, Pa.
Enlisted ; Chambersburg, Pa. ; Dept. of Pa.
- BECHTEL, ROBERT M., Sergt.
Transferred from 50th Pa. ; Schuylkill, Pa. ; Dept. of South.
- BECK, ALEXANDER 724 Vine St., Camden, N. J.
Transferred from Co. C, 97th Pa. Vols. ; Westchester, Pa. ; Dept. of Va. and N. C. ; Dept. of South.
- BECKER, EDWARD.
Detailed ; Army of Potomac ; March, 1865, Avery house station, Va.
- BECKETT, ISAAC, A. S. O. Savannah, Ga.
(2d lieut. 56th N. Y. Vols.) March, 1862, Army of the Potomac ; April 16, Lee's Mills, Va. ; April, on steamer "Mahaska" ; June 26, Mechanicsville, Va. ; Army of N. C. ; Army of Ohio ; Dept. of Cnmb.
- BEDFORD, STEPHEN Manistee, Mich.
Transferred from 106th N. Y. ; Ogdensburg, N. Y. ; Army of Potomac.
- *BEEBE, PORTER Died at Chicago, Ill., June 4, 1896.
Transferred from 7th Mich. ; Memphis, Mich. ; Army of Potomac.
- BEECHER, C. Y.
Detailed Co. M, 1st Conn. Art. ; Georgetown, D. C., 1863.
- BEEAMAN, WILLIAM M. 715 W. Dominick St., Rome, N. Y.
Detailed 3d N. Y. Lt. Art., Batt. C, 1864 ; Dept. of Va. and N. C.
- BEERS, JOHN
Detailed ; Dept. La. and Texas.

BEGEL, STEPHEN.

Detailed 2d Pa. Art. . Georgetown, D. C., 1864.

BEIL, WILLIAM H. Greenville, Pa.

Transferred from 83d Pa.; West Greenville, Pa.; Army of Potomac.

BEINLICH, FRANCIS.

Transferred from 74th Pa. Vols., Dec., 1862; Prussia; Army of Potomac.

BELCH, RAFAEL A. Sixth, cor. May St., Kansas City, Mo.

Enlisted; Chambersburg, Pa.; Dept. of Pa.

BELL, HENRY C. Oroville, Cal.

Enlisted Feb. 1, 1864; Indiana, Pa.; Dept. of Va. and N. C. Aug., 1864,
Fort Powhattan station, Va.

BELL, JOHN W.

Detailed; Cambridge, Mass.

BELL, THOMAS A.

Enlisted Feb. 11, 1864; Indiana, Pa.; Mid. Mil. Div.

BELL, WEBSTER

Transferred from 1st Mo. Cav.; Farmington, Mo.; Army of Potomac.

BELLOWS, H. W.

Department of Gulf, 1864-1865.

BELLOWS, JOHN J. 66 Tanner St., Providence, R. I.

Enlisted May 12, 1864; Gracetown, R. I.; Dept. of Wash.; 1865, Central
station, Washington, D. C.

BELTON, WILLIAM H.

Transferred from 43d Ohio; Little York, Ohio; Dept. of Tenn.

BELTZ, FREDERICK D. Derry Station, Westmoreland Co., Pa.

Enlisted Jan. 18, 1864; Bedford Co., Pa.; Dept. Va. and N. C.

BENDER, OSCAR N. 140 Orange St., Providence, R. I.

Transferred from 48th N. Y. Vols.; Westchester, N. Y.; Dept. of South.

BENEDICT, MILTON J. Salioa, Saline Co., Kansas.

Enlisted; Franklin Co., Pa.; Dept. of Susq.

BENJAMIN, FREDERICK N.

Detailed Co. F, 9th N. J. Vols.; Georgetown, D. C.

*BENNER, MILTON, 2d lieutenant. Died Feb. 22, 1891.

(1st lieutenant. 112th Pa. Vols.) Army of Potomac; Dept. of Wash.; Dept. of
Gulf; May 24, 1863, Springfield Road station; April, '64, Dept. hdqrs., La.

BENNETT, HAMPTON Carlisle, Ohio.

Enlisted Feb. 10, 1864; Union Co, Ind.; Dept. of Tenn.

BENNETT, JOHN B.

Transferred from 20th Ohio; Mt. Vernon, Ohio; Dept. of Tenn.

BENSON, FREDERICK S., 2d lieutenant, bvt. captain. . Kent Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

(1st lieutenant. 22d Mass. Vols.) Dept. of Wash.; Army of Potomac; declined
commission. Detached as 2d lieutenant. U. S. Signal Corps, March 3, 1863; May
12, Dept. hdqrs., Washington, D. C.; May 14, Fort Tillinghast, Va.; Nov.
18, ordered to report to Col. Stager, supt. military tel., Dept. of Va. and

N. C.; July 12, 1864, Fort Slocum, D. C.; July 15, com. 2d lieut. S. C., to date March 3, 1863; July 16, Fort Baker; April 9, 1865, bvt. capt. U. S. Vols. for services in operations around Richmond; mustered out Aug. 17, 1865.

***BENSON, HARVEY W.**, 2d lieut., bvt. capt.

Died Philadelphia, Pa. Oct. 17, 1885.

(1st lieut. 17th N. Y. Vols.) March, 1862, Army of Potomac; April, 1864, U. S. S. "Malvern," Dept. of Va. and N. C.; July 15, com. 2d lieut. S. C., to date March 3, 1863; mustered out, Georgetown, D. C., Aug. 12, 1865.

BENTLEY, AUGUSTUS W. Fredonia, Ky.

Enlisted; Chambersburg, Pa.; Mid. Mil. Div.

BERDAINER, J.

Detailed Co. A, 96th Pa. Vols.; Army of Potomac; relieved Aug. 15, 1863.

BERGEN, L. M., A. S. O.

(2d lieut. 10th N. Y. Vols.) Detailed 1861; Dept. of Va.; Georgetown, D. C.; Dept. of Ohio.

BERKSTRESSER, LEWIS Carlisle, Pa.

Enlisted; Perry Co., Pa.; Mid. Mil. Div.

BERNHARDT, WASMUND.

Detailed.

BERRICK, CHARLES M. 420 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

Transferred from 17th Ind., Jan. 14, 1864; Indianapolis, Ind.; Dept. of Tex.

BERRY, ALFRED F., 2d lieut. Rivervale, Ind.

(1st lieut. 15th Ind. Vols.) Jan., 1862, Dept. of Cumb.; Sept. 22, 1863, Gen. Crittenden's hdqrs., battle of Chickamauga, Ga.; Nov., exp. to Knoxville, Tenn.; declined commission in Signal Corps.

BERRY, EDWARD L., A. S. O.

BERRY, JOEL M. Nat. Mil. Home, Ohio.

Enlisted March 4, 1864; Belmont Co., Ohio; Signal Camp, Georgetown, D. C.

BESSEY, MERRITT B., A. S. O. 48 Congress St., Boston, Mass.

(1st lieut. 28th Mass., capt. and bvt. maj.) Dec., 1861, Dept. of Va. and N. C.; mustered out March 19, 1865.

BEST, ELIAS 215 Vine St., Johnstown, Pa.

Enlisted Jan. 13, 1864; Indiana, Pa.; Dept. of Shen.; captured on retreat of Gen. Hunter from Lynchburg, Va.; prisoner 11 months.

BETTS, JONATHAN.

Detailed.

BEUHLER, OTTO.

Detailed June, 1862; Dept. of Gulf; discharged Sept. 28, 1863, for disability.

***BEVERLY, ALBERT W.** Died at Arlington, Va., Sept. 1, 1864.

Enlisted April 20, 1864; Providence, R. I.; Signal Camp, Georgetown, D. C.

- BIEDERMAN, EMIL 56 Clay St., Chicago, Ill.
Transferred from 24th Ill., Ill.; Chicago, Jan. 14, 1864; Dept. of Cumb.;
Mil. Div. of Tenn.
- BIGGS, SAMUEL M., Sergt.
Enlisted; East Union, Ohio; Mid. Mil. Div.
- BILLINGS, JAMES W. Clyde, Cloud Co., Kans.
Transferred from 13th Mich., Jan. 14, 1864; Ganges, Mich.; Dept. of
Cumb. to June, 1865; Mil. Div. of Gulf, Aug., 1865 to May, 1866.
- BINGHAM, SETH D. Naugatuck, Conn.
Transferred from Co. K, 8th Conn. Vols.; Hartford, Conn.; Dept. of Va.
and N. C.; Army of Potomac.
- BIRDSEYE, CHARLES H.
Enlisted Oct. 23, 1863; Utica, N. Y.; Dept. of Va. and N. C.
- *BIRNEY, FITZHUGH, A. S. O., Died at Washington, D.C., June 17, 1864.
(1st lieut. 23d Pa.) Dec. 27, 1861, to Signal Corps, Army of Potomac, June,
1862, Mechanicsville, Va.; Savage's station, Va.; July 1, Malvern Hill;
Aug. 1, 1862, staff of Brig.-Gen. Birney; capt. and A. A. G., U. S. Vols.;
Sept. 15, 1863, maj. and A. A. G., U. S. Vols.; wounded at Cold Harbor, Va.
- BISS, BENJAMIN P.
Enlisted Jan. 5, 1864; Indiana, Pa.; Dept. of South.
- BIXLER, ORIN F.
Transferred from 75th Ind., Bluffton, Ind.; Jan. 14, 1864; Dept. of Cumb.
- BLACK, A. H.
Detailed Excelsior Brigade; Minier, Ill.
- BLACK, EDWIN K.
Transferred from 83rd Pa; Erie, Pa.; Army of Potomac.
- *BLACK, HENRY STERLING Died Feb. 5, 1864.
Transferred from 5th N.Y.; Pittsburg, Pa.; Mar., 1862, Army of Potomac;
Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Cumb.
- BLACK, WILLIAM
Transferred from 48th Ind.; South Bend, Ind.; Mil. Div. of W. Miss.
- BLACKBURN, GEORGE M. Minier, Ill.
Enlisted Feb. 29, 1864; Jefferson Co., Ohio; Dept. of Tenn.
- BLACKINGTON, RUFUS R.
Transferred from 20th Me.; Hope, Me; Army of Potomac.
- BLACKINTON, WILLARD B.
Enlisted; Wrentham, Mass.; Signal Camp, Georgetown, D.C.
- *BLAGDEN, EDWARD R., A. S. O., Died at Chicago, Ill., Aug. 9, 1894.
(2d lieut. 45th Mass.) Dept. Va. and N.C.; Mar. 6, 1863, exp. to Swans-
borough, N.C.; Mar. 14, on steamer "Hunchback" off Fort Anderson, N.C.;
mustered out July 7, 1863.
- BLAKE, ARCHIBALD F.
Detailed; Dept. of South.

BLAKE, JAMES W.

Detailed.

*BLAKE, WILLIAM Died at Lake Village, N.H.

Detailed.

BLANCHARD, BENJAMIN S. Abington, Mass.

Enlisted March 28, 1864; Abington, Mass; Dept. La. and Texas.

*BLANDING, L. O.

Detailed from 6th Pa. Res.; Aug., 1861, Georgetown, D.C.; Jan. 6, 1862, to Louisville, Ky., Dept. of Cumb.; shot at Nashville, Tenn., April 17, 1862, by provost guard.

BLAUSER, ANDREW J.

Enlisted Sept. 21, 1863; York Co., Pa.; Dept. N.C.

BLAZIER, GEORGE R. Killed before Fort Wagner.

Detailed from 67th Ohio.

*BLEISTEIN, JONATHAN H. Died at Duncannon, Pa., Sept. 29, 1894.

Enlisted; Berrysburg, Pa.; Mid. Mil. Div.; Dept. Pa.; Dept. W. Va.

*BLISS, CHARLES Died Jan. 23, 1889.

Detailed 7th Pa. Res.; Aug., 1861, Georgetown, D.C.; Jan. 6, 1862, ordered to Louisville, Ky., Dept. of Cumb.

BLISS, EDWIN 279 Bucklin St., Providence, R.I.

Enlisted May 10, 1864; East Providence, R.I.; Signal Camp, Georgetown, D.C.

BLISS, WALTER J.

Detailed.

BLOOD, ALVAH G., Sergt. Laingsburg, Mich.

Detailed Co. C, 16th Mich., Dec. 28, 1861; Howell, Mich.; Army of Potomac; Peninsular campaign, 1862; 2d Bull Run; Jan., 1864, Georgetown, D. C.; Feb., to Dept. of Ohio; June 9, wounded at Lost Mountain, Ga.; discharged Sept. 12.

BLOODGOOD, JOHN J.

Transferred from 5th N. Y. Art.; New York City; Dept. of Va. and N. C.

BLOSSER, WILLIAM H. Freeport, Ill.

Enlisted Sept. 21, 1863; York Co., Pa.; Dept. of Va. and N. C.; discharged Aug. 15, 1865.

BLOSSOM, EDWARD.

Detailed.

BOALT, JOHN H., A. S. O. Stock Exch. Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

(1st lieut. 11th Ohio Cav.) Dept. of Kan.

BOATMAN, JOHN Paris, Ill.

Transferred from Co. E, 12th Ill. Vols., Jan. 1, 1864; Hamilton, O.; Dept. of Tenn.; Dec. 13, 1864, Rice Mill station, Ga.; discharged Aug. 22, 1865.

BOFFEY, RICHARD

Enlisted March 26, 1864; Boston, Mass.; Dept. of Wash

BOGART, NICHOLAS. *See* SMITH, NICH. BOGART.

- *BOGERT, JOSEPH K. Died Wilkesbarre, Pa., Feb. 3, 1887.
Enlisted April 5, 1864; Luzerne Co., Pa.; Dept. of Wash.; Dept of Mo.
- BOGGS, ALBERT W., Sergt. 801 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.
Enlisted Dec. 29, 1863; New Athens, Ohio; Dept. of Va. and N. C.;
Dept. of Tenn.
- BOLARE, LOUIS.
Detailed 55th N. Y.
- BOLTON, CHRISTOPHER.
Enlisted March 25, 1864; Gardner, Mass.; Dept. of Wash.
- BOLTON, CYRUS S., Sergt. Cameron, Mo.
Transferred from 21st Ohio; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Cumb.; Findlay, O.;
mustered out at Atlanta, Ga.
- BOLTON, H. W.
Army of Tenn. 1864.
- BOLTON, SAMUEL H. McComb, Ohio.
Transferred from 99th Ohio, Hancock, Ohio; Jan. 14, 1864; Dept. of Cumb.
- BOND, GEORGE W. Clark's Green, Pa.
Enlisted Nov. 7, 1863; Monroe Co., Pa.; Army of Potomac; Mid. Mil.
Div.; discharged Aug. 24, 1865, at Winchester, Va.
- BONER, W. F.
Dept. Susq.; Jan. to May, 1864.
- BONNER, THOMAS H.
Enlisted May 11, 1864; Providence, R.I.; Department of Washington.
- BOONE, THOMAS D. Tamaqua, Pa.
Aug., 1861; Detailed 3d Pa. Res.; Reading, Pa.; Georgetown, D. C.,
Jan. 24, 1862, Q. M. clerk; March, Army of Potomac.
- BOOTH, GEORGE S. Supt. of Charities, Pittsburg, Pa.
Transferred from 155th Pa.; Pittsburg, Pa.; Dec., 1862, field tel., Army
of Potomac.
- *BORDEN, ABRAHAM E. Killed at Sabine Pass, La., Sept. 8, 1863.
Transferred from 3rd Mass. Cav.; New Bedford, Mass; Dept. of Gulf.
- BORING, GEORGE W.
Enlisted Feb. 23, 1864; Sharpsburg, Pa.; March 24, to Dept. of Gulf.
- BORING, J. H., A. S. O.
(2d lieut. 22d Pa. Cav.) Dept. of Susq.
- BOROUGH, JOHN. Mishawaka, Ind.
Enlisted March 14, 1864; Wyandotte Co., Ohio; Dept. of Tenn.; Dept.
hdqrs.
- BOROUGH, WILLIAM. North Liberty, Ind.
Enlisted March 14, 1864; Wyandotte Co., Ohio; Dept. of Tenn.
- *BOSSERMAN, JOHN M. Died in 1886.
Enlisted; Chambersburg, Pa.; Dept. of Va.
- BOSTWICK, ISAAC.
Detailed Co. E, 134th Pa. Vols.; Army of Potomac; returned to regi-
ment May 7, 1863.

BOTT, GEORGE S.

Detailed 23d N.J.; Mount Holly, N.J.; Army of Potomac.

BOTTICHER, PAUL G. 751 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Detailed 68th N.Y.; New York City; March, 1862, Army of Potomac.

BOURKE, THOMAS.

Enlisted Oct. 20, 1863; Pittsburg, Pa.; deserted *en route* from place of enlistment.

BOUSQUET, HERMAN F. Pella, Iowa.

Transferred from 3d Iowa; Keokuk, Iowa; Army of Tenn.

BOUTELLE, LOUIS H. 107 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Detailed 45th Mass.; Westboro, Mass.; Dept. of Va. and N.C.; Dept. of South.

BOVEY, THOMAS L. 31 West Twenty-Third St., New York City.

Enlisted April 15, 1864; Boston, Mass.; Dept. of Va. and N.C.

BOWEN, CYRUS A.

Enlisted April 21, 1864; Providence, R.I.; Dept. La. and Texas.

BOWEN, GEORGE C.; A. S. O.

(2d lieut. 2d Colo. Cav.) Mil. Div. W. Miss.

BOWEN, WILLIAM S.

Enlisted Oct. 1, 1863; York Co., Pa.; Dept. Va. and N.C.

BOWERS, BASIL T. New Martinsville, W. Va.

Enlisted March 30, 1864; Cuyahoga Co., O.; Dept. of Wash.

BOWERS, WILLIAM T. Box 1558, Westchester, Pa.

Transferred from 72d Pa.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Army of Potomac; March, 1865, Avery House station, Va.

BOWIE, ———.

Detailed 19th Ill. Vols.; Army of Ohio; disch. for disability.

BOWLBY, ABRAM C. Wellington, Ill.

Enlisted Nov. 3, 1863; Scranton, Pa.; Dept. of N.C.

*BOWMAN, EDWIN S.

Enlisted Feb. 1, 1864; Dauphin Co., Pa.; Army of Potomac.

BOWSER, EDWIN St. Mary's, Anglaize Co., Ohio.

Transferred from 36th Ind.; Richmond, Ind.; Dept. of Tenn.

BOWZER, WILLIAM H. Perry, Sargent Co., No. Dak.

Enlisted Feb. 2, 1864; Westmoreland Co., Pa.; Dept. of N.C.

BOYD, JACOB M. 316 Boas St., Harrisburg, Pa.

Transferred from 58th Pa.; Harrisburg, Pa.; Dept. of N.C.

BOYD, JOSEPH.

Detailed from Co. F, 3d ——— Art.

BOYDEN, LUCIUS.

Transferred from 52d Ohio; Steubenville, Ohio; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Cumb.

BOYNTON, ELI E.

Detailed Co. G, 1st Mass. Cav.; Swampscott, Mass.; Feb., 1863, Dept. of Wash.; relieved Aug., 1863.

BRADFORD, CHARLES.

Enlisted April 11, 1864; Utica, N.Y.; Signal Camp, Georgetown, D.C.

BRADFORD GEORGE W. Ravenna, Mich.

Enlisted Sept. 15, 1863; Kingston, Pa.; Dept. of N.C.

***BRADFORD, JOHN E.,** 2d lieutenant. Died Providence, R.I., Aug. 14, 1880.

(Civilian, R.I.) Dept. of Wash.; Dept. of Ohio; Dept. of Va. and N.C.; July 15, 1864, com. 2d lieutenant, S. C., to date March 3, 1863; mustered out at Georgetown, D.C., Aug. 12, 1865.

***BRADLEY, LUTHER T.,** A. S. O. Died at Lee, Mass., Oct. 29, 1879.

(2d lieutenant. Co. E, 27th Mass.; captain.) Detailed at Annapolis, Md., Dec. 1861; Lee, Mass.; Dept. of N. C.; mustered out June 26, 1865.

BRAGAN, ISAAC N.

Detailed.

BRAGG, WILLIAM B.

Transferred from 13th Conn.; Dept. of Gulf.

BRAINE, CHARLES R., A. S. O. 755 Putnam Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

(1st lieutenant. 9th N. Y. S. M.) Signal Camp, Georgetown, D. C.

BRANCH, FRANK G.

Enlisted; Providence, R. I.; Signal Camp, Georgetown, D. C.

BRANDT, F. A., A. S. O.

(2d lieutenant. 2d Minn.) Army of Ohio.

BRATTON, FRANCIS J.

Transferred from 93d Pa.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Signal Camp, Georgetown, D. C.; Army of Potomac, March, 1862.

BRAULT, ALPHONSO, A. S. O.

(2d lieutenant. 20th Pa. Cav.) Mid. Mil. Div.; May 17, 1864, Newtown station, Va.; July 14, Sugar Loaf station, Md.; Aug. 3, river patrol, Edward's Ferry, Md.; Oct., Signal Camp; relieved Dec. 4.

BRAUN, GUSTAVE A.

Transferred from 54th N. Y.; re-enlisted in Signal Corps April 12, 1864; New York City; Mil. Div. of W. Miss.

***BRAUNSDORF, HENRY J.** Died New York City, Feb. 6, 1861.

Detailed 17th N. Y.; New York City; March, 1862, Army of Potomac; Dept. of Va. and N. C.

BRAYTON, ELIJAH. 9 Opera House Block, Pueblo, Colo.

Enlisted Feb. 12, 1864; Carey, Ohio; Dept. of Va.

***BREED, CHARLES A.,** A. S. O. Died at Newport News, Va., July 22, 1862.

(2d lieutenant. 8th Conn.) Dec., 1861, Dept. of Va. and N. C.

BREESE, ASA M., Sergt. Elmdale, Kansas.

Transferred from 15th Ohio; Mount Gilead, Ohio; detailed March, 1862; transf. Oct. 23, 1863; siege of Corinth, Miss., battles of Perryville, Ky., Stone river, Chickamauga, Lookout Mt., Mission Ridge, and Atlanta campaign; discharged Chattanooga, Tenn., Sept. 12, 1864.

BREESE, HUDSON.

Detailed 49th Ohio Vols.; April, 1863; Dept. of Cumb.; relieved Feb. 1864.

- BRELSFORD, HIRAM S.** Dublin, Franklin Co., Ohio.
Enlisted Feb. 13, 1864; Franklin Co., Ohio; Mid. Mil. Div.
- BRENT, SAMUEL J.**, 2d lieutenant. . . . 60 E. Spring St., Columbus, Ohio.
(2d lieutenant. 52d Ohio Vols.) Dept. of Cumb.; July 15, 1864, com. 2d lieutenant,
S.C., to date March 3, 1863; Sept. 19, 1863, Lookout Mt. station, Ga; mustered
out Aug. 24, 1865.
- BRETZ, BENJAMIN F.** Green Spring, Ohio.
Enlisted March 15, 1864; McCutcheonville, Ohio; Dept. of Tenn.; Oct. 3,
Allatoona station, Ga.
- BREWER, THEODORE M.**
Enlisted March 29, 1864; Southboro, Mass.; Dept. of Wash.
- BREWSTER, HENRY A.**
Transferred from 38th Ill.; Lenawee, Mich.; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of
Cumb.
- BRICKER, ASHER M.** 908 Hillman St., Youngstown, Ohio.
Transferred from Co. E, 139th Pa. Vols.; Allegheny, Pa.; Army of
Potomac, Nov. 12, 1863, to June 24, 1865.
- ***BRIGGS, EPHRAIM A.**, 2d lieutenant., bvt. capt. . . . Died April 19, 1892.
(1st lieutenant. 43 N.Y. Vols.) March 7, 1862, with Gen. Banks, Shenandoah;
March 23, Winchester, Va.; Aug. 9, Madison Court House; Sept. 5, Pooles-
ville, Md.; Army of Potomac; May 2, 1863, Chancellorsville, Va.; July 8,
Elk Ridge station, Md.; Aug. 31, ordered to report to Gen. Burnside,
Dept. of Ohio; Sept. 8, 1863, app. 2d lieutenant. S.C., to date March 3, 1863; Feb.
16, 1865, Dept. Va. and N.C.; hdqrs. Dept. N.C.; June 5, Raleigh, N.C.;
act. Q. M.; Aug. 13, mustered out at Georgetown, D.C.
- BRIGGS, JAMES W.**, A. S. O.
(2d lieutenant. Co. C, 44th Mass.) Dept. of N.C.; Nov. 2, 1862, wounded at
Rawles' Mills, Va.
- BRIGGS, JOHN R.**
Enlisted Nov. 6, 1863; Wyoming Co., Pa.; Mid. Mil. Div.
- BRIGGS, SAMUEL N.**
Enlisted Feb. 26, 1864; Wayne Co., Ohio.
- BRIGHAM, CHARLES P.**
Detailed; Aug., 1863; Dept. of South.
- BRINDLE, JOHN A.** Wesleyville, Pa.
Transferred from 111th Pa.; Mill Creek, Pa.; Army of Potomac.
- BRINK, J.**
Detailed 5th R.I.; Dept. of N.C., March 8, 1864.
- BRINK, PARMENUS J.** Liverpool, Perry Co., Pa.
Enlisted; Perry Co., Pa.; Dept. of Pa.
- BRINK, STACY.**
Detailed Co. G, 38th N.J. Vols.; April 23, 1865, Fort Pocahontas, Va.
- BRINKER, CYRUS.**
Enlisted; Greensburg, Pa; Dept. of Pa.

BRINKERHOFF, JACOB.

Detailed Co. I., 52d Ill. Vols.; Dept. of Tenn.

BRITENBECKER, PHILIP.

Enlisted; deserted.

BRODERICK, MINER T., JR.

Detailed 3d N.Y. Vols.; June, 1861, Army of Potomac.

BRODIE, PAUL, 1st lieutenant, bvt. major.

(2d lieutenant. 79th N.Y. Vols.) Detailed 1861-2; Dept. of South; Feb. 19, 1863, to U. S. S. "Wabash" to instruct naval officers; July 10, at Stono River, S.C.; July 16, on U. S. S. "Pawnee"; Oct. 20, 1863, app. 1st lieutenant S.C., to date March, 3, 1863; June, 1864, in attack on Charleston, S.C.; Sept. 28, Dept. of Va. and N.C. station near Deep Bottom, Va.; Dept. of Wash.; May 13, 1865, Ch. Sig. Off. of Dept.; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.

BROOKS, JAMES B., A. S. O. 2 Granger Block, Syracuse, N.Y.

(2d lieutenant. 4th Vt.; captain.) March, 1862, Army of Potomac; Aug. 9, battle of Cedar Mountain; Sept. 11, Poolesville, Md.; Sept. 17, Antietam, Md.; Oct., Harper's Ferry; Dec. 12, Fredericksburg, Va., Court House Steeple station; Dec. 13, hdqrs. Gen. Couch; May 3, 1863, Church Tower station, Fredericksburg, Va.; May 6, Taylor's Hill station.

BROOKS, SPENCER Circleville, Ohio.

Enlisted Feb. 10, 1864; Athens Co., Ohio; Dept. of La. and Tex.

***BROWN, CHARLES S., Sergt. Died at Waterbury, Conn., March 3, 1883.**

Transferred from 6th Conn.; New Haven, Conn.; Dept. Va. and N.C.; Dept. of South.

BROWN, CORNELIUS.

Lincoln, Ill.; Dept. of Tenn.

BROWN, DENNIS J.

Enlisted March 29, 1864; Boston, Mass.; Dept. of Tenn.

BROWN, GAYTON San Felipe, Cal.

Enlisted March 30, 1864; Georgetown, Mass.; Dept. of Gulf.

BROWN, GEORGE A. Decatur, Ill.

Enlisted Feb. 27, 1864; Abington, Mass.; Dept. of Va. and N.C.; Dept. of Wash.

BROWN, HARRY P. Alberta, Henry Co., Mo.

Enlisted Feb. 24, 1864; Morgan Co., Ohio; Mid. Mil. Div.

BROWN, HENRY H. Whitman, Mass.

Enlisted Feb. 27, 1864; Abington, Mass.; Dept. of Gulf.

BROWN, JAMES.

Enlisted Oct. 26, 1863; Pittsburg, Pa.; deserted from recruiting station.

BROWN, J. WILLARD, 2d lieutenant. 108 White St., East Boston, Mass.

(Private Co. K, 7th Mass. Vols.) Detailed Signal Corps, Dec. 31, 1861; March, 1862, Army of Potomac; Manassas, Va.; May 22, Falmouth, Va.; July and Aug., 1862, Dept. of South; 1863, Dept. of Va. and N.C.; Gen. Dix's hdqrs.: April, Masonic Bldg. Tower station, Suffolk, Va.; April 16, Fort Union, Va.; Dept. of Wash.; Jan., 1864, Georgetown, D.C.; March,

1864, to May, 1865, Ft. Ethan Allen station; July 15, com. 2d lieut. Signal Corps, to date March 3, 1863; June, 1865, Dept of Mo.; Aug. 22, Powder River Indian exp.; Nov. 30, 1865, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; mustered out Dec. 16, 1865.

- BROWN, LAWTON N. 145 Colfax St., So. Providence, R.I.
Enlisted March 30, 1864; Watertown, Mass.; Dept. of Wash.
- BROWN, LEANDER T., Sergt.
Transferred from 143d N.Y.; Bethel, N.Y.; 1864, Mid. Mil. Div.; Gen. Averill's raid, W. Va.
- BROWN, ROBERT E.
Enlisted Jan. 14, 1864; Columbus, Ohio; discharged at Georgetown, D. C., Feb., 1864.
- BROWN, T. ALEXANDER Worthington, Green Co., Ind.
Detailed 59th Ind. Vols. at Memphis, Jan., 1863; Gosport, Ind.; Army of Tenn.; Vicksburg campaign.
- BROWN, THOMAS R.
- BROWN, THOMAS S.
Enlisted April 27, 1864; Providence, R. I.; Dept. of Wash.
- *BROWN, WILLIAM H., A. S. O.
(Capt. 63d Pa.) March, 1862, Army of Potomac.
- BROWNING, GEORGE R., Sergt. 1213 Cherry St., Kansas City, Mo.
Transferred from Co. D, 25th Mass.; Paxton, Mass.; Dept. of Va. and N. C.
- *BROWNING, HENRY A. Died at White House, Va., June 17, 1864.
Detailed Co. D, 25th Mass., Oct. 24, 1863; Paxton, Mass., Dept. of Va. and N. C.; relieved Nov. 16.
- BRUEN, CHARLES T., A. S. O.
(1st lieut. 10th N. Y. Batt.; capt.)
- BRUGGER, JOHN G. Clyde, Ohio.
Enlisted Feb. 18, 1864; Clyde, Ohio; Dept. of Tenn.
- BRUNER, JOHN W. Cheyenne, Wyoming Terr.
Transferred from 1st Pa. Cav.; Lancaster, Pa.; Army of Potomac.
- BRUYN, WILSON, 1st lieut., bvt. capt. Dwaarkill, Ulster Co., N. Y.
(2d lieut. N. Y. Vol. Eng.; 1st lieut.) Detailed 1862; Dept. of South; July, 1863, Edisto, S. C.; Oct. 20, 1863, app. 1st lieut. S. C., to date March 3, 1863; Nov. 7, Botany Bay; Feb., 1864, exp. against John's Island, S.C.; April 24, Dept. of Va. and N. C.; Water Battery station; Oct., Mid. Mil. Div.; mustered out Aug. 16, 1865.
- BRYANT, CHARLES E. Kingston, Mass.
Enlisted April 14, 1864; Plympton, Mass.; Dept. of Wash.
- BUCHANAN, WILLIAM Homer City, Pa.
Enlisted; White Township, Pa.; Dept. of Wash.
- BUCK, ENOCH W. Portland, Ind.
Detailed Co. G, 30th Ind. Vols.; Portland, Ind.; Dept. of Cumb.

BUCK, WILLIAM H.

Detailed.

BUCKNER, CHARLES A.

Enlisted April 20, 1864; Hanover, Germany; Dept. of Wash.

BUGBEE, VAN H. Waukesha, Wis.

Transferred from 10th Vt.; Randolph, Vt.; Army of Potomac.

BUHLER, OTTO.

Detailed.

*BULL, JAMES N.

Transferred from 93d Ill.; Trenton, Ill.; Dept. of Tenn.

BULLENS, LOWELL S.

Enlisted April 8, 1864; West Newbury, Mass.; Dept. of Va. and N.C.

BUNCE, JEREMIAH S.

Detailed 63d Pa.; Sharon, Pa.; March, 1862, Army of Potomac.

BURCHARD, EMIL P., Sergt. Gainesville, Texas.

Transferred from 45th N.Y.; New York City; Dept. of Tenn.; April 24, 1864, Huntsville, Ala.; June, Chattanooga, Tenn.

BURCHINELL, WILL K. 808 Equitable Bldg., Denver, Colo.

Transferred from 1st Pa. Cav.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Cnmb.

*BURDELL, LOUIS.

Transferred from 9th N.Y. Art.; Galen, N.Y.; Dept. of South.

BURDICK, MELVIN A.

Detailed from 27th N.Y.; March, 1863, Army of Potomac.

BURKE, JOHN R. Whitinsville, Mass.

Enlisted March 31, 1864; Providence, R.I.; Dept. of Gulf; New Orleans; Vicksburg; monitor "Winnebago" at Mobile Bay; Brazos, Texas; disch. Nov. 10, 1865.

BURKE, MICHAEL T. Eaton's Neck Lighthouse, Northport, L.I.

Detailed Co. I, 9th N. Y. S. M., Sept. 11, 1861; Dept. of Va.; Dept. of Shenandoah; Army of Potomac; Army of James; captured July 4, 1863, by Stuart near Gettysburg, Pa.

*BURKHARDT, ALFRED.

Transferred from 75th Pa.; Philadelphia, Pa.; March, 1862, Army of Potomac, Dept. of W. Va.; Oct., 1863, Gen. Averill's raid.

BURKHART, CHARLES J.

New York City; Dept. of Wash.

BURLEIGH, HENRY C.

Transferred from 11th Mass.; Newton, Mass.

BURLEY, DANIEL S. 62 Merrimac St., Newburyport, Mass.

Transferred from 3d N.H., Feb. 29, 1864; Rochester, N.H.; Dept. of South.

BURNELL, MELVILLE C. Gorham, Me.

Transferred from 9th Me. Vols.; Cornish, Me.; Dept. of South; disch. Aug. 21, 1865.

- *BURNHAM, JEDEDIAH K. Died at Fort Smith, Ark., Oct. 6, 1887.
Transferred from 76th Pa., April, 1864; Meadville, Pa.; Dept. of South;
Dept of Va. and N.C.; 1864, wounded at Crow's Nest station; Feb., 1865,
Fort Burnham station; April, Richmond, Va.; disch. at Georgetown,
Aug., 1865.
- BURPEE, RENDELL W. 19 Suffolk Market, Boston, Mass.
Enlisted March 29, 1864; Boston, Mass.; Dept. of Mo.
- BURR, EDWARD E., A. S. O.
(1st lieut. 29th Pa.) Detailed, Darnestown, Md., Aug. 16, 1861; Oct. 28,
stationed near Seneca, Md.; returned to regiment, March 2, 1862.
- BURR, IRWIN.
- BURR, JOHN DANFORTH.
- BURR, THOMAS R. 600 Cherry St., Terre Haute, Ind.
Transferred from 21st Ill.; Palestine, Ill.; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Cumb.
- BURRAGE, GEORGE FRANCIS . . . 1265 Corona St., Denver, Colo.
Enlisted April 13, 1864; Boston, Mass.; Dept. of Wash.
- BURRITT, EDGAR E.
Enlisted March 28, 1864; Weybridge, Vt.; Dept. of Gulf.
- BURT, GEORGE W.
Detailed.
- BURTON, HENRY H., A. S. O.
(2d lieut. 1st Del. Vols.) Fort Monroe; Dept. of Cumb.; Oct. 4, 1864,
Marietta, Ga.; Dec. 19, Decatur, Ala.; April, 1865, Knoxville, Tenn.;
Jonesboro, Tenn.
- *BUSBY, DAVID W.
Transferred from 97th Ind.; Greencastle, Ind.; Dept. of Tenn.
- BUSCH, WILL W.
Detailed.
- BUSHBY, THOMAS.
- BUSHBY, WILLIAM J. Ireton, Sioux Co., Iowa.
Transferred from 3d Wis.; Shullsburg, Wis.; March, 1862, Army of
Potomac; Dept. of Wash.
- *BUSWELL, CHARLES H., Sergt. Died at Manchester, N. H., 1875.
Transferred from 10th N. H.; Manchester, N. H.; Dept. of Va. and N. C.;
July, 1864, Cobb's Hill station, Va.
- BUTCHER, FREDERICK Fairhall, Manitoba.
Enlisted Feb. 9, 1864; Cleveland, Ohio; Dept. of Gulf.
- BUTCHER, THOMAS P., A. S. O., . . . Parkersburg, W. Va.
(2d lieut. 15th W. Va.) Mid. Mil. Div.; June 12, 1864, Buchanan, Va.;
June 21, Catawba Mountain station, Va.; July 14, Point of Rocks station,
Md.; Oct. 20, Three Top Mountain station, Va.
- BUTERBAUGH, ELIAS L. Cookport, Pa.
Enlisted Feb. 23, 1864; Rayne Township, Pa.; Dept. of Wash.; Army of
James; Army of Potomac.

- *BUTLER, F. W., A. S. O. Died July 30, 1864.
(2d lieut. 5th N. H. Vols.; capt.) Army of Potomac; April, 1862, Yorktown, Va.; wounded battle of Wilderness.
- BUTLER, JAMES M.
(Sergt.) Detailed.
- BUTLER, JOHN L. 240 North St., Harrisburg, Pa.
Enlisted April 6, 1864; Cambridge, Mass; Dept. of Gulf and Mil. Div. W. Miss.
- BUTLER, SCOT Irvington, Ind.
Transferred from 33d Ind. Vols.; Lexington, K. Y.; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Cumb.
- *BUTLER, STEPHEN D., A. S. O.
(2d lieut. 39th Ind.; 1st lieut. 8th Ind. Cav.) Jan., 1862, Dept. of Cumb.; April 6, Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., East Side station; Sept. 20, 1863, missing in action at Chickamauga, Tenn.
- BUTTERFIELD, FRED D., A. S. O. Derby Line, Vt.
(2d lieut. 8th Vt.; capt.) June, 1862, Dept. of Gulf; Oct. 24, on steamer "Sallie Robinson," Exp. to Bayou La Fourche, La.; Jan., 1863, Exp. up the Teche river; April 11, Depot station Brashear City.
- BUTTERFIELD, GEORGE W. Bay City, Mich.
Transferred from Co. B, 22d Mich; Utica, Mich.; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Cumb.
- BUTTERS, GEORGE W., JR.
Enlisted April 25, 1864; Waltham, Mass.; Dept. of Wash.
- BYAM, DANIEL P. So. Chelmsford, Mass.
Enlisted March 31, 1864; Chelmsford, Mass.; Dept. of Gulf; May 19, 1864, New Orleans, La.; March, 1865, Barrancas, Fla.; March 11, Pensacola; disch. Nov. 11, 1865.
- BYERS, THOMAS. (*Ser* FITZPATRICK, CHARLES T.)
- BYERS, WILLIAM H.
Detailed Co. L, 102d Pa. Vols.; Oct. 3, 1863, Army of Potomac.
- BYRAM, SILAS D., A. S. O. Liberty, Ind.
(2d lieut., 16th Ind. Vols.) Detailed Aug. 16, 1861, at Darnestown, Md.; Sept. 12, Station on Upper Potomac; Oct. and Nov., Sugar Loaf Mountain, Md.; Dept. of Shenandoah; March 23, 1862, Winchester, Va.; May 14, returned to regiment.
- CALANDROS, CHARLES.
Detailed from Co. A, 7th N. Y. Vols., June, 1861; Army of Potomac; discharged April 24, 1863.
- CALDERWOOD, ROBERT.
Detailed from 79th N. Y.; Dept. of South; commissioned in regt., Nov. 25, 1862.
- *CALDWELL, JAMES T., A. S. O. Died May 21, 1863.
(2d lieut. 78th Ohio.) Army of Tenn.; Dept. of Cumb.; June 6, 1862, joined fleet at Memphis, Tenn.; June 17, on transport in Mississippi river; died of wounds received at Champion Hills, Miss.

- CALHOUN, WILLIAM L. Parkwood, Pa.
Enlisted Jan. 1, 1864; Armstrong Co., Pa.; Dept. of Va. and N. C.; Dept. of S. C.; Sept. 29, 1864, station on James river, Va.
- CALKINS, OSCAR C. 39 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Transferred from 27th Mass.; Springfield, Mass.; Dept. of Va. and N. C.
- CALLAHAN, GEORGE W. 331 T St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Transferred from Co. I, 138th Pa. Vols., March, 1864; Montgomery, Pa.; Army of Potomac.
- CALENDER, WALTER 239 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.
Detailed.
- CALLSEN, F., A. S. O.
(2d lieut. 17th Ill.) Army of Ohio; Mil. Div. Miss.
- CALMAN, THOMAS.
Detailed.
- CAMP, NORMAN HENRY, 1st lieut., bvt. maj.
2118 L St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
(1st lieut. 4th N. J. Vols.) Army of Potomac; April 16, 1862, Lee's Mill, Va.; June, Hogan station, battle Fair Oaks, Va.; June 27, Games's Mills; July 1, Malvern Hill; Aug. 5, Crew House station, Malvern Hill; Sept., Jerusalem, Md.; Catoctin Mountain station, Md.; Sept. 17, Elk Mountain station, Md.; July 3, 1863, Little Round Top station, Gettysburg, Pa.; July 4, hdqrs. station, 6th Corps; Sept. 18, 1863, app. 1st lieut., S.C., to date March 3, 1863; March 11, to April 29, 1864, recruiting service, Providence, R. I.; Mil. Div. of W. Miss.; Dept. of Gulf; at capture of Mobile; resigned June 5, 1865.
- CAMPBELL, FRANK B. Care P. & B. Traction Co., Pittsburg, Pa.
Enlisted Jan. 14, 1864; Allegheny Co., Pa.; Dept. of Cumb.; Dept. of Tenn.
- CAMPBELL, JOHN J. Warrensburg, Mo.
Enlisted Dec. 28, 1863; Huntington Co., Pa.; Dept. of Wash.; Dept. of Tenn.; 15th A. C.; hdqrs. Army of Tenn.; discharged Aug. 22, 1865.
- CAMPBELL, ROBERT A. Hutchinson, Kans.
Transferred from 24th Ohio; Coshocton, Ohio; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Cumb.
- CAMPBELL, WILLIAM S. Box 415, Troy, Ohio.
Transferred from Co. G, 1st Pa. Res., March 1, 1864; Warrington, Pa. Army of Potomac; discharged Aug. 17, 1865.
- CAPRON, ADIN B., 1st lieut., bvt.-maj. Stillwater, R.I.
(1st lieut. 2d R.I. Vols.) Army of Potomac; March 16, 1862, to Dept. of Gulf; Army of Potomac; July, 1863, Gettysburg campaign; A. A. Q. M., Signal Corps; Petersburg campaign; Sept. 18, 1863, app. 1st lieut., S.C., to date March 3, 1863; mustered out Washington, D.C., Sept. 1, 1865.
- CARARON, PETER.
Detailed from Co. C, 2d Mass. Art.; Dept. of N.C.; 1864, returned to regiment.
- CARBAUGH, CHRISTIAN J. Cross Timbers, Mo.
Enlisted Feb. 22, 1864; Sharpsburg, Pa.; Dept. of Missouri.

- *CAREY, CHARLES H., A. S. O. Died July 18, 1863.
(2d lieut. 3d Mich.) Grand Rapids, Mich.; 1862, Army of Potomac; April, siege of Yorktown, Va.; Sept., South Mountain station; Upton's Hill station; Dec. 13, hdqrs. station, Fredericksburg, Va.; Dec. 14, Signal tel. duty.
- CAREY, D., A. S. O.
(2d lieut. 44th Ind. Vols.) Army of Ohio.
- CAREY, E. FRANK 888 Westminster St., Providence, R.I.
Enlisted April 25, 1864; Providence, R.I.; Dept. of Wash.
- *CAREY, P. B., A. S. O. Died Aug. 2, 1886.
(Lient.) South Easton, Pa.
- CARLE, PATRICK Farmer, N.Y.
Detailed from Co. I, 38th N.Y. Vols.; Army of Potomac: specially commended at battle of Bull Run, Va.; returned to regiment May 29, 1863.
- CARLTON, EDWARD.
Detailed from 62d N.Y. Vols.; Army of Potomac: commended for faithful and intelligent service during Peninsular campaign.
- CARMAN, FRANCIS E.
Detailed from Co. A, 52d Pa. Vols.; Dept. of South.
- CARNES, THOMAS J.
Transferred from 32d Ohio: Coshocton, Ohio; Mil. Div. W. Miss.
- CARNEY, THOMPSON.
Enlisted Jan. 11, 1864; Indiana, Pa.; rejected for disability, Jan. 31, 1864.
- CARNS, JOHN Sunbury, Pa.
Enlisted Sept. 15, 1864; Harrisburg, Pa.; Dept. of Wash.
- CAROTHERS, ADAM K. Newberry, Pa.
Detailed from 5th Pa. Res; Milton, Pa.; Dept. of Wash.; Aug. 1861, Georgetown, D.C.; Dec. 30, appointed act. sergt.; March, 1862, Army of Potomac; Oct. 6, 1863, sergt.; Oct. 17, 1864, Jerusalem plank-road station; re-enlisted Signal Corps, Brandy station, Va., March 30, 1864; March, 1865, Jerusalem plank-road station, Va.
- CAROTHERS, JOHN Montesano, Wash.
Enlisted March 17, 1864; Wyandotte Co., Ohio; Dept. of Texas.
- CARPENTER, B. EDGAR 259 Alabama Ave., Providence, R. I.
Enlisted May 2, 1864; Lonsdale, R. I.; Dept. of Gulf.
- CARPENTER, PRESTON, 2d lieut., bvt. 1st lieut.
(Civilian, Pa.) Dept. of Wash.; Army of Potomac; Dept. of Va. and N.C.; Sept. 2, 1863, app. 2d lieut., S. C., to date March 3, 1863; April, 1864, with Gen. C. K. Graham; June, New Berne, N. C.; mustered out at Georgetown, D. C., Aug. 12, 1865.
- CARR, THOMAS.
Transferred from 3d N. Y. Regt. (Excelsior Brigade.)
- CARRIGAN, JOHN C.
Detailed; Xenia, Ohio.

- *CARRIQUE, THOMAS H., 1st lieut. . . . Died Sept. 10, 1890.
(2d lieut. 3d R. I. Art.) Detailed, 1861; Dept. of South; 1863, Morris
Island station, S. C.; Aug. 25, hdqrs. station, assault on Fort Wagner;
Oct. 20, 1863, app. 1st lieut., S. C., to date March 3, 1863; June, 1864, in at-
tack on Charleston, S. C.; Dec., exp. against C. and S. R. R.; mustered
out Aug. 21, 1865.
- *CARROLL, JAMES R. . . . Died at New Lexington, Ohio, Dec., 1876.
Enlisted Feb. 27, 1864; Dover Township, Ohio; Mid. Mil. Div.
- CARROLL, LOUIS M.
Transferred from 19th Ill.; Galena, Ill.; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Cumb.
- CARTER, HENRY T.
Detailed from Co. A, 12th Me. Vols.; Dept. of Gulf; appointed 1st lieut.
in 1st La. Brig., and relieved from signal duty July 19, 1862.
- CARTLEDGE, SAMUEL, Sergt. . . . 3201 Rhawn St., Holmesburg, Pa.
Detailed corporal 3d Pa. Res.; Philadelphia, Pa.: Dept. of Wash.; Aug.,
1861, Georgetown, D. C.; Dec. 30, appointed act. sergt. at Georgetown,
D. C.; March, 1862, Army of Potomac; May, Chancellorsville, Va.; Oct. 6,
1863, sergt.
- CARUSS, CARLOS T. Box 554, St. Johns, Mich.
Transferred from Co. D, 2d Mich. Inf.; Oakland Co., Mich.; Army of
Potomac.
- CARVER, REUBEN T. Vinal Haven, Me.
Transferred from 19th Me.; Knox Co., Me.; Army of Potomac.
- CASE, BENJAMIN T. Brooklyn, Pa.
Enlisted Sept. 14, 1863; Scranton, Pa.; Dept. of N. C.
- *CASE, BERRIEN L. Died July 11, 1891.
Transferred from 37th Ind.; Lawrenceburg, Ind.; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of
Cumb.
- *CASE, CHARLES R., 1st lieut.
(Capt. 36th Ind. Vols.) Jan., 1862, Dept. of Cumb.; Oct. 9, Perryville,
Ky.; Jan., 1863, Murfreesboro', Tenn.; Nov. 12, with signal train, Dept. of
Cumb.; May 3, 1864, Chattanooga, Tenn.; June 10, Big Shanty, Ga.;
declined commission in Signal Corps.
- CASE, JOSEPH.
Detailed from 5th Conn.; Dept. of Cumb.; Jan. 6, 1862, to Louisville, Ky.
- CASE, O. B.
Detailed; Hop Bottom, Pa.
- CASE, THEODORE E.
Enlisted April 11, 1864; Oneida Co., N.Y.; 1864, Dept. of Missouri.
- *CASHMAN, WILLIAM Died Aug., 1862.
Transferred from 9th N. Y. S. M.; Hoboken, N.J.; March, 1862, Army of
Potomac; killed at Harrison's Landing, Va.
- CASS, SAMUEL W. Maumee, Ohio.
Transferred from Co. H, 1st Ohio Light Art.; Toledo, Ohio; Army of
Potomac.
- CASSADY, CHARLES H.
Enlisted Jan. 8, 1864; Cincinnati, O.; Dept. of Va.

CASSERLEIGH, PETER, Sergt.

Transferred from Co. A, 38th Ill. Vols.; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Cumb.

*CASTLE, DAVIS E., 2d lieut. Died at Washington, D. C., March, 1886.
(Capt. 19th Ind. Vols.) March, 1862, Army of Potomac; May, West Point, Va.; May, 1863, Chancellorsville, Va.; July 3, Cemetery Hill station, Gettysburg, Pa.; Aug. 13, Cedar Mountain station, Md.; declined com. in S. C.

CASWELL, CHARLES W., A. S. O.

(2d lieut. 20th Pa. Cav.) Mid. Mil. Div.; Oct. 19, 1864, hdqrs. Cavalry Corps, W. Va.; Oct. 27, Winchester, Va.; Nov. 19, dishonorably disch. by Gen. Sheridan.

CASWELL, WILLIAM N.

Detailed.

CAVET, JAMES M.

Detailed from Co. A, 8th Tenn. Vols.; Army of Ohio; Dept. of N.C.; Dept. of Wash.; disch. May 31, 1865.

*CECIL, WILLIAM P. Died prior to Sept. 23, 1861.
Detailed.

CHAFFEE, EZRA N.

Detailed from Co. F, 6th Mich. Cav.

CHAMBERLAIN, CHARLES D.

Detailed from 76th Pa.; Dept. of South.

CHAMBERLIN, C. P., A. S. O.

(2d lieut. 3d Vt.) Georgetown, D.C.

*CHAMBERLIN, EDWIN M., A. S. O. Died Boston, Mass., Feb. 23, '92.
(1st lieut. 12th Mass. Batty.) Boston, Mass.; Dept. of Gulf; mustered out July 25, 1865.

CHAMBERLIN, RUSSELL T. 7 Winter St., West Somerville, Mass.
Detailed from 5th Mass.; Somerville, Mass.; Dept. of N.C.

*CHAMBERS, JOHN S. Died 1895.
Enlisted Dec. 7, 1863; Washington Co., Pa.; Dept. of Wash.; Dept. of Va. and N.C.

*CHAMPLIN, WILLET H. Died April, 1889.
Enlisted Oct. 21, 1863; Scranton, Pa.; Dept. of N.C.

*CHAMPNEY, PRESTON A. Died at Andersonville, Ga.
Transferred from 25th Mass., Sept. 11, 1863; Worcester, Mass.; Dept. of Va. and N.C.; captured at Beech Grove, N.C., Feb. 1, 1864.

CHANDLER, GEORGE E. Wakefield, Mass.
Enlisted March 31, 1864; Duxbury, Mass.; Dept. of La. and Texas.

CHANDLER, WILLIAM E.

Transferred from 1st N.J.; Trenton, N.J.; Army of Potomac.

CHAPIN, EDWIN B. Box 716, Rochester, N.Y.
Transferred from 121st N.Y. Vols.; Mohawk, N.Y.; Army of Potomac.

CHAPIN, SOBIESKI L.

Transferred from 76th N.Y.; Elmira, N.Y.; Army of Potomac.

- CHASE, ARTHUR, Sergt.
Transferred from 74th Ohio; Xenia, Ohio; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Cumb.;
Feb., promoted to sergt.
- CHASE, GEORGE M., A. S. O.
(2d lieut. 7th N.H.) Dept. Va. and N.C.; Sept., 1864, Dutch Gap sta., Va.
- CHASE, HARVEY.
Detailed; Janesville, Iowa.
- CHASE, LYMAN S. Factoryville, Pa.
Enlisted Oct. 10, 1864; Providence, Pa.; Dept. of Va.
- CHATELLIER, FRANCIS.
Detailed from Co. D, 10th N.Y. Vols., June, 1861; Army of Potomac;
Dec., 1862, field tel.; Dept. of Va.
- CHATHAM, DANIEL R. P.
Transferred from 1st Pa. Rifles; Clinton, Pa.; Army of Potomac.
- CHEADLE, RICHARD H. McConnellsville, Ohio.
Enlisted Feb. 26, 1864; East Union, Ohio; Dept. of Tenn.
- *CHEMBERLIN, JOHN, Sergt. Died Jan. 31, 1891.
Detailed from 6th Pa. Res.; Bloomsburg, Pa.; Aug., 1861, Georgetown,
D. C.; Dept. of Wash.; July 4, 1863, Court House Steeple station, Gettys-
burg, Pa.; Oct. 6, sergt.
- CHESTON, W.
Detailed from 104th Pa. Vols; April 16, 1864, reported at Morris Island,
S. C.; relieved April 19, 1864.
- CHRISTOPHER, OSWELL C.
Detailed from 2d Bat. N. Y. S. V., June, 1861; Dept. of Va.; at Camp
Parole, Annapolis, Md., April 7, 1863.
- CHURNS, JOSEPH W. 1411 Bellevue Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
Detailed from Co. K, 11th Pa. Vols., July 2, 1863; Dec. 5, transf. to S. C.;
Youngstown, Pa.; Dept. of Wash.; Army of Potomac; Jan. 30, to Feb. 29,
1864, on recruiting service at Indiana, Pa.
- CLAFLIN, ELIAS B.
Detailed; March, 1862, Army of Potomac.
- CLAMPITT, RICHARD M. 1214 E. Court Ave., Des Moines, Iowa.
Detailed from 39th Iowa, 1862; St. Charles, Iowa; Dept. of Tenn.
- *CLANCY, THOMAS Died May, 1880.
Transferred from 90th Ill.; Galena, Ill.; Dept. of Tenn.
- CLARK, FRANKLIN T.
Transferred from 139th N. Y.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; Dept. of Va. and N. C.
- *CLARK, GORHAM B. Died at Lyndeboro, N. H., 1865.
Enlisted March 26, 1864; Lyndeboro, N. H.; Dept. of Wash.
- *CLARK, HAMILTON D. Died Nov. 25, 1892.
Enlisted April 15, 1864; Medford, Mass.; signal camp; June 20, 1865,
orderly for Lieut. Paul Brodie; discharged Aug. 23, 1865.
- CLARK, HENRY J. 121 Globe St., Providence, R. I.
Enlisted May 3, 1864; Providence, R. I.; Dept. of Wash.

CLARK, JAMES B.

Detailed from Co. E, 100th Ohio Vols. ; relieved March 31, 1864.

CLARK, WILLIAM M.

Detailed from 2d Ill. Art. ; returned to regiment, March 11, 1865.

CLARK, WILLIAM T., A. S. O.

(2d lieutenant. 1st Neb.) Army of Ohio ; Paducah, Ky.

CLARKE, CHARLES J., A. S. O.

(1st lieutenant. 88th N. Y.) Detailed Jan. 16, 1862 ; March, 1862, Army of Potomac.

CLARKE, GEORGE J., 1st lieutenant. ; bvt. capt.

(1st lieutenant. 62d N. Y. Vols.) March, 1862, Army of Potomac ; April, siege of Yorktown, Va. ; Sept., Jerusalem, Md. ; Catoctin Mountain, Md. ; Sept. 17, Antietam ; Nov., Snicker's Gap, Va. ; Dec. 11, Fredericksburg, Va. ; July 2, 1863, Little Round Top station, Gettysburg ; Sept. 18, 1863, app. 1st lieutenant. S. C., to date March 3, 1863 ; with 6th Army Corps, winter of '63-64, Thoroughfare Mountain station, Md. ; mustered out Aug. 12, 1865.

*CLARKE, THOMAS R., A. S. O. Died at Chester, Vt., July 5, 1868. (1st lieutenant. 6th Vt.) Chester, Vt. ; March, 1862 ; Army of Potomac, April, U. S. Steamers "Wachusett" and "Marblehead" ; Dec. 13, Fredericksburg, Va., hdqrs. station ; July, 1863, with 11th A. C., Gettysburg campaign ; June 12, 1864, gunboat "Mackinaw."

CLARKE, WILLIAM J., 2d lieutenant. Milford, Mass. (Civilian, Vt.) May 13, 1865, com. 2d lieutenant. S.C., to date Feb. 14, 1865 ; resigned May 31, 1865.

CLARKSON, EDMUND 115 Broadway, New York City. Transferred from 62d N. Y. ; Poughkeepsie, N.Y. ; Dept. of Wash. ; March 1863, Army of Potomac.

*CLARKSON, JAMES Sr. J., Sergt. Died Oct. 22, 1885. Enlisted Feb. 25, 1864 ; Dayton, Ohio ; La. and Texas.

CLAWSON, CHARLES H.

Detailed from 1st N.Y., June, 1861 ; Cincinnati, Ohio ; Army of Potomac.

CLAWSON, CHRISTOPHER Black Lick, Pa.

Enlisted Jan. 28, 1864 ; Indiana, Pa. ; Army of Potomac ; Dec., 1862, Field telegraph ; March 24, 1864, Dept. of La. and Texas.

CLAYTON, ISAAC W. Bowling Green, Ohio.

Enlisted Feb. 4, 1864 ; Columbus, Ohio ; Dept. of Washington ; Dept. of Va. and N.C.

CLAYTON, NATHAN W.

Transferred from 39th Ohio ; Prospect, Tenn. ; Dept. of Tenn.

*CLEMENS, WILLIAM W., 2d lieutenant., bvt. capt.

Died at Pottsville, Pa., June 2, 1894.

(Civilian, Pa.) Oct. 3, 1863, app. 2d lieutenant. S.C., to date March 3, 1863 ; Dept. of South ; May 9, 1864, exp. to Bull's Isl., S.C. ; April, to Dept. of Va. and N.C. ; Gunboat "Onondaga," James river ; Jan. 14, 1865, U. S. S. "Malvern" ; April, 24th Corps hdqrs. in front of Richmond ; Dept. of Wash. ; mustered out Aug. 12, 1865.

CLEMENT, CHARLES.

Detailed from Co. A, 2d Mass. Vols., Oct. 7, 1864; relieved Oct. 20, 1864.

CLINE, SIMEON T.

Detailed from Co. F, 40th Ind. Vols.; Dept. of Cumb.; Jan. 8, 1864, relieved from signal duty and ordered to return to regiment.

CLOUGH, JOSEPH H. Police Station 6, Boston, Mass.

Enlisted March 31, 1864; Canterbury, N.H.; Dept. of Wash.

CLUM, HENRY R., Capt.; bvt. lieut.-col.

36 Atlantic Bldg., Washington, D.C.

(Capt. 5th Wis. Vols.) March, 1862, Army of Potomac; April, U. S. Str's "Wachusett" and "Galena"; June, Flagship "Galena" off Malvern Hill; Sept. 13, Dept. of Cumb.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Oct. 7, Chaplin Hill, Ky.; May 29, 1863, app. capt. S.C., to date March 3, 1863; June 5, 1863, Dept. of Va. and N.C.; charge of N.C. detachment; Aug., to Va. detachment; Aug., on board of examiners, Fort Monroe, Va.; Sept., A. S. O., Dept. Va. and N.C.; Sept. 4, 1864, Gen. Butler's hdqrs., Army of James; Feb. 5, 1864, A. S. O., Dept. of South; Hilton Head, S.C.; June, with Gen. Foster, attack on Charleston, S.C.; Nov. 14, 1864, to Aug. 16, 1865, on duty at Signal office, Washington, D.C.; mustered out Sept. 4, 1865.

CLYDE, EUGENE, 2 lieut.

(Sergt. 12th U. S. Inf.) Sept. 2, 1863, app. 2d lieut. S.C. to date March 3, 1863; Dept. of Wash.; Army of Potomac; Dept. of W. Va.; Aug., 1864, Cumberland, Md.; dismissed March 8, 1865.

COAL, ANDREW J.

Detailed from Co. A, 8th Tenn. Vols.; Dept. of Ohio; Dept. of N.C.; Dept. of Wash.

***COAN, ELISHA S.** Died at Auburn, Me., May 30, 1896.
Transferred from 20th Me. Vols., Oct. 26, 1863; Garland, Me.; Army of Potomac; disch. June 24, 1865.

***COBB, ANDREW P.** Died Sept. 8, 1863.
Detailed from 3d Mass. Cav.; Hyannis, Mass.; Oct. 9, 1861, Dept. of South; Dept. of Gulf; April, 1862, commended for coolness under fire at Fort Pulaski, Ga.; killed at Sabine Pass, La.

***COBB, ANDREW S.** Died at Hilton Head, S.C., Sept. 3, 1862.
Detailed from 15th Mass.; Worcester, Mass.; Dept. of South.

COBB, DANA Whitman, Mass.
Enlisted Feb. 27, 1864; Abington, Mass.; Dept. of Va. and N.C.

COBB, WILLIAM B. 1702 Dickson Ave., Scranton, Pa.
Enlisted Dec. 16, 1863; Camden, N.J.; Army of Ohio; Dept. of N.C.

***COBBUTT, JAMES** Died at New Berne, N.C., Oct. 13, 1864.
Detailed from 2d Mass. Art.; Dept. of N.C.

COBURN, CURTIS A.

Transferred from 10th Vt.; Waterbury, Vt.; Army of Potomac.

COCHRAN, CHARLES EDWIN McConnellsville, Ohio.
Enlisted Feb. 20, 1864; McConnellsville, Ohio; Dept. of Tenn.

COCHRAN, GEORGE W.

Enlisted Jan. 4, 1864 ; Armstrong Co., Pa.; Dept. of N.C.

CODY, JOHN.

*COE, ROBERT W. Died Aug. 27, 1863.

Detailed Co. A, 80th Ohio Vols.; Dept. Tenn.; drowned in Mississippi river.

COE, STEPHEN M., Sergt. Mifflin, Ohio.

Transferred from 120th Ohio Vols.; Dalton, Ohio ; Dept. of Gulf.

COEN, THOMAS.

Transferred from 52d Ohio; Cincinnati, Ohio; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Cumb.

COGGINS, EDWARD A.

Transferred from 24th Mass.; Boston, Mass.; Dept. of South.

COGGSHALL, JOHN F. Plainville, Mass.

Enlisted May 2, 1864 ; North Attleboro, Mass.; Dept. of Wash.

COGSWELL, WILLIAM S., A. S. O. . . . Jamaica, Queens Co., N.Y.

(1st lieu. 5th Conn.; capt; lieu.-col.) Oct. 9, 1861, ordered to Dept. of South; Dec., Beaufort, S.C.; Jan. 1, 1862, Port Royal, S.C., on board gun-boat "Ottawa," the first use of Army code of signalling in our army under fire.

*COLBURN, COLUMBUS S. Died at New Lexington, Ohio, Oct. 28, 1883.

Enlisted Feb. 27, 1864 ; Dover Township, Ohio ; Mid. Mil. Div.

COLBURN, GILBERT.

Detailed.

COLBURN, NICHOLAS A. 806 Broadway, New York City.

Enlisted April 6, 1864 ; New York City ; Dept. of Gulf ; Natchez, Miss.; New Orleans, La.; at Gen. Gordon Granger's hdqrs. in Mobile Bay campaign; July, 1865, commissioned 2d lieu. in U. S. C. T., but declined; disch. at New Orleans, La., August, 1865.

*COLBY, GEORGE H. Died at Boston, Mass., Sept. 13, 1886.

Detailed Co. D, 44th Mass.; Dept. of N.C.; wounded Dec. 14, 1862, on gun-boat at Kinston, N.C.

COLCORD, BENJAMIN F.

Transferred from 3d N.H., Oct. 28, 1863 ; Rochester, N.H.; Dept. of South ; Dept. of Va. and N.C.

COLCORD, DOANE B. 620 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

Transferred from 1st Me.; Bucksport, Me.; Dept. of Wash.

*COLCORD, EZRA G. Died in 1866.

Transferred from 3d N.H., Feb. 29, 1864 ; Exeter, N.H.; Dept. of Va.; Dept. of South ; murdered by K. K. Klan in Miss.

COLE, ALBERT S., A. S. O. New Whatcom, Wash.

(2d lieu. 22d Wis. Vols.; capt.; bvt.-maj.) Dept. of Cumb.; Sept. 22, 1863, Lookout Mt., battle of Chickamauga, Ga.; April, 1864, White Oak Ridge station, Ga.; Sept., Vining's Hill station, Ga.; Oct. 4, sent to Gen. Stanley, in the field, Army of Cumb.; Dec. 13, Rice Mill station, Ga.

COLE, GEORGE H.

Detailed Co. E., 23d Conn. Vols.; Dept. of Gulf.

*COLE, JOSEPH A. Died Nov. 1, 1886.
Enlisted May 12, 1864; Southfield, R.I.; Dept. of Wash.

COLE, NEWTON S. Holgate, Ohio.
Transferred from 68th Ohio; Florida, Ohio; Dept. of Tenn.

COLEMAN, ABNER 146 Winthrop St., Taunton, Mass.
Enlisted March 30, 1864; Taunton, Mass.; Dept. of Mo.

COLEMAN, DANIEL F.

COLEMAN, THOMAS.

Enlisted March 30, 1864; Dept. of Wash.

*COLEMAN, WILLIAM Died at Medford, Mass., April, 1877.
Detailed 5th Mass.; Charlestown, Mass.; Dept. of Va. and N.C.; Dept. of South.

COLES, GEORGE H.

Transferred from Co. D, 119th Pa. Vols., Aug. 1, 1863; Army of Potomac.

*COLLIER, JOSEPH E. Died at Tiffin, Ohio.
Enlisted March 8, 1864; Frederick Co., Md.; Dept. of Tenn.

COLLIN, FRED J. R., A. S. O. 2268 Willington St., Philadelphia, Pa.
(1st lieut. 8th Pa. Cav.) March, 1862, Army of Potomac; A. A. Q. M.

COLLINS, JOSEPH A. M., Sergt. Keokuk, Iowa.
Transferred from 2d Iowa; Keokuk, Iowa; Dept. of Tenn.; Rice Mill station near Ft. McAllister, Ga.

*COLLUM, ALBIN H.

Transferred from 143d Pa.; Newton Township, Pa; 1864, Dept. of Mo.

COLSON, EVERETT L.

Enlisted April 9, 1864; Cherryfield, Me.; Dept. of Wash.

*COLT, CHARLES H.

Detailed Co. D, 44th N.Y. Vols.; rejected March 31, 1864; died of wounds

COLTER, PATRICK.

Enlisted March 3, 1864; Susquehanna Co., Pa.

COLTON, ADDISON P.

Detailed Co. A, 134th Pa. Vols.; Army of Potomac; Dec., 1862, field tel.; Dec. 18, returned to regiment; commended for bravery.

COLVIN, HENRY H., Manton, R.I.

Enlisted April 9, 1864; Providence, R.I.; disch. on account of disability.

COLVIN, JOHN D., 2d lieut. Parsons, Pa.

(Private, 47th Pa. Vols.) Dept. of South; March, 1864, re-enlisted; appointed sergt.; May 22, 1864, Long Island, S.C.; June 1, Morris Island; June, recommended for promotion; May 13, 1865, com. 2d lieut. S.C., to date Feb. 14, 1865; mustered out Aug. 21, 1865.

COLWELL, WILLIAM T., Sergt. Bristol, Day Co., So. Dak.

Transferred from 13th Ohio; Allegany Co., N.Y.; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Cumb.; Feb., promoted to sergt.; Dept. of Texas.

- COMEE, EDWARD W. North Dana, Mass.
Enlisted April 14, 1864; Dana, Mass.; Dept. of Wash.; Fort. Richardson.
- COMLY, JAMES F. New Lexington, Ohio.
Enlisted Feb. 25, 1864; Perry Co., Ohio; Mid. Mil. Div.
- COMSTOCK, JOSHUA K., Sergt.
Transferred from 44th N. Y.; Onondaga Co., N. Y.; Dept. of Wash.
- CONARD, CORNELIUS, 2d lieut. Carthage, Mo.
(1st lieut. 48th Ohio Vols.) Detailed Jan., 1863; Dept. of Tenn.; May 1, 1864, assigned to 17th A. C.; June 15, Pine Mt. station, Big Shanty, Ga.; June 20, Bushy Mt. station, Ga.; July 5, Gen. Leggett's hdqrs., Nickajack creek, Ga.; July 22, with 17 A. C., before Atlanta, Ga.; July 28, Ezra Church, Ga.; Sept. 2, Atlanta, Ga.; declined commission.
- CONDEN, WILLIAM.
Detailed 56th N. Y. Vols.; Dept. of South; relieved Nov. 10, 1864.
- CONGDON, HENRY R. Bristol, R. I.
Transferred from 3d R. I. Art.; Newport, R. I.; Dept. of South.
- CONGER, GEORGE P.
Detailed Co. K, 1st Ohio Vols.; Dept. of Ohio; Dept. of Cumb., relieved on account of physical disability.
- CONLAN, JAMES P.
Detailed Co. G, 8th Conn. Vols.; Dept. of Va. and N. C.; returned to regt., 1863.
- *CONNELLY, JAMES H., 2d lieut., bvt. capt.
Died at Greensburg, Ind., Jan. 13, 1894.
(1st lieut. 37th Ind. Vols.) Army of Ohio; Dept. of Cumb.; Oct. 7, 1862, Gen. Rousseau's hdqrs. station, Perryville, Ky.; July 15, 1864, commissioned 2d lieut. to date March 3, 1863; Oct., 1864, Kenesaw Mountain station, Ga.; Oct. 27, assigned to Dept. of Tenn.; 1866, Mil. Div. Miss.; Dept. of Gulf; mustered out June 20, 1866.
- CONNOR, C.
Detailed Co. B, 99th N. Y. Vols.; March, 1864, Dept. of N. C.
- CONNOR, JOHN Pavilion Center, Genesee Co., N. Y.
Transferred from 9th N. Y. Art.; Bethany, N. Y.; Dept. of Wash.; commissioned in U. S. C. T.
- CONRAD, WILLIAM. Richmond, Ind.
Transferred from 34th Ind.; Anderson, Ind.; Dept. of Gulf; disch. Sept., 1864.
- CONSER, GEORGE W.
Transferred from 149th Pa.; Strattonville, Pa., Army of Potomac.
- CONYERS, GEORGE P.
Detailed.
- COOK, ALBERT H. 424 Wisconsin Ave., Madison, Wis.
Detailed 34th N. Y.; Army of Potomac; Dept. of Shen.; Sept. 6, 1862, captured by Gen. Stuart; Libby prison until Oct. 5; Camp Parole, Annapolis, Md.

- *COOK, AUGUSTINE P. Died at North Reading, Mass.
Enlisted March 30, 1864; North Reading, Mass.; Dept. of La. and Tex.
- *COOK, BENNETT.
Enlisted March 30, 1864; Fall River, Mass.; Mid. Mil. Div.
- COOK, DANIEL Dickinson, N. Dak.
Transferred from 34th Ind.; Huntingdon, Ind.; Dept. of Tenn.; Cumberland Gap and Vicksburg.
- COOK, HENRY 1140 Elizabeth Ave., Elizabeth, N. J.
Transferred from 9th N. J.; Trenton, N.J.; Dept. of South; Dept. of Va. and N. C.
- COOK, JOHN M. 99 Smith St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Enlisted Feb. 12, 1864; Hamilton Co., Ohio; Army of Potomac.
- COOK, LUTHER H.
Detailed Co. A, 14th Ohio Vols.; April, 1862, Army of Ohio.
- COOK, SOLOMON E.
Enlisted Jan. 4, 1864; Carroll Co., Ohio; Dept. of Va.
- COOK, THOMAS R., Sergt. 2245 Fairhill St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Transferred from 51st Pa. Vols.; Camden, N. J.; Dept. of South; Dept. of Va. and N. C.; New Berne, N. C.
- *COOK, WILLIAM H. Died Sept. 26, 1889.
Transferred from Co. H, 46th Ill. Vols.; Dexter, N. Y.; Dept. of La. and Tex.
- COOKSEY, OBED S. New Lexington, Ohio.
Enlisted Feb. 10, 1864; Loudon Co., Va.; Dept. of South.
- *COOLEY, DAVID J.
Transferred from 114th Ill.; Wythe Co., Va.; Dept. of La. and Tex.
- COOLEY, JAMES H.
Detailed.
- COOLEY, N. SAXTON, A. S. O.
(2d lieut. 46th Mass.) Dept. of N. C.; Dept. of South; April, 1863, on gunboat "Sebago" at attack on Charleston, S. C.; July 9, James Island, S. C.; mustered out July 29, 1863.
- COOMBS, HORACE E. Box 117, Plainville, Mass.
Enlisted April 15, 1864; Attleboro, Mass.; Dept. of Wash.; 1865, Central station, Washington, D. C.
- COOMBS, JOHN.
Transferred from 6th Conn.; New Haven, Conn.; Dept. of Va. and N. C.
- COOPER, JOHN W.
Enlisted Nov. 19, 1863; Luzerne Co., Pa.; Dept. of South.
- COPE, DAVID H. Hopedale, Ohio.
Enlisted Dec. 26, 1863; Hopedale, Ohio; Dept. of N. C.; Dept. of Ohio.
- CORNELIUS, ALONZO G. Box 172, Ellenville, Ulster Co., N. Y.
Transferred from 120th N. Y. Vols.; Kingston, N. Y.; Dept. of Wash.; Fort Slocum, Washington, D. C.

CORNELL, ENOCH.

Enlisted Feb. 27, 1864; Abington, Pa.; Dept. of Tenn.; Oct. 3, 1864, Allatoona station, Ga.

CORNELL, JOSEPH P. Attleboro, Mass.

Enlisted April 9, 1864; East Greenwich, R. I.; Dept. of Mo.

CORR, THOMAS.

Detailed Co. C, 72d N. Y. Vols.; Army of Potomac; deserted.

*CORRIGAN, JOHN, Sergt. Killed at Cold Harbor, Va., June 6, 1864.

Transferred from 88th N. Y.; New York City; March, 1862, Army of Potomac; Dec., field telegraph.

CORWIN, ASA.

Detailed.

*COTTER, CORNELIUS, Sergt. Died July 19, 1886.

Transferred from 50th Pa.; Bradford, Pa.; Dept. of South; Dept. of S. C.; attack on Charleston, S. C.; Dec., 1864, commended for zeal.

*COTTRELL, BENJAMIN H. Died at Slatersville, R. I.

Enlisted May 3, 1864; Warwick, R. I.; Dept. of Wash.

COUGHLIN, WILLIAM.

Transferred from 83d Ohio; Cincinnati, Ohio; Dept. of Tenn.

COULTER, THOMAS B.

Enlisted Jan. 4, 1864; Armstrong Co., Pa.; Mid. Mil. Div.

COWELL, EDWIN T., Sergt. 21 Monadnock St., Dorchester, Mass.

Detailed from 12th Mass. Vols., Aug., 1861; North Bridgewater, Mass.; Signal Camp, Georgetown, D. C.; 1861, Dept. of Shen., with Banks; Dec. 30, appointed act. corp., Georgetown, D. C.; Jan. 6, 1862, ordered to Louisville, Ky., Dept. of Cumb.; Feb., 1864, promoted to sergt.; Mil. Div. Miss.

COYKENDALL, MORRIS J. Farragut, Iowa.

Detailed 55th Ill. Inf.; Paducah, Ky.

*CRAFT, DAVID L., 2 lieut. Died at Washington, D. C., Nov. 12, 1890.

(Private 8th Pa. Res.) Detailed 1861, Georgetown, D. C.; Dec., to Annapolis, Md.; Dec. 14, 1862, Dept. of Va. and N.C., Goldsboro exp.; Sept. 2, 1863, appointed 2d lieut. (com. Oct. 20.), to date March 3, 1863; June, 1864, New Berne, N. C.; June 15, Cobb's Hill station, Va.; mustered out Signal Corps, Sept. 4, 1865; Aug. 24, 1867, com. 2d lieut. 6th U. S. Inf.; bvt. 1st lieut. for services at Cobb's Hill station, Va., in 1864; bvt. capt. for services during the war; Oct. 31, 1876, 1st lieut. 6th U. S. Inf.

CRAFT, EDWIN P.

Detailed Co. F, 28th Me.; Springfield Landing; taken prisoner July 4, '63.

CRAIG, JOHN J.

Enlisted; Chester Co., Pa.; Dept. of Pa.

CRAIG, ORLANDO T.

Enlisted Jan. 11, 1864; Westmoreland Co., Pa.; Dept. of South.

CRAIGHEAD, ALFRED 1736 North 16th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Detailed Co. K, 68th Pa. Vols., June, 1864; Philadelphia, Pa.; Army of Potomac; telegraph and electrical dept. at Gen. Meade's hdqrs.

- CRAIGHEAD, JOHN F. Beaver Falls, Pa.
Enlisted Jan. 11, 1864, Washington Co., Pa.; Dept. of South.
- CRAM, EVERETT A. South Lyndeboro, N. H.
Enlisted March 29, 1864; Lyndeboro, N. H.; Dept. of Gulf.
- *CRANDALL, WILLIAM W. Died at Egypt, Ga., Nov. 27, 1880.
Enlisted May 4, 1864; Providence, R. I.; Dept. of Mo.
- *CRANMER, WALLACE E., Sergt. Died at Towanda, Pa., 1874.
Detailed from 5th Pa. Res.; Towanda, Pa.; Aug., 1861, Georgetown, D.C.;
March, 1862, Army of Potomac; Oct. 6, 1863, sergt.
- CRARY, ALBERT M. Herrington, Kan.
Transferred from 75th Ill.; Morrison, Ill.; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Cumb.
- CRAWFORD, DAVID.
Transferred from 81st Pa.; Eckley, Pa.; Army of Potomac.
- CRAWFORD, JOHN, JR.
Enlisted April 29, 1864; Hudson, N.Y.; Dept. of Wash.; clerk Q. M. office,
Georgetown camp.
- CRAWFORD, WILLIAM H. Lexington, Ky.
Gettysburg, Pa.; Dept. of Susq.
- *CRAWFORD, WILLIAM J.
Enlisted March 2, 1864; Greene Co., Pa.; Dept. of Wash.
- CREGER, SAMUEL M. Truro, Madison Co., Iowa.
Transferred from 39th Iowa; St. Charles, Iowa; Dept. of Tenn.; disch. at
Louisville, Ky., June 24, 1865.
- CREIGH, THOMAS ALFRED 1505 Farnam St., Omaha, Neb.
Detailed 126th Pa. Vols., Nov., 1862; Mecersburg, Pa.; Army of Potomac;
Harper's Ferry, Va.; Field telegraph, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville;
disch. May 20, 1863.
- CRIBBS, JOHN C. Sandy Valley, Pa.
Enlisted Jan. 25, 1864; Indiana, Pa.; Mid. Mil. Div.
- CRIBBS, SAMUEL Dixonville, Pa.
Enlisted Jan. 26, 1864; Indiana, Pa.; Mid. Mil. Div.
- *CRIBBS, SILAS D. Died 1864.
Enlisted Jan. 30, 1864; Indiana, Pa.; Army of Potomac.
- CRIBS, WILLIAM M. Cawker City, Kan.
Enlisted Jan. 30, 1864; Indiana, Pa.; Army of Potomac.
- CRISWELL, STEPHEN G.
Transferred from 39th Ohio; New Antioch, Ohio; Dept. of Tenn.
- *CROCKER, TIMOTHY W. Died at Rockland, Mass.
Enlisted March 26, 1864; Abington, Mass.; Dept. of Va. and N.C.
- CROLT, JACK.
Detailed; Gettysburg, Pa.
- CROSBY, LAWRENCE L. Batavia, N.Y.
Transferred from 5th Mich. Cav.; Detroit, Mich.; Army of Potomac.

- CROSS, CHARLES F., 1st lieutenant, bvt.-major.
317 N. Second St., Harrisburg, Pa.
(2d lieutenant. 50th Pa. Vols.) Winter of 1861-2, detailed for instruction in Signal duty; Dept. of South; Oct. 20, 1862, steamer "Boston"; Oct. 23, Aide to Gen. Terry; April, 1863, with Gen. Terry, attack on Charleston, S.C.; July 10, Stono river, S.C.; July 16, James Island, S.C.; Oct. 20, app. 1st lieutenant. S.C., to date March 3, 1863; April 24, 1864, reported to Capt. Norton, Dept. Va. and N.C.; Aug. 13, Dutch Gap, Va.; Mid. Mil. Div.; Oct. 15, 1864, Strasburg station, Va.; Oct. 20, Three Top Mt. station, Va.; Newtown, Va.; mustered out Sept. 15, 1865.
- CROSS, GEORGE W. 655 The Bourse, Philadelphia, Pa.
Detailed from Co. E, 95th Pa., March, 1862; Philadelphia, Pa.; Army of Potomac; transferred, April 22, 1863; Aug. 31, 1864, Avery House station, rear Fort Sedgwick, Va.
- CROSSLAND, W. M., A. S. O.
(1st lieutenant. 3d Md. Cav.) Dept. of Gulf.
- *CROWELL, THEOPHILUS Died Oct. 15, 1886.
Enlisted April 9, 1864; Providence, R.I.; Dept. of Mo.
- CROWELL, WILLIAM H. Maple City, Mich.
Transferred from 125th Ohio; Warren, Ohio; Dept. of Cumb.; com. in 125th Ohio.
- CROY, WILLIAM S. Allensville, Vinton Co., Ohio.
Transferred from 18th Ohio; Athens, Ohio; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Cumb.
- *CRUMMEY, ANDREW.
Transferred from 2d Pa.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Dept. of N.C.
- CRUSER, BELA J. Pittston, Pa.
Enlisted March 2, 1864; Susquehanna Co., Pa.; Mid. Mil. Div.
- CRYAN, JOHN W.
Enlisted April 28, 1864; Boston, Mass.; Dept. of Wash.
- CULBERTSON, EDWARD.
Enlisted Feb. 9, 1864; Indiana, Pa.; Dept. of Wash.
- CULLEN, JAMES A. Hyde Park, Mass.
Enlisted May 11, 1864; Providence, R.I.; Dept. of Gulf.
- *CULLEN, JOHN G. Died Sept. 9, 1892.
Enlisted April 28, 1864; Providence, R.I.; Dept. of Va.
- CULP, RUFUS E. Gettysburg, Pa.
Enlisted Oct. 5, 1863; Gettysburg, Pa.; Dept. of Wash.
- *CULVER, GEORGE W. Killed on R.R., 1866.
Transferred from 8th Ohio; Monroe, N.Y.; Army of Potomac.
- CULVER, JOHN W.
Transferred from 37th Ind.; Shelbyville, Ind.; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Cumb.
- CUMBLER, HENRY B. Logania, Perry Co., Pa.
Enlisted; Perry Co., Pa.; Mid. Mil. Div.
- CUMER, JOHN.
Enlisted; Dept. Susquehanna.

CUNNING, AMOS.

Detailed Co. F, 23d Iowa; Dept. of Tenn.; deserted.

CUNNINGHAM, GEORGE A.

Enlisted Jan. 25, 1864; Indiana, Pa.; Dept. of South.

*CUNNINGHAM, JAMES W. Died at Latrobe, Pa.

Enlisted Jan. 4, 1864; Indiana, Pa.; Dept. of Wash.

CUNNINGHAM, THEODORE F. Yates City, Knox Co., Ill.

Enlisted Dec. 25, 1863; Pittsburg, Pa.; Dept. of Wash.; Dept. of Shen.

*CURRIDAN, DAVID D. Died June 17, 1881.

Transferred from 7th Pa. Res.; Shippensburg, Pa.; Dept. of Susq.

CURRIE, CHARLES F. Blackwood, N. J.

Transferred from 4th N. J. Vols.; Trenton, N. J.; Army of Potomac.

CURRY, JOHN W. F., Sergt.

Transferred from 96th Pa.; Pottsville, Pa.; Mid. Mil. Div.; March, 1862, Army of Potomac; July, 1863, West Point, N. Y.; Jan. 15, 1864, Georgetown, D. C.; May 14, 1864, Winchester, Va.

CURTIS, EDWIN S., 2d lieut. . . 1st lieut., 2d Art., Washington, D. C.

(Private Co. D, 48th N. Y.) No active service in Signal Corps.

CUSACK, WILLIAM.

Detailed Co. I, 96th Pa. Vols.; March, 1862, Army of Potomac.

CUSHING, SAMUEL T., A. S. O.

Maj., and Commissary Subsistence, U. S. A., Washington, D. C. (1st lieut. 2d U. S. Inf.) July 1, 1860, bvt. 2d lieut.; Jan. 19, 1861, 2d lieut.; Feb., Detailed at Santa Fé, New Mex., to assist Maj. Myer, and instructed in signalling; May 14, promoted to 1st lieut. and rejoined regiment; Aug. 14, again detailed to S. C., Army of Potomac; Aug. 29, Georgetown camp; Dec. 29, and until March, 1862, chief instructor at Signal Camp; Feb. 15, 1862, promoted to capt; March 17 to Sept. 9, in charge of Signal Office, 158 F St., Washington, D. C.; Oct., C. S. O., Army of Potomac and until May, 1863; Feb. 9, capt. and C. S.; May 29, appointed maj. in S. C., but declined; July, instructor in signals at West Point, N. Y., and until Feb., 1864; Feb., 1864, to close of the war, on commissary duty in the West; Aug. 28, 1888, promoted to maj., subsistence department, U. S. A.

*CUSHING, WILLIAM B. Died June 10, 1891.

Enlisted April 14, 1864; Rochester, Mass.; June 10, 1864, to Fort Leavenworth, Kans., Dept. of Mo.

CUSHING, WILLIAM H. Abington, Mass.

Enlisted Feb. 27, 1864; Abington, Mass.; Army of Potomac.

*CUTLER, WILLIAM T., Sergt. Died April 28, 1892.

Harrisburg, Pa.; Dept. of Pa.

DAILEY, BENJAMIN A. C.

Enlisted March 7, 1864; Scranton, Pa.; Mid Mil. Div.

DAILEY, WILLARD H. Shickashinny, Pa.

Enlisted March 7, 1864; Scranton, Pa.; Dept. of W. Va.; captured at Fisher's Hill, by Mosby's guerrillas, May 1, 1864; in Audersonville and Florence prisons seven and one-half months.

- *DALE, RICHARD C. . . . Killed at Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864.
Detailed 9th Pa. Res.; Aug., 1861, Georgetown, D. C.; Nov., 1861, clerk,
C. S. O., Washington, D. C.
- DALTON, ABRAM.
Detailed 132d N.Y. Vols.; Dept. of N.C.
- DANA, GUSTAVUS S., Capt. . . . Great Northern Exp., St. Paul, Minn.
(1st lieut. 6th Conn. Vols.) Dept. of South; April, 1863, with Gen.
Seymour, attack on Charleston, S.C.; July 10, hdqrs. Gen. Gillmore, Morris
Island, S. C.; Sept. 7-10, tel. line to Ft. Gregg; Oct. 20, 1863, app. capt. in
S. C., to date March 3, 1863; Feb., 1864, detailed to exp. up St. John's
river, Fla.; Dept. of South; Feb., 1864, command of sig. detachment, Dist.
of Fla.; April 24, 1864, Dept. Va. and N.C.; C. S. O., 10th A. C.: Army of
Potomac to Sept., 1864; resigned Sept. 21, 1864.
- DANA, JOHN W., A. S. O. . . . 395 Spring St., Portland, Me.
(2d lieut. 12th Me.; capt.) 1862, Dept. of Gulf; Oct. 24, U. S. S. "Kineo,"
exp. Bayou La Fourche, La.; Jan., 1863, exp. up the Bayou Teche, La.;
April 11, gunboat "Clifton"; May 30, Gen. Banks' hdqrs., siege of Port
Hudson, La.; May 26, ordered to report to Gen. Weitzel; June 29, Mortar
Battery station; Sept. 1, gunboat "Clifton"; Sept. 28, taken prisoner at
Sabine Pass, La.
- *DANE, HENRY C., A. S. O.
(1st lieut. 3d Mass. Cav.) Dec. 17, 1862, Dept. of Gulf; March 13, 1863,
Gen. Grover's hdqrs., La.; May 30, 1863, siege of Port Hudson, La.; Sept.
1, gunboat "Sachem"; Sept. 28, taken prisoner at Sabine Pass, La.; Aug.,
1864, U. S. S. "Richmond," Mobile, Ala.; March 13, 1865, bvt. capt. for
gallantry at Sabine Pass; bvt. maj. for services in Mobile Bay; May 15,
resigned.
- DANIEL, W. H., A. S. O.
(1st lieut. 81st Ind.) Army of Cumb.
- DANIELS, AMOS S.
Detailed Co. II, 11th Conn. Vols.; Dept. of N.C.: April 7, 1862, disch. for
disability.
- DANIELS, NAHUM, 2d lieut. . . . Soldiers' Home, Leavenworth, Kan.
(Capt. 3d Wis. Vols.) Detailed Darnestown, Md., Aug., 1861; March
10, 1862, to Annandale, Va.; Army of Potomac; March 7, Signal camp,
Washington, D.C.; April, siege of Yorktown, Va.; Lee's Mill, Va.; Aug.
10, Cedar Mountain; Sept. 6, Great Falls, Md.; June 24, 1863, Poolesville,
Md.; July 8, station near South Mt., Md.; Dept. Tenn.; July 19, Decatur,
Ga.; Army of Ohio; Dept. of N.C.
- *DARGAN, JOSEPH W. . . . Died at Randolph, Mass, 1871.
Transferred from 31st Mass.; Randolph, Mass.; Mil. Div. of W. Miss.
- *DARLING, EDWARD . . . Killed at battle of Chickamauga.
Transferred from Co. K, 1st Wis.; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Cumb.
- DARLING, GEORGE H.
Enlisted April 20, 1864; Douglas, Mass.; Dept. of Mo.; 1865, Powder
River Indian exp.

DASCOMB, JOHN, A. S. O.

(2d lieut. 1st Ohio Heavy Art.) Army of Ohio ; Dept. of N.C.

DAUGHENBAUGH, W. H.

Dept. of Susq. ; discharged at Hagerstown, Md., at expiration of term of service.

DAVIS, C. A.

Detailed 56th N. Y. Vols. ; 1865, Fort Strong, D. C.

*DAVIS, CHARLES B. Died at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Sept 26, 1863.

Enlisted; Huron Co., Ohio ; Dept. of Tenn.

DAVIS, CHARLES L., capt., bvt. maj. Maj., U. S. A., Asheville, N.C.

(1st lieut. 82d Pa. Vols.; capt.) Dec. 28, 1861, detailed as A. S. O., to camp at Georgetown, D. C., until March, 1862 ; March to July, Army of Potomac, 1st A. C. ; April, Fredericksburg, Va. : Front Royal, Va. ; July to Sept., Dept. of South; instructor at Beaufort, S. C. ; Sept. to July, 1863, C. S. O., Dept. of Va. and N. C. ; Fortress Monroe and Suffolk, Va. ; April, with Gen. Dix to White House, Va. ; June 13, app. capt. S. C., to date March 3, 1863 ; Aug. and Sept., Dept. of Gulf ; examining board at New Orleans, La. ; Oct., 1863, Army of Potomac ; May to July, 1864, with the army from the Rapidan to Petersburg, Va. ; July to Oct., about Petersburg ; Oct. to Dec., staff of Gen. G. K. Warren, 5th A. C. ; Jan. 1, 1865, C. S. O., Army of Potomac ; capture of Petersburg, and surrender of Lee at Appomattox C. H., April 9, 1865 ; mustered out of S. C., Aug. 18, 1865.

Subsequent record : June, 1866, assigned to 10th U. S. Inf. at Fort Snelling, Minn. ; July, 1869, to Texas ; 1877, campaign on the Rio Grande ; 1878, exp. into Mexico ; June, 1879, Fort Brady, Mich. ; July, Fort Mackinac ; Oct., 1881, to Oct., 1883, on recruiting service ; Nov., 1883, Fort Mackinac, Mich. ; June, 1884, Fort Union, New Mex. ; Indian campaigns until Oct., 1886.

DAVIS, DAVID W. Tannery, Pa.

Enlisted Feb. 21, 1864 ; Indiana Co., Pa. ; Mil Div. of the Gulf.

DAVIS, EBEN A.

Detailed.

DAVIS, EDWIN C. 22 Hawthorne St., Providence, R. I.

Enlisted May 3, 1864 ; Providence, R. I. ; Georgetown, D. C. ; Dept. of Gulf.

DAVIS, HENRY C.

Transferred from 4th Va. ; Mason City, Va. ; Dept. of Tenn.

DAVIS, HEZEKIAH.

Detailed Co. D, 25th Mass. Vols., Oct. 24, 1863 ; Dudley, Mass. ; relieved Nov. 16, 1863.

DAVIS, HUGH HAMILL, Sergt. Sonoma, Cal.

Enlisted Aug. 13, 1863 ; St. George's, Del. ; Dept. of Va. and N. C. ; at Fort Monroe ; defences of Portsmouth, Va. ; front of Petersburg and Richmond ; both attacks on Fort Fisher.

DAVIS, JOHN M. 430 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Transferred from 15th Pa. Cav. ; Pittsburg, Pa. ; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Cumb.

- *DAVIS, JONATHAN W., A. S. O. Died Jan., 1893.
(2d lieut. 3d Mass. Vols.) Dept. of N. C.; Dept. of South; April, 1863,
with Col. De Forest, attack on Charleston, S. C.; June 4, at destruction of
Bluffton, S. C.; mustered out June 26, 1863.
- DAVIS, JOSHUA B.
Transferred from 101st Ohio; Sandusky, Ohio.
- *DAVIS, MARION O. Died Oct. 21, 1864.
Detailed Co. I, 2d Mass. Art.; Dept. of N. C.; New Berne, N. C.
- *DAVIS, MELVIN F. Died at New Orleans, Aug. 22, 1864.
Enlisted March 30, 1864; Dover, N. H.; Dept. of Gulf.
- DAVIS, ORLANDO L. Hooper, N. Y.
Transferred from 10th Pa. Res.; Warren, Pa.; Army of Potomac.
- DAVIS, OWEN Motley, Minn.
Transferred from 31st Ohio; St. Mary, Ohio; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of
Cumb.
- *DAVY, CHARLES H.
Transferred from 2d N. J.; Trenton, N. J.; March, 1862, Army of Potomac.
- *DAWNEY, BENJAMIN C. Died Oct. 5, 1892.
Enlisted; Chambersburg, Pa.; Dept. of Pa.; Dept. of Susq.
- DEAL, ORANGE S. 831 Park Ave., South Bend, Ind.
Enlisted Feb. 24, 1864; Carroll Co., Ohio; Mid. Mil. Div.
- DEAN, HIRAM.
Detailed 85th N. Y.; returned to regiment Feb. 11, 1862.
- DEAN, NORMAN.
Detailed 9th N. Y. Heavy Art., Nov. 7, 1864; Mid. Mil. Div.; relieved May
5, 1865.
- *DEANS, HORACE A.
Enlisted March 7, 1864; Scranton, Pa.; Dept. of Wash.
- DEAVER, WILLIAM J.
Enlisted Dec. 12, 1863; Deavertown, Ohio; Dept. of South.
- *DEBOLT, JONAH F. Died 1864.
Transferred from 38th Ill., Jan. 14, 1864; Newton, Ill.; Dept. of Cumb.
- *DECIUS, MILTON K. Died Dayton, Ohio, 1867.
Transferred from 31st Ohio, Jan. 14, 1864; St. Mary, Ohio; Dept. of Cumb.;
killed on R. R.
- *DECK, JAMES S.
Enlisted Jan. 12, 1864; Jefferson Co., Va.; Dept. of Wash.
- DECKER, ALMERON W. Walden, Orange Co., N. Y.
Transferred from Co. C, 56th N. Y. Vols.; Searsburg, N. Y.; March, 1862,
Army of Potomac; Peninsular campaign; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Cumb.;
Army of Ohio; Mil. Div. of Tenn.
- DECKER, ELIAS P.
Enlisted Feb. 23, 1864; Franklin Co., Ohio; La. and Texas.
- DECKER, HENRY Dixon, Ill.
Transferred from 143d Pa.; Wyoming, Pa.; Army of Potomac.

- DECKER, WILLIAM P. Roscoe, Ohio.
- DEFORD, DANIEL, Sergt. Ottawa, Kans.
Detailed Corp, 11th Pa. Res.; Uniontown, Pa.; Aug., 1861, Georgetown, D.C.; March, 1862, Army of Potomac; Dept. of Tenn.; Nov., 1862, ordered to Cairo, Ill.; April 1, 1863, ordered to report to Gen. Grant at Milliken's Bend, La.; disch. at Kingston, Ga., May 23, 1864.
- DEFORD, JOHN W., A. S. O. Ottawa, Kans.
(2d lieut. 11th Pa. Res.; capt.) Aug., 1861, Georgetown, D.C.; Sept. 14, app. instructor; Dec. 29, ordnance officer; March, 1862, Army of Potomac; April, U. S. S. "Wachusett"; May, West Point, Va.; May 22, captured at Cold Harbor, Va.; Oct. 4, exchanged; May, 1863, Dept. of Tenn.; Five-Mile Creek, Miss.; Vicksburg; resigned as C. S. O., A. of Tenn.; Nov. 24, to Cairo, Ill.
- DEHART, JAMES H. Port Richmond, Staten Island, N.Y.
Transferred from 1st N.J.; Trenton, N.J.; Army of Potomac.
- DEIKER, HENRY, A. S. O.
(Lieut. 54th N.Y.)
- DEISTER, FREDERICK.
Transferred from 9th Ohio; Germany; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Cumb.
- DELANEY, JAMES E. East Guilford, Chenango Co., N.Y.
Transferred from 132d N.Y.; New York City; Dept. of Va. and N.C.
- DELAWARE, AMBROSE S., A. S. O. 4 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.
(2d lieut. 21st Wis.) Dept. of Cumb.
- DELUCE, OLIVER C. Price Hill, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Enlisted March 31, 1864; Boston, Mass.; Dept. of Gulf; Dept. of W. Miss.
- DEMING, JASON T. Bonner Springs, Wyandotte Co., Kans.
Detailed 13th Ohio, 1862; Cadiz, Ohio; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Cumb.
- DEMOTT, LUTHER M., A. S. O.
(2d lieut. 38th Ill.) Dept of Tenn.; Nov., 1863, Dept. of Cumb.
- DENICKE, ERNST A., 1st lieut., bvt.-maj.
320 Sansome St., San Francisco, Cal.
(Capt. 68th N.Y. Vols.) March, 1862, Army of Potomac; April, str. "Aroostook"; Yorktown, Va.; June 26, Fair Oaks; 27th, Gaines' Mills; Savages' station; Sept. Great Falls, Md.; July 8, 1863, South Mt., Md.; July 15, 1863, com. 1st lieut. S.C., to date March 3, 1863; Oct. and Nov., Gen. Averell's raid, W. Va.; March 8, to April 29, 1864, recruiting duty at Boston, Mass.; Aug., 1864, Mobile exp., str. "Brooklyn"; Mil. Div. W. Miss.; mustered out Dec. 20, 1865.
- DENICKE, M., A. S. O. Fresno, Cal.
(2d lieut. 132d N.Y. Vols.) Detailed 1863; New York City; Army of Potomac; May, Banks' Ford, Va., and Fredericksburg, Plank-road sta.; July, Boonsboro, Md.; South Mountain sta., Md.; Nov., to Dept. of W.Va.; Mill Point; 1864, Mills Gap sta.; May, Battles of Wilderness; Aug., Dept. of Gulf, str. "Laura," Mobile exp.; mustered out at New Orleans, La., Sept., 1865.

DENIG, FRANK H.

Transferred from 15th Pa. Cav.; Pittsburg, Pa.; Dept. of Tenn.; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Cumb.

DENNETT, ALFRED W.

Detailed.

*DENNING, MILLER H. Murdered near Benton, Ill., 1866 or '67.
Detailed Miss. Marine Brigade; Benton, Ill.; Dept. of Gulf.

*DENNIS, JOSEPH V. Died at New Orleans, La., 1864.
Enlisted March 31, 1864; Dover, N.H.; Dept. of Gulf.

DENNY, JAMES New Lexington, Ohio.
Enlisted Feb. 10, 1864; New Lexington, Ohio; Mid. Mil. Div.; Dept. of W. Va.

DEPEW, CHARLES M. Sanborn, Niagara Co., N.Y.
Transferred from 23d Bat., N.Y. Art.; Shawnee, N.Y.; Dept. of Va. and N.C.

DERBY, REUBEN A. Hudson, Mass.
Detailed 6th Mass. Inf., 1862; Lowell, Mass.; Dept. of Va. and N.C.; Army of James.

DETRICK, JOHN.

Enlisted Dec. 15, 1863; Scranton, Pa.; Dept. of N.C.

*DETRICK, JOHN L. P.

Enlisted: Harrisburg, Pa.; Dept. of Pa.

DEUEL, JOHN E. L. Plattsburg, N.Y.
Transferred from 77th N.Y.; Saratoga Springs, N.Y.; Army of Potomac.

DEVINNEY, ELISHA L.

Enlisted Feb. 6, 1864; Indiana, Pa.; March 24, 1864, to Dept. of Gulf.

DEVINNEY, JAMES G.

Enlisted Jan. 20, 1864; Indiana, Pa.; March 24, 1864, to Dept. of Gulf.

DEVINNEY, JOHN C. Black Lick, Indiana Co., Pa.

Enlisted Feb. 8, 1864; Indiana, Pa.; Dept. of Wash.

DeWEAL, WILLIAM E.

*DEWEY, HENRY A. Died at New Berne, N.C., Sept., 1864.
Enlisted Oct. 28, 1863; Scranton, Pa.; Dept. of Va. and N.C.

DEWSTOE, CHARLES C., Sergt. 169 Prospect St., Cleveland, Ohio.
Transferred from 2d Mich. Inf.; Flint, Mich.; Army of Potomac.

*DEWSTOE, GARRETT S.

Transferred from 6th Mich. Cav.; Corunna, Mich.; Army of Potomac.

DIAS, J. F.

Detailed; Boston, Mass.

*DIAS, THOMAS Died at Haverhill, Mass., 1867.

Enlisted March 31, 1864; Boston, Mass.; La. and Texas.

DICK, DANIEL N.

Enlisted Jan. 28, 1864; Indiana, Pa.; March 24, 1864, to Dept. of Gulf.

DICK, PETER C.

Enlisted Dec. 30, 1863 ; Indiana, Pa. ; Dept. of South ; July, 1864, blown down with signal tower at Morris Island, S. C.

DICKENSON, GEORGE S.

Detailed Co. I, 29th Me. Vols. ; Dept. of Gulf. ; June 3, 1865, returned to regiment.

***DICKKEY, JOHN B.**

Transferred from 116th Ill. ; Mt. Zion, Ill. ; Dept. of Tenn. ; captured near Resaca, May 12, 1864.

DICKKEY, WILLIAM H. Black Lick station, Pa.

Transferred from 78th Pa. ; Indiana, Pa. ; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Cumb.

DICKINSON, ALBERT J.

Transferred from 2d N. J. ; Trenton, N. J. ; Dept. of Ohio ; March, 1862, Army of Potomac.

DICKSON, HENRY, Sergt.

Detailed 1st Ind. V. R. C. ; Dept. of Wash. ; discharged Sept. 5, 1866.

DICKSON, JAMES S. 820 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Enlisted Feb. 15, 1864 ; Indiana, Pa. ; Dept. of Wash. ; July, 1864, Fort Ethan Allen station.

***DIEHL, CHARLES H.** Died at New Berne, N. C.

Enlisted Oct. 10, 1863 ; Scranton, Pa. ; Dept. of N. C.

DILL, CHARLES 419 Arch St., Leavenworth, Kans.

Enlisted April 2, 1864 ; Highland Co., Ohio ; Dept. of La. and Tex. ; Aug., 1864, naval battle at taking of Forts Morgan and Gaines ; battle of Spanish Fort.

***DILL, THEOPHILUS K.** Died Sept. 6, 1890.

Enlisted April 8, 1864 ; Boston, Mass. ; La. and Tex.

DILLINGHAM, LUCIUS A., 2d lieut., bvt. capt. Coldwater, Mich.

(1st lieut. 122d N. Y. Vols.) Dept. of Wash. ; July 11, 1864, Fort Reno station, D. C. ; July 15, 1864, appointed 2d lieut. S. C., to date March 3, 1863 ; July 20, Fort Slocum, D. C. ; Dec. 1, 1864, Army of Potomac ; April, 1865, Dept. of Wash. ; mustered out Aug. 11, 1865.

DINSMOORE, JOHN W.

Transferred from 88th Ill. ; Chicago, Ill. ; Dept. of Cumb.

***DINSMORE, RICHARD, 1st lieut.** Died at Bellefonte, Pa., Aug., 1866.

(2d lieut. 5th Pa. Res. ; capt.) Aug., 1861, Georgetown, D. C. ; Dec. 30, appointed instructor ; March, 1862, Army of Potomac ; Aug. 9, Dept. of Shen., at Cedar Mountain, Va. ; Dec. 11, Fredericksburg, Va., Lacy House station ; Army of Potomac ; July, served with cavalry corps in Gettysburg campaign ; declined com., and com. cancelled June 16, 1865.

DITHMAR, FRED, A. S. O.

(1st lieut. 20 Pa. Militia.) Dept. of Susq.

DIX, CLARK Marion, Ohio.

Transferred from 95th Ohio ; Woodstock, Ohio ; Dept. of Gulf ; April, 1864, Gen. A. J. Smith's hdqrs., La.

- DIXON, JOHN, A. S. O.
(Lieut. 1st N. Y.)
- DIXON, THEODORE P. Care T. D. Cunningham, Blairsville, Pa.
Enlisted Jan. 28, 1864; Indiana, Pa.; Army of Potomac.
- *DOANE, NORMAN E.
Enlisted April 19, 1864; Columbus, Ohio; Dept. of Wash.
- DOCHERTY, ANDREW.
Detailed 2d U. S. Lt. Art.; Georgetown, D. C.
- DODGE, CHARLES H. Florence, Ravelli Co., Mont.
Enlisted March 31, 1864; Boston, Mass.; Fort Corcoran and Fort Lyon, Va.; Fort Baker, Md.; 1865, at central station, Washington, D. C.; Dept. of Wash.
- DODGE, HENRY W.
Enlisted March 28, 1864; Boston, Mass., Dept. of Wash.
- DODGE, JASPER L. (*See* HATCH, JOHN L.)
- DODGE, RODOLPH L., A. S. O. 10 Elm St., Portland, Me.
(2d lieut. 2d Me. Cav.) Detailed June, 1864; Dept. of Gulf; Aug., 1864, at Mobile Bay; Dec., Gen. Davidson's hdqrs.; Mil. Div. of W. Miss.; on Gen. Dana's staff at Memphis and Vicksburg.
- DODGE, SAMUEL W., Sergt. P. O. Bldg., Peoria, Ill.
Transferred from 96th Ill.; Rockford, Ill.; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Cumb.; Mil. Div. of Miss.
- DOEPKE, WILLIAM F., Sergt. Avondale, Ohio.
Transferred from 6th Ohio; Cincinnati, Ohio; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Cumb.; Feb., promoted to sergt.; Dept. of Tenn.; Army of Potomac.
- DOERR, C. A., A. S. O.
(1st lieut. 45th N. Y.) Georgetown, D. C.; returned to regt., March 9, 1862.
- DOLAN, FRANCIS 263 Nassau Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Enlisted March 28, 1864; Boston, Mass.; Army of James, Dept. of Va.; Fort Harrison, and most of the stations along the line.
- DOLAN, T. J.
Detailed.
- DOLLAR, ROBERT G.
Detailed 9th V. R. C.; Dept. of Wash.
- DONAHOE, EDWARD Marlborough, Mass.
Enlisted March 28, 1864; Boston, Mass.; Dept. of Wash.; Fort Baker; Early's raid.
- DONAHOWER, J. C., A. S. O. 665 Goodrich Ave., St. Paul, Minn.
(2d lieut. 2d Minn. Inf.; capt.) St. Peter, Minn.; school of instruction, Signal Camps in Kentucky and Tennessee, 1862; Army of Cumb.; Corinth, Miss.; returned to regiment, May 16, 1862.
- DONALDSON, FRANCIS B.
Detailed Co. D, 11th N. Y. Vols.; Feb. 24, and May 21, 1862, Newport News, Va.

- *DONALDSON, WILLIAM T. Died at Clark, Pa.
Transferred from 66th Pa.; Newcastle, Pa.; Dept. of South.
- *DONLEY, JAMES E. Died April 6, 1891.
Transferred from 142d Pa.; Harrisburg, Pa.; Mid. Mil. Div.
- *DONOHOE, WILLIAM H. Died Aug. 24, 1895.
Transferred from 6th Ohio Cav.; Ironton, Ohio; Army of Potomac.
- DORAN, GEORGE N.
Detailed Co. K, 38th N.J. Vols.; April 20, 1865, Fort Powhattan, Va.
- DORAN, SAMUEL Clyde, Kan.
Enlisted Feb. 29, 1864; Columbus, Ohio; Mil. Div. of Gulf.
- DORAN, SAMUEL B. Waddington, N.Y.
Transferred from 16th N.Y. Vols.; Waddington, N.Y.; Army of Potomac;
disch. June, 1865.
- DOTY, CHARLES.
Detailed Co. E, 48th N.Y. Vols.; Dept. of South.
- DOUGHERTY, CHARLES P.
Enlisted April 12, 1864; Boston, Mass.; Dept. of Wash.
- DOUGHTY, JOSEPH E., Sergt. 297 West 12th St., New York City.
Transferred from 132d N.Y.; New York City; Dept. of Va. and N.C.
- DOUGLAS, ABNER L. Selden, Kans.
Transferred from 1st Me. Cav.; Bradford, Me.; Army of Potomac.
- DOUGLAS, HUGH, Sergt.
Detailed Co. E, 15th Ohio; Dept. of Cumb.; relieved Jan. 8, 1864.
- DOUGLAS, JOHN.
Detailed 19th Ill. Vols.; Dept. of Cumb.; relieved Jan. 28, 1864.
- DOVE, ALEXANDER, Sergt. Bridgewater, Mass.
Detailed 12th Mass. Vols.; Bridgewater, Mass.; Dec. 30, 1861, app. act.
corp., Georgetown, D.C.; Jan. 6, 1862, ordered to Louisville, Ky.; Jan. 14,
1864, transferred to Dept. of Cumb.; Feb., re-enlisted in Signal Corps at
Chattanooga, Tenn.; Sergt.; Dept. of Gulf; Dept. of Texas.
- DOWLER, ELI R. 534 Talbot Ave., Braddock, Pa.
Transferred from 63d Pa.; Pittsburg, Pa.; Army of Potomac.
- DOWNES, MOSES H. 22 Chapman Place, Boston, Mass.
Enlisted April 22, 1864; Boston, Mass.; Dept. of Va.; April 3, 1865,
Capitol station, Richmond, Va.
- DOYLE, JOSEPH M.
Transferred from 62d N.Y.; March, 1862, Army of Potomac.
- DOYLE, WILLIAM E.
- *DOYLE, WILLIAM T. Killed on R.R., Grafton, W. Va., May 20, 1864.
Enlisted April 19, 1864; Boston, Mass.; Dept. of Wash.
- DRAKE, ALVIN, JR.
Rejected at Signal camp, Georgetown, for disability, and disch.

DRAKE, JOHN M.

Transferred from 6th Ohio; Claremont Co., Ohio; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Cumb.

DRAPER, WILLIAM F., A. S. O. Hopedale, Mass.

(2d lieutenant. 25th Mass.; colonel and brevet brigadier-general.) Detailed Dec., 1861, Dept. of Va. and N. C.; Feb., 1862, C. S. O., Roanoke Island, New Berne and Fort Macon, N. C.

DREW, HENRY.

Enlisted March 30, 1864; Boston, Mass.; Dept. of Tenn.

DREW, JONATHAN N., Sergt. 15 Clark St., Somerville, Mass.

Transferred Co. I, 12th Me. Vols., Aug., 1862; Bangor, Me.; Dept. of Gulf; Feb., 1864, re-enlisted in S. C.; discharged Sept., 1865.

DRINKHOUSE, E.

Detailed Co. B, 53d N. Y. Vols.; Dept. of N. C.; specially commended Feb., 1862.

DRUMMOND, OWEN.

Transferred from 36th Ohio; Chambersburg, Ohio; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Cumb.

*DUFF, EDWIN H., Sergt. Died 1864.

Transferred from 82d N. Y.; New York City; Army of Potomac.

DUFF, JAMES B., 2d lieutenant, brevet 1st lieutenant. Natrona, Pa.

(Private Co. D, 10th Pa. Res.) Detailed Aug., 1861, at Georgetown, D. C.; Army of Potomac; May, 1863, wounded at Chancellorsville, Va.; Sept. 2, 1863, appointed 2d lieutenant, S. C., to date March 3, 1863; Jan. 30, to Feb. 29, 1864, recruiting service at Indiana, Pa.; Dept. of Wash.; resigned April 6, 1865.

*DUFFY, PATRICK E. Died Dec. 2, 1889.

Transferred from 69th N. Y.; New York City; Dept. of Va.

DUGAN, JOSEPH 35 Pemberton Square, Boston, Mass.

Enlisted April 14, 1864; Boston, Mass.; Dept. of Gulf.

DUMONT, THEO. S., A. S. O.

(2d lieutenant. 5th N. Y. Vols.) Detailed June 12, 1861, at Fort Monroe, Va.; Dept. of Va.; Aug. 15, to Washington, D. C.; Poolesville, Md.; Oct. 9, to Annapolis, Md.; Nov., on "Wabash"; Dept. of South: Jan. 6, 1862, to Louisville, Ky., Dept. of Cumb.; Feb. 25, Army of Ohio, Big Barren river.

DUMPHREY, MICHAEL.

Transferred from 9th N. Y. S. M.; New York City; Army of Potomac.

DUNBAR, ELIAB F. 62 Elm Ave., Brockton, Mass.

Enlisted March 30, 1864; Bridgewater, Mass.; Dept. of Mo.; 1865, Powder River Indian expedition.

DUNBAR, EVERETT E.

Detailed Co. C, 13th Conn.; Dept. of Gulf.

DUNKLEE, DANIEL D. 113 Blackstone St., Boston, Mass.

Enlisted March 29, 1864; Boston, Mass.; Dept. of Gulf; Mobile Bay, Aug., 1864.

- DUNLAP, JAMES R., A. S. O. Covington, Ind.
 (2d lieutenant. 76th Ill.) Detailed Jan., 1863, at Memphis, Tenn.; Dept. of Tenn.;
 May 1, 1864, assigned to 17th A. C.; June 10, Gin House station, Big Shanty,
 Ga.; July 5, with Gen. Stoneman, Ga.; July 16, in charge of detachment,
 Roswell, Ga.; July 22, Gen. Blair's headquarters station, battle of Atlanta, Ga.
- *DUNLAP, W. B., A. S. O. Died Feb., 1862.
 (2d lieutenant., 6th Ky.) Jan. 6, 1862, Dept. of Cumberland.
- DUNN, THOMAS J. Norwalk, Conn.
 Enlisted March 29, 1864; Boston, Mass.; Dept. of Virginia.
- DURBARRAN, ISAAC N.
 Transferred from 1st Pa. Res.; Adams Co., Pa.; Army of Potomac.
- DUREN, THOMAS L.
 Enlisted; Lowell, Mass.
- DURFEE, THOMAS M., Sergt. Middletown, Conn.
 Transferred from Co. A, 7th Mass. Vols.; Fall River, Mass.; Dept. of
 Washington; act. clerk, office C. S. O., Washington, D. C.; Feb. 29, 1864, re-
 enlisted S. C.; recruiting service, Boston, Mass., March, April, 1864.
- DURHAM, JOSEPH.
 Detailed 37th N. Y.; Army of Potomac.
- DURRNA, WILLIAM.
 Detailed Co. K, 132d N. Y. Vols.; Dept. of N. C.
- DUTCHER, ALBERT Binghamton, N. Y.
 Enlisted March 3, 1864; Scranton, Pa.; Dept. of Cumberland.
- DUTCHER, GEORGE R. Scotia, Schen. Co., N. Y.
 Detailed 2d N. Y. Vols., June, 1861, Dept. of Virginia; Army of Potomac;
 Dept. of Ohio; Dept. of Cumberland.
- DUVAL, ———.
 Detailed Co. E, 3d N. Y.; Jan., 1862, Georgetown, D. C.
- DUVALL, ROBERT E., 2d lieutenant., bvt. 1st lieutenant.
 (Civilian, D. C.) Dept. of Washington; Dept. of Ohio; Army of Potomac;
 July 15, 1864, com. 2d lieutenant., S. C., to date March 3, 1863; mustered out
 Aug. 12, 1865.
- *DWIGHT, CHARLES TROWBRIDGE, A. S. O.
 Died at Brookline, Mass., March 9, 1884.
 (2d lieutenant. 70th N. Y. Vols.) Detailed Dec., 1861; March, 1862, Army of
 Potomac, 4th A. C.; April 16, Lee's Mill station, Va.; Williamsburg;
 rejoined his regiment.
- DWIRE, DAVID W.
 Detailed 9th N. Y. Vols., June, 1861; New York City; Dept. of Virginia;
 Dept. of Washington; messenger, signal office, Washington, D. C.; re-enlisted at
 Georgetown, D. C., Nov. 7, 1863.
- DWYER, JOHN F., Sergt. 97 Grove St., Amsterdam, N. Y.
 Transferred from 32d N. Y. Vols., 1863; Albany, N. Y.; Army of Potomac;
 to tel. detachment; charge of reserve camp of detachment at army headquarters.

- DYER, HENRY Crompton, R. I.
Enlisted May 9, 1864; Greenwich, N. Y.; Dept. of Wash.
- DYER, JAMES.
Detailed 42d N. Y.; March, 1862, Army of Potomac; Dept. of Cumb.
- EAMES, A. HENRY Newton Centre, Mass.
Detailed 6th Mass.; Lowell, Mass.; Dept. of Va. and N.C.; April 1, 1863,
High Tree station near Suffolk, Va.
- *EARHART, WILLIAM F.
Enlisted Feb. 8, 1864; Indiana, Pa.; Army of Potomac.
- EARLE, ANTHONY I. Valley Falls, R.I.
Enlisted April 27, 1864; North Providence, R.I.; Dept. of Gulf; New
Orleans, La.; disch. Sept., 1865.
- EARLY, ABRAM Rockport, Ohio.
Transferred from 99th Ohio; Lima, Ohio; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Cumb.
- EASTMAN, FREDERICK L., Sergt. 4 West Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.
Transferred from 44th N.Y.; Albany, N.Y.; La. and Texas.
- *EATON, CHARLES P., Sergt. Died at Gorham, Me.
Transferred from 12th Me; Gorham, Me.; Dept. of Gulf.
- EATON, GEORGE W. 260 Bridge St., Salem, Mass.
Enlisted Oct. 16, 1863; Utica, N.Y.; Dept. of Gulf.
- *EATON, GEORGE W. Died at Beanfort, S.C.
Enlisted March 30, 1864; North Reading, Mass.; Dept. of South.
- EATON, STEPHEN M., Capt., bvt. lieutenant-col.
128 St. Joseph St., New Orleans, La.
(1st lieutenant, 12th Me. Vols.) 1862, detailed to Dept. of Gulf; Oct. 24, U. S. S.
"Iberville" exp. Bayou La Fourche, La.; Jan., 1863, exp. up the Bayou
Teche; March 8, Baton Rouge, La.; March 13, flagship "Hartford," Port
Hudson exp.; June 29, Barn station near Port Hudson, La.; Sept. 1, with
Gen. Weitzel on "Belvidere"; Oct. 20, 1863, app. capt., S.C., to date
March 3, 1863; Sept. 13, 1864, to duty at Signal office, Washington, D.C.;
Nov. 14, returned to Dept. of Gulf; Bureau of Inform., New Orleans, La.;
May 1, 1866, Mil. Div. W. Miss.; mustered out June 20, 1866.
- EATON, WALTER S. Treasury Dept., Washington, D.C.
Enlisted April 6, 1864; Wakefield, Mass.; Dept. of Gulf; Mil. Div. of W.
Miss.
- *EBBERT, JAMES J. Died at Liverpool, Pa., Dec., 1887.
Enlisted; Dept. of Pa.
- EBERLY, BENJAMIN F., Sergt. Mechanicsburg, Pa.
Detailed 7th Pa. Res.; Cumberland Co., Pa.; Aug., 1861, Georgetown,
D.C.; Oct. 9, to Dept. of South; Dept. of Va. and N.C.; Army of James.
- EBERSOLE, LEVI M. Box 42, Duncannon, Pa.
Enlisted Sept. 21, 1863; Lancaster Co., Pa.; Dept. of Va.
- EBERWEIN, CHRISTIAN 96 Walton Ave., Fort Wayne, Ind.
Transferred from 112th Pa.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Army of Potomac.

EBRIGHT, GEORGE W.

Enlisted; Dauphin Co., Pa.; Mid. Mil. Div.

EBY, SAMUEL H. Greencastle, Pa.

Enlisted Feb. 12, 1864; Franklin Co., Pa.; Dept. of Susq.; Dept. of W. Va.

EBY, WILLIAM N.

Enlisted; Bloomfield, Pa.; Dept. of Pa.

EDDY, WILSON, Sergt.

Transferred from 6th Conn.; New Haven, Conn.; Aug., 1863, Dept. of South.

EDGAR, WILL.

*EDGE, SAMUEL, A. S. O.

(1st lieut., 16th Ohio.) Detailed C. S. O., 15th A. C., Dept. of Tenn., Aug. 6, 1862, to Dec 4, 1864; Dec. 18, Memphis, Tenn.; 1863, Arkansas Post; April, Milliken's Bend, La.; April, 1864, Lacy's Hill station, Ala.; May 1, march to Chattanooga, Tenn.; May 19, McGuire's, Ga.; May 26, with Gen. Logan near Dallas, Ga.; May 28, sta. near New Hope church, Ga.; June 5, Allatoona Mt. sta.; June 10, Big Shanty, Ga.; June 24, Pine Mt. sta.; July 5, Nickajack Creek, Ga.; July 17, Nancy's Creek; July 18, Stone Mt. sta.; July 21, Pine Tree sta., Atlanta, Ga.; Aug. 2-26, Tree sta., Atlanta, Ga.; Aug. 31, Pine Tree sta., near Jonesboro, Ga.; Sept. 2, Church Spire sta., Jonesboro; Sept. 6, camp at East Point, Ga.

EDGE, WILLIAM W. Troy, Ohio.

Transferred from 110th Ohio; Requia, Ohio; Army of Potomac.

EDMINSTON, JOHN A.

Detailed.

EDWARDS, ALBERT W.

Detailed Co. K, 25th Mass., Sept., 1864; Worcester, Mass.; Dept. of N.C.

EGOLF, LEWIS A. 2022 9th Ave., S., Minneapolis Minn.

Enlisted; Perry Co., Md.; Mid. Mil. Div.

EGOLF, WILLIAM H. Americus, Kans.

Enlisted; Shermansdale, Pa.; Dept. of Va.

EICHER, DAVID.

Detailed.

EICHOLTZ, JOHN C.

Detailed Co. B, 1st Pa. Res.; Army of Potomac; disch. June 5, 1864.

*EIFLER, CHARLES Died 1882.

Detailed 7th N.Y. Vols., June, 1861; New York City; Dept. of Va. and N.C.; March, 1862, Army of Potomac.

EISENHART, VALENTINE.

Detailed Co. G, 23d Ind.; Dept. of Cumb.

ELDEN, HENRY H.

Enlisted; Lancaster, Mass.

*ELDRED, RICHARD H., A. S. O.

Died at Georgetown, D.C., March 14, 1862.

(1st lieut. 2d Mich.) Georgetown, D.C.

ELLIOT, H.

Dept. of South.

ELLIOTT, ARTHUR N.

Detailed; Dept. of South.

ELLIOTT, JAMES E. Died at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., Feb. 3, 1865.

Enlisted April 28, 1864; North Providence, R.I.; 1864, Dept. of Mo.

ELLIOTT, ROBERT H. . . . Soldiers' Home, Los Angeles Co., Cal.

Transferred from 50th Ill.; St. Joseph, Mo.; Dept. of Tenn.; Big Kene-saw sta.: battle of Allatoona; Georgia campaign; disch. at Savannah, Ga., June 6, 1865.

ELLIS, ABRAHAM, A. S. O.

(1st lieut. 15th Kans. Cav.) Detailed 1864, Dept. Mo.

ELLIS, FRANKLIN, A. S. O.

(1st lieut. 42d N.Y.) March, 1862, Army of Potomac, 4th A.C.; April, U. S. S. "Wachusett": May 31, Seven Pines, Va.; June, Savage's station; June 29, James River flotilla; July 1, Malvern Hill; Dept. of W. Va.; June 6, 1864, Gen. Averell's hdqrs.; June 18, Catawba Valley, Va.; July 14, Sugar Loaf Mt. sta., Md.; Aug. 3, McClellan Lookout sta., Md.; April 14, 1865, Winchester, Va.

ELLIS, JOHN GAY. . . . 8 Glenwood Ave., Cambridgeport, Mass.

Enlisted March 31, 1864; Castine, Me.; Dept. of Va. and N.C., Army of James; Battery 3; Water Battery; Dutch Gap; disch. Aug., 1865.

ELLIS, MILTON A., A. S. O.

(2d lieut. 116th Ohio.) Dept. W. Va. May 9, 1864, Round Top sta., Va.; Oct., 1864, Gen. Sheridan's hdqrs.

ELLIS, WARREN.

Transferred 15th Mass.; Worcester, Mass.; Army of Potomac.

ELLISON, CHARLES.

Detailed Co. A, 1st Reg. Miss. M. B.; Dept. of Tenn.

ELLISON, F. G.

Detailed Co. G, 44th Mass.; Boston, Mass.; Dept. of N. C.

ELLSWORTH, WILLIAM D.

Detailed Oct. 9, 1861; Dept. of South.

ELSTON, WILLIAM R. . . . 1617 West St., Houston, Texas.

Detailed 42d N.Y., Aug., 1861; Delphi, Ind.; Oct. 9, to Dept. of South; Port Royal, S.C.; July 16, 1863, on "Pawnee"; returned to regt., March, 1864.

EMBLICK, WASHINGTON.

Detailed 75th Ohio Vols.; Dept. of South.

EMERSON, JOHN D., Sergt.

Transferred from 2d Mass.; Royalston, Mass.; Oct. 9, 1861, Dept. of South; Aug. 16, 1863, wounded at Morris Island, S.C.; commended for bravery; April, 1864, Dept. of Va. and N.C.

EMERSON, ROMANUS 25 Millmont St., Roxbury, Mass.

Enlisted March 29, 1864; South Boston, Mass.; Dept. of Gulf.

EMERSON, T. H.

Detailed Co. A, 47th Ohio; Dept. of Tenn.

*EMGE, PETER. Died at Pittsburg, Pa., 1885.
Transferred from 35th Pa.; Pittsburg, Pa.; Dept. of Wash.; Oct. 10, 1862,
captured by Stuart at Fairview mountain, Va.

*ENDICOTT, LEWIS F. Died at Northampton, Mass.
Transferred from 10th Mass.; Springfield, Mass.; Army of Potomac.

ENGLEHART, JOHN.

Detailed Co. I, 3 N.Y.; Dept. of N.C.; Dept. of Wash.

*ENT, WELLINGTON H., A. S. O. Died at Bloomsburg, Pa.
(Capt. 6th Pa. Res.; Col.; bvt. brig.-gen.) Aug., 1861, Signal camp, George-
town, D.C.

ESTABROOK, GEORGE W. 82 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.
Detailed 45th Mass.; Boston, Mass.; Dept. of N.C.; Dept. of South.

ETTER, HENRY W.

Enlisted; Middletown, Pa.; Mid. Mil. Div.

EUSTIS, HENRY W. Wakefield, Mass.
Enlisted April 29, 1864; Wakefield, Mass.; Dept. of Wash.

EVANS, CYRENUS D.

Detailed Co. K, 47th Ind. Vols.; Dept. of Cumb.; Dept. of Tenn.

EVERETT, JOHN W. 412 Main St., Quincy, Ill.
Enlisted Feb. 27, 1864; Fannettsburg, Pa.; Army of Potomac; April,
1865, with Gen. Sheridan at Five Forks; to Dept. of Gulf; disch. at New
Orleans, La., Aug. 23, 1865.

*EVERSON LEVI T. Died at Melrose, Mass., Dec. 21, 1891.
Enlisted March 26, 1864; Hanson, Mass.; Dept. of South.

EVERSON, THOMAS H.

Transferred from 47th Ohio; Cincinnati, Ohio; Dept. of Tenn.

EVINS, THOMAS.

Detailed Co. E, 15th Ind.; Army of Ohio.

*EWING, GEORGE R. Died at Ligonier, Pa.
Enlisted Feb. 13, 1864; Unity Township, Pa.; Army of Potomac.

*FAILEY, FRANK H. Died at New Berne, N.C., Oct. 11, 1864.
Transferred from 17th Mass.; Fairfax, Vt.; Dept. of Va. and N.C.

FALES, WILLIAM H.

Detailed Co. K, 23d Mass. Vols., Dec. 26, 1861; Dept. of N.C.; returned to
regiment, Oct. 24, 1862; disch. for disability March 26, 1863.

FALL, CHARLES T. 38 Sullivan St., Charlestown, Mass.
Enlisted April 12, 1864; Boston, Mass.; 1864, Dept. of Mo.; 1865, Powder
River Indian exp.

FANCHER, CHARLES I.

Detailed Co. B, 13th Conn. Vols., June 3, 1862; Dept. of Gulf; relieved
June 18, 1862.

FARLOW, JOHN.

Detailed 206th Pa., March 19, 1865; Dept. of Va.; relieved April 14, 1865.

FARMER, CHARLES H.

Enlisted; Boston, Mass.; deserted from recruiting station.

FARNSWORTH, LUTHER H.

Detailed Co. I, 5th Mass., Nov. 24, 1862; Dept. of N. C.; relieved Jan. 10, '63.

FARQUHARSON, ALEXANDER S. . . . Hot Springs, Wash.

Enlisted March 28, 1864; Boston, Mass.; Dept. of Gulf; Aug., 1864, on U. S. S. "Tamaulipas," Mobile, Ala. exp.; with Gen. Davidson in cav. raid through Miss. and La.; mustered out at New Orleans, La.

FARRELL, JOHN, Sergt. . . . 80 Amity St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Transferred from 88th N. Y.; New York City; March, 1862, Army of Potomac; Dept. of Cumb.; released from Camp Parole, Annapolis, Md. May 20, 1863.

*FAUTHORPE, GEORGE . . . Died at Baltimore, Md., Sept., 1864.

Transferred from 10th N. H.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Dept. of Va. and N. C.

FAY, WALTER F.

Transferred from 32d Wis.; Oshkosh, Wis.; Dept. of Tenn.; Oct. 3, 1864, Allatoona station, Ga.

FEAREY, THOMAS H., 2d lieut. 901 D. S. Morgan Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

(Civilian, N. Y.) Sept. 2, 1863, app. 2d lieut., S. C., to date March 3, 1863; Dept. of Wash.; Army of Potomac; mustered out Aug. 11, 1865.

FELLOWS, FRANKLIN W. . . . Belchertown, Mass.

Transferred from 12th Mass.; Worcester, Mass.

FELT, GEORGE H., A. S. O. . . . 264 West 133d St., New York City.

(1st lieut. 55th N. Y. S. M.) Army of Potomac; April 1, 1862, reported to Gen. Halleck at St. Louis, Mo., Dept. of Cumb.; April 6, Pittsburg Landing, Tenn.; Signal Camp, Georgetown, D. C.

FENNER, E. P.

Detailed.

FENNER, MILTON M., A. S. O. . . . Fredonia, N. Y.

(2d lieut. 8th Mich. Vols.) Winter of 1861-2, detailed for instruction in signal duty, Dept. of South; March 12, 1862, Spanish Wells; May, 1863, app. asst. surg. in navy; July 9, Cole's Island, S. C.; July 18, Morris Island; Aug. 17, Beacon House station; discharged Nov., 1863.

FENTON, SAMUEL.

Detailed Co. C, 10th Md. Cav.; Dept. of Tenn.

FERGUSON, JOSEPH B. . . . Cambridge, Ohio.

Enlisted Dec. 26, 1863; Cambridge, Ohio; Mil. Div. W. Miss.: March, 1864, to Dept. of Gulf.

FERGUSON, JOSEPH . . . 1418 W. Third St., Hastings, Neb.

Enlisted; Hopedale, Ohio; Dept. of N. C.; Dept. of Tenn.

FERGUSON, WILLIAM G. . . . Latrobe, Pa.

Enlisted Jan. 1, 1864; Indiana, Pa.; Dept. of Wash.

- FICKES, DAVID D. Iowa City, Iowa.
Enlisted; Adams Co., Pa.; Mid. Mil. Div.
- FIELD, BENJAMIN FAXON, JR., A. S. O. . . . Northfield, Mass.
(2d lieut. Co. I, 44th Mass.) Detailed Nov., 1862; Dept. of N. C., 18th A. C.;
mustered out June 18, 1863.
- *FIELD, GUSTAVUS H. . . . Died at New Orleans, La., Feb. 5, 1865.
Enlisted May 3, 1864; Methuen, Mass.; Mil. Div. W. Miss.
- FILLEY, JOHN.
Detailed 5th Conn.
- FINDLEY, J. R., A. S. O.
(1st lieut. 76th Pa.; capt.) Dept. of South; Oct. 20, 1862, gunboat "Water
Witch."
- FINK, JOHN C. Troy, Ohio.
Enlisted; Carlisle, Pa.; Mid. Mil. Div.
- FINK, REUBEN.
Detailed.
- FINK, URIAS S. Marquette, Hamilton Co., Neb.
Transferred from 1st Pa. Res. Cav.; Reading, Pa.; Army of Potomac;
re-enlisted Feb. 20, 1864; discharged Aug. 16, 1865.
- FINKBUHNER, PHILIP.
Detailed 24th Pa.; Army of Potomac.
- *FINLEY, WILLIAM A. . . . Died at Detroit, Mich., Nov. 29, 1876.
Transferred from 22d Mich.; Forester, Mich.; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Cumb.
- FINNEY, FRANK S. Plymouth, Mass.
Enlisted March 30, 1864; Plymouth, Mass.; Dept. of Gulf.
- *FINSON, AMASA B.
Enlisted March 31, 1864; Hartland, Me.; Dept. of Wash.
- FIPPS, ———.
- FISH, CHARLES H., A. S. O. . . . 1404 Lake Ave., Pueblo, Colo.
(1st lieut. 52d Ill.) April, 1864, detailed for instruction at Huntsville, Ala.,
Dept. of Tenn.; June, 15th A. C.; June 20, hdqrs. Gen. McPherson, Kene-
saw Mt., Ga.; July 5, Gen. Gresham's hdqrs., Nickajack Creek, Ga.; July
9, Black-Jack Mt. station; July 17, Nancy's Creek, Ga.; Aug. 2-26, Tree
station before Atlanta, Ga.; Aug. 31, Pine Tree station near Jonesboro;
Sept. 2, Atlanta; Oct. 1-5, Kenesaw Mt. station.
- FISH, EDMUND I. Fish's Eddy, N. Y.
Detailed 71st N. Y.; Fish's Eddy, N. Y.; March, 1862, Army of Potomac.
- FISHBACK, CHARLES A. (HEINRICH.)
Detailed Co. A, 44th N. Y. Vols.; Dept. of Va.; March, 1862, Army of
Potomac; Dec., field telegraph.
- FISHER, BENJAMIN F., maj., brig.-gen. vols.,
1319 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.
(1st lieut. Co. H, 3d Pa. Res.; capt.) Detailed Aug., 1861, to assist Maj.
Myer; Sept. 14, appointed instructor at Georgetown camp; Feb. and March,

1862, in charge of detachments on Lower Potomac; in charge of detachments with 4th A. C., Army of Potomac; April, with the advance on James river; siege of Yorktown; May, Williamsburg; June, Camp Lincoln, Hogan station, Va.; June 26, Mechanicsville; June 27, Gaines' Mills; Aug., in charge of detachments in the field, Army of Potomac; Sept., Boonsboro, Md.; Sept. 5, camp near Hall's Hill; Sept. 9, Rockville, Md.; Sept., C. S. O., Army of Potomac; April 28, 1863, Banks' Ford, Va.; June 13, com. capt. in S. C., to date March 3, 1863; June 17, captured near Aldie; Libby prison until Feb. 10, 1864, when he made his escape, being eleven days and twelve nights in reaching our lines; re-assigned to Army of Potomac as C. S. O., staff of Gen. Meade; with Army of Potomac from the Rapidan to Petersburg; July 3, 1864, brevetted lieut.-col. for gallant and meritorious services; com. maj. in S. C. to date March 3, 1863; Dec. 3, app. col. in S. C. (not confirmed); Dec. 26, C. S. O., Washington, D. C.; Jan. 1, 1865, to Nov., 1866, in charge of Signal Bureau, Washington, D. C.; brevetted brig.-gen.; resigned Nov. 15, 1866.

FISHER, GEORGE A., 1st lieut., bvt. capt.

109 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

(1st lieut. Co. A, 23d Mass. Vols.) Army of Potomac; June 24, 1863, Maryland Heights Station, Md.; Sept. 18, app. 1st lieut., S. C., to date March 3, 1863; Feb. 20, 1864, reported from Camp of Instruction, Georgetown, D. C., to Dept. of South; Hilton Head, S. C.; June, with Gen. William Birney, attack on Charleston, S. C.; Dec. 12, gunboat "Flag," Ogeechee river, Ga.; Dec. 13, tug "Dandelion," near Fort McAllister; reported for zeal, etc.; Feb., 1865, exp. under Gen. Potter to Bull's Bay, S. C.; mustered out Oct. 6, 1865.

FISHER, GEORGE W.

Enlisted March 31, 1864; Germany; Dept. of Tenn.

FISHER, HIRAM G., A. S. O.

(1st lieut. 34th Ind.) Jan., 1862, Dept. of Cumb.; Dec. 18, with Gen. Sherman, Memphis, Tenn., Dept. of Tenn.; 1863, Arkansas Post; April, Milliken's Bend, La.; resigned July, 1863.

FISHER, T. HOMER.

Detailed 12th Ind. Vols.; Army of Potomac.

FISKE, HENRY C., A. S. O.

(1st lieut. 65th N. Y. Vols., col., bvt. brig.-gen.) March, 1862, Army of Potomac, 3d Corps.

FITCH, JULIAN R., 2d lieut., bvt. capt. Evanston, Ill.

(1st lieut. 35th Ohio Vols.) Transferred Dept. of Cumb.; Oct. 7, 1862, station near Gen. Sheridan's hdqrs., battle of Perryville, Ky.; June, 1864, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., Dept. of Mo.; July 15, com. 2d lieut. S. C., to date March 3, 1863; signal officer and A. A. Q. M.; mustered out Nov. 25, 1865.

FITZGERALD, THOMAS. Pittston, Pa.

Enlisted Dec. 15, 1863; Scranton, Pa.; Dept. of Wash.; Mid. Mil. Div.; disch. at Washington, D. C., May 25, 1865.

FITZGERALD, WILLIAM H.

Enlisted April 18 1864; Boston, Mass.; Dept. of Mo.

- FITZPATRICK, CHARLES T. (*alias* BYERS, THOMAS.)
917 N. Fourth St., St. Louis, Mo.
Enlisted April 18, 1864; New Brighton, N. Y.; Dept. of Va.
- FITZPATRICK, DENNIS M.
Transferred from 132 N. Y.; New York City; Dept. of Va. and N. C.
- FITZPATRICK, JOSEPH.
Detailed Co. B, 99th N. Y. Vols.; New Berne, N. C.
- FLEMING, GILBERT C. Chambersville, Pa.
Enlisted Feb. 13, 1864; Armstrong Township, Pa.; Army of Potomac.
- FLENNER, ELISHA P.
Detailed Co. D, 86th N. Y. Vols.; Army of Potomac.
- FLENNER, UPTON L. Tiffin, Ohio.
Enlisted Feb. 27, 1864; Plain Township, Ohio; Dept. of Tenn., 15th A. C.;
disch. Louisville, Ky., Aug. 22, 1865.
- FLENNIKEN, HENRY C.
Detailed Co. K, 26th Ill.; Dept. of Tenn.
- FLENNIKER, ELIJAH M. Joplin, Mo.
Enlisted Feb. 25, 1864; Franklin Co., Ohio; Dept. of Tenn.
- FLETCHER, JOHN W., A. S. O. 1 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
(2d lieut. Co. H, 43d Mass. Vols.) Dept. of N. C.; Dept. of South; April,
1863, with Gen. Terry, attack on Charleston, S. C.; mustered out July 30,
1863.
- FLETCHER, THOMAS R. Barrett's Mills, Ohio.
Enlisted Feb. 22, 1864; Fayette Co., Pa.; Mid. Mil. Div.
- FLINT, ROCKWELL J., Sergt. Menominee, Wis.
Transferred from 23d Wis., April, 1863; Portage, Wis.; Dept. of Tenn.;
Oct., Dept. of Gulf; disch. July 4, 1865.
- FLOOK, HENRY R., 2d lieut., bvt. capt. 1414 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.
(1st lieut. 33d Ind. Vols.) Transferred Nov., 1863, Dept. of Cumb.; Jan.
and April, 1864, Ringgold, Ga.; July 15, com. 2d lieut., S. C., to date March
3, 1863; Oct. 4, with Gen. Stanley in the field; mustered out Aug. 24,
1865.
- *FLORENCE, CLARENCE Died at Arlington, Va., July, 1864.
Enlisted April 12, 1864; Boston, Mass; Dept. of Wash.
- FLORIS, CHRISTOPHER.
Enlisted Sept. 18, 1863; Würtemberg, Germany; Mid. Mil. Div.
- FLORY, MICHAEL 1455 West 3d St., Dayton, Ohio.
Enlisted Jan. 1, 1864; Rockingham Co., Va.; Dept. of South.
- FLOYD, DAVID O., Sergt. Surg.-Gen. office, Washington, D. C.
Enlisted March 31, 1864; Medford, Mass.; Aug. 24, 1864, clerk C. S. O.
office, Washington, D. C.; Dept. of Wash.
- FOLSOM, EDWARD C. Santa Monica, Cal.
Enlisted March 29, 1864; Gray, Me.; Mil. Div. W. Miss.
- FOLSOM, M. M.
Detailed.

- *FORAKER, BURCH, 2d lieutenant. Died Nov. 21, 1875.
(1st lieutenant. 24th Ohio Vols.) Jan., 1862, transferred to Dept. of Cumb.;
Sept. 22, 1863, river station, battle of Chickamanga, Ga.; Nov., exp. to
Knoxville, Tenn.; mustered out Oct. 18, 1864; declined com.
- FORAKER, J. BENSON, A. S. O. Carew Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.
(1st lieutenant. 89th Ohio.) Detailed Sept., 1864; Dept. of Cumb.; Vining's
Hill station, Ga.; Oct. 27, to Dept. of Tenn.; mustered out May, 1865.
- FORD, FRANK.
Detailed Co. D, 91st Pa.
- FORD, JAMES G. West 3d St., Richmond, Ind.
. Transferred from 97th Pa.; Westchester, Pa.; Aug., 1863, Dept. of South.
- FORD, WILLIAM H. Cambridge, Ohio.
Enlisted Feb. 24, 1864; Harrison Co., Ohio; Mid. Mil. Div.
- FOREMAN, JOSEPH H. Newport, Perry Co., Pa.
Enlisted; Dauphin Co., Pa.; Mid. Mil. Div.
- FOREMAN, MARIS H.
Transferred from 1st Pa. Rifles; Kennett Square, Pa.; Army of Potomac.
- *FORNCROOK, ADIN Killed at Harrison Landing, Aug., 1862.
Detailed Me.; March, 1862, Army of Potomac.
- FORTESCUE, LOUIS R., A. S. O. Controller's office, Philadelphia, Pa.
(1st lieutenant. Co. A, 29th Pa. Vols.) Detailed Aug. 26, 1861, Darnestown, Md.;
Sept. 12, 1861, sta. Upper Potomac; Dept. of Shen.; Oct. and Nov.,
Sugar Loaf Mt.; Dec., Point of Rocks, Md.; Harper's Ferry; South
Mountain, Md.; with Gen. Banks' hdqrs. through Shen. campaign and
campaign of Gen. Pope; Aug. 9, 1862, Aide to Gen. Banks, Culpeper;
Sept., Maryland Heights, Md.; Army of Potomac; Dec. 14, Court House
steeple sta., Fredericksburg; April, 1863, Fitzhugh House sta., Va.; May
6, Sedden House sta.; July, Jack's Mt. sta., Gettysburg, Pa.; July 5,
captured by Stuart near Gettysburg, Pa.; in rebel prisons from July, 1863,
to March, 1865; March 1, exchanged near Wilmington, N.C.
- FORTNEY, A. E., A. S. O. West Wheeling, Ohio.
(2d lieutenant. 15th W. Va.) Dept. W. Va.; May 18, 1864, Round Top sta.,
beyond Strasburg, Va.; June, Craig's Creek Mt. sta., Va.; July, Pooles-
ville, Md.; Aug. 3, Maryland Heights, Md.; Sept. 25, Peaked Mt. sta.;
Mid. Mil. Div.; Oct. 15, 1864, intermediate sta., near Strasburg, Va.; Oct.
20, Three Top sta.
- FOSTER, DANIEL W.
Detailed Co. A, 27th Ohio Vols.; Dept. of Tenn.
- FOSTER, JOHN 4 West 45th St., New York City.
Transferred from 8th Conn. Vols.; Hartford, Conn.; Dept. of N.C.; Dept.
of South.
- *FOSTER, THOMAS, A. S. O. Died at Washington, Pa., 1865.
(2d lieutenant. 8th Pa. Res.) Aug., 1861, Georgetown, D.C.; Dec. 23, to Annapo-
lis, Md.; Dept. of Va. and N.C.
- FOWLER, ANDREW J., Sergt. Whitefield, Coos Co., N.H.
Transferred from 3d N.H., Oct. 13, 1863; Lancaster, N.H.; Dept. of South;
Dept. of Va.

FOWLER, BENJAMIN AUSTIN.

Care Dodd, Mead & Co., 755 Broadway, New York City.
Detailed from Co. C, 50th Mass.; Stoneham, Mass.; Dept. of Gulf; disch.
July, 1863.

FOWLER, EDWARD R. Truro, Madison Co., Iowa.
Transferred from 7th Iowa; Muscatine, Iowa; Dept. of Tenn.

FOX, SAMUEL C. Urbana, Ill.
Enlisted Dec. 15, 1864; Canton, Ohio; Dept. of N.C.; 23d A. C. at Kene-
saw.

*FRABLE, JOHN B. Died at Pleasant Unity, Pa., March 31, 1894.
Enlisted Dec. 31, 1863; Indiana, Pa.; Mid. Mil. Div.

FRABLE, SOLOMON.

Detailed.

FRALICH, JOHN H., A. S. O.

(1st lieut. 34th N. Y.) Detailed Darnestown, Md., Aug. 16, 1861; Sept. 12,
station Upper Potomac; Dept. of Shen.; March 23, 1862, Winchester, Va.;
Aug. 8, Hazel river, Va.; Army of Potomac; Sept. 4, Maryland Heights,
Md.; Sept. 12, Point of Rocks.

FRANCIS, JOHN P.

Detailed Co. B, 2d U. S. Art., Dec., 1861.

FRANCOIS, THEOPHILE Detroit, Mich.
Transferred from 74th N. Y.; Brussels, Belg.; Army of Potomac.

FRANKENBERRY, ALLEN D. Point Marion, Pa.
Transferred from Co. K, 15th Pa. Cav.; Carmichaels, Pa.; Jan. 14, 1864
Dept. of Cumb.; Chattanooga, Chickamauga; Oct., Kenesaw Mt. station;
March, 1865, Mil. Div. of Miss.; discharged at Nashville, Tenn., June 30, 1865.

*FRANKLIN, ABEL A., A. S. O. Died at Portland, Ore., July 20, 1894.
(2d lieut. 3d Iowa.) Detailed at Memphis, Tenn., to Dept. of Tenn., Jan.,
1863; Nov., 1863, Chickamauga Creek, Tenn.; April, 1864, Whitesburg, Ala.

FRANKLIN, JEFFERSON.

Enlisted; Perry Co., Pa.; Mid. Mil. Div.

FRANKLIN, THOMAS JEFFERSON, Sergt.,

310 Chestnut Ave., Altoona, Pa.
Enlisted; Cleveland, Ohio; Dept. of Susq.; July 4, 1864, Gen. Weber's
hdqrs., Va.; July 11, Sugar Loaf Mt. station.

*FRASIER, THOMAS Died March 30, 1862.
Detailed 8th N. J.

*FREEMAN, JAMES B. Killed in 57th Mass., 1864.
Detailed 15th Mass., Oct. 9, 1861; Dept. of South; April, 1862, commended
for coolness under fire at Fort Pulaski, Ga.

*FRENCH, BYRON Died at Stoneham, Mass.
Enlisted March 28, 1864; Winchester, N. H.; Dept. of Wash.

FRENCH, GEORGE FOSTER, A. S. O. 124 Spring St., Portland, Me.
(1st lieut. Co. K, 8th Vt. Vols.) Detailed June 3, 1862; Dept. of Gulf.;
mustered out June, 1863.

FRENCH, GEORGE W.

Detailed Co. F, 44th Mass., Nov. 25, 1862; Dept. of N. C.

FRENCH, MARIUS E.

Transferred from 8th Conn.; Mystic Bridge, Conn.; Dept. of Va. and N. C.

FRENCH, SAMUEL D. Nasbua, Iowa.

Transferred from 121st N. Y.; Herkimer Co., N. Y.; Army of Potomac; March, 1865, Avery House Station, Va.

FRERICHS, JOHN H., A. S. O. 614 Camp St., New Orleans, La.

(1st lieut. 37th Ohio.) Detailed at Memphis, Tenn., Jan., 1863, into Dept. of Tenn.; Vicksburg, Miss.; April, 1864, Huntsville, Ala.; May 1, 15th A. C., march to Chattanooga; May 19, Kingston, Ga.; Huntsville, Ala.; resigned at Atlanta, Ga., Oct., 1865.

*FRICKER, JOSEPH, A. S. O. Died at Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 18, 1880.

(1st lieut. 8th Pa. Res.) Aug., 1861, Georgetown, D.C.; Dec. 23, Army of Potomac; ordered to Annapolis, Md.; Dept. of Va. and N.C.; April, 1862, in command of signal party, N.C.; Dec., Goldsboro exp.; Feb. 19, 1863, returned to N.C.; March 6, Prince's exp. to Swansborough, N.C.; on gunboat "Hetzel," near Fort Anderson, N.C.

FROST, JOHN J.

Detailed Co. E, 7th Ill. Vols.; Yates City, Ill.; Dept. of Tenn.

FRY, JOHN E. 3701 Powelton Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

Detailed 53d N.Y.; Army of N.C.

FRY, JOSEPH Elderton, Pa.

Enlisted Jan. 9, 1864; Indiana, Pa.; Army of Potomac.

FRYBERGER, C. T. Phillipsburg, Pa.

Detailed at Hilton Head, S.C., Dec., 1861.

FULKERSON, E. ALEXANDER.

Detailed Co. A, 76th Pa. Vols.; Dept. of South.

FULLER, ALBERT F.

Enlisted March 7, 1864; Scranton, Pa.; Dept. of Cumb.

FULLER, CHARLES G.

Enlisted March 29, 1864; Haverhill, Mass.; Dept. of Wash.

FULLER, FREDERICK, A. S. O. 1 Williams Bldg., Scranton, Pa.

(1st lieut. 52d Pa.) Detailed March, 1862, Army of Potomac; Nov., Snicker's Gap; Dec. 13, Steeple station, Fredericksburg, Va.; Dept. of Washington; June, 1863, Right signal sta., Washington, D.C.; recruiting officer, Scranton, Pa., until Feb. 23, 1864.

FULLER, HOLMAN.

Detailed Co. M, 3d R.I. Art.; Fort Strong, S.C.

FULLER, J. C.

Oct. 3, 1864, Allatoona sta., Ga.; Dept. of Tenn.

FULLER, WILLIAM A.

Enlisted; Franklin Co., Pa.; Dept. of Pa.

- FULLER, WILLIAM H., A. S. O.
 (1st lieut. 84th Ill.) Dept. of Cumb.; Sept. 19, 1863, battle of Chickamauga.
- FULTON, HENRY W., Sergt.
 Penn. Ave., cor. Highland Ave., E. E., Pittsburg, Pa.
 Transferred from 53d Pa. Vols., Dec., 1861; Latrobe, Pa.; Army of Potomac; Dec., 1862, field telegraph; Jan. 30 to Feb. 29, 1864, recruiting service, Indiana, Pa.; July 1 to Oct. 17, Jerusalem plank-road sta.; Aug., commended for zeal.
- FULTON, LEVI H. Salem, Ohio.
 Enlisted Feb. 27, 1864; Kiskiminitas, Pa.; Dept. of Tenn.; Oct. 3, 1864, Allatoona station, Ga.
- FULTON, SAMUEL A. Cambridge, Ohio.
 Enlisted Feb. 16, 1864; Guernsey Co., Ohio; Mid. Mil. Div.
- FURBER, DAVID B., Sergt., Westfield, Mass.
 Enlisted April 12, 1864; Middletown, Conn.; Dept. of Va.
- FURGUSON, R. G., A. S. O.
 (2d lieut. 21st Pa. Cav.) Dept. of Susq.
- FURMAN, CHESTER S. Bloomsburg, Pa.
 Transferred from Co. A, 6th Pa. Res.; Bloomsburg, Pa.; Army of Potomac.
- FURST, LUTHER C., Sergt. Cedar Springs, Pa.
 Transferred from 10th Pa. Res.; Centre Co., Pa.; Aug., 1861, Georgetown D. C.; March, 1862, Army of Potomac; July 2, 1863, Little Round Top station; disch. June, 1864.
- GAGE, CHARLES F., Sergt. Helena, Mont.
 Transferred from 5th N.J.; Morris Co., N.J.; March, 1862, Army of Potomac.
- *GAGE, FREDERICK W.
 Transferred from 10th Mass.; Bennington, Vt.; Mid. Mil. Div.
- GAGE, JAMES R., Sergt. Bismarck, No. Dak.
 Transferred from 83d Pa., Jan. 10, 1862; Crawford Co., Pa.; March, 1862, Army of Potomac; disch. at City Point, Va., Aug. 10, 1864.
- GAGE, WILLIAM C. Palmer, Merrick Co., Neb.
 Enlisted March 31, 1864; Burlington, Vt.; Dept. of Wash.; Army of Potomac; March, 1865, Avery House sta., Va.
- *GALBRAITH, GEORGE H. Died at Rico, Colo., 1880.
 Transferred from 8th Pa. Res.; Freeport, Pa.; Dept. of Ohio; messenger Signal office, Washington, D.C.
- GALBRAITH, WILLIAM J., 1st lieut. Colville, Wash.
 (1st lieut. Co. G, 78th Pa. Vols.) Detailed Jan., 1862, to Dept. of Cumb.; Army of Potomac; May 1, 1863, reported to Capt. Fisher at Chancellorsville, Va.; June 13, app. 1st lieut., S.C., to date March 3, 1863; July 8, Boonsboro, Md.; July 12, Hagerstown, Md.; Williamsport, Md.; Aug. 31, ordered to report to Gen. Burnside, Dept. of Ohio; prisoner of war; resigned April 26, 1864.

- GALE, CHARLES W., JR. Fitchburg, Mass.
Enlisted April 25, 1864; Charlestown, Mass.; Dept. of Wash.
- GALEY, J. S.
Detailed 206th Pa., March 20, 1865; Dept. of Va.; relieved April 14, 1865.
- GALLAGHER, HUGH A.
Enlisted April 6, 1864; Boston, Mass.; Dept. of Wash.
- GALLAGHER, JAMES.
Detailed 63d N.Y.
- GALLOUP, WILLIAM A.
Detailed.
- GALLOWAY WILLIAM.
Transferred from 19th Ill.; Galena, Ill.; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Cumb.
- GARDINER HARRISON W. 59 Cedar St., New York City.
Transferred from 3d Me.; Augusta, Me.; Army of Potomac; July 2, 1863,
Little Round Top station.
- GARDINER, JOSEPH.
Transferred from 88th N.Y.; Harlem, N.Y.; Army of Potomac.
- GARDNER, CHARLES.
Oct. 3, 1864, Dept. of Tenn.; Allatoona sta.
- GARDNER, CHARLES.
Detailed Co. A, 76th Pa. Vols.; Dept. of South.
- GARDNER, NEWLAND M. 1817 Ross Ave., Scranton, Pa.
Enlisted March 7, 1864; Providence, Pa.; Mid. Mil. Div.; Dept. of Tenn.
- GARRETSON, RICHARD.
Detailed Co. E, 15th N.J. Vols.; Army of Potomac; disch. June 13, 1863,
for disability.
- GARRETT, CHARLES F., Sergt. 708 F St., N. E., Washington, D.C.
Transferred from 67th Pa. Vols.; Pottsville, Pa.; Jan., 1863, Dept. of Va.;
Army of James: May and June, 1864, station near Spring Hill, Va.
- GARRETT, GEORGE B.
Dept. of Gulf.
- GARRIGAN, J. N.
Detailed 3d Ohio Vols.; Oct. 8, 1862, reported for gallant service at Chap-
lin Hill.
- GARRISON, THEODORE.
Detailed 1st U. S. Chasseurs.
- GAUTT, WILLIAM E. Sioux City, Iowa.
Enlisted; Perry Co., Pa.; Mid. Mil. Div.
- *GAY, TREDWAY K. Died in hospital at Knoxville, Sept. 16, 1864.
Enlisted Dec. 1, 1863; Susquehanna Co., Pa.; Dept. of Ohio.
- GAYLORD, ALFRED E.
Enlisted Feb. 20, 1864; Morgan Co., Ohio; Dept. of Tenn.

GEARHART, EDWIN R.

Transferred from 142d Pa.; Strasburg, Pa.; Army of Potomac; March, 1865, Avery House station, Va.

GEARY, JOHN J.

Transferred from 15th Mass.; Worcester, Mass.; Dec. 30, 1861, app. act. corp., Georgetown, D.C.; March, 1862, Army of Potomac.

***GEBHART, JOHN W.**

Enlisted Feb. 9, 1864.

GEHR, HENRY B.

Enlisted; Cumberland Co., Pa.; Dept. of Pa.

GEORGE, WILLIAM H.

Transferred from 97th Pa.; Westchester, Pa.; Dept. of South.

***GERRARD, MARTIN V.** Died at New Berne, N.C., Oct. 4, 1864.

Enlisted Feb. 15, 1864; Madison Co., Ohio; Dept. Va. and N.C.

GIBBS, JOSEPH, A. S. O.

(2d lieut. 3d Mass.) Dept. of N.C.; Dept. of South; April, 1863, with Gen. Terry, attack on Charleston, S.C.; mustered out June 26, 1863.

***GIBSON, JOHN T.**

Enlisted Sept. 29, 1863; Westmoreland Co., Pa.; Dept. of N.C.

GIDDINGS, GEORGE H.

Detailed; Dept. of South.

GIES, HENRY.

Detailed Co. I, 2d Ohio Vols.; Dept. of Cumb.

GILBERT, A.**GILCHRIST, JAMES A.**

Transferred from 138th Pa.; Bedford, Pa.; Army of Potomac.

GILLESPIE JOHN E.

Transferred from 1st Pa. Res.; Westchester, Pa.; Army of Potomac.

GILLESPIE, WILLIAM B., Sergt.

Detailed Co. H, 28th N.Y. Vols.; Army of Potomac; disch. March 20, 1862.

GILLET, EDWIN T.

Detailed 3d N.Y. Vols., 1861; Albany, N.Y.; Dept. of Va. and N.C.; March, 1863, South Branch station, Va.

GILLICK, G.

Detailed Co. K, 10th Ohio; Dept. of Ohio; Dept. of Cumb.

GILMAN, CHARLES C.

Detailed; 1865, Dept. of N.C.

GILSON, THOMAS Groton, Mass.

Enlisted April 12, 1864; Groton, Mass.; Georgetown, D.C.; Dept. of Gulf; 1864, Forts Gaines and Morgan; July, on "Tamaulipas" Mobile, Ala., exp.; Mil. Div. of Miss.; disch. Aug. 26, 1865.

GILTNER, MATHIAS S.

Detailed; Waveland, Ind.; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Cumb.

GINGHRY, GEORGE H.

Enlisted Feb. 22, 1864; Guernsey Co., Ohio; Mid. Mil. Div.

GIRT, JOHN H.

Transferred 17th Ind.; Armstrong Co., Pa.; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Cumb.

GLENN, JOSIAH.

Transferred from 138th N.Y.: Bedford Co., Pa.; Dept. of Wash.

GLORE, ALONZO.

Transferred from Miss. Marine Brigade; Carbondale, Pa.; Dept. of Tenn.

*GLOSKOSKI, JOSEPH, 1st lieut.

(Capt. 20th N. Y. Vols.) March, 1862, Army of Potomac; May, Williamsburg, Va.; Hanover Court House, Va.; June 27, mentioned for bravery at battle of Gaines' Mill, Va.; July 1, Malvern Hill, Va.; Sept., Hall's Hill; Sept. 17, Elk Mt., Antietam, Md.; Nov., Thoroughfare Gap; Dec., Fredericksburg, Va.; May 4, 1863, driven from station in hills of Fredericksburg; Guest House station; ford near Port Royal; May 6, Buckner's Neck, Va.; July, with cavalry corps, Gettysburg campaign; Feb. 28, 1864, assigned to Gen. Kilpatrick in cavalry raid; declined com. and resigned April 26, 1864.

GODDARD, F. W.

Detailed Co. B, 45th Mass.; Dept. of N. C.

*GODFREY, ALFRED Died at Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug., 1886.

Transferred from 17th Conn.; Norwalk, Conn.; Army of Potomac.

GOLDEY, JOSEPH A. Logansport, Ind.

Transferred from 2d Pa. Res., summer of 1861; Philadelphia, Pa.; Aug., 1861, Georgetown, D. C.; Dept. of Va.; Feb., 1864, re-enlisted in S. C.; Army of Potomac; Army of James.

GOLDTHWAIT, CHARLES.

Detailed Co. E, 48th N. Y.; Dept. of South.

*GOODALE, LOUIS E. Died Oct. 3, 1886.

Enlisted April 14, 1864; Danvers, Mass.; La. and Texas.

GOODELL, LYMAN P. Fort Worth, Texas.

Enlisted April 19, 1864; Chaplin, Conn.; Dept. of Va. and N. C.; stations in front of Richmond; Fort Fisher exp.; disch. at Georgetown, D. C., July 21, 1865.

GOODELL, WILLIAM.

Detailed 12th Pa. Res., Sergt.; Aug., 1861, Georgetown, D. C.

GOODLIN, EZRA B. Cookport, Indiana Co., Pa.

Enlisted Feb. 5, 1864; Mifflin Co., Pa.; Dept. of Cumb.; Dept. of Tenn.

GOODNOUGH, LUCIAN H., Sergt. Carley Brook, Pa.

Transferred from 6th Pa. Res.; Honesdale, Pa.; Aug., 1861, Georgetown, D. C.; Dec. 30, app. act. sergt. Georgetown camp; Army of Potomac; July 4, 1863, Court House Steeple station, Gettysburg, Pa.; Feb. 27, 1864, re-enlisted in S. C.; discharged Aug., 1865.

*GOODNOW, EUGENE H. Died 1892.

Enlisted April 14, 1864; Sudbury, Mass.; Dept. of Va.

- GOODWIN, DWIGHT A. Newburyport, Mass.
 Enlisted April 18, 1864; Princeton, Mass.; Dept. of Wash.
- *GOODWIN, SAMUEL Died at Winthrop, Me., Jan. 18, 1894.
 Enlisted April 8, 1864; Boston, Mass.; Dept. of Wash.
- GOODYEAR, M. M.
 Dept. of Susq.
- GOOGIN, CHARLES S. Box 207, Ashton, R. I.
 Transferred from 5th Me.; Saco, Me.; Army of Potomac.
- GORDON, RAY TOMPKINS, A. S. O., 245 West 132d St., New York City.
 (2d lieut. 53d N. Y. Vols.) Detailed Dec., 1861; Dept. of N. C.; resigned from signal duty, May, 1862.
- *GORE, ABRAHAM P. Died Aug. 18, 1880.
 Transferred from 23d Pa.; Columbia, Pa.; March, 1862, Army of Potomac;
 March 30, 1864, re-enlisted in S. C.
- GORE, CHARLES H.
 Detailed; Dept. of South; returned to regiment.
- *GORE, FRANKLIN H., Sergt.
 Enlisted March 31, 1864; Roxbury, Mass.; Dept. of Wash.
- *GORE, HENRY T., Sergt.
 Detailed.
- GORTHY, JOHN.
 Detailed 2d N. Y. Vols., June, 1861; Dept. of Va.
- GORTON, HENRY C.
 Enlisted Nov. 9, 1863; Luzerne Co., Pa.; Dept. of Wash.; Dept. of W. Va.
- *GOSLING, JOHN C.
 Enlisted Nov. 27, 1863; Cincinnati, Ohio; Dept. of Wash.
- GOSNER, CHARLES A., Sergt. 728 Washington St., Easton, Pa.
 Transferred from Co. B, 51st Pa. Vols., Aug. 1, 1863; Easton, Pa.; Army
 of Potomac; Feb., 1864, re-enlisted in S. C.
- *GOSNER, OLIVER M.
 Enlisted Oct. 17, 1863; Lycoming Co., Pa.; Dept. of N. C.
- GOULD, JAMES O.
 Transferred from 24th Mass.; Worcester, Mass.; Dept. of South.
- GOULD, SAMUEL, Jr., A. S. O.
 (lieut. 8th Me.) Dept. of South
- GOVE, EDWARD P. Middleboro, Mass.
 Enlisted April 13, 1864; Plymouth, Mass.; Dept. of Mo.
- *GOW, WILLIAM Died at Camp Nelson, Ky., Feb. 5, 1864.
 Enlisted Oct. 16, 1863; Harford, Pa.; Dept. of Ohio.
- GRADY, JOHN.
 Transferred from 35th Ind.; Lawrenceburg, Ind.; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of
 Cumb.
- GRAHAM, ANDREW.
 Transferred from 1st N. Y. Vol. Engs.; New York City; Dept. of South.

GRAHAM, EDWARD.

Detailed 56th N. Y. Vols. ; Jan. 1, 1865, Morris Island, S. S.

GRAHAM, JAMES A.

Transferred from 16th Mass.; Cambridge, Mass.; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Cumb.

*GRAHAM, JOHN. Died at Marlboro, Mass., Sept. 5, 1885.

Transferred from 10th Mass.; Spencer, Mass.; Dept. of Ohio.

GRAHAM, THEODORE W.

Enlisted Jan. 14, 1864; Allegheny Co., Pa.; Dept. of Wash.

GRANT, JOSEPH B.

Enlisted April 9, 1864; rejected at Georgetown, for disability.

GRANTHAM, ROBERT R. C.

Enlisted Feb. 22, 1864; Cugar Creek, Ohio; March 24, 1864, Dept. of Gulf; discharged Aug. 26, 1865

GRAVES, GEORGE H. 16 Oliver St., Boston, Mass.

Transferred from 8th Vt. Vols.; E. Randolph, Vt.; Dept. of Gulf.; Dept. of Tex.

GRAY, GEORGE N., A. S. O.

(2d lieut. 53d Ohio.) Dept. of Cumb.; June 6, 1862, joined fleet at Memphis, Tenn.; June 17, with Col. Fitch on Miss. river; Dept. of Tenn.

GRAY, TOMPKINS C.

Detailed 4th N. Y. Vols., June, 1861; Dept. of Va.

*GRAY, WILLIAM A. Died at Knoxville, Tenn., March, 1864.

Transferred from 56th N. Y.; Monticello, N. Y.; March, 1862, Army of Potomac; Dept. of Ohio.

GRAY, WILLIAM F.

Enlisted; Providence, R. I.; Dept. of Wash.

GREEN, EDWARD F. Cambridge, Ohio.

Enlisted Feb. 23, 1864; Noble Co., Ohio; March, 1864, to Dept. of Gulf.

GREEN, EDWIN B.

Detailed 95th Pa.; March, 1862, Army of Potomac.

GREEN, HENRY M. 12 Florence St., Worcester, Mass.

Detailed.

GREEN, JOHN.

Detailed 56th N. Y.

GREEN, JULIUS A.

Detailed.

GREEN, ROBERT MOORE Oroville, Cal.

Enlisted Feb. 1, 1864; Cambridge, Ohio; Dept. of N. C.

GREEN, SIMON M. Wilkesbarre, Pa.

Enlisted Oct. 28, 1863; Luzerne Co., Pa.; Dept. of Va.

*GREEN, THADDEUS W. Died at Chattanooga, Tenn., June, 1864.

Transferred from 94th Ohio; Kenton, Ohio; Dept. of Cumb.

GREENE, ERWIN L.

Detailed 4th N. Y. Vols., 1861; Holliston, Mass.; Dept. of Va. and N. C.

GREENE, GEORGE W. 678 Union St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Enlisted Oct. 28, 1863; Luzerne Co., Pa.; Dept. of Va.

*GREENE, SIDNEY A. Died at North Providence, R. I.

Enlisted April 23, 1864; Smithfield, R. I.; Dept. of Mo.; 1865, Eastern Division, Powder River Indian exp.

GREENE, WALTER A. 31 Decatur St., Cambridge, Mass.

Enlisted May 3, 1864; Providence, R. I.; Dept. of Gulf.

GREENWOOD, EDWARD L. 57 North Main St., Natick, Mass.

Enlisted April 8, 1864; Boston, Mass.; Dept. of Va.

GREENWOOD, HENRY Clinton, Worcester Co., Mass.

Transferred from 15th Mass. Vols., April 1, 1864; Stevensburg, Va.; Army of Potomac; discharged Aug. 16, 1865.

GREGORY, RANSOM.

Transferred from 47 Ill.; Peoria, Ill.; Dept. of Tenn.

GREINER, PETER Liberty Centre, Ohio.

Transferred from 101st Ohio; Berlin, Ohio; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Cumb.; Mil. Div. of Miss.

GRIFFIN, CHARLES A. Chanute, Kans.

Transferred from 85th Pa.; Fayette, Pa.; March, 1862, Army of Potomac.

GRIFFIN, C. H.

Detailed 45th Mass.

GRIFFIN, DAVID E.

Detailed Co. G, 131st Pa. Vols.; Army of Potomac.

GRIFFIN, E. S.

Detailed; Scranton, Pa.

GRIFFITH, BENJAMIN A. Swan Creek, Ill.

Transferred from Co. A, 59th Ill.; Knoxville, Ill.; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Cumb.; Oct., Kenesaw mountain; Mil. Div. of Miss.

*GRIFFITH, JEREMIAH W.

Enlisted Jan. 1, 1864; Somerset Co., Pa.; Dept. of South.

GRIGLIETTE, RICHARD.

Detailed Co. C, 5th N. J. Vols.; March, 1862, Army of Potomac.

GRIMES, S. F., A. S. O.

(2d lieut. 48th Ill.) Army of Ohio.

GRIMSTEED, JAMES A. Metuchen, Middlesex Co., N.J.

Transferred from 14th N.J.; Freehold, N.J.; Dept. of Va.; 6th Corps hdqrs. at battle of Fisher's Hill; with Sheridan on raid to Waynesboro and Appomattox C. H.; Mid. Mil. Div.

GRINDROD, JAMES.

Detailed 97th Pa.; Dept. of South.

GROENDYKE, LEWIS.

Detailed 16th Ind.; March, 1862, Army of Potomac.

*GROENENDYKE, HENRY, A. S. O.

Died in Signal camp at Vicksburg, Miss., Sept., 1863.
(2d lieut. 11th Ind.) Detailed Jan., 1863, at Memphis, Tenn., to Dept. of
Tenn.; April 1, ordered to report to Gen. Grant at Milliken's Bend.

*GROOM, FERDINAND L. Died at Chattanooga, Tenn., Dec. 6, 1864.
Enlisted Feb. 29, 1864; Franklin Co., Ohio; Dept. of Tenn.

GROUT, HARLAN P.

Enlisted April 11, 1864; Weathersfield, Vt.; La. and Texas.

GROVER, JOHN C.

Transferred from 86th Ind.; Frankfort, Ind.; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Cumb.

*GROVES, CHARLES A.

Enlisted April 13, 1864; Boston, Mass.; La. and Texas.

*GRUBB, JOHN L. Died May 6, 1889.

Enlisted Dec. 30, 1863; Cadiz, Ohio; Dept. of N.C.

GRUBER, JOHN W. New Lexington, Ohio.

Enlisted Feb. 27, 1864; Hocking Co., Ohio; Mid. Mil. Div.

*GRYDEN, GUSTAV B., A. S. O. Died April 11, 1864.

(1st lieut. 3d Mo.) Detailed Jan., 1863, at Memphis, Tenn., Dept. of
Tenn.; April 1, ordered to report to Gen. Grant at Milliken's Bend; May
13, Court House station, Raymond, Miss.; May 16, battle of Champion
Hills, Miss.

GRYDEN, HENRY E.

Enlisted Jan. 21, 1864; Stockholm, Sweden; Dept. of South.

GUNCKEL, OLIVER I. Dayton, Ohio.

Enlisted Feb. 10, 1864; Montgomery Co., Ohio; Dept. of Tenn.

GUNION, DAVID.

Detailed 12th Ind.

*GUNSTENSON, JOHN.

Transferred from 7th Ill.; Springfield, Ill.; Dept. of Tenn.

*GURLEY, WILLIAM A. Died at hospital, Baton Rouge, La., 1863.

Detailed.

GURTRICII, C. P., A. S. O.

(2d lieut. 9th Ohio; capt.) Army of Ohio.

GUTH, FRANK.

Detailed.

GUTH, SAMUEL A. 1130 Somerset St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Detailed 47th Pa. Vols.; Dept. of South; Hilton Head, S.C.

*GUTHRIE, AMOS Died at Chattanooga, Tenn., Aug. 4, 1864.

Enlisted Dec. 22, 1863; New Rumley, Ohio; Dept. of Ohio.

GUTHRIE, WILLIAM A. Strattonville, Pa.

Transferred from 149th Pa.; Strattonville, Pa.; Army of Potomac.

GUY, THOMAS M., A. S. O.

(2d lieut. 101st Ill.) Detailed Jan., 1863, at Memphis, Tenn., into Dept. of
Tenn.

- GUYSELMAN, WILLIAM A. Breckenridge, Colo.
Transferred from Co. A, 113th Ill. Vols., Aug., 1863; Chicago, Ill.; Mil. Div. of Miss.; disch. July 4, 1865.
- GWYNN, JESSE F. Carmichaels, Pa.
Transferred from 15th Pa. Cav.; Jefferson, Pa.; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Cumb.; Mid. Mil. Div.
- HACKETT, CHARLES C. Derry Station, Westmoreland Co., Pa.
Enlisted; Eliotsburg, Pa.; Dept. of Pa.
- *HACKETT, FRANK B.
Enlisted April 8, 1864; St. Albans, Me.; Dept. of Wash.
- *HACKETT, T. ROSS Died at Coralville, Iowa, April 22, 1894.
Enlisted; Sandy Hill, Pa.; Dept. of Pa.
- HADLEY, HENRY H.
Enlisted Jan. 28, 1864; Morgan Co., Ohio; Dept. of Wash.
- HAGADON, WILLIAM 1 Kirtland Place, Meriden, Conn.
Transferred from 8th Conn.; Meriden, Conn.; Dept. of Va. and N.C.; Dept. of South.
- HAGAR, FOSTER M.
Transferred from 24th Mass.; Halifax, N.S.; Dept. of South.
- *HAINES, MAHLON N. Died at Washington, Ohio, 1878.
Enlisted Feb. 27, 1864; Coleraine Township, Ohio; Dept. of Tenn.
- HALL, ALBERT R. Knapp, Wis.
Detailed.
- HALL, C.
Detailed; Dept. of South; Jan. 1, 1865, Fort Strong, S.C.
- HALL, CHARLES H.
Enlisted Sept. 18, 1863; deserted Sept. 19, 1863.
- HALL, CHARLES S.
Detailed.
- HALL, DANIEL, Sergt. 65 Summer St., Taunton, Mass.
Transferred from Co. F, 39th Mass. Vols., 1863; Bedford, Mass.; Dept. of N.C.; Dept. of Shen.; Georgetown, D.C.
- HALL, DANIEL W. Georgetown, Mass.
Enlisted March 31, 1864; Boxford, Mass.; Dept. of Wash.; Fort Lyon, Alexandria, Va.; disch. Aug. 18, 1865.
- HALL, ELI W. 17 Market St., Lynn, Mass.
Enlisted March 18, 1864; Bangor, Me.; Dept. of Wash.; Forts C. F. Smith and Corcoran, Va.; disch. June 19, 1865.
- HALL, HENRY THROOP, A. S. O. 179 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.
(2d lieut. 34th Mass. Vols.; capt.) Detailed April 13, 1864; Dept. of W. Va.; returned to regiment Nov. 20, 1864.
- *HALL, HERBERT Died Oct. 8, 1896.
Detailed 17th N.Y. Vols.
- HALL, JAMES.
Detailed.

*HALL, JAMES S., Capt. bvt.-maj.

(Capt. 53d Pa. Vols.) March, 1862, Army of Potomac; April, U. S. S. "Chocorua"; Yorktown, Va.; Sept., ordered to Fort Pennsylvania (Fort Reno); Sept. 11, Sugar Loaf Mountain; Dec. 11, Phillips House sta., Fredericksburg, Va.; Dec. 13, hdqrs. sta., Fredericksburg, Va.; May 4, 1863, Phillips House sta., Va.; July 2, Round Top mountain sta.; July 2, Little Round Top, Gettysburg, Pa.; July 4, Court House steeple sta.; Penn. College sta.; Aug. 23, app. capt. S. C., to date March 3, 1863; dropped Nov. 16, 1864; Jan. 18, restored; retired March 9, 1865.

HALL, JOHN.

Transferred from 78th Ohio; New Lisbon, Ohio.; Mil. Div. W. Miss.

HALL, JOSIAH.

Enlisted March 31, 1864; Belmont Co., Ohio; Dept. of Mo.

HALL, THOMAS S., A. S. O. 107 Franklin St., Cambridgeport, Mass.

(1st lieut. 28th Me.) Detailed Dec. 17, 1862, into Dept. of Gulf; March, 1863, Baton Rouge, La.; April 11, Gen. Grover's Div., Brashear City, La.; April 13, on gunboat "Clifton"; May 24, Episcopal church station, Bayou Sara, La.; May 30, Magnolia Tree station, Port Hudson, La.

HALL, THOMAS W.

Enlisted Dec. 7, 1863; Scranton, Pa.; Dept. of Wash.

HALLECK, WILLIAM C. P. O. box 999, Seattle, Wash.

Detailed Co. I, 3d N. Y. Vols., June 4, 1861; Westmoreland Co., N. Y.; Dept. of Va.; Newport News; Fort Monroe; Norfolk, Va.; April, 1863, returned to regiment to be mustered out.

HALLETT, JOSEPH L., 2d lieut., bvt. capt. . . . Hyannisport, Mass.

(1st lieut. 31st Mass. Vols.) Detailed March 13, 1863, to Gen. Grover's hdqrs., Dept. of Gulf; April 10, Brashear City; April 29, Baton Rouge, La.; May 24, Gen. Augur's hdqrs., rear Port Hudson; Oct., intermediate station; taken prisoner in La.; April, 1864, Gen. A. J. Smith's hdqrs.; July 15, com. 2d lieut., S. C., to date March 3, 1863; resigned Aug. 8, 1864.

HALLEY, ROBERT C.

Transferred from 45th Ill.; Rock Island, Ill.; Mil. Div. W. Miss.

HALSTED, EDWARD L., 2d lieut., bvt. capt.,

102 West 92d St., New York City.

(1st lieut. 40th N. Y. Vols.) March 7, 1862, to Dept. of Shen. under Gen. Banks; March 23, Winchester, Va.; March 24, Strasburg; Aug. 8, Butler Mt., Va.; July 15, 1864, com. 2d lieut., S. C., to date March 3, 1863; Aug. 7, 1864, act. C. S. O., Mid. Mil. Div.; Dept. of W. Va.; Oct. 15, hdqrs. station, W. Va.; Oct. 18, hdqrs. cav. corps, W. Va.; Oct. 27, Winchester, Va.; resigned Jan. 3, 1865.

*HAM, EMMETT Died at Mishawaka, Ind., Oct. 6, 1894.

Transferred from 9th Ind.; Mishawaka, Ind.; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Cumb.

HAMILL, HUGH F. Georgesville, Pa.

Enlisted Feb. 9, 1864; Indiana, Pa.; Dept. of Tenn.

HAMILL, WILLIAM M. Hamill, Pa.

Enlisted Feb. 15, 1864; Indiana, Pa.; Dept. of Tenn.

- *HAMILTON, CHARLES H. C. Died July 31, 1895.
Enlisted Feb. 15, 1864; Chillicothe, Ohio; Mid. Mil. Div.
- HAMILTON, FRANK H.
Georgetown, D. C.
- HAMILTON, JAMES A.
Enlisted; Lancaster Co., Pa.; Mid. Mil. Div.
- HAMILTON, JOHN N.
Detailed Co. C, 2d N. Y.; Army of Potomac.
- HAMILTON, WILLIAM H.
Enlisted; Providence, R. I.; deserted.
- HAMILTON, WILLIAM OSCAR Brazil, Ind.
Enlisted Feb. 15, 1864; Ross Co., Ohio; Mid. Mil. Div.; Dept. of Shen.
- HAMLIN, WARREN Alton, Madison Co., Ill.
Transferred from 1st N. Y. Vol. Eng.; New York City; Dept. of South;
Fort Pulaski, Ga.; Hilton Head, S. C.
- HAMM, CHARLES H., A. S. O.
(1st lieut. 31st Pa. M.) Dept. of Susq.
- *HAMMOND, HARRISON B. Died at North Reading, Mass.
Enlisted March 30, 1864; North Reading, Mass.; La. and Texas.
- HAMMOND, JAMES.
Transferred from 17th Iowa; Ft. Madison, Iowa; Mil. Div. W. Miss.;
Dept. of Gulf; April, 1864, on "Cricket," Red river exp.
- HAMNER, WILLIAM H., A. S. O.
Maj. and paymaster, U. S. A., Albuquerque, New Mex.
(2d lieut. 3d R. I. Art.; capt.) Feb. 13, 1856, to Oct. 14, 1861, priv., corp.,
sergt., 1st sergt. and Q. M. sergt., 1st U. S. Art.; April, 1861, at defense
Fort Sumpter; Oct. 15, 2d lieut., 3d R. I. Art.; winter of '61-'62, det. for
instruction in signalling; to Dept. of South; Oct., 1862, gunboat "Cone-
maugh"; June 4, 1863, at Bluffton, S. C.; May 8, com. 1st lieut. in regt.;
June 9, capt.; mustered out Aug. 4, 1865.
Subsequent service: Oct. 16, 1867, 2d lieut. 20th U. S. Inf.; July 27, 1875,
1st lieut.; Aug. 31, 1887, capt.; May 17, 1893, maj. and paymaster.
- *HANCOCK, JOHN W. Died at Nashville, Tenn., Jan., 1865.
Detailed.
- HANDY, JAMES L. Boyne, Charlevoix Co., Mich.
Transferred from 19th Ill.; Chicago, Ill.; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Cumb.
- HANER, DAVID H., Sergt.
Transferred from 2d Iowa; Chautauqua Co., N. Y.; Dept. of Tenn.; March
28, 1865, Goldsboro, N. C.
- HANIL, ROBERT.
Detailed Co. A, 50th Ind. Vols.; Army of Ohio.
- HANNA, OSCAR J. R. Jackson, Mich.
Enlisted Feb. 12, 1864; Guernsey Co., Ohio; Dept. of Gulf.
- HANSON, JOSEPH B. Taunton, Mass.
Detailed Co. B, 151st Ohio, 1864; Dept. of Wash., Fort Sumner station.

HANSON, SYLVESTER P.

Enlisted March 29, 1864; Hampstead, N. H.; La. and Texas.

***HARBISON, THOMAS E.** Died at ———, Michigan.

Enlisted Feb. 13, 1864; Indiana Co., Pa.; Dept. of Wash.

HARBRIDGE, SAMUEL.

Detailed 206th Pa. Vols., March 19, 1865; Dept. of Va.; relieved April 14, 1865.

HARDER, PHILIP M.

Detailed Co. G, 87th N. Y.; Dept. of Wash.; Nov., 1862, Georgetown, D.C.

HARDING, EDWARD C. 64 Ford St., Brockton, Mass.

Enlisted Feb. 27, 1864; Abington, Mass.; March, 1864, Dept. of Gulf.

HARDON, EDWARD V. 52 Rockland St., Roxbury, Mass.

Enlisted April 11, 1864; Mansfield, Mass.; Dept. of Gulf.

HARDY, GEORGE C., Sergt.

Transferred from Co. A, 23d Mass., Dec. 26, 1861; Essex, Mass.; Dept. of N. C.; Dept. of South; Feb. 29, 1864, transferred to S. C.; Dec. 13, 1864, on tug "Dandelion," near Fort McAllister; recommended for promotion for zeal, etc.

HARDY, SAMUEL K. Corydon, Wayne Co., Iowa.

Enlisted Feb. 29, 1864; Vermillion, Ill.; Dept. of Tenn.

HARE, CURTIS B. Upper Sandusky, Ohio.

Enlisted March 17, 1864; Seneca Co., Ohio; Dept. of Gulf.

HARE, DARIUS D. Upper Sandusky, Ohio.

Enlisted March 28, 1864; Seneca Co., Ohio.

HARLOW, AARON S. Box 269, Brockton, Mass.

Detailed 43d Mass.; Brockton, Mass.; Dept. of N.C.

***HARMES, LUTHER R.**

Enlisted March 28, 1864; Wyandotte Co., Ohio; Mil. Div. Gulf.

***HARNDEN, ALBERT** Died at Groton, Mass., April, 1885.

Transferred from 26th Mass.; Wilmington, Mass.; Dept. of Gulf.

HARNLEY, SOLOMON H. Pavonia, Ohio.

Enlisted Dec. 29, 1863; Richland Co., Ohio; Dept. of Wash.

HARPER, WILLIAM B.

Enlisted Oct. 10, 1863; Reading, Pa.; Dept. of Wash.

HARPSTER, FREDERICK.

Enlisted Feb. 5, 1864; York Township, Ohio; La. and Texas.

HARPSTER, FREDERICK L. Clinton, Ill.

Enlisted March 28, 1864; Seneca Co., Ohio; Dept. of Gulf.

HARR, JAMES M. Wilkinsburg, Pa.

Enlisted Jan. 18, 1864; Westmoreland Co., Pa.; Dept. of Wash.; Army of Potomac.

HARRINGTON, JOHN.

Detailed 29th Pa.; deserted from camp at Georgetown, D. C.

***HARRINGTON, THOMAS M.**

Enlisted March 21, 1864; Providence, R. I.; Dept. of Va.

***HARRIS, ALFRED B.** Died at Taunton, Mass., April 7, 1865.
Transferred from 39th Mass.; Taunton, Mass.; Dept. of Ohio; Dept. of Va. and N. C.; Feb. 18, 1865, captured near Fort Anderson, N. C.

HARRIS, DANIEL B. 414 Chambers Ave., Camden, N.J.
Transferred from 12th N. J. Vols., March 20, 1864; Woodbury, N.J.; Army of Potomac; disch. June 26, 1865.

HARRIS, ELLIOTT.

Detailed Co. H, 59th Pa.; Jan. 7, 1865, Morris Island, S.C.

HARRIS, GEORGE W. 8 Pinkham Place, Lynn, Mass.
Enlisted March 29, 1864; Ipswich, Mass.; Dept. of Wash.; disch. Aug. 18, 1865.

HARRIS, J. L.

May to Aug., 1863, Dept. of Cumb.

HARRIS, ROSWELL C., A. S. O. 106 Centre St., Bath, Me.
(2d lieut. 21st Me. Vols.) Detailed Dec. 17, 1862, into Dept. of Gulf; March, 1863, Baton Rouge, La.; April 11, with Gen. Grover's Div.; Brashear City; April 12, gunboat "Estrella"; May 24, Gen. Grover's hdqrs.; May 30, Center sta., siege of Port Hudson, La.

HARRIS, SHEPHERD.

Enlisted Sept. 13, 1863; Philadelphia, Pa.; Dec., 1863, to Jan., 1865, Dept. of Wash.; Jan. to Sept., 1865, Dept. of N.C.

HARRIS, THOMAS P. Somerton, Ohio.
Enlisted March 30, 1864; Harrison Co., Ohio; June, 1864, Dept. of Mo.

HARRIS, W. A., 2d lieut.

(1st lieut. 63d Ill. Vols.) Detailed Jan., 1863, into Dept. of Tenn. at Memphis, Tenn.; Oct., Dept. of Gulf; April, 1864, with 13th A. C., Red river exp.; Gen. Cameron's hdqrs., La.; Aug., Gen. Granger's hdqrs., Mobile exp.; Mil. Div. of W. Miss.; declined commission.

HARRISON, OSCAR H. Monument, El Paso Co., Colo.
Transferred from 33d Ind. Vols.; Hall, Ind.; April, 1862, to March, 1863, Dept. of Ohio; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Cumb.; to June, 1865, Dept. of Tenn.; Dept. of Gulf; disch. Dec., 1865.

***HARRISON, WILLIAM** Died at Cadiz, Ohio, March, 1893.
Enlisted Dec. 30, 1863; Cadiz, Ohio; Dept. of Wash.; July, 1864, Fort Ethan Allen sta., Va.; disch. Aug. 21, 1865.

***HART, SAMUEL L., A. S. O.**

(2d lieut. 10th Wis. Vols.; capt. 41st Wis.) Detailed Jan., 1862, into Dept. of Cumb.; Shiloh; siege of Corinth; April 6, Pittsburg Landing, Tenn.; resigned from disability, Sept. 14, 1862.

HARTSHORN, JEREMIAH W. Gainesville, Fla.
Enlisted March 29, 1864; Wakefield, Mass.; La. and Texas.

HARTSHORNE, WILLIAM R., A. S. O. Curwensville, Pa.
(1st lieut. 13th Pa. Res.) Curwensville, Pa.; Sept. 12, 1861, sta. Upper Potomac; Dec. 7, Frederick, Md.; Jan. 30, 1863, on duty at signal office, Washington, D. C.

- HARVEY, HIRAM C. Talmage, Dickinson Co., Kans.
Enlisted Dec. 12, 1863; McConnellsville, Ohio; Dept. of N.C.
- HARVEY, ISAAC J., Capt. South Scituate, R. I.
(Capt. 2d Pa. Res.) Detailed Aug., 1861, Darnestown, Md.; Sept. 12, station
Upper Potomac; Dept. of Shen.; Dec., Point of Rocks, Md.; March 2,
1862, in field at Winchester, Va.; Aug. 8, Culpeper, Va.; Aug. 9, Thorough-
fare Mt., Va.; Army of Potomac; Sept., Point of Rocks, Md.; Jan., 1863,
Memphis, Tenn., Dept. of Tenn.; May 29, app. capt., S. C., to date March
3, 1863; June, charge of signal trains, Vicksburg, Miss.; retired Feb. 15,
1864; mustered out Nov. 30, 1865.
- HARVEY, JOHN E. Westfield, Tioga Co., Pa.
Transferred from 53d Pa.; Potter Co., Pa.; Mid. Mil. Div.; Army of
Potomac.
- HARVEY, THOMAS. (MANSFIELD, JOHN M.)
Enlisted April 18, 1864; Boston, Mass.; Dept. of Mo.
- HARVEY, W. M.
Detailed; Bloomingdale, Ohio.
- HARVIE, CLARENCE A.
Transferred from 19th Ill.; Chicago, Ill.; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Cumb.
- HASKELL, EDWARD H. 11 Otis St., Boston, Mass.
Detailed Co. C, 23d Mass., Dec. 26, 1861; Gloucester, Mass.; Burnside exp.,
Dept. of N.C.; 1862, Roanoke Island; New Berne, N. C. (wounded); Fort
Macon; Dept. of Ohio; July, Army of Potomac; Aug., Pope's campaign;
Camp of Instruction, Georgetown, D.C.; Aug. 9, 1863, prom. to sergt.;
Aug. 12, transferred to Signal Corps; East Tennessee campaign; Nov.,
siege of Knoxville; June to Oct., 1864, Sherman's campaign in Georgia;
mustered out Oct. 4, 1864.
- *HASKELL, EDWARD P. Died at Euclid, Ohio, April 12, 1879.
Transferred from 41st Ohio; Huntington, Ohio; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of
Cumb.
- HASKINS, CHARLES M.
Detailed 2d N. Y. Vols., June, 1861; Troy, N. Y.; Dept. of Va.
- HASLETT, SAMUEL F.
Enlisted Feb. 22, 1864; Armagh, Pa.; Dept. of Wash.
- HASSINGER, STACY Burlington, N. J.
Transferred from 6th N. J.; Burlington, N. J.; Dept. of Wash.; March,
1862, Army of Potomac.
- *HASTINGS, ADONIRAM J. Died at Lewisburg, Pa., about 1881.
Transferred from 78th Pa.; Kittanning, Pa.; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Cumb.
- HASTINGS, JOHN S. Indiana, Pa.
Enlisted Feb. 23, 1864; Rayne, Pa.; Mil. Div. of Gulf; Dept. of Cumb.;
Dept. of Tenn.; La. and Texas.
- HASTINGS, THOMAS K., A. S. O. Punxsutawney, Jefferson Co., Pa.
(1st lieut. 105th Pa. Vols.) Detached Dec., 1861; March, 1862, Army of
Potomac, 4th A. C.; Peninsular campaign.

- HATCH, JOHN L.** (DODGE, JASPER L.)
Enlisted; Kent Co., R. I.; Dept. of N. C.
- HATCH, LEONIDAS L.**
Enlisted March 28, 1864; Lowell, Mass.; Dept. of Wash.
- HATCHER, JESSE F.** Columbus, Ohio.
Enlisted March 2, 1864; Perry Co., Ohio; Mid. Mil. Div.
- *HATFIELD, TOWNSEND L.**, 1st lieut., bvt. capt.
Died at Massena Springs, N. Y., Oct., 1887.
(1st lieut. 48th N. Y. Vols.) Detailed Jan. 7, 1862, for instruction in signal duty; Dept. of South; Oct. 20, gunboat "Marblehead"; April, 1863, with Col. Metcalf, attack on Charleston, S. C.; June 4, at destruction of Bluffton, S. C.; July 10, with Gen. Strong at Morris Island, S. C.; Lighthouse Inlet; July 18, wounded at Fort Wagner, S. C.; Oct. 20, app. 1st lieut., S. C., to date March 3, 1863; Nov. 7, St. Helena Island, S. C.; July, 1864, with Gen. Birney, reconnoissance from Jacksonville, Fla.; resigned June 17, 1865
- HATHAWAY, THOMAS H.** Whitman, Mass.
Enlisted Feb. 27, 1864; Abington, Mass.; March 24, 1864, Dept. of Mo.
- HAUGHAWOUT, L. L.**
- HAUGHAWOUT, SAMUEL B.** Box 28, Elkhorn, Wis.
Transferred from 149th Pa.; Town Hill, Pa.; Dept. of N. C.
- HAVEY, LUKE** Knoxville, Tenn.
Transferred from 31st Mass. Inf.; Oct., 1863, Dept. of Gulf; Feb. 16, 1864, re-enlisted S. C.; disch. Oct. 2, 1865.
- HAWK, CHARLES.**
Enlisted Sept. 19, 1863; Harrisburg, Pa.; Georgetown, D. C.
- HAWK, DANIEL, Sergt.** 10 Brown St., Lafayette, Ind.
Transferred from 10th Ind. Inf.; Lafayette, Ind.; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Cumb.; Feb., 1864, re-enlisted in Signal Corps, promoted to sergt.; Jan., 1863, to Sept. 19, 1864, Dept. of Ohio.
- HAWK, NELSON.**
Enlisted Dec. 19, 1863; Wyoming Co., N. Y.; Dept. of N. C.
- HAWKES, AUGUSTUS E.** 1 Vandewater St., Providence, R. I.
Enlisted April 12, 1864; Providence, R. I.; Dept. of Wash.
- HAWKEY, ADDISON.**
Enlisted April 14, 1864; Douglas, Mass.; Dept. of Wash.; com. in U. S. C. T.
- HAWKEY, HENRY E.**
Enlisted April 14, 1864; Douglas, Mass.; Dept. of Wash.
- HAWKINS, MARSHALL P., A. S. O.,** 128 Clifton Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
(2d lieut. 3d N. H. Vols.) Dept. of South; July 7, 1863, with Gen. Stevenson; July 16, James Island, S. C.; Nov., Kiawah Island, S. C.
- HAWKINS, WILLIAM, JR.**
Enlisted; Scituate, R. I.; Dept. of Wash.
- HAWKSWORTH, GEORGE W., Sergt.,** 2606 W. Chestnut Ave., Altoona, Pa.
Transferred from Co. F, 76th Pa. Vols.; Dauphin Co., Pa.; Aug., 1863, Dept. of South.

- HAWLEY, EDWIN H., Sergt. . . . Nat. Museum, Washington, D. C.
Transferred from 5th Mich. Cav., March, 1864; Kalamazoo, Mich.; Army of Potomac.
- HAWLEY, TIMOTHY E. Forestville, Conn.
Detailed Co. K, 8th Conn.; Dept. of Va.; Army of James; disch. at Point of Rocks, Va.; Oct. 6, 1864.
- HAYN, FREDERICK.
Detailed Co. C, 45th N.Y.; Army of Potomac.
- *HAYNES, JAMES B. Died at Newark, Ohio, May 19, 1888.
Enlisted Dec. 3, 1863; Loudon Co., Va.; Army of Potomac.
- HAYS, A. B.
Detailed Co. K, 18th Ill.; Dept. of Tenn.
- *HAYS, HUGH M., Sergt.
Detailed 2d N.Y. Vols., 1861; New York City; Dept. of Va.; Mil. Div. of Miss.; Jan. 6, 1862, to Louisville, Dept. of Cumb.; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Cumb.; Feb., promoted to sergt.
- HAYS, JAMES A.
Enlisted; Washington Co., Md.; Mid. Mil. Div.
- HAYS, JOHIN C., A. S. O.
(1st lieut. 114th Ohio; capt.) Detailed Jan., 1863, at Memphis, Tenn., into Dept. of Tenn.
- HAYWARD, FRANCIS D., Sergt. 6 Mt. Pleasant St., Worcester, Mass.
Enlisted March 31, 1864; Marlboro, N.H.; Dept. of Wash.; Dept. of Va. and N.C.; Jan. 13, 1865, exp. against Fort Fisher, N.C., with Col. Wright; Jan. 14, reported to Gen. Ames; Wilmington, N.C.
- HEAD, CHARLES N.
Transferred from 97th Ind.; Eugene, Ind.; Dept. of Tenn.
- *HEAD, JOHN M., A. S. O. Died at Exeter, N.H., Dec. 3, 1884.
(2d lieut. 3d N.H.) Dept. of South; Folly Island sta.; Feb., 1864, exp. against John's Island, S.C.
- HEARD, ALONZO R.
Transferred from 1st Minn.; Fort Snelling, Minn.; Dept. of Susq.; Dept. of Shen.; March 23, 1862, in the field at Winchester, Va.
- HEATH, HORACE, A. S. O.
(1st lieut. 46th Mass. Vols.) Dept. of South; disch. Jan. 24, 1863, for disability.
- HEBREW, JOHN A., A. S. O. 409 Mass. Ave., Washington, D.C.
(1st lieut. 99th Pa.; capt.) March, 1862, Army of Potomac, 1st A. C.; Sept., Fairfax Seminary, Va.; Jerusalem, Md.; Dec. 11, Col. Tyler's hdqrs., Fredericksburg, Va.; Dec. 13, directed fire of batteries Fredericksburg, Va.; March, 1863, Suffolk sta., Va.
- HEDGES, ALFRED P.
Enlisted March 28, 1864; Seneca Co., Ohio; Dept. of Tenn.

- *HEILIG, CHARLES A.
Enlisted; Southerville, Md.; Mid. Mil. Div.
- HEIMPEL, JOHN M.
Transferred from 27th Pa.; Philadelphia, Pa.; March, 1862, Army of Potomac.
- HELWIG, CHRISTIAN D. 736 State St., Kansas City, Mo.
Enlisted Feb. 17, 1864; Tuscarawas Co., Ohio; Dept. of Tenn.
- HEMPHILL, GEORGE.
Dept. of Cumb.
- HENGURER, CHARLES C.
Detailed Co. C, 134th Pa. Vols.; Army of Potomac.
- HENINGER, CHARLES C.
Dec., 1862, Army of Potomac; field telegraph.
- HENNESSEY, JAMES.
Enlisted March 15, 1864; Eastham, Mass.
- HENRY, AARON A.
Transferred from 38th Ill.; Mason, Ill.; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Cumb.
- HENRY, JOHN H. 112 West 14th St., New York City.
Transferred from Co. F, 93d Ill. Inf., Aug., 1863; Albany, Ill.; Dept. of Gulf; siege of Mobile, Ala.; Carrion Crow Bayou fight; with Gen. Banks on Red River exp.
- *HENSON, CHARLES H. Died at Harrisburg, Pa., May 27, 1881.
Enlisted; Frederick Co., Md.; Mid. Mil. Div.
- HEPBURN, LEONARD F., A. S. O. 79 Bible House, New York City.
(1st lieut. 4th N.Y. Vols.) Detailed June 12, 1861, Darnestown, Md.; Dept. of Shen.; June, Newport News, Va.; Dept. of Va.; Aug. 15, ordered to Washington, D.C.; Sept. 12, sta. Upper Potomac; Sept. 9, 1862, to June 2, 1863, in charge of Signal office at Washington, D.C.
- HEQUEMBOURG, CHARLES W., Sergt., 405 No. Sixth St., St. Louis, Mo.
Transferred from 72d N.Y.; Dunkirk, N.Y.; Dept. of Va.; Oct. 6, 1863, sergt.
- HERBERT, GEORGE R., A. S. O. 103 Front St., New York City.
(2d lieut. 159th N.Y. Vols.) Detailed Dec. 17, 1862, to Dept. of Gulf; 1863, Baton Rouge, La.; April 9, 1863, Swamp sta., Port Hudson, La.; Oct., Intermediate sta.; Nov., Dept. hdqrs., La.; Mil. Div. W. Miss.
- *HERRING, ALFRED B. Died at Athens, Ohio, 1884.
Enlisted Feb. 8, 1864; Allegheny Co., Pa.; Mid. Mil. Div.
- HERSHEY, HENRY, Sergt.
Transferred from 79th Pa.; Lancaster, Pa.; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Cumb.; Feb., promoted to sergt.
- HERVEY, WILLIAM M. Bloomingdale, Ohio.
Transferred from 126th Ohio; Unionport, Ohio; Army of Potomac.

- *HERZOG, CHARLES, 2d lieut., bvt. capt. Died 1874.
(1st lieut. 41st N.Y. Vols.) March, 1862, Army of Potomac; May, Lee's Mill, Va.; Williamsburg, Va.; May 31, Seven Pines, Va.; June, Savage's station; June 29, James river navy; Sept. 17, Elk Mt., Antietam, Md.; Aug. 31, 1863, ordered to report to Gen. Burnside, Dept. of Ohio; Nov., siege of Knoxville, Tenn.; July 15, 1864, com. 2d lieut., S. C., to date March 3, 1863; July 19, Decatur, Ga.; mustered out Aug. 15, 1865.
- HEWAT, RICHARD J.
Enlisted April 15, 1864; Guelph, Canada; Dept. of Va.
- HEWETT, RICHARD L. 86 Plain St., Taunton, Mass.
Transferred from 7th Mass.; Taunton, Mass.; March 1862, Army of Potomac; March 16, to Dept. of Gulf.
- HEWITT, ELI Conshohocken, Pa.
Transferred from 15th Pa. Cav.; Carlisle, Pa.; Mil. Div. of Miss.
- HICKEY, JOHN A.
Detailed.
- HICKOK, EDWIN H., A. S. O.
(2d lieut. 76th Pa.) Detailed winter of 1861-2, for instruction in signal duty to Dept. of South; June 3, James Island, S.C.; April, 1863, with Col. Guss; July 10, with Gen. Strong, Morris Island, S.C.; July 18, wounded at Fort Wagner, S.C.
- HIATT, JAMES H.
Detailed; Army of Tenn.; 1864, Dept. of Mo.
- HIEMITT, WM. M.
- *HIGBEE, EDMUND, A. S. O. Died at Mendon, Ill., 1894.
(2d lieut. 118th Ill.) Detailed Jan., 1863, at Memphis, Tenn., into Dept. of Tenn.; Dept. of Gulf; April, 1864, with 13th A. C., Red river exp.; Gen. Cameron's hdqrs.; Dec., Gen. Davidson's hdqrs.
- HIGGINS, CHARLES B.
Detailed Co. H, 4th N. Y. Vols.; Army of Potomac; Dept. of Wash.
- HIGGINS, CHARLES F.
- *HIGGINS, JOHN G.
Enlisted Feb. 19, 1864; Columbus, Ohio; Mil. Div. of Gulf.
- HIGGINS, RICHARD S. 168 East Town St., Columbus, Ohio.
Enlisted Jan. 13, 1864; Columbus, Ohio; Dept. of South.
- HIGGINS, SMITH W. Yaphank, N. Y.
Transferred from 132d N. Y., Sept., 1863; Middletown, N. Y.; Dept. of N. C.; disch. June 30, 1865.
- HIGLEY, LEWIS S.
Detailed; Army of Potomac.
- HIGLEY, LYMAN.
Enlisted Dec. 18, 1863; Onondaga, N. Y.; deserted from recruiting station.

- HILDEBRAND, GEORGE M.** Neoga, Ill.
Enlisted Jan. 28, 1864; Centre Co., Pa.; Mil. Div. of Gulf.
- HILDRETH, CURTIS** Fernandina, Fla.
Transferred from 170th N. Y.; New York City; Army of Potomac.
- HILDRETH, FREDERICK A.** Everett, Mass.
Enlisted March 31, 1864; Lowell, Mass.; Dept. of Gulf.
- HILL, CHARLES H.**
Deserted Jan. 7, 1865.
- HILL, GEORGE H., A. S. O.**
(1st lieut. 55th Pa.; capt.; major.) Detailed winter of 1861-2, for instruction in signal duty into Dept. of South; Oct. 20, 1862, U. S. S. "Ben De Ford"; Oct. 23, Aide to Gen. Brannan; Army of Potomac; Sept., Minor's Hill; Catocin Mt., Md.; Sept. 17, Antietam, Md.; Nov. with adv. column, Gen. Pleasonton, Ashby's Gap; Dec. 13, Fredericksburg, Va.; hdqrs. sta. and telegraph sta.; May 3, 1863, Church tower station, Fredericksburg; Phillips House sta.; May 6, Fitzhugh House sta.; Dept. of South.
- HILL, HENRY J.**
Enlisted March 29, 1864; Sterling, Conn.; Dept. of Wash.
- HILL, JOHN W.** Spartansburg, Ind.
Entered S. C., March, 1863; Vicksburg, Miss.; disch. April 3, 1863.
- HILL, WILLIAM H., 1st lieut., bvt. capt.**
(capt. 99th Pa. Vols.) Army of Potomac; July 4, 1863, Rock signal sta., Gettysburg; July 15, 1864, com. 1st lieut., S. C., to date March 3, 1863; Dept. Wash.; Dept. of Va. and N. C.; resigned Jan. 24, 1865.
- HILLES, GEORGE E.** Barnesville, Ohio.
Enlisted March 6, 1864; Belmont Co., Ohio; Mil. Div. of Gulf; Dept. of Cumb.; Dept. of Texas.
- HILLS, FRED D., Sergt.** 241 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Transferred from Co. C, 44th N. Y.; Penn Yan, N. Y.; Dept. of Shen.; Army of Potomac.
- HIMES, DAVID.**
Detailed Co. D, 52d Ohio; Dept. of Cumb.
- *HINDES, WILLIAM PULASKI** Died at New Berne, N. C., 1864.
Detailed 9th N. Y. Vols., 1861; Elizabeth, N. J.; Dept. of South; Dept. of Va. and N. C.
- HINDS, DANIEL.**
Detailed Co. D, 52d Ohio; Dept. of Cumb.
- HINDS, DANIEL A.**
Transferred from Co. K, 89th Ill.; Chicago, Ill.; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Cumb.
- HINES, R. B.** 12 Day St., North Cambridge, Mass.
- *HINMAN, LUCIUS S.** Died at Easton, Pa., Feb. 5, 1890.
Enlisted March 30, 1864; Holliston, Mass.; Dept. of Mo.

- HINSON, JOSEPH, A. S. O. Puyallup, Wash.
(1st lieut. Co. D, 33d Ohio Vols.; bvt. col.) Detailed Jan., 1862, Army of Ohio; Dept. of Cumb.; April 6, Pittsburg Landing, Tenn; Sept. 19, 1863, lost left arm at Chickamauga, Ga.
- HOAG, WILLIAM B., A. S. O.
(1st lieut. 21st Ill.) Nov., 1863, Dept. of Cumb.
- *HODGES, THEODORE C. . . Died at Philadelphia, Pa., March 29, 1863.
Detailed 31st Pa.; Philadelphia, Pa.
- HODGSON, FRANCIS M.
Transferred from 49th Pa.; Westchester, Pa.; Mid. Mil. Div.; Dept. of Shen.; Dept. of W. Va.; Oct., 1863, Gen. Averell's raid; Army of Potomac.
- *HODGSON THEODORE C. Died at Philadelphia, Pa.
Detailed Co. E, 81st Pa. Vols.; Army of Potomac; Dept. of Wash.
- HOFFMAN, GEORGE H.
Detailed; Dept. of South.
- HOFFMAN, JOSEPH I. 1401 West 3d St., Dayton, Ohio.
Enlisted Feb. 15, 1864; Montgomery Co., Ohio; Dept. of Tenn.
- HOGAN, THOMAS M., Sergt. 55 Caldwell St., Pittsburg, Pa.
Transferred from 76th Pa.; Pittsburg, Pa.; Dept. of South; Dept. of Va. and N.C.
- HOGUE, ROMEO G. 720 South C St., Tacoma, Wash.
Enlisted March 7, 1864; Belmont Co., Ohio; Army of Tenn.; Mil. Div. of Gulf; Army of Cumb.; disch. April 20, 1866.
- HOLBROOK, ANDREW J., 2d lieut.
1943 Dorchester Ave., Dorchester, Mass.
(2d lieut. 5th Mass. Vols.) Dept. of South; April, 1863, with Col. Howell, attack on Charleston, S.C.; Oct. 20, app. 2d lieut., S.C., to date March 3, 1863; Dept. of Va. and N.C.; Nov. 4, exp. up Chowan river, N.C.; Nov. 18, ordered to report to Col. Stager, supt. Mil. Tel.; resigned Aug. 19, 1864.
- *HOLBROOK, NATHANIEL O. Died at Abington, Mass., Nov. 13, 1881.
Enlisted Feb. 27, 1864; Abington, Mass.; March 24, 1864, to Dept. of Gulf.
- HOLBROOK, REGINALD H. Clarion, Pa.
Transferred from 35th Ohio, Jan. 20, 1862; Lebanon, Ohio; Dept. of Cumb.; Perryville, Ky.; Chickamauga; march to Atlanta.
- HOLDEN, HORATIO Care Brokaw Bros., New York City.
Transferred from 14th N. J. Vols.; New Brunswick, N. J.; Army of Potomac.
- HOLLAND, JOHN E., 2d lieut., bvt.-maj.
(1st lieut. 36th Ind. Vols.) Dept. of Wash.; Army of Potomac; May 1, 1863, reported to Capt. Fisher at Chancellorsville, Va.; July, with 12th A. C., Gettysburg campaign; May 5, 1864, U. S. Ford sta., Va.; May 30, Shelton House sta.; declined commission.
- HOLLAR, PHINEAS B.

***HOLLIS, BROCK.**

Detailed.

HOLLIS, TRACY O.

Detailed Co. M, 2d Pa. Art.

***HOLLOPETER, JEHU L.**, 1st lieut. bvt.-maj. Died at Napoleon, Ohio. (1st lieut. 49th Ohio Vols.) Transferred Jan., 1862, to Dept. of Cumb.; Feb. 25, Big Barren river, Army of Ohio; with Gen. Sherman near Monterey, Miss.; Oct. 7, Perryville, Ky.; Nov., 1863, adj. 14th Corps; July 15, 1864, com. 1st lieut., S.C., to date March 3, 1863; Oct., Chattanooga, Tenn.; March, 1865, Knoxville, Tenn.; June 26, 1865, C. S. O., 4th A. C., Dept. of Gulf; mustered out May 9, 1866.

HOLMAN, HARRISON W., Sergt. Independence, Iowa. Transferred from 83d Pa. Vols.; Conneautville, Pa.; Dept. of Wash.; March, 1862, Army of Potomac; Oct. 6, 1863, prom. to sergt.; March, 1865, the Walthall sta., 9th A. C., Va.

HOLMES, ALLEN T. Plymouth, Mass. Enlisted March 30, 1864; Plymouth, Mass.; Signal Camp, Georgetown, D. C.; Dept. of Gulf; Vicksburg, Miss.; Natchez; New Orleans, La.; disch. Aug. 26, 1865.

HOLMES, CHARLES G.

Georgetown, D. C.

***HOLMES, CHARLES S.** . Drowned Portland Harbor, Me., June, 1870. Enlisted April 13, 1864; Boston, Mass.; Dept. of Va.

HOLMES, DAVID C. Tallapoosa, Ga. Detailed 13th Ohio, Aug., 1863; Marysville, Ohio; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Cumb.; Chickamauga; Lookout Mt.; Resaca, N. C.; disch. June, 1864.

HOLMES, WILLIAM C. Plattsburg, Clinton Co., Mo. Transferred from 1st Mo. Cav.; Jacksonville, Ill.; Dept. of Tenn.

HOLMES, WILLIAM O. Bloomsburg, Pa.

Enlisted Feb. 29, 1864; Madison Co., N. Y.; Mid. Mil. Div.; Dept. of Shen.

HOLTON, EDWIN K., A. S. O.

(1st lieut. 24th Wis.) Dept. of Cumb.; Georgetown, D. C.

HOMER, FREDERICK, A. S. O.

(2d lieut. 6th N. J.) Georgetown, D. C.; March, 1862, Army of Potomac, 2d A. C.; April 16, Lee's Mill, Va.; May, Hanover Court House; June 26, Mechanicville, Va.; June 27, Gaines' Mills; Dec. 11, Fredericksburg, Va., with Capt. De Russy's batteries; Dec. 14, Seddon House station.

HOOK, CHARLES O. Fourth Ave., San Francisco, Cal.

Enlisted March 29, 1864; Abington, Mass.; La. and Texas.

HOOKER, SAMUEL J.

Detailed; March, 1862, Army of Potomac; Army of Tenn.

HOOKER, WILLIAM H. H.

Transferred from 10th Wis.; Big Springs, Wis.; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Cumb.

HOOVER, J. HARRY.

Transferred from 40th N. Y. ; Yonkers, N. Y. ; Dept. of Va. and N. C.

HOOVER, JOSEPH.

Transferred from 84th Ill. ; Aledo, Ill. ; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Cumb.

***HOOVER, WILLIAM W.**

Died at Richmond, Ind.
Transferred from 36th Ind. ; Richmond, Ind. ; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Cumb.

HOPKINS, JAMES W., A. S. O.

(2d lieut. 21st Mass.) Detailed Dec., 1861 ; Dept. of Va. and N.C. ; March 24, served with gunboats, Fort Macon ; resigned Dec. 31, 1862 ; applied for re-appointment, Jan. 19, 1863.

HOPKINS, WASHINGTON W., 2d lieut Port Deposit, Md.

(1st lieut. Co. G, 79th Vols.) Detailed Jan. 23, 1862 ; Army of Ohio, Dept. of Cumb. ; June, 1864, with 20th A. C. ; Dept. of Tenn. ; Mil. Div. of W. Miss. ; declined commission.

HOPPING, GEORGE W., Sergt. 59 Maiden Lane, New York City.

Transferred from Co. G, 14th N. J. Vols., Aug. 1863 ; Freehold, N. J. ; Army of Potomac ; disch. June 26, 1865.

HORRELL, IRWIN L. Bluffton, Ind.

Enlisted Jan. 18, 1864 ; Westmoreland Co, Pa. ; Army of Potomac.

***HOSMER, GEORGE B. J.**

Died near New Berne, N. C., March 20, 1862, on " Eastern Queen."

Detailed 2d Mass. ; West Boylston, Mass. ; Dec. 23, 1861, to Annapolis, Md. ; Dept. of Va. and N. C.

HOTCHKISS, ISAAC M.

Detailed Co. F, 28th N. Y. ; Dept. of Gulf.

HOUCK, JOHN.**HOUDLETT, JASPER S.**

Detailed 24th Me.

***HOUGH, GEORGE W., Sergt. Died at Galva, Ill., Dec. 4, 1892.**

Transferred from 3d Pa. Res., Aug., 1861 ; Newtown, Pa. ; Georgetown, D. C. ; Dec., 1862, field telegraph, Army of Potomac ; Malvern Hill ; Oct. 6, 1863, prom. to sergt.

HOUGHTON, WILLIAM A.

Detailed ; Army of Potomac ; Dept. of Tenn.

HOULAND, JEREMIAH.

Detailed Co. A, 10th N. Y. Vols., June, 1861 ; Dept. of Va. ; Army of Potomac.

HOUSE, JOHN Elizabeth St., Pittsburg, Pa.

Transferred from 102d Pa. ; Pittsburg, Pa. ; Army of Potomac.

HOUSE, THOMAS.

Detailed.

HOUSEMAN, ANDREW J. Altoona, Pa.

Transferred from 76th Pa. ; Altoona, Pa. ; Dept. of South.

HOUSEMAN, JOHN.

Enlisted Oct. 1, 1863; Berks Co., Pa.; Mid. Mil. Div.; captured between Buford's Gap and Salem, Va., June 16, 1864.

***HOVER, ALPHONZO V.** . . . Died near St. Joseph's, Mich., Dec. 1, 1893.
Transferred from 112th N.Y.; Ellicott, N. Y.; Dept. of South.

HOWARD, B.

***HOWARD, OCRAN H.,** Capt., bvt. major, and lieutenant-col. Died Dec. 2, 1888.
(1st lieutenant. 2d Mass.; captain.) Detailed Aug. 1861, Darnestown, Md.; Sept., Georgetown, D. C.; Oct. 9, to Dept. of South; Dec., Cane Island, S. C.; 1862, Beaufort, S. C.; April, Fort Pulaski, Ga.; April 10, Battery Scott; June 2, James' Island, S. C.; on gunboats "Unadilla," "Pembina," "Henry Andrews," "Hale," and "Ellen"; Aug., Beaufort, S. C.; promoted captain in regiment; Aug. 29, to Washington, D. C.; Nov. 24, Dept. of Tenn., Cairo, Ill.; Dec., with Admiral Porter to Memphis, Tenn.; Jan., 1863, Memphis; May, Gen. Grant's headquarters, Raymond, Miss.; June 17, to Washington, D. C.; June 30, Fairfax Seminary sta., Va.; July 4, Bladensburg, Md.; July 13, to Memphis, Tenn.; July, examining board, Vicksburg, Miss.; Aug. 28, app. captain in S. C., to date March 3, 1863; Nov., C. S. O.; Dept. of Tenn.; Nov. 23, Chickamauga creek, Tenn.; Nov. 25, Missionary Ridge; Dec., Bridgeport, Ala.; Dec. 22, Memphis, Tenn.; March 12, 1864, Huntsville, Ala.; May 3, Chattanooga, Tenn.; May 14, Resaca, Ga.; May 19, Kingston, Ga.; May 26, with Gen. Logan near Dallas, Ga.; June 10, Big Shanty, Ga.; July 18, Peach Tree Creek sta.; July 19, Decatur; July 21, Pine Tree sta., Atlanta, Ga.; Aug. 31, Jonesboro; Sept. 2, Atlanta; Oct. 14, C. S. O., Mid. Mil. Div.; Gen. Sherman's headquarters in the cavalry campaign from Winchester to Petersburg; Dinwiddie C. H., Five-Forks and Appomattox C. H.; April 9, 1865, bvt.-major and lieutenant-col. U. S. Vols.; April 23, Petersburg, Va.; May 6, Washington, D. C.; May 23, Cincinnati, Ohio; June, C. S. O., Dept. of Gulf; July 1, Galveston, Texas; July 24, Florida; Aug., Houston and San Antonio, Texas; May, 1866, Mil. Div. of Gulf; mustered out June 20, 1866.

Subsequent service: Sept. 3, 1867, com. 2d lieutenant, 5th U. S. Art.; bvt. 1st lieutenant, captain and major U. S. A.; Sept. 1, 1871, com. 1st lieutenant.

HOWE, JOHN M. East Brookfield, Mass.
Transferred from 10th Mass. Vols.; Brookfield, Mass.; Army of Potomac.

HOWE, W. A.

Detailed; Dept. of Gulf.

HOWES, CHARLES F. 700 Harrison Ave., Boston, Mass.
Detailed 10th Mass.; Reedsboro, Vt.; com. Aug., 1862, in 1st Va. Inf.

HOWGATE, HENRY W., 1st lieutenant, bvt.-major.

25 East 10th St., New York City.

(1st lieutenant. 22d Mich. Vols.) Dept. of Cumb.; Sept. 19, 1863, Lookout Mt. sta.; Sept. 24, Cameron Hill sta.; Jan. and April, 1864, White Oak Ridge sta.; July 7, Kenesaw Mt. sta.; July 15, com. 1st lieutenant. S. C., to date March 3, 1863; Oct. 4, sent to Gen. Stanley, Army of Cumb. in the field; Oct. 17, assigned to Dept. of Tenn.; May 1, 1866, Mil. Div. Miss.; mustered out June 20, 1866.

HOXIE, JOHN C., Sergt. 10 Liberty St., Utica, N.Y.
Transferred from 9th N.Y. Art.; Walworth, N.Y.; Dept. of N.C.

HOXIE, ORREN K. Alton, Wayne Co., N.Y.
Transferred from 121st N.Y., 1863; Mohawk, N.Y.; Army of Potomac.

HOYT, DAVID B. Osceola, Pa.
Enlisted Oct. 1, 1863; Tioga Co., Pa.; Dept. of N.C.

HOYT, EDSON W.
Transferred from 93d N.Y.; Rochester, N.Y.; Army of Potomac.

*HOYT, W. H. B., A. S. O. Died at Chicago, Ill.
(1st lieut. 113th Ill.; capt.) Detailed Jan., 1863, at Memphis, Tenn., into
Dept. of Tenn.; April 1, ordered to report to Gen. Grant at Milliken's
Bend, La.; May 13, Clinton, Miss.

HUBBARD, CHARLES P. National Military Home, Ohio.
Transferred from 76th Pa.; Pittsburg, Pa.; Dept. of Va.; Dept. of South.

HUBBARD, JOSIAH MEIGS, A. S. O. Middletown, Conn.
(1st lieut. Co. K, 11th Kans. Cav.) Detailed July, 1864, into Dept. of Mo.;
Oct. 21, Big Blue, Mo.; Oct. 23, Kansas City, Mo.; disch. June, 1865.

HUBBS, CHARLES EDWARD, Sergt.
Detailed 11th Pa. Res.; Aug., 1861, Georgetown, D.C.; Oct. 9, to Dept. of
South; April, 1862, commended for coolness under fire at Fort Pulaski,
Ga.; disch. Dec. 22, 1862, for disability.

HUBER, ABRAHAM A.
Enlisted; Chambersburg, Pa.; Dept. of Pa.

HUBER, SOLOMON A.
Enlisted; Franklin Co., Pa.; Dept. of Pa.

HUDDLESTON, ALBERT J.
Transferred from Miss. M. Brigade, April 4, 1863; Bunker Hill, Ill.; Dept.
of Tenn.

*HUDSON, JOHN C.
Transferred from 12th Pa. Res.; Pittsburg, Pa.; Aug., 1861, detailed
Georgetown, D. C.; Oct. 9, to Dept. of South; March 12, 1863, captured at
Spanish Wells; Dept. of Wash.; May, 1864, Provost Marshall bldg. station,
Washington, D. C.

*HUDGEN, WILLIAM.

HUDSPATH, JAMES, JR.
Detailed 13th Pa. Vols.; March, 1862, Army of Potomac.

HUGHES, ARTHUR.
Detailed Co. D, 7th Mass.; Dept. of Wash.

*HUGHES, CHARLES S. Died at Venturas, Mexico, 1885.
Detailed; Philadelphia, Pa.; Dept. of Cumb.

HUGHES, RICHARD W.
Transferred from Co. I, 89th Ill.; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Cumb.

- HUGHES, ROBERT P., A. S. O., col. and inspr.-gen., U. S. A.,
 39 Whitehall St., N. Y. City.
 (1st lieut. 85th Pa.) 1862, Army of Potomac; May 20, com. capt.; June, Front Royal, Va.; Dec. 7, 1864, lieut.-col. 199th Pa. Vols.; April 2, 1865, bvt. col.; mustered out June 28, 1865.
Subsequent Service: July 28, 1866, com. capt. 18th U. S. Inf.; March 2, 1867, bvt.-maj., U. S. A.; July 5, 1870, to 3d Inf.; Feb. 19, 1885, maj. and inspr.-gen.; March 11, lieut.-col. and inspr.-gen.; Aug. 31, 1888, col. and inspr.-gen.
- HUGHES, WILLIAM.
 Transferred from 58th Pa.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Army of Potomac.
- HUISKAMP, LUKE, A. S. O. Keokuk, Iowa.
 (2d lieut. 6th Mo. Cav.) Dept. of Gulf.
- HULITT, JOHN Rainsboro, Ohio.
 Enlisted Feb. 16, 1864; Highland Co., Ohio; Dept. of Wash.
- HULITT, THOMPSON.
 Detailed.
- HULL, ORESTES.
 Enlisted Nov. 20, 1863; Luzerne Co., Pa.; Dept. of Wash.
- HULTZ, SEYMOUR Hunt's Corners, N. Y.
 Detailed 32d N. Y. Vols., 1861; March, 1862, Army of Potomac.
- HUMPHREY, JAMES R.
 Transferred from 8th Ohio; Elyria, Ohio; Dept. of Wash.; March 30, 1864, re-enlisted S. C.
- HUNKINS, ENSIGN LEWIS Aspen, Colo.
 Transferred from 17th Mass. Vols.; Haverhill, Mass.; Dept. of N. C.
- *HUNNOLD, HENRY T. Died at Chattanooga, Tenn., Jan., 1865.
 Transferred from 97th Ohio; Adamsville, Ohio; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Cumb.
- HUNT, C. T.
 Dept. of Gulf.
- HUNT, EDEN.
 Detailed Co. C, 15th Iowa; Dept. of Tenn.
- HUNT, EDGAR C. Custer, Custer Co., So. Dak.
 Transferred from 10th Ind.; Lafayette, Ind.; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Cumb.
- HUNT, ELBRIDGE G., JR. Weymouth, Mass.
 Enlisted March 28, 1864; Weymouth, Mass.; Dept. of Wash.
- HUNT, JOSEPH A. 39 Bank St., Attleboro, Mass.
 Detailed Co. E, 5th R. I. V. A.; Dept. of N. C.; Dept. of Wash.; Dept. of Gulf.
- HUNT, JOSEPH S. 27 Bank St., Attleboro, Mass.
 Transferred from 26th Mass.; Attleboro, Mass.; Dept. of Gulf; Dept. of N. C.

HUNT, SYMMES H.

Dept. of Tenn.; Dec., 1862, ensign Adm. Porter's fleet, mouth of Yazoo river, Miss.

HUNT, THEODORE.

Detailed Co. J, 38th N.J.; Fort Pocahontas.

HUNT, WILLIAM H. Lafayette, N.J.

Transferred from 70th N.Y. Vols.; Paterson, N.J.; Army of Potomac.

HUNT, W. ALLEN, Sergt., St. Clairsville, Ohio.

Enlisted Dec. 25, 1863; Lancaster Co., Va.; Dept. of N.C.; Dept. of Ohio.

HUNTER, ALVAH F. South Natick, Mass.

Enlisted April 8, 1864; Lowell, Mass.; Dept. of Gulf; disch. Aug., 1865.

HUNTER, J. BANKS Leechburg, Pa.

Enlisted Jan. 1, 1864; Indiana, Pa.; Dept. of Wash.; Army of Potomac; disch. Aug. 21, 1865.

HUNTER, THEODORE F. Cambridge, Ohio.

Enlisted Feb. 16, 1864; Guernsey Co., Ohio; Mid. Mil. Div.

***HUNTER, WILLIAM T.** Died at Wa-Keeney, Kan., Dec., 1864.

Enlisted; Dauphin Co., Pa.; Mid. Mil. Div.

HUNTLEY, WILLIAM M.

Transferred from 95th Ohio; Coshocton Co., Ohio; Dept. of Tenn.

HURD, ALONZO H.

Detailed 28th N.Y.

HURD, CHARLES T., Sergt. Peoria, Ill.

Transferred from 77th Ill.; Peoria, Ill.; La. and Texas.

HURD, RUSSELL H.

Detailed.

HURLBURT, WILLIAM S. 209 Rose St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Enlisted April 13, 1864; Andover, Vt.; Dept. of Gulf; Act. Sig. officer on "Ossipee" at capture of Fts. Gaines and Morgan.

HURLBUT, PIERRE P. Willett's Point, N.Y.

Enlisted May 4, 1864; Brooklyn, N.Y.; to Jan., 1865, Army of James; Dept. of N.C.; disch. July, 1865.

HURT, CHARLES H., A. S. O. Barry, Ill.

(2d lieut. 8th Ill.; capt.) Detailed Jan., 1863, at Memphis, Tenn., into Dept. of Tenn.; April 1, ordered to report to Gen. Grant at Milliken's Bend, La.; Dept. of Gulf; Mil. Div. Miss.; relieved from signal duty, April 6, 1864.

HUSSAY, JAMES B.

Detailed Co. D, 11th Mo. Inf.; Dept. of Tenn.; returned to regiment.

HUSSEY, FRANK D. 412 East 9th St., Des Moines, Iowa.

Enlisted April 13, 1864; Dover, N.H.; Dept. of Va. and N.C.; April 3, 1865, Capitol sta., Richmond, Va.

***HUSTON, LOUIS D.** Died at South Boston, Mass.

Enlisted March 28, 1864; Rockport, Mass.; La. and Texas.

HUSTON, PHILIP P.

Detailed Co. G, 2d Ohio Vols.; Dept. of Ohio; Dept. of Cumb.

HUTCHINGS, J. M.

Detailed.

HUTCHINS, C., A. S. O.

(Lieut. 5th Mich.)

HUTCHINS, HECTOR.

Detailed Co. K, 6th Vt. Vols.; March, 1862, Army of Potomac.

HUTCHINSON, JOHN H., A. S. O. 12 Market Square, Portsmouth, N.H.

(1st lieut. 3d Vt.) Fort Monroe; Sig. Camp, Georgetown, D.C.; Army of Potomac; June 26, 1862, White House sta., Fair Oaks, Va.; Sept., Fort Pennsylvania (Fort Reno); Harper's Ferry.

HUTCHINSON, N. RAMSEY Wilson, Kan.

Enlisted; Cumberland Co., Pa.; Dept. of Pa.

HUTTON, EDWARD L. 1520 Willow St., Alameda, Cal.

Transferred from 15th Ohio; Mt. Gilead, Ohio; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Cumb.

HYNEMAN, JACOB E. 418 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Transferred from 119th Pa. Vols., Aug. 17, 1863; Philadelphia, Pa.; Army of Potomac.; disch. June 24, 1865.

HYNES, JAMES P.

Enlisted April 6, 1864; South Boston, Mass.; Dept. of Wash.

ILL, JOHN.

Detailed Co. G, 55th N. Y. S. M.; Army of Potomac.

IMLAY, ROBERT.

Detailed Co. E, 46th Ill. Vols.; Dept. of Tenn.

INGERSON, ASHBEL Maple Plain, Minn.

Transferred from 5th Minn.; Fort Snelling, Minn.; Dept. of Tenn.

*INGERSON, WILLIAM F., Sergt.

Died at Maple Plain, Minn., April 5, 1895.

Transferred from 1st N. Y. Art.; Watertown, N. Y.; Dept. of N. C.

INGRAHAM, ANDREW.

Detailed Co. I, 3d Mass. Vols.; New Bedford, Mass.; Dept. of N. C.; Dept. of South.

*INGRAM, ROBERT S. Died at Philadelphia, Pa., May 27, 1896.

Detailed Co. A, 8th Pa. Cav.; Westchester, Pa.; March, 1862, Army of Potomac.

INSKIP, J. D.

Detailed Co. C, 17th Ohio Vols.; Army of Ohio.

IRELAND, OSCAR B., 2d lieut., bvt. capt. Box 1608, Springfield, Mass.

(Civilian, N. Y.) Dept. of Wash.; Dept. of South; Oct. 3, 1863, app. 2d lieut. S. C., to date March 3, 1863; April 24, 1864, reported to Capt. Norton, Dept. of Va. and N. C.; Crow's Nest station, Va.; Oct., Gen. Getty's hdqrs., Mid. Mil. Div.; Feb. 6, 1865, with 2d Cav. Div.; mustered out Aug. 12, 1865.

- IRVIN, FRANK A., A. S. O. 1812 Flower St., Los Angeles, Cal.
(1st lieut. 7th Iowa Vols.) Detailed Jan., 1863, at Memphis, Tenn., into
Dept. of Tenn.; April 1, ordered to report to Gen. Grant at Milliken's
Bend; with Gen. Crocker, Port Gibson to Rocky Spring, Miss.; May 12,
with 13th A. C., Raymond, Miss.; May 16, battle Champion Hills; May 18,
Bovina, Miss., July, Yazoo river; Oct., 1863, Dept. of Gulf; April, 1864,
Gen. Franklin's hdqrs.; Dept. of Tenn. to March, 1865.
- IRVIN, HUBERT M.
Detailed.
- *IRVINE, FAYETTE J., Sergt. (LOWER, MARTIN A.) Died Jan. 4, '91.
Enlisted April 14, 1864; chief clerk, office C. S. O., Dept. Va. and N. C.;
Dept. of Wash.
- IRVINE, JAMES, A. S. O.
(1st lieut. 1st Pa. Res.) Dept. of Gulf.
- IRVING, H. J.
Dept. of South.
- IRWIN, JOHN A. Ligonier, Westmoreland Co., Pa.
Enlisted Feb. 2, 1864; Westmoreland Co., Pa.; Dept. of Gulf; hdqrs.
station, New Orleans, La.
- IRWIN, SAMUEL.
Detailed 29th Pa.
- IRWIN, WILLIAM J.
Detailed; Dept. of South.
- IVENS, ALFRED.
Detailed Co. B, 9th V. R. C.; Dept. of Wash.
- IVERS, ROBERT A.
- IVINS, MAHLON F., Sergt. 216 South 5th St., Camden, N. J.
Detailed 6th N. J. Vols.; Haddonfield, N. J.; March, 1862, Army of
Potomac.
- JACK, THOMAS.
Transferred from 81st Pa.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Dept. of Wash.
- JACKSON, AMOS M., 2d lieut. 857 North Main St., Fall River, Mass.
(1st lieut. 24th Me. Vols.) Detailed Dec. 17, 1862, to Dept. of Gulf; March
13, 1863, Gen. Emory's Div., La.; May 24, U. S. S. "Richmond," with fleet;
Mil. Div. of W. Miss., July 15, 1864, com. 2d lieut., S. C., to date March 3,
1863; mustered out Sept. 1, 1865.
- JACKSON, ELISHA A. York, Clark Co., Ill.
Transferred from Co. G, 63d Ill. Vols.; Robinson, Ill.; Dept. of Tenn.
- JACKSON, HORACE.
Enlisted Oct. 21, 1863; Sussex Co., N. J.; Dept. of Va.
- JACKSON, JOHN T.
Detailed Co. D, 63d Ohio; Dept. of Tenn.
- JACKSON, NATHAN.
Enlisted March 28, 1864; Carey, Ohio; La. and Texas.
- JACOBS, GEORGE.
Enlisted; deserted.

- JAGGARD, JOHN C. Clementon, N. J.
Transferred from 12th N. J. Vols. ; Woodbury, N. J. ; Army of Shen.
- JAGGARD, ROBERT W., Sergt. Clementon, N. J.
Transferred from 3d N. J. Vols. ; Trenton, N. J. ; March, 1862, Army of Potomac.
- JAMEISON, JOSEPH.
Enlisted Nov. 2, 1863 ; Pittsburg, Pa. ; deserted en route to Signal Camp.
- JAMEISON, NELSON W., Sergt.
Transferred from 14th Me. Vols. ; Patton, Me. ; Mil. Div. of W. Miss.
- JAMES, JOHN J.
Jan. 19, 1864, hdqrs. 4th A. C., Chattanooga, Tenn.
- JAMES, JOSEPH W. Box 92, Deerfield Centre, N. H.
Enlisted March 31, 1864 ; Boston, Mass. ; Dept. of Mo.
- JAMES, WALTER Bakersfield, Cal.
Transferred from 96th Ohio Vols. ; Marion Co., Ohio ; La. and Texas.
- JANES, S. PARKMAN Tunnel City, Wis.
Detailed from Co. A, 27th Mass., at Annapolis, Md., Dec., 1861 ; transferred later ; Westhampton, Mass. ; Dept. of Va. and N. C. ; Feb., 1862, on "Pilot Boy," off Fort Hatteras, N. C. ; Court House Steeple station, Fredericksburg, Va. ; Army of Potomac ; Dec. 13, Dept. of Ohio ; Dept. of N. C. ; disch. Sept. 27, 1864.
- *JANSEN, PHILIP F. W., Sergt. Died at Chicago, Ill., 188-
Transferred from 68th N. Y. Vols. ; Guttenburg, N. J. ; March, 1862, Army of Potomac.
- JAQUESS, P. F.
- JARRETT, GEORGE B.
Transferred from 4th Minn. ; Fort Snelling, Minn. ; Dept. of Gulf.
- JARRETT, JOHN.
Detailed Co. I, 129th Pa. ; Army of Potomac.
- JARVES, DEMING, JR., A. S. O. 566 Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich.
(2d lieut. 24th Mass.) Detailed Dec., 1861, into Dept. of Va. and N. C. ; Signal Camp, Georgetown, D. C. ; Dept. of Cumb. ; resigned Sept. 9, 1863.
- JEFFERSON, RUFUS C.
Detailed 130th N. Y. Vols. ; Dept. of Va. and N. C.
- JENCKS, JOHN F., A. S. O. 530 Bank St., New London, Conn.
(1st lieut. Co. H, 26th Conn. Vols.) Detailed Dec. 17, 1862, to Dept. of Gulf ; March, Baton Rouge, La. ; March 13 and April 15, on iron-clad "Essex" ; May 24, 1863, Springfield Landing sta. ; served in S.C. to Aug., 1865.
- JENKS, SAMUEL.
Detailed Co. G, 11th Wis. Vols. ; Dept. of Tenn.
- JENNINGS, GEORGE B.
Enlisted March 31, 1864 ; Taunton, Mass. ; Dept. of Gulf.

- *JEROME, A. BRAINARD, 1st lieut. Died at San Francisco, Cal.
(1st lieut. 1st N.J. Vols.) Detailed; March, 1862, Army of Potomac;
Yorktown, Va.; April, U. S. S. "Aroostook"; Sept., Falls Church, Va.;
Dec. 11, Middle bridge sta., Fredericksburg, Va.; Dec. 14, Corn Bluff sta.;
Chancellorsville; July 2, 1863, Round Top Mt. sta.; July, with Gen.
Buford, Gettysburg, Pa.; Sept. 18, app. 1st lieut. S.C., to date March 3,
1863; April, 1864, Act. Ch. Sig. officer, Dept. of Gulf; with Adm. Porter
on "Cricket"; Dept. hdqrs., La.; Aug., on U. S. S. "Bienville," Mobile
exp; resigned Sept. 20, 1864.
- JERRALD, DOUGLAS, A. S. O.
(2d lieut. 3d Md. Cav.) Dept. of Gulf.
- JEWELL, EDWIN D.
Enlisted March, 1864; rejected at Signal camp, Georgetown, D.C., for
disability.
- JODER, JOSEPH.
Detailed 206th Pa.; Dept. of Va.
- JOHN, ROBERT.
Detailed 206th Pa.; Dept. of Va.
- *JOHNSON, ALBERT F. Died 1864.
Enlisted April 19, 1864; Waltham, Mass.; Dept. of Wash.
- JOHNSON, A. A.
Detailed 206th Pa.; Dept. of Va.
- JOHNSON, CHARLES ~~W~~^W, Sergt. West Sutton, Mass.
Transferred from 15th Mass. Vols.; Northbridge, Mass.; Dept. of Wash.
- *JOHNSON, FERNANDO M. Died 1864.
Enlisted May 16, 1864; Providence, R.I.; Dept. Va. and N.C.
- JOHNSON, GEORGE W.
Transferred from 7th Wis. Vols.; Columbus, Wis.; Army of Potomac.
- JOHNSON, HENRY.
Transferred from 9th N.Y. Art.; Bethany, N.Y.; 1864, Dept. of Mo.
- JOHNSON HENRY L., A. S. O.
(2d lieut. 5th Conn.; capt. and A. A. G.) Dec. 30, 1861, app. instructor
Georgetown camp; March 10, 1862, to Gen. Porter, Fairfax C. H.; Army of
Potomac; April, siege of Yorktown, Va.; May 4, Yorktown, Va.; May 16,
White House, Va.
- JOHNSON, JACOB D. 136 Bushkill St., Easton, Pa.
Transferred from 148th Pa. Vols.; Rebersburg, Pa.; Army of Potomac.
- JOHNSON, JOHN Crawfordsville, Ind.
Transferred from 10th Ohio Vols.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept.
of Cumb.
- JOHNSON, JOSEPH B.
Transferred from 140th Pa. Vols.; Canonsburg, Pa.; Army of Potomac.
- JOHNSON, JOSEPH P., 8109 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Transferred from 95th Pa. Vols.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Dept. of Wash.
- JOHNSON, J. A., A. S. O.
(1st lieut. 50th N. Y.) Georgetown, D. C.; March, 1862, Army of Potomac,
2d A. C.

- JOHNSON, WILLIAM CLARK 4460 Wood St., Manayunk, Pa.
Transferred from 95th Pa. Vols.; Philadelphia, Pa.; March, 1862, Army of Potomac.
- JOHNSON, WILLIAM O. Millville, N.J.
Transferred from 4th N.J. Vols.; Trenton, N.J.; Army of Potomac.
- *JOHNSON, WILLIAM R. Died Dec. 22, 1888.
Transferred from 126th Ohio Vols.; St. Clairsville, Ohio; Dept. of Va.
- *JOHNSTON, ALEXANDER, A. S. O. Died at Washington, D.C., 1877.
(2d lieut. 1st Ohio) Detailed Jan., 1862, into Dept. of Cumb.; Army of Ohio.
- JOHNSTON, CHARLES W. Fort Fairfield, Me.
Enlisted April 15, 1864; Fort Fairfield, Me.; Dept. of Va.
- JOHNSTON, HENRY P., A. S. O.
(2d lieut. 15th Conn.) Dept. of Va. and N.C.; March, 1865, with Gen. Cox, Kinston, N.C.; March 10, Gen. Palmer's hdqrs., Kinston, N.C.
- JOHNSTON, JAMES F.
Detailed Co. C, 84th Ill.; Dept. of Cumb.; returned to regiment for disability.
- JOHNSTON, JOHN J.
Enlisted March 28, 1864; Boston, Mass.; Dept. of Tenn.
- JOHNSTON, R. A.
Detailed Co. A, 41st Ohio; Army of Ohio; Dept. of Cumb.
- JOLLY, THOMAS H. Knox, Pa.
Detailed 105th Pa. Vols.; Pittsville, Pa.; Dept. of Va.; March, 1862, Army of Potomac; Nov. 24, to Cairo, Ill.; Dept. of Tenn.
- JONAS, NATHANIEL C.
Transferred from 8th Conn. Vols.; Hartford, Conn.; Dept. Va. and N.C.
- *JONAS, SIMEON Died at Meriden, Conn., Feb. 27, 1870.
- JONES, ALEXANDER.
Detailed Co. F, 133d Pa. Vols.; Army of Potomac.
- JONES, CHARLES N., A. S. O.
(2d lieut. 97th Ohio.) Dept. of Cumb.
- JONES, DANIEL N., A. S. O.
(2d lieut. 54th Pa.) Detailed; 1864, Intermediate sta., near Strasburg, Va.; Mid. Mil. Div.; May 18, Round Top sta., near Strasburg; Oct. 26, relieved and returned to regiment for muster-out.
- *JONES, D. MEREDITH Died Aug. 25, 1885.
Enlisted; Harrisburg, Pa.; Dept. of Pa.
- JONES, GEORGE M.
Transferred from 15th Ky. Vols.; Shelby, Ky.; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Cumb.
- JONES, HARRY W., A. S. O.
(2d lieut. 41st Ohio.) Detailed Jan., 1862; Dept. of Cumb.; Army of Ohio.
- JONES, HENRY N. Stevensville, Pa.

- JONES, HIRAM 700 N. Main St., St. Louis, Mo.
Enlisted Oct. 31, 1863; Harrisburg, Pa.; Dept. of Wash.
- *JONES, HOMER C., A. S. O. Died at Oklahoma, 1894.
(2d lieut. 18th Ohio; capt.) Detailed Jan., 1862, into Dept. of Cumb.
- *JONES, IRVING Died at Boston, Mass., Dec. 6, 1890.
Enlisted March 29, 1864; Boston, Mass.; Dept. of N.C., 23d A. C.; disch.
Aug. 16, 1865.
- JONES, JACOB M.
Enlisted Feb. 2, 1864; Indiana, Pa.; March 24, 1864, to Dept. of Gulf.
- JONES, JOHN J.
Transferred from 33d Ohio Vols.; Portsmouth, Ohio; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept.
of Cumb.
- JONES, JOHN L., A. S. O. Cecil, Labrette Co., Kan.
(1st lieut. 17th Ind.) Detailed Jan., 1862, into Dept. of Cumb.; Jan., 1863,
Murfreesboro, Tenn.; Army of Ohio; Oct. 27, 1864, Dept. of Tenn.
- JONES, JOHN L. Sioux Falls, So. Dak.
Enlisted; Chambersburg, Pa.; Mid. Mil. Div.
- JONES, JOHN W., A. S. O.
(Lieut.)
- JONES, LEMUEL M. Pierre, So. Dak.
Transferred from 22d Pa. Cav.; Harrisburg, Pa.; Dept. of Pa.; re-enlisted
S.C.; disch. Aug. 21, 1865.
- JONES, ROBERT.
Detailed 88th Ill.; Dept. of Cumb.
- JONES, SAMUEL W.
Detailed 9th N.Y. Vols., June, 1861; Brooklyn, N.Y.; Dept. of Va.
- JONES, WILLIAM H.
Detailed.
- JORDAN, ALBERT, A. S. O.
(2d lieut. 39th N.Y.) Detailed; Georgetown, D.C.
- *JORDAN, AMOS C., Sergt. Died July 28, 1895.
Transferred from 1st Minn. Vols.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Oct. 6, 1863,
sergt.; Army of Potomac; March, 1865, Tree sta., 9th A.C., Petersburg.
- JORDAN, ANDREW.
Enlisted May 12, 1864; Providence, R.I.; Dept. of Wash.
- JUDD, ALBERT D. Columbus, Ohio.
Enlisted Feb. 13, 1864; Columbus, Ohio; Georgetown, D.C.; Dept. of
Wash.; Fort Stevens; Fort Smith sta.; disch. Aug. 16, 1865.
- JUDD, HARLAN P., Sergt. 2 Dispatch Bldg., Columbus, Ohio.
Enlisted Feb. 8, 1864; Columbus, Ohio; Dept. of Wash.
- JUDSON, HIRAM, Dublin, Ohio.
Enlisted Feb. 22, 1864; Franklin Co., Ohio; Dept. of Wash.; Army of
Potomac; disch. Aug. 21, 1865.

- JUDSON, HORACE, Sergt. 106 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.
Transferred from 8th Ohio Vols.; Mallet Creek, Ohio; Army of Potomac;
Feb. 21, 1864, re-enlisted S.C.; March, 1865, Avery House sta., Va.
- JUST, ROBERT F., A. S. O.
(1st lieut. 14th Ohio Vols.) Detailed; Army of Ohio; Dept. of Cumb.
- JUSTT, WM. H.
- JUSTICE, JAMES F. New Athens, Ohio.
Enlisted March 30, 1864; Columbus, Ohio; Dept. of Mo.
- KAIN, EDGAR D.
Transferred from 156th N.Y. Vols.; Kingston, N.Y.; La. and Texas.
- KAIN, JOHN.
Enlisted April 8, 1864; Boston, Mass.; Dept. of Wash.
- *KALER, GEORGE Died Jan. 25, 1892.
- KALEY, JOHN A. Vermillion, Ohio.
Enlisted March 28, 1864; Carey, Ohio; Dept. of La. and Texas; New
Orleans, La.; Memphis, Tenn.
- *KALOR, WILLIAM H., Sergt. Died at Portland, Me., Sept. 3, 1881.
Transferred from 11th Me. Vols.; March, 1862, Army of Potomac; Dept.
of South.
- *KANE, DANIEL Died Jan. 18, 1892.
Enlisted March 30, 1864; Sharon, Mass.; Dept. of Mo.; 1865, Powder river
Indian exp.
- KANE, EDWARD T.
Transferred from 4th N.J. Vols.; Trenton, N.J.; Army of Potomac.
- KANE, JOHN W. 344 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Enlisted March 29, 1864; Sharon, Mass.; Dept. of Mo.; 1865, Powder river
Indian exp.; disch. Dec. 9, 1865.
- KANE, PETER M. Eastport, Me.
Transferred from 1st Me. Cav.; Eastport, Me.; Army of Potomac.
- KASER, A.
Dept. of Tenn.
- KAUFMAN, W. SCOTT Frederick Co., Md.
- KEEFE, DAVID F. 63 Baxter St., South Boston, Mass.
Enlisted April, 13, 1864; Boston, Mass.; Dept. of La. and Tex.
- KEEGAN, MICHAEL 145 H St., N. E., Washington, D. C.
Transferred from 8th Conn. Vols.; Norwich, Conn.; Dept. of Wash.; Dept.
of N. C.; messenger signal office, Washington, D. C.; Feb. 18, 1864, re-en-
listed, S. C.
- *KEELER, EDWARD S. Died about 1875.
Enlisted; Columbus, Ohio; Dept. of Wash.
- KEELER, EZRA, Sergt. 49 P. and T. Block, Denver, Colo.
Transferred from 22d Mich. Vols.; Disco, Mich.; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of
Cumb.; Feb., prom. to sergt.

KEEN, CHARLES W., JR., A. S. O. 1926 No. Fifth St., Philadelphia, Pa.
(2d lieut. 26th Pa.; 1st lieut.) Detailed; Georgetown, D. C.; March, 1862,
Army of Potomac; April, siege of Yorktown, Va.; May 31, Seven Pines,
Va.; Fort Monroe.

KEEN, THOMAS E. 715 Cabot Way, Pittsburg, Pa.
Detailed 1st Neb. Vols., April 8, 1862; Nebraska City, Neb.; Camp of In-
struction, Paducah, Ky.; Dept. of Cumb. and Tenn.; returned to regiment
at Corinth.

*KEENAN, EDWARD J., A. S. O. Died at Greensburg, Pa., June 1, 1877.
(1st lieut. 11th Pa. Res.) Detailed Aug., 1861, Georgetown, D. C.; Sept. 14,
app. instructor; Oct., Port Royal exp.; Oct. 9, ordered to Dept. of South.;
Nov., in charge of detachment; Nov. 4, U. S. S. "Oriental," hdqrs. Gen.
Viele, Port Royal, S. C.; Dec., Hilton Head; April, 1862, Battery Sher-
man; June 3, James Island, S. C.

KEIRVEN, DENNIS.
Detailed Co. A, 75th Ohio; Dept. of South.

*KEITH, CHARLES C. T., 1st lieut., bvt. capt.
Died in North Carolina, 186--.
(2d lieut. 23d N. Y. Bat.) Transferred in Dept. of Va. and N. C.; Oct.,
1864, Rawle's Mills, N. C.; Dec. 11, Goldsboro exp.; Feb., 1863, returned
to N. C.; April, with Gen. Heckman, attack on Charleston, S. C.; Oct. 20,
app. 1st lieut., S. C., to date March 3, 1863; resigned April 13, 1864.

KELLEMYER, HENRY.
Detailed 12th Ind.

KELLER, JUSTUS F. Tipton, Iowa.
Transferred from 142d Pa.; Berlin, Pa.; Army of Potomac.

KELLEY, GEORGE.
Transferred from 31st Mass. Vols.; Pittsfield, Pa.; Mil. Div. W. Miss.;
Oct., 1863, captured on sta. La., Dept. of Gulf.

KELLEY, JAMES F. New Lexington, Ohio.
Enlisted Feb. 29, 1864; New Lexington, Ohio; Mid. Mil. Div.

KELLEY, J. M.
Detailed.

KELLEY, VINCENT F. Carthage, Ill.
Enlisted Feb 15, 1864; Columbus, Ohio; Mil. Div. of Gulf.

KELLY, JAMES.
Enlisted May 2, 1864; Providence, R. I.; Dept. of Wash.

KELLY, JAMES H., Sergt. 175 Hamilton St., Albany, N. Y.
Transferred from 44th N. Y. Vols.; Albany, N. Y.; detailed Dec., 1861, to
Camp of Instruction, Georgetown, D. C.; March, 1862, to Mil. Div. of the
West; April 1, Gen. Halleck's hdqrs., St. Louis, Mo.; April 6, Pittsburg
Landing, Tenn.; camp at Paducah, Ky.; June 6, with fleet in Miss. river,
at Memphis; June, exp. up White river, Ark. on gunboat "Mound City";
June 17, engagement near St. Charles; Memphis, Tenn.; Columbus, Ky.;
Cincinnati, Ohio; Oct. 1, 20th A. C., Dept. of Cumb., near Louisville, Ky.;
battle of Perryville; pursuit of Bragg through Ky.; Nashville, Tenn.;

battle of Murfreesboro; 1863, Stevenson, Ala.; Alpine, Ga.; Sept., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Moccasin Point sta.; Dec., Knoxville, Tenn.; Jan. 14, 1864, transf. to S. C.; Feb., promoted to sergt.; Atlanta campaign; 1865, Mil. Div. of Gulf; New Orleans, La.; Houston, Tex.; disch. at Austin, Tex., March 8, 1866; bvt.-lieut. N. G., S. N. Y.

KELLY, LUKE.

Enlisted May 2, 1864; Providence, R. I.; Dept. of Wash.

KELLY, MICHAEL.

Detailed 2d Pa. Res., Aug., 1861, Georgetown, D. C.; transferred later; Philadelphia, Pa.; Army of Potomac.

***KELLY, THOMAS B.**, 2d lieut. Died Oct. 29, 1893.
(Act. lieut. Miss. Marine Brigade.) Nov., 1862, reported to Cairo, Ill., for instruction, Dept. of Tenn.; July 15, 1864, com. 2d lieut., S. C., to date March 3, 1863; Oct. 6, Kenesaw station; mustered out Aug. 22, 1865.

KELLY, THOMAS J., A. S. O. 524 East 119th St., New York City.
(2d lieut. 10th Ohio Vols.; capt.) Detailed Jan. 1862, Dept. of Cumb.; with Gen. Sherman near Monterey, Miss.

KEMPTNER, W. L.

Detailed Co. B, 37th Ind. Vols.; Dept. of Cumb.

KEMPTON, SYDNEY 1905 McCulloh St., Baltimore, Md.
Detailed Co. A, 7th Pa. Res.; Mt. Holly Springs, Pa.; Aug., 1861, Georgetown, D. C.; Dec. 30, app. act. corp. of camp; Jan. 6, 1862, to Louisville, Ky., Dept. of Cumb.

***KENDALL, CHARLES S.**, A. S. O.

Died at East Boston, Mass., May 15, 1880.
(1st lieut. 1st Mass.; capt.) Detailed Jan., 1862; March, Army of Potomac; April, siege of Yorktown, Va.; April 16, Lee's Mill, Va.; May 31, Seven Pines, Va.; June 26, Fair Oaks, Va.; July 1, Malvern Hill; Sept. 4, ordered to Maryland Heights; Dec. 14, Court House steeple sta., Fredericksburg, Va.; May 6, 1863, Sedden House sta.; July, Jack's Mt. sta., Gettysburg, Pa.; July 5, captured by Stuart, Gettysburg, Pa.; prisoner from July, 1863, to March, 1865; mustered out Jan. 3, 1865.

KENDALL, EDMUND 427 Merrimack St., Manchester, N. H.
Transferred from 10th N. H. Vols.; Manchester, N. H.; Army of James, Dept. of Va. and N. C.

KENNEDY, ANDREW N. 153 Penn Ave., Allegheny, Pa.
Transferred from 13th Pa. Vols.; Pittsburg, Pa.; March, 1862, Army of Potomac.

***KENNEDY, DAVID A.** Died at Yorktown, Va., 1863.
Transferred from 103d Pa. Vols.; Kittanning Pa.; Dept. of Va. and N. C.

KENNEDY, GEORGE W., A. S. O.

(2d lieut. 21st Pa. Cav.) Dept. of W. Va.; July, 1864, Sugar Loaf station, Md.; Dept. of Susq.; July 4, Maryland Heights, Md.; July 12, Sugar Loaf station; Chambersburg, Pa.

KENNEDY, JOHN L.

Detailed 2d N. H.; Lowell, Mass.; March 7, 1862, Dept. of Shen.; Gen. Banks' hdqrs.

- KENRICK, J. STEPHEN.** Heath St. Station, Roxbury, Mass.
Transferred from 4th N. H. Vols.; Manchester, N. H.; Dept. of South;
Dept. of N. C.
- KENT, WILLIAM P.,** Sergt.
Transferred from —, N. Y.; Army of Potomac; disch. Fort Wood hos-
pital, N. Y. Harbor, Sept. 8, 1862.
- KERBEY, JOSEPH A.,** 2d lieut.
(Private Co. C, 2d U. S. Cav.) Dept. of Wash.; hdqrs. Cav. Corps, Army
of Potomac; July 15, 1864, com. 2d lieut., S. C., to date March 3, 1863;
mustered out May 1, 1865.
- KERCHNER, ISAAC H.**
Enlisted; Harrisburg, Pa.; Dept. of Pa.
- KERN, ALFRED.**
Detailed 9th V. R. C.; Washington, D. C.; Sept. 29, 1865, returned to
regiment.
- KERPER, ALEXANDER** (*See* SCHÜLTZ, CHARLES.)
- KERR, JOHN W.** Purchase Line, Pa.
Enlisted Feb. 13, 1864; Armstrong, Pa.; Dept. of Wash.
- KERR, SAMUEL M.**
Detailed 47th Pa.; rejoined regiment Feb., 1862.
- KERTH, CYRUS E.**
- KETCHEM, GEORGE W.**
Detailed; Howell's depot, N. Y.; Dept. of South.
- KETCHUM, EDGAR,** 2d lieut., bvt. capt.,
57 Cotton Exchange, New York City.
(Civilian N. Y.) Dept. of Wash.; July 15, 1864, com. 2d lieut., S. C., to-
date March 3, 1863; Dept. of Va. and N. C.; Jan. 13, 1865, exp. against
Fort Fisher, N. C., with Gen. Paine; Jan. 17, Fort Fisher; Feb. 19, Fort
Anderson, N. C.; Feb. 20, Gen. Cox's hdqrs., N. C.; April, 1865, Signal
Camp, Richmond, Va.; mustered out at Georgetown, D. C., Aug. 12, 1865.
- KEYES, ALBERT.**
Detailed Co. G, 52d Pa.; Jan. 7, 1865, Morris Island, S. C.
- KEYES, FRANK L.**
Detailed 2d N. H.; disch. Dec. 1, 1862.
- KIDD, JOHN W.** Santa Rosa, Cal.
Enlisted Feb. 16, 1864; Armstrong, Pa.; March 24, 1864, to Dept. of Gulf.
- KIDD, JOSEPH T.**
Enlisted March 24, 1864; Bainbridge, N. Y.; Dept. of Mo.; 1865, Eastern
Div., Powder River Indian exp.
- KIDDER, FRANK.**
Detailed; Rutland, Vt.
- KIESER, FREDERICK.**
Transferred from 48th Ohio Vols.; Delaware, Ohio; Dept. of Gulf.

- KIFF, JACOB S. Rising City, Butler Co., Neb.
 Enlisted Oct. 16, 1863; Utica, N. Y.; Dept. of South.
- KILBORN, HENRY W.
 Detailed.
- KILBURN, HARRISON Newton, Ill.
 Transferred from 38th Ill. Vols.; Newton, Ill.; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Cumb.; Mil. Div. of Miss.
- KIMBALL, CHARLES E. 94 Federal St., Salem, Mass.
 Enlisted May 4, 1864; Beverly, Mass.; Dept. of Wash.
- *KIMBALL, JAMES M. Died at Janesville, Wis.
 Transferred from 5th Wis. Vols.; Madison, Wis.; March, 1862, Army of Potomac; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Cumb.; Feb., promoted to sergt.
- KIMBALL, J. S.
 Detailed 21st Ohio Vols.; Army of Ohio; Dept. of Cumb.
- KIME, EPHRAIM H.
 Dept. of Susq.
- KINCH, EMINGER STEWARD O'Neill, Neb.
 Transferred from 5th Pa. Res.; Harrisburg, Pa.; March, 1862, Army of Potomac; disch. June 1, 1864.
- KING, CHARLES M. 213 Whitney Ave., Joliet, Ill.
 Enlisted April 20, 1864; Chambersburg, Pa.; to Dec., in Mid. Mil. Div.; to May, 1865, in Dept. of N. C.
- KING, EDWARD.
 Detailed Co. F, 39th Mass.; clerk, office of A. A. G.
- KING, GEORGE R.
 Enlisted April 21, 1864; Boston, Mass.; Dept. of Wash.
- *KINGDON, JOHN L. Died Feb. 11, 1888.
 Transferred from 9th N. Y. Art.; Bethany, N. Y.; Dept. of Wash.
- KINGERY, WILLIAM L. Summer Shade, Ky.
 Transferred from 9th Ky. Vols.; Barren, Ky.; Dept. of Cumb.
- KINGMAN, HOSEA Bridgewater, Mass.
 Detailed 3d Mass., Dec., 1862; Camp of Instruction at New Berne, N. C.; Dept. of N. C.; Port Royal, S. C.; Folly Island, attack on Fort Sumter; Dept. of South; disch. June 22, 1863.
- KINNEY, JOHN.
 Detailed Co. E, 2d Mass. Art.; Dept. of N. C.
- *KINNEY, JOHN C., A. S. O. Died April 22, 1891.
 (1st lieut. 13th Conn.) Detailed May, 1864; Dept. of Gulf.; Aug., 1864, on flagship "Hartford," at battle of Mobile Bay; 1865, with Gen. Steele in campaign from Pensacola to Mobile; then to Montgomery and Brazos; ordered to rejoin regiment, July 3, 1865; resigned.
- *KINTNER, JACOB C. Died at Towanda, Pa., April 13, 1886.
 Transferred from 52d Pa. Vols., Jan., 1862; Pittston, Pa.; March, 1862, Army of Potomac; with McDowell at Fredericksburg; with Porter on the Peninsula and during Pope's campaign; with Burnside at Fred-

ericksburg; Jan. and Feb., 1864, on recruiting service, Scranton, Pa., sergt.; Dept. of Wash.; July 10, Fort Slocum, D.C.; disch. Aug. 30, 1864; capt. U. S. C. T.

KIRKLAND, WILLIAM H. 422 Barton Ave., Christy Park, Pa.
Enlisted Oct. 21, 1863; Elizabethtown, Pa.; Dept. of N.C.; Dept. of Ohio.

KIRST, HENRY M.

Enlisted Sept. 25, 1864; Harrisburg, Pa.; Dept. of N.C.

KITTERING, DANIEL E.

KITTERING, DANIEL H.

Transferred from 105th Pa. Vols.; Westmoreland Co., Pa.; March, 1862, Army of Potomac.

*KLINE, JACOB W. Died Jan. 7, 1888.
Enlisted; Chambersburg, Pa.; Dept. of Pa.

KLINE, SIMPSON.

Detailed 40th Ind.; Dept. of Cumb.

*KLINGENSMITH, JOHN.

Enlisted Feb. 16, 1864; Indiana, Pa.; March 24, 1864, Dept. of Gulf.

KLOKKE, E. F. C., 2d lieu. Los Angeles, Cal.
(1st lieu. 24th Ill. Vols.; byt.-capt. and maj.) Jan., 1862, Dept. of Cumb.; April, battle of Shiloh, Tenn.; Huntsville, Ala.

KLOKKE, J. K.

Detailed; Chicago, Ill.

KLUMP, GEORGE W. 3 W. Third St., Williamsport, Pa.
Enlisted; Liberty, Pa.; Mid. Mil. Div.

KNAPP, LUCIAN C.

Detailed 8th Mich.; Dept. of South.

KNAPP, WILLIAM G., Sergt. Dickinson, No. Dak.
Transferred from 5th Mich. Vols.; Fort Wayne, Mich.; March, 1862, Army of Potomac; Dept. of W. Va.; May 12, 1864, Newtown, Va.

*KNEELAND, DWIGHT, Sergt. Died at hospital, Fort Monroe, 1865.
Transferred from 16th Conn.; Weathersfield, Conn.; Dept. of Va. and N.C.

*KNIGHT, CHRISTOPHER N.

Enlisted May 12, 1864; Providence, R.I.; Dept. of South.

KNOWLES, ALBERT S. Litchfield, Mich.
Transferred; Rochester, N.Y.; Army of Potomac.

KNOWLES, ZOETH R. 62 Bonair St., Somerville, Mass.
Enlisted April 18, 1864; Boston, Mass.; Dept. of N.C.

KNOX, HENRY I.

Detailed Co. I, 118th N. Y. Vols.

KNOX, JOHN M.

Detailed; Harmony, Pa.; Dept. of South.

KNOX, JOSEPH BREWSTER, 1st lieut., bvt.-capt.

492 Main St., Worcester, Mass.

(1st lieut. 25th Mass. Vols.) Dept. of Va. and N.C.; April, 1863, on "Hunchback," siege of Washington, N.C.; Hill's Point, N.C.; Oct. 20, app. 1st lieut. S. C., to date March 3, 1863; June, 1864, and Jan., 1865, New Berne, N.C.; March, 1865, with Gen. Cox near Kinston, N.C.; April 1, C. S. O., 23d A. C.; May 14, entered Kinston in advance of troops; Georgetown, D.C.; mustered out Aug. 21, 1865.

KNOX, LORENZO A.

Detailed Co. C, 46th Mass.; Dept. of N.C.

***KNOX, THOMAS.**

Transferred from 4th U. S. Art.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Dept. of Va. and N.C.

KNOX, WILLIAM C. Ligonier, Pa.

Enlisted Feb. 1, 1864; Indiana Co., Pa.; Army of Potomac; April 20, 1864, hdqrs. station; Sept. 1, 5th Corps hdqrs.; disch. at Arlington Heights, July 23, 1865.

KNOX, WILLIAM H. New Alexandria, Pa.

Transferred from 76th Pa. Vols.; Livermore, Pa.; Dept. of South.

KNUPP, MARTIN P.

Enlisted Dec. 28, 1863; Pittsburg, Pa.; March 24, 1864, Dept. of Gulf.

KOOGLE, ALBERT C.

Enlisted Feb. 10, 1864; Sherman Township, Ohio; Dept. of Tenn.

KOONTZ, JOSEPH H.

Detailed Co. B, 95th O. V. I.; Dept. of Tenn.

KRAUSENECK, HENRY, A. S. O.

(2d lieut. 74th Pa.) Georgetown, D.C.; Fort Monroe; Army of Potomac; returned to regiment Aug. 11, 1862.

***KRAUTH, JOHN M.**

Enlisted; Chambersburg, Pa.; Dept. of Pa.

KRZYWOSZYNSKI, JULIUS C., A. S. O.

(2d lieut. 22d U. S. C. T.) Aug. 31, 1864, read rebel message which reported their observations upon movements in our lines; Dept. of Va. and N.C.; Oct. 12, Tree sta. near 10th A. C., Va.; April, 1865, on "Onondaga"; Army of James.

KUHNS, REUBEN, East Brady, Pa.

Enlisted Jan. 12, 1864; Indiana, Pa.; Dept. of Va.

KURLBAUM, ERNST, A. S. O. 143 West 128th St., New York City.

(1st lieut. 58th N.Y. Vols.) March, 1862, Army of Potomac, 2d A.C.; May, West Point, Va.; Georgetown, D.C.; Army of James.

KURLE, FREDERICK, Sergt. 133 Carr St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Transferred from 8th Mich. Vols., May 12, 1862; Fort Wayne, Mich.; Dept. of South; 1863, sergt.; disch. at Hilton Head, S. C., Sept. 3, 1865.

LADD, GEORGE S. 118 Richmond St., Providence, R. I.

Enlisted April 25, 1864; Providence, R. I.; Dept. of Va.

LAKIN, EVERTON T.

Transferred from 30th Ohio Vols.; Cadiz, Ohio; Dept. of Tenn.

LALLY, DENNIS 8 Ray St., Roxbury, Mass.

Enlisted April 6, 1864; Boston, Mass.; Dept. of Va.; Army of James.

LAMB, CLARK.

Transferred from 10th Ind. Vols.; Lafayette, Ind.; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Cumb.

LAMPREY, MAURICE S. P. O. box 361, Penacook, N. H.

Transferred from 10th N. H. Vols.; Manchester, N. H.; Dept. of Va.

LAMPSON, T. R.

Detailed 206th Pa.; Dept. of Va.

LANDON, WILLIAM C., Sergt.

Enlisted Jan. 14, 1864; Columbus, Ohio; Dept. of Gulf; Dept. of W. Va.; May 12, 1864, Cedar Creek; Mid. Mil. Div.; April 4, 1865, with Capt. Howard.

*LANDRUM, GEORGE W., A. S. O., Killed at Chickamauga, Sept. 20, '63.

(2d lieut. 2d Ohio Vols.; 1st lieut.) Detailed Jan., 1862, into Dept. of Cumb.; Oct. 7, Gen. Rousseau's hdqrs. station, Perryville, Ky.

LANE, A. J., A. S. O.

(Lieut. 7th N. H.) Dept. of South.

LANE, MORGAN D.

Transferred from 5th Mich. Cav.; Allegan, Mich.; Army of Potomac; April 6, Mid. Mil. Div., Va.

LANE, SAMUEL F. Montrose, Susq. Co., Pa.

Transferred from 1st Pa. Cav.; Mifflintown, Pa.; Army of Potomac.

*LANE, THOMAS J. Died at Eldon, Iowa, March 28, 1894.

Enlisted March 30, 1864; Boston, Mass.; Dept. of Mo.; 1865, Powder River Indian exp.

*LANEY, JAMES A.

Enlisted Feb. 10, 1864; Indiana, Pa.; March 24, 1864, Dept. of Gulf.

*LANEY, JOHN M. Died in Kansas.

Enlisted Feb. 11, 1864; Indiana, Pa.; Army of Potomac.

LANG, ANTHONY, A. S. O.

(2d lieut. Co. D, 23d Mass.) Detailed Dec., 1861, to Dept. of Va. and N. C.; March 24, 1862, Morehead City station, N. C.; battles of Roanoke Island, New Berne, Fort Macon, Goldsboro, and Carolina City; Dept. of N. C.; resigned Dec. 21, 1862.

LANGTON, WILLIAM J.

Enlisted Nov. 5, 1863; Providence, Pa.; Dept. of N. C.

LANSTROM, REINHOLD, Sergt. 129 West Front St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Enlisted Dec. 7, 1863; Columbus, Ohio; Dept. of N. C.

LARKIN, W. F.

LARNED, WILLIAM L., A. S. O.

(2d lieut. 1st Minn.) Detailed Aug. 16, 1861, Darnestown, Md.; Sept. 12, station, Upper Potomac; Dept. of Shen.; March 23, Col. Sullivan's hdqrs., Winchester, Va.; March 24, Newtown, Va.

- LASHELL, JAMES A. Chepstow, Kans.
Enlisted; Gettysburg, Pa.; Dept. of N. C.
- LASSARD, ABRAHAM 255 Harrison St., Pawtucket, R. I.
Transferred from 5th Vt. Vols.; Manchester, Vt.; Army of Potomac.
- *LATHAM, CHARLES M., Died at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., Nov. 6, 1865.
Enlisted April 14, 1864; Providence, R. I.; Dept. of Mo.; Aug. 20, Powder
River Indian exp., act. sergt.
- LATHE, CHENEY.
Enlisted March 28, 1864; North Uxbridge, Mass.; La. and Texas.
- LATHROP, JOHN C.
Transferred from 117th N. Y. Vols.; Rome, N. Y.; Dept. of Va. and N. C.;
Aug., 1864, Fort Powhattan station, Va.
- *LATTIMER, GEORGE W.
Enlisted Feb. 27, 1864; Dublin, Ohio; La. and Texas.
- LAUCK, GEORGE A.
Enlisted Jan. 25, 1864; Indiana, Pa.; Mid. Mil. Div.
- *LAUDER, JAMES, Sergt. Died Jan. 29, 1892.
Transferred from 79th N. Y. Vols.; New York City; Dept. of South; Dept.
of Wash.; Feb. 22, 1864, re-enlisted, S. C.; clerk, office C. S. O., Washing-
ton, D. C.
- LAURENCE, FRANK.
- LAWDER, JAMES M. Box 39, Germantown, Ohio.
Transferred from 35th Ohio Vols.; Columbus, Ohio; Dept. of Gulf; Army
of Cumb.; Dept. of Wash.; Army of Potomac; Feb. 1, 1864, re-enlisted
S. C.
- *LAWLESS, ISAAC T. Killed White River, Ark., June 17, 1862.
Detailed 44th N. Y. Vols.; Clinton Hollow, N. Y.; April 1, 1862, reported
to Gen. Halleck at St. Louis, Mo., Dept. of Cumb.; April 6, Pittsburg
Landing, Tenn.; June 17, scalded on "Mound City."
- LAWSON, JOHN GEORGE Latrobe, Pa.
Enlisted Jan. 1, 1864; Indiana, Pa.; Dept. of South.
- LAWSON, WESLEY Homer, Ill.
Transferred from 78th Pa. Vols.; Chambersville, Pa.; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept.
of Cumb.
- LAWSON, W. C., Sergt.
Mil. Div. of Gulf; disch. Sept. 17, 1865.
- *LAWTON, SEWALL D. Died at New Berne, N. C., Oct. 1, 1864.
Transferred from 58th Pa. Vols.; Liberty, Pa.; Dept. of Va. and N. C.
- LEACH, EDWIN 801 St. Dennis St., Montreal, Canada.
Enlisted May 7, 1864; Providence, R. I.; Dept. of Mo.; 1865, Powder
River Indian exp.
- LEDGER, JOHN.
Transferred from 5th Conn. Vols.; Hartford, Conn.; March, 1862, Army of
Potomac.

LEE, JAMES A.

Enlisted April 21, 1864; Waltham, Mass.; Dept. of Wash.

LEE, OSCAR B.

Detailed Co. A, 22d Iowa; Dept. of Tenn.

LEFEVER, ISAAC H.

Detailed Co. G, 12th Ind.

LEGO, SAMUEL W.

630 Cumberland St., Harrisburg, Pa.

Transferred from 49th Pa.; McVeytown, Pa.; Army of Potomac.

LEHLBACH, GUSTAVUS, Sergt.

770 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Transferred from 2d N. J. Vols.; Trenton, N. J.; Dept. of Wash.; Army of Potomac; field tel.; Chancellorsville; May 3, 1863, Banks' Ford sta., Va.

LEIGH, CHARLES W.

Transferred from 11th Mich. Vols.; White Pigeon, Mich.; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Cumb.

LEIGHTON, FRANK.

Transferred from 11th Ill. Vols.; Cairo, Ill.; Dept. of Tenn.

*LEONARD, BENJAMIN A., A. S. O.

Killed at Spottsylvania, Va., May 11, 1864.

(2d lieut. 32d N. Y.) March, 1862, Army of Potomac, 3d A. C.; Georgetown, D. C.

*LEONARD, OWEN

Died March 27, 1887.

Transferred from 10th N. Y. Cav.; Army of Potomac.

LEONARD, WILLIAM, 2d Lieut.

Vernon, Oklahoma Terr.

(Capt. 38th Ind. Vols.) Detailed Jan., 1862, into Dept. of Cumb.; April 6, East side sta., Pittsburg Landing; Nov., 1863, chief sig. officer, 4th Corps.

LEPAGE, ADAM

Box 454, Cambridge, Ohio.

Transferred from 3d Ohio Vols.; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Cumb.

LESH, REUBEN C.

Enlisted Nov. 28, 1863; Scranton, Pa.; Mid. Mil. Div.; deserted and captured.

LESHER, JOHN B.

Lock Haven, Pa.

Enlisted; Chambersburg, Pa.; Dept. of Pa.; Army of Snsq.

LEVER, EDWARD A. L.

Transferred from 10th N. Y. Vols.; June, 1861, Dept. of Va.; discharged at Georgetown, D. C., 1863.

LEVY, AARON

Temescal, Riverside Co., Cal.

Transferred from 26th Pa. Vols.; Philadelphia, Pa.; March, 1862, Army of Potomac; Dec., 1862, field tel.

LEWIN, JOHN M.

Enlisted Oct. 16, 1863; Lockport, N. Y.; Dept. of N. C.

LEWIS, GALEN J.

12 William St., W. Somerville, Mass.

Transferred from 24th Mass. Vols.; Medford, Mass.; Army of Ohio.

LEWIS, GEORGE B.

Detailed Co. C, 14th Me.; Dept. of Gulf.

LEWIS, GEORGE L., Sergt.

Transferred from 1st Minn. Vols.; Red Wing, Minn.; Army of Potomac.

LEWIS, HENRY T. 626 West Adams St., Chicago, Ill.
Enlisted Oct. 10, 1863; Scranton, Pa.; Dept. of South.

LEWIS, RICHARD.

Transferred 2d Pa. Art.; Trevorton, Pa.; Dept. of N. C.

LEWIS, W. T.

Detailed; Washington, D. C.

LIBBY, ALLEN 3 Aster St., Providence, R. I.

Enlisted March 28, 1864; Taunton, Mass.; Department of Gulf; May 19, 1864, to New Orleans, La.; Mobile, Ala.; disch. at New Orleans, La., Sept. 4, 1865.

LIBBY, SAMUEL B. Durham, Me.

Transferred from 20th Me. Vols.; Parkham, Me.; Army of Potomac.

LIBENGOOD, JACOB Brookville, Pa.

Enlisted Jan. 20, 1864; Indiana, Pa.; La. and Tex.

LIBENGOOD, JOHN N.

Enlisted Jan. 28, 1864; Livermore, Pa.; Dept. of N. C.

LIGGETT, WILLIAM M. Means, Ohio.

Enlisted Dec. 23, 1863; Hopedale, Ohio; Dept. of Va. and N. C.

LIKENS, E. S.

Detailed.

*LILLIE, GEORGE C. Died at New Berne, N. C., Sept. 6, 1864.

Transferred from 11th Conn. Vols.; Hartford, Conn.; Dept. of Va. and N. C.

*LILYECRANTZ, HERMAN W. Died at Dayton, Ohio, Jan. 14, 1871.

Transferred from 24th Mass. Vols.; Boston, Mass.; Dept. of South.

LINDAL, FREDERICK A., Sergt. Stockton, N. Y.

Transferred from 112th N. Y. Vols.; Stockton, N. Y.; Dept. of Va. and N. C.; Sept., 1864, Crow's Nest sta., Va.

LINDSAY, SAMUEL C.

Detailed Co. A, 50th Ill.; Dept. of Tenn.

LINDSAY, WILLIAM A.

Enlisted; Carlisle, Pa.; Mid. Mil. Div.

LINDSAY, WILLIAM J.

Transferred from 1st Pa. Rifles; Warren, Pa.; Dept. of Va. and N. C.; Dec. 23, 1861, to Annapolis, Md.; March 9, 1863, exp. to Swansboro, N. C.; March 14, Fort Anderson, N. C.

LINDSLEY, AUGUSTUS C. Box 243, Somerville, N. J.

Transferred from Co. G, 3d N. J. Vols., April 22, 1863; Trenton, N. J.; field tel., Army of Potomac; Feb., 1864, re-enlisted, S. C.; hdqrs. Army of Potomac; Chancellorsville; disch. Aug. 16, 1865.

LINKS, S.

Dept. of Tenn.

- LINN, JOHN M.
Dept. of Susq.
- LINSON, LYMAN S., Sergt.
Detailed Co. B, 143d N.Y. Vols.; Dept. of Wash.
- LIPKIN, WILLIAM.
Detailed 12th N.Y. Cav.; New Berne, N.C.
- LITTELL, HENRY W. 331 Franklin Ave., Scranton, Pa.
Transferred from Co. B, 51st N.Y. Vols.; June, 1861, Dept. of Va. and N.C.;
Burnside exp.
- LITTLE, HENRY.
Transferred from 5th N.Y.; Bedford, N.Y.; Dept. of Ohio; Dept. of N.C.
- *LITTLEWOOD, HARRY Died at Dayton, Ohio, June 4, 1875.
Transferred from 58th Pa. Vols.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Dept. of N.C.
- LIVEZEI, J.
Detailed 164th Pa. Vols.; April, 1864, Morris Island, S.C.
- LOCKWOOD, BENJAMIN C.
Detailed 6th Ky.; Army of Ohio; Dept. Tenn.
- *LOCKWOOD, GEORGE Died at Sing Sing, N.Y., April 1, 1894.
Transferred from Co. D, 38th N.Y. Vols.; Sing Sing, N.Y.
- LOCKWOOD, GEORGE M. 31 Corcoran Bldg., Washington, D.C.
Detailed 33d N.Y. Vols.; Hunt's Hollow, N.Y.; March, 1862, Army of
Potomac.
- LONDON, R. R., A. S. O.
(1st lieut. 2d Pa. Res.) Detailed Aug., 1861, Georgetown, D.C.
- LONG, ADOLPHUS R.
Enlisted; Chambersburg, Pa.; Dept. of Pa.
- LONG, PHILIP S.
Dept. of Susq.
- LORD, CHARLES F.
Detailed 4th R.I.; March, 1862, Army of Potomac.
- LORD, FRANK J. 84 Weir St., Taunton, Mass.
Enlisted March 31, 1864; Boston, Mass.; Dept. of Wash.
- LOUD, J. D.
Detailed 2d Art. U. S. A.
- LOUDOUN, OLIVER H. P.
Transferred from 18th Ill.; Anna, Ill.; Dept. of Tenn.
- LOUTHAN, GEORGE W.
Detailed.
- LOWE, WILLIAM Warrensburg, Mo.
Detailed 36th Ind.; Newcastle, Ind.; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Cumb.
- LOWELL, PAUL J. 3 State St., Newburyport, Mass.
Enlisted March 31, 1864; Salisbury, Mass.; La. and Texas.
- LOWER, MARTIN A. (*See* IRVINE, FAYETTE J.)

LOWES, JOSIAH E.

Transferred from 47th Ohio; Greenfield, Ohio; Dept. of Tenn.

LOWRY, BENJAMIN R. Oxford, Kans.
Enlisted Jan. 26, 1864; Ligonier, Pa.; Army of Potomac.

LOWRY, DAVID, A. S. O. 354 Lehigh Ave., E. E., Pittsburg, Pa.
(2d lieut. Co. B, 77th Pa.) Detailed Jan., 1862, into Dept. of Cumb.;
assigned to hdqrs. 2d Div., Army of Ohio, Gen. McCook; served until
Sept. 9, 1862.

LOWRY, JACOB O. Ligonier, Pa.
Enlisted Feb. 9, 1864; Indiana, Pa.; Dept. of Wash.; July 1864, to July,
1865, Fort Ethan Allen station.

LOWRY, JOHN G. Beaver Falls, Pa.
Transferred from 53d Pa. Vols.; Ligonier, Pa.; Army of Potomac.

LUCAS, JOHN A. Emporia, Kan.
Enlisted; Indiana, Pa.; Dept. of Cumb.

LUCAS, JOSEPH H. 2402 Larkin St., San Francisco, Cal.
Enlisted Feb. 18, 1864; Derry, Pa.; March 24, 1864, Dept. of Gulf.

LUCIUS, C. E., A. S. O.
(Lieut. 35th Pa.)

LUDLOW, EDWARD H., Sergt.

Transferred from 16th N.Y. Art.; New York City; June, 1861, Dept. of
Va.; Dept. of Wash.; Dec., 1864, Fort Fisher exp., Dept. of Va. and N.C.

*LUDWICK, JAMES B., Capt. Died July 5, 1893.
(1st lieut. 9th Pa. Res.) Detailed Aug., 1861, Georgetown, D.C.; Dec. 30,
app. instructor; Army of Potomac; March 12, 1862, Manassas, Va.; March
14, ordered to Dept. Miss.; Dept. Cumb.; April 1, reported to Gen. Hal-
leck at St. Louis, Mo.; April 6, Pittsburg Landing, Tenn.; Aug., 1863,
hdqrs. Dept. Cumb.; July 15, 1864, com. capt. S. C., to date March 3, 1863;
Miss. Marine Brigade; mustered out Jan. 20, 1866.

LUKER, JOHN.
Dept. of N.C.

LUNG, WARREN S.
Enlisted Sept. 22, 1863; Scranton, Pa.; Dept. of Va.

LUNGER, JAMES R.
Enlisted; Philadelphia, Pa.; Dept. of Wash.

LURVEY, J. M.
Detailed.

LUTHER, EDWARD P.
Enlisted April 2, 1864; Providence, R.I.; Dept. of Mo.

LUTHER, HALE S.
Detailed Co. H, 3d Mass.; Dept. of N.C.

LUTHER, WILLIAM H.
Detailed 3d Mass.; Rehoboth, Mass.; Dept. of N.C.; Dept. of South.

LUTZ, J. S., A. S. O.
(2d lieut. 10th Ind.) Army of Ohio; Nov., 1863, Dept. of Cumb.

- LYDICK, ELLIOTT M. Cookport, Pa.
Enlisted Feb. 23, 1864; Rayne, Pa.; Army of Potomac.
- LYDICK, SIMON.
Enlisted Feb. 5, 1864; Brush Valley, Pa.; Dept. of Va.
- LYDICK, THOMAS B. Hamlin, Kans.
Enlisted Feb. 5, 1864; Indiana, Pa.; Dept. of Gulf.
- LYON, CHARLES D., Sergt.
Transferred from 102d Pa. Vols.; Pittsburg, Pa.; Dept. of Wash.; act. clerk, office C. S. O., Washington, D. C.
- LYON, ISAAC S., 1st Lieut. . . 112 Second St., S. E., Washington, D. C.
(2d lieut. 11th Conn. Vols.) Detailed Dec., 1861, Dept. of Va. and N. C.; Roanoke Island; New Berne; siege of Fort Macon; March 24, 1862, Bogue Island sta.; Army of Potomac; Newport News; aide to Gen. Stevens, second battle Bull Run; May 2 and 3, Banks' Ford sta., with Gen. Benham; June 13, 1863, app. 1st lieut. S. C., to date March 3, 1863; July 4, Little Round Top sta., Gettysburg, Pa.; hdqrs. 5th A. C.; from the Rapidan to Petersburg; Mil. Div. of Miss.; with Gen Sherman at surrender of Johnston; Dept. of Wash.; Dept. of Mo.; St. Louis, Mo.; Fort Leavenworth, Kans.; mustered out Nov. 25, 1865.
- *LYONS, EZEKIEL M. Died at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 21, 1864.
Enlisted Jan. 28, 1864; Indiana, Pa., Dept. of W. Va.
- *LYTLE, GEORGE W.
Enlisted Jan. 22, 1864; Columbus, Ohio; Army of Potomac.
- MAAG, GEORGE.
Detailed; Aug., 1863, Dept. of South.
- MABIE, JOHN R.
Detailed Co. B, 28th N. Y.; Army of Potomac; Dec., 1862, field tel.
- MACFARREN, SAMUEL J. Homestead, Pa.
Transferred from 15th Pa. Cav.; Pittsburg, Pa.; Dept. of Cumb.; Missionary Ridge.
- MACGINNITIE, JAMES CLARK.
Enlisted; Brady, Pa.; Oct. 3, 1864, Allatoona sta., Dept. of Tenn.
- MACK, THEODORE F. Montrose, Pa.
Enlisted March 3, 1864; Montrose, Pa.; Dept. of Tenn.
- MACUTCHEN, JOHN.
Detailed 3d Pa. Cav.; Philadelphia, Pa.; March, 1862, Army of Potomac.
- MAFFITT, THOMAS.
Transferred from 21st Ill. Vols.; Springfield, Ill.; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Cumb.
- MAGEE, HENRY A.
Enlisted March 3, 1864; Montrose, Pa.; Dept. of Tenn.
- MAGEE, THOMAS.
Detailed; Dept. of Wash.; Dept. of Tenn.

- MAGILL, DAVID R. Sidney, Ill.
Transferred from 57th Ill. Vols.; Chicago, Ill.; Dept. of Tenn.; Dec. 13, 1864, Rice Mill sta., Ga.
- MAGNER, SAMUEL H. Sioux Falls, So. Dak.
Transferred from 12th Ill. Vols.; Richland Station; Dept. of Tenn.; Dec. 13, 1864, Rice Mill sta.; disch. Sept. 1, 1865.
- MAGNER, WILLIAM C., 1st Lieut. Morris, Ill.
(1st lieut. 12th Ill. Vols.) Detailed Jan., 1863, at Memphis, Tenn., into Dept. of Tenn.; April 1, ordered to report to Gen. Grant at Milliken's Bend; with Gen. McPherson, Port Gibson to Rocky Spring, Miss.; May 1, assigned to 16th A. C.; Young's Point sta.; July 4, Vicksburg; July 13, Roswell, Ga.; Aug. 10, resigned before Atlanta, Ga.; declined commission; com. cancelled June 16, 1864.
- MAGOFFIN, HARRISON Layton Corners, Saginaw Co., Mich.
Enlisted March 15, 1864; Columbus, Ohio; Department of Tenn.
- *MAGOON, JOSIAH.
Transferred from 37th Ind. Vols.; Lawrenceburg, Ind.; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Cumb.
- MAGUIRE, E. C.
Detailed.
- MAHAFFY, SAMUEL Cambridge, Ohio.
Enlisted Feb. 24, 1864; Cambridge, Ohio; Mid. Mil. Div.
- MAIN, JOHN N., A. S. O. Middleboro, Mass.
(2d lieut. 23d Conn.) Detailed Dec. 17, 1862, into Dept. of Gulf; March, 1863, Baton Rouge; May 24, on iron-clad "Essex"; May 30, left flank sta., siege Port Hudson, La.
- MALBON, L. C., A. S. O.
(1st lieut. 23d Ind.) Army of Ohio; Mil. Div. of Miss.
- *MALLABY, THEODORE, JR., 2d Lieut.
Died near So. Pueblo, Colo., March 29, 1884.
(Civilian, N. Y.) July 15, 1864, com. 2d lieut., S. C., to date March 3, 1863; Dept. of Cumb.; May 29, 1865, reported to Signal Officer at Nashville, Tenn.; Dept. of Gulf; June 27, 1865, New Orleans, La.; mustered out Feb. 7, 1866.
- MALLET, DANIEL.
Transferred from 82d N. Y. Vols.; New York City; Army of Potomac.
- MALONE, JOHN J.
Transferred from 9th Pa. Res.; Pittsburg, Pa.; Dept. of Wash.
- MANN, J. H.
Detailed 104th Pa.; relieved April 19, 1864.
- *MANNING, ALBERT A. Died at Seattle, Wash., April 26, 1890.
Enlisted March 30, 1864; Boston, Mass.; Dept. of Tenn.
- MANNING, W. H.
Detailed 1st Ill.; Dept. of Cumb.

- MANSFIELD, GERRETT S. Freeport, Ill.
Enlisted April 21, 1864; Westchester Co., N. Y.; La. and Tex.; Gens. Canby and A. J. Smith's hdqrs.
- MANSFIELD, JOHN M. (*See* HARVEY, THOMAS.)
- MANSON, ASHBEE.
Detailed.
- MANSUR, JOHN H. Royersford, Pa.
Transferred from Co. D, 75th Pa. Vols.; Philadelphia, Pa.; March, 1862, Army of Potomac; Dept. of Ohio; Dept. of Wash.
- MARCY, BENNETT W., Sergt. 1738 Summit St., Toledo, Ohio.
Transferred from Co. D, 143d Pa. Vols.; Kingston, Pa.; Army of Potomac; March, 1865, 9th Corps hdqrs.
- MARCY, CHARLES D'W., Sergt. 155 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.
Enlisted March 31, 1864; Dedham, Mass.; Georgetown, D. C.; June, 1864, Army of James, Dept. Va. and N. C.; Gen. Butler's hdqrs. sta. to Jan., 1865; Jan. 27, Gen. Birney's hdqrs. sta.; Feb. 6, Fort Burnham sta.; April 3, Richmond; June, Georgetown camp; disch. Aug. 16, 1865.
- *MARLAND, WILLIAM C.
Detailed 4th N. Y., 1861; New York City; Dept. of Va.
- MARLIN, SIDNEY Indiana, Pa.
Enlisted Feb. 3, 1864; Indiana, Pa.; Dept. of Wash.; Mid. Mil. Div.; disch. Aug. 29, 1865.
- MARSH, RUFUS C.
Transferred from 8th Ohio Vols.; Homersville, Ohio; Army of Potomac.
- *MARSH, THOMAS B., A. S. O. Died March, 1877.
(1st lieut. 51st N. Y.) Detailed Dec., 1861, into Dept. of Va. and N. C.; March 24, 1862, Bogue Island sta.; March 25, captured rebel signal flag.
- MARSH, TIMOTHY S. 67 Day St., Fitchburg, Mass.
Transferred from 21st Mass. Vols., March, 1863; Fitchburg, Mass.; disch. July 29, 1864.
- *MARSHALL, ELIHU F. Died at Knoxville, Tenn., June 13, 1864.
Enlisted Dec. 30, 1863; Cadiz, Ohio; Dept. of Ohio.
- MARSHALL, GEORGE W.
Enlisted Jan. 4, 1864; Indiana, Pa.; Mid. Mil. Div.
- MARSHALL, WM. H.
Detailed Co. F, 33d O. V. I.; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Comb.
- *MARSTON, FRANK WARD, Maj. Died at Boston, Mass., March 29, 1885.
(1st lieut. 75th Pa. Vols.) Detailed Dec. 30, 1861; March, 1862, Army of Potomac; May, Williamsburg, Va.; Hanover Court House; June, Savage's station; Malvern Hill; staff of Gen. Gibbon, Chancellorsville; May 4, 1863, sta. near Fredericksburg, Va.; ford near Port Royal; May 6, Buckner's Neck, Va.; Aug. 28, com. capt.; Feb. 5, 1864, to Jan. 24, 1865, C. S. O., Dept. of Gulf; April, New Orleans, La.; July 3, com. maj. S. C., to date March 3, 1863; Aug., on "Hartford," Mobile Bay fight; commended by Adm. Farragut; resigned Feb. 10, 1865.

- MARSTON, WILLIAM S.** 24 Market St., Newburyport, Mass.
Transferred from 3d N.H. Vols., Aug. 5, 1863; Exeter, N.H.; Dept. of South; Folly Island; Morris Island; Hilton Head; Fort Gregg; May 24, 1864, to Fort Wagner on secret service to decipher rebel code; disch. Aug. 17, 1864.
- MARTIN, BENJAMIN B.** Warren, R.I.
Enlisted March 28, 1864; Boston, Mass.; Dept. of Wash.
- *MARTIN, EBEN H.** Drowned Appomattox river, June, 1864.
Transferred from 140th Pa. Vols.; Washington, Pa.; Army of Potomac.
- MARTIN, J. C., A. S. O.**
(1st lieut. 21st Ohio.) Detailed Jan., 1862, Dept. of Cumb., Army of Ohio.
- MARTIN, JAMES H.** 57 Durfee St., Providence, R.I.
Enlisted April 27, 1864; Providence, R.I.; Dept. of Va. and N.C.; Army of Potomac.
- MARTIN, MICHAEL.**
Enlisted; Douglas, Mass.; Dept. of Wash.
- MARTIN, P. S.**
Detailed; Army of Potomac.
- MARTIN, ROBERT R.** Cambridge, Henry Co., Ill.
Detailed May, 1861; Army of Tenn.; disch. Oct. 31, 1865.
- MARTIN, THEODORE F.**
Enlisted Jan. 20, 1864; Indiana, Pa.; March 24, 1864, to Dept. of Gulf.
- MARTIN, WILLIAM E.**
Enlisted April 7, 1864; Fairfield Township, Ohio; Dept. of Wash.
- MARVIN, ELIAS C.** Springfield, So. Dak.
Transferred from 3d Wis. Vols.; Watertown, Wis.; Darnestown, Md.; Georgetown camp; March, 1862, Army of Potomac.
- *MASON, HENRY W.** Died at Providence, R.I., Feb. 23, 1875.
Transferred from 3d R.I. Art.; Providence, R.I.; Aug., 1863, Dept. of South.
- *MASON, HORATIO N.** Died at Blandinsville, Ill., 1885.
Enlisted Feb. 27, 1864; Columbus, Ohio; Mid. Mil. Div.
- MASON, WILLIAM, A. S. O.**
(2d lieut. 14th Ill.) Army of the Ohio; Mil. Div. of Miss.
- *MASON, WILLIAM D.**
Enlisted April 4, 1864; Providence, R.I.; La. and Texas.
- MASSETT, JOHN B.**
Transferred from 148th N.Y. Vols.; Canandaigua, N.Y.; Dept. of Va. and N.C.
- MATEER, WILLIAM J.** 6915 Michigan Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
Enlisted; Chambersburg, Pa.; Mid. Mil. Div.; Dept. of W. Va; July 12, 1864, Martinsburg, W. Va.; disch. at Winchester, Va., Aug. 22, 1865.
- MATHERS, FRANCIS M.**
• Enlisted Oct. 16, 1863; Kingston, Pa.; Dept. of N.C.

- MATHES, SILAS H. H. Spencer, Ind.
Detailed 15th Ind. Vols.; Bedford, Ind.; Georgetown camp; Jan. 14, 1864,
Dept. of Cumb.
- MATHEWS, RANSOM Arlington, So. Dak.
Detailed 16th N. Y., Dec., 1861; Georgetown, D. C.; March 16, 1862, from
Army of Potomac to Dept. of Gulf.
- MATHIAS, JOHN W.
Transferred from 79th Ill. Vols.; Paris, Ill.; Dept. of Cumb.
- MATISON, WILLIAM.
Enlisted April 21, 1864; Waltham, Mass.; Dept. of Wash.
- MATSON, COURTLAND C., A. S. O. Greencastle, Ind.
(2d lieut. 16th Ind. Vols.; adj. and lieut.-col., 71st Ind.; col. 6th Cav. Bat.)
Detailed Oct., 1861; Darnestown, Md.; Dec. 30, appointed instructor,
Georgetown camp; March 10, 1862, to Gen. Heintzelman, Army of Potomac;
June, 1862, returned to regiment.
- MATTHEWS, ISRAEL B.
Dept. of Wash.
- MATTSON, THOMAS E.
Transferred from 2d Minn. Vols.; Fort Snelling, Minn.; Mil. Div. of Miss.;
Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Cumb.
- MAUST, ABRAHAM B.
Detailed 14th Pa. Cav.; Mid. Mil. Div.
- *MAXWELL, SAMUEL Z.
Enlisted; Chambersburg, Pa.; Dept. of Pa.
- MAY, LEWIS W. Columbia, Pa.
Enlisted; Harrisburg, Pa.; Dept. of Pa.
- MAYELL, HENRY, 2d lieut., bvt.-maj. 17 Lexington Ave., N. Y. City.
(Sergt. 1st N. Y. Rifles.) Sept. 2, 1863, app. 2d lieut., S. C., to date March
3, 1863; Mid. Mil. Div.; Oct. 19, 1864, hdqrs, Cav. Corps, W. Va.; Oct. 27,
Round Hill station; Feb. 6, 1865, with 3d Cav. Corps; Dept. of Gulf;
July, ordered to Alexandria, La.; mustered out May 9, 1866.
- MAYNADIER, WILLIAM M., A. S. O.
(Lieut. 1st Art., U. S. A.) Detailed June 12, 1861; Dept. of Va.
- *MAYNARD, JOHN A.
Enlisted March 31, 1864; Barre, Mass.; Dept. of Wash.
- *MAYO, CHARLES H., A. S. O. Died Aug. 10, 1890.
(1st lieut. 16th Mass.) Fort Monroe, Va.; mustered out Aug. 10, 1862.
- MCADOO, JOHN Indiana, Pa.
Enlisted Feb. 13, 1864; Armstrong Township, Pa.; March 24, 1864, Dept.
of Gulf.
- MCADOO, NEWTON.
Enlisted Feb. 13, 1864; Armstrong Township, Pa.; March 24, 1864, Dept.
of Gulf.
- MCADOO, WILLIAM North Adams, Mass.
Enlisted Feb. 8, 1864; Indiana, Pa.; Army of Potomac.

- McARTHUR, DANIEL H. 936 No. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.
Transferred from 24th Wis. Vols. ; Milwaukee, Wis. ; Dept. of Cumb.
- McBAIN, JOHN G., A. S. O.
(Lieut. 2d Regt. Excel. Brigade.) Detailed.
- McCammack, JOHN L.
Detailed Co. C, 51st Ind. ; Dept. of Gulf.
- McCARRON, JOHN J.
Enlisted ; Boston, Mass. ; Dept. of La. and Texas.
- McCARTHY, MICHAEL 57 Marcella St., Roxbury, Mass.
Enlisted May 2, 1864 ; Providence, R. I. ; Dept. of Wash.
- McCARTY, DAVID H. 326 N. Eleventh St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Transferred from 2d Pa. Art. ; Danville, Pa. ; Army of Potomac ; Feb. 5, 1864, re-enlisted S. C.
- McCARTY, DENNIS.
Enlisted ; Harrisburg, Pa. ; Dept. of Pa.
- McCARTY, EDWARD.
Detailed Co. A, 90th Ill. ; Dept. of Tenn.
- McCARTY, SAMUEL.
Detailed 14th Pa. Cav. ; Mid. Mil. Div.
- McCLAIN, ELIJAH S., Sergt. 1302 Union Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
Transferred from 9th Pa. Res. ; Pittsburg, Pa. ; Army of Potomac.
- McCLAREN, PORTER Blacklick, Pa.
Enlisted Jan. 20, 1864 ; Indiana, Pa. ; Army of Potomac.
- McCLARY, JOHN 67 Front St., Hartford, Conn.
Enlisted April 15, 1864 ; Providence, R. I. ; Dept. of Wash. ; Dept. of Shen.
- McCLINTOCK, GEORGE W.
Detailed ; Dept. of Susq.
- McCLINTOCK, JAMES M., A. S. O. Burton, King Co., Wash.
(1st lieut. 51st Ohio ; capt.) Detailed Jan., 1862, into Dept. of Cumb. ; Cumberland Gap ; Arkansas Post ; Dept. of Tenn. ; Dec. 18, 1862, Gen. Sherman's army, Memphis ; Gen. McClernaud's hdqrs. ; April, 1863, Milliken's Bend, La. ; May 12, 15th A. C., Raymond, Miss. ; May 14, Jackson, Miss. ; Chickasaw Bluff station ; June 24, C. S. O., Army of Tenn. ; July 4, Vicksburg, Miss. ; May 1, 1864, assigned to 16th A. C. ; May 14, Lay's Ferry station, Ga. ; May 26, with Gen. Dodge, near Dallas, Ga. ; June 18, 16th A. C., Kenesaw Mt., Ga. ; July 3, Kenesaw Mt. station ; July 9, Roswell station, Ga. ; July 17, with 16th A. C., Nancy's Creek ; July 21-22, near Atlanta, Ga. ; Sept., in camp at Atlanta ; Oct. 3, Allatoona station, Ga. ; Cedartown, Ga. ; Nov., Atlanta, Ga. ; Dec. 10, Little and Great Ogeechee river front, Ga. ; Dec. 13, Rice Mill station, Ga. ; Dec. 24, Savannah, Ga. ; Jan., 1865, hdqrs., Army of Tenn. ; Feb. 15, Congaree Creek ; Feb. 17, Columbia, S. C. ; Feb. 24, raid on Camden, S. C. ; April 2, reported to Gen. Blair, 17th A. C. ; April 14, Raleigh, N. C.

McCLINTOCK, ROBERT W.

Enlisted Feb. 29, 1864; Columbus, Ohio; Mid. Mil. Div.

McCLINTOCK, WILLIAM H. H., Soldiers and Sailors Home, Dayton, Ohio.

Enlisted Jan. 16, 1864; Harrisburg, Pa.; Dept. of Pa.; disch. Aug., 1865.

McCLOSKEY, FRANCIS K., 2d Lieut.

(Civilian, Pa.) Sept. 2, 1863, app. 2d lieut. S. C., to date March 3, 1863;
Dept. of Wash.; Army of Potomac; 1864, Dept. of Susq.; mustered out
Aug. 29, 1865.

McCLOUD, GEORGE W.

Transferred from 2d N. J. Vols.; Newark, N. J.; Army of Potomac.

*McCLOUD, WILLIAM.

McCLUER, FAYETTE.

Detailed 36th N. Y.; Franklinville, N. Y.; Army of Potomac.

*McCOLLIN, ALEXANDER . Killed at Fredericksburg, Va., May, 1863.

Detailed 8th Pa. Res.; Kittanning, Pa.; Aug., 1861, Georgetown, D. C.;
Dec. 23, to Annapolis, Md.; Dept. of Va. and N. C.; March, 1862, Army of
Potomac.

McCONNELL, ALEXANDER, Sergt. . 86 Latta Ave., Columbus, Ohio.

Enlisted Feb. 20, 1864; Columbus, Ohio; Dept. of Mo.; Dept. of Kans.;
1865, Powder River Indian exp.; disch. Dec. 9, 1865.

McCONNELL, HARRY O.

Transferred from 1st Pa. Res.; Mifflintown, Pa.; Army of Potomac.

McCONNELL, JAMES C. . Surg. Gen's office, Washington, D. C.

Enlisted; Columbus, Ohio; Dept. of Wash.; Signal Camp, Georgetown,
D. C.

*McCONNELL, LAFAYETTE . . . Died March 4, 1889.

Enlisted March 30, 1864; Columbus, Ohio; Dept. of Mo.; 1865, Powder
River Indian exp.

McCORMIC, BENJAMIN.

Detailed Co. D, 8th N. J. Vols.; Dept. of Wash.

McCORMICK, AMOS G.

Detailed Co. C, 62d Ohio; Dept. of Wash.

McCORMICK, BERNARD.

Transferred from 8th N. J. Vols.; Newark, N. J.; March, 1862, Army of
Potomac.

McCORMICK, E. P., A. S. O.

(2d lieut. 21st Pa. Mil.) Dept. of Susq.

McCORMICK, JAMES J., A. S. O.

(lieut. 63d N. Y.)

*McCOY, ROSS.

Enlisted; Armstrong Co. Pa.; March 24, 1864, Dept. of Gulf.

McCOY, WILLIAM H. . . . 1108 Mulberry St., Muscatine, Iowa.

Transferred from 27th Ill. Vols.; New Boston, Ill.; Dept. of Cumb.; Dept.
of Tenn.; Gen. Thomas' hdqrs., Atlanta campaign.

McCOY, WILLIAM H.

Enlisted Feb. 17th, 1864; Columbus, Ohio; Mid. Mil. Div.

*McCRACKEN, JOHN W. Died, 1867.

Enlisted; Cambridge, Ohio; Mid. Mil. Div.

*McCREARY, WILLIAM G., Capt. Died at Washington, D. C., 1868.

(Capt. 102d Pa. Vols.) Detailed March, 1862, into Army of Potomac; April, siege of Yorktown; June 26, Fair Oaks, Va.; July 1, Malvern Hill; May, 1863, Dept. of South; May 29, 1863, app. capt. S. C., to date March 3, 1863; Dept. of Wash.; June, Right Signal sta., Washington, D. C.; Army of Potomac; July 10, Boonsboro, Md.; Dept. of Ohio; Aug. 31, ordered to report to Gen. Burnside; Dept. of Tenn.; May 3, 1864, Chattanooga, Tenn., Army of Ohio; Dept. of N. C.; mustered out Aug. 30, 1865.

McCREERY, ISAAC N. 5390 Easton Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Enlisted Feb. 16, 1864; Indiana, Pa.; Dept. of Wash.

McCREERY, WILLIAM H. Loveland, Colo.

Enlisted Feb. 6, 1864; Indiana, Pa.; Dept. of Wash.; clerk, Georgetown camp; Aug. 8-27, 1864, Fort Reno.

McCROSSAN, SAMUEL 10 Merkle St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Transferred from 35th Ind. Vols.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Cumb.

McCULLION, JAMES.

Enlisted May 2, 1864; Providence, R. I.; Dept. of Wash.

*McCULLOM, ROBERT Killed at Chancellorsville.

Pittsburg, Pa.

McCUMBER, JOHN B. Ellensburg, Kittitas Co., Wash.

Transferred from Co. K, 32d Ohio Vols., July, 1863; Roscoe, Ohio; Dept. of Tenn.; hdqrs., Army of Tenn.

McCURDY, JOHN A.

Enlisted; Harrisburg, Pa.; Dept. of Pa.

McCUSKER, ANTHONY.

Newton, Ia.; Dept. of Tenn.

McDONALD, JOSEPH, Sergt. 13 H St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Transferred from Co. D, 3d U. S. Inf.; Aug., 1861, Georgetown, D. C.; Jan. 24, 1862, stable-sergt.; Sept., 1861 to Sept., 1862, Army of Potomac; Dept. of Gulf.

McDONNELL, JOHN.

Enlisted Sept. 23, 1863; Harrisburg, Pa.; Dept. of Wash.

McDOWELL, THOMAS H.

Detailed Co. A, 126th Pa.; Army of Potomac.

McDUFF, ARTHUR.

Enlisted; Boston, Mass.; deserted *en route* to camp.

McDUFFEE, SAMUEL V. Thetford, Vt.

Transferred from 3d N. H. Vols., Sept. 17, 1863; Concord, N. H.; Dept. of South; Morris Island, S. C.; Big Bay Island; Jacksonville, Fla.

McEACHAN, DUNCAN.

Enlisted; Boston, Mass.; Dept. of Wash.

- McELROY, EDWARD F. 522 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.
Enlisted April 25, 1864; Providence, R. I.; Dept. of Va. and N. C.
- McELROY, JOHN.
Enlisted April 21, 1864; Providence, R. I.; Dept. of Va. and N.C.
- McELWAIN, ROBERT S.
Enlisted; Harrisburg, Pa.; Dept. of Pa.
- McENTEE, JOHN.
Detailed 11th N.Y. Vols.
- McGEE, THOMAS.
Detailed corp. 8th Pa. Res.; Aug, 1861, Georgetown, D.C.
- *McGINITY, ROBERT ORR.
Enlisted; Marion, Pa.; Dept. of Tenn.; Oct. 3, 1864, Allatoona sta., Ga.
- McGINN, DANIEL.
Detailed.
- McGLATHERY, JAMES 2637 Jefferson St., Philadelphia, Pa.
(Flag lieut. U. S. Navy.) Dept. of South; Mil. Div. Miss.; Dept. of N.C.;
South Atlantic Squadron.
- McGOVERN, DANIEL M.
Detailed Co. I, 3d N.Y. Art.; Dept. of N.C.; Dept. of Wash.
- McGOWN, GEORGE Palmyra, N.Y.
Detailed corp. Co. C, 2d U. S. Inf., Aug., 1861, Georgetown, D. C.; Aug. 31,
Q. M. sergt.; capt. U. S. A.
- *McGRAW, FRANCIS Died at Fall River, Mass., May 26, 1892.
Enlisted; Boston, Mass.; Dept. of Tenn.
- *McGREGOR, REUBEN J., Sergt. Died at Manitowoc, Wis., June 8, '79.
Transferred from 126th Ohio Vols.; St. Clairsville, Ohio; Dept. of N.C.
- McGUIRE, JOSEPH Apollo, Armstrong Co., Pa.
Enlisted Jan. 15, 1864; Indiana, Pa.; Mid. Mil. Div.
- McHENRY, ROBERT H. Randolph, Wood Co., Ohio.
Transferred from 78th Pa. Vols.; Kittanning, Pa.; Jan. 24, 1864, Dept. of
Cumb.
- McINTIRE, HUGH H. Randolph, Vt.
Transferred from 10th Vt. Vols., Sept., 1863; Randolph, Vt.; Army of
Potomac; disch. July, 1865.
- McKARNES, J. K. P. Connellsville, Fayette Co., Pa.
Detailed 11th Pa. Res., Aug. 27, 1861; Uniontown, Pa.; Georgetown, D.C.;
Army of Potomac; returned to regiment June 20, 1864.
- McKAY, ROBERT G. 66 Carrington Ave., Providence, R.I.
Transferred from 3d R.I. Vols.; Providence, R.I.; Dept. of South, 10th
A. C.
- McKAY, SAMUEL P.
Detailed Co. C, 125th Ill.; Dept. of Cumb.
- McKEAN, GEORGE T. Bowerston, Ohio.
Enlisted; Columbus, Ohio; Dept. of Tenn.

- McKEAN, THOMAS C.** 446 Putnam Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Detailed 82d Pa. Vols.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Dept. of South; winter of 1861-2, Beaufort, S. C.; March, 1862, Army of Potomac; Dept. of Va.; Feb. 6, 1863, Fort Monroe; capt.-maj. 82d Pa. Vols.
- McKEE, JAMES F.** Prospect, Butler Co., Pa.
. Transferred from 139th Pa. Vols., Nov., 1863; Leechburg, Pa.; Dept. of Wash.; Army of Potomac.
- McKEE, JAMES S.** New Bloomfield, Pa.
Transferred from 133d Pa. Vols. at Harper's Ferry; Harrisburg, Pa.; telegraph duty; Chancellorsville; re-enlisted in S. C.; chief clerk, S. O., Dept. of Susq.; Chambersburg, Harrisburg and Philadelphia; Army of Potomac.
- McKELVEY, HERMAN.**
Enlisted Feb. 1, 1864; Ligonier, Pa.; Army of Potomac.
- McKELVEY, JAMES H.**
Enlisted; Wilkinsburg, Pa.; Dept. of Tenn.
- *McKELVEY, THOMAS H.**
Enlisted; W. Mahoning, Pa.; Dept. of Tenn.
- McKENNEY, JOHN H.** Lynnfield road, Lynn, Mass.
Enlisted March 30, 1864; Boston, Mass.; Dept. of Wash.
- *McKENZIE, JAMES W.**
Enlisted; Carey, Ohio; Dept. of Tenn.; Oct. 3, 1864, Allatoona sta.
- McKENZIE, MURDOCK C.** 349 Eaton St., Providence, R. I.
Enlisted May 2, 1864; Providence, R. I.; Dept. of Wash.
- *McKENZIE, THOMAS C.** Died at Hampton, Iowa, Jan. 13, 1885.
Enlisted; Columbus, Ohio; Dept. of Tenn.; Oct. 3, 1864, Allatoona sta.
- McKINLAY, HUGH.**
Enlisted April 18, 1864; Providence, R. I.; Dept. of Va.
- McKINNEY, WILLIAM H., Sergt.**
Enlisted Nov. 20, 1864; Canton, Ohio; Dept. of N. C.
- McKINSEY, J. A., A. S. O.**
(2d lieut. 47th Ind.) Detailed Jan., 1862, into Dept. of Cumb.; Army of Ohio.
- *McKINSTRY, WILLIAM G.** Died Dec. 9, 1864.
Enlisted; Baltimore, Md.; Dept. of Wash.
- McKNIGHT, JOHN P., A. S. O.**
(Lieut. 129th Ill.) Dept. of Cumb.
- McLAUGHLIN, EDWARD** 492 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Transferred from 61st Ohio Vols.; Hamilton, Ohio; Dept. of Cumb.; with Sherman's hdqrs. from Resaca to Atlanta; with Thomas from Atlanta to Nashville.
- McLAUGHLIN, JOHN.** Lenexa, Johnson Co., Kan.
Transferred from 50th Pa. Vols.; Bradford Co., Pa.; Dept. of South.; Adm. Dupont's squadron; April, 1863, attack on Fort Sumter, S. C.

- McLEAN, FRANCIS 507 A St., Washington, D.C.
Transferred from 52d N.Y. Vols.; New York City; clerk hdqrs., Dept. of Va.
- McLEAN, JAMES S.
Enlisted March 29, 1864; Newcastle, N.B.; Dept. of Mo.; 1865, Eastern Div. Powder River Indian exp. •
- *McLEOD, ABRAHAM C.
Enlisted; Columbus, Ohio; Dept. of Tenn.
- McLEOD, JOHN.
Transferred from 22d Mich. Vols.; Rome, Mich.; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Cumb.
- *McMAHAN, PETER.
Transferred from 26th Ohio Vols.; Hamilton, Ohio; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Cumb.
- McMANUS, THOMAS J. 1929 Second Ave., Moline, Ill.
Enlisted Feb., 1864; Harrisburg, Pa.; Dept. of Pa.; disch. at Greencastle, Aug. 26, 1865.
- McMARSHALL, EBENEZER.
Enlisted Feb. 22, 1864; Jackson Township, Ohio; Mid. Mil. Div.
- McMILLAN, JACKSON Marion Centre, Pa.
Enlisted Jan. 15, 1864; Marion, Pa.; Army of Potomac.
- McMILLEN, JAMES N.
Detailed Co. A, 123d Pa.; Army of Potomac.
- *McMURRAY, NEWTON B.
Enlisted Feb. 5, 1864; Burnside, Pa.; Army of Potomac.
- McNALL, HENRY.
Chicago, Ill.; Dept. of Cumb.
- McNAMEE, PATRICK H.
Transferred from 89th Ill. Vols.; Chicago, Ill.; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Cumb.
- McNARY, GEORGE H., A. S. O. Died at Mansfield, Pa., Feb. 28, 1880.
(1st lieut. 10th Pa. Res.) Detailed Aug., 1861, Georgetown, D. C.; March, 1862, Army of Potomac; April 16, Lee's Mill, Va.; May, Hanover C. H., Va.; Nov. 12, Warrenton, Va.; Dec., Dept. of Cumb.; Memphis, Tenn., Dept. of Tenn.; May 16, 1863, battle Champion Hills, Miss.; May 17, Gen. McPherson's hdqrs. near McGuire's; April, 1864, Huntsville, Ala.; May 1, with 15th A. C., march to Chattanooga; May 14, station near Resaca, Ga.; May 20, Kingston, Ga.; ordered to Harrisburg for muster-out.
- McO'HARA, JOHN.
Enlisted Feb. 5, 1864; Ligonier, Pa.; Army of Potomac.
- McVAY, DAVID, Sergt.
Detailed from Co. D, 2d U. S. Inf.; Aug., 1861, Georgetown, D. C.; March, 1862, act. orderly sergt.; Army of Potomac.
- McVICKER, JAMES M. Verner Ave., Allegheny, Pa.
Enlisted Jan. 14, 1864; Indiana, Pa.; Dept. of Va.

- McWILLIAMS, JOHN W., Sergt. Cottonwood Falls, Kan.
Enlisted Dec. 15, 1863; Pittsburg, Pa.; Dept. of Wash.
- MEADE, ANDREW J.
Enlisted; Harrisburg, Pa.; Mid. Mil. Div.
- MEALS, JOSEPH Altoona, Pa.
Enlisted; Gettysburg, Pa.; Mid. Mil. Div.
- MEEKER, ABRAHAM.
Army of Potomac.
- MEEKER, CHARLES S.
Detailed.
- MEEKER, EDWIN I., capt., bvt. maj. Birch Tree, Mo.
(1st lieut. 3d Wis. Vols.) Detailed Aug., 1861, Darnestown, Md.; Jan. 6, 1862, ordered to Louisville, Ky., Dept. of Cumb.; Oct. 7. Gen. Buell's hdqrs., Perryville, Ky.; Jan., 1863, Murfreesboro, Tenn.; Sept., Lookout Mt. station, Ga.; Nov., act. Q. M., Dept. of Cumb.; July 15, 1864, app. capt., S. C., to date March 3, 1863; Oct., 1864, to Nov., 1865, C. S. O., Dept. of Mo.; mustered out Nov. 25, 1865.
- MEGOON, ROBERT.
Transferred from 29th Pa. Vols.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Army of Potomac.
- MELVILLE, GEORGE S., A. S. O.
(1st lieut. 1st N. Y.) Detailed June 12, 1861; Fort Monroe; Dept. of Va.; returned to regiment.
- MERCHANT, IRA, A. S. O. Bloomington, Ill.
(2d lieut. 28th Ill.) Army of Ohio.
- MEREDITH, JOSEPH H.
- MERRILL, CHARLES H. 1216 Chamber of Com. Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
Transferred from 51st Ill. Vols.; Chicago, Ill.; Dept. of Cumb.
- *MERRILL, EDWIN A.
Detailed.
- MERRILL, GEORGE W.
Detailed Co. D, 24th Mass.; Dept. of N. C.
- *MERRILL, HENRY T., A. S. O. Died March 30, 1883.
(2d lieut. 17th Mass.) Dept. of Va. and N. C.; Oct. 30, 1862, Rawle's Mills, N. C.; Jan., 1863, to Port Royal, S. C.; Feb. 19, 1863, returned to N. C.; March, with Col. Josiah Pickett, exp. to Swansboro, N. C.; March 14, on "Shawsheen," Fort Anderson, N. C.; resigned May 11, 1863.
- *MERRILL, JAMES L., Sergt. Died at Fort Monroe, Va., 1864.
Transferred from 17th Mass. Vols.; Boston, Mass.; Dept. of Va. and N. C.
- MERRILL, JESSE, capt., bvt. maj. Lock Haven, Pa.
(Capt. 7th Pa. Res.) Detailed Georgetown, D. C., Aug. 1861; Jan. 6, 1862, ordered to Louisville, Ky., Dept. of Cumb.; March 17, in command of detachment of S. C., Nashville, Tenn.; Oct. 7, Perryville, Ky.; Aug. 28, 1863, app. capt., S. C., to date March 3, 1863; Nov. 24, Chattanooga sta.; Dec. 5, furlough; June 4, 1864, assumed command of Dept. of Va. and N. C.; Aug. 9, command of signal detachment, Dept. of South; Dec., exp. against Charleston and Savannah R. R.; Dec. 18, Hilton Head, S. C.; mustered out Oct. 3, 1865.

- *MERRILL, JOHN W. Died at Somerville, Mass., Jan. 14, 1884.
Detailed; Dorchester, Mass.
- MERRILL, MATTSON T. Palouse, Whitman Co., Wash.
Enlisted April 15, 1864; Fort Fairfield, Me.; Dept. of Va. and N.C.; Army
of James, 10th A. C.; Fort Fisher exp.
- MERRILL, WILLIAM F.
Detailed.
- MERRITT, A. CLARKSON, 2d lieut.
(2d lieut. 119th N. Y. Vols.) Dept. of W. Va.; Oct., 1863, Knob station,
Huntersville, W. Va.; May 17, 1864, Newtown station, Va.; June 6, Gen.
Averell's hdqrs., Va.; June 21, Catawba Mt. station; July 14, Stone Fort
station, Maryland Heights; July 15, com. 2d lieut., S. C., to date March 3,
1863; Aug. 30, Point of Rocks station; Mid. Mil. Div.; Sept. 25, Peaked
Mt. station; Oct. 13, Cedar Creek, Va.; resigned Feb. 20, 1865.
- MERRITT, CHARLES 8 Heath St., Everett, Mass.
Enlisted March 31, 1864; Boston, Mass.; La. and Tex.
- MESERVE, SOLOMON Box 91, North Abington, Mass.
Enlisted March 28, 1864; North Abington, Mass.; Georgetown, D. C.;
Dept. of Tenn.; Dept. of Gulf; Mil. Div. of W. Miss.
- MESERVE, WILLIAM H. 156 South Knox St., Albany, N. Y.
Enlisted March 29, 1864; Boston, Mass.; Dept. of Gulf; Mil. Div. of W.
Miss.
- MESENGER, CHARLES H., 2d Lieut.
(1st lieut. 1st Wis. Vols.) Detailed Jan., 1862, Dept. of Cumb.; Nov., 1863,
Q. M. 4th A. C.; July 15, 1864, com. 2d lieut., S. C., to date March 3, 1863;
Oct. 27, assigned to Dept. of Tenn.; Dept. of Mo.; mustered out Nov. 25,
1865.
- MESSER, JAMES M.
Detailed; Charlestown, Mass.
- MESSIMER, GEORGE W.
Enlisted; New Bloomfield, Pa.; Mid. Mil. Div.
- *MESSIMER, ROBERT M. Died at Renovo, Pa., April 4, 1894.
Enlisted; Harrisburg, Pa.; Dept. of Pa.
- MESSNER, PHILIP M.
Enlisted; Harrisburg, Pa.; Mid. Mil. Div.
- METCALF, FRANCIS M., Sergt. Westmoreland, N. Y.
Transferred from 117th N. Y. Vols.; Westmoreland, N. Y.; Dept. of Va.
- METCALF, THOMAS A. Wellington, Kans.
Enlisted Feb. 24, 1864; Columbus, Ohio; Mid. Mil. Div.
- METHUDY, JOSEPH.
Detailed.
- METZ, GEORGE M.
Dept. of Susq.

- *METZGAR, DANIEL H. Died at Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 22, 1885.
Transferred from 15th Pa. Cav.; Salem Cross Roads, Pa.; Jan. 14, 1864,
Dept. of Cumb.
- METZGAR, LEBBEUS R. Wilkinsburg, Pa.
Transferred from 15th Pa. Cav.; Pittsburg, Pa.; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of
Cumb.
- METZGAR, MARCELLUS R. Moline, Ill.
Transferred from Co. H, 51st Ill. Vols.; Port Byron, Ill.; Dept. of Cumb.
- MEYER, ABRAHAM Cogan House, Pa.
Entered Aug. 19, 1863; Williamsport, Pa.; Army of Potomac; disch. July
21, 1865.
- MEYERS, CONRAD.
Detailed Co. D, 4th N. Y.; Army of Potomac.
- MEYERS, HENRY P.
Detailed Co. H, 3d N. J.; Army of Potomac; Dept. of Wash.
- MEZEROW, DANIEL.
Dept. of Gulf.
- MICHAEL, WILLIAM.
Detailed 9th V. R. C.; Washington, D. C.; relieved Sept. 29, 1865.
- *MICHAELIS, OTHO E., 2d Lieut.
Died at Kennebec Arsenal, Augusta, Me., May 1, 1890-
(Civilian, N. Y.) Dept. of Wash.; Oct. 3, 1863, app. 2d lieut. S. C., to date
March 3, 1863; vacated by appointment in ordnance dept., Dec. 10, 1863.
- MICKEY, JOHN A. Care C. H. Weimer, E. E., Pittsburg, Pa.
Enlisted Feb. 1, 1864; Indiana, Pa.; Dept. of Wash.
- *MIDLAM, ALBERT J. Died in Kansas, Aug. 8, 1874-
Transferred from 117th N. Y. Vols.; Westmoreland, N. Y.; Dept. of Va.
and N. C.
- MILES, CHARLES L.
Enlisted March 29, 1864; Barre, Mass.; La. and Tex.
- MILES, JOHN, A. S. O.
(Lieut. 36th N. Y.) Returned to regiment.
- MILES, WILLIAM H.
Detailed; Conn.
- MILLARD, BENJAMIN E.
Enlisted March 7, 1864; Scranton, Pa.
- MILLARD, E. E., A. S. O.
(2d lieut. 11th N. Y.) Detailed Fort Monroe, Va.
- MILLEN, WILLIAM.
Enlisted Jan. 30, 1864; Indiana, Pa.; Dept. of Wash.
- MILLER, ALBIA C.
Detailed Co. H, 97th Pa.; Dept. of South.
- MILLER, C. F., A. S. O.
(2d lieut. 6th Ind.) Detailed Jan., 1862, Dept. of Cumb.; Army of Ohio.

- MILLER, CHARLES E. F. (*See* WERTZ, ED. C. F.)
- MILLER, CHARLES F.
Enlisted April 22, 1864; Waltham, Mass.; Dept. of Wash.
- *MILLER, GEORGE A.
Enlisted; Chambersburg, Pa.; Dept. of Pa.
- *MILLER, GEORGE W.
Transferred from 30th Ind. Vols.; Ligonier, Pa.; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Cumb.
- MILLER, HENRY J. Greensburg, Pa.
Transferred from 142d Pa. Vols.; Stoyestown, Pa.; Army of Potomac.
- MILLER, JOHN H.
Transferred from 8th Pa. Cav.; Jersey Mills, Pa.
- *MILLER, JOHN T. Died at Bridgewater, Pa., Sept. 13, 1879.
Transferred from 63d Pa. Vols.; Pittsburg, Pa.; Dept. of Va.; Jan. 21, 1864, re-enlisted S. C.; Georgetown, D. C.
- MILLER, JONATHAN.
Transferred from 81st Ill. Vols.; Anna, Ill.; Dept. of Tenn.
- MILLER, THOMAS J.
Transferred from 97th Pa. Vols.; Westchester, Pa.; Dept. of South.
- *MILLER, THOMAS J. Died at White Haven, Pa., Nov. 8, 1873.
Enlisted Oct. 16, 1863; Scranton, Pa.; Dept. of N. C.
- *MILLER, WENTZ C.
Enlisted; Harrisburg, Pa.; Dept. of Pa.
- MILLER, WILBUR F. Ludlow, Mass.
Detailed Co. I, 46th Mass., Nov., 1862; Ludlow, Mass.; Dept. of Va. and N. C.; April, 1863, on "Hunchback," siege of Washington, N. C.; returned to regiment July, 1863.
- MILLER, W. C. BRYANT.
Enlisted; Seneca Falls, N. Y.; Dept. of Va.
- MILLER, W. V.
Detailed 33d Ill.
- MILLIKEN, NOYES 120 Monroe St., Topeka, Kan.
Transferred from 15th Ind. Vols.; South Bend, Ind.; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Cumb.
- MILLIKEN, OSCAR B. Mendota, Ill.
Transferred from 20th Ill. Vols.; Granville, Ill.; Vicksburg, 1863; Dept. of Gulf; disch. at New Orleans, La., June 17, 1864.
- *MINER, BRINKERHOFF N., A.S.O. Died at E. Poultney, Vt., Jan. 16, '71. (2d lieut. 34th N. Y.) Detailed Aug. 16, 1861, Darnestown, Md.; Georgetown, D. C.; Sept. 12, station Upper Potomac; Oct. 13, Point of Rocks; Dept. of Shen.; Oct. to Nov., Sugar Loaf Mt.; March 23, 1862, Gen. Shields' hdqrs., Winchester, Va.; March 24, near Newtown, Va.; Aug. 9, aide to Gen. Banks in field at Culpeper, Va.; Army of Potomac; Sept. 3-5, at Sugar Loaf Mt.; taken prisoner by Gen. Stuart; in Libby prison until Oct. 5, 1862; Camp Parole, Annapolis, Md.; May 2-3, 1863, with Gen. Benham, Banks' Ford station; mustered out June 30, 1863.

MINER, JABEZ E.

Transferred from 34th Ind. Vols. ; Henderson, Ind. ; Dept. of Tenn.

MINER, JOHN H., A. S. O.

(Lieut. 10th N. Y. ; capt.)

MINER, WILLIAM P., A. S. O.

(2d lieut. 13th Conn. ; 1st lieut.) Detailed 1862, Dept. of Gulf ; Oct., 1863, Louisiana campaign.

MISER, GEORGE A. Annapolis, Ohio.

Enlisted Jan. 1, 1864 ; Alliance, Ohio ; Dept. of N. C.

MISER, SAMUEL R. Creswell, Jefferson Co., Ohio.

Enlisted Dec. 29, 1863 ; Annapolis, Ohio ; Dept. of N. C.

MITCHELL, JOHN R. Springfield, Ohio.

Transferred from 140th Pa. Vols. ; Canonsburg, Pa. ; Aug., 1864, Army of Potomac.

MITCHELL, MARTIN.

Enlisted May 7, 1864 ; deserted *en route* to Georgetown, D. C.

*MOFFAT, EDWARD S., 2d lieut. bvt.-capt.

(2d lieut. 9th N. J. Vols.) Dept. of Va. and N. C. ; Dec. 11, 1862, Goldsboro exp. ; Jan., 1863, to Port Royal, S. C. ; Feb. 19, 1863, returned to N. C. ; April, with Gen. Heckman, attack on Charleston, S. C. ; Oct. 20, app. 2d lieut., S. C., to date March 3, 1863 ; May, 1864, Batchelor's Creek station, N. C. ; mustered out Aug. 11, 1865.

MOFFIT, THOMAS N. Monticello, Piatt Co., Ill.

Transferred from Co. C, 21st Ill ; Nov. 1, 1863 ; Dept. of Cumb.

MOHLER, BENJAMIN F.

Enlisted ; Chambersburg, Pa. ; Mid. Mil. Div.

MOLAN, ANDREW.

Enlisted ; Providence, R. I. ; supposed to have deserted.

MONNIER, PETER Chesterfield, Macomb Co., Mich.

Transferred from 22d Mich. Vols., Jan. 14, 1864 ; Mt. Clemens, Mich. ; Dept. of Cumb. ; Chickamauga ; Mission Ridge ; Chattanooga ; Gordon's Mill ; Atlanta, Ga. ; Chattanooga, Tenn. ; March 23, 1865, Gen. Stoneman's hdqrs. ; May 5, Gen. Hooker's hdqrs. ; May 30, Nashville, Tenn. ; disch. June 30, 1865.

MONROE, CHARLES M. 2259 Franklin St., Denver, Colo.

Enlisted March 29, 1864 ; Boston, Mass. ; Dept. of La. and Texas.

MONTGOMERY, GEORGE W. 230 Mass. Ave., Washington, D. C.

Enlisted March 30, 1864 ; Montgomery, Ohio ; Dept. of Gulf ; Mil. Div. W Miss.

MONTGOMERY, JAMES H., Sergt. Cammack, Ind.

Enlisted ; Harrisburg, Pa. ; Dept. of Pa.

MONYER, WILLIAM A. Reading, Pa.

Enlisted ; Chambersburg, Pa. ; Dept. of Pa.

MOONEY, — .

Detailed 132d N. Y. Vols. ; 1863, Dept. of Va.

- MOORE, ALEXANDER C. Wanamaker P. O., Kan.
Enlisted Feb. 16, 1864; Cambridge, Ohio; Mid. Mil. Div.; Dept. of Shen.
- MOORE, GEORGE.
Transferred from Co. M, 3d Pa. Cav.; Army of Potomac; Dept. of Wash.
- MOORE, GEORGE E., Sergt. Calhoun, Ill.
Transferred from 2d Ohio Vols.; Madisonville, Ohio; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept.
of Cumb.; Feb., prom. to sergt.
- MOORE, GEORGE R. Marion, Ohio.
Transferred from 3d Pa. Cav.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Dept. of Va. and N. C.
- *MOORE, GEORGE S. Died June 14, 1892.
Transferred from 140th Pa. Vols.; Amity, Pa.; 1864, Army of Potomac.
- MOORE, HENRY H.
Transferred from 36th Ind. Vols.; Millville, Ind.; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of
Cumb.
- MOORE, IRWIN.
Transferred from 45th Ill. Vols.; Rock Island, Ill; Dept. of Tenn.
- MOORE, JACOB REESE, Sergt.
Transferred from 1st Pa. Cav.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of
Cumb.; Mil. Div. of W. Miss.
- *MOORE, JAMES F. Died July 18, 1890.
Enlisted March 30, 1864; Boston, Mass.; Dept. of La. and Texas.
- MOORE, JOSEPH W., Sergt.
Detailed Co. F, 84th Ill. Vols.; Dept. of Cumb.
- *MOORE, MILES M.
Transferred from 36th Ind. Vols.; Millville, Ind.; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of
Cumb.
- MOORE, ORRIN G. Greeley, Colo.
Transferred from 44th N.Y. Vols.; Albany, N.Y.; Dept. of Wash.
- MOORE, SILAS H. Brookhaven, N.Y.
Transferred from 170th N.Y. Vols.; Brooklyn, N.Y.; Dept. of Va.
- MOORE, THOMAS.
Detailed 5th N.Y. Vols., June, 1861; Georgetown, D.C.; Dept. of Va.
- MOORE, THOMAS T.
Detailed Co. H, 3d N.H. Vols.; Dept. of South.
- MOORE, WILLIAM G.
Detailed; Army of Tenn.
- *MOORE, WILLIAM N. Died at Hampton, Va., Aug. 18, 1864.
Enlisted April 6, 1864; Boston, Mass.; Dept. of Va. and N. C.
- *MOOREHEAD, CHARLES S.
Enlisted; Baltimore, Md.; Dept. of Pa.
- MOORHEAD, WILLIAM JOHN 57 Corning St., Boston, Mass.
Enlisted April 7, 1864; Boston, Mass.; Dept. of Va.; Army of Potomac;
Army of James.

MORE, J. M., Sergt.

Detailed 84th Ill.; Dept. of Cumb.

MOREHEAD, OWEN R. Columbus, Ohio.

Enlisted Feb. 23, 1864; Columbus, Ohio; Mid. Mil. Div.

MOREHOUSE, SAMUEL.

Transferred from 26th Mass. Vols.; Fall River, Mass.; Dept. of Gulf.

MORFORD, WILLIAM M. Livermore, Pa.

Transferred from 76th Pa. Vols.; Livermore, Pa.; Dept. of South.

MORGAN, HARRY.

Army of Potomac.

MORGAN, LEWIS.

Enlisted Dec. 12, 1863; Beavertown, Ohio; Dept. of Wash.

MORGAN, ROBERT J.

Transferred from 3d Me. Vols.; Bath, Me.; March 7, 1862, Army of Potomac; Dept. of Ohio.

MORGAN, WILLIAM H. Middletown, Ind.

Transferred from 38th Ill. Vols.; Mattoon, Ill.; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Cumb.

MORIN, JOHN W. Embden Centre, Me.

Transferred from 20th Me. Vols.; Embden, Me.; Army of Potomac.

MORLEY, NEWTON H.

Detailed.

*MORRILL, FRANK L., A. S. O.

Died at Cheaspeake Hospital, July 14, 1864.

(2d lieut. 3d N.H.; 1st lieut.) Detailed Nov., 1863, into Dept. of South; Nov. 20, Bay Point, S.C.; commended for efficiency at Big Bay Island sta.; April 24, 1864, Dept. of Va. and N.C.; June 30, wounded in front of Petersburg.

MORRIS, GEORGE.

Enlisted April 11, 1864; Boston, Mass.; Dept. of Wash.

MORRIS, JAMES.

Enlisted March 29, 1864; Boston, Mass.; Dept. of Mo.

MORRIS, JAMES K.

Transferred from 11th Ohio Vols.; Wilmington, Ohio; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Cumb.

MORRIS, T. C., A. S. O.

(1st lieut. 45th Ill.) Detailed Jan., 1863, at Memphis, Tenn., Dept. of Tenn.; April 1, ordered to report to Gen. Grant at Milliken's Bend; with Gen. McPherson, Port Gibson to Rocky Spring, Miss.; May 16, battle Champion Hills, Miss.

MORRISON, JOSEPH Cadiz, Harrison Co., Ohio.

Enlisted Feb. 27, 1864; Cadiz, Ohio; Dept. of Tenn.; with Sberman from Dalton to Atlanta, Ga.; Savannah, Ga.; Richmond, Va.

MORROW, ALEXANDER W.

Care Atlantic Refining Co., Point Breeze, Philadelphia, Pa.
Detailed 61st Pa.; Pittsburg, Pa.; March, 1862, Army of Potomac.

MORROW, EPHRAIM, Sergt. Dayton, Pa.

Transferred from 1st Pa. Rifles; Pittsburg, Pa.; Dept. of Va. and N.C.

MORROW, JOHN C.

Transferred from Co. F, 38th Ill.; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Cumb.

*MORSE, HORACE F.

Enlisted April 15, 1864; Wardsboro, Vt.; Dept. of Mo.

*MORSE, JOB L. Died at Abington, Mass., Nov. 20, 1871.

Enlisted Feb. 27, 1864; Abington, Mass.; Nov. 24, 1864, Dept. of Gulf.

MORSE, JOHN M. Riverton, Coos Co., N.H.

Transferred from 3d N.H. Vols., Nov. 3, 1863; Jefferson, N.H.; Feb., 1863, to April, 1864, Dept. of South; Dept. of Va. and N.C.; disch. June, 1865.

MORSE, JOSHUA C.

MORSE, MELVIN A.

Enlisted March 31, 1864; Boston, Mass.; Dept. of Mo.

MORSELANDER, ROBERT H.

Transferred from 2d Pa. Res.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Dept. of Tenn.

MOSER, HENRY R.

Enlisted Feb. 23, 1864; Blairsville, Pa.; Dept. of Wash.

*MOSES, GEORGE Died at Wakefield, Mass., Oct. 7, 1869.

Enlisted March 31, 1864; Wakefield, Mass.; Dept. of La. and Texas.

MOSS, EDGAR S.

MOTT, WILLARD L. New London, Conn.

Transferred from 7th Conn. Vols.; New Haven, Conn.; Dept. of South;
Hilton Head, S. C.; Port Royal, S. C.

MOTT, WILLIAM J.

Transferred from 39th Ill. Vols.; Chicago, Ill.; Dept. of Va. and N. C.;
April 11, 1863, High Tree sta., near Suffolk, Va.; Aug., 1864, Fort Pow-
hattan station.

MOULTON, ALBERT H.

Transferred from 9th N. Y. Art.; Alexander, N. Y.; Dept. of Mo.

MOULTON, CHARLES T.

Detailed Co. D, 24th Mass. Vols.; Dept. of N. C.

MOULTON, EDWARD F., Sergt. Batavia, N. Y.

Transferred from 9th N. Y. Art.; Alexander, N. Y.; Dept. of Mo.

MOUNTS, SAMUEL W.

Detailed Co. B, 76th Pa. Vols.; Dept. of South.

MOWRY, JOHN T. Kingston, Ross Co., Ohio.

Transferred from 33d Ohio Vols.; Chillicothe, Ohio; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept.
of Cumb.

- MUFFORD, WILLIAM H.**, Sergt. Findlay, Ohio.
Transferred from 15th Ohio Vols. ; Upper Sandusky, Ohio ; Jan. 14, 1864,
Dept. of Cumb. ; Feb., prom. to sergt. ; disch. Sept., 1864.
- MUHLEMAN, EDWARD, A. S. O.** Bridgeport, Ohio.
(2d lieut. 116th Ohio.) Dept. of W. Va. ; June 5, 1864, reconnaissance near
Staunton ; June 6, Gen. Averell's hdqrs., Buffalo Gap, Va. ; June 21,
Catawba Mt. sta., Va. ; June 22, Craig's Creek Mt. sta. ; Mid. Mil. Div. ;
Oct. 15, Strasburg sta., Va. ; Oct. 27, Round Hill station.
- MULFORD, JOSEPH.**
Detailed Co. N, 1st N. J. Vols. ; Army of Potomac.
- MUNGER, LUCIUS A.**
Transferred from Co. M, 9th N. Y. Art. ; Bergen, N. Y. ; 1864, Dept. of Mo.
- MURDOCK, ALONZO F.** Erving, Mass.
Detailed Co. B, 27th Mass. Vols. ; Dec., 1861, at Annapolis, Md. ; transferred
later ; Northfield, Mass. ; Dept. of Ohio ; disch. Sept. 27, 1864.
- MURDOCK, CHARLES C.** Brockton, Mass.
Detailed 44th Mass. Vols. ; Wareham, Mass. ; Dept. of N. C. ; Dept. of
South ; Port Royal, S. C.
- MURDOCK, SOLOMON K.**
Enlisted Feb. 1, 1864 ; Ligonier, Pa. ; Dept. of Tenn.
- MURPHY, ALBERT L.**
Enlisted Jan. 21, 1864 ; Pittsburg, Pa. ; Mid. Mil. Div.
- *MURRAY, C. LEE.**
Enlisted ; Chambersburg, Pa. ; Dept. of Pa.
- MURRAY, FRANK.**
Transferred from 13th Mich. Vols. ; Monterey, Mich. ; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept.
of Cumb.
- MURRAY, HENRY R., A. S. O.**
(2d lieut. 148th N. Y. Vols. ; bvt. lieut.-col., U. S. V.) Dept. of Va. and
N. C. ; April, 1863, Suffolk, Va.
- MURRAY, JAMES H.**
Transferred from Co. C, 13th Mich. Vols. ; Dept. of Susq.
- MURRAY, JOHN W., A. S. O.**
(1st lieut. 72d Ill.) Detailed Nov., 1862 ; Dept. of Tenn. ; instructed at
Cairo, Ill.
- MURRAY, WILLIAM E.** 1619 Swatara St., Harrisburg, Pa.
Enlisted ; Harrisburg, Pa. ; Dept. of Susq.
- MUTCH, JOHN K.**
Transferred from 93d Pa. Vols. ; Lebanon, Pa. ; Army of Potomac.
- MUTCHETT, CHARLES.**
Detailed 13th Ind. Vols. ; Indianapolis, Ind. ; Dept. of Va.
- *MYER, ALBERT J., Col., brig.-gen., U. S. A.,**
Died at Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 24, 1880.
(Asst. Surg., U. S. A.) June 27, 1860, maj. and signal officer, U. S. A. ; Aug.
22, Dept. of New Mexico ; July 17, 1861, Dept. of N. E. Va. ; Nov. 5, signal

office, Washington, D. C.; May 6, 1862, Army of Potomac; Williamsburg, Va.; Nov. 6, signal office, Washington, D. C.; March 3, app. col., revoked July 21, 1864; Nov. 10, 1863, relieved; May, 1864, C. S. O., Dept. of Gulf, Mil. Div. of W. Miss.; July 28, 1866, col. and S. O. of army; March 15, 1865, bvt. brig.-gen.; June 16, 1880, brig.-gen.

MYERS, CHARLES C. 1635 Thirty Second St., N. W., Washington, D. C. Detailed 4th N. Y. Vols., June, 1861; Dept. of Va.; Aug., 1861, Georgetown, D. C.; messenger, signal office, Washington, D. C.

*MYERS, CHRISTOPHER . . . Died at St. Annie, Mo., April 2, 1896. Enlisted Feb. 13, 1864; Derry Township, Pa.; Dept. of Wash.

MYERS, HARRY I.

Detailed 3d N. Y.; March, 1862, Army of Potomac.

MYERS, JAMES W.

Transferred from 1st Minn. Vols.; Fort Snelling, Minn.; Army of Potomac.

MYERS, JOSEPH L.

Enlisted Feb., 1864; deserted *en route* to Georgetown, D. C.

MYERS, MICHAEL.

Detailed; Williamsport, Pa.

NAFTEL, JOHN F. Crowley, Acadia Parish, La.

Enlisted Feb. 12, 1864; Winchester, Ohio; Dept. of La. and Texas.

NALEY, GEORGE L.

Enlisted Feb. 16, 1864; Indiana, Pa.; Dept. of La. and Texas.

NASH, OSBORN P. 114 Park St., Chelsea, Mass.

Enlisted March 30, 1864; Boston, Mass.; Dept. of Gulf.

NASON, CHARLES H. 10 Hamilton Place, Boston, Mass.

Enlisted May 3, 1864; Providence, R.I.; Dept. of Wash.; disch. Sept. 17, 1865.

NAYLOR, JOHN, JR. 390 Sixth Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Transferred from 21st Conn. Vols.; New London, Conn.; Dept. Va.

NEALLY, CHARLES E.

Detailed Co. B, 12th Me. Vols.; Dept. of Gulf.

NEEL, WILLIAM H. R., A. S. O.

1531 Montgomery St., Philadelphia, Pa.

(2d lieut. 95th Pa.; capt.) March, 1862, Army of Potomac, 4th A. C.; April 16, Lee's Mill, Va.; May, Williamsburg, Va.; June, Savage's station; Sept., Minor's Hill; May 30, 1864, Shelton House sta.; Aug., with Ricketts' Batt.

*NEELY, M. M., A. S. O.

(1st lieut. 16th Kans. Cav.) Detailed 1864, into Dept. of Mo.; Oct. 21, Big Blue, Mo.; Oct. 23, Westport, Mo.

NEELY, WILLIAM W.

Enlisted; Harrisburg, Pa.; Dept. of Pa.

NEIDE, CARROLL, Sergt. 3922 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Transferred from 2d Pa. Res.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Army of Potomac; Dept. of Wash.; July, 1864, to July, 1865, Fort Ethan Allen sta.

NEILSON, JAMES G.

Enlisted ; Harrisburg, Pa.; Dept. of Pa.

NELSON, CYRUS Abington, Mass.

Enlisted Feb. 27, 1864; Abington, Mass.; Army of Potomac.

NELSON, ELMORE J. Mansfield, Ohio.

Enlisted Jan. 5, 1864; Mansfield, Ohio; Dept. of Va.

NELSON, HORATIO Box 108, Oakville, Conn.

Transferred from Co. E, 6th Pa. Vols., Sept., 1863; Waterbury, Conn.; Dept. of South; disch. Aug., 1865.

NETHAWAY, DUNCAN M. 724 23d St., West Troy, N. Y.

Detailed 3d N. Y. Vols., June, 1861; Dept. of Va.

NEVENS, SAMUEL.

Detailed Co. C, 48th N. Y. Vols.; Dept. of South.

*NEWELL, JOSEPH T. Died at Andersonville, Ga.

Transferred from 99th Pa. Vols.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Army of Potomac; May 21, 1864, captured at Guiney sta.

NEWITT, DANIEL D. L.

Transferred from 72d Pa. Vols.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Army of Potomac.

*NEWMAN, BENJAMIN S. Died at New York City, July 18, 1894.

Transferred from Co. F, 51st N. Y. Vols.; New York City; Dept. of Va. and N. C.; Dept. of South.

NEWMAN, JOHN.

Detailed from 47th N. Y. Vols.; Dept. of South; March 12, 1863, captured at Sanish Wells, S. C.

*NEWMAN, JOHN B., Sergt. Died at E. Cambridge, Mass.

Transferred from 16th Mass. Vols.; E. Cambridge, Mass.; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Cumb.; Feb., prom. to sergt.

NEWTON, CHARLES F.

Enlisted March 30, 1864; Boston, Mass.; Dept. of South.

*NEWTON, JEREMIAH L. Died Oct. 12, 1893.

Enlisted March 29, 1864; Boston, Mass.; Dept. of Wash.

NICE, WILLIAM.

Detailed 9th N. Y.; March, 1862, Dept. of Potomac.

*NICEWONGER, DANIEL Died at Albany, Ill., Jan. 28, 1893.

Enlisted Feb. 1, 1864; Indiana, Pa.; Dept. of N. C.

NICEWONGER, MICHAEL L. H.

Enlisted Feb. 4, 1864; Indiana, Pa.; Dept. of Wash.

NICHOLAS, TIMOTHY C.

Enlisted May 10, 1864; Providence, R. I.; Dept. of Wash.

NICHOLLS, RICHARD S., Sergt. Butler, Pa.

Transferred from 149th Pa. Vols.; Pittsburg, Pa.; Army of Potomac.

NICHOLS, CHARLES C.

Transferred from 15th Mass. Vols.; Leominster, Mass.; Mid. Mil. Div.

NICHOLS, JOHN H., Sergt. . . . 119 Cushing Ave., Dorchester, Mass.
Detailed Co. D, 43d Mass. Vols., 1862; Dedham, Mass.; Dept. of N. C.;
March 31, 1864, re-enlisted S. C., Boston Mass.; Dept of Va. and N. C.;
June 1864 to Jan. 27, 1865, Hdqrs. sta., Army of James; Jan. 1865, Hdqrs.
25th A. C.; April 3, Capitol sta., Richmond Va.; disch. Aug. 17, 1865.

*NICKLES, JOHN R., JR. Died Aug. 28, 1892.
Enlisted March 30, 1864; Boston, Mass.; Dept. of Gulf.

*NICODEMUS, WILLIAM J. L., Lieut.-Col.
Died at Madison, Wis., Jan. 6, 1879.

(2d lieut. 5th U. S. Inf.) Detailed Jan. 9, 1861; Dept. of New Mexico; May
14, 1st lieut. 11th U. S. Inf.; Oct. 24, capt. 12th Inf.; Feb. 21, 1862, bvt.
major for services at battle of Valverde, N. M.; Oct. 11 to Nov. 17, col. of
4th Md. Vols.; Feb. 27, 1863, to June, in command of camp of instruction,
Georgetown, D. C.; July, in command of sig. detachment, Dept. of W. Va.;
Army of Potomac; South Mountain, Md.; Sept. 18, 1863, com. major, S. C.,
to date March 3, 1863; Oct. 13, 1863, to Dec. 26, 1864, in charge of signal
office, Washington, D. C.; June 30, 1864, com. lieut.-col., S. C., to date
March 3, 1863; Dec. 26, 1864, relieved from duty at Signal office; March
31, 1865, reappointed lieut.-col., S. C.; inspector of S. C.; mustered out of
S. C., Aug. 23, 1865; capt. 12th U. S. Inf.; hon. disch. Dec. 29, 1870.

NILES, PETER H., 1st lieut. bvt.-capt. . . . 427 Shawnee St., Topeka, Kans.
(2d lieut. Co. H, 23d Mass.) Detailed Dec. 27, 1861; Dept. of Va. and N. C.;
March 24, 1862, Gen. Burnside's hdqrs., steamer "Alice Price"; transferred
June 3, 1863; com. 1st lieut. S. C., to date March 3, 1863; July 16, to Gen.
Gillmore, Dept. of South; July 27, Hilton Head, S. C., with trains; Aug.
20, relieved and returned to Georgetown; adj., instructor, and inspector
until Oct.; Oct. 16, to Dept. of Cumb.; Lookout Mt. and Missionary Ridge;
Nov. 12, duty with signal train; Dec. 16, to Georgetown, to charge of
Signal Camp; March 16, 1864, Army of Potomac, C. S. O., 5th A. C.; July
10, Soldiers' Home sta., Dept. of Wash.; Feb. 17, 1865, adj., Camp of
Instruction, Georgetown, and until mustered out, Aug. 12, 1865; April 9,
bvt.-capt., U. S. Vols.

NISLEY, ISAAC.

Enlisted Feb. 11, 1864; Columbus, Ohio; Dept. of Wash.

NOBLE, HENRY L.

Detailed.

NOEL, JOHN R.

Detailed Co. C, 10th Ind. Cav.; Dept. of Tenn.

NORRIS, GEORGE.

Dept. of Wash.; deserted, Georgetown, D. C., May 16, 1864.

*NORRIS, JAMES H.

Detailed; Fostoria, Ohio.

*NORTON, LEMUEL B., Capt., bvt. lieut.-col. Died at Philadelphia, Pa.
(1st lieut. 10th Pa. Res.; capt.) Detailed Aug., 1861, Georgetown, D. C.;
Sept. 14, app. instructor; Dec. and Jan., 1862, act. Q. M. and commissary
of camp; March, Army of Potomac; Dec. 13, Fredericksburg, Va., hdqrs.
sta.; June, 13, 1863, app. capt. to date March 3, 1863; July, 1863, C. S. O.,

Army of Potomac; Taneytown, Md.; 1864, C. S. O., Dept. of Susq.; April 19, C. S. O., Dept. of Va. and N.C.; Army of James; Gen. Butler's Hdqrs.; May 4, str. "Greyhound"; May 30, sta. opp. Port Walthall, Va.; Sept. 4, relieved (to Washington); Nov. 8, returned to Army of James; April 6, 1865, to Washington; April 7, property officer, Signal office at Washington; mustered out May 7, 1867; Nov. 15, 1866, bvt.-maj.

NOVINGER, JONATHAN A.

Enlisted; Columbus, Ohio; Mid. Mil. Div.; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

NOYES, EPHRAIM L. Wollaston, Mass.

Enlisted Feb. 27, 1864; Abington, Mass.; Dept. of Gulf.

NUGENT, THOMAS.

Detailed Co. H, 164th N. Y. Vols.; Dept. of Va.

NYE, ALFRED Lexington, Neb.

Enlisted Feb. 24, 1864; Fairfield, Me.; Dept. of Tenn.

***NYE, CORNELIUS H.**

Enlisted April 26, 1864; Providence, R. I.; Dept. of Wash.

NYE, JOHN L. Grand Mound, Wash.

Enlisted March 31, 1864; Rochester, Mass.; Dept. of Wash.; 1865, Central station, Washington, D. C.

OAKES, GEORGE W., Sergt.

Transferred from 7th Mich. Vols.; Memphis, Mich.; Army of Potomac.

O'BRIEN, JAMES.

Detailed 37th Ind. Vols.; Dept. of Cumb.

OCKER, JOSEPH R.

Enlisted; Harrisburg, Pa.; Mid. Mil. Div.

O'DAY, PATRICK.

Detailed.

ODENKIRK, JOHN H. Centre Hall, Pa.

Transferred from 148th Pa. Vols.; Centre Hall, Pa.; Army of Potomac.

OESTERICHER, CHRISTIAN F., Sergt. Bethlehem, Pa.

Transferred 12th Pa. Res.; Harrisburg, Pa.; Aug., 1861, Georgetown, D.C.; Oct. 9, 1861, to Dept. of South.

***OGDEN, JOSEPH D.** Died at Mt. Carmel, Ill., Dec. 21, 1875.

Transferred from 48th Ill. Vols.; Mt. Carmel, Ill.; Dept. of Gulf.

O'HAGAN, MICHAEL P.

Detailed 1st N.Y. Vols., June, 1861; New York City; Dept. of Va.

O'HARA, JAMES, Sergt.

Transferred from 49th N.Y. Vols.; Buffalo, N.Y.; March, 1862, Army of Potomac; Dept. of Wash.; March 28, 1864, re-enlisted in S. C.; March to April, recruiting service Providence, R.I.

***O'KESON, DANIEL.**

Enlisted; Harrisburg, Pa.; Dept. of Va.

O'MALLEY, JOHN.

Enlisted Feb. 29, 1864, Scranton, Pa.; Dept. of Wash.

*ONDERDONK, JOHN REMSON, 2d lieutenant.

Died at Chicago, Ill., Nov. 22, 1888.

(Civilian N.Y.) Station at Fort Corcoran, Dept. of Wash.; July 15, 1864, com. 2d lieutenant. S.C., to date March 3, 1863; mustered out Aug. 12, 1865.

O'NEIL, CHARLES H.

Enlisted; Boston, Mass.; rejected.

O'NEIL, SOLOMON 16 Presbrey Ave., Taunton, Mass.

Enlisted April 11, 1864; Providence, R.I.; Dept. of Wash.; disch. Aug., 1865.

O'NEILL, HUGH.

Detailed 14th Pa. Cav.; Dept. of W. Va.

O'NEILL, JOHN W.

Detailed 14th Pa. Cav.; Dept. of W. Va.

ORCUTT, ISAAC F. 3 Lagrange St., Boston, Mass.

Transferred from 20th Me. Vols.; Bangor, Me.; Army of Potomac.

O'RIORDAN, JEREMIAH J.

ORR, ROBERT Pleasant Plain, Iowa.

Enlisted; Harrisburg, Pa.; Mid. Mil. Div.

ORR, SUMNER E., 2d lieutenant. Warren, Pa.

(Sergt. Indep. Battery Pa. Vols.) Dept. of Wash.; Dept. of Va. and N.C.; July 15, 1864, com. 2d lieutenant. S.C., to date March 3, 1863; mustered out at Georgetown, D.C., Aug. 12, 1865.

ORVIS, JAMES C.

Detailed Co. K, 86th N.Y. Vols.; Army of Potomac.

ORVIS, JOHN J.

Transferred from 1st Wis. Vols.; Fond du Lac, Wis.; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Cumb.

ORWIN, FREDERICK A.

Enlisted; New Bloomfield, Pa.; Mid. Mil. Div.

OSBORN, FRANK.

Detailed.

OSBORNE, IRA J. South Royalston, Mass.

Enlisted March 31, 1864; Watertown, Mass.; Dept. of Wash.

*OSGOOD, REUBEN D. Died Dec. 31, 1891.

Transferred 4th N.H. Vols.; Manchester, N.H.; Dept. of South.

OSMAN, ALONZO M.

Detailed Co. C, 131st Pa. Vols.; Army of Potomac.

OSTRAM, SANFORD T.

Detailed Co. D, 38th N.Y.; March, 1862, Army of Potomac; Nov. 24, 1862, to Cairo, Ill., Dept. of Tenn.

OTIS, NORMAN.

Enlisted May 5, 1864; Boston, Mass.; Dept. of Wash.; deserted from Signal camp.

OTTO, EMANUEL.

Dept. Susq.

OUSLER, JACOB H. 312 Lowell St., E. E., Pittsburg, Pa.
Transferred from 53d Pa. Vols.; Latrobe, Pa.; Dept. of Wash.; Army of Potomac.

*OVERHOLTS, JOSEPH Died at Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 2, 1864.

OWEN, ALFRED Osceola, Pa.
Enlisted; Harrisburg, Pa.; Dept. of Wash.

OWEN, FREDERICK WOOSTER, A. S. O. Morristown, N.J.
(2d lieut. 38th N.Y.; bvt. maj. and lieut.-col.) Brooklyn, N.Y.; detailed Dec.; 1861; Georgetown, D.C.; March, 1862, Army of Potomac; April, U. S. S. "Sebago"; Yorktown, Va.; May, West Point, Va.; Sept., Hall's Hill; Sept. 17, Antietam, Md.; Nov., Thoroughfare Gap; Dec., Fredericksburg, Va.; returned to regiment March, 1863.

OWEN, WILLIAM J.

Detailed; Rhode Island.

OWENS, CHARLES J.

Enlisted; Sept. 18, 1863; Harrisburg, Pa.; rejected.

OWENS, GEORGE.

Relieved.

OWENS, WILLIAM R., Sergt. Appleton City, Mo.
Enlisted Nov. 28, 1863; Newark, Ohio; Dept. of Va. and N.C.; Sept. 29, 1864, sta. on north side James river.

PACE, JOHN F.

Detailed 31st Ohio Vols., April, 1863, North Lexington, Ohio; transferred, Jan. 14, 1864; Dept. of Cumb.; field telegraph.

PACKARD, CHARLES W. Box 1001, Riverside, Cal.
Enlisted Feb. 27, 1864; Abington, Mass.; Dept. of Va.

*PACKER, JOHN.

Transferred from 36th Ind. Vols.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Jan. 14, 1864; Dept. of Cumb.

PADDLEFORD, J. M. W.

Detailed.

PAGE, CHARLES S., Sergt. New Milford, Pa.
Transferred from 2d Pa. Art.; New Milford, Pa.; Dept. of Tenn.

*PAGE, SAMUEL F., Sergt. Killed B. & O. R. R., 1868.
Transferred from 70th N. Y. Vols.; Connellsville, Pa.; Army of Potomac; March 30, 1864, re-enlisted S. C.

PAINE, HENRY R.

Detailed 3d Mass.; New Bedford, Mass.; Dept. of Va. and N. C.; Dept. of South.

- PAINE, J. C., Capt., bvt. lieut.-col. . . . 179 River St., Wilkesbarre, Pa.
(Capt. 57th N. Y. Vols.) March, 1862, Army of Potomac; Sept., South
Mt., Md.; Nov., with advance column, under Gen. Pleasanton, near Ash-
by's Gap; Aug. 28, 1863, com. capt. in S. C., to date March 3, 1863; Aug.,
1864, with Gen. Burnside; March, 1865, 9th A. C. hdqrs.; May 1, in com-
mand of detachment, Dept. of Va. and N. C.; June and July, Georgetown
camp; mustered out Aug. 21, 1865.
- PALM, LEANDER E.
Enlisted; Harrisburg, Pa.; Dept. of Pa.
- PALMER, ALBERT A.
Detailed; Blairsville, Pa.; March, 1862, Army of Potomac.
- *PALMER, CORNELIUS M., Sergt. . . . Died April, 1874.
Transferred from 148th N. Y. Vols.; Canandaigua, N. Y.; Dept. of Va.
- *PALMER, CYRUS G.
Enlisted Jan. 18, 1864; Blairsville, Pa.; Dept. of Va.
- PALMER, ERASTUS H.
Enlisted Nov. 20, 1863; Honesdale, Pa.; Dept. of N. C.
- PALMER, FRANK Fort Totten, No. Dak.
Transferred from Co. B, 37th Ind. Vols.; Richmond, Ind.; Jan. 14, 1864,
Dept. of Cumb.; disch. at Chattanooga, Tenn., Dec. 6, 1864.
- PALMER, MATTHIAS B.
Enlisted Jan. 20, 1864; Black Lick, Pa.; Army of Potomac.
- PALMER, SAMUEL.
Detailed Co. D, 25th Mass. Vols.; Dept. of N. C.
- PALMER, SANDFORD B., A. S. O. . . 5 Highland Ave., Danbury, Conn.
(2d lieut. 10th Conn.) Detailed Dec., 1861, Dept. of Va. and N. C.; March,
1862, Bogue Island sta.; March 24, Carolina City sta.; Army of Potomac;
Georgetown, D. C.
- PALMER, WARREN W. Glasco, Kans.
Transferred from 20th Ill. Vols.; Joliet, Ill.; Dept. of Gulf; April, 1864,
Cane River, La.
- PALSGROVE, SAMUEL D.
Enlisted Sept. 16, 1864; Harrisburg, Pa.; Dept. of Wash.
- PARAMORE, FRANK.
Detailed.
- PARDEE, HENRY C., A. S. O.
(1st lieut. 10th Conn.) Detailed Dec., 1861, Dept. of Va. and N. C.; March
24, 1862, Gen. Burnside's hdqrs., Stmr. "Alice Price."
- PARISH, THOMAS A.
Detailed Co. D, 23d Ky. Vols.; Dept. of Cumb.
- PARK, BENJAMIN F. 4545 Easton Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
Enlisted Jan. 19, 1864; Indiana, Pa.; Mid. Mil. Div.
- PARK, ROBERT A. Ridgway, Pa.
Enlisted Jan. 15, 1864; Indiana, Pa.; Mid. Mil. Div.

- *PARKER, JOHN R. Died December, 1890.
Transferred from 51st Ill. Vols.; Peoria, Ill.; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept of Cumb.
- PARKER, MARCELLUS M. Rockland, Me.
Transferred from 1st Me. Cav.; St. George's, Me.; Army of Potomac.
- PARKS, ELWIN A.
Detailed Co. I, 26th Mass. Vols.; Dept. of Gulf; returned to regiment.
- PARLETT, ISAIAH.
Enlisted Feb. 24, 1864; Columbus, Ohio; Dept. of Tenn.
- PARLETT, JAMES C.
Enlisted Feb. 24, 1864; Middlebourne, Ohio; Dept. of Tenn.
- PARR, JOHN A.
Detailed 23d Mo. Vols.; Dept. of Tenn.
- PARROTT, THOMAS J., Sergt. Arnold, Neb.
Transferred from 2d Iowa Vols.; Keokuk, Iowa; Dept. of Tenn.
- PARSONS, THOMAS C., Sergt. Island Heights, N. J.
Transferred from 97th Pa. Vols.; Concordville, Pa.; Dept. of South; July 16, 1863, attack on Fort Wagner; May 22, 1864, Cole's Island, S. C.; Dec. 18, Braddock's Point; recommended for promotion for zeal, etc.
- PARSONS, WILLIAM Milan, Sullivan Co., Mo.
Transferred from 37th Ind. Vols.; Moore's Hill, Ind.; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Cumb.; disch. Sept. 17, 1864.
- *PARTRIDGE, JOHN W. Died at Andersonville, Ga., April 11, 1864.
Transferred from 25th Mass. Vols.; Boylston, Mass.; Dept. of Va. and N. C.; Feb. 2, 1864, captured at Beech Grove, on Neuse river, N. C.
- PARTRIDGE, SYLVESTER B., 1st lieut. bvt.-capt. Potsdam, N. Y.
(2d lieut. 92d N. Y. Vols.; prom. to 1st lieut.) Dept. of Va. and N. C.; app. 1st lieut., S. C., June 13, 1863, to rank from March 3, 1863; detached act. sig. officer; Oct. 6, 1862, at Suffolk, Va.; Pine Tree signal sta., Suffolk, Oct., 1862, to Feb., 1863; Newport News; U. S. S. "Minnesota"; on line from Norfolk to Deep Creek; West Point; Gloucester Point; Yorktown 1863-4; Portsmouth, Va., March to May, 1864; May, 1864, assigned to duty with 18th A. C.; took possession of rebel signal sta. at City Point on advance of Army of James; on the line before Petersburg; at Water Battery sta.; Chaffin's House sta., 1864; on S. S. "Ben DeFord," Fort Fisher exp., Dec., 1864; Gen. Weitzel's hdqrs., near Richmond, Jan. to April, 1865; Capitol sta., Richmond, April 3; Chief Signal Officer, 25th A. C.; Signal Camp, Richmond, April, 1865; resigned May 30, 1865.
- PATCHEN, EUGENE.
Transferred from 9th Iowa Vols.; Independence, Iowa; Dept. of Tenn.
- PATON, DAVID Almont, Mich.
Transferred from 22d Mich. Vols.; Romeo, Mich.; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Cumb.; Mil. Div. of Miss.
- PATON, JOHN H., Sergt. Almont, Mich.
Transferred from 22d Mich. Vols.; Romeo, Mich.; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Cumb.; Mil. Div. of Miss.

- *PATRICK, JOEL W. Died Aug., 1862.
Detailed 5th N. H.; March, 1862; Army of Potomac.
- PATTERSON, J.
Dept. of Susq.
- PATTERSON, JEREMIAH M.
Transferred from 15th Ohio Vols.; New Concord, Ohio; Jan. 14, 1864,
Dept. of Cumb.
- PATTERSON, JOHN S. Piqua, Ohio.
Enlisted Feb. 15, 1864; Piqua, Ohio; Dept. of Va.
- PATTERSON, THEODORE F., 2d lieut., 1121 S. 48th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
(1st lieut. 67th Pa. Vols.) Baltimore, Md.; Dept. of Va. and N. C.; April,
1864, C. S. O., 18th Army Corps; June, New Berne, N. C.; declined com.
- PAUL, FRANCIS M. White Oak, Montgomery, Co., Ill.
Transferred from Co. F, 7th Ill. Vols., June 9, 1864; Shipman, Ill.; Dept.
of Tenn.; disch. at Louisville, Ky., Aug. 26, 1865.
- *PAUL, HARRY S. Died March 10, 1867.
Enlisted Dec. 25, 1863; Hopedale, Ohio; Dept. of Wash.
- PAUL, MICHAEL C.
Transferred from 15th Pa. Cav.; Woodbury, N. J.; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of
Cumb.
- PAXTON, JOHN N.
Enlisted; Harrisburg, Pa.; Dept. of Pa.
- *PEARCE, GRAFTON M. Died at Columbus, Ohio, May 22, 1891.
Enlisted March 23, 1864; Columbus, Ohio; Dept. of Wash.
- PEARCE, JAMES A. Avonmore, Pa.
Enlisted Jan. 28, 1864; Indiana, Pa.; Mid. Mil. Div.; Dept. of Shen.
- *PEARCE, SEBASTIAN Died at Fort Monroe, Aug., 1862.
Detailed 3d N. Y. Vols., June, 1861; Dept. of Va.
- PEARSON, BENJAMIN F.
Detailed Co. E, 23d Mass. Vols., Dec. 26, 1861; transferred Aug. 12, 1863;
Abington, Mass.; Dept. of Wash.
- PEASE, CHARLES W., A. S. O.
(2d lieut. 18th N. Y. Vols.) Dept. of South; Dept. of Va. and N. C.; March,
1865, with Gen. Cox, Kinston, N. C.
- *PEASE, HENRY G. Died 1875.
Detailed 19th Ind.; Scipio, Ind.; March, 1862, Army of Potomac.
- *PECHMAN, FREDERICK A. Died at Camden, N. J., Feb. 26, 1874.
Transferred from 12th N. J. Vols.; Woodbury, N. J.; Mid. Mil. Div.
- PECK, THOMAS H.
Enlisted April 15, 1864; Providence, R. I.; Dept. of Wash.
- PECKHAM, CHARLES.
Detailed Co. G, 18th N. Y. Vols.; Army of Potomac.
- PEIRCE, ELISHA N., A. S. O. Waverley, Mass.
(2d lieut. 5th Mass.) Dept. of N. C.; Dept. of South; April, 1863, with
Col. Davis, attack on Charleston, S. C.; mustered out July 2, 1863.

- *PELTON, WILLIAM R. Died Nov. 3, 1892.
Transferred from 112th N. Y. Vols.; Mina, N. Y.; Dept. of Va. and N.C.;
Army of James.
- *PENDLETON, BENJAMIN H.
Transferred from 38th Ill. Vols.; Lincoln, Ill.; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of
Cumb.
- PENDLETON, SILAS P.
Transferred from 1st Me. Cav.; Eastport, Me.; Army of Potomac.
- PERKINS, NATHAN A.
Transferred from 18th Mass. Vols.; Middleboro, Mass.; Dept. of Ohio.
- PERRY, ALBERT D.
Enlisted March 28, 1864; Chelsea, Mass.; Dept. of Tenn.; Oct. 3, Alla-
toona station, Ga.
- *PETERS, AURELIUS V., A. S. O. Died at Petersburg, Kans.
(1st lieut. 95th Ohio; capt.) Columbus, Ohio; Dept. of Tenn.
- PETERS, HENRY.
Detailed Co. C, 28th N. Y. Vols.; Army of Potomac.
- PETERSEN, ADOLPH, Sergt.
Transferred from 3d N. Y. Art.; New York City; Dept. of Gulf.
- PETERSON, ANDREW S.
Detailed 2d Mass. Inf. Oct. 9, 1861; Dept. of South; commended for cool-
ness under fire at Fort Pulaski, Ga.; sent back to regiment.
- *PETTINGER, W. J. Died at Goddard, Kans., March 21, 1896.
Detailed Co. D, 93d Ill. Vols., 1862; Dept. of Tenn.
- PETTY, HIRAM S.
Detailed Co. I, 2d Mass. Art.; Dept. of N. C.
- *PHELPS, DOUGLAS L., A. S. O.,
Killed in action at Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 1863.
(2d lieut. 30th Ind.) Fort Wayne, Ind.; Army of Ohio; Dept. of Cumb.
- PHETTEPLACE, ALBERT.
Enlisted May 14, 1864; Providence, R. I.; Dept. of South.
- PHETTEPLACE, LEWIS T. 236 Pearl St., Cambridgeport, Mass.
Enlisted April 29, 1864; Providence, R. I.; Dept. of Wash.
- PHILIPPI, A.
Detailed 54th N. Y. Vols.
- PHILLIPS, JOHN Ironton, Ohio.
Transferred from 33d Ohio Vols., Jan. 1, 1863; Pike Co., Ohio; Jan. 14,
1864, Dept. of Cumb.
- PHILLIPS, JOSIAH.
Transferred from 204th Pa.; Pittsburg, Pa.; Dept. of Wash.
- PHILLIPS, R. E., A. S. O.
(2d lieut. 53d Ohio.) Mil. Div. Miss.

- *PIERCE, EDWARD CORBIN, A. S. O. Died at Boston, Mass., April, 1896.
(2d lieut. 3d Me. Vols.; capt.) Detailed Dec., 1861; Georgetown, D. C.;
Dept. of Shen.; Aug., 8, 1862, Culpeper, Va.; Nov., Army of Potomac; Dec.
11, C. S. O., Gen. Franklin's hdqrs., Fredericksburg, Va.; May 4, 1863,
Church Steeple sta., Fredericksburg, Va.; July 2, Little Round Top sta.;
app. 1st lieut. S. C., but declined commission.
- *PIERCE, HENRY A. Died at New Berne, N. C., Oct. 15, 1864.
Transferred from 58th Pa. Vols.; Tidioute, Pa.; Dept. of Va. and N. C.
- PIERCE, SAMUEL B.
Detailed Co. D, 12th Ky. Vols.; Dept. of Cumb.
- PIERCE, SEYMOUR, A. S. O. Honeoye Falls, N. Y.
(1st lieut. 27th N. Y. Vols.; capt.) Detailed Dec. 28, 1861; Georgetown,
D. C.; March, 1862, 1st Corps, Army of Potomac; July 3, Harrison's
Landing; Sept., Fairfax Seminary, Va.; Nov., Snicker's Gap; served in
S. C. to May, 1863.
- *PIGMAN, WILLIAM A., 2d Lieut., bvt.-capt.
(Capt. 46th Ind. Vols.) Detailed Jan., 1862, Dept. of Cumb.; Jan., 1863, at
Memphis, Tenn., Dept. of Tenn.; A. S. O., Dept. of Gulf; April 8, 1864,
Sabine Cross Roads, La.; July 15, com. 2d lieut., S. C., to date March 3,
1863; mustered out Feb. 1, 1866.
- PILLINGS, JAMES.
Dept. of W. Va.
- PINKHAM, EDWARD Northwood, N. H.
Enlisted April 12, 1864; Natick, Mass.; Dept. of Mo.; 1865, Powder River
Indian exp.
- PINKHAM, WILLIAM H. 239 Washington St., Boston, Mass.
Transferred from 17th Mass. Vols.; Boston, Mass.; Dept. of Va. and N.C.
- PIPER, ROBERT Lose, Westmoreland Co., Pa.
Enlisted Feb. 2, 1864; Indiana, Pa.; Army of Potomac.
- PITT, JOSEPH.
Detailed Co. A, 1st Del. Vols.; Dept. of Va.
- PLATTS, CHARLES B. Woburn, Mass.
Enlisted March 30, 1864; Boston, Mass.; Dept. of La. and Tex.
- PLOTTS, GEORGE W.
Detailed Co. B, 19th Mich. Vols.; Dept. of Cumb.
- PLUMMER, THADDEUS P. 10 Blackstone St., Boston, Mass.
Enlisted April 14, 1864; Boston, Mass.; Dept. of La. and Tex.
- PLYLEY, D. R., A. S. O.
(1st lieut. 48th Ohio.) Detailed Jan., 1863, at Memphis, Tenn.; Dept. of
Tenn.
- POAGUE, WILLIAM P.
Transferred from 10th Ind. Vols.; Mace, Ind.; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of
Cumb.
- POHLMAN, WILLIAM H.
Detailed.

POLING, CHARLES E.

Dept. of Tenn.

POLING, WILLIAM P. Golden, Adams Co., Ill.

Transferred from 118th Ill. Vols.; Mendon, Ill.; Dept. of La. and Tex.

*POLLEY, HORTON W. Died at New Berne, N. C., Oct. 21, 1864.

Enlisted Nov. 7, 1863; Scranton, Pa.; Dept. of Va. and N.C.

PONTIUS, WILLIAM H.

Detailed Co. A, 114th Ohio Vols.; Dept. of Tenn.

POOLE, HENRY E. Abington, Mass.

Enlisted Feb. 27, 1864; Abington, Mass.; Army of Potomac.

PORTER, BENJAMIN C.

Enlisted March 29, 1864; Boston, Mass.; Dept. of La. and Texas.

PORTER, WILLIAM H. Soldiers' Home, Los Angeles Co., Cal.

Enlisted Feb. 22, 1864; Union Township, Ohio; Mid. Mil. Div.

POSTON, DOW L.

Transferred from 18th Ohio Vols.; Nelsonville, Ohio; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Cumb.

POTTER, JACOB H. Markes, Franklin Co., Pa.

Enlisted; London, Pa.; Mid. Mil. Div.; Dept. of Shen.

POTTER, NATHAN, Phenix, R.I.

Enlisted May 13, 1864; Providence, R.I.; Dept. of South.

*POTTER, WILLIAM H. Died at Albany, N. Y., Dec. 7, 1886.

Transferred from 118th N.Y. Vols.; Glens Falls, N.Y.; Dept. of Va.

POTTS, ELIJAH.

Detailed Co. B, 38th N.J. Vols.

POTTS, JOHN T., A. S. O.

(2d lieut. 53d Pa.) Georgetown, D.C.; Army of Potomac.

POWELL, RICHARD T.

Rejected.

POWELL, WILLIAM W.

Enlisted Nov. 2, 1863; Scranton, Pa.; Dept. of Wash.

POWER, WILLIAM S. Humboldt, Neb.

Enlisted; New Bloomfield, Pa.; Dept. of W. Va.; Dept. of Shen.

POWERS, ALANSON.

Detailed.

POWERS, MYRON.

PRATT, SAMUEL A., Sergt.

Transferred from 57th Ill. Vols.; Burns, Ill.; Dept. of Tenn.

PRATT, SAMUEL L. Box 121, Togus, Me.

Enlisted Feb. 29, 1864; North Abington, Mass.; Dept. of Gulf; August, on "Lackawanna," Mobile exp.

PRATT, THOMAS W.

Detailed Co. H, 43d Mass.; Chelsea, Mass.; Dept. of Va. and N.C.; Dept. of South.

***PRATTE, NORMAN O.**

Transferred from 96th Ill. Vols.; Avon, Ill.; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Cumb.

PRAY, JOHN L., Sergt. White House, Ohio.

Transferred from Batt. H, 1st Ohio Art., Jan. 1, 1864; Toledo, Ohio; Army of Potomac; March 20, 1865, Avery House sta., Fort Sedgwick, Va.; disch. Aug. 16, 1865.

***PRAY, WILLIAM F.**

Transferred from 12th Me. Vols.; South Berwick, Me.; Dept. of Gulf.

PRESCOTT, CHARLES W., A. S. O.

(Lieut. 9th N.Y. Vols.; capt.) Detailed June 12, 1861, Fort Monroe; Dept. of Va.; returned to regiment.

PRESLEY, ASHBEL G. H.

Detailed Co. D, 34th N.Y. Vols.; Army of Potomac; Dec., 1862, field telegraph.

PRESTON, CHARLES.

Detailed 64th Ill. Vols.; 16th A. C.

***PRESTON, REUBEN M.** Killed at Battle of Wilderness.

Detailed 49th N.Y. Vols., Jan., 1862; Army of Potomac; lieut. and adj. 49th N.Y.

PRICE, CHARLES H., Sergt. Martinsburg, W. Va.

Transferred from 3d Pa. Art.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Mid. Mil. Div.

PROUDFOOT, WILLIAM.

Detailed 79th N.Y.; Dept. of South; returned to regiment Nov. 25, 1862.

PROUDMAN, EMIL.

Detailed.

PROUDMAN, JAMES D. 108 Ann St., Meriden, Conn.

Transferred from Co. A, 3d N.H. Vols.; Manchester, N.H.; Dept. of Va. and N.C.; August, 1863, in Dept. of South; Folly Island; Army of Potomac.

PROW, FRED L. Salem, Ind.

Transferred from 50th Ind. Vols.; Seymour, Ind.; Dept. of Tenn.; Dept. of Mo.

PUGH, FRANK H. 2614 Capitol Ave., Omaha, Neb.

Transferred from Co. M, 9th Ohio Cav.; Roscoe, Ohio; Dept. of Tenn.; March 28, 1865, Goldsboro, N. C.

PURBECK, MARCELLUS A. 235 Cherry St., Chelsea, Mass.

Enlisted March 20, 1864; Boston, Mass.; Dept. of La. and Tex.; disch. Aug. 26, 1865.

PURINTON, NATHANIEL S. Bowdoin, Me.

Detailed; Dept. of Gulf.

PUTNAM, JOSEPH R., 2d Lieut. 27 Portland Block, Chicago, Ill.

(2d lieut. 3d Minn. Vols.) Detailed Aug. 1, 1863; Dept. of Cumb.; declined commission and com. cancelled June 16, 1864; lieut.-col. U. S. C. T

QUACKENBUSH, JOHN H., A. S. O.

(2d lieut. 2d N. Y. Vols.; bvt. major.) Detailed June 12, 1861, Fort Monroe, Va.; Dept. of Va.; Aug. 26, exp. to Fort Hatteras on "Harriet Lane."

QUESNELL, CHARLES.

Transferred from 3d Mo. Vols.; Pittsfield, Ill.; Dept. of Tenn.

QUICK, JOHN H.

Detailed 3d Pa. Cav.; Philadelphia, Pa.; March, 1862, Army of Potomac.

QUICK, MILES W., Sergt. Titusville, Pa.

Transferred from 1st N. Y. Eng.; Canandaigua, N. Y.; Dept. of South; Dec., 1864, commended for zeal, etc.

QUINBY, IRA, A. S. O. Capt. 11th U. S. Inf., Washington, D. C.

(1st lieut. 1st Colo. Cav.) Detailed, 1864, in Dept. of Mo.; Oct. 23, Westport, Mo.; mustered out Nov. 18, 1865.

Subsequent service: April 27, 1866, 1st lieut. 15th Inf., U. S. A.; Dec. 21, 1880, capt. 11th Inf., U. S. A.

QUINN, NICHOLAS, Sergt.

Detailed Co. I, 9th V. R. C.; Dept. of Wash.

QUINTON, WILLIAM, 2d Lieut. Capt. 7th U. S. Inf., Washington, D. C.

(1st lieut. 19th Ill. Vols.) Detailed Jan., 1862; Dept. of Cumb.; Army of Ohio; Oct. 7, 1862, Gen. Rousseau's hdqrs. sta.; battle of Perryville, Ky.; Dec., Stone river; Sept., 1863, Chickamauga; Nov., Missionary Ridge; action at Buzzard's Roost; July 7, 1864, Kenesaw Mt. Sta.; July 15, com. 2d lieut., S. C., to date March 3, 1863; Atlanta campaign; April, 1865, from Knoxville to Jonesboro, Tenn.; Dept. of Gulf; San Antonio, Tex., to May, 1866; mustered out of S. C. May 9, 1866.

Subsequent service: June 12, 1867, 1st lieut. 33d U. S. Inf.; May 3, 1870, to 7th Inf.; April 18, 1884, captain.

RAFF, DAVID A. (RAFFENSBERGER).

Died at Housum, Pa., March 10, 1896.

Enlisted Feb. 16, 1864; Harrisburg, Pa.; Dept. of Susq.; Army of Potomac.

RAHN, CHARLES F.

. Detailed; Pa. Vols.; Dept. of Susq.

RAMEY, THOMAS C. Fort Collins, Colo.

Enlisted Feb. 27, 1864; W. Mahoning, Pa.; Dept. of Tenn.

RAMSAY, JAMES H.

Transferred from 6th Pa. Res.; Bloomsburg, Pa.; Dept. of Wash.

*RAMSAY, WILLIAM H. Died Oct. 24, 1891.

Transferred from 3d N. H. Vols., Oct. 13, 1863; Manchester, N. H.; Dept. of Va. and N. C.; Dept. of South.

RAMSDEL, NORMAN.

Detailed Co. B, 184th N. Y. Vols.

RAMSEY, GEORGE W.

Detailed.

RANDALL, JOHN W.

Transferred from 11th Mo. Vols.; Xenia, Ill.; Dept. of Tenn.

- RANDOLPH, ASBURY F. Roseville, Ohio.
Enlisted Feb. 10, 1864; Columbus, Ohio; Dept. of Wash.; Mid. Mil. Div.;
Dept. of Va. and N. C.
- *RANKIN, WILLIAM HENRY. Died at Cambridge, Ohio, June 19, 1890.
Enlisted Feb. 16, 1864; Cambridge, Ohio; Dept. of Va
- RAY, BRICE.
Detailed Co. E, 123d Pa. Vols.; Army of Potomac.
- RAY, EBER A.
Detailed Co. G, 26th Mass. Vols.; Dept. of Gulf.
- *RAY, JAMES FERDINAND. . . Died at Nashville, Tenn., July 12, 1864.
Enlisted Feb. 22, 1864; Salem, Pa.; Dept. of Tenn.
- *RAYMOND, JOHN P. Died at Lyndeboro, N. H., December, 1874.
Enlisted March 29, 1864; Lyndeboro, N. H.; Dept. of La. and Tex.
- RAYMOND WALTON A. North Abington, Mass.
Enlisted Feb. 27, 1864; Abington, Mass.; Dept. of Gulf; Aug., 1864, on
"Lackawanna," Mobile Bay.
- *REA, JAMES W. Died 1864.
Transferred from 148th Pa.; Brookville, Pa.; Army of Potomac.
- READ, JOSEPH C., A. S. O.
(2d lieut. 51st Pa. Vols.) Detailed Dec., 1861; Dept. of Va. and N.C.
- REBER, SAMUEL F., 2d Lieut. 2410 28th Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
(2d lieut. 24th Ohio Vols.) Dept. of Wash.; Nov., 1863, Dept. of Cumb.;
duty with signal trains; declined commission.
- REDNER, EDWARD G.
Detailed 34th N. Y.; Dept. of Shen.; March 23, 1862, Winchester, Va.
- REED, A. M.
Detailed; Indiana Co., Pa.
- REED, FRANCIS C.
Enlisted Jan. 11, 1864; Indiana, Pa.; Dept. of La. and Tex.
- REED, HENRY W.
Transferred from 25th Mass. Vols.; Worcester, Mass.; Dept. of Va. and
N. C.
- REED, JACOB A., Sergt. Seneca Falls, N. Y.
Detailed 3d N. Y. Art.; Seneca Falls, N. Y.; Dept. of Shen.; March 23-24,
1862, Winchester, Va.; Dept. of Va. and N. C.; Dec. 16, 1863, Whitehall,
N. C.; commended for gallantry at Winchester, Va.
- REED, MATTHEW H.
Enlisted Feb. 10, 1864; Indiana, Pa.; Dept. of Gulf.
- REED, NOAH H. 736 East Church St., Marion, Ohio.
Transferred from 49th Ohio Vols.; Ottawa, Ohio; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of
Cumb.
- REED, ORVILLE S. Excelsior Springs, Mo.
Enlisted Dec. 22, 1863; Columbus, Ohio; Dept. of Susq.; Army of James;
Army of Potomac.

- REED, ROBERT M. Lock box 156, Blairsville, Pa.
Enlisted Feb. 10, 1864 ; Indiana, Pa. ; Dept. of Gulf.
- *REED, SAMUEL M.
Detailed (sergt.) 11th Pa. Res. ; Aug., 1861, Georgetown, D. C. ; Greensburg, Pa. ; transferred later ; Oct. 9, 1861, to Dept. of South ; April, 1862, commended for coolness under fire at Fort Pulaski, Ga. ; Dept. of Va. and N. C.
- *REED, WASHINGTON Died at Lynn, Mass., April 26, 1893.
Enlisted March 29, 1864 ; Boston, Mass. ; Dept. of Wash. ; 1865, Central station, Washington, D. C.
- REID, SAMUEL H. J.
Transferred from 9th Ind. Vols. ; La Porte, Ind. ; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Cumb.
- REILLY, BARNARD.
Detailed 2d Art.
- RENKIN, WILLIAM W. 88 Irwin Ave., Allegheny, Pa.
Enlisted Feb. 17, 1864 ; Indiana, Pa. ; Dept. of Cumb. ; Dept. of Tenn.
- RENOULES, A. S.
Detailed ; North Parma, N. Y.
- RESAG, L. F., A. S. O.
(1st lieutenant, 27th Pa.) Georgetown, D. C. ; returned to regt. March 1, 1862.
- REVENAUGH, AURELIUS O. 562 Fourth St., Louisville, Ky.
Transferred from 141st N. Y. Vols. ; Elmira, N. Y. ; Dept. of Cumb.
- *REYMER, MICHAEL D., 2d lieutenant.
(Civilian, Pa.) Dept. of Susq. ; July 15, 1864, com. 2d lieutenant, S. C., to date March 3, 1863 ; mustered out Aug. 16, 1865.
- REYNOLDS, BELA R., Sergt. 81 Marshall St., Somerville, Mass.
Transferred from 6th Me. Vols. ; Dennysville, Me. ; Army of Potomac ; Oct. 6, 1863, sergt.
- REYNOLDS, CROMWELL A. Factoryville, Pa.
Enlisted Nov. 16, 1863 ; Scranton, Pa. ; Dept. of N. C.
- *REYNOLDS, WILLIAM, A. S. O. Died at Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 28, 1896.
(1st lieutenant, Co. I, 50th Pa.) Factoryville, Pa. ; detailed winter of 1861-2, for instruction in signal duty, Dept. of South ; U. S. S. "Ironsides," at attack on Fort Sumter ; April, 1863, with Col. Putnam, attack on Charleston, S. C. ; Aug. 31, Gen. Burnside, Dept. of Ohio ; siege of Knoxville ; July 19, Decatur, Ga. ; July 22, Atlanta, Ga.
- RHINEHART, GERHARDT.
Detailed Aug., 1863 ; Dept. of South.
- RHOADES, CHARLES W. C. Custom House, Boston, Mass.
Detailed 1st Mass. Vols. ; Boston, Mass. ; March, 1862, Army of Potomac.
- RHODES, E. H.
Detailed ; Attleboro, Mass.
- RHODES, JAMES C.
Enlisted March 31, 1864 ; Providence, R. I. ; Dept. of Mo.

RHODES, JOHN H.

Enlisted ; Chambersburg, Pa. ; Dept. of Va.

RHODES, THOMAS A.

Transferred from 112th N. Y. Vols. ; Ellicott, N. Y. ; Dept. of South.

RICE, JEROME B., A. S. O. Cambridge, N. Y.
(2d lieut. Co. G, 123d N. Y.) Detailed to Dept. of Cumb. ; Dec. 19, 1864,
exp. to Decatur, Ala.

RICE, NICHOLAS E. 601 Webster Ave., Scranton, Pa.
Enlisted Nov. 11, 1863 ; Scranton, Pa. ; Dept. of Ohio, 23d A. C.

RICH, GEORGE F. South Manchester, Conn.
Enlisted April 15, 1864 ; Boston, Mass. ; Dept. of Mo. ; 1865, Powder River
Indian exp.

RICH, LUCIUS L., A. S. O.

(1st lieut. 5th U. S. Inf.) Detailed Nov. 13, 1860 ; Dept. of New Mexico ;
resigned May 13, 1861.

RICH, MAURICE R.

Detailed.

RICH, THOMAS H., Sergt.

Transferred from 14th Me. Vols. ; Gorham, Me. ; Mil. Div. of W. Miss.

*RICHARDS, ALONZO V., 2d lieut. Died March 10, 1891.
(Private 7th Wis. Vols.) Detailed Jan. 8, 1862 ; transferred Aug. 12, 1863 ;
Army of Potomac ; April 2, 1862, Fort Monroe ; May 5-6, Williamsburg ;
June, Chickahominy swamp, 7 days' fight ; July, Malvern Hill ; Harrison's
Landing ; Second Bull Run ; Antietam ; Burnside's hdqrs., South Mountain ;
July, 1863, Boonsboro, Md. ; Dept. of Wash. ; Feb. 9, 1864, re-enlisted, S. C. ;
March, Battery Parrott sta., D. C. ; Fort Sumner, Md. ; A. S. O. ; Dept. of
Mo. ; May 13, 1865, com. 2d lieut. S. C., to date Feb. 14, 1865 ; June 10,
ordered to Cottonwood, Neb. ; July 9, Powder River Indian exp. ; mus-
tered out Dec. 9, 1865.

RICHARDS, GEORGE.

Detailed ; Army of Potomac.

RICHARDS, JOHN W.

Transferred from 97th Ohio Vols. ; Newcastle, Ohio ; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept.
of Cumb.

RICHARDSON, CALVIN W.

Detailed Co. G, 5th Mass. Vols. ; Dept of N. C.

RICHARDSON, EDWARD BANGS, A. S. O. Custom House, Boston, Mass.
(2d lieut. 45th Mass.) Dept. of N. C. ; Dept. of South ; April, 1863, with
Gen. Stevenson, attack on Charleston, S. C. ; mustered out July 7, 1863.

RICHARDSON, HENRY L.

Detailed.

RICHARDSON, JAMES W. Rochester, Ill.

Transferred 114th Ill. Vols. ; Camp Butler, Ill. ; Dept. of Gulf.

RICHARDSON, JOHN L.

Transferred from 75th Ind. Vols. ; Wabash, Ind. ; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of
Cumb.

- *RICHARDSON, JONAS M. . . . Died at Groton, Mass., March 3, 1886.
Enlisted March 29, 1864; Boston, Mass.; Dept. of Wash.
- RICHEY, GEORGE H., A. S. O.
(1st lieut. 1st Ohio Heavy Art.) Dept. of Ohio.
- RICHMOND, CARLOS H.
Detailed 100th N.Y.; Buffalo, N.Y.; Dept. of Va.
- RICHMOND, WILLIAM T. . . . 3408 Mather St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Enlisted March 30, 1864; Boston, Mass.; Dept. of Gulf.
- RICKER, NATHANIEL.
Detailed.
- RICKERSON, H. L.
Detailed.
- RIDLEY, JOHN F. Box 293, Methuen, Mass.
Transferred from 3d Mass. Cav.; Lawrence, Mass.; Dept. of Gulf; Port
Hudson; Sept. 28, 1863, taken prisoner at Sabine Pass, La.; released July
23, 1864; at taking of Forts Morgan, Powell and Gaines; Aug. 5, on str.
"Richmond"; disch. July 4, 1865.
- RIELY, S. M.
Aug., 1863, Dept. of South.
- RIGHTER, JOHN H.
- RILEY, HUGH.
Detailed Co. K, 53d N.Y. Vols.
- RILEY, JOHN.
Dept. of South.
- RILEY, LUKE Rear 53 Bacon St., Providence, R.I.
Enlisted May 2, 1864; Providence, R.I.; Dept. of Wash.
- RILEY, LYMAN.
Transferred from 3d Miss. Marine Brigade; Benton, Mo.; Dept. of Tenn.
- *RISLEY, SAMUEL A., Sergt. . . . Died at Springfield, Mo., March 3, 1894.
Transferred from 117th Ill. Vols.; Summerfield, Ill.; Dept. of Gulf.
- RITTER, HENRY J. Tippecanoe City, Miami Co., Ohio.
Enlisted April, 1864; Reading, Pa.; Dept. of Susq.; Dept. of W. Va.
- ROACH, JAMES H.
Enlisted Feb. 16, 1864; Columbus, Ohio; Dept. of N.C.
- ROBBINS, FRANCIS E. Susquehanna, Pa.
Enlisted March 1, 1864; Montrose, Pa.; Dept. of Tenn.; with 14th, 15th,
17th and 20th A. C.; Army hdqrs., Louisville, Ky.
- ROBBINS, FRANCIS H.
Enlisted; Boston, Mass.; rejected.
- ROBBINS, JOHN F., A. S. O.
(2d lieut 96th Pa.) Georgetown, D.C.; March, 1862, Army of Potomac;
3d A. C.

ROBBINS, LORING.

Enlisted Feb. 27, 1864; Abington, Mass.; March 24, 1864, Dept. of Gulf; disch. Aug., 1865.

ROBBINS, T. PARKER 132 West 16th St., New York City.

Enlisted March 31, 1864; Boston, Mass.; Army of James; Dept. of Va.

ROBERTS, CHARLES, JR., 2d lieut., bvt. 1st lieut.

146 Fifth Ave., New York City.

(Civilian, Mass.) Dept. of Wash.; Army of Potomac; Sept. 2, 1863, app. 2d lieut. S.C., to date March 3, 1863; Dept. of South; May 22, 1864, Folly Island, S.C.; Dec. 18, Fort Pulaski, Ga.; mustered out Aug. 21, 1865.

ROBERTS, CHARLES G.

Transferred from 93d N.Y. Vols.; Chester, N.Y.; Army of Potomac.

ROBERTS, CYRUS M., 2d lieut. Granville, Licking Co., Ohio.

(1st lieut. 78th Ohio Vols.) Detailed Jan., 1863, Memphis, Tenn., Dept. of Tenn.; April 1, ordered to report to Gen. Grant at Milliken's Bend, La.; with Gen. Logan, Port Gibson to Rocky Spring; May 16, Champion Hills; Oct., Dept. hdqrs., Dept. of Gulf; Jan. to March, 1864, recruiting service, Columbus, Ohio; April, Indianapolis, Ind.; Dept. of Mo.; June, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; Oct., Big Blue, Mo.; aide to Gen. Curtis; declined commission.

ROBERTS, EDWIN F.

Transferred from 2d Pa. Art.; Northampton, Pa.; Dept. of N.C.

ROBERTS, EPHRAIM B.

Detailed 9th N.Y., June, 1861; Brooklyn, N.Y.; Dept. of Va.; Army of Tenn.; Dept. of Cumb.

ROBERTS, HENRY H. Portersville, Ohio.

Enlisted Jan. 16, 1864; Columbus, Ohio; Mid. Mil. Div.

ROBERTS, NATHAN B., 2d lieut. 10 Washington Place, New York City.

(Civilian, Mass.) Dept. of Wash.; Dept. of South; Oct. 3, 1863, app. 2d lieut. S.C., to date March 3, 1863; April, 1864, Dept. of Va. and N.C.; Feb. 19, Gen. Paine's hdqrs., near Wilmington, N.C.; April 7, 1865, Signal camp, Richmond, Va.; resigned June 14, 1865.

***ROBERTS, NEWTON A.** Died at Hartford, Conn., Dec. 9, 1893.

Transferred from 8th Conn. Vols.; Meriden, Conn.; Dept. of Va. and N.C.

ROBERTS, W. H.**ROBERTSON, WALTER.**

Detailed; disch. July 30, 1863.

***ROBESON, THOMAS RODMAN, A. S. O.** Died July 6, 1863.

(2d lieut. 2d Mass.; capt.) Detailed Aug., 1861, Darnestown, Md.; Sept., Georgetown, D.C.; Dec., to Annapolis, Md.; Jan., 1862, Burnside exp.; Feb., flagship "Philadelphia" and gunboat "Southfield"; Roanoke Island; New Berne; flagship "Delaware"; rejoined regiment; mortally wounded at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863.

- ROBINS, PHILIP, Sergt. South Cairo, Greene Co., N. Y.
Transferred from 5th N. Y. Art.; Aug., 1862; New York City; Dept. of Va. and N. C.; Feb. 22, 1865, sta. below Wilmington, N. C.; disch. April, 1865.
- ROBINSON, GEORGE M.
Transferred from 12th Mass. Vols.; Billtown, N. S.; Army of Potomac.
- ROBINSON, WILLIAM.
Detailed 28th Pa.; Mid. Mil. Div.
- ROCK, MILES.
Transferred from 1st Pa. Vols.; Camp Wayne, Pa.; Dept. of Wash.
- ROCKWOOD, JOHN B.
Detailed Co. B, 25th Mass. Vols.
- RODFONG, GEORGE W. Middletown, Pa.
Enlisted Feb. 18, 1864; Harrisburg, Pa.; Dept. of Susq.
- RODGERS, FINLEY Mechanicsburg, Cumb. Co., Pa.
Dept. of Susq.
- RODGERS, THEODORE H., A. S. O.
(Lieut. 10th N. Y. Vols.) Detailed June 12, 1861; Dept. of Va.; returned to regiment.
- ROE, AMBROSE Salem station, Mich.
Transferred from 24th Mich. Vols.; Plymouth, Mich.; Dept. of Wash.; 1865, central sta., Washington, D. C.
- ROE, WILLARD, Sergt. Plymouth, Mich.
Transferred from 24th Mich. Vols.; Plymouth, Mich.; Dept. of Wash.; 1865, central sta., Washington, D. C.
- *ROE, WILLIAM B., A. S. O. Died at Plymouth, Mich., April 29, 1867.
(1st lieut. 16th Mich.; capt.) Detailed; Georgetown, D. C.; March, 1862, Army of Potomac; April, siege of Yorktown, Va.; Sept. 1, Bull Run, Va.; Sept. 11, Sugar Loaf Mt.; Oct., Fairview Mt.; Dec., Dept. of Gulf; Feb. 1863, Baton Rouge, La.; March 13, hdqrs. sta., Dept. of La.; April, swamp opp. Port Hudson; April 29, C. S. O., Dept. of Gulf; Sept. 1, on U. S. S. "Suffolk"; Oct., Dept. hdqrs.; Jan. 23, 1864, Fort Jackson, La.; May, C. S. O., Dept. of Wash.; Feb. 17, 1865, in command of Signal Camp, Georgetown, D. C.; resigned May 13, 1865.
- ROGERS, ALLEN Spring City, Pa.
Transferred from Co. C, 51st Pa. Vols.; Norristown, Pa.; Dept. of Va. and N. C.
- *ROGERS, A. ROMEYN Died Jan. 19, 1895.
Detailed Co. D, 14th Ohio Vols.; Army of Ohio.
- ROGERS, BERNARD.
Detailed.
- ROGERS, EGBERT W.
Detailed 1st U. S. Chasseurs.

ROGERS, ROBERT.

Detailed 5th N. Y. Vols., June, 1861, Dept. of Va. ; Nov. 5, charge of signal office, 158 F St., Washington, D. C. ; 1st lieut. 49th Pa.

ROGERS, SAMUEL N., 2d lieut. bvt. 1st lieut. . . . Millbury, Mass.

(Private 21st Mass. Vols.) Dept. of Va. and N. C. ; Oct. 20, 1863, app. 2d lieut. S. C., to date March 3, 1863 ; Dept. of Wash. ; bvt.-lieut. U. S. Vols., March 13, 1865 ; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.

*ROGERS, THEODORE Died Nov. 11, 1880.

Detailed 3d N. Y. Art. ; Dec. 23, 1861, to Annapolis, Md. ; Dept. of Va. and N. C. ; Dept. of South.

ROOD, H. H., A. S. O.

(2d lieut. 13th Iowa.) Mil. Div. of Miss.

ROONEY, J.

Dept. of Ohio.

ROONEY, JOHN W.

Detailed 78th Pa. ; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Cumb.

ROONEY, PATRICK H.

Transferred from 26th Mass. Vols. ; Lowell, Mass. ; Dept. of Gulf.

ROSE, ALEXANDER.

Enlisted April 22, 1864 ; New York City ; Mil. Div. of W. Miss. ; deserted Feb. 28, 1865.

ROSE, DANIEL D. Hudson, Mass.

Enlisted April 26, 1864 ; Providence, R. I. ; Dept. of Wash.

ROSE, J. W.

Detailed.

*ROSE, LUCIUS M., A. S. O.

(Capt. 11th Ill. Inf.) Detailed Jan., 1863, Memphis, Tenn., Dept. of Tenn. ; April 1, ordered to report to Gen. Grant at Milliken's Bend, La. ; May 12, with 17th A. C., battle of Raymond, Miss. ; May 18, Gen. Grant's hdqrs., Bovina ; in command of detachment in field ; June 24, granted sick leave ; May, 1864, C. S. O., 17th A. C., Chattanooga, Tenn.

ROSS, SAMUEL W.

Transferred from 49th Pa. Vols., April, 1863 ; Camp Griffin, Pa. ; Army of Potomac ; disch. Sept., 1864.

ROSS, TOBIAS, Sergt.

Detailed 2d Ohio ; Dept. of Cumb.

ROSS, WILLIAM.

Transferred from 42d N. Y. Vols. ; New York City ; Army of Potomac.

ROSS, WILLIAM P. Level, Ohio.

Transferred from 2d Ohio Vols. ; Goshen, Ohio ; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Cumb. ; Kenesaw Mt. ; disch. June 30, 1865.

*ROSSITER, GEORGE H. Died 1865.

Detailed Co. E, 27th Mass. ; Dec., 1861, at Annapolis, Md. ; Great Barrington, Mass. ; Dept. of Va. and N. C. ; Dept. of South. ; disch. Oct. 10, 1864.

- ROUND, GEORGE C., 2d lieut. Manassas, Va.
 (Private Co. G, 1st Conn. Art.) July 15, 1864, com. 2d lieut. S. C., to date
 March 3, 1863; Dept. of Wash.; Dept. of Ohio; Dept. of Va. and N. C.;
 March 13, 1865, with Gen. Couch, Kinston, N. C.; April 10, Capitol dome,
 Raleigh, N. C.; mustered out Aug. 12, 1865.
- ROWE, THOMAS G. Blairsville, Indiana Co., Pa.
 Enlisted Jan. 20, 1864; Blairsville, Pa.; Mid. Mil. Div.
- ROWLES, WILLIAM.
 Transferred from 21st Ohio Vols.; Cranberry, Ohio; Jan. 14, 1864; Dept.
 of Cumb.
- ROWLEY, W. W., A. S. O. Q. M., National Home, Milwaukee Co., Wis.
 (1st lieut. 28th N. Y.; capt.) Detailed Darnestown, Md., Aug., 1861; Sept.
 12, sta., Upper Potomac; Dept. of Shen.; Seneca Mills; March 7, 1862, in
 command of detachment under Gen. Banks; March 23, Winchester, Va.;
 March 24, Strasburg; Aug. 9, battle of Culpeper, Va.; Army of Potomac;
 Sept. 1, Point of Rocks, Md.; with 11th A. C.; Sept. 11, Sugar Loaf Mt.;
 Oct. 10, Fairview Mt. sta.; Dec. 17, C. S. O. Dept. of Gulf; March 8, 1863,
 Baton Rouge, La.; March 13, dept. hdqrs. sta.; April 29, term of service
 expired.
- ROYCE, HENRY F. Willimantic, Conn.
 Detailed 26th Conn. Vols.; Franklin, Conn.; Dept. of Gulf.
- ROYER, WILLIAM HARRY, Sergt.
 448 Butler Exchange, Providence, R. I.
 Transferred from Co. H, 11th Mass. Vols.; Pottstown, Pa.; 1862, clerk at
 signal office, Washington, D. C.; March, Army of Potomac; Dept. of Va.
 and N. C.; act. Q. M. sergt. for Capt. Norton, and clerk for Capt. Cush-
 ing; recommended for commission; disch. July, 1864.
- RUGG, ARTHUR H. Peoria, Ill.
 Detailed 77th Ill.; Peoria, Ill.; Dept. of Tenn.
- RUNDLETT, JAMES H, A. S. O. 16 Nichols St., Haverhill, Mass.
 (2d lieut. 50th Mass.) Detailed Dec. 17, 1862, Dept. of Gulf; March, 1863,
 Baton Rouge, La.; March 13, Gen. Grover's division; May 30, right hand
 sta., siege of Port Hudson, La.; June 1, Griffith's plantation; mustered out
 Aug. 24, 1863.
- RUNNELS, DANIEL P.
 Enlisted April 8, 1864; South Albion, Me.; Dept. of Va.
- RUSH, EDWARD.
 Detailed 2d Mass. Art.; Dept. of N. C.
- RUSH, JOSEPH.
 Transferred from 15th Ky. Vols.; Jefferson, Ky.; Dept. of Cumb.; April
 6, 1862, Pittsburg Landing, Tenn.
- RUSHBY, THOMAS P., 1st Lieut., bvt.-capt. 90 Beekman St., N. Y. City.
 (1st lieut. N. Y. Vol. Eng.) Detailed winter of 1861-2 for instruction in
 signal duty, Dept. of South; March 12, 1863, captured at Spanish Wells,
 S. C.; Sept., Dept. of Ohio; Sept. 18, app. 1st lieut. S. C., to date March 3,
 1863; Dept. of Tenn.; July 19, 1864, Decatur, Ga.; Dept. of Va. and N. C.;

March 2, 1865, gunboat "Lenapee," Cape Fear river, N. C.; April 1, C. S. O., 10th A. C.; May 26, Camp of Instruction, Raleigh, N. C.; mustered out at Georgetown, D. C., Aug. 12, 1865.

- RUSSELL, ABRAM W. Ithaca, Gratiot Co., Mich.
 Transferred from 49th Ohio Vols.; Postoria, Ohio; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Cumb.; detached duty with field tel.; in charge of same at Chickamauga and Lookout Mt.
- RUSSELL, ANDREW E. Tarentum, Pa.
 Transferred from Co. F, 63d Pa. Vols.; Strattonville, Pa.; March, 1862, Army of Potomac.
- RUSSELL, CHARLES F.
 Detailed Co. A, 8th Vt. Vols.; Dept. of Gulf.
- RUSSELL, DAVID. Dunkirk, N. Y.
 Detailed 79th N. Y. Vols.; Dept of South.
- RUSSELL, EDMUND HASTINGS, Capt., bvt.-major.
 Box 441 Pittsburg, Pa.
 (1st lieu. Co. G, 9th Pa. Res.) Detailed Aug., 1861, Georgetown, D. C.; Sept. 14, app. instructor, Signal Camp, Georgetown, D. C.; March 10, to Gen. McDowell, at Centreville; June, 1862, Dept. of Gulf; March 8, 1863, Baton Rouge, La.; March 13, hdqrs. of dept.; April 11, gunboat "Calhoun," Teche bayou; May 26, ordered to report to Gen. Weitzel; May 30, right hand sta., siege of Port Hudson; Jan. 15, com. 1st lieu. S. C., to date March 3, 1863; Nov., Dept. of Cumb.; Jan., 1864, command of camp at Georgetown, D. C.; March 22, C. S. O., Dept. of Wash.; Feb. 14, 1865, app. capt. S. C., to date March 3, 1863; to Dept. of Va. and N. C.; Feb. 16, C. S. O., Army of Ohio, with Maj.-Gen. Schofield in North Carolina; June 5, Raleigh; July, command of Signal Camp at Georgetown, D. C.; mustered out Aug. 12, 1865.
- *RUSSELL, EDWARD F. Died in Colorado, 1894.
 Transferred from 93d N. Y. Vols.; Minerva, N. Y.; Army of Potomac.
- RUSSELL, EVAN, Sergt. 962 Vine St., Williamsport, Pa.
 Transferred from Co. A, 5th Pa. Res., Sept., 1863; Harrisburg, Pa.; Aug., 1861, Georgetown, D. C.; Dec. 30, app. act. corp., camp; March, 1862, Army of Potomac; Oct. 6, 1863, sergt.
- RUTTER, JAMES M., Sergt. 97 Carey Ave., Wilkesbarre, Pa.
 Transferred from Co. C, 143d Pa. Vols.; Wilkesbarre, Pa.; Army of Potomac.
- RYAN, EDWARD.
 Detailed Co. K, 52d Pa. Vols.; Morris Island, S. C.
- *RYAN, JOHN Died at Philadelphia, Pa., 1868.
 Transferred from 48th N. Y. Vols.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; Dept. of South; Fort Pulaski, Ga.
- *RYAN, JOHN.
 Transferred from 2d N. Y. S. M.; New York City; Dept. of Wash.; Army of Potomac; July 3, 1863, Jack's Mt. sta., Emmettsburg, Pa.; July 5, captured by Stuart near Gettysburg, Pa.

***RYAN, THOMAS.**

Dept. of South.

***RYMER, THOMAS F.** Died in rebel hospital, Lawton, Ga.
Transferred from 112th Pa. Vols.; Pittston, Pa.; Dept. of South; captured in assault on Fort Johnson, July 3, 1864.

SACKMAN, JACOB Wilson, Ellsworth Co., Kans.
Enlisted; St. Thomas, Pa.; Mid. Mil. Div.; Dept. of Shen.

SAFFORD, GEORGE E.

Detailed.

SAGENDORPH, EDWARD W. Box 246, East Brookfield, Mass.
Detailed 31st Mass.

ST. AMAND, FERDINAND 417 Olive St., Scranton, Pa.
Enlisted Oct. 16, 1863; Wallsville, Pa.; Dept. of Va.; Dept. of Wash.; Dept. of South.

SALISBURY, HENRY T. 11 Green St., Pawtucket, R. I.
Transferred from 10th Conn. Vols.; Hartford, Conn.; Dept. of South; Dept. of Va. and N. C.

SALYARDS, MARSHALL.

Transferred from 20th Ill. Vols.; Lostart, Ill.; Dept. of Tenn.

SAMPLE, SAMUEL S., Capt. Fourth, cor. Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.
(1st lieut. 5th Iowa Vols.) Detailed Jan., 1863, Memphis, Tenn., Dept. of Tenn.; April 1, ordered to report to Gen. Grant at Milliken's Bend, La.; May 1, Hard Times Landing sta.; Hankinson's Ferry; May 13, Clinton, Miss.; May 14, Jackson, Miss.; Haynes' Bluff; July 5, Gen. Sherman's hdqrs., march to Jackson; adjt. board of examiners, Vicksburg, Miss.; Nov. 23, Chickamauga Creek; Gen. Smith's hdqrs. sta., Missionary Ridge; May 1, 1864, with 15th A. C., march to Chattanooga; May 14, Gen. McPherson's hdqrs.; May 26, Gen. Logan's front near Dallas, Ga.; May 28, sta. near New Hope church; June 10, Gin House sta., near Big Shanty; June 5, Allatoona Mt. sta.; June 15, Pine Mt. sta.; June 20, Bushy Mt. sta.; mustered out at Roswell, Ga., July 16, 1864.

***SAMPSON, JACOB P., 1st Lieut., bvt.-maj.**

Killed at Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 12, 1878.

(1st lieut. 9th Iowa Vols.) Detailed Jan., 1863, Memphis, Tenn., Dept. of Tenn.; April 1, ordered to report to Gen. Grant at Milliken's Bend, La.; with Gen. Logan, Port Gibson to Rocky Spring, Miss.; May 16, McPherson's hdqrs. sta., Champion Hills; Gen. Grant's hdqrs. sta.; April and May, 1864, Camp of Instruction, Huntsville, Ala.; June 2, army hdqrs. sta.; June 10, Big Shanty, Ga.; July 15, com. 1st lieut. S. C., to date March 3, 1863; Aug., sta. before Atlanta; Dec. 11 and 13, Rice Mill sta.; mustered out Aug. 12, 1865.

SANBORN, JOSEPH S. Rockland, Mass.
Enlisted Feb. 27, 1864; Abington, Mass.; Dept. of Gulf; Forts Morgan and Gaines; 1865, Memphis, Tenn.; disch. Aug. 28, 1865.

SANBORN, ORVILLE S., Sergt. Bonny Eagle, Me.
Transferred from 12th Me. Vols.; Bonny Eagle, Me.; Dept. of Gulf.

- SANDLAND, ALVIN T. Box 25, North Attleboro, Mass.
Enlisted April 27, 1864; Providence, R. I.; Dept. of Wash.
- SANFORD, ROBERT FULTON 403 Dudley St., Utica, N. Y.
Enlisted Nov. 7, 1863; Utica, N. Y.; Army of Potomac.
- *SATTES, EMIL R. G. Died at Springfield, Ohio, 1894.
Enlisted Nov. 18, 1863; Columbus, Ohio; Army of Potomac.
- SAWYER, THOMAS J., A. S. O.
(1st lieut. 47th N. Y.) Clinton, N. Y.; Dept. of South; Dept. of Susq.;
Dept. of Wash.; July, 1864, Fort Lincoln sta., D. C.
- SAYLES, GEORGE C.
Transferred from 19th Ill. Vols.; Chicago, Ill.; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of
Cumb.
- SCARRATT, S. G., A. S. O.
(2d lieut. Miss. Marine Brigade.) Dept. of Tenn.
- SCHAGHT, J. E.
Dept. of Cumb.
- *SCHANK, G. W.
Army of Potomac.
- SCHENCK, GUSTAVUS W. 57 Fifth St., Hoboken, N. J.
Transferred from 54th N. Y. Vols.; Hudson, N. Y.; Army of Potomac;
disch. at Petersburg, Va.
- SCHICK, RUDOLPH M. 441 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Enlisted April 1, 1864; Philadelphia, Pa.; Dept. of Susq.
- SCHLACHTER, FREDERICK D., A. S. O.
(2d lieut. 11th Conu.) Detailed Dec., 1861, Dept. of Va. and N. C.; March
24, 1862, Gen. Burnside's hdqrs., "Alice Price"; Dec. 11, Goldsboro exp.;
Dec. 17, Gen. Foster's hdqrs., Goldsboro, N. C.
- SCHNEBLY, FREDERICK B. 1208 Campbell St., Kansas City, Mo.
Enlisted Feb. 27, 1864; Georgetown, D. C.; Mid. Mil. Div.
- SCHOCK, HENRY J. Chetopa, Kans.
Transferred from 39th Ind. Vols.; Clarksville, Ind.; Mid. Mil. Div.; Jan.
14, 1864, Dept. of Cumb.
- SCHOULER, JAMES 60 Congress St., Boston, Mass.
(2d lieut. 43d Mass.) Detailed Nov., 1862; Dept. of N. C.; April, 1863,
with Gen. Stevenson, attack on Charleston, S. C.; New Berne, N. C.;
Goldsboro exp.; camp at Hilton Head, S. C.; mustered out with regi-
ment, July 30, 1863.
- SCHULTZ, CHARLES. (See KERPER, ALEXANDER.)
Transferred from Bat. 3, N. Y. Art.; New York City; Dept. of Tenn.
- *SCHULTZ, MARTIN V. B. Died July 17, 1890.
Detailed 139th N. Y.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; Dept. of Va.
- SCHUMAKER, WILLIAM.
Transferred from 37th Ohio Vols.; Archibald, Ohio; Dept. of Gulf.
- SCHUTTER, CHARLES S. Hazelton, Pa.
Enlisted Dec. 7, 1863; Hazelton, Pa.; Dept. of N. C.

- *SCHWAN, FREDERICK W. Died Sept. 28, 1891.
Mid. Mil. Div.
- SCHWENK, WASHINGTON, Sergt.
Transferred from 1st Del. Vols.; Wilmington, Del.; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of
Cumb.; Feb., prom. to sergt.; Dept. of Tex.
- SCOLLAY, MARTIN A.
Enlisted; Boston, Mass.; deserted from recruiting station.
- SCOTT, ELI E., Sergt. 1313 Montgomery Ave., Houston, Tex.
Enlisted Feb. 27, 1864; Tiffin, Ohio; Dept. of Va.
- *SCOTT, GEORGE W.
Enlisted; Chambersburg, Pa.; Mid. Mil. Div.
- SCOTT, JOHN H. Marionville, Mo.
Detailed 30th Ohio; Memphis, Tenn; Dept. of Tenn.; Hayesville, Ohio;
Dept. of Cumb.
- SCOTT, JOSEPH S.
Detailed Co. I, 46th Ind. Vols.; Army of Ohio.
- SCROGGS, JOHN H.
Enlisted Feb. 1, 1864; Indiana, Pa.; Dept. of Wash.
- SCULLY, CHARLES 181 Hudson Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.
Transferred from 66th N.Y. Vols.; New York City; Army of Potomac.
- *SEABURY, THOMAS S., 1st lieut., bvt.-capt. Died at Long Island, N.Y.
(1st lieut. 3d N.Y. Vols.) Detailed 1861, Dept. of Va.; June 13, 1863, app.
1st lieut. S.C., to date March 3, 1863; Dept. of Gulf; Sept. 1, with Gen.
Emory on "Crescent"; commended for bravery at Sabine Pass, La.;
resigned Jan. 25, 1864.
- SEAGRAVE, JOSEPH W. West Boylston, Mass.
Enlisted May 7, 1864; Pawtucket, R.I.; Dept. of Va. and N.C.; June 8,
Gen. Butler's hdqrs., Point of Rocks on James river; Aug. 13, Dutch Gap;
disch. at Washington, D.C., Aug. 25, 1865.
- SEARS, RUSSELL.
Transferred from 31st Mass. Vols.; Rowe, Mass.; Dept. of Gulf.
- SEDAM, JOSEPH A. Box 194, New Brunswick, N.J.
Transferred from 14th N.J. Vols.; Freehold, N.J.; Dept. of Susq.; Army
of Potomac; Mid. Mil. Div.
- SEEBACH, JULIUS.
Transferred from 37th Ohio Vols.; Maumee, Ohio; Dept. of Tenn.
- SEIBERT, BENJAMIN F. 2721 North 22d St., Omaha, Neb.
Enlisted; Harrisburg, Pa.; Dept. of Susq.
- SEIBERT, DAVID S.
Enlisted; Harrisburg, Pa.; Mid. Mil. Div.
- SEIP, ALBERT N., 2d lieut. 919 Westminster St., Washington, D.C.
(1st lieut. 2d Pa. Cav.; capt.) Dept. of Wash.; July 15, 1864, com. 2d lieut.
S.C., to date March 3, 1863; mustered out Aug. 12, 1865.

SEIPPEL, CARL.

Detailed 39th N.Y.; March, 1862, Army of Potomac; returned to regiment May 8, 1862.

*SEITER, WILLIAM A., A. S. O. Died at Louisville, Ky. (1st lieut. 23d Ky.; capt.) Dept. of Tenn.; Nov., 1863, C. S. O., 14th A. C., Dept. of Cumb.

SELS, WILLIAM Bryn Mawr, Montgomery Co., Pa. Transferred from 40th N.Y. Vols., Dec., 1861; Yonkers, N.Y.; Army of Potomac.

SEPTER, JACOB P. West Fairfield, Westmoreland Co., Pa. Enlisted Feb. 13, 1864; Ligonier, Pa.; Dept. of Gulf.

SEWARD, GEORGE W. Transferred from 32d Ohio Vols.; Coshocton, Ohio; Dept. of Tenn.

SEWELL, THOMAS M. New Athens, Harrison Co., Ohio. Enlisted March 31, 1864; at Georgetown, D.C.; Dept. of Mo.; 1865, Eastern Division Powder River Indian exp.

SEWIL, HOMER. Detailed Co. E, 10th Ind. Vols.; Army of Ohio.

SHADDINGER, HARVEY. Detailed Co. A, 104th Pa. Vols.; Dept. of South.

SHADDINGER, NATHAN. Detailed; Feb. 17, 1862; Sugar Loaf Mt.

*SHAMBAUGH, EDWARD. Killed at Big Shanty, Ga., Oct. 1, 1864. Enlisted Feb. 26, 1864; Westmoreland Co., Pa.; Dept. of Tenn.

SHAMBAUGH, HENRY. Enlisted Feb. 16, 1864; Indiana, Pa.; Dept. of Gulf.

SHANAFELT, JOHN. Enlisted Jan. 13, 1864; rejected.

*SHANMAN, GEORGE W. Transferred; Army of Potomac; Dept. of Wash.

*SHANNON, GEORGE W. Enlisted Jan. 16, 1864; Dayton, Ohio; Dept. of N.C.

*SHARP, HENRY C. Died at Mt. Carmel, Ill., June 26, 1872. Transferred from 48th Ill. Vols.; Mt. Carmel, Ill.; Dept. of Tenn.

SHARP, JOSEPH A. Willet, Indiana Co., Pa. Enlisted Jan. 9, 1864; Shelocta, Pa.; Army of Potomac.

SHARP, LEVI H. Transferred from 59th Ill. Vols.; Hazledell, Ill.; Dept. of Cumb.

SHARP, WILLIAM J. New Bedford, Pa. Transferred from 77th Pa. Vols.; Pittsburg, Pa.; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Cumb.

- SHATTUCK, FRED R., A. S. O. 44 Kilby St., Boston, Mass.
(1st lieut. 12th Mass.) Detailed Aug. 16, 1861, Darnestown, Md.; Dept. of Shen.; Sept. 12, sta. Upper Potomac; Seneca Mills, Md.; Dec., camp at Georgetown, D.C.; Jan., 1862, to Dept. of Ohio; Louisville, Ky., C. S. O., Dept. of Ky.; March, Nashville, Tenn.; resigned July 6, 1862.
- SHAUL, LEMUEL, Sergt. Alexandria, Ind.
Transferred from 2d Minn. Vols.; Fort Snelling, Minn.; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Cumb.
- SHAVER, JOHN L. 1116 14th Ave., Altoona, Pa.
Enlisted Sept. 24, 1863; Harrisburg, Pa.; Dept. of South.
- *SHAVER, SAMUEL.
Transferred from 49th Ohio Vols.; Fostoria, Ohio; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Cumb.
- SHAW, FRANCIS M.
Transferred from 49th Ind. Vols.; Jeffersonville, Ind.; Mil. Div. of W. Miss.
- SHAW, JAMES Lafayette, Ind.
Enlisted April 19, 1864; Lafayette, Ind.; Dept. of Va.
- SHAW, JAMES H. D.
Detailed 4th U. S. Light Art.
- SHAW, JOHN S.
Enlisted May 5, 1864; Boston, Mass.; Dept. of Wash.; Dept. of Gulf.
- SHAW, JOHN T.
Enlisted; Douglas, Mass.; deserted.
- *SHEEHAN, MICHAEL Died at San Francisco, Cal., 1881.
Transferred from 12th Mass. Vols.; Boston, Mass.; Dept. of Wash.; Army of Potomac; July 5, 1863, captured by Stuart near Gettysburg, Pa.
- SHEEHAN, THOMAS.
Enlisted March 30, 1864; Boston, Mass.; Dept. of N. C.
- SHEELEY, WILLIAM E. 2031 California St., Denver, Colo.
Transferred from 4th N. J. Vols.; Trenton, N. J.; Army of Potomac; field telegraph.
- SHEFFER, BURR HARRIS Parr, Ind.
Transferred from Co. H, 49th Ohio Vols.; Fostoria, Ohio; Dept. of Cumb.; disch. Aug. 29, 1864.
- SHEFFER, CHARLES W.
Dept. of Susq.
- SHELLABARGER, JOSEPH L., A. S. O. Topeka, Kans.
(1st lieut. 116th Ill.) Detailed April, 1864, for instruction at Huntsville, Ala., Dept. of Tenn.; June 18, Kenesaw Mt.; July 17, 16th A. C., Nancy's Creek, Ga.; July 28, battle of Ezra Church, Ga.; Oct. 1, leave of absence; March 3, 1865, Cheraw, S. C.
- SHEPARD, JASON J. Box 948, Hartford, Conn.
Transferred from 21st Conn. Vols.; Hartford, Conn.; Dept. of Va.; Army of James.

- SHEPHERD, DAVID Conemaugh, Pa.
Detailed 1st Art.
- *SHEPHERD, DAVID S. W. Killed at Big Shanty, Ga., 1864.
Enlisted Feb. 23, 1864; Salem, Pa.; Dept. of Cumb.
- SHEPHERD, ELMER P. Kinsley, Kans.
Enlisted March 17, 1864; Carey, Ohio; Dept. of Tenn.
- *SHEPPARD, HENRY J. Died at Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 25, 1871.
Transferred from 96th Ohio Vols.; Marion, Ohio; Dept. of Tenn.
- SHERFY, SAMUEL W. Las Cruces, New Mex.
Detailed 16th Ind. Vols.
- *SHERFY, WILLIAM H., 1st lieut., bvt.-maj.
Died at Greencastle, Ind., April 29, 1877.
(1st lieut. 97th Ind. Vols.; Detailed Jan., 1863, at Memphis, Tenn., Dept. of Tenn.; April 1, ordered to report to Gen. Grant at Milliken's Bend, La.; May 1, 1864, 16th A. C.; July 3, Kenesaw Mt. sta.; July 15, com. 1st lieut. S. C., to date March 3, 1863; July 17, Nancy's Creek, Ga.; July 22, station before Atlanta, Ga.; battle of Ezra Church; Aug. 18, Kenesaw Mt. sta.; Oct. 1-3, camp at East Point, Ga.; Oct. 4, with 15th A. C.; Oct. 5, Marietta, Ga.; Oct. 24, reconnoissance towards Guntersville; Dec. 13, Rice Mill sta.; mustered out Sept. 1, 1865.
- SHERIDAN, JOHN F.
Detailed Co. A, 46th Ind. Vols.; Army of Ohio.
- *SHERIDAN, WILLIAM E., A. S. O.
Died at Sydney, Australia, May 18, 1887.
(2d lieut. 6th Ohio; capt.) Detailed Jan., 1862, Dept. of Cumb.; Oct. 7, near Gen. Sheridan's hdqrs., battle of Perryville, Ky.; Dept. of Wash.; May, 1863, act. adj. Signal office, Washington, D. C.; Sept. 19, Lookout Mt. sta.; Dept. of Cumb.; Nov., adj. for detachment; May 14, 1864, wounded at Resaca, Ga.
- SHERMAN, WILLIAM H., Sergt.
Transferred from 4th N. Y. Heavy Art.; Ballston Spa, N. Y.; Dept. of Ohio.
- *SHIDLE, JAMES E., Sergt. Died at Pittsburg, Pa., May 16, 1885.
Transferred from 9th Pa. Res.; Pittsburg, Pa.; Aug., 1861, Georgetown, D. C.; Dec. 30, app. act. corp., camp; Army of Potomac; Dept. of Gulf; April, 1863, Land sta., Bayou Teche, La.
- SHIELDS, AMOS.
Transferred from 2d Ohio Vols.; Goshen, Ohio; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Cumb.
- SHIELDS, WILLIAM.
Detailed 206th Pa.; Dept. of Va.
- *SHILLING, JOHN.
Transferred from 21st Ohio Vols.; Manchester, Iowa; Dept. of Gulf.
- SHINN, JAMES Pittsfield, Ill.
Detailed 8th Ill. Vols.; Griggsville, Ill.; Dept. of Gulf.

SHLAY, J. B.

Detailed Co. C, 52d Pa. Vols.; Jan. 7, 1865, Morris Island, S. C.

***SHORB, JOSEPH M.**

Enlisted; Chambersburg, Pa.; Mid. Mil. Div.

SHORT, AUGUSTUS Box 745, Anaconda, Mont.

Transferred from 58th Pa. Vols.; Liberty, Pa.; Dept. of Va. and N. C.

SHREWSBURY, WILLIAM P.

Transferred from 6th Ind. Vols.; North Vernon, Ind.; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Cumb.; Mil. Div. of Miss.

***SHUMWAY, S. C., A. S. O.** Died Aug. 10, 1887.

(2d lieut. 21st Mass.) Detailed Dec. 27, 1861, Dept. of Va. and N.C.; Dec., 1862, with Gen. Foster, Whitehall, Kinston and Goldsboro; resigned May 19, 1863.

SHURFEY, W. L.

Dept. of Shen.; March 23, 1862, Winchester, Va.

SIBLEY, SEYMOUR.

Detailed Co. C, 46th Mass. Vols.; Dept. of N. C.

***SIGLER, JOHN F.** Died in Kansas, 187—.

Enlisted Feb. 23, 1864; McConnellsville, Ohio; Dept. of Tenn.

***SILCOCKS, JOHN.**

Transferred from 93d N.Y. Vols.; New York City; Army of Potomac.

SIMERL, ABNER T. Fountain, "D" Co., Okla. Terr.

Transferred from 21st Mo. Vols.; Adair Co., Mo.; Dept. of Tenn.

SIMMONS, GEORGE N. 192 Oxford St., Providence, R.I.

Transferred from 2d R.I. Vols.; Providence, R.I.; Army of Potomac; Dept. of Gulf; April, 1863, Land sta., Bayou Teche, La.

SIMMONS, THOMAS.

Detailed; W. Va.

SIMONS, ALFRED G., A. S. O. Merrill's Court, Haverhill, Mass.

(2d lieut. 10th N.H.) Dept. of Va. and N.C.; May, June, Sept., 1864, Spring Hill sta., Va.

SIMONS, ANDREW J.

Detailed Co. H, 54th Ind. Vols.; Dept. of Tenn.

SIMPSON, HENRY, A. S. O.

(1st lieut. 111th Ill.) Dept. of Tenn.

SIMPSON, WALTER B.

Detailed; Jacobsburg, Ohio.

SINCLAIR, CHARLES A.

Detailed Co. C, 51st N.Y. Vols.; Dept. of N.C.

SINTZENICH, JOHN.

Detailed.

SISSON, BENJAMIN F.

Transferred from 38th Ill. Vols.; Mason, Ill.; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Cumb.

- SITHERWOOD, GEORGE D. 118 W. Washington St., Bloomington, Ill.
Enlisted Feb. 27, 1864; Mt. Pleasant, Pa.; Georgetown, D. C.; Dept. of South; Hilton Head, S.C.; Fort Pulaski, Ga.
- SIZER, WILLIAM S., 2d lieutenant. 126 West Chippewa St., Buffalo, N.Y.
(2d lieutenant. 164th N.Y. Vols.) Detailed Jan., 1863, at Memphis, Tenn., Dept. of Tenn.; May 29, app. 2d lieutenant. S.C., to date March 3, 1863; June, in charge of signal trains, Vicksburg, Miss.; Dept. of Gulf; Aug., 1864, Gen. Granger's headquarters, Mobile, exp.; resigned June 29, 1864.
- SKILES, JOHN K., Sergeant. Sterling, Kan.
Transferred from 79th Pa. Vols.; Lancaster, Pa.; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Cumb.; Mil. Div. of Gulf.
- SKILLEN, ROBERT 70 New Chambers St., New York City.
Transferred from 42d N.Y. Vols.; New York City; March, 1862, Army of Potomac.
- SKINNER, AMOS A.
Enlisted; Harrisburg, Pa.; Dept. of Susq.
- SKINNER, FRANK 140 S. 6th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Transferred from 12th N.J. Vols., March 1, 1864; Woodbury, N.J.; Army of Potomac; April 8, 1865, Gen. Barlow's charge near Farmville, Va.; disch. June 24, 1865.
- SKINNER, WILLIAM P., A. S. O.
(1st lieutenant. 21st Pa. Cav.) Dept. of Susq.
- SLATER, EDWARD M.
Transferred from 14th N. J. Vols.; Freehold, N. J.; Army of Shen.
- SLATER, ROLLIN A. Latrobe, Pa.
Enlisted Feb. 1, 1864; Indiana, Pa.; Dept. of Gulf; disch. Aug. 8, 1865.
- SLATER, LUTHER H., A. S. O.
(2d lieutenant. 26th Pa. Mil.) Dept. of Susq.
- SLAUGHT, JAMES E.
Detailed Co. E, 24th Ohio Vols.; Dept. of Cumb.
- SLAYTON, HENRY H. Glen St. Mary, Fla.
Transferred from 15th Mass. Vols.; North Brookfield, Mass.; Army of Potomac.
- *SLEEPER, VAN BUREN, Sergeant. Died Sept., 1890.
Transferred from 2d Vt. Vols.; Tunbridge, Vt.; March, 1862, Army of Potomac; Aug., 1864, commended for bravery.
- SLOAN, GEORGE.
Transferred from 92d N. Y. Vols.; Potsdam, N. Y.; Dept. of N. C.
- SLOAN, JAMES H. 156 Forty-second Place, Chicago, Ill.
Enlisted; Delaware Co., Pa.; Dept. of Tenn.
- *SMALL, EDWARD E., Sergeant. Died at Bangor, Me., 188-
Transferred from 7th Me. Vols.; Bangor, Me.; March, 1862, Army of Potomac.
- SMALL, JOHN P. Stover, Morgan Co., Mo.
Enlisted; Harrisburg, Pa.; Dept. of Susq.

- SMALLEY, ALLEN Upper Sandusky, Ohio.
Enlisted March 28, 1864; Carey, Ohio; Dept. of Gulf; Aug. 5, 1864, on
"Ossipee," Mobile Bay.
- *SMEDES, CORNELIUS H.
Transferred from 1st N. Y. Eng.; New York City; Dept. of South; Dec.
13, 1864, on tug "Dandelion," near Fort McAllister, Ga.; recommended
for promotion.
- SMEDLEY, EDWARD G. Died 1888.
Enlisted March 29, 1864; Boston, Mass.; Dept. of Gulf.
- SMEDLEY, GEORGE D.
Dept. of Wash.
- SMILEY, CHARLES H., Sergt. New Bloomfield, Perry Co., Pa.
Enlisted; Elliottsburg, Pa.; Mid. Mil. Div.; Dept. of W. Va.; May 18,
1864, Round Top station, near Strasburg, Va.
- SMITH, A. JACKSON.
Detailed 18th N. Y.
- SMITH, CHARLES F.
Detailed Co. D, 2d Mass. Art.; Dept. of N. C.
- *SMITH, CHRISTIAN F. Died at St. John's Island, June 12, 1862.
Detailed 12th Pa. Res.; Aug., 1861, Georgetown, D. C.; Dept. of South.
- SMITH, C. W., A. S. O.
(2d lieut. 69th Indiana.) Dept. of Tenn.
- *SMITH, DANIEL L.
Enlisted; Harrisburg, Pa.; Dept. of Susq.
- SMITH, DAVIS C. Falls Creek, Clearfield Co., Pa.
Enlisted Oct. 13, 1863; Scranton, Pa.; Dept. of N.C.
- SMITH, GEORGE H. 360 York St., Jersey City, N.J.
Enlisted April 13, 1864; Boston, Mass.; Dept. of Mo.
- SMITH, GEORGE W.
Transferred from 98th Pa. Vols.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Dept. of Wash.
- SMITH, GEORGE W.
Detailed.
- *SMITH, ISAAC H.
Enlisted Dec. 28, 1863; Latrobe, Pa.; Mid. Mil. Div.
- SMITH, JAMES B., A. S. O.
(2d lieut. 5th W. Va. Cav.) Dept. of W. Va.; May 4, Round Top sta.;
prisoner of war from July to Oct., 1864.
- SMITH, JAMES F. 235 High St., Pawtucket, R.I.
Enlisted May 2, 1864; Providence, R.I.; Dept. of Gulf.
- SMITH, JAMES H. Brewer, Me.
Transferred from 20th Me., Vols., Aug., 1863; Bangor, Me.; Army of
Potomac, Gen. Meade's hdqrs.; disch. June, 1865.

SMITH, JAMES M.

Enlisted Feb. 1, 1864; Indiana, Pa.; Dept. of N.C.

SMITH, JOBE A. 1174 Putnam Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.

Enlisted April 8, 1864; Providence, R.I.; Dept. of Mo.

SMITH, JOHN D. Strattonville, Pa.

Transferred from 149th Pa. Vols.; Strattonville, Pa.; Army of Potomac.

SMITH, LEWIS T. (*See* TREEN, L. A.)

SMITH, MILTON B. Carey, Ohio.

Enlisted March 28, 1864; Columbus, Ohio; Dept. of Gulf.

SMITH, NICHOLAS BOGART, *alias* BOGART, NICHOLAS.

Box 687, Geneva, N.Y.

Detailed 50th N.Y. Eng.; Geneva, N.Y.; March, 1862, Army of Potomac.
Port Royal.

*SMITH, OTIS B.

Transferred from 4th Vt. Vols.; Cavendish, Vt.; March, 1862, Army of Potomac.

SMITH, PETER H. 151 Bowery, New York City.

Transferred from 11th N.Y. Vols.; New York City.

SMITH, SAMUEL E.

Detailed Co. B, 5th U.S. Inf., Aug., 1861, Fort Monroe; returned to regiment Aug. 9, 1862.

SMITH, SAMUEL H., Sergt. 173 Lafayette St., Salem, Mass.

Detailed 19th Mass. Inf.; 2d A. C., Army of Potomac.

SMITH, SAMUEL M., A. S. O.

(2d lieut. 10th Conn.) Detailed Dec., 1861, Dept. of Va. and N.C.

SMITH, THOMAS J.

Transferred from 35th Ohio Inf.; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Cumb.

SMITH, WALTER C. 137 So. 8th St., Allentown, Pa.

Transferred from 47th Pa. Vols.; Allentown, Pa.; Dept. of South.

*SMITH, WILLIAM H. C. Died Aug. 26, 1891.

Transferred from 1st R.I. Art.; Pawtucket, R.I.; Dept. of Va. and N.C.

SMITH, WILLIAM M. Washington, Mich.

Transferred from 22d Mich. Vols.; Disco, Mich.; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Cumb.

SMITH, WILLIAM WALLACE 384½ Church St., Norfolk, Va.

Enlisted April 4, 1864; Providence, R.I.; Dept. of Wash.; disch. Aug. 22, 1865.

SNAWMAN, GEORGE W.

Detailed.

*SNELL, GEORGE.

Detailed 3d Wis.

*SNELL, GEORGE A. Died at Holbrook, Mass., 188—.

Enlisted March 30, 1864; Randolph, Mass.; Dept. of Tenn.; Jan. 6, 1862, to Louisville, Ky.; Dept. of Cumb.

SNEYD, RICHARD.

Detailed Co. A, 76th Pa. Vols.; Dept. of South.

SNODDY, DAVID, A. S. O.

(2d lieut. 1st Ohio Heavy Art.) Dept. of Ohio.

SNOW, C. W.

Detailed; Conn.

SNYDER, C. W.

Dept. of Tenn.

SNYDER, EDWARD A., A. S. O. Cedar Falls, Iowa.

(2d lieut. 46th Ill.) Detailed April 15, 1862, at Paducah, Ky.; Jan., 1863, Memphis, Tenn.; Dept. of Tenn.; April, Gen. Sherman's hdqrs. sta.; mustered out Oct., 1864.

SNYDER, H. CLAY, A. S. O.

(2d lieut. 7th Pa. Res., capt.) Detailed Aug., 1861, Georgetown, D.C.; Sept. 14, app. instructor; Oct. 9, Dept. of South; Dec., Hilton Head, S.C.; April, 1863, with Gen. Hunter, U. S. S. "Ben DeFord," attack on Charleston, S.C.; 1864, C. S. O., Dept. of Susq.

SNYDER, MORDECAI D.

Transferred from 7th N.Y. Vols.; Essex Co., N.J.; Army of Potomac.

SNYDER, M. H., Sergt.

Transferred from 112th Pa. Vols.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Army of Potomac.

SNYDER, WILLIAM H.

Enlisted Feb. 22, 1864; Sharpsburg, Pa.; Dept. of Gulf.

SOBER, ALEXANDER J.

Detailed 52d Pa.; March, 1862, Army of Potomac; returned to regiment May 8, 1862.

SOFIELD, HARLOW A., Sergt.

Transferred from 7th Wis. Vols.; Madison, Wis.; Dept. of Wash.; Oct. 6, 1863, prom. to sergt.; July 10, 1864, Fort Bunker Hill, D. C.

SOUTHARD, ROBERT L.

Army of Potomac.

***SOXMAN, JOHN H. Died at Millen, Ga., Dec. 1, 1864.**

Enlisted Dec. 25, 1863; Latrobe, Pa.; Dept. of W. Va.; May 13, 1864, captured at Fisher's Hill, Va.

***SPALDING, E. F., A. S. O. Died prior to June, 1862.**

(1st lieut. 25th Me.) Mil. Div. Miss.

***SPARGO, PETER Died at Edenburg, Pa., March 16, 1885.**

Transferred from 1st Pa. Rifles; Harrisburg, Pa.; Dept. of Shen.; March 23, 1862, Winchester, Va.

SPEAR, JAMES H.

Enlisted; Harrisburg, Pa.; Dept. of Susq.

SPEECE, JOHN L.

Detailed Co. E, 139th Pa. Vols.; Army of Potomac.

SPEER, HENRY.

Detailed Co. I, 25th Iowa Vols.

- SPEER, JOHN S.**, 2d Lieut. Galigher, Ohio.
(Civilian, Ohio.) Dept. of Wash.; July 15, 1864, com. 2d lieut. S. C., to date March 3, 1863; mustered out Aug. 12, 1865.
- SPEER, MATTHEW W.** Superior, Nuckols Co., Neb.
Enlisted Feb. 29, 1864; Cambridge, Ohio; Mid. Mil. Div.
- SPEESE, ANDREW J.**
Detailed 3d Pa. Cav.; Newville, Pa.; April 1, St. Louis, Mo.; Dept. of Cumb.; April 6, Pittsburg Landing, Tenn.
- SPEGAL, ANDREW S.**
Transferred from 23d Ky. Vols.; Covington, Ky.; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Cumb.
- SPENCE, THOMAS, A. S. O.**
(2d lieut. 6th N. Y.)
- *SPENCER, JOSEPH H.**, Major Died at Northfield, Minn., 1876.
(2d lieut. 1st Minn. Vols.) Detailed Aug., 1861, Darnestown, Md.; Dept. of Shen.; Sept. 12, sta., Upper Potomac; March 23, 1862, Winchester, Va.; March 24, sta. near Middletown, Va.; Aug. 8, Thoroughfare Mt.; Army of Potomac; Sept. 6, Seneca, Md.; Sept. 11, Sugar Loaf Mt.; Oct. 10, sta. near Hagerstown, Md.; Jan. 30, 1863, to April 7, 1865, assigned to duty at Signal office, Washington, D. C.; May 29, 1863, app. capt. S. C., to date March 3, 1863; June 2, property officer; Dept. of Wash.; June 23, Upton's Hill sta., Washington, D. C.; April 7, 1865, C. S. O., Dept. of Cumb.; Oct. 7, app. major in Signal Corps; mustered out Oct. 12, 1865.
- SPENCER, NORWELL H.**
Detailed Co. H, 16th N. Y. Vol. Art.; April 23, 1865, Fort Pocahontas, Va.
- SPIELMAN, LAWSON W.** Monticello, Napa Co., Cal.
Enlisted; Boonsboro, Md.; Dept. of Va.
- SPIERS, SAMUEL.**
Enlisted Jan. 28, 1864; Indiana, Pa.; Army of Potomac.
- SPRAGUE, ASHER B.** Charlemont, Mass.
Transferred from 31st Mass. Vols.; Hawley, Mass.; Dept. of Gulf; Oct., 1863, captured on sta. near Opelousas, La.; Mil. Div. of W. Miss.
- SPRING, WILLIAM K.** 2 E. Brookline St., Boston, Mass.
Enlisted April 11, 1864; Boston, Mass.; Dept. of Wash.
- SPRINGSTEIN, G. C.**
Detailed Co. D, 53d N. Y. Vols.
- SQUIER, C. W., A. S. O.**
(Lieut. 5th Regt. Excelsior Brig., N. Y.)
- STACKHOUSE, B. F.**
Detailed; Dept. of South.
- STACKHOUSE, GEORGE W.**
Detailed Co. C, 77th Ind. Vols.; Dept. of Tenn.
- STACKHOUSE, JAMES F.**, Sergt.
Enlisted April 14, 1864; Indianapolis, Ind.; Dept. of Gulf.

STAHL, JOHN.

Detailed; Morgantown, W. Va.

STAHL, JONATHAN.

Transferred from 3d Pa. Cav.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Army of Potomac.

*STAINS, JOHN T., Sergt.

Transferred from 79th Pa. Vols.; Lancaster, Pa.; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Cumb.; Feb., prom. to sergt.; April 6, Pittsburg Landing, Tenn.

STAMM, JOHN T.

Detailed Co. B, 55th Pa. Vols.; Dept. of South.

STANNAGE, J. O., A. S. O.

(1st lieut. 13th Ohio.) Detailed Jan., 1862, Dept. of Cumb.; Army of Ohio.

STANTON, SETH E. 307 Division St., Elmira, N. Y.

Enlisted Nov. 16, 1863; Waverly, Pa.; Dept. of N. C.; Dept. of Tenn.

STANZA, JOHN P. Eaton, Ohio.

Detailed Co. F, 75th Ohio Vols.; Dept. of South; Dept. of Gulf.

STAPLES, HIRAM 172 So. Jefferson St., Battle Creek, Mich.

Transferred from 25th Mass. Vols.; Douglas, Mass.; Dept. of Va. and N. C.

*STARKEY, RICHARD Died near Vicksburg, Miss., July 25, 1862.

Detailed; Dept. of Cumb.

STARRY, NICHOLAS H. Louisburg, Kans.

Transferred from 86th Ind. Vols.; Marshfield, Ind.; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Cumb.

STATEN, R. A.

Detailed; Latrobe, Pa.

STATES, CHARLES B.

Transferred from 10th N. J. Vols.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Dept. of Va. and N. C.

*STEBBINS, LAFAYETTE C.

Transferred from 26th Mass.; Shutesbury, Mass.; Dept. of Gulf; Sept. 28, 1863, taken prisoner at Sabine Pass, La.

STEBBINS, WILLIAM H. H. 263 Hampden St., Holyoke, Mass.

Transferred from 21st Mass. Vols.; South Deerfield, Mass.; Dept. of Va. and N. C.; Burnside exp. to N. C.

STEDELIN, CHARLES D. Lopez, San Juan Co., Wash.

Enlisted; Tamaron, Ill.; Dept. of Tenn.

STEDMAN, BENSON F.

March, 1862, Army of Potomac.

STEINHAGEN, JOSEPH.

Transferred from 15th Ind. Vols.; Bedford, Ind.; Jan. 14, 1864; Dept. of Cumb.

STELTZ, JOHN.

Transferred from 33d Ohio Vols.; Chillicothe, Ohio; Dept. of Wash.; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Cumb.

STENERNAGEL, JOHN.

Detailed Co. C, 11th Conn. Vols.; Dept. of N. C.

STEPHENSON, CHARLES . . . 4228 Chambers St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Enlisted Feb. 23, 1864; Orange Township, Ohio; Dept. of Gulf.

STEPHENSON, HENRY W. . . . 133 Loogworth St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Enlisted Feb. 15, 1864; Columbus, Ohio; Dept. of Gulf; Sept., 1864, to
Feb., 1865; on "Octorora," Mobile Bay; Brazos] Island; disch. at New
Orleans, Aug. 25, 1865.

STEPHENSON, JOSEPH G.

Transferred from 51st N. Y. Vols.; New York City; Dept. of W. Va.

STERGERS, WILLIAM C.

Transferred from 8th Mo. Vols.; St. Louis, Mo.; Dept. of Tenn.

*STERLING, ALFRED L. Died Aug., 1884.
Enlisted Jan. 2, 1864; Mehoopany, Pa.; Dept. of Wash.

STETZEL, J. PORTER.

Enlisted; Indiana, Pa.; Army of Potomac.

STEVENS, BENJAMIN.

STEVENS, CHARLES H.

Transferred from 2d N. J. Vols.; Trenton, N. J.; Army of Potomac.

STEVENS, EDWARD.

Detailed Co. D, 12th Pa. Res., Aug., 1861, Georgetown, D. C.; Army of
Potomac; Army of Ohio; Dept. of Cumb.

STEVENS, EDWIN A. Olympia, Wash.
Enlisted March 31, 1864; Boston, Mass.; Jan. 6, 1862, Dept. of Cumb.; to
Louisville, Ky., Dept. of Tenn.

STEVENS, GEORGE H., Sergt.

Transferred from 31st Mass. Vols.; Ware, Mass.; Dept. of Gulf.

*STEVENS, JOSEPH Died a prisoner, 1864.
Detailed.

*STEVENS, WILLIAM.

Detailed; N. Y.

*STEVENSON, CHARLES E.

Transferred from 14th Ill. Vols.; Winchester, Ill.; Dept. of Tenn.

STEVENSON, WILLIAM.

Enlisted Oct. 31, 1863; Pittsburg, Pa.; deserted *en route* from place of
enlistment.

*STEWART, ARCHIE SWARTZ. Died in N. Carolina, March 18, 1865.
Enlisted Feb. 29, 1864; W. Mahoning, Pa.; Dept. of Va. and N. C.

STEWART, HENRY J.

Enlisted; Harrisburg, Pa.; Dept. of Susq.

STEWART, JAMES M., Sergt. Indiana, Pa.
Enlisted Jan. 1, 1864; Indiana, Pa.; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Cumb; Mid.
Mil. Div.

STEWART, JEREMIAH.

Detailed Co. E, 14th Pa. Cav.; Dept. of W. Va.; Mid. Mil. Div.

STEWART, NATHANIEL W. Marion Centre, Pa.

Enlisted Jan. 10, 1864; Indiana, Pa.; Mid. Mil. Div.

STEWART, SAMUEL H. Canaan, Ind.

Transferred from 82d Ind. Vols.; Madison, Ind.; Mil. Div. of Miss.

STEWART, WILLIAM M. Winterset, Ohio.

Enlisted Feb. 16, 1864; Winchester, Ohio; Dept. of Gulf; disch. Aug. 3, 1865.

***STICKNEY, CLIFFORD**, 1st lieut. bvt.-capt. Died in Louisiana, 1866.

(2d lieut. 72d Ill. Vols.) Nov., 1862, Camp of Instruction, Cairo, Ill., Dept. of Tenn.; April 1, 1863, ordered to report to Gen. Grant at Milliken's Bend. May 14, 1863, Jackson, Miss.; May 1, 1864, 17th A. C.; July 5, Gen. Leggett's hdqrs., Nickajack Creek, Ga.; July 15, com. 1st lieut., S. C., to date March 3, 1863; July 22d, battle of Atlanta, Ga.; July 28, Ezra Church, Ga.; Aug. 18, Allatoona sta., Ga.; com. vacated by new appointment Aug. 7, 1865.

STICKNEY, JAMES P., Sergt.

Detailed; Elmira, N. Y.

STICKNEY, LESTER P. 151 Dearborn Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Transferred from 100th N. Y. Vols., Feb. 14, 1864; Wyoming, N. Y.; Dept. of South; Feb. 29, 1864, re-enlisted S. C.; March and April, 1864, recruiting service, Boston, Mass.; disch. Sept. 20, 1865.

STIFFLER, PHILIP H.

Enlisted Feb. 22, 1864; Sharpsburg, Pa.; Dept. of Gulf.

***STILES, CHARLES L.**

Transferred from 13th Ill. Vols.; Morrison, Ill.; Dept. of Tenn.

STILES, REUBEN H.

Detailed; New York City.

STILL, B. FRANCIS.

Transferred from 6th Conn. Vols.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Dept. of Va.; Dept. of South.

STODDARD, HOLLIS K. Spring Valley, Minn.

Detailed Co. K, 8th Vt. Inf.; Burke, Vt.; Dept. of Gulf.

STOEY, WASHINGTON L. 253 Cumberland St., Harrisburg, Pa.

(Transferred from Co. E, 22d Pa. Cav.; Dept. of Wash.) Aug. to Nov., 1863, on recruiting duty; Nov., 1863, to March, 1864, Signal camp, Georgetown, D.C.; returned to regiment to be mustered out.

***STONE, CHARLES F.**, A. S. O. Died at Northfield, Me., Nov. 1, 1883.

(2d lieut. 6th Me.; capt.) Detailed, Georgetown, D.C.; March, 1862, Army of Potomac, 1st and 3d A. C.; Aug. 10, Cedar Mt.; Sept. 17, hdqrs. sta., Antietam, Md.; Oct., with 2d A. C. at Harper's Ferry; Dec. 12, Steeple sta., Fredericksburg; Dec. 13, with Gen. Couch.

STONE, GEORGE F.

Detailed 5th Conn.; March, 1862, Army of Potomac; May, 1863, Chancellorsville, Va.; July 21, captured at Manassas Gap; supposed to have died at Belle Isle, Va.

- STONE, GEORGE H. Colorado Springs, Colo.
Transferred from 2d Pa. Art.; Pittston, Pa.; Dept. of South.
- STONE, ISAIAH H. 540 Western Ave., Lynn, Mass.
Enlisted March 30, 1864; Boston, Mass.; Dept. of Gulf.
- STONE, LESTER T., Sergt. Galesburg, Ill.
Transferred from 77th Ill. Vols.; Peoria, Ill.; Dept. of Gulf.
- STONE, M., A. S. O.
(1st lieut. 31st Ohio; capt.) Army of Ohio.
- *STOVER, DAVID E.
Enlisted; Harrisburg, Pa.; Dept. of Susq.
- STOVER, RICHARD.
Enlisted Feb. 27, 1864; Columbus, Ohio; Dept. of Wash.; Dept. of W. Va.; Mid. Mil. Div.
- STRADLING, JOHN D.
Detailed Co. B, 36th Ind. Vols; Dept. of Ohio; Dept. of Cumb.; Dept. of Tenn.
- STRAHAN, NATHANIEL W. Leona, Kans.
Enlisted Jan. 22, 1864; Columbus, Ohio; Dept. of Gulf.
- STRANAHAN, OSCAR L., Sergt. Hood River, Ore.
Transferred from 5th Minn. Vols.; Fort Snelling, Minn.; Dept. of Tenn.
- STRATTON, WILLIAM F. Malden, Mass.
Enlisted March 28, 1864; Malden, Mass.; Dept. of Wash.
- STRAUSS, JONAS.
Detailed 27th Pa.; March, 1862, Army of Potomac.
- *STREETER, JOHN.
Detailed; Providence, R.I.
- STREETER, JOSEPH. W.
Enlisted April 25, 1864; Providence, R.I.; Dept. of Va.
- STRICKLAND, CHARLES L. 507 So. River St., Eau Claire, Wis.
Transferred from 130th N.Y. Vols.; Nunda, N.Y.; Dept. of Va. and N.C.
- *STRICKLER, WILLIAM C.
Enlisted Dec. 30, 1863; Latrobe, Pa.; Dept. of South.
- *STRONG, JOHN G., Sergt.
Enlisted Harrisburg, Pa.; Mid. Mil. Div.; Dept. of W. Va.; July 15, 1864, Gen. Sullivan's hdqrs.
- STRONG, RICHARD P., 1st lieut., bvt.-maj.; capt. 4th Art., U. S. A.
Fort McHenry, Md.
(2d lieut. 139th N.Y. Vols.) Detailed Oct. 19, 1862, Fort Monroe, Va.; Dept. of Va. and N.C.; stations at Fort Monroe, Newport News, and U. S. S. "Ironsides," on James river; Nov., sta. at Deep Creek, Va.; March 7, 1863, Suffolk, Va.; April, siege of Suffolk; June 11 to Aug. 1, on stations at Fort Monroe, Yorktown, Williamsburg, Baltimore Cross roads, and with Gen. Dix to Whitehouse, Va.; June 13, app. 1st lieut. S.C., to date March 3, 1863; Aug., member of exam. board for Signal Corps; Nov.

21, app. recruiting officer for the S.C.; Dec., in command of Camp of Instruction at Georgetown, D.C.; inspector and on recruiting service to Sept., 1864; July 10, Fort Totten, D.C.; July 16, Fort Slocum, D.C.; July 26, Fort Reno, D.C.; Dept. of Wash.; Ang., Mobile Ala. exp.; Sept. 16 to Dec. 15, hdqrs. 2d A. C., Army of Potomac; siege of Petersburg; 1865, Mil. Div. of W. Miss.; Dept. of Gulf; March 13, bvt.-capt. and maj. of Vols.; mustered out April 19, 1866.

Subsequent service: Feb. 23, 1866, 2d lieutenant. 7th U. S. Inf.; May 1st, 1st lieutenant; March 2, 1867, bvt.-capt. U. S. A. for services at capture of Fort Blakely, Ala.; on duty with C. S. O., U. S. A., as signal officer and as instructor of signalling and telegraphy at West Point Mil. Academy at various times, 1868 to 1886; Sept. 28, 1869, transferred to 4th Art.; Jan. 25, 1889, capt. 4th Art.

STROOP, GEORGE, A. S. O.

(2d lieutenant. 47th Pa.) Dept. of South; March 31, 1863, on "Wabash"; April, on "Canandaigua," attack on Charleston, S.C.; commended by Admiral DuPont; Aug. 20, Black Island; Nov. 7, St. Helena Island.

STROUT, CHARLES W. 87 Norman Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Transferred from 5th Me. Vols.; Portland, Me.; Army of Potomac.

*STRYKER, WILLIAM S., 1st lieutenant., bvt.-major.

Died at Morrisania, N. Y., April 16, 1885.

(1st lieutenant. 12th W. Va. Vols.) Detailed Aug., 1861, Darnestown, Md.; Dec. 29, adj. Georgetown camp; March, 1862, Army of Potomac; April, siege of Yorktown, Va.; June 26, White House sta., Fair Oaks, Va.; Dec. 13, hdqrs. sta., Fredericksburg, Va.; July, 1863, adj. S. C., Gettysburg campaign; Sept. 18, app. 1st lieutenant. S. C., to date March 3, 1863; Dec., 1864, bvt.-capt.; Feb., 1865, C. S. O., Dept. of Susq.; mustered out Aug. 29, 1865.

STUBBS, GEORGE W. Indianapolis, Ind.

Detailed 16th Ind.; Shelbyville, Ind.; March, 1862, Army of Potomac; Peninsular campaign.

STURGIS, DAVID R.

Detailed Co. G, 85th Pa. Vols.; March, 1862, Army of Potomac.

*STURTEVANT, NEWELL Died at Chicago, Ill., March 2, 1891.

Detailed; Dept. of Gulf.

SUELWOLD, JOHN.

Transferred from 37th Ohio Vols.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Dept. of Tenn.

SUITER, THOMAS W.

Transferred from 61st N. Y. Vols.; Sloansville, N. Y.; Army of Potomac.

SULLIVAN, DANIEL 37 Meadow St., North Adams, Mass.

Enlisted April 29, 1864; Providence, R. I.; Dept. of Gulf; disch. Aug. 28, 1865.

SULLIVAN, DENNIS A. 59 Hampshire St., Lawrence, Mass.

Enlisted April 9, 1864; Providence, R. I.; Dept. of Wash.

SULLIVAN, DENNIS P.

Enlisted March 31, 1864; Cambridge, Mass.; Dept. of Wash.

- SULLIVAN, EDWARD Box 230, Methuen, Mass.
Detailed 26th Mass.; Methuen, Mass.; Dept. of Gulf.
- SULLIVAN, JOHN Box 4, Rockland, Mass.
Enlisted Feb. 29, 1864; Rockland, Mass.; Dept. of Gulf.
- SUMMERS, FRANKLIN.
Enlisted April 21, 1864; Waltham, Mass.; Dept. of Wash.
- SUTHERLAND, WILLIAM A., A. S. O.
(Lieut. 19th Ohio.)
- SUTOR, JOHN T. Room 703, 155 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.
Enlisted Feb. 18, 1864; Brady Station, Pa.; Dept. of Gulf; New Orleans, La.; Mobile exp.; disch. Jan., 1866.
- SUTTON, ROBERT G. . . Ordnance Office, War Dept., Washington, D. C.
Enlisted Jan. 21, 1864; Indiana, Pa.; Mid. Mil. Div.
- SUYDAM, CLARK B., Sergt.
Transferred from 159th N. Y. Vols.; Fishkill, N. Y.; Dept. of Gulf.
- SUYDAM, ISAAC S., Sergt. Glendora, Cal.
Transferred from 15th N. J. Vols.; Flemington, N. J.; Dept. of Wash.; clerk, office C. S. O., Washington, D. C.; Dept. of Gulf; April, 1864, with Adm. Porter on "Cricket."
- SWAILS, JAMES.
Transferred from 83d Pa. Vols.; Army of Potomac.
- SWAIN, JULIUS M., 2d lieut., bvt.-capt. 120 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.
(2d lieut. 39th Mass. Vols.) Army of Potomac; July 8, 1863, Boonsboro, Md.; July 12, Hagerstown, Md.; Williamsport; Sept. 18, app. 2d lieut. S. C., to date March 3, 1863; Dept. of Va. and N. C.; May 5, 1864, Wilson's Wharf, near Harrison Landing, Va.; May 6, Sandy Point; Aug., Fort Powhattan; Feb. and March, 1865, Harrison's Landing, Va.; March 13, bvt. 1st lieut. and capt. U. S. Vols.; April 7, Signal camp, Richmond, Va.; resigned June 14, 1865.
- *SWEENEY, LYMAN B. Died at Millen, Ga., Nov., 1864.
Enlisted Dec. 28, 1863; Pittsburg, Pa.; Mid. Mil. Div.; captured on Fisher's Hill, Va.; May 13, 1864.
- SWEET, JAMES HARVEY Concord Junction, Mass.
Transferred from Co. F, 8th Conn. Vols., Oct. 26, 1863; Brooklyn, Conn.; Army of James; Dept. of Va.; Feb. 25, 1864, re-enlisted S. C.; disch. May 19, 1865.
- SWEENEY, LYSANDER.
Dept. of Cumb.
- SWIFT, MARTIN V. B. Williamsburg, Franklin Co., Kans.
Transferred from 10th Pa. Res.; Meadville, Pa.; Dept. of Gulf; steamer "John Paine"; hdqrs. Vicksburg; Gen. Granger's hdqrs., Mobile, Ala.; March, 1864, re-enlisted S. C., at Georgetown, D. C.
- SÝBERT, AMOS.
Detailed 14th Pa. Cav.; W. Va.

TABOR, JOSEPH S. C.

Detailed; Philadelphia, Pa.

TAFFT, HENRY SPURR, Capt., bvt. lieutenant-col.,

75 Exchange Place, Providence, R. I.

(1st lieutenant. Co. H, 15th Mass. Vols.; capt.) Detailed Oct. 9, 1861, Dept. of South; Nov., Port Royal, S. C.; Jan. 1, 1862, Port Royal Ferry (first use of our signals under fire); March 1, Fernandina, Fla.; June 3, James Island, S. C.; Dec. 11, C. S. O., Dept. of South; April, 1863, flagship, "Ben DeFord;" June 4, to Aug. 22, 1864, assistant to C. S. O., Washington, D. C.; June 18, 1863, app. capt., to date March 3, 1863; July, 1863, Capitol Dome sta.; resigned Aug. 20, 1864; bvt. maj. for gallant and meritorious services in the battles of Port Royal Ferry and James Island; bvt. lieutenant-col. for gallant and meritorious services during the war.

TAFT, CHARLES S. 155 E. 54th St., New York City.
Surgeon; Signal Camp, Georgetown, D. C.

TAFT, FREDERICK F. 173 Harrison St., Providence, R. I.
Enlisted May 13, 1864; Providence, R. I.; Dept. of Wash.

TAFT, WILLIAM A. North Swansea, Mass.
Enlisted May 13, 1864; Providence, R. I.; disch. June 3, 1864, at Georgetown, D. C.

TAMBLYN, WILLIAM L., A. S. O. Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.
(2d lieutenant. 6th Pa. Res., capt.; lieutenant-col. 1st U. S. V.) Detailed Aug. 1861, Georgetown, D. C.; Dept. of Va. and N. C.; March and April, 1863, Masonic Bldg. Tower sta., Suffolk, Va.; aide and S. O. to Gen. Peck.

TANNER, GEORGE W. Zanesville, Ohio.
Enlisted Feb. 20, 1864; Columbus, Ohio; Mil. Div. of Gulf; Army of Potomac.

*TARBELL, CHARLES G., Sergt. Died at Boston, Mass.
Transferred from 8th Vt. Vols.; Randolph, Vt.; Dept. of Gulf.

TAYLOR, ALFRED K., 2d-Lieut. Houston, Tex.
(1st lieutenant. 3d Ohio Vols.) Detailed Jan., 1862, Dept. of Cumb.; with Gen. Sherman near Monterey, Miss.; Oct. 7, hdqrs. Gen. Buell, Perryville, Ky.; Nov., 1863, Q. M. 14th A. C.; Jan. to April, 1864, White Oak Ridge sta.; July 15, com. 2d lieutenant. S. C., to date March 3, 1863; Dept. of Tex.; mustered out May 9, 1866.

TAYLOR, BENJAMIN F., A. S. O.
(2d lieutenant. 1st E. Tenn. Vols.) 1862, Army of Ohio, Dept. of Cumb.; Cumberland Gap.

TAYLOR, DAVID A., A. S. O. Died at Albany, N. Y., Oct. 31, 1896.
(1st lieutenant. 19th N. Y., or 3d N. Y. Art.) Detailed Aug. 25, 1861, Darnestown, Md.; Camp of Instruction, Georgetown, D. C.; Hyattstown; Sugar Loaf Mt., and sta. near Seneca, Md.; Dept. of Shen.; Dec., Frederick City, Md.; March 23, 1862, battle of Winchester, Va.; May 21, in com. of Signal detachment in N. C.; Dept. of Va. and N. C.; Nov. 2, battle of Rawle's Mills; Dec., Goldsboro exp.; battles of Kinston, Whitehall, and Goldsboro; Jan., 1863, exp. to Port Royal, S. C.; Feb. 19, returned to New Berne, N. C.; April, siege of Little Washington; June, declined commission in S. C.; July, Dept. of Washington, signal duty and scouting service in Va. and Md.; capt. 111th N. Y. Vols.

TAYLOR, EDWARD, A. S. O.

(Lieut. 12th Ind.)

TAYLOR, G. W., A. S. O.

(Lieut. 7th N. H.) Dept. of South.

TAYLOR, HARVEY B. Madison, Kans.

Enlisted Nov. 24, 1863; Factoryville, Pa.; Dept. of N. C.

TAYLOR, JOHN W. Joliet, Ill.

Transferred from 100th Ill. Vols.; March 19, 1864, Joliet, Ill; Dept. of Cumb.

TAYLOR, JONATHAN.

Detailed 24th Ohio Vols.; Dept. of Cumb.

TAYLOR, JOSEPH H.

Enlisted Feb. 9, 1864; Indiana, Pa.; Dept. of Wash.

TAYLOR, MINER J.

Detailed Co. D, 13th Conn. Vols.; Dept. of Gulf.

TAYLOR, PETER A., Capt., bvt.-maj.

(1st lieut. 49th N.Y. Vols.) March, 1862, Army of Potomac; Aug. 9, hdqrs. Gen. Pope, Cedar Mt., Va.; Sept. 11, Poolesville, Md.; Dec. 11, Phillips House sta., Fredericksburg; Dec. 13, hdqrs. sta.; Fredericksburg; May 4, 1863, Phillips House sta.; July 4, Court House sta., Gettysburg, Pa.; with 2d A. C., Gettysburg campaign; Oct. 8, Thoroughfare Mt. sta.; Nov., Stony Mt. sta.; Aug., 1864, with Gen. Hancock; Aug. 28, app. capt. S.C., to date March 3, 1863; Jan. 12, 1865, C. S. O., Dept. of Tenn.; mustered out Sept. 4, 1865.

TAYLOR, THOMAS E. Woodsville, N.H.

Enlisted March 30, 1864; Westford, Mass.; Dept. of Gulf.

TAYLOR, W. D.

Dept. of Susq.

*TECHTEN, SAMUEL C.

Transferred from 58th Pa. Vols.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Dept. of N.C.

TEGETHOFF, ANTHONY, Sergt. 813 Third St., N. W., Washington, D.C.

Transferred from 58th N.Y. Vols.; March, 1862, Army of Potomac; Dept. of Susq; Dept. of Cumb.

*TELE, ROBERT.

Transferred from 26th Mass. Vols.; Fall River, Mass.; Dept. of Gulf.

TEMPLE, OLIVER S. Newton Hamilton, Pa.

Transferred from 49th Pa. Vols.; McVeytown, Pa.; Dept. of Shen.; March 23, 1862, wounded at Winchester, Va.; Dept. of Ohio.

TERRY, A. JUDSON Epworth, Ohio.

Transferred from 130th N.Y. Vols., Dec. 1, 1862; Leicester, N.Y.; Dept. of Va. and N.C.; March, 1863, Deep Creek, Dismal swamp canal; Gloucester Point; Gen. Dix's raid up the Peninsular; Yorktown and Bowers' Hill; in charge of reserve camp at camp Hamilton; disch. June 24, 1865.

TERWILLEGER, EVERET.

Detailed 56th N.Y. Vols.

- *TERWILLIGER, THOMAS Died at sea, 1865.
Transferred from 156th N.Y. Vols.; Kingston, N.Y.; Dept. of Gulf.
- *THALER, HENRY Died in hospital, Georgetown, D.C., April 22, 1862.
Detailed 58th N.Y.; Munich, Bavaria; March, 1862, Army of Potomac.
- *THAYER, ALRRED S. Died at Boston, Mass., Feb. 20, 1891.
Transferred from 2d Mass. Vols.; Boston, Mass.; Dept. of Wash.
- THAYER, AMOS M., 1st lieut., bvt.-maj. 3658 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.
(2d lieut. 112th-N.Y. Vols.) Dept. of Va. and N.C.; March, 1863, South
Branch sta., Va.; April 11, High Tree sta., near Suffolk, Va.; Masonic
bldg. tower sta.; June 13, 1863, app. 1st lieut. S.C., to date March 3, 1863;
May, 1864, C. S. O., Dept. of Susq.; July 4, Fort Duncan sta., Md.; July 5,
Maryland Heights; July 10, Catocin Mt. sta.; Dept. of W. Va.; March,
1865, Army of Potomac; mustered out Aug. 9, 1865.
- THAYER, FREDERICK A. Box 106, Charleston, Me.
Enlisted May 12, 1864; Providence, R.I.; Dept. of Mo.
- THAYER, S. AUSTIN, A. S. O. Bloomington, Ill.
(2d lieut. 17th Ohio.) Dept. of Cumb.; Oct. 7, 1862, Gen. Buell's hdqrs.,
Perryville, Ky.; Sept., 1863, Chickamauga; Moccasin Point.
- *THAYER, WILLIAM Died 1872.
Transferred from 10th Conn. Vols.; Seymour, Conn.; Dept. of Ohio.
- THAYER, WILLIAM E. 602 W. Lackawanna Ave., Scranton, Pa.
Enlisted Feb. 27, 1864; Scranton, Pa.; Dept. of Tenn.
- THICKSTUN, ISRAEL, A. S. O. Crossingville, Pa.
(2d lieut. 83d Pa.; capt.) Georgetown, D.C.; March, 1862, Army of
Potomac; April, siege of Yorktown, Va.; struck by shell at Moore House
sta.; Aug. 25, 1864, Reams sta., Va.
- THOM, JAMES, Sergt. Idlewild, Hamilton Co., Ohio.
Transferred from 23d Ky. Vols.; Covington, Ky.; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of
Cumb.; Feb., promoted to sergt.; disch. at Atlanta, Ga.
- THOMAS, ALBERT F.
Detailed.
- THOMAS, ARCHIBALD R.
Transferred from 13th Pa. Cav.; Newville, Pa.; Army of Potomac.
- THOMAS, D. WEBSTER East Hartford, Conn.
Detailed 25th Conn.
- THOMAS, ERASTUS A. 1624 St. Louis Ave., E. St. Louis, Ill.
Transferred from 106th N.Y. Vols.; Brier Hill, N.Y.; Army of Potomac;
Gen. Meade's hdqrs.
- *THOMAS, EVAN, A. S. O. Killed in Modoc war, Oregon, 1873.
(1st lieut. 4th U.S. Art.; capt.) Detailed June 12, 1861; Dept. of Va.;
Aug., Washington, D.C.; Q.M. Georgetown camp; Sept. 12, sta. Upper
Potomac; rejoined battery.
- THOMAS, JAMES H. Gillett, Colo.
Enlisted Jan. 4, 1864; Jefferson Co., Ohio; Dept. of Wash.; com. in U. S.
C. T.

- THOMPSON, ARCHIBALD S. 737 Ross Ave., Sta. D, Pittsburg, Pa.
Enlisted Jan. 20, 1864; Indiana, Pa.; Dept. of Va. and N.C.; disch. Aug.
13, 1865.
- THOMPSON, GEORGE H. Drownville, R.I.
Enlisted April 20, 1864; Pawtucket, R.I.; Dept. of Va.
- THOMPSON, GEORGE I.
Transferred from 88th N.Y. Vols.; Melrose, N.Y.; Army of Potomac.
- *THOMPSON, JAMES M.
Enlisted Jan. 28, 1864; Indiana, Pa.; Dept. of Va.
- THOMPSON, JAMES WILSON Indiana, Pa.
Enlisted Jan. 27, 1864; Indiana, Pa.; Dept. of Va. and N.C.
- THOMPSON, JOSIAH.
Detailed; Milroy, N.Y.
- THOMPSON, WILLIAM.
Detailed Co. H, 29th Ind. Vols.; 3d Div., Army of Ohio.
- *THOMPSON, WILLIAM M., Sergt.
Transferred from 2d Pa. Art.; Pittston, Pa.; Dept. of Tenn.
- *THOMPSON, WILLIAM McCracken Died at Winchester, Va., 1864.
Enlisted Feb. 16, 1864; Columbus, Ohio; Mid. Mil. Div.
- THURLOW, JEREMIAH D. Green's Landing, Me.
Enlisted March 31, 1864; East Bridgewater, Mass.; Dept. of Wash.; Fort
Bunker Hill; disch. June 21, 1865.
- *TIBBETTS, HENRY B., Killed at Batchelor's Creek, N. C., May 26, 1864.
Transferred from 132d N. Y. Vols.; Port Richmond, N. Y.; Dept. of Va.
and N. C.
- TIFFANY, JOHN H. Hop Bottom, Pa.
Enlisted March 5, 1864; East Dimock, Pa.; Forts Reno and Stevens, and
Old Soldiers' Home, Dept. of Wash., Oct., 1864, to Aug., 1865; Central
sta., Washington, D. C.
- TIFFANY, NELSON.
Detailed Co. A, 25th Mass. Vols.; Auburn, Mass.; returned to regiment.
- TILLEY, JOHN, Sergt. Mattatuck, Suffolk Co., N. Y.
Transferred from 5th Conn. Vols.; Hartford, Conn.; Dept. of South; July
16, 1863, attack on Fort Wagner, S. C.
- TILLSON, MERCER V. Bryantville, Mass.
Enlisted March 30, 1864; Boston, Mass.; Dept. of Kans.; Dept. of Mo.;
1865, Eastern Div., Powder River Indian exp.
- TILTON, GEORGE N.
Detailed.
- TILTON, HORACE L.
Enlisted.
- TILTON, JOHN F.
Detailed Co. E, 14th Me. Vols.; Dept. of Susq.
- TIMMERMAN, ADAM C.
Transferred from 51st Ohio Vols.; Canal Dover, Ohio; Dept. of Tenn.

TIMMERMAN, JAMES F.

Transferred from 80th Pa. Vols.; Gilmore, Ohio; Mil. Div. of W. Miss.

TINKER, GEORGE E., Sergt. Concord, N. H.

Transferred from 10th Conn. Vols.; Greenwich, Conn.; Dept. of Va. and N. C.

TINKER, WILLIAM H., Sergt.

Transferred from 6th Me. Vols.; Trenton, Me.; Army of Potomac; Oct. 6, 1863, prom. to sergt.

TIPTON, WILLIAM R., JR. Lamartine, Ohio.

Enlisted Feb. 20, 1863; Cadiz, Ohio; Dept. of Tenn.; Dept. of Cumb.

TITUS, HERBERT B., A. S. O. 125 Indiana Ave., Washington, D. C.

(1st lieut. 2d N. H. Vols.; col. 9th N. H.; bvt. brig.-gen.) Detailed Dec. 31, 1861; Georgetown, D. C.; March, 1862, Army of Potomac, 1st A. C.; Dept. of Va. and N. C.

TODD, W., A. S. O.

(Lieut.)

TOLOVER, JAMES.

Detailed Jan. 1, 1864; Army of Ohio; returned to regiment Feb. 12, 1864.

TOMAN, JAMES.

Enlisted May 11, 1864; Providence R. I.; Dept. of Va. and N. C.; Oct. 15, 1864, captured by guerrillas; Oct. 29, escaped from Richmond.

TOMLINSON, ADAM C. Adamsville, Ohio.

Enlisted Feb. 29, 1864; Columbus, Ohio; Dept. of Tenn.

TOMPKINS, DANIEL S., A. S. O.

(2d lieut. 5th Mich.) Georgetown, D. C.; March, 1862, Army of Potomac; April, siege of Yorktown, Va.; June, Savage's sta.

TOMPKINS, FRANKLIN P.

Transferred from 15th Pa. Cav.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Dept. of Cumb.

TOURTELLOT, CHARLES P. 64 Harrison St., Providence, R. I.

Enlisted April 26, 1864; Providence, R. I.; Dept. of Wash.

*TOUSEY, GRANDISON H. Died at Washington, D. C., April 25, 1886.

Transferred from 74th N. Y. Vols.; Dansville, N. Y.; March, 1862, Army of Potomac; May 6, wounded at Chancellorsville, Va.

TOWN, FRANKLIN E., Capt. 24 State St., New York City.

(1st lieut. 42d N. Y. Vols.) Oct. 9, 1861, Dept. of South; Dec., Bay Point sta.; Jan. 4, 1862, Port Royal Ferry, S. C.; Oct. 20, gunboat "Paul Jones"; April, 1863, with Admiral DuPont on "Ironsides"; May 28, C. S. O.; July 10, Gen. Gillmore's hdqrs., Morris Island; Oct. 20, app. capt. S. C., to date March 3, 1863; March 2, 1864, C. S. O., Dept. of W. Va.; April 29, Martinsburg, W. Va.; June, Gen. Averell's raid; Aug. 12, Cumberland, Md.; Aug. 29, Harper's Ferry; Aug. 30, Charlestown, W. Va.; Sept., Army of Potomac; resigned Nov. 29, 1864.

TOWNSEND, JACOB, JR. Hampstead, N. H.

Enlisted March 29, 1864; Wakefield, Mass.; Dept. of Gulf; New Orleans, La.; Natchez, Miss.; Memphis, Tenn.

TOWNSEND, JACOB T.

Detailed; disch. at Yorktown, Nov. 21, 1862.

TOWNSEND, THOMAS.

Detailed Co. C, 10th N. Y. Vols.; Dept. of Va.

TOWNSEND, WILLIAM A. 61 Summit Ave., St. Paul, Minn.

Transferred from 10th Vt. Vols.; Wallingford, Vt.; Mid. Mil. Div.; Army of Potomac; hdqrs. 3d Cav. Div.

*TRACY, JOSEPH Died July 23, 1865.

Enlisted April 12, 1864; Boston, Mass.; Dept. of Wash.

TRACY, THOMAS.

Detailed; Westchester, N. Y.; Dept. of South.; on strmr. "Wabash."

TRAFTON, EDWIN P.

Detailed.

*TRASK, ISRAEL A.

Enlisted March 28, 1864; Boston, Mass.; Dept. of Gulf.

TRATSELL, WALTER.

Detailed Co. B, 39th Ohio Vols.; Dept. of Tenn.

TRAVIS, ELLIOTT Natick, Mass.

Enlisted April 14, 1864; Natick, Mass.; Army of the James; Dept. of Va.

TRAYER, THEODORE A.

Detailed Co. A, 129th Pa. Vols.; Army of Potomac.

TREDWELL, CHARLES H. Rockville Centre, N. Y.

Transferred from 139th N. Y. Vols.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; Dept. of Va. and N. C.; April, 1863, Suffolk, Va.

TREEN, L. A. (*Alias* SMITH, LEWIS T.) Seattle, Wash.

Enlisted March 19, 1864; Georgetown, D. C.; Dept. of Tenn.

TRESSLER, GEORGE.

Enlisted; Harrisburg, Pa.; Dept. of Susq.

*TRIPP, JIREH B. Died at Charleston, S.C., Oct. 4, 1864.

Detailed Co. D, 23d Mass. Vols., New Bedford, Mass.; Dept. N. C.

TROTH, AUGUSTUS J., Sergt. Bijou Hills, Brule Co., S. Dak.

Transferred from 47th Ohio Vols., Aug., 1863; Morning Sun, Ohio; Dept. of Tenn.; 17th A. C.; disch. July 16, 1864.

TROUP, CHARLES A. S. 163 Davis Ave., Brookline, Mass.

Enlisted March 31, 1864; Boston, Mass.; Dept. of Wash.; disch. Aug., '65-

TROUT, SYLVESTER Tyner, Polk Co., Iowa.

Transferred from 17th Iowa Vols.; Madison, Ohio; Dept. of Tenn.

*TRUEDELL, MARTIN L.

Enlisted Nov. 12, 1863; Utica, N. Y.; Mid. Mil. Div.

TUCKER, HENRY Lakeport, N. H.

Enlisted March 31, 1864; Boston, Mass.; Dept. of Gulf.

TUCKER, JOHN A.

Army of Ohio.

- TUCKERMAN, S. CARY**, 2d lieut. 254 Washington St., Boston, Mass. (2d lieut. 19th Wis. Vols.) detailed at Norfolk, Va., Dept. of Va. and N. C. Army of Potomac; May 1, 1863, Chancellorsville, Va., Chancellor House sta.; River Bank sta. near U. S. Ford; May 5, Fitzhugh House sta.; June 15 to July 1, Maryland Heights; July 7, Boonsboro, Md.; July 12, Williamsport, Md.; Sept. 18, com. 2d lieut. S. C., to date March 3, 1863; Dept. of Va. and N. C.; Gloucester Point sta.; Cobb's Hill sta.; Avery House sta.; Crow Nest tree sta.; Sept. 28, 1864, New Market Hill sta.; Fort Burnham sta.; Camp Holly sta.; Crows' Nest tower; April 6, 1865, Signal Camp, Richmond, Va.; mustered out at Georgetown, D. C., Aug. 13, 1865.
- TUFT, TOBIAS N.**
Detailed Miss. Marine Brigade; St. Louis, Mo.; Dept. of Tenn.
- TURNER, E. D.**
Hospital Steward, Georgetown, D. C.
- *TURNER, JAMES.**
Enlisted Dec. 15, 1863; Hazleton, Pa.; Dept. of N. C.
- TURNER, THOMAS.**
Army of Ohio.
- *TUTHILL, WILLIAM H.**
Enlisted March 26, 1864; Boston, Mass.; Dept. of Gulf.
- TUTTLE, ALBERT** Hotel Eaton, South Boston, Mass.
Enlisted March 29, 1864; Boston, Mass.; Dept. of Gulf.
- TUTTLE, RICHARD.**
Detailed; N. Y. Eng.; Dept. of South; Spanish Wells.
- TWESTEN, CHARLES WILLIAM**, Sergt., 2003 Berks St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Transferred from 23d Pa. Vols., Dec. 27, 1861; Philadelphia, Pa.; March, 1862, Army of Potomac; Yorktown; Williamsburg; Mechanicsville, 1st; Hanover C. H.; Mechanicsville, 2d; Gaines' Mills; Savage's station; Malvern Hill; Bottom Bridge; Bristoe sta.; Second Bull Run; Chantilly; South Mt., Antietam; Shepard's Ford; Fredericksburg, Kelly's Ford; Gettysburg; Mine Run; re-enlisted S. C., Feb. 5, 1864; Dept. of Gulf; disch. Jan. 23, 1866.
- ULLMANN, FREDERICK, A. S. O.**, 1632 Monadnock Block, Chicago, Ill. (2d lieut. 1st Wis. Heavy Art.) Dept. of Cumb.
- UNDERWOOD, JEREMIAH F.**
Transferred from 14th Me. Vols.; Saco, Me.; Dept. of Gulf.
- UNDERWOOD, JOHN W.**
Detailed Co. D, 97th Ohio Vols.
- UNKEFER, FRANK M.** Fairview, Kans.
Transferred from Co. I, 2d Ohio Vols.; Urbana, Ohio; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Cumb.; Rome, Ga.; Stevenson, Ala.; Jan. 1, McMinnville, Tenn.; disch. Aug. 20, 1864.
- VALENTINE, ALONZO C.**
Detailed; Lansingburgh, N. Y.
- *VAN ACHEY, JOHN.**
Transferred from 69th Ohio Vols.; Dayton, Ohio; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Cumb.; disch. Nov. 21, 1864.

VANAMAN, DAVID C.

Detailed Co. C, 38th N. Y. Vols.; Dept. of Va. and N. C.; April 20, 1865, Fort Powhattan, Va.

VAN ARANAM, HIRAM H.

Transferred from 16th N. Y. Vols.; Bedford, N. Y.; Army of Potomac.

VAN BUREN, J. LYMAN, A. S. O.

Died at New York City about 1865. (2d lieut. 53d N. Y.; maj. and A. D. C.) Detailed Dec., 1861; Dept. of Va. and N. C.

VANCE, JOHN A., A. S. O.

Potsdam, N. Y. (1st lieut. 16th N. Y. S. M.) Georgetown, D. C.; March 16, 1862, Dept. of Gulf; Oct. 24, with Gen. Weitzel, exp. Bayou La Fourche, La, on "Gen. Williams"; Jan. 1863, exp. up the Teche river; April 13, land station near Bayou Teche.

VAN CLEVE, BENJAMIN F.

Enlisted; Harrisburg, Pa.; Mid. Mil. Div.

VAN CLEVE, JAMES B.

Detailed Miss. Marine Brigade; Benton Barracks, Mo.; Dept. of Tenn.

VANDERVAULT, JOHN.

Detailed 6th Conn.; Aug., 1863, Dept. of South.

VAN HORN, JOHN N.

Dept. of Wash. rejected by Board of Examiners.

VAN KIRK, CHARLES G.

Detailed; Newport, Pa.

*VAN LAW, THOMAS

Died at Athens, Ohio, 1868. Detailed; Athens, Ohio.

VAN NEWKIRK, CHARLES L.

Newport, Perry Co., Pa. Enlisted; Harrisburg, Pa.; Mid. Mil. Div.

VANORSDALE, WILLIAM H.

Detailed Co. K, 9th N. Y. Vols.

VAN SCHAICK, DUNNELLE.

56 Pine St., New York City. Transferred from 83d N. Y. Vols.; New York City; Army of Potomac.

VAN SCOY, JOHN A.

Transferred from 13th Conn.; New Haven, Conn.; Mil. Div. of W. Miss.

VAN VLECK, JAMES, A. S. O.

(2d lieut. 3d N. Y. Art.) Dept. of Va. and N. C.; Dept. of South.

VARNTZ, EDWARD B.

1274 State St., Harrisburg, Pa. Enlisted; Harrisburg, Pa.; Mid. Mil. Div.; disch. Aug., 1865.

VERHOEFF, ALBERT, A. S. O.

(2d lieut. 25th Ind.) Dept. of Miss.; Paducah, Ky.; Dept. of Va. and N. C.; June 6, 1862, joined fleet at Memphis, Tenn.; Vicksburg, Miss.

*VIDAL, THEODORE C., 1st lieut., bvt.-capt.

Died at St. Paul, Minn., July 16, 1873.

(1st lieut. 48th N. Y. Vols.) Detailed winter of 1861-2 for instruction in signal duty; Dept. of South; Oct. 20, 1862, on steamer "Planter"; April, 1863, attack on Charleston, S. C.; July, with Gen. Seymour, Morris Island,

S. C.; Sept. 8, assault on Fort Sumter, S. C.; Oct. 20, app. 1st lieut. S. C., to date March 3, 1863; July 4, 1864, with Gen. Birney, reconnoissance from Jacksonville, Fla.; Dec., commended for zeal, etc.; Feb., 1865, exp. under Gen. Hatch from Pocotaligo to Charleston, S. C.; mustered out Aug. 21, 1865.

VINCENT, ROBERT E.

Transferred from 16th Mich.; Ionia, Mich.; March, 1862, Army of Potomac; Oct. 10, captured by Gen. Stuart at Fairview Mt., Md.; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Cumb.

***VON GAL, JACOB.**

Detailed; Nov., 1862, Georgetown, D. C., at convalescent camp; Dept. of Va. and N. C.; disch. May 31, 1863.

***VORHIS, WILLIAM L.** Died at Libby prison, Nov. 30, 1863.

Transferred from 8th Pa. Cav.; Hammondsport, N. Y.; Dept. of Cumb.; April 1, 1862, St. Louis, Mo.; April 6, Pittsburg Landing, Tenn.; Sept. 19, 1863, wounded and taken prisoner at Chickamauga.

***VORRAST, CHARLES.** Died at Georgetown, D. C., March 4, 1862.

Detailed 29th N. Y. Vols.

***WADE, BYRON R.** Died at Scranton, Pa., Feb. 8, 1894.

Enlisted Feb. 27, 1864; Scranton, Pa.; Dept. of Tenn.; disch. Aug. 22, 1865.

WADE, JOHN H. Evansville, Ind.

Detailed 23d Ind. Vols., 1862; transferred later; New Albany, Ind.; campaign leading to capture of Vicksburg, Miss.; re-enlisted. S. C. at Vicksburg; two Red river expds.; mustered out New Orleans, La., July, 1864.

***WAGNER, B. FRANK.,** Sergt. Died at Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 8, 1895.

Transferred from 23d Pa. Vols.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Army of Potomac; clerk, office C. S. O., Washington, D. C.

***WAGNER, ORLANDO G.** Died of wounds, Yorktown, Va., April 21, 1862.

(Bvt. 2d lieut. U. S. Top. Eng.) Detailed Nov. 19, 1860; Dept. of New Mexico; relieved Jan. 6, 1861.

***WAGSTAFF, JAMES S.**

Transferred from 118th Ill. Vols.; Fountain Green, Ill.; Dept. of Gulf.

WAIT, BERIAH C.

Transferred from 5th Minn. Vols.; Fort Snelling, Minn.; Dept. of Tenn.

WAITT, HARRISON.

Enlisted April 9, 1864; Boston, Mass.; Dept. of Gulf.

***WAITT, MARVIN, A. S. O.** Killed at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.

(2d lieut. 8th Conn. Vols.) Detailed Dec., 1861, Dept. of Va. and N. C.; March and April, 1862, Beaufort, N. C.

WAKE, CHARLES.

Transferred from 72d Ill. Vols.; Chicago, Ill.; Dept. of Gulf.

WALDRIP, JAMES M. Connersville, Ind.

Transferred from 2d Ky. Vols.; Pendleton, Ky.; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Cumb.

WALDRON, HAMPTON, A. S. O.

(2d lieut. 84th N. Y.) Army of Potomac; returned to regiment Aug. 3, 1862.

WALK, JOHN A. E.

Enlisted; Chambersburg, Pa.; Mid. Mil. Div.

WALKER, A. H.

Detailed 206th Pa. Vols.

*WALKER, GEORGE H., Sergt.

Transferred from Co. B, 25th Mass. Vols., July 25th, 1862; Douglas, Mass.; Dept. of Va. and N.C.

WALKER, ISAAC H., 1st lieut. Quincy, Iowa.

(1st lieut. 23d Iowa Vols.) Detailed Jan., 1863, at Memphis, Tenn.; Dept. of Tenn.; Vicksburg, Miss.; Nov., Memphis, Tenn.; March, 1864, Cairo, Ill.; Dept. of Gulf; Aug., 1864, Gen. Granger's hdqrs., Mobile exp.; declined commission.

WALKER, JACKSON. Bethany, Mo.

Transferred from 36th Ind. Vols.; Richmond, Ind.; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Cumb.

WALKER, ROBERT J. Osceola Mills, Pa.

Enlisted March, 1864; Delaware Co., Pa.; Dept. of Tenn.; with lieut. Fish; Oct. 1-5, Kenesaw Mt. sta., Ga.; Jan., 1865, Dept. of Gulf; Mil. Div. of Miss.; disch. June, 1866.

WALKER, ZACHARIAH W.

Enlisted Feb. 24, 1864; Malta, Ohio; Dept. of Gulf.

*WALL, ALLEN, Sergt. Died at Washington, D.C., Dec. 17, 1894.

Transferred from 155th Pa. Vols.; Pittsburg, Pa.; Army of Potomac.

WALLACE, CHARLES.

Enlisted Feb. 23, 1864; Groveport, Ohio; Dept. of Gulf.

WALLACE, JACOB. Newcastle, Pa.

Transferred from 100th Pa. Vols.; Newcastle, Pa.; Dept. of Ohio.

WALLACE, LATMER, A. S. O.

(2d lieut. 2d N. Y. S. M.) Georgetown, D. C.

WALLACE, WILLIAM, 2d lieut.

(Corp. 6th Minn. Vols.) Detailed May 12, 1864, Dept. hdqrs., Washington, D.C., Dept. of Wash.; May 14, Fort Lyon, Va.; July 10, Fort DeRussy, D.C.; July 14, Fort Marcy, Va.; May 13, 1865, com. 2d lieut. S.C., to date Feb. 14, 1865; mustered out Aug. 12, 1865.

WALLS, PASCHAL A. North Reading, Mass.

Enlisted March 28, 1864; North Reading, Mass.; Dept. of Gulf.

WALTON, CHARLES E. Tuscarawas, Ohio.

Enlisted Feb. 17, 1864; Columbus, Ohio; Dept. of Tenn.

WARD, AUGUSTUS.

Detailed Co. A, 17th Ohio Vols.; Army of Ohio.

WARD, JOHN G. Wardville, Pa.

Enlisted Harrisburg, Pa.; Mid. Mil. Div.

WARD, NAPOLEON.

Detailed Co. E, 25th Mass. Vols.; Worcester, Mass.; Dept. of Va. and N.C.

WARD, WILLIAM F.

Transferred from 5th Pa. Res.; Aug., 1861, Georgetown, D.C.; Dept. of Wash.

WARDELL, CHARLES Delhi, Delaware Co., N.Y.

Transferred from 72d N.Y. Vols.; Dept. of Wash.; March, 1862, Army of Potomac; 1863, camp letter carrier.

WARDWELL, EDWARD H., 2d lieutenant, bvt.-capt.

(2d lieutenant. 24th N.Y. Bat.) Detailed May 12, 1864, to Dept. hdqrs., Dept. of Wash.; July 15, 1864, com. 2d lieutenant. S.C., to date March 3, 1863; May 12, 1864, Fort Reno, D.C.; July 12, Fort DeRussy, D.C.; mustered out Aug. 9, 1865.

***WARDWELL, JOHN HENRY. Died at Williamstown, Mass., July 23, 1894.**

Detailed 15th N.H. Vols., Jan., 1863; Dept. of Gulf; served S. C. to Aug., 1863.

WARE, WILLIAM, 1st lieutenant. Glenwood, Fla.

(1st lieutenant. 20th Ill. Vols.) Detailed Jan., 1863, Memphis, Tenn., Dept. of Tenn.; May, 1864, Nashville, Tenn.; June 2, Gen. Sherman's hdqrs.; July 15, com. 1st lieutenant. S.C., to date March 3, 1863; Dec. 13, Rice Mill sta., Ga; mustered out Sept. 1, 1865.

WARLAND, OWEN S. Stent, Tuolumne Co., Cal.

Enlisted April 14, 1864; Boston, Mass.; Dept. of Gulf; Dept. of South.

WARNER, EDWARD, Providence, R.I.

Enlisted April 28, 1864; Providence, R.I.; Dept. of Wash.

WARNER, GEORGE W., A. S. O.

(2d lieutenant. 11th Conn. Vols.) Detailed Dec., 1861, Dept. of Va. and N.C.

***WARNER, HENRY E. Died at Tewksbury, Mass., April 18, 1881.**

Enlisted April 12, 1864; Tewksbury, Mass.; Dept. of Gulf; disch. Feb. 8, 1866.

WARNER, JAMES T.

Detailed Co. D, 3d R.I. Art.; Dept. of South.

***WARNER, JOHN F. Died Aug. 10, 1863.**

Detailed; Dept. of South.

WARREN, GEORGE H. Smicksburg, Pa.

Enlisted Jan. 1, 1864; Indiana, Pa.; Mid. Mil. Div.

WARREN, WILLIAM F., 1st lieutenant, bvt.-capt.

(2d lieutenant. Miss. Marine Brigade.) Detailed Nov., 1862, Cairo, Ill., for instr. in Signal duty; Dept. of Tenn.; April 26, 1863, with fleet on Tenn. river; Oct., Dept. of Gulf; April, 1864, with 19th A. C., Red river exp.; July 15, com. 1st lieutenant. S.C., to date March 3, 1863; resigned May 29, 1865.

WARRINER, CHARLES.

Detailed; Dept. of Wash.

WARRINER, CHESTER P., Sergt.

Transferred from 136th N.Y. Vols.; Bennington, N.Y.; Dept. of Mo.

- WARTS, W. H., A. S. O.
(2d lieut. 82d N.Y.) Army of Potomac.
- WASMUND, BARNHARDT.
Detailed 38th N.Y. Vols.; March, 1862, Army of Potomac; returned to regiment May, 1862.
- WATERMAN, LEANDER.
- *WATERMAN, LEWIS A.
Enlisted April 29, 1864; Providence, R.I.; Dept. of Mo.; 1865, Eastern Div. Powder river Ind. exp.
- WATSON, JAMES W. Lockport, N.Y.
Enlisted Oct. 16, 1863; Lockport, N.Y.; Dept. of Va.
- WATTS, GEORGE D. H., A. S. O.
(1st lieut. 61st N.Y.) Georgetown, D.C.; returned to regiment March 9, 1862.
- *WATTS, WILLIAM W. Died about 1866.
Enlisted March 1, 1864; Adamville, Ohio; Dept. of Tenn.
- WEAKLEY, JAMES H.
Enlisted April 18, 1864; Boston, Mass.; Dept. of Wash.; Dept. of South.
- WEAVER, ALBERT S. 64 N. Main St., Providence, R.I.
Transferred from 3d R.I. Art.; Providence, R.I.; Dept. of Va.; Dept. of South.
- *WEAVER, DAVID B.
Enlisted Feb. 11, 1864; Willett, Pa.; Army of Potomac.
- WEAVER, PHILIP J. Louisburg, Kans.
Enlisted Feb. 10, 1864; Harrisburg, Pa.; Dept. of Gulf; Feb., 1865, to Army of Potomac.
- WEBB, BENJAMIN, JR., Sergt.
Detailed Co. I, 38th Ind. Vols.; Dept. of Wash.
- WEBB, JAMES.
Detailed 3d R.I. Art.; returned to regiment Sept. 28, 1862.
- WEBBER, JOHN 183 Summer St., Lewiston, Me.
Detailed Co. F, 14th Me. Vols.; Dept. of Gulf; 1862, New Orleans, La.
- WEBER, THOMAS E., 2d lieut. 243 Penn St., Reading, Pa.
(2d lieut. 97th Pa. Vols.) Dept. of South; June 4, 1863, Bluffton, S. C.; July, Gen. Gillmore's hdqrs., Morris Island, S. C.; Oct. 20, app. 2d lieut. S. C., to date March 3, 1863; Nov. 7, Otter Island, S. C.; Dec., 1864, commended for zeal, etc.; mustered out Aug. 21, 1865.
- WEBSTER, HENRY ARTHUR, Sergt.
1917 Wayne Terrace, Philadelphia, Pa.
Transferred from 15th Mass. Vols., Sept. 17, 1863; Webster, Mass.; Dept. of Wash.; Army of Potomac; March 9, 1864, re-enlisted S. C., at Georgetown, D. C.
- WEBSTER, OSCAR N.
Detailed Co. I, 8th Vt. Vols.; Dept. of Gulf.

- WEEKS, HENRY H. Barre, Mass.
Enlisted March 31, 1864; Barre, Mass.; Dept. of Gulf; Mil. Div. of Miss.
- WEIHL, CHARLES, 2d lieutenant, bvt. 1st lieutenant.
(Civilian, N. Y.) Dept. of Wash.; Dept. of South; Oct. 3, 1863, app. 2d lieutenant to date March 3, 1863; Dept. of Va. and N. C., April 24, 1864; April, 1865, on steamer "Daylight"; mustered out at Georgetown, D. C., Aug. 13, 1865.
- WEIR, JAMES W.
Transferred from 22d Iowa Vols.; Agency City, Iowa; Dept. of Gulf.
- WEIRICK, JOHN H., A. S. O.
(1st lieutenant, 57th Ill.) Detailed April, 1864, at Huntsville, Ala., for instruction; Dept. of Tenn.; June 3, with 15th A. C.; June 10, Big Shanty, Ga.; June 18, hdqrs. Gen. McPherson, Mt. Kenesaw; July 5, hdqrs. Gen. Gresham, Nickajack Creek; July 9, Black-Jack Mt. sta.; July 17, Nancy's Creek; Aug., in front of Atlanta, Ga.
- WEISER, JOHN S., A. S. O. Ida Grove, Ida Co., Iowa.
(2d lieutenant, 22d Pa. Cav.) Dept. of Susq.
- *WELCH, JAMES Killed 1865.
Enlisted Feb. 22, 1864; Bradenville, Pa.; Dept. of Tenn.
- WELCH, JAMES A.
Transferred from 24th Ind. Vols.; Orleans, Ind.; Dept. of Tenn.
- WELLS, EDMUND.
Transferred from 121st Pa. Vols.; Pottstown, Pa.; Army of Potomac.
- *WELTY, JAMES B.
Enlisted; Gettysburg, Pa.; Mid. Mil. Div.
- *WENTWORTH, CHARLES, Sergt.
Detailed 10th Pa. Res., Georgetown, D. C., Aug., 1861; Warren, Pa.; transferred later; Dec. 30, app. act. sergt.; Jan. 24, 1862, storehouse keeper; March, Army of Potomac; Oct. 6, 1863, prom. to sergt.; March 28, 1864, re-enlisted in S. C.; March 11, to April 29, recruiting service, Providence, R. I.; Dept. of Susq.
- WERTZ, ED. C. F. (*Alias* MILLER, C. E. F.)
Detailed; New York City; Dept. of South.
- WESCOTT, LORENZO D., A. S. O.
(2d lieutenant, 34th Ill.; 1st lieutenant.) Dept. of Cumb.
- *WESSON, HALE.
Transferred from 25th Mass. Vols.; Grafton, Mass.; Dept. of Va. and N. C.
- WEST, FRANK A. Alhalstead, Trail Co., N. Dak.
Transferred from 2d Minn.; Fort Snelling, Minn.; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Cumb.; Oct. 5, Allatoona sta.; Mil. Div. of Gulf.
- WEST, HENRY.
Enlisted; New York City; deserted *en route* from place of enlistment.
- WESTFALL, DAVID. Lyons, N. Y.
Detailed 27th N. Y., Lyons, N. Y.; March, 1862, Army of Potomac.

- *WESTLAKE, JOHN Killed at Fredericksburg, Va., 1862.
Detailed 9th Pa. Res., Aug., 1861, Georgetown, D. C.; Dept. of Cum.;
April 1, 1862, St. Louis, Mo.; April 6, Pittsburg Landing, Tenn.
- *WESTLAKE, WILLIAM C. Died at Georgetown, D. C., June 29, 1865.
Enlisted Nov. 1, 1863.
- WESTON, FRANKLYN D.
Detailed; Whately, Mass.
- WHEELER, L. M., A. S. O.
(Lieut. 77th N. Y.)
- WHEELER, W. W.
Detailed Co. E, 30th Ind. Vols.; Army of Ohio.
- WHILLDEN, MATTHEW, A. S. O.
(2d lieut. 83d Ohio.) Detailed Jan., 1863, at Memphis, Tenn., Dept. of Tenn.
- WHIPKEY, ALEXANDER.
Detailed Nov., 1864, W. Va.
- WHIPPLE, A. A., A. S. O.
(2d lieut. 55th Ill.) Dec. 18, 1862, Memphis, Tenn., Dept. of Tenn.; Mil.
Div. of Miss.
- WHIPPLE, GEORGE A.
Detailed; Dept. of South.
- WHITE, FREDERICK A.
Transferred from 25th Mass. Vols.; Hudson, Mass.; Dept. of Va. and N.C.
- *WHITE, GEORGE W. Died March 16, 1895.
Transferred from 6th Wis. Vols.; Madison, Wis.; Dept. of Wash.; March,
1862, Army of Potomac.
- WHITE, G. R., A. S. O.
(2d lieut. 11th Iowa.) Mil. Div. of Miss.
- WHITE, HENRY S. 76 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J.
Enlisted Oct. 19, 1863; Pittsburg, Pa.; Dept. of Wash.; Dept. of Va. and
N. C.; Oct. 15, 1864, captured by guerrillas, Va.
- *WHITE, JOHN L. Died at Chelsea, Mass., April 15, 1893.
Enlisted April 18, 1864; Boston, Mass.; Dept. of Gulf.
- WHITE, P. A., A. S. O.
(2d lieut. 83d Pa.) Detailed Feb. 24, 1863, Georgetown, D. C.; June, 1863,
captured at Point of Rocks, Md.; reported as prisoner of war until Oct. 31,
1864, when dropped as missing in action; supposed to have died while a
prisoner.
- *WHITE, SAMUEL T. Died at Bath, Me., about 1868.
Detailed.
- WHITE, SIMEON.
Detailed 7th Pa. Res.; Aug., 1861, Georgetown, D. C.; Jan. 24, 1862, act.
Q. M. sergt.; April 1, 1863, clerk, office C. S. O., Washington, D. C.
- WHITE, THOMAS 1501 Jackson St., Springfield, Ill.
Transferred from 91st Ill. Vols.; Springfield, Ill.; Dept. of Gulf.

WHITE, WILLIAM, A. S. O.

(2d lieut. 90th Ill.) Detailed Jan., 1863, Memphis, Tenn.; Dept. of Tenn.; April 1, ordered to report to Gen. Grant at Milliken's Bend, La.

WHITE, WILLIAM G.

Transferred from 78th Ohio Vols.; Galigher, Ohio; Mil. Div. of W. Miss.

WHITEMAN, HENRY B.

Hamersville, Brown Co., Ohio.

Transferred from 48th Ohio Vols.; Brown Co., Ohio; Dept. of Tenn.

WHITING, GEORGE W.

Transferred from 12th Mass. Vols.; Boston, Mass.; Dept. of Wash.

WHITING, LEWIS GARDNER

North Attleboro, Mass.

Enlisted May 2, 1864; Providence, R. I.; Dept. of Gulf.

WHITING, NORMAN

Cawker City, Kans.

Transferred from 57th Ill. Vols.; Granville, Ill.; Dept. of Tenn.

WHITMARSH, RILEY C.

Enlisted Nov. 11, 1863; Scranton, Pa.; Dept. of Wash.; rejected Dec. 24, 1863.

WHITNEY, HENRY A.

Detailed; Dept. of N. C.

***WHITNEY, JOSEPH M.**

Transferred from 113th N. Y. Vols.; Chicago, Ill.; Dept. of Tenn.

WHITNEY, JOSIAH B.

Detailed Co. F, 2d Mass. Vols.; Dept. of N. C.

WHITNEY, RIENZI E.

Padilla, Skagit Co., Wash.

Enlisted Oct. 28, 1863; Scranton, Pa.; Dept. Wash.

***WHITTEMORE, NEWMAN T.**

Buried at Beaufort, S. C.

Transferred from 3d N. H. Vols.; Claremont, N. H.; Dept. of South.

WHITTLESEY, JAMES W., Sergt.

Detailed; Army of Tenn.; relieved July 16, 1864.

WHYTE, JAMES, Sergt.

Transferred from 18th Ill. Vols.; Anna, Ill.; Dept. of South.

WICKER, FRANK N., 2d lieut., bvt. 1st lieut.

1541 St. Mary St., New Orleans, La.

(1st lieut. Co. C, 28th N. Y. Vols.) Detailed Aug., 1861, Darnestown, Md.; Dept. of Shen.; Sept. 12, sta. Upper Potomac; March 23, Winchester, Va.; retreat of Banks from Front Royal; Army of Potomac; Sept., Catoctin Mt. sta.; South Mountain; Sept. 17, Antietam, Md.; Jan., 1863, Georgetown, D. C.; May 3, Chancellorsville, Va.; Jan. to July, 1864, on duty with U. S. Mil. Tel. at New Orleans; July 15, com. 2d lieut. S. C., to date March 3, 1863; Mil. Div. of W. Miss.; Dec., instructing officers of Miss. squadron in signalling; mustered out Aug. 22, 1865.

WICKERSHAM, CHARLES J., A. S. O.

(1st lieut. 8th Pa. Cav.; capt.) Georgetown, D. C.; returned to regiment March 10, 1862.

WIGFALL, WALTER C.

9 Hopkins St., Providence, R. I.

Transferred from 3d R. I. Art.; Providence, R. I.; Dept. of Va. and N. C.

- WIGGIN, THOMAS J., Sergt. Box 303, Manchester, N. H.
 Transferred from Co. D, 14th N. H. Vols.; Manchester, N. H.; Dept. of Wash.; clerk, office C. S. O., Washington, D. C.
- *WIGGINS, J. CALVIN, 1st lieut., bvt.-major.
 Killed on Morris & Essex R. R., N. J. (1st lieut. 3d N. J. Vols.) March, 1862, Army of Potomac; May 31, Seven Pines, Va.; June, Hogan sta., battle of Fair Oaks; June 26, Mechanicsville; June 27, Gaines' Mill; Savage's Station; July 1, Malvern Hill; Dec. 11, Gen. Franklin's hdqrs., Fredericksburg, Va.; Dec. 13, Gen. Smith's hdqrs.; Dec. 14, Seddon House sta.; July 3, 1863, Little Round Top sta.; July 4, hdqrs. 6th A. C.; with 1st A. C., Gettysburg campaign; Sept. 18. app. 1st lieut. S. C., to date March 3, 1863; Mid. Mil. Div.; Oct., 1864, leave of absence; Feb. 6, 1865, with 1st Cav. Div.; Dept. of Gulf; July, San Antonio, Tex.; mustered out Jan. 21, 1866.
- WILCOX, WILLIAM A. Port Townsend, Jefferson Co., Wash.
 Enlisted April 7, 1864; Providence, R. I.; Dept. of Wash.; Dept. of Mo.; 1865, Powder River Indian exp.
- WILDER, CASSIUS M.
 Detailed Co. G, 15th Mass. Vols.; Sutton, Mass.; Army of Potomac.
- WILEY, ALONZO E. Harrison, Ohio.
 Enlisted March 31, 1864; Wakefield, Mass.; Dept. of Gulf.
- WILGUS, WILLIAM L.
 Transferred from 1st Del. Vols.; Delaware; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Cumb.
- *WILHELM, JACOB K.
 Enlisted Feb. 26, 1864; Kiskiminitas, Pa.; Dept. of Cumb.
- WILKINSON, HENRY A. Toll Gate, Troy road, Albany, N. Y.
 Transferred from 159th N. Y. Vols.; Hudson, N. Y.; Dept. of Gulf; siege of Port Hudson; disch. at New Orleans, La., July 4, 1865.
- WILLEY, CHARLES.
 Detailed 9th Pa. Res.; Washington, D. C.
- WILLIAMS, ABIEL P.
 Detailed Co. D, 25th Mass. Vols.; Dudley, Mass.; returned to regiment.
- *WILLIAMS, ALFRED S. C.
 Transferred from 3d R.I. Art.; Providence, R.I.; Dept. of South; Fort Pnaski, Ga.; March 12, 1863, captured at Spanish Wells, S.C.
- *WILLIAMS, CLARK Died at Antietam, Md., Nov. 15, 1864.
 Enlisted Feb. 29, 1864; Columbus, Ohio; Mid. Mil. Div.
- WILLIAMS, ISAAC FLETCHER.
 Detailed; New York.
- WILLIAMS, JOHN.
 Enlisted; Boston, Mass.; deserted *en route*.
- WILLIAMS, ORRISON.
 Detailed Co. A, 81st Ill. Vols.; Dept. of Tenn.
- WILLIAMS, WILLIAM H.
 Enlisted Jan. 26, 1864; Columbus, Ohio; rejected.

- WILLIAMS, WILLIAM R., Sergt. 157 Market St., Newark, N.J.
Transferred from 2d N.J. Vols.; Newark, N.J.; Army of Potomac; field telegraph; Chancellorsville.
- WILLIAMSON, EDWARD J. Alpha, Ohio.
Transferred from 110th Ohio Vols.; Osborn, Ohio; Army of Potomac.
- WILLIAMSON, JOHN.
Detailed Co. E, 16th N.Y. Art.; Fort Pocahontas, Va.
- WILLIS, NATHAN P.
Transferred from 50th Ill. Vols.; Linnville, Tenn.; Dept. of Tenn.
- WILLMAN, JOHN Mt. Carmel, Ill.
Transferred from 48th Ill. Vols.; Mt. Carmel, Ill.; Dept. of Tenn.
- WILLMAN, MICHAEL C. Mt. Carmel, Ill.
Transferred from 40th Ill. Vols.; Mt. Carmel, Ill.; Dept. of Tenn.
- *WILMOTH, JOEL C. Died at Oxford, Ind., Sept. 15, 1892.
Transferred from 60th Ind. Vols.; Oxford, Ind.; Dept. of Tenn.
- WILSIE, EDGAR H.
- WILSON, ALEXANDER SCOTT Pennsville, Ohio.
Enlisted Feb. 10, 1864; Deerfield, Ohio; Dept. of Tenn.; 16th A.C.; 15th A.C., Gen. Logan's hdqrs.; Gen. Howard's hdqrs.
- WILSON, FOUNTAIN, A. S. O. Wilson, Wis.
(1st lieut. 5th Pa. Res.; capt.) Detailed Aug., 1861, Georgetown, D.C.; Sept. 14, app. instructor; March 10, 1862, to Gen. McCall, Hunter's Mill; Army of Potomac; C. S. O., with Gen. McDowell; Aug. 9, Cedar Mountain; Sept. 17, Antietam; Dec. 11, Lacy House sta., Fredericksburg; April, 1863, Franklin Crossing; May 3, Lacy House sta.; Nov., Watery Mt. sta.
- WILSON, GEORGE W.
Detailed Co. G, 21st Mass. Vols.; Ashburnham, Mass.; Dept. of N.C.
- WILSON, HENRY H. Fallowfield, Pa.
Enlisted Feb. 26, 1864; McConnellsville, Ohio; Dept. of Texas.
- WILSON, JAMES L. Keokuk, Iowa.
Transferred from 2d Iowa Vols.; Keokuk, Iowa; Dept. of Tenn.
- WILSON, JAMES S.
Detailed 54th Pa.; Army of Potomac.
- WILSON, JAMES W., A. S. O.
(1st lieut. 11th Mo.) Detailed Jan., 1863, Memphis, Tenn., Dept. of Tenn.; April 1, ordered to report to Gen. Grant at Milliken's Bend, La.; Miss. Marine Brigade; April 26, 1863, with fleet on Tenn. river; May 1, 1864, with 16th A.C.; May 14, sta. near Resaca, Ga.,
- WILSON, LAMBERT T.
Transferred from 72d Pa. Vols.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Army of Potomac.
- WILSON, MONTERVAL.
Detailed 57th Ohio Vols.; Army of Ohio; Dept. of Cumb.

- WILSON, ORPHEUS W. Nevada, Iowa.
Transferred from 106th N.Y. Vols.; Morristown, N.Y.; Army of Potomac;
March, 1865, Avery House sta., Va.
- WILSON, ROBERT P.
Detailed; Milan, Ind.
- WILSON, S. J., A. S. O.
(2d lieut. 11th Ind.) Mil. Div. of Miss.
- WILSON, WILLIAM P.
Transferred from 37th Ind. Vols.; Law, Ind.; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of
Cumb.
- WILT, JAMES A.
Transferred from 15th Pa. Cav.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of
Cumb.
- WING, THEODORE F.
Enlisted; Chambersburg, Pa.; Dept. of N.C.
- WINGATE, J. BROWN, A. S. O.
(2d lieut. 22d Pa. Cav.) Dept. of Susq.
- WINNER, KESTER P.
Enlisted Oct. 19, 1863; rejected.
- WINTERS, ABRAHAM. McCune, Crawford Co., Kans.
Detailed 26th Ill.; Freeport, Ill.; Dept. of Cumb.
- WIRES, THOMAS S.
Enlisted Feb. 22, 1864; Columbus, Ohio; Dept. of Cumb.
- WIRES, WILLIAM M. 139 Broad St., Lynn, Mass.
Transferred from 5th Vt. Vols.; Swanton, Vt.; Army of Potomac;
Gettysburg, Pa.
- WISE, THOMAS J. Red Bank, N.J.
Transferred from 132d N.Y. Vols.; New York City; Dept. of N.C.
- WISE, WILLIAM H.
- WISMER, GEORGE W.
Enlisted May 5, 1864; New York City; Dept. of Mo.
- WISWELL, W. C.
Detailed Co. G, 25th Mass. Vols.; N. Oxford, Mass.; Dept. of Va.; New-
port News, Va.
- WITHAM, LUTHER P.
Enlisted March 31, 1864; Groveland, Mass.; Dept. of Wash.; Aug. 1, Fort
Ethan Allen sta.
- WITHERS, THADEUS C., A. S. O.
(2d lieut. 24th Ind.) Detailed Jan., 1863, Memphis, Tenn.; Dept. of Tenn.;
April 1, ordered to report to Gen. Grant at Milliken's Bend; May 14, 1863,
Jackson, Miss.; Mil. Div. of Miss.
- WITHERSPOON, JOHN W. Guilford Springs, Franklin Co., Pa.
Enlisted; Chambersburg, Pa.; Mid. Mil. Div.; Dept. of Shen.; disch. Aug.
23, 1865.

- *WIZNER, W.** Died at Andersonville, Ga., Nov. 24, 1864.
Detailed.
- WOLF, FREDERICK.**
Detailed Co. G, 2d Pa. Vols.
- WOLF, ISAAC N.**
Transferred from 5th Mich.; E. Saginaw, Mich.; March, 1862, Army of Potomac.
- WOLFE, W. V., A. S. O.**
(1st lieut. 15th Ky.) Detailed Jan., 1862, Dept. of Cumb.; Army of Ohio.
- *WOLVERTON, JOHN C., Sergt.** . Died at Flint, Mich., Aug. 21, 1887.
Detailed Co. B, 8th Mich. Vols.; Fort Wayne, Mich.; Dept. of South; Aug., 1863, complimented for bravery under fire; 1864, reported for zeal, etc.; died of wounds received while in service.
- WOLVERTON, MAHLON.**
- WONDER, GEORGE F.**
Enlisted Feb. 12, 1864; Carey, Ohio; Army of Potomac.
- *WONDERLY, DAVID, A. S. O.**
(2d lieut. 3d Pa. Res.; capt.) Georgetown, D. C.; Army of Potomac; March 7, 1862, Signal camp, Georgetown, D. C.; May 10, Roper's Meeting House, Va.; Dec., field telegraph; Dec. 12-16, Lacy House sta.; Nov. 12, 1863, to Dept. of Cumb., with signal train.
- WOOD, BRADFORD R., JR., A. S. O.** 127 Lancaster St., Albany, N. Y.
(1st lieut. 44th N. Y. Vols.; capt., bvt.-major, U. S. Vols.) Georgetown, D. C.; April 1, 1862, to Gen. Halleck, St. Louis, Mo.; Dept. of Miss.; April 6, Pittsburg Landing, Tenn.; June 6, joined fleet at Memphis, Tenn.; June 17, on gunboat "Mound City"; Sept., Cincinnati, Ohio; hdqrs. Gen. Wright, Dept. of Ohio; Oct., hdqrs. Gen. Gilbert, Perryville, Ky.; Dept. of Cumb.; Jan., 1863, Murfreesboro; Sept. 19, Pond Spring sta.; Sept. 23, Red Brick House sta. near Chattanooga; Moccasin Point, Chattanooga; Nov. 20-26, Fort Whittaker sta.; Nov., exp. to Knoxville; returned to regiment, in 5th A. C.
- WOOD, CALEB.**
Transferred from 95th Pa. Vols.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Dept. of Wash.
- WOOD, WILLIAM.**
Detailed Co. E, 25th Mass.; F. Douglass, Mass.; Dept. of N. C.
- WOODALL, WILLIAM H., Sergt.** . . . 866 Union St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Transferred from 12th Pa. Res.; Harrisburg, Pa.; Army of Potomac; Oct. 6, 1863, prom. to sergt.
- *WOODARD, ANDREW J.**
Transferred from 58th Pa. Vols.; Eldred, Pa.; Dept. of Va. and N. C.
- WOODBURY, GEORGE E.** 204 Main St., Brockton, Mass.
Transferred from Co. F, 1st Mass. Cav., April, 1864; Bolton, Mass.; Army of Potomac; disch. July 1, 1865.
- WOODBURY, JOHN L.** Hamilton, Mass.
Detailed Co. B, 50th Mass.; Hamilton, Mass.

WOODCOCK, W. J.

Army of Ohio; Dept. of Cumb.

WOODDELL, WILLIAM E.

Enlisted Dec. 19, 1863; Nebraska, Ohio; Dept. of Gulf.

* WOODFORD, CLAYTON Died March, 1863.

Transferred from 13th Conn. Vols.; West Avon, Conn.; Dept. of Gulf.

WOODFRUM, RALPH.

Detailed; —. Vt.; Dept. of Gulf.

WOODIN, HOMER G., Sergt. National Military Home, Ohio.

Transferred from Co. I, 8th Conn. Vols., Nov., 1861; Marble Dale, Conn.;

Army of Potomac; Burnside coast exp.; Dept. of Tenn.; Nov. 24, 1862, Cairo, Ill.; Dept. of Mo.

WOODWARD, A.

Army of Potomac.

WOODWARD, EDWIN P., A. S. O.

(1st lieut. 15th Mass.; capt.) Poolesville, Md.; Signal camp, Georgetown, D. C.; Jan. 1862, Louisville, Ky., Dept. of Cumb.; Dec., Memphis, Tenn., Dept. of Tenn.; mustered out July 29, 1863.

WOODWARD, GEORGE M. 18 Magnolia St., Dorchester, Mass.

Transferred from 10th Conn. Vols.; Manchester, Conn.; Dept. of Va. and N. C.; Dept. of South.

* WOODWARD, GEORGE T., Sergt. Died at Taunton, Mass., Sept. 17, 1865.

Transferred from 39th Mass. Vols.; Taunton, Mass.; Dept. of Gulf.

WOODWARD, JOHN Burnside, Clearfield Co., Pa.

Enlisted Feb. 26, 1864; Montgomery Township, Pa.; Dept. of Cumb.

WORLEY, ALBERT. Beverly, Ohio.

Enlisted Feb. 23, 1864; McConnellsville, Ohio; Dept. of W. Va.

* WORLEY, ISAAH C., A. S. O. Died at Lewiston, Ill., Sept. 28, 1895.

(1st lieut. 103d Ill.) Detailed April, 1864, at Huntsville, Ala., for instruction; Dept. of Tenn.; June 3, 15th A. C. hdqrs.; June 10, Big Shanty, Ga.; June 24, hdqrs. Gen. Thomas, Kenesaw Mt.; July 6, hdqrs. Gen. Garrard, Nickajack Creek, Ga.; July 9, Roswell sta.; July 17, Nancy's Creek, Ga.; Aug. 18, Kenesaw Mt. sta.; Aug. 19, Allatoona Mt. sta.

WORTHINGTON, GEORGE. Died at Washington, D. C., May 18, 1862.

Detailed 3d Pa. Res.; Aug., 1861, Georgetown, D. C.

WRIGHT, A. M., A. S. O.

(2d lieut. 3d Pa. Cav.) March, 1862, Army of Potomac, 3d A. C.; April, siege of Yorktown, Va.; field tel., Fredericksburg, Va.; returned to regt.

WRIGHT, JAMES A. Liverpool, Perry Co., Pa.

Enlisted; Millerstown, Pa.; Mid. Mil. Div.; Dept. of W. Va.

WRIGHT, JOHN.

Detailed; prom. to 1st lieut. in his regiment.

WRIGHT, WILLIAM H.

Enlisted March 29, 1864; Sandwich, Mass.; Dept. of Wash.

WUNDER, GEORGE.

Relieved from duty with S. C., July 8, 1863.

*WUNDERLICH, J. FRANK.

Transferred from 138th Pa. Vols.; Greencastle, Pa.; Army of Potomac.

*WYCKOFF, ERVIN C.

Enlisted Feb. 27, 1864; Scranton, Pa.; Dept. of Gulf.

*WYMAN, FRANCIS.

Enlisted April 8, 1864; Boston, Mass.; Dept. of Gulf.

WYNCOOP, JAMES S.

Marion Centre, Pa.

Enlisted Jan. 20, 1864; Brady, Pa.; Dept. of Va.

YATES, FRANK E., A. S. O.

(1st lieut. 73d N. Y.) Georgetown, D. C.; March, 1862, Army of Potomac, 2d A. C.; June, Savage's sta.; July 1, Malvern Hill, Va.; Sept., Falls Church, Va.; Dec. 13, Steeple sta., Fredericksburg; returned to regiment.

YEAGER, THOMAS D.

U. S. Pension Bureau, Washington, D. C.

Enlisted March 31, Chambersburg, Pa.; Dept. of Shen.; Mid. Mil. Div.

YELVERTON, ROBERT F., A. S. O.

(2d lieut. 7th N. Y.; 1st lieut.) Detailed June 12, 1861, Fort Monroe; Dept. of Va.

YINGLING, ELIAS M.

Enlisted Jan. 20, 1864; Indiana, Pa.; Dept. of Wash.

YINGLING, JAMES A.

Livermore, Pa.

Enlisted Jan. 20, 1864; Livermore, Pa.; Mid. Mil. Div.; Sept. 1864, W. Va.

YOHN, JAMES.

Enlisted Sept. 24, 1863; Harrisburg, Pa.; deserted *en route*.

YOUNG, CHARLES H.

Enlisted March 28, 1864; Boston, Mass.; Dept. of Cumb.

YOUNG, GEORGE F., 2d lieut., bvt. 1st lieut.

29 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.

(1st lieut. 5th N. Y. Art.) Dept. of Va. and N. C.; April 16, 1863, Fort Union, Suffolk, Va.; May 6, 1864, Bermuda Hundred, Va.; Dept. of Wash.; May 13, 1865, com. 2d lieut. S. C., to date Feb. 14, 1865; mustered out Aug. 12, 1865.

YOUNG, HIRAM N.

Transferred from 8th Ohio Vols.; Medina, Ohio; Army of Potomac.

*YOUNG, JEREMIAH S.

Detailed 6th Pa. Res., Aug., 1861, Georgetown, D.C.; Bloomsburg, Pa.; transferred, April 1, 1862, Dept. of Miss.; April 6, Pittsburg Landing, Tenn.; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Cumb.

*YOUNG, LUCIEN H.

Enlisted Feb. 13, 1864; Young Township, Pa.; Dept. of Wash.

YOUNG, MARTIN.

Detailed Co. B, 18th U. S. Art.; Army of Ohio.

YOUNG, NICHOLAS E.

Box 536, Washington, D.C.

Transferred from 32d N.Y. Vols.; Albany, N.Y.; Army of Potomac.

- YOUNG, WILLIAM T. G. 206 South 5th St., Camden, N.J.
Transferred from 3d N.J. Vols.; Camden, N.J.; Army of Potomac.
- YOUNGS, WILLIAM S.
Detailed 5th N.Y. Vols.
- YOUNT, D. H.
Detailed Co. A, 26th Pa. Militia.
- *ZECHER, GEORGE W., Sergt.
Transferred from 79th Pa. Vols.; Lancaster, Pa.; April 6, 1862, Pittsburg
Landing, Tenn.; Jan. 14, 1864, Dept. of Cumb.; Feb., prom. to sergt.
- ZEHRING, DANIEL W. Germantown, Ohio.
Enlisted Feb. 10, 1864; Germantown, Ohio; Dept. of Tenn.
- *ZEIGHLER, ABRAHAM.
Detailed Co. I, 67th Ind. Vols.; Dept. of Tenn.
- ZELLER, ISRAEL J. New Holland, Ohio.
Transferred from 27th Ohio Vols.; Circleville, Ohio; Dept. of Tenn.;
hdqrs. Gen. Veath.
- *ZIMMERMAN, BELA B.
Transferred from 15th Ohio Vols.; Upper Sandusky, Ohio; Jan. 14, 1864,
Dept. of Cumb.
- ZONEMAN, M. H.
Detailed; Kelton, Pa.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

- Page 723, BARITEAU, ALEXIS W., A. S. O., — add Died at Oberlin, Kans.,
Feb. 17, 1891.
- Page 729, BLOSSOM, EDWARD—read, BLOSSOM, EDWARD CHURCHILL.
Detailed Co. A, 23d Mass. Vols., 1862; Hingham, Mass.; Dept. of N. C.
- Page 732, *BRAUNSDORF, HENRY J., Died Feb. 6, 1881.
- Page 734, BRODIE, PAUL, — add address, U. S. Pension Bureau, Washington,
D. C.
- Page 740, CARPENTER, PRESTON, — add address, 372 Fortieth St., Chicago,
Ill.
- Page 741, CASE, BENJAMIN T., — after Scranton, Pa., Insert Dept. of Ohio,
23d A. C.; discharged Aug. 16, 1865.
- Page 745, COBB, ANDREW P. The following should be transferred to the
next name, COBB, ANDREW S.: "Oct. 9, 1861, Dept. of South;" and
"April, 1862, commended for coolness under fire at Fort Pulaski, Ga."
- Page 749, COOLEY, JAMES H., — add Co. F, 26th Conn. Vols., at New Orleans,
La., Dept. of Gulf; disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
- Page 752, CULP, RUFUS E., — add Sergt.
- Page 767, *EMGE, PETER, — after Fairview mountain, read Md., for Va.
- Page 798, *HUDSON, JOHN C., should read HUDGEN, JOHN C.
- Page 853, RAMSDELL, NORMAN, — add address, 210 West Tupper St., Buffalo,
N. Y.; served Dept. of Va.; 1864, Harrison's Landing.

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