

Gustavus Sniper

Civil War Service: Lt. Col., 101st N. Y. Infantry

Colonel, 185th N. Y. Infantry

Brevets: Bvt. Brig. Gen., USV, March 13, 1865, for conspicuous gallantry in the battles of the Quaker Road and White Oak Road, Va.

Born: June 11, 1836 near Freiburg, Baden, Germany

Died: March 29, 1894 Syracuse, N. Y.

Occupation: Tobacconist before war. Merchant, real estate agent, and insurance agent after war.

Buried: Woodlawn Cemetery, Syracuse, N. Y. (Section 29, Let 1)

Photo Credits: Frederick H. Meserve. Historical Portraits. Courtesy of New York State Library.

Reference: Obituary, Syracuse Evening, Herald, March 29, 1894.



Soldier History



Gustavus Sniper

Residence Syracuse NY; 25 years old.

Enlisted on 12/15/1861 at Syracuse, NY as a Captain.

On 12/15/1861 he was commissioned into NY 12th Infantry He was Mustered Out on 1/14/1862

On 2/1/1862 he was commissioned into Field & Staff NY 101st Intentry He was Mustered Out on 12/24/1862

On 9/23/1864 he was commissioned into Field & Staff NY 135th Infantry He was Mustered Out on 5/30/1865 at Washington, DC

Promotions:

- * Major 2/1/1862 (As of 101st NY Infantry)
- * Lt Colonel 11/11/1862
- * Lt Colonel 9/23/1864 (As of 185th NY Infantry)
- * Colonel 3/10/1865
- * Brig-General 3/13/1865 by Brevet

Intra Regimental Company Transfers:

* 2/1/1862 from company C to Field & Staff

Other Information:

born 6/11/1836 in Freiburg, Baden, Germany died 3/29/1894 in Syracuse, NY

Sources used by Historical Data Systems, Inc.:

- New York: Report of the Adjutant-General

Personnel Directory



1. Choose an army:	Union Army		
2. Enter query parameters:	Last Name sniper	First Name gustavus	State Served New York
Residence	State of Residence ALL	Occupation	Survived War Don't Know
	3. GO	CLEAR	

I Row Found

Events: (C)ommissioned Officer; (P)OW; (W)ounded

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L	First Name	MI	Last Name	Residence	ST	Enlist Rank	State Served	Enlist Age	Enlist Date	Enlist Place	Survived War	Events	
	Gustavus		Sniper	Syracuse	NY	Captain	NY	25	12/15/61	C	Y	С	

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Regiment Personnel Listing



Search on Company:



101st NY Infantry

Organized: Syracuse, NY on 10/1/61

Mustered Out: 12/24/62

First -20 -10 -5 Prev

1266 Rows Found

Next +5 +10

Last

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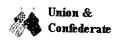
Regimental Experience

Regiment History

Regiment Report List

			-				10 Last
d	Soldier	Company	In Date	in Method	1 Out Date	e Out Reason	Out Place
1 1,50	John Smith	D	10/21/61	l Enlisted	03/04/63	disch disability	Camp Parole, Annapolis, MD
1000	Joseph Smith	К	10/29/61	Enlisted	12/24/62	Transferred	
1117	Levi Smith	G	01/14/62	Enlisted	01/05/63	disch disability	Point Lookout, MD
1:. :	Oscar M Smith	Е	12/16/61	Enlisted	11/26/62	disch disability	Philadelphia, PA
: :	Samuel M Smith	A	10/02/61	Enlisted	02/21/63	disch disability	Baltimore, MD, McKim's Hospl
	William Smith	G	12/06/61	Enlisted	01/23/63	disch disability	Newark, NJ
	William M Smith	A	08/28/61	Enlisted	12/24/62	Mustered Out	
	William R Smith	F	11/15/61	Enlisted	12/24/62	Transferred	
	Falding Snavelly	В	11/14/61	Enlisted	06/06/62	deserted	Fort Lyon, VA
	Edward Snedicker	Α	09/04/61	Enlisted	06/04/62	disch	Fort Lyon, VA
	Gustavus Sniper	S	02/01/62	Commission	12/24/62	Mustered Out	
	Oscar A Snyder	С	10/14/61	Enlisted		disch disability	Washington, DC
	William II Snyder	E	11/19/61	Enlisted			
8	Nunn Soffier	В	1/14/61	Enlisted			
Bibbiconominatory (1984)	Cranic management	8	2/26/61	Enlisted	12/24/62	Fransferred	

Regiment Personnel Listing



Search on Company: Go



185th NY Infantry

Organized: Syracuse, NY on 9/19/64 Mustered Out: 5/30/65

First -20 -10 -5 Prev 1002 Rows Found Ne

Next +5 +10

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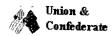
> Regiment History

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74 11	Soldier	Company	In Date	In Method	d Out Dat	e Out Reason	Out Place
801	James A Smith	K	09/21/64	Enlisted	05/30/65	Absent	
801	Jerome M Smith	E	09/19/64	Enlisted	09/19/64	disch	
803	John Smith	K	09/21/64	Enlisted	09/22/64	deserted	Syracuse, NY
804	Nelson T Smith	K	09/21/64	Enlisted	05/30/65	Mustered Out	Washington, DC
805	Norman W Smith	D	09/19/64	Enlisted	05/30/65	Mustered Out	Washington, DC
808	Otís C Smith	Е	09/24/64	Enlisted	06/03/65	Transferred	
800	Scepter Smith	Н	09/19/64	Enlisted	05/30/65	Mustered Out	Washington, DC
898	Stephen L Smith	K	09/21/64	Enlisted	05/30/65	disch	Washington, DC
50 F	Willard H Smith	F	09/25/64	Enlisted	05/30/65	Mustered Out	Washington, DC
M ()	William Smith	С	09/19/64	Enlisted	05/30/65	Mustered Out	Washington, DC
	William A Smith	G	09/19/64	Enlisted	05/30/65	Mustered Out	Washington, DC
·	Zebinas Smith	The state of the s	09/19/64	Enlisted	05/19/65	disch	Satterlee Hospl, Philadelphia
	Gustavus Sniper	S	09/23/64	Commission	05/30/65	Mustered Out	Washington, DC
	Joseph Snyder	A	09/19/64	Enlisted	05/22/65	disch	Albany, NY
	Eber Sommers	D	09/19/64	Enlisted	11/03/64	died	New York, NY Gnl Hospl
	Conge	Sometiment occurrence	11/28/64	Transfered	05/30/65	Mustered	Washington,



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101st NY Infantry

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Organized: Syracuse, NY on 10/1/61

Mustered Out: 12/24/62

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	7					
	Date	Place	Killed	Wounded	POW	Missing
	03/07/62		0	0	0	yang
	06/13/62	Savage's Station, VA	0)Annual	0	0
	06/25/62	Fair Oaks, VA	3	0	0	0
	06/26/62	Fair Oaks, VA	0	Merchan	0	0
	06/27/62	Fair Oaks, VA	0	I	0	0
r.	06/27/62	White Oak Swamp, VA	0	0	Valence	0
	06/28/62	Savage's Station, VA	0	Present	0	0
14	06/29/62	Harrison's Landing, VA	0	ı	0	0
	06/29/62	Savage's Station, VA	0	0	ì	0
15	06/30/62	Peach Orchard, VA	0	0	2	0
Ĭ.	06/30/62	Savage's Station, VA	0	0	I	0
	06/30/62	White Oak Swamp, VA	0	0	15	0
	07/01/62	Malvern Hill, VA	1	5	3	0
	07/01/62	White Oak Swamp, VA	0	1	Tarana and	0
	07/02/62	Malvern Hill, VA	0	0	yeese.	0
	07/04/62		0	de de la constante de la const	0	0
	07/10/62	Harrison's Landing, VA	0	\$ teams	0	0
	07/14/62	Harrison's Landing, VA	0	***	0	0
	07/15/62	Savage's Station, VA		0	0	0
	08/18/62		0	0	0	Avan

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101st NY Infantry

Organized: Syracuse, NY on 10/1/61

Mustered Out: 12/24/62

First

28 Rows Found

11	Date	Place	Killed	Wounded	POW	Missing
	08/22/62		0	Beener	0	1
	08/26/62		0	1	0	0
-:-	08/28/62	2nd Bull Run, VA	0	and the second	0	0
11.1	08/29/62	2nd Bull Run, VA	5	24	4	1
3. N	08/30/62	2nd Bull Run, VA	4	15	4	0
Sec	08/31/62	2nd Bull Run, VA	0	Ī	personal distribution of the second of the s	0
	09/01/62	Chantilly, VA	4	40	4	0
250	12/13/62	Fredericksburg, VA	ů de	3	2	0

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Regiment History



NEW YORK ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST INFANTRY



One Hundred and First Infantry.-Cols., Enrico Fardella, George F. Chester; Lieut-Cols., Johnson B. Brown, Gustavus Sniper; Majs. Gustavus Sniper, Samuel L. Mitchell.

Regiment Assignments Regiment Casualty Analysis Regimental

This regiment, known as the Union brigade or Onondaga regiment, was organized at Hancock, Jan. 3, 1862, was recruited in the counties of Delaware, New York and Onondaga, and was mustered in from Sept. 2, 1861, to Feb. 28, 1862. It left the state for Washington March 9, 1862, and in June was assigned to Kearny's famous division, 3d corps, with which it took part in the Seven Days' battles, fighting at Oak Grove, Glendale, and Malvern hill, with a loss during the campaign of 7 killed, 15 wounded and 22 missing.

Experience Regiment Personnel

On Aug. 14, the regiment marched with the 3d corps to Yorktown, whence it embarked for Alexandria, and proceeded from there to Warrenton Junction, where it was sent to reinforce Gen. Pope. It was engaged at Groveton, the second Bull Run and Chantilly, sustaining a loss at Bull Run of 6 killed, 101 wounded, and 17 missing, a total of 124 out of 168 engaged, or over 73 per cent.-a percentage only exceeded in any one battle by two other regiments in the Union Army.

Regiment

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It was active at the battle of Fredericksburg in December, losing 13 killed and wounded. On Dec. 24, 1862, it was transferred to the 37th N. Y. infantry and the officers were mustered out. The regiment lost during service 1 officer and 25 enlisted men killed and mortally wounded; 1 officer and 48 enlisted men died of disease and other causes; total, 2 officers and 73 enlisted men.

Source: The Union Army, Vol. 2, p. 123

NEW YORK ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY. Union Brigade; Second Onondaga County Regiment.

Johnson Butler Brown was authorized in September, 1861, to recruit a regiment of infantry with headquarters at Syracuse, the 2d Onondaga County Regiment. Enrico Fardella was authorized to recruit a regiment of infantry with headquarters at Hancock, the 1st Union Brigade. The organization of these regiments making slow progress, they were ordered in January, 1862, to be consolidated into one regiment with Enrico Fardella as Colonel and Johnson Butler Brown as Lieutenant-Colonel, and the fraction of the regiment organized at Syracuse was ordered to Hancock in February, 1862. The 1st Union Brigade consisted of Companies A, B, C, D, E, F and G, in January, 1862. On the 28th of January Companies F and G were consolidated to form Company F; this company became, February 7, 1862, Company E, that company having been consolidated with Companies B and C. This new Company E was at the consolidation of the Hancock and Syracuse regiments merged into Companies A, B, C and D, and a new Company E formed. The companies of the Union Brigade formed respectively Companies A, D, F, G and K of the 101st

The 2d Onondaga County Regiment was in February, 1862, formed, by consolidations, into five companies, which became Companies B, C, E, H and I of the 101st Infantry.

The regiment was mustered in the service of the United States for three years between September 2, 1861, and February

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28, 1862. The companies were recruited principally: A at New York city; B, H and K at Syracuse; C at Canastota; D, F and G at Hancock; E at Utica, and I at Camillus.

The regiment left the State March 9, 1862; served in General Wadsworth's command, Military District of Washington, from March, 1862; in Whipple's Brigade, Military District of Washington, from May, 1862; in 2d Brigade, 3d Division, 3d Corps, Army of the Potomac, from June 9, 1862; in 2d Brigade, 1st Division, 3d Corps, Army of the Potomac, from July, 1862; in 3d Brigade, 1st Division, 3d Corps, Army of the Potomac, from November 14, 1862, and December 24, 1862, under Col. George F. Chester, it was transferred to the 37th N. Y. Volunteers and discontinued.

Source: Phisterer, p. 3,174

2nd Bull Run, VA after action report:

No. 64.

Report of Lieut. Col. Nelson A. Gesner, One hundred and First New York Infantry, of the battles of Groveton and Bull Run.

HDQRS. 101ST REGT. NEW YORK STATES VOLS., September 4, 1862.

Report of the movements of the One hundred and first Regiment New York State Volunteers on the 29th and 30th of August 1862:

The regiment left Centreville for the scene of action early on the morning of the 29th and arrived there about 10 o'clock a.m., when the brigade moved forward in line of battle for about half a mile and halted near some woods. In a few minutes the regiment moved forward into the woods in line of battle, and going through them into a clearing were exposed to a heavy shelling from the enemy for about twenty minutes. At that time, by order of Gen. Birney, who commanded in person, we marched back toward the woods by the left flank for about a quarter of a mile, when we halted and came to a front. We advanced some little distance and were soon under fire of the enemy, which was returned with spirit. At this time Gen. Birney sent word that we were being flanked on the left, and we were ordered to march by the left flank and file left, and formed line of battle at right angles with the first line some 200 paces to the rear. In the execution of this order we had to cross a deep cut in the road and a small open space. Here we received a severe fire from the enemy and a number of men fell. After remaining in position for about an hour we were marched some distance to the rear and stacked arms. At 2 o'clock p.m. we were again moved forward, and took position in rear of Randolph's battery. We remained here an hour, when we were moved a short distance to the left, and remained there about an hour. We were then ordered to march forward and attack the enemy. We moved forward by the flank into the woods, and upon arriving near the enemy formed line of battle-the Fortieth New York and One hundred and first being together, the Fortieth being on our right. We then advanced, and soon the enemy opened a heavy fire of musketry on us. The line then halted and commenced firing. After a few minutes the order was given "Forward," and the regiment went on in splendid order, through a heavy fire, at a double-quick. The enemy could not stand the charge, but broke and fled (a few now and then turning to fire). After falling back some distance they came to a deep cut. Here they attempted to rally, and partially succeeded. We arrived too soon, however, and they again broke and fled. We continued to drive them before us, stopping now and then to fire a volley into them, until we had driven them clean out of the woods into the clear space beyond. Here we received a heavy cross-fire from the left at a distance of about 200 paces. I here turned, and found that my regiment in the charge had got somewhat scattered, and ordered a halt in order to reform. After remaining here half an hour, and continuing to fire upon and receive the fire of the enemy, I found that their fire was increasing and working more to our rear. not seeing any support on our left, and finding that the combined strength σf

the Fortieth and One hundred and first would not amount to over 250 men, I deemed it prudent to retire, and accordingly the command was given, and we fell back in good order, at quick-time. We halted in the center of the woods and took shelter behind a sort of rifle, built of fence rails, until we were ordered by Gen. Birney to fall back and camp.

I wish, general, to speak in the highest terms of both officers and men of the One hundred and first Regiment New York State Volunteers; the men were cool and courageous, and obeyed every command I gave them with a silence and order that surprised me. To Maj. Sniper much praise is due for his coolness and courage. He was of the utmost service in keeping the men in their places and urging them forward. Adjutant Dodge also was of great service to me, and in fact every officer of the regiment, without one exception, behaved nobly and courageously. We took into the battle 153 enlisted men, and out of these 74 were killed or wounded. The following is a list of the wounded officers: Capts. W. H. Warner and E. B. Wicks.

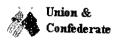
During the 30th of August we lay with the rest of the brigade in an open place in the woods somewhat to the rear of the scene of the day before. Late in the afternoon we moved rapidly some distance to the rear and halted. The brigade forming line of battle shortly afterward, we were ordered forward into a piece of woods, going at a double-quick, the men being inspired by the example of both the generals commanding the division and brigade. During the day we were shelled by the enemy at times, but with small loss, 2 men being wounded. After being withdrawn from the woods we took up our march for Centreville arriving there late in the night.

N. A. GESNER, Lieut. Col., Comdg. One hundred and first New York Vols.

Source: Official Records CHAP. XXIV.] CAMPAIGN IN NORTHERN VIRGINIA. PAGE 431-16 [Series I. Vol. 12. Part II, Reports. Serial No. 16.]

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Regiment Assignments







Organized: Syracuse, NY on 10/1/61

Mustered Out: 12/24/62

Officers Killed or Mortally Wounded: 1 Officers Died of Disease, Accidents, etc.: 1 Enlisted Men Killed or Mortally Wounded: 24 Enlisted Men Died of Disease, Accidents, etc.: 48

(Source: Fox, Regimental Losses)

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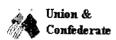
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From	То	Brigade	Division	Corps	Army	Comment
Mar '62	May '62		Infantry		Military District of Washington	New Organization
May '62	Jun '62		Whipple's Command		Military District of Washington	
Jun '62	Aug '62	2	3	3	Army of Potomac	
Aug '62	Nov '62	2	1	3	Army of Potomac	
Nov '62	Dec '62	3	1	3	Army of Potomac	Cons with 37th NY Inf

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Regimental Casualty Analysis





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185th NY Infantry

Organized: Syracuse, NY on 9/19/64

Mustered Out: 5/30/65

15 Rows Found

//	Date	Place	Killed	Wounded	POW	Missing
1	10/15/64		0	0	Newson	0
Z.	10/24/64		0	0	-	0
- 4	10/27/64	Burgess' Farm, VA	0	4	0	0
4	12/07/64	Hicksford, VA	0	0	2	0
e,	12/12/64		0	0	ž-	0
r)	02/03/65	Hatcher's Run, VA		0	0	0
7	02/06/65	Hatcher's Run, VA	1	4		garage.
뇀	02/07/65	Hatcher's Run, VA	0	7	0	0
- 3)	03/29/65	Gravelly Run, VA	Quadran.	2	0	0
10	03/29/65	Lewis Farm, VA	3	0	0	0
7 ·	03/29/65	Quaker Road, VA	30	161	4	0
12	03/31/65	Gravelly Run, VA	0	6	0	0
7. 4	04/01/65	Five Forks, VA	Vectore	14	0	0
10 A	04/02/65	Petersburg, VA	0	Photos	0	0
3 E.	04/09/65	Clover Hill, VA	1	0	0	0

15 Rows Found

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Regiment History



NEW YORK ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIFTH INFANTRY (One Year)



One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Infantry.-Cols., Edwin S. Jenny, Gustavus Sniper; Lieut.-Cols., Gustavus Sniper, Theodore M. Barber; Majs., John Leo, Robert P. Bush.

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The 185th, known as the 6th Onondaga county regiment, the Onondaga and Cortland regiment, and the Otsego regiment, was recruited in the counties of Onondaga and Cortland and organized at Syracuse on Aug. 26, 1864. Shortly before that date a public meeting had been held at the city hall at Syracuse and a committee of leading citizens formed for the purpose of organizing the regiment.

It was mustered into the U. S. service at Syracuse for one year-Cos. A, B, C, D, E, G, H and I on Sept. 19; Co. F on Sept. 25, and Co. K on Sept. 21. When the regiment was mustered out the few three years men in the organization were transferred to the 5th veteran infantry.

The regiment left the state on Sept. 27, 1864, and at once proceeded to the front, joining Grant's army before Petersburg. On its arrival, Oct. 1, it was assigned to the 1st brigade, Griffin's division, 5th corps, with which it took part in its first battle at Burgess farm and sustained a few casualties.

In December it participated in the Hicksford raid, during which it lost 6 men captured. It was in the second battle of Hatcher's run in Feb., 1865, losing 16 men killed, wounded and missing; was present without loss at Watkins' house in March; then moved with the corps on the final Appomattox campaign, fighting at Quaker road, Gravelly run, Five Forks and Appomattox.

In the battle at the Quaker road, Col. Sniper led the regiment in a brilliant and successful charge, personally holding aloft the colors after 3 color-bearers had fallen and the conduct of both officers and men throughout the engagement was worthy of the highest commendation, though the loss of the regiment was severe, amounting to 203 killed and wounded, the brave Lieuts. E. F. Bauder and Daniel Miller both being killed.

A pathetic incident was the killing of Lieut. Hiram Clark in the final skirmish at Appomattox, on the day of Lee's surrender. The regiment was honorably discharged and mustered out near Washington, D. C., May 30, 1865, under Col. Sniper. It lost by death during its term of service 3 officers and 59 enlisted men killed and mortally wounded; 3 officers and 33 enlisted men died of disease and other causes, a total of 98.

Despite the fact that the regiment's period of service was comparatively short it was able to establish a highly honorable record. It left for the seat of war with 923 officers and men and returned home with 22 officers and 544 enlisted men.

Source: The Union Army, Vol. 2, p. 177

New York
ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.
Sixth Onondaga County Regiment; Onondaga and Cortland Regiment;
Otsego Regiment. (One Year)

This regiment, Col. Edwin S. Jenney, was organized under State orders, dated August 26, 1864 at Syracuse, and there mustered in the service of the United States for one year; Companies A, B, C, D, E, G, H and I September 19, 1864; Company F September 25, 1864; and K September 21, 1864. The few three years' men in the regiment were, May 30, 1865, transferred to the 5th Veteran Infantry.

The companies were recruited principally: A at Lysander and Syracuse; B at Syracuse and Salina; C at Syracuse; D at Syracuse, Salina, Otisco, Clay and Geddes; E at Homer, Cortlandville, Syracuse, Truxton and Taylor; F at Cortland, Syracuse, Virgil and Taylor; G at Marathon, Freetown, Willet and Cincinnatus; H at Syracuse, Spafford and Baldwinsville; I at Fabius, Syracuse and Baldwinsville; and K at Skaneateles and Syracuse.

The regiment left the State September 27, 1864; it served in the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 5th Corps, and, commanded by Col. Gustavus Sniper, it was honorably discharged and mustered out May 30, 1865. near Washington, D.C.

Source: Phisterer, p. 4,058

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> P.O. Box 35 Duxbury, MA 02331

Regiment Assignments







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185th NY Infantry (1-year)

Organized: Syracuse, NY on 9/19/64 Mustered Out: 5/30/65 at Washington, DC

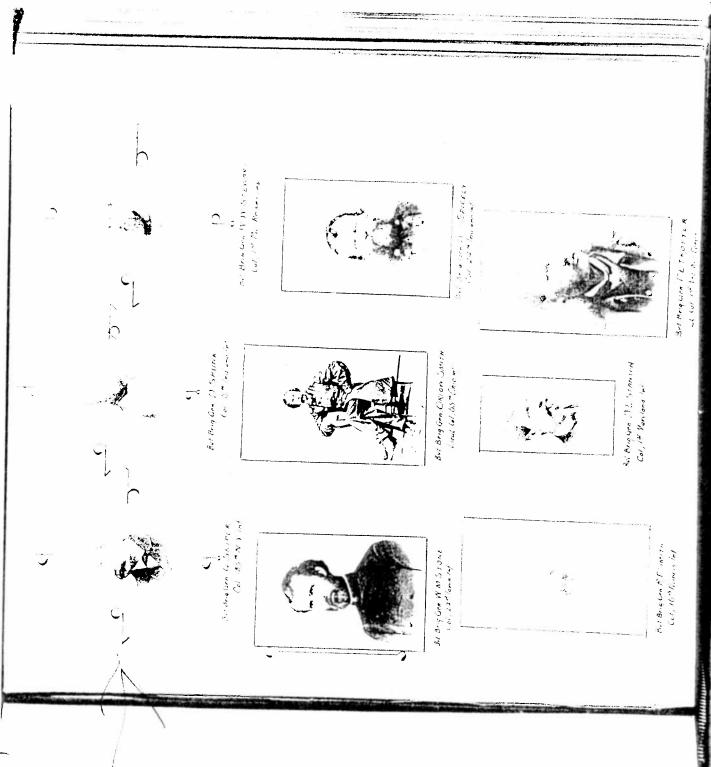
Officers Killed or Mortally Wounded: 3 Officers Died of Disease, Accidents, etc.: 3 Enlisted Men Killed or Mortally Wounded: 53 Enlisted Men Died of Disease, Accidents, etc.: 39

(Source: Fox, Regimental Losses)

From	То	Brigade	Division	Corps	Army	Comment
Sep '64	May '65	1	1	5	Army of Potomac	Mustered Out

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Keywords: "SNIPE	R" 1 record found				
Photo ID	Comments				
	Seated wartime image of Col. Gustavus Sniper, 185th Regt., N.Y.S. Vol. Inf. 1st Lt. Theodore M. Barber, Co. D, 185th Regt., is also included. (also pictured are 3 other unidentified officers)				

Go Back and Change Search Terms

 $\frac{Instructions\ for\ ordering\ duplicate\ photographs}{Another\ search}$

101st New York Infantry

- Dyer, Frederick H. A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion. Vol. 2. Dayton, OH:
 Morningside, 1979. Ref.
 See p. 1445 (1 photocopied page) for a concise summary of the regiment's service.
- Ford, Henry. <u>History of the 101st Regiment</u>. Syracuse, NY: Times Pub Co., n.d. 155 p. E523.5.101st.F6.
- Livermore, Thomas L. Memoir of Theodore Ayrault Dodge. Boston: MA Hist Soc, 1909. 16 p. E467.lD68L59.1909.
- New York (State). AGO. <u>Annual Report...for the Year 1902</u>. No. 33. Albany, NY: Argus, 1903. pp. 280-438. E523.2N6no33. (Alphabetical roster of the regiment).
- Phisterer, Frederick, comp. New York in the War of the Rebellion, 1861-1865. Vol. 4. Albany, NY: Weed and Parsons, 1890. E523P582v4.

 See pp. 3174-84 (11 photocopied pages) for a brief history of the regiment and a roster of officers.
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Our Photo Archive includes images of individuals of this unit.

The following pertinent personal papers are in the Institute's Manuscript Archive:

Klice, Henry L. - LeighColl Bk 2: 81 (Enlisted man's letter, Jul 15, 1862) Wright, Clark - LeighColl Bk 10: 11 (Enlisted man's letter, Aug 19, 1862)

185th New York Infantry

- Dyer, Frederick H. A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion. Vol. 2. Dayton, OH: Morningside, 1979. Ref.
 - See p. 1470 (1 photocopied page) for a concise summary of the regiment's service.
- New York. 185th Inf Regt. Roster of the 185th N.Y.V. Syracuse, NY: Exec Comm, 1889. 20 p. (9 photocopied pages). E523.5.185th.N7.
- . Corrections to the Roster Published in 1889... Syracuse, NY: Syracuse Jrnl Co, 1890. 7 p. (3 photocopied pages). E523.5.185th.N7.
- Phisterer, Frederick, comp. New York in the War of the Rebellion, 1861-1865. Vol. 5. Albany, NY: Weed and Parsons, 1890. E523P582v5.
 - See pp. 4058-66 (9 photocopied pages) for a brief history of the regiment and a roster of officers.

Our Photo Archive includes images of individuals of this unit.

The following pertinent personal papers are in the Institute's Manuscript Archive:

Barber, Albern - CWMiscColl (Capt's letters, Nov 4, 1864-Feb 14, 1865; Family letters)
Brown, Henry H. - CWMiscColl (Enlisted man's diary, Aug 1864-Jun 1865)
Winegard, Abraham - WWISurvey-19thCentColl (Enlisted man's enlistment paper & death certificate)

GUSTAVUS SNIPER 101st REGIMENT AND 185 REGIMENT, NEW YORK INFANTRY

Gustavus Sniper was born in 1836. He enlisted as a Captain on December 15, 1861. He was subsequently promoted to Major on February 1, 1862 with an enlistment period of three years. This officer continued his impressive advancement when he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel on November 29, 1862 by a Commission from the State of New York. Sniper was transferred as Lt. Colonel to the 185 Regiment, New York Infantry on September 23, 1864. On February 14, 1865 Sniper was commissioned a full colonel. Two days later Sniper requested and received leave to visit his family, due to "the dangerous illness of my wife, and my only child is lying in a very critical condition, and is not expected to recover". A copy of this touching letter is included in the file.

APPOMATTOX CAMPAIGN

Gustavus Sniper distinguished himself in the closing weeks of intense battles which led to Lee's surrender at Appomattox. The Official Records cite his valor and the courage of his men. Joshua Chamberlain, a hero of Gettysburg, filed several reports that noted Sniper's deeds:

Report of Brig. Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain, U.S. Army, Commanding First Brigade, of operations March 25

HDQRS First Brigade, First Division, Fifth Corps Near Hatcher's Run, Va. March 28, 1865

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders this day received, I have the honor to submit a report of the operations of this command on the 25th instant.

The First Brigade moved out at about 8 o'clock a.m. (following the Third Brigade) in the direction of Third Division headquarters. Remaining massed in that vicinity for a few hours, we then moved to our left, passed the line of works occupied by the Second Division, Second Corps, and massed near a house, know as Mrs. Warren's. Soon after, we moved to the right and massed in rear of General Miles' division of the Second Corps. At about 3 p.m. I was ordered to return to the Warren house and report to General Mott. Arriving there I received the order from Major General Humphreys to move directly to the front. I moved by the right flank along a narrow road through the slashing, and on reaching the thin belt of woods

in front of which General Mott's line was formed and in a position to overlook this line, I was directed to General Humphreys to halt. In this position I remained for about two hours, during which there was some skirmishing along the line, with some artillery firing from the right and left and from a battery directly in our front. I could distinctly see the men working at one of their guns.

At about dusk there was very heavy firing to the right of our position, and in the midst of this an advance was made by the enemy in our front with great vigor and boldness, though not in heavy force. Our skirmishers were driven back in confusion, and the enemy were close upon the main line and advancing with spirit. As I feared they might follow up their attack with sufficient force to break through the main line, I immediately ordered Brevet Brigadier General Sickel to form "forward into line" at a double-quick with his two battalions of the One hundred and ninety eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and to occupy the edge of the woods close in rear of General Mott's line, and in full sight of the enemy, which was promptly done. At the same time General Humphreys requested me to strengthen General Mott's right, which was then very hard pressed. directed Colonel Sniper, commanding the One hundred and eighty fifth New York Volunteers, to move up rapidly to the front line and occupy the space between General Mott's and General Miles' divisions, which he did, his center being nearly in front of the Watkins' house.

Simultaneously with these movements of General Sickel and Colonel Sniper, the troops of General Mott opened a vigorous fire on the enemy's advancing line, followed by a gallant charge, in which the rebels were handsomely repulsed, with considerable loss on their part in killed, wounded, and prisoners."

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J.L. Chamberlain Brigadier General

A subsequent report from Joshua Chamberlain, dated April 21, 1865, detailed a fierce engagement which included the Quaker road area:

"The brigade broke camp on the morning of the 29th (March) ultimo and marched at 6 a.m. by way of Arthur's Swamp and the old stage road and Vaughan road, toward Dinwiddie Court-House...Scon after this we returned to the Vaughan road and

moved up the Quaker road in a northerly direction. On reaching Gravelly Run Major-General Giffin directed me to form my brigade in order of battle and advance against some works which were in sight on the opposite bank. Crossing the run, I sent Major E.A. Glenn, commanding the second battalion of the One hundred and ninety eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, forward with his command as skirmishers, and formed my lines, with Bvt. Brig. Gen. H.G. Sickel, One hundred and ninety-eighth Pennsylvania, on the right, and Col. G. Sniper, One hundred and eighty fifth New York, on the left of the road... They advanced with great steadiness and drove the enemy from their position and far into the woods. It was not long, however, before another attack was made upon us, evidently by a greatly superior force, and we became completely enveloped in a withering fire. We replied with spirit and persistency, holding our ground, taking rather the defensive at this stage of the action. In the course of half an hour my left became so heavily pressed that it gradually gave way, and at last was fairly turned, and driven entirely out of the woods to a direction parallel with the road by which we advanced. This position could not be held ten minutes, and nothing but the most active exertion of field and staff officers kept the men where they were, the fire all the time being very severe"

More immediate reinforcements arrived for Chamberlain's troops just as his men were running out of ammunition. The Confederate and Union forces maintained a heavy fire until substantial Union troop forces could come to relieve Chamberlain:

"This action lasted nearly two hours before any support reached us. I need not speak of the severity of the engagement, nor of the conduct of my officers and men... but I may be permitted to mention the fact that more than 400 of my men and 18 officers killed and wounded marked our line with too painful destructiveness. Nor can I fail to speak of the steadfast coolness and courage of Brevet Brigadier General Sickel...the unflinching tenacity of Colonel Sniper at his perilous post, and the desperate bravery with which he rallied his men, seizing his color after it had fallen from the hands of three color-bearers and a captain, and bearing it into the very ranks of the enemy..."

Copies of Official Records reports are included in the file.

After the war, Gustavus Sniper was appointed Brigadier General on June 22, 1867 "For conspicuous gallantry in the battles of the Quaker Road and White Oak Road, Virginia". A copy of this citation is in file.

HISTORY OF THE IOIST REGIMENT VETERAN ASSOCIATION.

In response to a call made through the newspapers, signed by William Harwood and others, twenty-two survivors of the 161st Regiment met at Sylvan Beach, N. Y., August 14th, 1889, and formed a temporary organization.

A motion was made and adopted that a general call be made for a reunion on the following year, and a committee was appointed to designate time and place, and to notify all comrades, and to publish such call in the papers.

Pursuant to that call about eighty members of the old 101st met at Pleasant Beach, N. Y., June 17th. 1890, and perfected a permanent organization to be known as the 101st Veteran Association. Gen. Gustave Sniper was unanimously elected President; William H. Warner, First Vice-President; J. B. Munn, Secretary; and F. H. Williams, Treasurer.

The subject of printing a regimental history was then canvassed. Our late secretary, J. B. Munn, bestowed a great deal of time and labor on the work, and it seemed as though our desires were about to be realized, when his untimely death "brought us up standing" as it were, and severely admonished us that if a history of the regiment was ever to be published, we must take time by the forelock, and go to work. The result is before you. Let it meet a warm welcome, and he received in your homes as a small part of what you yourselves have done for your country and your firesides.

H. E. FORD,

Secretary.

HISTORY OF THE REGIMENT.

CHAPTER I.

In the latter part of August, 1861, Johnson P. Brown, received authority from Albany, to establish headquarters at Syracuse, N. Y., and recruit a regiment of Volunnteer Infantry to serve three years or during the war, the same to be known as the 101st Regiment, New York Volunteers.

The Colonel established his headquarters at the Globe Hotel and immediately began the active work of enlistment. "Raising a Regiment" as it was called at that early date, was, with thirty-two men a Captain and First Lieutenant could be mustered into service; and with sixty men, the Second Lieutenant could be appointed and mustered.

A large amount of work had to be done before a real beginning could be made. Ground had to be hired, barracks erected, contracts for feeding the recruits, etc., etc., had to be seen to and took time, and it was not until September 16th, that the first company was mustered into service, Capt. Wooden from Central Square. The second, Capt. Jas. O'Neil; next Capt. Doran; then Capt. Beckwith, Capt. Oneath, Capt. Herrick, Capt. Grunno, Capt. McClelland and several other officers brought in skeleton companies which were afterwards consolidated. Who among the survivors of the regiment will ever forget that long winter at Camp Monroe? "Will we ever be called to the front?" "Why, the war will be all over before they want us," and talk of that kind was heard, and the lists show nearly one hundred men who deserted to re-enlist with, to them, more fortunate regiments which had already been called to the front.

But early in February there came a change. An officer, who by his manner and speech was evidently from another country, visited our camp. He did more. He handled our battalion drill under his command was a pleasure we never before had experienced. Then the rumor began to fly that we were to be consolidated with another skeleton regiment and ordered to the front; and, wonder of wonders, no more passes were issued; still more a company of militia from the city were placed on guard; then a paymaster came, and In fact, we could ask no more. If only the whole rebel army were regiment as it had never been handled before. before us, we could whip the whole lot.

selves, and know how your roseate views were vanquished Well, you survivors have been over the whole field your-This much we soon found out-our regiment was consolidated with a regiment partially raised in Hancock, Delaware county, and New York city, and the skeleton companies in our regiment were consolidated into before a cruel war. six full companies.

HISTORY OF THE 101ST REGIMENT.

CHAPTER II.

in New York city which was to be known as the 1st Regi-In the meantime a somewhat similar affair was occurring in another part of the state. A regiment had been started ment Union Brigade. As companies were recruited between the months of August and October, 1861, the men were sent to a camp of instruction at Searsdale, Winchester county, N. Y. The camp contained the nucleus of several regiments, among which were the Harris Light Cavalry, the Lincoln Cavalry, 87th and 89th New York Infantry, and others. The companies of the regiment were raised in the following order, (a) Captain Allen, (b) Captain Mitchell, (c) Captain McCarthy, (d) Captain Sturges, with several officers unattached.

About the middle of September the detachment was sent where they were joined by another company, Captain Buckand sleep if you could from the intense cold, and "Will we to Willets Point, afterwards to Hancock, Delaware county, ham. The men suffered a great deal from cold and exposure, as it was not until December that barracks were built. Winter was spent in the usual drill and eat; then eat, drill ever be sent to the front?"

Early in February, rumor of a consolidation with a regiment known as the 101st began to be circulated through the camp, and the middle of February showed this to be an accomplished fact. On Pebruary 17th, about six hundred men from Syracuse and vicinity arrived in Hancock, and were welcomed with open arms, for had not all their hopes and aims at length been realized, and were they not now in a full grown regiment, ready for any duty the government might demand of them?

The contingent from Syracuse broke camp carly on the street crossing of February 17th, taking the train at the Salina cock. The parting scenes between husbands and wives, lovers, how many times have they been told, and yet to kiss, or shake of the hand, or a hearty good bye—ohl how toes of former comrades, then in their youthful vigor and have gone before, come before their join the great throng who have gone before, come before their eyes.

The contingent arrived at Hancock in the early evening barracks, and they were needed for such another cold, drearylo-sking place eyes certainly never lighted upon. Well, that is what we started in for—to "rough it," and be actual men and soldiers.

CHAPTER III.

There was great excitement in camp the next morning when the terms of the consolidation of the two skeleton regiments were, for the first time, learned by the odicers and men,

The Hancock branch were to have a Colonel, Surgeon, Adjutant, Quartermaster and Chaplain; while the Syracuse division had only Lieutenant-Colonel, Major, Assistant-Surgeon and line officers for only five companies, although having six full companies of nearly one hundred men each.

When we of Syracuse first knew that one of our captains and two of our lieutenants were to be sent home, we were quite wroth; and a great deal of talk was indulged in by some of the Hancock officers who were permitted to retire from service. But as we now began to drill in earnest, and as discipline was enforced, confidence was soon restored, wrath appeased, and all realized in a measure that at last we had a full regiment, duly mustered into the United States service for three years, or during the war.

Adjutant-General Hillhouse mustered the regiment into service on the 21st day of February. The following is the full regimental muster: (See appendix.)

Our stay in Hancock was short, and passed quickly. A correspondent to the Syracuse Daily Journal said:

"The few weeks of our camp life in Hancock soon passed. Many of the associations there formed were happy ones but were rudely broken by the crucl fate of war. It was a sleepy looking place, surrounding hills shut it out from every other part of the earth, the trees on the mountain side do not trouble themselves to grow to a great size, and the village partakes largely of this spirit.

camp is almost frozen over, leaving only a small stream crawling down the center of the channel, creeping at intervals below with a slagges of ice, then drawing itself out on the other side through Hancock! But if we consider the camp to be the corpse.

"It is all hustle and bustle in the camp from morning until night, cooking and eating, buying and selling, guard mounting and drilling. God pity Haucock when Colonel Fardello 'with his harp of a thousand strings' breaks camp for the front."

HISTORY OF THE 101ST REGIMENT.

CHAPTER IV.

At last orders to move to the front came. Newspapers were teening with the great move McClellan was to make, and the cry "On to Richmond," was echoed and re-echoed all over the land.

The Colonel and Staff officers began to brush up and be more particular, perhaps military, in their salutes and the return of the same. The line officers, knowing nothing but were given with a snap and vim which meant a great deal knowing what, the men who were detailed on guard duty commenced to squint knowingly along their guns, for we had a few antiquated rifles for guard mounting, etc.

March 6th. "Break camp!" came in earnest, and we were glad of it.

The excitement of breaking camp for the first time with simply the anticipation of moving forward may not have been as great as was afterwards experienced by us while at the front, but the first move out was made very exciting by Gross, of Company G, perished in the flames. These barracks had been occupied by some of us for three months, and by others for a few weeks, and had been considered by many as a home-spot where, after duty hours had passed, friend-for years. Hancock was illuminated on our departure by the burning of our temporary home.

HISTORY OF THE 101ST REGIMENT.

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CHAPTER V.

The morning of March 7th found us in Jersey. Transportation not being ready, we were marched to the long dock of the New York and Eric Railroad company, where we remained during the day. About five o'clock in the afternoon we were again on our way to the front, arriving in Philadelphia about three o'clock Sunday morning, March 9th, Although arriving at such an hour, the manner in which we were received by the citizens of that commonwealth will ever be a green spot in the memories of all living members of the regiment. Such coffee, such cold meats, and good bread and butter, cheese, etc., etc., and waited upon so cheerfully by such charming ladies—well, who would not swear by Philadelphia?

think that we were getting near to the seat of war, for at crossroads groups of soldiers were seen guarding the tracks and bridges, and every bridge or culvert we passed had its guard, and about noon we arrived at Baltimore, were marched to the soldiers retreat, and furnished our first real army meal: Coffee in tin cups, bread in chunks, about half a loaf to a man, and cold corned beef, good and wholesome, but no knives and forks. Well, this begins to look like roughing it.

We had been traveling in good passenger cars heretofore, and dow the second change; we were loaded on cattle and box cars, and thus started for Washington, arriving there about eleven P. M., were marched to the freight depot where we turned in for the night on the soft or the hard side of a plank. To some of us, who by reason of duty were not allowed to sleep, it was a rather comical sight—nearly a

thousand men on the floor of that building sleeping spoon fashion, for the closer they got, the warmer they were; and there were some grouns and some cuss words heard once in a while.

all other thoughts, and in a short time we were ready to fortable a set of mortals as one seldom sees, and all because some one had blundered. But soon the welcome order "Fall where we found the tents that we should have received the day before, waiting for us. The excitement of setting up tents, in fact, getting our new homes in order, soon dispelled begin the active duties of learning how to become soldiers. to give up this kind of soldering for something a little warmer. We were cold, wet, stiff and altogether as uncomin" was heard, and we marched away to Kalurami Heights, night. No tents arrived, no cooking utensils, no nothing: up during the night which did not tend much to our comfort. But the longest night has its dawn and we woke to find a warm, Spring morning, and almost every one willing Capitol building to a place called Kendall Green. I do not remember just how we got through that long afternoon and we sheltered ourselves as best we could with our blankets and overcoats and tried to sleep. A slight snow storm came some mistake or mishap, we were marched through mud, sometimes over our shoes, to a hill about two mile from the But morning came and after drawing our first army rations of coffee, sugar, bread, etc., we marched away. By

March 12th, we received our rilles and equipments. Of course, we felt our increased importance as real soldiers. For the next few days we were given rather more drill in the manual of arms than was strictly required by the regu-

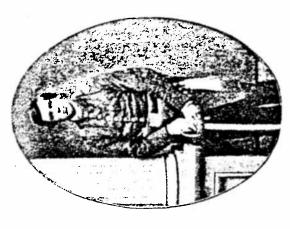
March 18th, we moved camp to Meridian Hill. Here the water was bad. Owing to this and other exposure at that time of the year much sickness prevailed. It was while here

that Lieutenant Worden, my own tent mate, died of typhoid bever, and there are those yet living who will never forget that sad march of Company I, with arms reversed, under command of Lieutenant Phunb, up Pennsylvania avenue to the depot that Sunday morning as an escort to his remains. But with guard mounting, company and battalion drill, time passed.

Early in May, General McClellan began his move on Richmond. Some troops were left to guard Washington, and we were among the number.

May 10th, we were again ordered to move. This time we took our way across Long Bridge, winding our way through the line of fortifications on the Virginia side, and through Alexandria to Fort Lyons, a few miles beyond where we encamped. Here part of our regiment were drilled in heavy artiflery, part under Major Sniper as skirmishers. While a detachment occupied Alexandria, doing duty as provost guard, small parties were sent out every day to shout the country for miles around. This was a very pleasant kind of warfare but the majority of us, especially the mate inexperienced, longed to be at the front.

On Friday, June 7th, our picuic of army life was broken, and we might say broken forever,



Monroe C. Worden.

CHAPTER VI.

Gathering our detachment together we embarked, six hundred and forty strong, on a steamer at Alexandria. The morning of June 8th found us at Fortress Monroe. After a brief stay we pursued our way up the York and Pamonkey rivers. On the evening of June 9th, we arrived at White House Landing. That night we encamped in a corn field and for the first time used the skeleton tents which had been given us just before leaving Fort Lyons. These tents, or what were called tents, were a strip of canvass about six feet long by two and a half feet wide, with button holes one one side and buttons on the other; the idea being to fasten three together and make a tent for three men.

The next morning, after a hurried breakfast, we made a rapid march on the railroad tracks for Fair Oaks in front of Richmond, arriving there just too late to take part in the memorable battle of that name. The thickly strewn field, and the stench arising therefrom, opened our eyes, for the first time, to the dread realities of war.

We linked our fortunes with that of the Army of the Potomac, being assigned to Birney's Brigade, Kearney's Division, Third Corps, commanded by General Heintzelman. A little over two weeks of reorganization, entreuching, building corduroy roads, etc., followed, part of the time—I might say, most of the time, under the fire of the enemy's guns, for not a day passed that there was not some cannonading going on in some part of the lines, but with no opportunity of taking an active part therein until June 25, when a general advance of our portion of the line was made.

Early in the morning we well knew that something was going on, for staff officers and orderlies were dashing to and fro; three days' rations and inspection followed, to the usual sixty rounds of ammunition forty were added to be carried in the pockets, and "Fall in 101st," and "Forward." We soon reached and occupied a slight entrenchment which had been in the front, and waited.

In front of us troops were marching, and in front of them the tear of musketry could be distinctly heard. This movement was the first of the great seven days' fight before Richmond during which the Army of the Potomac accomplished its great change of base, although fighting against superior numbers; each day they succeeded in driving back the enemy in every attack, and at length reached the James river where, sheltered by the gunboats, they were in safety.

At length came the commands in quick succession, "Fall in" and "Forward," then "Double quick." With the sound of musketry, the ping of a bullet was heard and many a man involuntarily ducked his head; then wounded men began to go by, and dead men were seen on the ground as we passed. Soon we received our first baptism of fire, nay, more, we received our three degrees at once, and I venture to say that not a living man of our regiment will ever forget that initiation.

Right well did the regiment stand in line under the galling fire of the enemy that day, and the soil of Virginia drank the blood of some of our noblest boys. Darkness ended the battle and then, with guns slung at our backs, shovels and picks were given us, and we were advanced through the slashing to build breastworks as well as we could in the inky darkness. By some means we were advanced too far, and received a sharp fire in our front, followed by another in our back. Was it any wonder the

regiment broke in confusion and fell back? We were, however, soon rallied and advanced, and threw up a temporary breastworks where we remained during the night, only to find at daybreak that the whole line had fallen back, thus leaving us alone where we were almost surrounded; an immediate and strategetic movement to the rear only saved us from being prisoners of war.

The next day we remained in line of battle all day, listening to the roar of gun on our extreme right, where the Battle of Mechanicsville was being fought.

The third day was a repetition of the second excepting that the roar was more terrific, and shells occasionally came over our line, while siege guns, baggage wagons, ambulances, droves of cattle, etc., were continually passing us in the rear, conveying to us the intelligence that something of great importance, or some great disaster had overtaken a part of our army. But the officers now knew that we were to fall back.

During that night all of our baggage that could be moved was packed on wagons; the rest was destroyed. I well remember the new uniforms for the regiment which had arrived the day before; but one or two of the boxes had been opened and admired, and that was the last of them as far as we were concerned.

The next morning we again fell back. We had not retreated half a rifle shot before we could distinguish men in grey uniforms in the quarters we had so lately occupied. The battle of Savage Station, the Charles City cross roads followed next; Malvern Hill in which our regiment lost thirty-six men in killed and wounded. The description of that battle I leave to Adjutant Lamont.

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CHAPTER VII.

THE BATTLE OF MAINTEN HILL

BY ADJUTANT LAMONT, 101ST N. Y. VOLS

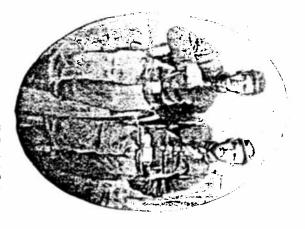
dollar bill the evening before on behalf of our Colonel for man's Corps, Army of the Potomac. I had offered a five veterans of Birney's Brigade, Kearney's Division, Heintzelits seorching beams upon the worn, dusty and footsore at that, containing, for aught I know to the contrary, a canteen of water, and water drawn from a swampy marsh struggle at Glendale, but we had suffered enough to make Our regiment had not been engaged during the thousands of uncanny animalculæ, and had been refused. of the Thirty-eighth New York, who had fought through that on the morrow it was to be a struggle to the death All night we had clanked along a Virginia road, feeling ns long for a rest, a wash, and something to cat and drink eventful campaign served to make me forget the fact that the Mexican war, and his stories of dangers passed in that with our gallant foe. the scene of coming conflict. Brigades and divisions were halted upon an eminence commanding a beautiful view of flour for nearly two days. The sun was well up when we I had not tasted as much as a square of pate de petrified sticking in the ground, and the man took it by the hilt as tion with an officer of the Brigade. The officer's sword was and as we passed its lines one of our men got into alterca-Brigade, which suffered so severely that day, was at a halt, massing as we passed to our temporary position. The Irish if to pull it out. The watchful descendant of an Irish king The morning of the memorable 1st of July, 1862, shed I marched that night beside an officer terrible

down to demand an explanation of some kind from the to see the map of the United States in close column of from-the-shoulder "Sullivan" between the eyes, caused him immediately pounced upon him, and giving him a straight-Colonel of _____ I forget the regiment. This gallant officer sections. discussion until after the battle. Having held a council of engage the common enemy, it seemed prudent to delay the sword. I searcely saw the point, but as we were about to his place he would have given the soldier the point of his the Captain did perfectly right, and that if he had been in gave me little satisfaction. He simply informed me that war with my Sergeant-Major upon matters connected with that he carried concealed upon his person the rapidly departthe Commissary Department I found to my unspeakable joy the anticipated pleasure which was centered in that bone. shall follow me to my bier. No dinner since enjoyed at ing remains of a ham-bone. sistence had wrapped it carefully in a linen bag, and we Delmonico's, at another's expense, has ever conveyed half of that bone been known at headquarters there is no knowmight enjoy this feast of the divinities. Had the presence privately retreated to a seehuded corner, where in peace we My Assistant Adjutant General and Commissary of Subing how soon it would have been converted into soup. A range, and calling: "Take your regiment in there, Colonel." out the plans of others, for sitting on their horses, out of great deal of credit for planning battles, or for carrying wonderful man was our Sergeant. Major-Generals get a brigade or division in the face, could boldly brave danger But show me the General who, when starvation stared his in an enemy's country, and walk away with a ham-bone. could find no words when he produced from the recesses of My admiration for this gallant non-commissioned officer Our Colonel afterward sent me-his adjutant-The memory of that bone

"Number one, fire!" Number one fired so remarkably well and wrestled with that ham-bone until we felt that life had artillery went at it in its shirt-sleeves, and the Johnnies back of my neck. distinctly given by the officer in charge of the battery. our pipes; but my voice was silenced by the command tain of Company A, as we lay behind the work smoking "Got our range pretty well, Adjutant," remarked the Cappassing, and burst about a hundred yards to our rear in the shape of a very pretty shell, which winked at us in when the enemy sent us a playful reminder of his presence all ready for action. We had nearly completed our work any troops in the world. Behind us lay Randall's Battery, division to build a breastwork and defend it, too, against have seen an entrenchment put up so quickly. Talk about covering them up with earth. I do not remember ever to a few minutes every man was digging, carrying rails, or and to the right, fence rails were quickly descried, and in yourselves under cover." Away upon a hill in our rear to watch the skirmish line in the distance advancing into the order came to "fall in." As we took our places in not yet lost all of its charm. We had just lighted our that the concussion of his your trained European troops. cious-looking woods. Very soon the order came, "Dig in front of a pretty clearing, skirted on all sides by suspithat plain covered with solid masses of men in blue, and column and moved into position it was a noble sight to see pipes and concluded to live for a few years longer, when kind euphonioasly known as hard. We crunched that tack, his haversack six ancient but still crackable tack of the We were halted at the foot of a gentle slope, and list and number three placed our The play now began in real carnest. Our Number two deafened us for the next shot sent the earth down the Is would back Kearney's ear-drums on

of our men. Upon one occasion a shell burst they got our range so admirably that they wounded many an uncertainty about getting shelled which is exceedingly returned the compliment in elegant style. Several times and shell, but a soldier must get used to such trifles. He where I was seated, and seven men bit the dust. There is a galling fire, for the artillery duel was now at its height over two days. Instantly the order was given to them. About one o'clock dear old Kearney rode up, and ridges. There they were, and we must make the best of that a subterranean vault would be a pleasant retreat on a rock by the sea. It even occurred to me during the day have objected to Europe, an oasis in a desert, or a do not deny that at that particular moment I should not must, in the language of the poets, grin and bear them. I hard to sit still and listen for the ping and whirr of irritating and uncomfortable to a sensitive nature. It is our regiment regaled itself with petrified biscuit without boxes of hardtack brought down to the regiment. Amidst found, to his intense disgust, that we had had no rations for hot afternoon, but there was no use crying over spilt cartthat afternoon of fire, when column after column advanced our position until the fight was over. Can I ever forget all day in support of Randall's battery. We did not change It was our good or bad fortune at Malvern Hill to remain pandemonium let loose? Brave Magruder, fired, they said to the attack, when the woods gave echo to the music of patriotism, during the early years of the war, while our gullant foe. fellows closed up and charged again. Let us do justice to gap was made by the increasing fire of our guns, the brave with something stronger than patriotic fervor, charged our The men were ravenous, and actually enjoyed tack as the British charged at Balaklava; as gap after Fired with misguided patriotism, but still have

came the welcome order, as the darkness of night came on triumph or defeat, but we knew too well that every second of death left the months of the terrible guns on the riverengines rent the air. No wonder the rebs thought that on the James. Christopher Columbus! how these monster day and won the victory by his elever use of the gunboats we were to have mutton for dinner. in the early morning the joyful intelligence greeted us that rations. And it did. When we reached Harrison's Landing among us-that the next halt would bring us some decent we trudged, hoping-for it was the appermost though ail night, whither we never thought to inquire. Silently We began our march in a drenching rain, and we marched Cramped, weary and dispirited, we were glad of any change Then the clouds gathered and the heavens wept. "Fall in!" Virginia. life's blood of youth and valor dyed the sacred soil of old saw its victims stretched upon the sod, while the warm fell. We could not hear the cries of pain or catch the yells of had fallen to earth, and were crushing each other as they hill, then would break forth terrific crashes as if the clouds battle was simply grand. Sometimes there would come a As the sun was setting on that famous hill the roar of myself. You could feel the ground shake as the messengers Satan had joined the Union. I kind of felt that way the rear of the exact truth. McClellan saved his army that found that the instinct of the army was not so very far to the Army of the Potomac. There was a feeling that period of the war generally, there was very little heart in denied that during the Seven Days' retreat, and at that sions, the Southerners tought like heroes. It cannot be McClellan had not been fairly dealt with, and when the aubroken by hunger and privation, and losses, and dissen-When the shadows deepened the firing ceased de willien it mag be Think of it, dear



ford and Worden. H Cypical Pair.

a regiment save a few baked fossils for nearly three days, It was then pouring in torrents. We had had nothing as cared-for interiors. dandy militiamen, with your spotless uniforms and welland now we were to have sheep. Ye gods, it did amaze uschampagne to wash down the mutton, with Havanas to knives and forks and spoons, and napkins? Was there dry Were the tables spread under canvas, dear boys, with follow? Nixy-no tables, old fellows; no knives, no forks, army, and myself secured a leg. How did we cook it, dear no spoons. The sheep were served in sections. A dashing roast until it was as black as the colored troops who fought guardsmen? Well, we held it over a log fire, and let it Lieutenant, now a retired Lieutenant-Colonel in the regular of a tree, side by side, with the rain coming down in so nobly. How did we eat it? Well, we sat on the trunk good. It was as a banquet on high Olympus, with jolly old bucketsful, and hacked it with our penknives. But it tasted to sleep, that night in a shelter-tent, with the water gently but the army was safe, and we felt glad. I slept, or tried Jove and the boys. That, dear militiamen, was a warfeast, soaking into my military backbone, and I awoke next morning to find myself dry. I draw no pension from a withstanding the gallaut manner in which I slept in water, has been superior to my desire to lessen the surplus. rhenmatism, and feel content. and ruined my best teeth for the government, but it is because my love of truth We had marched all night in the rain. Union, I live without Not-

HISTORY OF THE TOTST REGIMENT

CHAPTER VIII.

That night it rained, oh, how it rained, and as we fell back again after such a desperate battle, and such a glorious victory, how could we help being disappointed? Had the order been to advance, instead of retreat, how gladly would we have obeyed! Well, we reached Harrison Landing and that night rested or slept as best we could without shelter.

The next morning we advanced about a mile from our halting place and immediately threw up a line of breastworks, and at last, the remnant of the Grand Army was safely sheltered behind strong fortifications, and guarded on either side by our gunboats.

Eur how fared it with the 101st during this short campaign? Our regimental report for June 7th had shown six hundred and forty officers and men present and ready for duty. Our report of July 7th, one month later, showed three hundred and twenty-two officers and men present and ready for duty. Where were the rest? The bones of many lie buried before Richmond; over fifty were taken prisoners in the hospital at Savage Station; more than fifty were down with that terrible swamp fever, and in the general hospital near the Landing in the rear of our own line.

One short month had depleted our regiment more than one-half. Our stay at Harrison Landing was about five weeks.

The intent of this short history is such that it seems unnecessary to give a detailed account of our camp life here. It consisted of the usual round of drill, guard mounting, a little picket firing, and discussing the many different

rumors as to the future line of action by the army. Our suspense, however, was cut short on August 18th, by orders for three days' rations in the haversacks, "Break camp" or the compared march!"

"Fall in !" "Forward march!" there on the 21st, and immediately embarked on transports coal trucks, and started out to reinforce the army of General 22nd. At about seven in the evening we were loaded on for Alexandria, which we reached on the afternoon of the hands and uniforms-what a looking lot of men! But a men the next morning, with the coal dust on their faces, Pope. We had a drizzly, misty night, and the look of the mined, it dirty looking, men to their feet, and shouts were bullet's ping and the stoppage of the train brought deterexcitement we found we heard of "Look out" and "Fall back;" but out of the and the camp had just been raided by the confederates. for here General Pope had established his headquarters. too late to be of use, or not as the case might have been, under General Stuart. We here dismounted from the train, edge of the evening reached a long railroad bridge which tack, marched forward. moved back, and, after a hurried meal of coffee and hard crossed without loosing a man, which seemed to us a very apart, and far beneath rolled the dark, rushing river. We operation than going into battle. The sleepers were a yard we were compelled to cross; it seemed a more perilous We were slowly falling back to Yorktown. We arrived remarkable feat. had reached Catlets Station just We marched all day and on the

Abuot nine o'clock we came to a halt, the night was bitterly cold, and there were many dejected faces and sore hearts as we huddled around our quickly made fires of logs and drank our coffee. Morning came and after a hearty meal of hardtack and coffee, pushed on to the front and about 8 o'clock joined our brigade and the army of General Pope at Warrenton Junction.

CHAPTER IX.

On the morning of the 24th an advance was ordered. In our immediate front the position of the army was this: McDowell Corps and Siegel's Corps were at Warrenton; Bank's Corps and Reserve at Fayetteville; Reno's Corps on the Warrenton Turnpike, and our Corps, Heintzelman's, just from the Peninsula, were at Warrenton Junction. General Pope was marching toward the Junction, and it was hoped that the confederate General, Lee, toward the neith might be checked. But faulty combinations or jealousy amongst the superior officers, or sofiething else, conspired against the Army of the Potomae, and the enemy always ready to take advantage of any circumstance in their favor, were rapidly concentrating against us.

The advance in our front showed no immediate presence of the enemy, but clouds of dust on our extreme right, and the reports of signal men and advance pickets of cavalrymen denoted something going on in that quarter, for as it proved it was the march of Jackson's troops which had just commenced their grand march and raid around our army, apparently to interpose between us and Washington.

The morning of the 26th found Heintzelman's Corps in rapid pursuit, General Kearney's command in front. It was a thirty-five mile march that day, and about night we reached Menasseas Junction—and what a scene of desolation and ruin! Store-house and piles and piles of hardtack and other supplies smoldering in ruins, and we so hungry. I recollect one of the men who had been foraging on his own hook, bringing in a piece of honeycomb that he had found in a deserted house, also a piece of raw pork, picked

up in the road; he divided his new found rations with his Lientenant, and we made a sumptuous feast of raw pork and honey.

The next morning, the 27th, Hooker took the advance and after a short and severe skirmish with the rear guard of Jackson, under the command of General Erwell, again advanced toward Centerville. We did not march far that day nor was there any fighting in our immediate vicinity.

The 28th found us at Centerville, where two regiments of our division had a short skirmish with some of Jackson's men.

The morning of the 29th we were again on the move, and soon the distant firing, with the occasional boom of cannon, assured us that fighting was going on near us.

We pushed on and soon the ping of a bullet, and an involuntary ducking of the head followed, and then, "Double Onick!"

Wounded men began to go by. The roar of battle increased; we were in the midst of it though not actively engaged. We changed our position many times during the day, sometimes lying on the ground to avoid exposure, and at other times supporting some battery or movement. All we knew of the battle was the continual tear of musketry and the roar of artillery going on all around and in front of us, while the continual stream of wounded men being carried or feebly walking to the rear, and the occasional bursting of a shell over our heads, gave us due notice that our time must soon come.

CHAPTER X.

And come it did. I will remark here, which perhaps I ought to have done before, that our Colonel, Fardella, resigned at Harrison Landing, and we were under the temporary command of Lieutenant-Colonel Gesner, of the 40th New York, as brave and gallant a man as ever commanded a regiment.

"Fall in 101st?" and "Fall in" was repeated by every Company Commander. The Colonel dismounted, and in a clear, manly voice said, "Now, boys, keep cool and fire low. "Forward, Guide Center, March?" Forward we went across a green meadow, where, in the peaceful past, children may have played and sheep gamboled, into the dark and dread woods, recking with blood and sickly with the scent of death. The ground was literally covered with two or three being one every vew feet and sometimes spot had been fought over all day, and occupied and reoccupied first by one side and then by the other.

On we went. Soon one man fell, then another. "Steady, men! Ready! Aim! Fire!" sounded the voice of the Colonel full and clear, and we sent a volley into the enemy's front, so sure that it seemed to be a settler. After a few rounds the fire of the enemy seemed very light, and the Colonel, coming to the front, said, "Boys, we are driving them; now fix bayonets, Forward, Double Quick!"

What a charge that was on through the brush. Across the railroad track there was a second line; and on brushing it away for the third line the dusk had begun to come on, and the word "Halt!" was given. "Rally around the

colors; steady now, fall back slow and steady, men," said the Colonel. Had this been five minutes, or had we been dreaming and are now awake?

Well, we had made a grand charge, and fearfully had we paid for it. Turn to all the histories of war. In the famous charge of the Light Brigade, the English lost but thirty-eight per cent, while we in this charge lost seventy-three and eight-tenths per cent, of the men who participated in that grand but fearful charge. The third greatest loss of any regiment during the war.

"Be careful men, because you cannot tell when you will get more." (Thanks to the Rebel General, Jackson). but a scanty three hardtacks to a man, and a warning, ing shell, but so hungry! For four days we had received position, free from the annoyance of cannon ball or burstof our teamsters, "Cat up and gat." our head was call enough, and we, in the language of one echo of the cannon and the re-echo of bursting shell over called-no sound of drum, no bugle call. The warning there was no reason to call the men, they were already had gone to their last home. The morning of the 30th many a familiar face was missed; yes, many, oh, so many around our little fires chatting of the events of the day morrow would witness a continuation of the fight, perhaps more bitter than before. As we boiled our coffee and sat As night fell on that field of battle, we all felt that the We moved to another

Some time that forenoon a few bullocks had been driven up and slaughtered, and the meat distributed to the men. While many were engaged in cooking this their first meal for some time, a shell burst over our heads, and such a roar of battle burst forth as one seldom hears. We dug our toes in the ground and made ourselves as small as possible while shells, railroad fron, round shot, and every conceivable missile were flying over our heads in every direction.

Soon "Fall in," and "Double Quick" was the order, and what was the matter? Why, our army had been defeated, 22,000 men had that day and the day before been killed or wounded, and we were out-generaled, defeated and driven back. Pope's army might be defeated, but Kearney's men—never. We were thrown in between our right and the enemy's left, and fell back under this severe fire withcut a sign of fright or discontent.

cally dragging after them broken caissons or dismounted rear while artillerymen were lashing their horses, frantifrom death or capture that we ever experienced. The rout fearful August 30th was to commence, for we were called out consulting the Colonel, said, "101st, Right Face! guns, when General Kearney came riding down, and, withwoods, halted. "The two first companies as skirmishers," the brow of the hill and as we reached a small piece of Forward March! Follow me." We immediately filed down was the next command. "Forward, Double Quick!" and mand?" was the quick question, and, "Lientenant Ford" we reached the outer edge of the woods. "Who is in comrelieved," was the answer, and away he went, this front against the devil himself, or until you are was the reply given by myself. "Well, stay here and hold After the battle was virtually over our share of that general and scattered infantry was hurrying to the to undergo what was possibly the narrowest escape

CHAPTER XL

We rested upon our arms on the edge of the woods and looked about us. The roar of battle around us had ceased, but away on the left we could distinctly hear the boom of cannon and see the flash and hear the crash of musketry. It was the last charge that night of the enemy on Scigle's guns, and was handsomely repulsed.

Soon the darkness grew and the stars began to creep out and then, out of the darkness, a rider on horseback approached our position, and crack went a a rifle and then another, and the horse fell, and the rider pitched over his head. Two or three men rushed forward and secured him head. Two or three men rushed forward was quickly the proved to be a bearer of dispatches, and was quickly conveyed to the rear and turned over to the Colonel by Sergeant Tobin and Corporal Mann.

of infantry, followed by another, approached our position. in our front, and soon words of command, and a long line two long lines of infantry, thoughts of approaching death and as we few men watched the gradual approach of those We had been told on no account to open fire until attacked. or at least capture and dreaded rebel prisons, filled our minds. guns, as they stacked arms, within half a gun shot of us-Soon the command "Halt" was heard, and the clang of eleven o'clock a low voice was heard in the rear, calling was distinctly heard. The night was passing and about General Sniper, who had thus ventured to save as much as men, you do the same, and fall back." "Pass the word to Lieutenant Smith to Lieutenant Ford. "Here, sir," we soon answered and then. About nine in the evening, lights were seen glimmering leave three or four It was the gallant

possible of the command, for as we fell back out of those woods, we found the whole division had retreated, and a short distance in front of us was the balance of our regiment all alone, awaiting the return of the Major, and such of my command as he should succeed in withdrawing from the immediate front of the enemy. We soon joined the division at Centerville, stacked arms, boiled our coffee, and were soon sleeping the sleep of tired, and almost worn out men.

Morning broke. Supplies from Washington reached us, and we were soon engaged filling up. Some hundreds of hacks and carriages with supplies and comforts for the sick and wounded also arrived, and meeting a former schoolmate, then an employe of the Treasury Department, who had charge of one of the carriages, I made myself known to him. His look of surprise, and then the hearty shake of the hand, convinced me that he had not forgotten his old schoolmate and friend. "I have a few bottles," he said in an undertone, "they are for the benefit of the sick and wounded, but I guess I can spare you some," and soon more than one of our contrades had a more pleasant and congenial feeling for the rest of mankind.

But soon again, "Fall in!" was heard, and away our division filed to the right of the army, and staff officers and mounted orderlies were passing up and down the line. What is the matter now? Why, only the enemy was pursuing us, and had attacked the center of our line as we were falling back and Kearney (you could always depend on Kearney and his men) was ordered to throw his division in front of the enemy and repulse their advance.

As we filed along that road toward the sound of the distant firing, a great cheering in our rear attracted our attention. It was our gallant General reviewing his troops before the approaching battle, and was pushing rapidly to the front. As he reached our line the cheers were repeated again and

General Birney approached, and our brigade was formed in 101st." Such words from such a man--Is not that a record you did grandly, you did nobly, you are my regiment. I am possible after receiving the warning word from our Colonel than rival, Heaven's artillery, while the lightning flash I ever saw. Mingled with the roar of cannon was its more and we were deluged with one of the worst thunder storms continued our advance, and suddenly the sky was darkened advancing enemy. Soon we formed in line of battle and columns of divisions front, and marched toward the rapidly any regiment would be proud of? proud of you. Don't cheer me, but three cheers for the again. Halting, he said in that clear, manly voice, "lolse gentle slope; then bullets began to play around our cars "Look out for ammunition, boys; keep your powder dry." power compared to mine?" and "Give it to them, boys," and we did give it to them. through a deep meadow, and then into a corn field on a Soon the rain ceased, and "Forward, Guide Center." On seemed to convey to us in meaning words "What is your We made ourselves as small as Soon our Brigadier

Darkness ended the battle, and as we fell back from that corn field to the open, we noticed that hardly a stalk was left standing in that whole field, except now and then a solitary one which had apparently escaped the storm of lead and was left a lonely sentinel to watch the remains of its companions. We fell back a short distance and encamped for the night in the wet grass without fire or shelter.

Our loss had been fearful. Ninety-eight more men killed and wounded was the history of that afternoon, and as we encamped around our colors that night, eighty-three men left of our gallant regiment, we were indeed a sad and despondent lot of men. Long before daylight we were aroused and on our retreat to the fortification around Washington. At daybreak we halted for breakfast, and then

for the first time, we learned the sad news, that our Generalour brave and gallant Commander, the one who had spoken such grand and inspiring words to us, our Kearney was dead. About nine o'cleek he had advanced to the front, and meeting a rebel picket had been fired on and killed. There was not a dry eye in the regiment when the official news was read. What would we do without Kearney?

But our retreat continued. September 3rd found us occupying our old position at Fort Lyons, after an absence of just two months lacking three days. We had left the Fort six hundred and forty active, determined men; but eighty-three sad and dejected, worn and weary men returned.

But cheer up, better times are coming. A new Colonel had been appointed, and joined our regiment here, Colonel Chester, formerly a captain in Hawkins Zonaves. Stragglers and parties of men who had been in the hospital, sick or wounded, soon began to arrive, and it was not long before we numbered two hundred.

McClellan had again been placed in command of the army and was on his way to repel the advance of Lee in Maryland; then "Fall in 101st!" and we soon rejoined the rest of the division and were marching north to help repel the invaders. Antictam and Sharpsburg, however, had been fought before we joined the army, and we went into temporary quarters near Poolville, and the reorganization of our army commenced. General Heintzelman was retained in command of the fortifications around Washington; General Burnsides had been placed in command of the Third Corps; General Birney in command of our old, formerly Kearney's division, and Gen. Hobart Ward in command of the old brigade.

On the 14th of November, 1862, the Army of the Potomac was divided into three grand divisions, the third and fifth

THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF THE

forming the center grand division. On the Joth, the movement toward Fredericksburg began, and marching and countermarching in rain, sleet and snow, with some pleasant days, through mud, more or less than shoe deep, continued for nearly three weeks; then on December 11th commenced the fearful battle of Fredericksburg and the engagements continued until the 15th. The Third Corps Jost 1,179 officers and men, the principal Joss being in Kearney's division: the Joss in our regiment was twenty-eight.

The 25th day of December was the saddest day ever spent by the then surviving members of the regiment. The officers of the 101st were mustered out of service, and the remaining men formed into two companies and joined to the 37th New York. This was a sad blow for the boys, and seemed an altogether unmerited reward to a regiment that had won the renown and distinction of a fighting regiment. There were bitter tears shed, some angry thoughts and some (who can blame the men) cuss words spoken on that eventful day, followed by not a few desertions on the part of the men. But I will say this for them, that almost without exception they enlisted in other regiments, and in some cases under former officers, who in most cases returned to the front in other commands.

É.

The 101st Regiment as a separate organization had passed out of existence, but the surviving members in the 37th, and afterwards 40th New York, well upheld the reputation of their former regiment. Grandly they fought and well at Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, the Campaign before Petersburg, until the close of the war. They did their best to uphold the reputation gained under, and given them by the gallant General Kearney.

Biographical Sketches.

The individual history of members of the regiment has been very difficult to obtain. Circulars containing descriptive questions have been sent to every known surviving member of the regiment, but thus far answers have been received gathered by the efforts of the author and the former Secretary of the organization are herein published.

Colonel fardella

Was a native of Italy. A soldier by profession, he had obtained the position of Field Marshal in his native land, but becoming involved in a revolt against his government, he was arrested and confined two years in prison, from which he was finally liberated. His estate was confiscated, and he was ordered to leave Italy within 48 hours. He landed in New York,

address, no communication has been received from him. although several letters and circulars have been sent to his Some time after the war he returned to his native land, and commission, but he remained a firm friend to the Union. the Confederate cause, being even offered a Major-General's confinement he was offered almost every inducement to join war, when he was liberated and came North. During his of the Union guns at Charleston until near the close of the taken prisoner, and placed amongst other officers under fire some movement of the forces, he misunderstood orders, was Brigadier-General. He was ordered South. Here during friends succeeded in raising a brigade, and being made regiment he returned to New York, and with the help of first command. After resigning his command from this tender his services to the Government. The 101st was his At the first alarm of war he was among the first to

ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST REGIMENT.

(This regiment was organized at New York city, N. Y., from September 2, 1861, to August 31, 1862, to serve three years. It was consolidated with the 37th New York volunteers December 24, 1862, and the officers mustered out of the service.)

(The official list of buttles in which this regiment bore an honorable partis not yet published in orders.)

Colonel.

George F. Chester..... 4 Aug., 62

Lieutenent Colonel.

Gustavus Sniper...... 7 Dec., 62

Major.

Samuel L. Mitchell, jr...11 Nov., 62

Captains.

Edwin C. Sturgess... 7 Mar., 62

Herry R. Lyle... 1 June,
Peter McLennan ... 10 Oct.,
William C. Allen ... 19 Oct.,
William C. Allen ... 19 Oct.,
David L. Beckwith ... 16 Nov.,
Thomas McCarty ... 20 Nov.,
Peter Ohneth ... 28 Nov.,
James H. Bradt, a. v. m.

First Licutenants.

Second Lieutenants.

Henry Ford. 7 Oct., 61
Glenville Cox 7 Mar., 62
Silas II. Hinds. 23 Dec.,
William M. Smith, a. vo. m.
Henry S. Vaugher, a. vo. m.
George Pfolh, a. vo. m.
Henry S. Thompson, a. vo. m.

Surgeon.

David B. Van Slyke 23 Dec., 62

Assistant Surgeons.

Million A. Fellows15 Mar., 62 Million H. Streeter31 Aug.,

Chaplain.

CASUALTIES.

Resigned, (11.)

Colonel Enrico Fardella, July 8, 1862.
Captain Charles E. Grunow, April 25, 1862.
Captain Andrew Buckham, April 26, 1862.
First Lieut. Orlando J. Rowe, January 31, 1862.
First Lieut. George G. Bellows, R. Q. M., July 12, 1862.
First Lieut. Adam Listman, July 24, 1862.
First Lieut. Eneus N. Lamon, October 17, 1862.
First Lieut. Theo. A. Dodge, Adj't, October 17, 1862.
Second Lieut. Marcus P. Schaeffer, April 26, 1862.
Second Lieut. Rock Crasto, August 8, 1862.
Chaplain Emory H. Corey, June 18, 1862.

Discharged, (11.)

Lieut. Colonel Johnson B. Brown, November 7, 1862. Captain George W. Herrick, February 22, 1862. First Lieut. Edward B. Wicks, February 22, 1862. First Lieut. John G. Mitchell, September 9, 1862. First Lieut. Henry W. Miller, December 23, 1862. Second Lieut. Jacob Shilly, February 21, 1862. Second Lieut. Amos M. Scranton, February 22, 1862. Second Lieut. Amos M. Scranton, February 22, 1862. Second Lieut. John J. Byrnes, December 22, 1862. Second Lieut. Charles F. Rand, January 3, 1863. Chaplain James F. O'Neill, March 31, 1862.

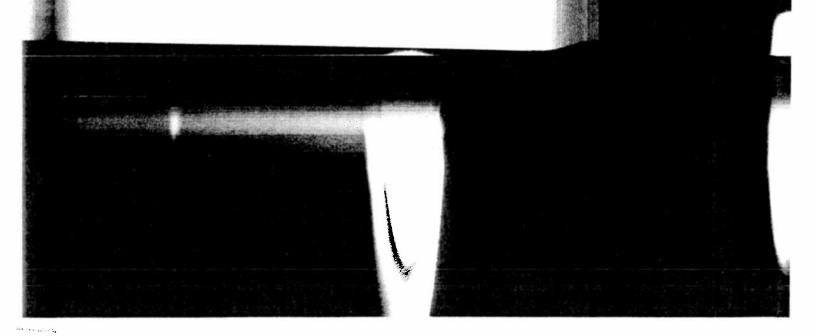
Died, (2.)

First Lieut. Monroe C. Worden, April 25, 1862, at Washington, D. C. Second Lieut. Charles R. Tenbroeck, September 4, 1862, of wounds.

Dismissed, (1.)

Surgeon Thurlow Cunnyngham, October 13, 1862.

NOTE 2.—The roster of officers is given as it stood on the day of consolidation.



ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

(This regiment was organized at Syraense, N. Y., in September, 1864, to serve one year. It was mustered out of service May 29, 1865, in accordance with orders from the War

Department.)
The following is the only official list of battles in which this regiment bore an honorable part yet published in orders:

"HATCHER'S RUN."

Colonel.

Gustavus Sniper 1 Mar., 65 Lieutenant Colonel.

Theodore M. Burber . . . 24 Apr., 65 Major.

Robert P. Bush, a. w. m.

Captains.

Captains.

Captains.

19 Sept., 64
David Crysler 19 Sept.,
Jared T. Abbott 19 Sept.,
John W. Strowbridgo 21 Sept.,
Stephen O. Howard 23 Sept.,
Albern H. Burber 23 Sept.,
Abram H. Spore 12 Dec.,
Daniel N. Lathrop 12 Dec.,
John T. Hostler 11 Jan., 65
William A. Rapp 20 May,

First Lieutenants.

William Gilbert, R. Q. M., a. w. m.

Second Lieutenants.

Surgeon.

Charles W. Crary...... 1 Oct., 61 Assistant Surgions.

Gilbert L. Newcomb17 Oct., 64 William M. Bradford17 Oct.,

Chaplain.

The following is a list of the enlisted in a of this regiment to whom mod-als of honor have been awarded by the Secretary of War;

Private A. Everson.

CASUALTIES.

Resigned, (1.)

Second Lieut. Albe A. Abbott, May 22, 1865.

Discharged, (6.)

Colonel Edwin S. Jenney, February 3, 1865. First Lieut. Stephen S. Jordan, February 27, 1865. Second Lieut. Harrison Givens, December 28, 1864. Second Lieut. Jacob M. Doran, March 20, 1865. Second Lieut. William A. Brooks, March 20, 1865. Chaplain Chester W. Hawley, April 29, 1865.

Dicd. (5.)

Major John Leo, December 3, 1864, of disease. First Lieut, Hiram Clark, killed in action April 9, 1865. First Lieut, E. F. Bauder, April 15, 1865, of wounds. Second Lieut, Daniel Minier, killed in action March 29, 1865. Second Lieut. Henry L. Kingsley, March 31, 1865, of disease.

ONE HUNDRE SIXTH

(This regiment v gust and Septe years. It was vice June 2,18 orders from th

(The official lis this regiment part is not yes

Bradley Winsle (Brevet Brig. Licute E. J. Marsh....

Abram D. Sten

J. D. McWayne Richard R. Mei

Richard R. Mcj Lansing Suell. Charles D. Squ C. S. Munger William R. Wi (Brevet Major Judson P. Legi Huxham P. Ba Henry Yates... John M. Reyuc

First Charles J. Edi Augustus J. Pt Charles N. Phe William P. He William K. Pe C. Timmerman James B. Matt. William W. G. Brudley B. Bre Luther M. Mar E. George Fer Amos Morse, a

Secon

Delos Staplin. Henry C. Guri James G. Horr Orville L. Cutl James A. Tayl Walter J. Mar Edward E. Joi Richard R. Me John W. Bartl Charles C. Rol Hendrick W. 1

Wm. C. Bailey Asie

James C. Cole

OFFICIAL ARMY REGISTER

OF THE

VOLUNTEER FORCE OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY

ron

THE YEARS 1861, '62, '63, '64, '65.

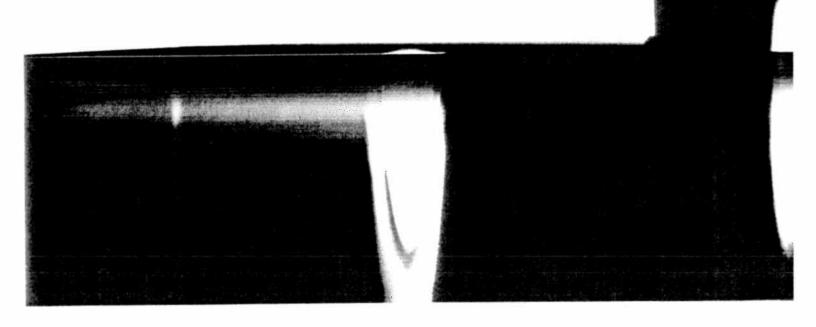
PART II.

(NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY.)

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR, IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE JOINT RESOLUTION OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

APPROVED MARCH 2, 1965.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, August 31, 1865.



BOSTER O

185th Regiment N. Y. V

New York Infantrey. 185th Rogiment, liotie

Prepared and Revised by

NJOR H. W. CLARKE

Secretary of the 185th Volunteer Association.

... J'dulisitep js' DIRECTION

OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

M.S.R. 31-1-24

of the muster and muster-out rolls in the Adjutant General's office in Alterviews with officers and men of the regiment, and by a careful examination the Regiment has been thoroughly revised by means of correspondence, in-COMRADES Since the publication of the Company rolls last spring, the Roster of

tions, to communicate the same at once to me, at Syracuse, N. Y. fully examine it; and if able to furnish additional information, or correcmay come, whether a member of the Regiment or not, is requested to careby furnishing the new numbers. comrades the old street numbers are given. whose names still appear among the living. ber of men is unknown, or in doubt, and undoubtedly numbers have died The Roster is still quite imperfect. The whereabouts of a large num-Any person into whose hands this Roster In the addresses of Syracuse Comrades will confer a favor

Committee, and each man in the regiment will be furnished with a copy, so

bany. The revised Roster is published at the request of the Executive

SVRAGUSE, a April, 1889.

The following general order brought the 185th Regiment into existence. A in accordance with this order, authorizations were issued to various parties by the Adjutant General, at the request of the War Committee of the District, of which Major A. C. Powell was chairman. These detachments were finally consolidated into the ten companies forming the Regiment.

General Head-Obarters, State of New York, Adjutant General's Office, Albany, Aug. 26, 1864.)

STECHAL CROEK

In conformity with a communication from the War Department, dated August 20, 1804, Edwin S. Jenney, of Syracuse, is hereby authorized to raise a regiment of volunteer infantry in this State, to serve in the Army of United States and to be known as the 185 Regiment, New York State Volunteers.

The term of service will be for one, two, or three years, as recruits may elect; the reginest to be organized in conformity with General Order No. 170, War Department, series 1863, and ticheral Order No. 131, current series, and such other rules and regulations as have been or may be established. If not completed in a reasonable time, it must be consolidated.

33y order of the Commander-in-Chief.

(Signed)

J. B. STONEHOUSE,

Assistant Adjutant General.

SERVICE OF REGIMENT.

Arrived on field in front of Petersburg, Va	urrender	Wounded 20 Of the wounded 22 died of wounds before muster-out. Died from disease in service 32	Making a total of 95 dead in the service. Described	dental promoted to commissions in other regiments
			wounds before muster-out.	vounded 22 died of wounds before muster-out. disease in service. a total of 95 dead in the service. mber does not include those who afterward returned to the regiment. h roll so far as known—1 April, 1889—including killed, etc.



Army Corps. The Regiment was attached to the First Brigade, First Division, Fifth

CORPS COMMANDER,

Major-General Gouverneur K. Warren (died 8'Aug., 1862).

Major-General Charles Griffin, (died 15 Sept., DIVISION COMMANDER,

BRIGADE COMMANDER,

, 1867).

Wall street, New York (ex-Govenor of Maine). Brigadier-General Joshua L. Chamberlain, (Brevet Major-General).56

of Philadelphia, Colonel of the 198th Regt. Penn. Vols. was temporarily in command of Brevet Brigadier-General Horatio G. Sickel, During General Chamberlain's absence from seven wounds, the Brigade

vet Major-General Alfred L. Pearson, of Pittsburg, Penn. April, 1865, the Brigade Commander, until the close of the service, was Bre-After General Chamberlain's promotion to a Division Command in

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS,

Colonel, Edwin S. Jenney, Syracuse, N. V., resigned 3 February, 1865. (Resignation accepted 8 Feb.

Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General, Gustavus Sniper, Syracuse, N. Y. Lieutenant Colonel, Theodore M. Barber,

Major, Robert P. Bush, Major, John Leo, died 3 December, 1864. Horseheads, N

Syracuse, N. wounded 7 February and ourteenth street, New York City. ar, (Brevet Captain, Company K.) 6 East Quarter Master, Captain William Gilbert, Acting Adjutant, Lieutenant Lewis S. Adjutant, Byron Mudge, .. (prisoner, 6 February, 1865.) 31 March, 1865. LeMars, Iowa,

125th Regt. N. Y. V. Syracuse, N. Y. V. ion, N. Y., resigned 20 April, 1865, Marathon, N. Y. died 30 May, 1884. Colonel) 83 Forty-seventh street, Chicago, 111. Chaplain, Rev. Chester W. Hawley, Clin-Acting Assistant Surgeon, Charles E. Hill, Assistant Surgeon, Gilbert I. Newcomb, Assistant S rgeon, Charles W. Crary, (Brevet Lieut, Bradford,

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Sergeant-Major Jerome C. Gates, (promoted to Lieutenant Company H.) died 25 Dec., 1869.

Sergeant Major, B. Hermon Smith, (promoted to Lieutenant,) Syracuse, N. Y. Quarter-Master Sergeant, William L. Sternberg, Newark, Wayne county, N. Y.

North Manlius, N. Commissary Sergeant, John J. Mowry,

moted to 2d Lieutenant Company A,) Vesper, Ordnance-Sergeant, Hiram Wiard, (pro-

(wounded twice, March 29, 1865,) promoted Post-office building, Color-Sergeant, Benton, H. Wilson, old Rochester,

to First Sergeant Company K.
Color-Sergeant, Richard C. Hall, (Company D.) Groton, N. Y. Hospital Steward, Adolph Engel, died 28

Aug. 1883 Fife-Major, Lansing S. Darrow, Baldwins. Drum-Major, Stephen M. Wood, Marathon,

Clerk, Warren L. Winslow, (Company I) promoted to Lientenant,) died May 8, 1878. C) Red Bank, N. Clerk, Warren pany C.) Wilcox, Elk county, Penn.
Post-Master, Samuel L. Gaunt, (Company ville, N. Y. Wagon-Master, Jefferson L. Brown, (Com-

COMPANY A.

outloome analesses are given so far as the the booking list comprises the names of valences of Co. againder, September, 1864. The A., waren was re-

Ljeun Miard, Vesper, or Amber, O. Howard, thevet Major.

File Major Lansing S. Darrow, Baldwins First Soggeant Wm. L. Earing, Brockville,

Many Street, Bullalo, N. V. Sergeant, Alired B. Clayson, 94 mana. Discharged 20 May, 1808

geant Richard W. Hilton, Baldwins-

29 March, 1865. Sergeant Thomas J. Williams, Cold-Water, ergeant Jerome B. Root, Baldwinsville jacob J. Ranf, Syracuse, wounded

Even Beines, South Granby, N. Y. ances N. Batier, Lamsons, N. Y., wound John Wrightson, Baldwinsville.

meney fanns, Baidwinsville, N. Y. March 29, 1865. poral George W., Baker, Baldwinsville,

ii. Brown, Vermontville, Eaton

re lenck A. Bentley, Martville, Cayling, N. V., wounded March 29, 1865; Saum Betts, Baldwinsville, N. V. Brown, S. Lake View avenue, Martville, Cayuga

Cooke, 28 Kennedy stirei,

Myron E. Cornell, Driving Park,

N. Clough, lattle Utica, N. Y.,

wounded March 31, 1865. Bremer Wilman H. Cockin, Plainville, N. V. Chapman, Lamsons, N. county,

wai Willen II. Conneil, Baldwins-

Masic an, Edwin S. i agrow, Baldwinsville. min d. Denoyer, Basiwinsville, N. LEV A. Inblate, Balancinsville,

county, N. Y., wounded accu 29, 1855 gman A. Fowler, Editiart, Indiana, lenry S. Fenner, Brouard, Barry county, main beline, Baltiwansville, N. Kayville, Columbia

organi Austin W. Couldard, Baldwins

and Gritisch, Ottawa, Canada, wounded in Gioreth, Baldwinsville, N. Y.

March 31, 1805.

Corporal Orange

ķ

Kasson,

Samuel II. Kiley.

ames Herron, Lysander, N. Y., wounded W. Howe, Clay, N. Y.

Charles E. Jones, Beardstown, Cass coun-James E. Jones, Sunfield, Mich. crome Herrick, Memphis, N. Y.

iy, ... wommied 29 March, 1865. ricary McClovern, Baldwinsville, N.

onn Magee, Auburn, N. Y., wounded ohn Myers, New Albin, Alamakee county

James W. Nostrant, Memphis, N.Y. Thomas Patchett, Baldwinsville, N. Albert Normandy, Cohoes, N. Y. Z. Y.

Corporal Wm. II. Prine, Baldwinsville,

N. Y., wounded March 29, 1865. Corporal Henry W. Porter, Baldwinsville, Minu Potter, Baldwinsville,

prisoner 11 Dec., 1864. Prederick Poweil, Baldwinsville, N. oim Pedley, Baldwinsville, N. Y.

Chaffes Root, Cedar Springs, Mich. Willigm M. Reals, Baldwinsville, Augustus M. Rice, Baldwinsville, Marun Kusseii, Hinmansville, N. z . ? ? ٧.,

wounded March 29, 1865. toseph Snyder, Baldwinsville, N., Y., counded March 29 and April 1, 1865.

Joseph A. Stansbury, 343 West Monroe Charles A. Slade, Warners, N. Y.

wounded March 9, 1865; street, Chicago. Ohver N. Taggart, Baldwinsville, N. Y. Sandiord Taggart, Baldwinsville,

Wounded 29 March, 1805. Canton, lowa. Timothy S. Todd, 539 Tenth avenue, John E. Van Tassel, Baldwinsville, N. Y.

Edward Wentworth, Washington, D. C. George W. Wilson, Baldwinsville, N. Y. Daniel Worden, Lamsons, N. Y. George A. Weeks, Lamsons, N. Y. Loren C. Williams, Baldwinsville, N. William M. Williams, Lamsons, N.

Wounded 6 Feb., 1865. Lyman H. Weaver, Batavia, N. Y. ed March 29, 1865. Jacob II. Wagoner, Lysander, N. Y. George D. Weaver, Batavia, N. Y, wound-

ADDRESSES UNKNOWN

Alexander W. Anderson Gideon S. Davis, wounded March 29, 1865-Rossell Davis.

William D. Fins. Charles V. Hatchins. James Johnston, transferred 22 March, 1865. to Company

> LIST OF DEAD SO FAR AS KNOWN.

20 March, 1865, killed by a falling tree 22 March, 1865, died of wounds April 15, 1865, Lieutenant William A. Brooks, resigned Sergrant Luther E. Dunham, killed March Captain Ephriam F. Bauder, wounded 29

Corporal Henry Baker, wounded 27 March, 1895, died May 30, 1887. Francis Freeman, died. When? Willard C. Fuller died November 23, 1864, keuben E. Carpenter, died 13 March, 1865. William Brooks, died June 1, 1881. John Heath, killed March 29, 1865. Janie's D. Carrington, died. When? Joseph Bain, died Cohoes, N. Y. When?

Lienry Magee, wounded 29 March, 1865, thei October 10, 1869.
Corporal Charles T. Martin, died June 6. died 3 June, 1877. Antinony Hosler, wounded March 29, 1865, Martin, died June 6,

1805 1274 Siephen N. McIntyre, died January 28, Charles Ranf,

88 died of wounds May 24, 1865 Adam Tuger, killed February 7, 1865. Allamase Watter, killed March 29, 1865. Corporal Jackson D. Widrig, died Dec. 1 Cornclius Sullivan, killed 29 March, 1865. wounded 29 arch, 1865,

Daniel D. Wilson, died 26 Jan., 1883.

COMPANY

mainly recruited in the Second and Fourth all the members of Company B, which was wards of Syracuse. The Postoffice addresses are given so far as known: The following list comprises the names of

avenue. Chicago, Ill. on! a leg February 7, 1865. Sergrant John Ziegler, Soldiers' Home, Capt. Wm. A. Rapp. Syracuse, N. Y. Sergeant Abraham Bruegger, 3 Lincoln Captain John Listman, Syracuse, Z

Jacob F. Arheidt, 151 Townsend street, Sergeant John Dauer, Auburn, N. Y. Sergeant Wm. II. Poliman, Syracuse.

3) March, 1865. theorge Brand, Brewerton, N. Y. wounded james Cass, Acob Balzhauser, Chicago, III. ban Beckler, Sycamore, Ill. ohn Becker, Chicago, III. county,

cuse. Samuel Conway, Fulton, N. Y. Henry C Dauer, 205 Grape street, Syra-

cuse. John Jacob Franzen, 7 South Alvord street Michael Deutsch, Soldiers' Home, Bath, Phillip Dausman, 97 Basin street, Syra-

street, Syracuse. Frederick Ganz, 12 Beecher street, Syra Hiram Foote, musician, 285 North

cuse. Syracuse. Augustus Groffman, Albert W. Hart, Midland avenue 7. 5. 7

Wounded 29 March, 1865 George Hess, Liverpool, N. Y. Watertown,

Syracuse. avenue, Syracuse. Corporal Martin Knauber, 222 Charles Klocksheim, 56 Graves Burnet street,

street, Syracuse. street, Syracuse. Matthew Lindenmeyer, 228 Christian Kranich, 122 South North Geddes

cuse. Jacob Listman, 11 Elliott street, Syracuse. Charles Luipold, 45 Butternut street, Syra-

Syracuse. John E. Albert Miller, 40 Alvord street, Syracuse. Miller, South Geddes street,

Corporal Cassian Maier, 245 Mulberry street, Syracuse. Charles Merkle, Susquehanna, Penn

county, Wisconsin. wounded 29 March, 1865. Charles Neihardt, 13 Tioga street, Syra. Truman D. Northway, Clinton, Rock

cuse. Auburn, N. Y., wounded October 27, 1864. Peter Pierce, 121/2 Jackson street, Syra Dennis O'Mara, 189 West Seymour street,

ohn Perner, Buffalo, N. Y.

Syracuse, lost hand 29 March, 1865. Corporal Herman Reiss, 71 Laurel street, Corporal, Valentine Risier, Laverpool

Sebastian Saile, 90 Lock street, Louis Schug, New York city.

CHYC. Henry Schoeneck, 147 Lock street, Syracuse.

August Steinmeyer, Hastings, Osw county, N. Y. Wounded I April, 1865. Philip Scholl, 3001/2 Lodi street, Syracuse.

Lac, Wis. Phillip Schneider, 18 Fifth street, Fond du

Syracuse. Corporal John Weimer, 21 Seward street, George L. Traister, Liverpool, N. Y.

Syracuse. William J. Winter, 32 Bullernut street Martin L. Yann, Syracuse

Peter Zipf, Cicero, N. March, 1865. wounded 29

ADDRESSES UNKNOWN.

ha Daggleby, wounded March 29, 1865. senerer Conway, Oregonsoral Henry Heisig, wounded March Brand, name does not appear Boomer, Germany Nobert K. Branden. 111

ilart, California,

John Hoffman.

wounded

29

mes Kennedy Harris, Utica.

eman Morse, discharged 11 May, 1865. Na Maier, wounded March 29, 1865. MOXEIN.

cold Rephstein, Germany Nicholson.

Schellenberg. Henry Schneider sorge Kuch, Fulton, N. Y.

Sullivan, wounded March 29, 1865.

maries Trainer, wounded February 7, 1865.

John Willwerth, wounded 29 March, 1865 nomas West

March, 1865, died 5 April, 1871. Hospital Steward Adolph Engel, died 28 LIST OF DEAD SO FAR AS KNOWN Lieut John Herron, died 14 May, 1871. leut, Fred H. Bremen, jost a hand 29

nea o December, 1880. Sergent John Weber, killed 29 March, 1865. I Jacob Samsel, brigade bugler,

Peter Alt, died 15 May, 1889. ohn Alt. died 22 April, 1887.

facob Becker, missing 29 March, 1865, died acob Alt, died 9 April, 1886.

(aco)) Benzeng, wounded 29 March, 1865.

aleg of wounds, when? 1865, discharged 20. May 1865, died, STATE A R. Babcock, wounded 29 March when

heer Hoock, died waen i naries J. Bichy, killed 29 March, died of wounds 2 April, 1865. Highgate, wounded 29 . 1865. March,

Vicholas Kranur, died when? Buz Miller, wounded 29 March, 1865, died acquas Irwin, thed When? map Noch, died when? k Lallis, died when?

Corporal Michael Sprisser, died.27 Charles Oberle, aich 20 Nov., 1864. Wounds 21 May, 1805 Janu-

John Saile, killed 29 March, 1865. Ulmer, died when?

Theodore Walk, killed April, 1865. Henry Weber, killed April 1, 1865.

all the members of Company C., which was recruited in Syracuse and vicinity in September, 1864, by Capt. H. D. Carhart. records show: postoffice addresses are given so far as the The following list comprises the names of The

Captain Theodore M. Barber, promoted 5

Capt. Wm. A Rapp, Syracuse.

Transferred to Company H., 22 May, 1865. Washington street, Syracuse. Lieutenant Charles G. Rector, Brevet Cap-Lieutenant Wm. II. Hamilton, 260 East

street, Rochester N. Y. Henry H. Kelsey, 210 Genesee

Wagon Master Jesserson L. Brown, Wilcox, Elk county, Penn.
Mail Carrier Samnel L. Gaunt, Red Bank,

see street, Syracuse. Sergeant Henry Shoudy, 333 West Gene-Sergeant Cornelius C. Chandler, 3227 State

Sergeant Wm. S. Depuy, Delaware Water

Discharged 15 May, 1865 Sergeant Lyman L. Dennick, Los Angeles, al. Wounderl 29 March, 1863. Agron Abbey, 761/2 Bear street, Syracuse. Sergeant Luther S. Merrick, Syracuse. George R. Allen, Cicero, N. V.

ed 29 March, 1865

ton, l'enn. Gideon Emmons, Cardiff, N. Y., Morgan J. Cregan, Olica, N. v. David J. Davis, 1118 Jackson street, Scran-Cregan, Utica, N. Y. wounded

Corporal Francis M. Ecker, corner Adams Syra.

April; 1865 Syracuse. William II. Gilbert, Utica, Thomas Jefferson, 3401/2 East Water street, wounded 1

Jabez June, 20 Reynolds avenue, Cortland, N. Y., wounded 29 March, 1865. <u>ନ</u> Jordon, 30 Tallman street.

Joseph Mesmer, 11 Van Buren street, Syra

Lieutenant-Colonel, Syracuse, N.

North Manlius, N. Commissary Sergeant John J. Mowry,

street, Chicago, Ill. Sergeant Sherman Whitnall, Syracuse, N.

Gap, Pena.

Thomas Boulton, 107 Niagara street, Syra-

Clark A. Blodgett, Scheca Falls, N. Y. Wm. Bridgford, Grand Junction, Iowa. Henry Bisho, West Mouroe, N. Y., wounded no March. 1967. cuse.

9 March, 1865.

and Montgomery streets, Syracuse. Jacob Frech, 83 Butterput street, Syracuse. cuse. Owen Gallagher, 81 Adams street, Syra-David Ferguson, 321/2 Baker street,

Corporal George Kittams, Prescott, Jowa, France P. Keeler, 126 Burnet street, Syralitram Malthie, Virgil, N. Y.

Nov. James II. McGahen, Johnson's Creek

Thomas McKay, Unca, N. Y. Joan Mesmer, 252 Grape street, Syracuse.

b)racuse. 39 March, 1865. Corporal Joan Moran, 4 Monroe street, Peter Merriman, Cardiff, N. Y. wounded

County, Fia., wounded 29 March, 1865, discharged 15 May, 1865. komund B. Olmstead, Pomona, , Putnam

Joseph D. Rose, Syracuse,

2005. TX. mour street, N. Y. Aaron K. Roberts, Scranton, Pa., wounded Corporal Garrett P. Roseboom, 82 Sey-

Lion V W.m. H. Radley, Collamer, N. Y. Jacob II. Rocks, musician, Summit Sta-

Mirret, Chicago, III. Harian P. Stinison, 159 and 161 La Salle

March, 1865. Cassus M. Worden, Onondaga Castle, Myron E. Seare, La Fayette, Ind. Wm. Taylor, South Butler, N. Y. Nathan N. Wood, Syracuse, wounded . 29

DeForrest Willard, Cortland, N. Y.

ADDRESSES UNKNOWN.

wanded April, 1865. Caristian Black. treacce J. Briggs, Cortland county (2) Win. B. Diake, wounded 29 March, 1865. Andrew M. Buchanan. Charies E. Bahenck, Capt. John T. Harnard Karnard. . Hostler (Brevet Major),

14.4 W. Z. Waiter Huntley, deserted 22 September, Commai Andrew A. Hadley. Heav Farmer, deserted 22 Iron T. Earll, September,

2 Placed Hamilton, wounded 29 March, 1865. Jeanel Hayward, deserted 22 Misson A. Lawrence, musician. September,

John O'Connor, deserted 22 (what S. Perry, Texas. September,

Maryman Albert W. Steers. James Radigan, deserted Was II. Pangburn. 22 September,

ber, thut. Charles S. Sinclair, deserted Charles II. West. Wm. J. Smith. 22 Septem-

> LIST OF DEAD SO FAR AS KNOWN Capt. Henry D, Carhart, died December 4' First Sergeant Nathaniel Scott, died 13

July, 1883 ames Burnes, Buffalo, died (when?)

March, 1865. Wm. Casthar, died 2 December, 1875. Corporal W. Nathaniel Church, killed 29

Thomas Cox, died (when?)

tember, 1880. killed on railroad 20 November, 1883. Corporal Mahlon D. Harner, died 25 Sep-Seth Gardiner, died (when ?) James Gallaghar, wounded 29 March, 1865, John P. Fadden, Scranton, died (when ?)

1872. Corporal Charles H. Jones, cied 16 June,

of wounds 19 May, 1865 John King, wounded 29 March, 1868, died John McCabe, died, when?

died May, 1865. Charles Morrison, wounded 29th March, Edward Muldoon, wounded 29 March, 1865,

1865, died of wounds 27 April, 1865, Erastus Rosenberg, killed 29 March, 1865.

Thomas P. Sheehey, died 28 December, Charles Reed, died 21 January, 1865.

Nelson Wilber, wounded 29 March, 1865, died of wounds 28 April, 1865,

COMPANY D.

The following list comprises the names of all the members of Company D., which was recruited in Syracuse in September, 1804. the records show. The Postoffice addresses are given so far as

March, 1865). Lieutenant Colonel T. M. Barber, Syra-Capinin Daniel N. Lathrop (wounded

Lieutenant, Pembroke Pierce, Homer, Z,

Lieutenant B. Hermon Smith, Syracuse

ber, N. Y. (assigned to Company A). street Denver, Col Lieut, Norman W. Smith, 315 Lawrence Lieutenant Hiram Wiard, Vesper, or Am.

berg, Newark, N. street, Rochester (assigned to Company C). Quartermaster-Sergeant, Wm. L. Stern-Lieut. Henry H. Kelsey. 210 Genesee

First Lieut, Second N. V. cavalry, 5 Decemwich, Edmonds county, Dakota, promoted to her, 1884. First Sergeant Daniel M. Birdseye, Ips

Syracuse, First Sergeant John Hogans, Cicero, N. V. Sergeant Wm. B. Drake, 57 Fitch street, veacuse.

appointed Color Sergeant. oner, 29 March, 1885. Sergeam Richard C. Hall, Croton, Sergeant Fred E. Colwell, Syracuse, pris-Z.

Carove, Ilis. Sergeant Charles Mitchell, Round

Louis Bajus, Corner Willow and 54 Sedgwick street,

W. Barker, Brasie, St Lawrence Co.,

maries il. Batter, Menginia, N jenry Jeloun, Chent, Bradford Co., Pa. G. Cook, Flint, Mich., wounded 29 Breed, Otisco. Center, 2. 1.

John Crouse, 209 East Fayette street, Syra-Cark, 95 Elm street, Syracuse.

Kansas, wounded 27 Oct., 1864, and 29 March Chester C. essè Crane, l'pit's Mills, Jeffer-Callin, Melvern, Osage Co.

Reserve Corps). Dennison, Syracuse (transferred

Corporal Adelbert Everson, Brewerton, N. Madison street

Mor imer D. Field, 4301 State street, Hyde awarded medal of honor.

Alexander C. Goll, wai Harrison C. Gilbert, Syracuse. captured December 7,

Harris, Richmond, N. Y., wounded 29 March, 1865. Golding, 87 Cumberland street, Macomb Co.,

sorai Nehemiah C. Hinsdale, 913 West street, Chicago, Ill. itirshbolz, Öswego, N. Y.,

Samuel Jackson, Teall avenue, Syracuse, Henry M. Jeffrey, Anburn, N. V. Videntine Keller, 183 East Water street is. Bischcock, Rochester, N. Y. R. Hitchcock, Fairhaven, N. V. March, 1805.

George Mc Nevill, ames Lade, 114 Burnet street, Syracuse. Maynard, Syrucuse. C. Kevitt, Truxton, N. Y., trans-

Daniel Maithe, Stockbridge, Wis., trans л. Сошрану К.

new J. Olmstead, Mr. Pleasant, Mich., from Company F., wounded 29

Post, 314 North Salina street

Syrvanias D. Phillips, 229 W. Sperry, Willen, N. Y., Gazelle street,

ferred from Company August Schmidt, East Water street, Syra-

11. Perry Smith, Syracuse

ers, transferred to 5 Regt, N. Y. V. Ous C. Smith, Cordand, captured March Morris W. Stebbins, 4 Union avenue, Syra

e C cuse. Wesley Walter, Brewerton, N. Y., wound 29 March, 1865. has, S. W. Stafford, Norwich, . Y

February, 1865. James Wilson, Cazenovia, N. V., March, 1865, transferred to 5 Regt. N. Whitney, Syracuse, wounded 6 wounded

ADDRESSES UNKNOWN

Michael Champion, transferred to 5 Regt.

1805. George Gardner, deserted 22 Sept. 1864. Clarence W. Green, wounded 29 March, James Donnelly. ames R. Carter, deserted 22 Sept., 1864. eter Carlton.

Thomas Kelley. Corporal John Kerwin, Rochester. ohn Hoffman, deserted 22 Sept., 1864. Jornoral John Kerwin, Rochester. (?)

harles Laker, wounded 29 Paramet Purgne bell Kunn, deserted 22 Sept., 1864. March, 1865.

Thomas Ryan, transferred from Company William Payne, alias Wm. Knight. homas Peel, wounded 29 March, 1805. ames Lawton, deserted 28 Sept., 1864. im Mc Donald, transferred to Company

Nelson Thompson, hansferred from Com-Martin Reynolds. kichard Thayer, deserted 22 Sept., 1864. libert Storms.

pany F., wounded 7 Feb., 1865. John Wade, deserted 22 Sept., 1864. Michael Welch David Waltz, deserted 22 Sept., 1804

Officer, died March 31, 1865.
Feut, Warren L. Winslow, died 8 May, LIST OF DEAD, SO FAR AS KNOWN. Lieut, Henry L. Kingsley, Brigade Pioneer

1865, while acting as Color Sergeant. Ross Morey, died November, 1864. William B. Drew, killed 26 March, 1865. John Fisher, died July, 1884. Sergeant Robert Kelley, died when? Sergeant Wm. II. Tyler, killed 29 March, Allen H. Fort, died at Cazenovia, February

died of wounds, when? George Knight, wounded 29 March, 1865, ohnson Goff, died 10 November, 1864.

james H. Kinnev, killed 29 March, 1865. Henry McKay, wounded 3t March, 1865. knied on S. B. & N. Y. K. R., 17 July. 1004

Thomas W. Moore, killed 29 March, 1865.

> died of wounds, 31 March, 1865. George Murphy, drowned 27 September, Frederick Sehr, died 3 June, 1885. Edwin H. Orvis, wounded 29 March, Frank M. Richmond, died 28 February, 72. Eber Summers, died 2 November, 1864. Amos Reed, died 16 Dec., 1882. , 1865,

The following list comprises the names of all the members of Company E., which was recruited in Homer, in September, 1864. as the records show; postoffice addresses are given so far

Major, 3 December, 1864). Lieutenant Herbert C. Rorepaugh, Dead-Robert P. Bush (promoted to

Lieutenant Pembroke Pierce, Brigade Ambuiance office, Homer, N. V. (assigned to Company D 23 May, 1865.)
First Sergeant William M. Whiting, 218 wood, Dakota (wounded 29 March, 1865).

Sergeant Gerrit, C. Smith, N. Y. and 220 E. 26th street, New York city Sergeant Oliver H. Topping, East Homer, Harford Mills,

Corporal Andrew V. Austin, Milford,

Mich., wounded I April, 1865. Corporal Orlando Barber, Cortland, N. Y. Corporal Daniel Hennessey, Cortland, , wounded 29 March, 1865.

George W. Briggs, Summit Station, N. Y. loseph R. Birdlehaugh, Cortland, N. Y. Eigar Burlingham, Taylor Center, N. Y. Alonzo Carpenter, Cortland, N. Y., transferd to Company F. Corporal James Wakefield, Watkins, N. Y. Albert Arnold, East Homer. Musician William W. Briggs, East Homer.

Peter Conine, Cortland, wounded 29 March,

Iliram G. Conrad, Virgil, N. V., trans-Phillip Conine, Cortland. Philio Conine, Cortland

George Washington Daton, 53 Gibls street, Rochester, N. V., wounded 29 March, county, Penn., wounded 29 March, 1865. terred to Company F. Alva B. Davison, Fleetville, Lackawanna

John (alias Christopher) H. Gittig, 361 State street, Binghamton, N. Y., wounded 29 wounded 28 March, 1865. March, 1865. Isaac Dobbinson, Theron Gutcheus, Homer, N. Y. Fort Dodge, lowa,

wounded 29 March, 1865. uansferred to Company F. Henry D. Keeling, Homer, Neison Joyner, Hunt's Corners, N. V., Justice, North Pitcher, Z

> from hospital 25 May, 1865. John K. Miller, Homer. George McKevitt, Truxton, N. Y., trans-Charles Maycumber, Knapp, East Homer. Homer, discharged

Andrew J. Neil, Tay wounded 29 March, 1865 ferred to Company D. Wm. H. Oliver, Cincinnatus, N. Y. Eijah Pender, Homer, wounded 29 March, Daniel B. Pender, Homer. Neff, Taylor Center. Taylor Center, 7.

land, wounded 29 March, 1865. 1805. Brant O. Sherman, Virgil, N. Y. Otis C Smith, Cortland, N. Y., transferred Nathan Sherman, Virgil, N. Reuel H. Rose, 35 Charles street, Cort-Thomas Kyan, Cortland,

ed 29 March, 1865.
Samuel Sleeth, Northfield, Minn. to Company D. Cyrenus A. Smith, Truxton, N. Y., .punew

29 March George W Jeremiah Starkey, Peruville, N. V. 1805. Stebbins, Homer, wounded

Chicago, II Chester Wood, Cuyler, N. Y. Felix Lewis H. Sargent, Taylor Center, George M. Smith, Taylor Center, rembly, 118 N. Sheldon Street,

Richmond, Va. Seneca Wright, Cortland. Charles Weaver, Poplar Ridge, N. Y. Seneca Wright Control William W. Wakefield, Homer, N. Horace C. Wood, Aurora, III, Henry G. Wakefield, Meadow Station,

ADDRESSES UNKNOWN

wounded 1 April, 1865, Corporal Alfred E. Harris, discharged 19 May, 1865. Nathan M. Bennett, Provost Guard. Captain John T. Hostler, Brevet Major, Corporal Harrison, Hurlbut

Samuel Broadhead, Benj. Ballard wounded 29

partment. Sela Hurlbut, wounded 29 March, 1805. Charles P. Hayes. William Howe, prisoner Weldon Raid Richard Brown, Division ulius P.

Asabel P. Mott. Kline, wounded 29th March

December, 1864. John W. Post. Thomas Ryan, 2d, Sylvester Morgan. Asa Palmer (alias

ing officer, 21 September, 1864.
William H. Tarbox, deserted 28 September pany D. Jerome M. Smith, rejected by the Muster transferred to Com-

pany F. Marvin J. Whiting, deserted 21 September, James L. Thomas, transferred to Com-

LIST OF DEAD SO FAR AS KNOWN. Sergeaut James W. Henry, Ged when? Sergeant Earlman R. Palmer, died 22 Aug-Corporal Ellis Wilson, killed 29 March Sergeant Charles Barnes, died when? onies R. Mann, died i Feb., 1865.

ant Surgeon 3d N. Y. Cavalry, died 26 No-Dr. William R. Brown, promoted to Assist-

ventiles, (808) Marcus 1. May. 1805. Darkee, wounded 29 March,

Edmand Eason, killed I A DeWatt & Elwindge, died i Jan., 1865. Jekoy Galbin, died 14 August, 1885. Vibert G. Gutcheus, died 4 January, 1888. rederics II. Goodell, ded i3 April, 1874. Just A. Goodyear, died 2 February, 1865. evis, Henry, died 3 November, 1804. hart A. Hell, killed 29 March, 1865, ucien ilaskius, killed 29 March, 1865. 13. Dunn, died 25 January, 1881. Kinney, transferred to Com jari, 1865,

died to May, 1865. March, 1865, died in hospital when? Ameson Oriver, died 1 February, 1865. Faceda Poter, killed 29 March, 1805. Samael C. Potter, died — February, 1876. Martin L. Rose, killed 29 March, 1865. kulled 29 March, 1805. / 33K, B. Maxson, died when? J. Potter, mortality wounded 29 wounded 29 March, 1865,

COMPANY F.

The following list compaises the names of the members of Company F., which was hed in Cortland and vicinity in Septem-

womnied 29 March 1805. Liegtonant Andrew J. Lyman, Cortland, .W. Strowbeidge, Cortland, N. Y.

Sergeant L. Chaton Ball, Cordand,

or many Runne Latters. gene D. Armoni, Norm Syracuse, N. Y. Les O. Alger, Met nawville, N. V. Les F. Berrs, Metanweille, N. V. is in Marriage W ant Albert W. Pierce, Binghamuon oral George R. Rice, Yogali, N. Y. THE CHANGE IT Albert B. Handwoo, Vaget, N. V. Albert B. Ballen, Jackson, Mich. Janua, johet, Ill. Farry Condami. ria, dand.

George P. Bingham, 1019 Jackson Remen W. Brooks, Tapour, N. V. en 29 March, 1868. son, burghamore, N. Y. strect,

R. R. Co., Brookfield, Mo. Charles II. Chamberlain, care II. & St. Jo. James Cain, Cordand, N. Y. Charles Card, Cortland, N. V. Franklin D. Carpenter, Homer, N. V. George Goodelle, Cortiand, N. Y. Alphonzo Gross, McGrawville, N. Y. George H. Green, Custer, Custer county, Musician Henry B. Gillen, Groton City, N.Y. Liman G. Conrad, Virgil, N. Y. Chomas Ellsworth, Cortland, N. Y. Lonzo Carpenter, Cortland, N. Y. M. Fisa, Solon, N. Y. Corl, Sidney Centre, Mich.

Dakota. wonneed 29 March, 1805. David W Comelius Hicks, Cortland, N. Y. Hodges, Cordand, Z

Nelson Joyner, iffant's Corners, N. Y., transferred from Company E. Charles H. Lang, Virgil, N. Y., wounded 29 March, 1865.

Daniel Malthie, Stockbridge, Wis., trans-Musician Lucien Maybury, Solon, N. Y. John Morris, Helena, Montana. Mich.

pany D. wounded 29 March, 1865. Frank F. Peck, Afron, N. Y. Rivert E. Peak, Hunt's Corners, N. V. Albertus H. Pecknam, Lowell, Mich., lighert E. Palmer, Moravia, N. Y.

Benjamin Pelham, 49½ East Genesee street, Syracuse, N. V. lienry E. Phelps, McGrawville, N. Y.,

Frach Rood, Home. Albert P. Rounsewell, Laramore, Dakota, Vm. E. Simpson, Homer. Bardett Richardson, Cortland.

March. 1865. Nation W. Sperry, Wollett, N. N., trans-Without Smith, Chemango Forks, N. Y. Loward L. Smith, Cincinnatus, N. V.

Bindition D. Spoor, Syracuse, N. V. James Steel, Jr., Proble, N. Y. Martin V. Toman, Cincinnatus, N. Y. ames R. Shevidier, Virgil, N. V.

Melvin Wavel, Taylor, N. Y., wounded

October, 1864. Corporal Frank II. Bement, Ithaca (?) Martin F. Chapin. Moston Brown. rederick Burch, wounded 29 March, 1865.

Charles A. Huntington, East Homer, N. Y.

ferred to Company D. William II. Miller, Homer, N. Y. David Loonus, McGrawville, N. Y.

N. V., wounded 29 march, 1865. Andrew J. Olmstead, Mt. Pleasant, Mich., Win, N. Owen, Freetown, N. Y. Alex, Ogden, 317 Baldwin street, Elmira,

wounded 29 March, 1805, transferred to Com-

wounded twice 27 October, 1863.

Win, P. Stone, Harran, Jowa, wounded 29

terred to Company D

transferred to Company II., wounded 7 Feb-Samuel II. Van Wert, Camber, N. N.

> 29 March, 1865.
> David F. Wallace, Cortland.
> Cook A. Watts, 31 Flournoy street, Chica-Isaac B. Wainwright, Hammondton, N. J., wounded 29 March, 1865. Charles L. Wood, Oshkosh, Wis. Sergeant William Poulton, wounded ADDRESSES UNKNOWN. N.Y. Ċ,

Sidney C. Humphrey, transferred to Com-Charles E. Gurley, Jersey City (?) Andrew Hall, deserted 23 September, 1864. ranklin C. Crowell.

Juny II Henry E. Stearns, transfered Joseph G. Rockwell, Taylor, N. Y. (?) William B Lawrence. Locuczer Perry. õ Com.

Nelson Thompson, Vermont (2), trans-ferred to Company D, wounded Oct. 27, 1864, Daniel S. Terwilliger, wounded 29 March,

LIST OF DEAD SO FAR AS KNOWN. and 7 February, 1865. Irom Company E. torporal James L. Thomas, transfered

15 4. died 23 June, 1877. Lieut, Daniel L. Baker, died 20 Dec., 1885. Leut. Harrison Givens, resigned 28 Dec.,

dar for wounds 31 March, 1865. Essha P. Crosby, wounded 29 March, 1865. Ym. Burns, died 2 June, 1865. . C. Etz, died 30 April, 1887.

Wm. H. Traver, died 14 January, 1882. Wm. H. Traver, died (when?). George H. Winter, killed 29 March, 1865. Joseph Fisher, died 14 Nov., 1864. Loren D. Gillen, died 7 April, 1865. George A. Hammond, wounded 29 March, 5. died of wounds 15 April, 1865. Melvin Sherman, killed 29 March, 1865. which Lillis, died to June, 1869, aries Pattison, died 25 January, 1865, fracil C. Plumb, died 15 December, 1864, [ulas C. Royce, died (when?)] loan Kipley, died 19 May, 1886, Lucien B. Randall, killed 29 March, 1865, Lorenzo D. Minier, White, county, Dakota.

Brooking

Henry K. Watrous, died 10 June, 1865. COMPANY G.

lett. 1864. The postoffice addresses are given secreted in Marathon and vicinity in Septem-The following list comprises the names of all the members of Company G, which was

Valley, N. First Sergeant Wm. J. Holmes, Texas Lieut, John J. Isaacs, McGrawville, N. V. Drum Major Stephen M. Wood, Marathon,

29 March, 1865. county, Pa. Clement Arnold, East Berkshire, wounded Sergeant Edward A. Barlow, Charleston, C., wounded 29 March, 1865. Sergeant George W. Miller, Marathon. Jacob H. Allis, Allis Hollow, Bradford Sergeant Jerry S. Gross, Owego, N. V. Lorenzo B. Atkins, McGrawville, N. Y.

Theodore H. Fitch, Norwich, N. Y. Abel Foster, Lapeer, N. Y. Reilly Foster, Virgil, N. V. Corporal Wareham A. Galpin, Corporal James Davern, Marathon. Abram Clark, Owego, N. Y. Wiliam A. Brink, Homer, N. Y. Ransom Coonradt, Willett, N. Y. Charles R. Brown, Binghamton, N. Y. John Dykeman, Marathon. James M. Coonradt, Willett, N. Y. ohn A. Connick, Truxton, N. Y. John L. Chase, Binghamton. lenry S. Bacon, Fairfield, Iowa.

George M Kinney, Laingsburg, Mich. Melvin Larabee, Jackson, Susquehanna county, Pa., wounded 25 March, 1865. Albertus C. Hilsinger, New York city, wounded 27 March, 1865. March, 1865. George Loomis, Smithville, N. Y. Corporal Ephraim Loomis, Smithville. Uriah Nathaniel Knapp, Messengerville, N. Y. Corporal James Haskins, Center Lisle, Wm. H. Jones, Willett. Adolphus Hopkins, Virgil, N. Y. Linden P. Hilsinger, Syracuse. Twing R. Hitt, Killawog, N. Y. Loomis, Smithville, wounded 29

wounded 31 March, 1865. March, 1865. Nelson P. McIntosh, Starrucca, Penn. DeLore S. Maynard, Glassboro, N. J. Charles B. Nichols, Washington, D. C., Nathaniel N. Parks, Rome, Penn. Michael Quilty, Nichols, N. Y. Webster Pierce, William B. Parks, Rome, Penn. C. Bradley Mix, Cottland, N. Y. Austin F. Montanye, Syracuse. Marathon, wounded 29

Summit ed 29 March, 1865. George Sherwood. David B. Isaac M. Richardson, McGrawville, wound-Station, N. Y. Sampson, Starrucca, Penn alias George Barker,

William A. Smith, Walker, Ellis county,

Clinton D. Stanton, Blodgett's Mills, N. V. lingar Spanning, Maration, N. saw Sacrwood, Richford, Taylor, Greene, N. Y., discharged

Henry S. Tillinghast, Vining, Clay county, pora Charles Tanner, Marathon.

wourded and prisoner 29 March, 1865. Francis F. Tompkins, Merrill, Wis. Terpenning, Dryden, N. Y.,

Noshurg, 508 Balsam street, El

Williams, Freetown vonces, Ugagene Watrous, Marathon. Thams, Freetown Corners, N. Y.

ustin A. Watrous, musiciau, Freetown,

Albert Wilmoth, Berenice, Sullivan coun-

en 1 April, 1865. olm A. Winchell, Whitney's Point, wound-

Niich, wounded and prisoner 29 March, capers L. Wilcox, Presion, Oncida coun-

ADDRESSES CNKNOWN.

signed to Company G, 19 May, 1865, a. d. c. isa Division Stail. lieut. F. Augustus Schermerhorn, 235-

homas Hale. nieman tinernsey.

corge Slack. him Patterson.

in Master-out Koll). ames Snaughnessy. unes L. Thomas, (name does not appear

LIST OF DEAD, SO FAR AS KNOWN

died 21 September, 1885. Lieut, Iliram Chirk, killed 9 April, 1865. Albern H. Barber, Brevet Major,

Lieut. Daniel Minier, killed 29 March,

Sergeant Loren P. Copeland, died 7 Aug.,

B 8, 1005 Wilber R. Arnold, killed 29 March, 1865. Sergrant Frederick A. Skillman, died 14

Corporal Ezra C. Carter, killed 29 March Charles A. Bunnell, killed 29 March, 1855.

Masicina Jay Heath, died 21 Sept., 1870. Wm. B. R. Gritman, died 19 Feb., 1865. dicam S. Holiand, died 19 May, 1865.

7 July, 1873.

Alired Rosephaugh, died 12 September, 1881. Orria C. Reed, wounded 29 March, 1865, assies W. Robinson, sted (when ?). A. Potts, died 13 April, 1865. l'arks, died 3 February, 1873.

ched of wounds 30 March, 1865.

or or Corporal William Suilivan, died (when?) About J. Spencer, aied 20 Oct., 1866.

inrenzo Thomas, wounded 31 March, 1865,

Gledi 22 April, 1865. Ellakin S. Weid, died 28 March, 1867. Roderick F. Wilhar, w 1805, died (when?, 1886. wounded 29 March,

records show: Chondaga county in September, 1864. recruited in the western and southern part of The following list comprises the names of all the members of Company II., which was postudice addresses are given so far as the

tapt. David Crysler, Amber, N. Y. Lieut. Stephen R. Hitchcock, Fair Haven,

· Lieut, Charles G. Rector, Brevet Captain, lost a leg 29 March, 1865. N. Y., transferred to Company G. Sergeant Thomas O'Brien, Baldwinsville,

7

liali, Nebraska. Sergeant James M. McDaniels, Cameron Sergeant Orlando P. Rooks, Hudson, N. V.

Nebraska. Sergeant Amos A. Weller, Syracuse,

Perry Benson, Parish, Oswego county, David Becker, Onondaga Hill, N. Y. John Brown, Whitney's Point, N. Y.

James Carlisle, Cicero, N. Y., wounded George E. Bretell, Rochester, N. Y. Rufus P. . Burdick, Shonnard street, Syra-

March 29, 1865. John P. Cranker, Omar, Jefferson N. V. county,

Myron L. Case, Marcellus, N Willard Doty, Spafford,

James Farmer, 75 State street, Waterlown, ... Asahel Earll, Barnes Station, Kansas. Perry Davis, Spall and, N. John Dense, Brewerton, N. Y.

William Fox, Syracuse, wounded 1 April, Lester L. Haich, Fulton, N. Y., prisoner

ty, Out. 24 Oct., 1864. John McKenzie, Drummond, Lanark coun-(lyrel A. Lum, Morrison, III. William Mackey, Brownsville, N. Y.

Corporal Timothy Mangan, Baldwinsville,

Copporal William H. Rockefeller, Auburn, Patrick O'Brien, Richland, N. Y.

March 29, 1865. March 29, 1865. Alex. Ross. Brewerton, N. Y., George Storms, Watertown, N. Y. Selah Strong, Cicero, z Y., wounded wounded

Carsga county, N. Y. March 29, 1865. Times N. Slokes, Cadillac, Mich., wounded

Names Whitmore, Fulton, N. Y., wounded John Van Heusen, Brewerton, N. Y. Septer Smith, New Hartford, Pike county,

March 29, 1865.

John K. Walter, Palermo, N. Y. Whitmore, South Onondaga, N. Y.

ADDRESSES UNKNOWN.

ferred to Company C., 19 May, 1865. Chester A. Burlingame, Penn. (?) Francis Bailey. Terporal David Becker, Licut. F. Augustus Schermerhorn, trans. Arut. Thomas S. Wallace, not mustered. | died 8 January, 1876.

Henry Close, deserted 20 Sept., 1864. figron bryaen. zanes Condon, deserted 21 Sept., 1864.

Was Emmeil Fran Dickenson, or Dixon, deserted

22

14 Alonzo Eddy, rejected by Mustering

Charles Fox, deserted 20 Sept., 1864. Corporal Marcus Forrest, Penn. (?) John Fenton, deserted 21 Sept., 1864. Lake Hope, deserted 22 Sept., 1864. I walls Ford. Manuel Cabbs.

Cos sany F Garles Home, deserted 21 Sept., 1864. Siney C. Humphrey, transferred from Jarvis II. Kelly, wounded March 29, 1865.

Franc Sewell, deserted 21 Sept., 1864. Assuca J. Spencer. I was Rowel, wounded March 29, 1865. han on Minigers. Henry Pean, deserted 22 Sept., 1864. Adren Lathio, wounded March 29, 1865. James Quian, deserted 20 Sept., 1864. Nussell Quackenbush. Citas C Phelps. Then Patterson, deserted 20 Sept., 1864.

theary E. Siearns, transferred from Com-

* East Van Wormer. iscanting I. Wheelock. Was, M. Thompson, Mich. (2)

Manaci Wiley.

LIST OF DEAD SO FAR AS KNOWN. Martin York, wounded March 29, 1865.

February, 1865, died February 10, 1882. Lacul Jeronie C. Gares, died 25 Dec., 1869. Lacut Stephen S.

> 1865, died of wounds April 22, 1865. Ö April 1884. Artemas Bakeman, died April 28, 1865. Corporal Frank Chrysler, died March 28, Willard O. Bennett, wounded 29 March, First Sergeant Chas. F. Lounsbury, died

died (when?) 1885 Adelbert L. James, died December 11, 1864. Job Langworthy, wounded 1 April, 1865, Corporal Matthias Kloss, died (when?) Francis M. Case, died 11 Sept., 1887 Elisha Lorenzo Dodge, died February 14, Jemuel C. Gardner, died December -, 1865.

January, 1878. Peter Parker, killed March 9, 1865. Waterman P. Shurles, or Shares, died 28 Geo. W. Meigs, died 23 November, 1864. Thomas Millay, died (when?) George Phippen, died December 12, 1864. Henry Lyon, wounded March 29, 1865,

Pomeroy Swan, died September 10, 1885. Stephen A. Tyler, died 2 March, 1879. James Vandenburg, died (when?) Musician Daniel Strate, died 17 June, 1889.

COMPANY L

given so far as known. Capt. Jared T. Abbott, Brevet Major, The following list comprises the names of south-eastern Onondaga, in August and Sepcruited in part in Syracuse and in part in the members of Company I, which was retember, 1864. The post-office addresses are

Officer, Brevet Captain, Syracuse, N.Y.
Lieut Albe A. Abbott, resigned 22 May,
1865, Seneca Falls, N. Y.
Dr. Charles E. Hill. Acting Assistant Sur-Manchesier, Jowe. Lieut. H. W. Clarke, Brigade Pioneer

Syracuse, N. Y., wounded twice 29 March, geon, promoted to Assistant Surgeon, 188 Regiment, N. Y. V. Syracuse, N. Y. Sergeant John Carroll, 83 Hickory street,

Mich. Sergeant Truman P. Greene, Ithaca, N. V. Truman Albro, Brighton, Livingston ('0.,

Catharines, Canada. George Bond, deserted 22 Sept., 1863, St. Truman Bacon, Florence, Fremont Co.,

wounded 29 March, 1865. Nathaniel Bean, Persia, Iowa, wounded 29 Colorado, wounded 29 March, 1865 John Brannon, Soldiers Home, Bath, N.Y.,

Corporal Wilbur F. Chidester, East Water-town, N. Y., wounded 29 March, 1865.
George R. Clark, Syracuse, N.Y., wounded

29 March, 1865. Corporal Fernando T. Castle, 366/2 Grand

River Ave., Detroit.

James II. Coon, 6 Renwick Ave., Syracuse,
N. Y., wounded 29 March, 1865.

bim Eletcher, Bowmanville, Canada, transles II. Dophitie, Synaeuse, N. V. Pogan, Sokon, A.

wounded 29 March, 1865. Warren Gilbert, Summit Station, N. Y baniei P. Fox, Delphi, N. Y. ren R. Gardner, Oswego, N. Y.

Greurge Salney V. (lage, 88 Lodi street, Syracuse, B. Harvey, 142 Lodi street, Syra-

Hollenbeck, Truxton, N. Y. Hogan, Marcellus, N. Y.

um 29 March, 1865. J. Harmett, Truxton, N. Y., lost an Morris Hennessy, Apulia, N. Y.

wounded 29 March, 1865 acob Jacoby, Fabius, N. V.,

James O. Lewis, North Wolcott, N. Y. imporal Peter Lacker, 173 Sawtelle Ave.,

Yank (alias Dwight) Loomis, Ithaca. Lonergan, 174 Seymour street, Lansing, Delpin N. Y. Hhaca,

Cal., wounded 29 March, 1865.

Marquis J. Mosher, Willier, Nebraska, transferred to 5th Regiment, N. V. V.

("Tpoint James Nicholson, Syracuse, N. Y., Mosher, Belmont San Mateo Co.,

wounded 29 March, 1805. Thram Neal, Delpin, N. Y.

Corporal Simeon Neal, DeWitt, N. Y. Blen A. Powers, Stanton, Montcalm Co.,

Wesicy Porter, Apulia, N. Y, wounded

Welcome Scott, Syracuse, eliana Smith, Salmon Klyer, N. Y. olin Sullivas, Syracuse, N. V. lowani Ked, Bal winsville, oli Pacher, Baldwinsville, N. V. II. Sisson, Tully, N. Y. Kenn, Bahlwinsville, N. Y.

Corporal John Thornvill, Elmira, N. V., severely wounded 29 March, 1865.
Wm. S. Vedder, Linkhaer, N. V.

Win, H. Van Kleeck, Chicago, Ill. Isaac N. Webster, Apaira, N. V., wounied Win H. White, Fabrus, N. V., wounied

29 March, 1865. Linklaen Center, N. Y. laura Co J. N. Lemuel W. Wood, Taylor Center, Cort

John C. Whitney, Tully, N. V., prisoner, Charles Webster, Federalsburg, Maryland. ADDRESSES UNKNOWN.

man Habcock. licary in Brown.

Musier out Roll. Charles S. Cook, name does not appear in Lagone K. Burgess . A. Bishop, wounded 29 March, 1865.

Renj. N. Dunham, transferred to 5th Regi

Stephen Gilderoy, wounded 31 March, 1865wounded 29 March, 1865.

Stephen R. Nye, wounded 1 April, 1865. Wm. Pencelle, Canada. Wallace McWaine. 22 March, 1865 McDonald, transferred to Company

Rev. Henry S. Redheld. Regi-

Wayne Towner, transfered to 5th

Martin Towner, wounded 29 March, 1865., Newton K. Wright, transferred to 5 Regi-, ment. N. Y. V.

LIST OF DEAD SO FAR AS KNOWN.

1805, died 11 February Lieut Jacob M. Doran, resigned 20 March, First Sergeant Milo W. Haskins, wounded 1867

29 March, 1865, died March -, 1888. May, 1888 Sergeant James Hobart, filed (when?)
Sergeant Orlando D. Wheadon, died 4

supposed killed. James Blowers, missing 29 March, 1865,

horse, 30 December, 1882. Cornelius Hickey, died (when?)
Geo. W. Lansing, killed by a runaway Oscar B. Dennis, died 7 February, 1865. Charles Hudson, died 5 January, 1865. Richard Chafee, died (when?)

1865, died 14 December, 1888 Franklin A. Marshall, killed 20 March Dennis McGuire, lost an arm, 29 March,

Christopher Reckley, wounded 29 March, Michael Nellinger, died 18 May, 1867.

Philo Wilbur, wounded 29 March, 1865, died of wounds, 14 May, 1865. 1865, dièd 5 June, 1879. Rossiter O. Wright, died (when?) John Walters, murdered 9 January, 1887.

COMPANY K

given so far as the record shows. recruited in Syracuse and vicinity by Capt. A. II. Spore. The Postoffice addresses are all the members of Company K, which was The following list comprises the names of

Lieut. Lewis S. Edgar, acting Adjutant, Brevet Captain, 6 E. Fourteenth street, New York City.

Lieut Joah W. Mercer, Brevet Captain, Box 221, Council Grove, Kansas. Lieut. Cyrus A. Phillips, 27 Fitch street, Syracuse, N. V., (Commission revoked,)

geant, 22 May, 1865. prisoner October, 1864. Color Sergeant Benton H. Wilson, Old twice March, 1865, promoted to First Ser-Postoffice Building, Buffalo, N. Y., wounded

Sergeant Edward S. Radway, Onondaga Valley, N. V.

Sergeant Reuben R. Porter, Great Bend, Argeant James II. Partridge, Monravia,

County, Penn., wounded 29 March, 1865. from the W. Brown, 198 Townsend street, ilavey Bownan, 27 Lilac street, Syracuse. Asheraft, Westfield, Tioga

hames Bodine, Middletown, N. Y. mease, wounded 29 March, 1865. Owar M. Bailey, 167 Butternut street, Sy-Sward L. Beebe, Franklin Forks, Penn.,

Francis W. Brown, Soldier's Home, Bath,

Charles H. Jabçock, Bradford N. Y. Timothy L. Carley, 125 East Fayette street,

webst-ded 29 March, 1865. Syracase, prisoner 7 December, 1864. Fastick Cahill, 22 Nelson street, Syracuse,

Same of the same Menry J. Coykendall, 101/2 Oneida street,

ierred to Company I ifeary Ferris, 68 Cayuga St., Syracuse, John Fletcher, Bowmanville, Canada, trans-Frank Fuller, Tully Valley, N. Y.

John Jackson, Onondaga Castle, N. Y. Neison Greer, Syrncuse, wounded 29 March, Corporal George W. Hill, Saginaw, Mich.

Martin Lawlor, 8 Chemung street, Syra-case, wounded 29 March, 1865. wounded 29 March, 1865. 3) T. H. H. N. Y. DIEM (F) hawrence Lynch, Niagara Falls, N. Wan. McDonough, Cohoes, N. Y. Manchester, 8 Rann ζ.

Syracuse. Isanici J. Salsbury, 30 Milion avenue, Janes A. Smith, Traverse City, Mich.

Geo. S. Stannard, 19 Lowell avenue, Syra-Charles Stokes, Syracuse, N. Y., wounded Since L Sillwell, Franklin Forks, Penn. Nesson T. Smith, Montrose, Penn.

Geo. W. Telford, 20 Putnam street, Syra-***, Onconta, N. Y. Warner, Brown Co., South Dakota Leftroit E. Washburn, (alias Floyd Har-Theodore Stickles, prisoner, October, 1864.

John H. Wilson, Binghamton, N. Y. William Welch, Little Falls, N.

ADDRESSES UNKNOWN.

Charles M. Barber, deserted 22 Sept., 1864. George Atkins, deserted 22 Sept., 1864. Corporal George Lewis Boucher Vernon B. Ayres. Terrenal Wm. II. Lawton.

> ment, N. Y. V. Wm. H. Bamfield, transferred to

Martin Brown, transferred to 5 Regiment,

ment, N. Y. ferred to 5 Regiment, Murray J. Clark, wounded 29 March, 1865-James N. Cameron, (or Cannon,) trans-tred to 5 Regiment, N. V. V. Benjamin Brown, transferred Ö

Martin Dwyer.

March, 1865 Corporal Francis Thomas N. Eden N. Eaton, wounded 29

John Furman, deserted 22 September, 1864. fames Garvey. lames Flood, wounded 29 March, 1865.

John P. Houghtaling. Kichard A. Harrington,

ohn Hoatland

Colurado Nicholas Hook, wounded 29 March, 1865,

Henry G. Myers David Lee

Moses L Maynard. Almon A. McGill.

Dominick, or Dinmick Maynard Rufus Owen.

Michael Ryan, missing 7 February, 1865. Andrew J. Smith. Edward Ryan, deserted 22 Sept., 1864. Patrick Quigley, deserted 22 Sept., 1864. Birdseye Phelps, deserted 22 Sept. 1864.

John Smith, deserted 22 Stephen S Smith. George Soules. Edward Smith. September, 1864

Thomas B. Sweet, wounded Corporal Charles Siller, February,

William G. Stephens (name does not appear in the Muster-out Roll) Frederick N. Terhune, twice wounded

out Roll). 1865 (name does not appear in the Muster-Charles Van Wormer, wounded 7 February, Martin Thornton, deserted 22 Sept., 1864

Nehemiah Vought, wounded 29 Mare 1865, transferred to 5 Regiment, N. Y. V. ames Widger. wounded 29 March,

1865. John E. Whiston, wounded February 7 and March 29, 1865. Charles F. Withey, wounded March 29,

William Ward, deserted 22 Sept., 1864. Edward W Wiley, descried 22 Sept., 1864 M. Weaver.

DEAD.

1865. Corporal Alexander Breg, killed 4 February Capt. Abram H. Spore, died 13 April, 1874. Lieut. Jerome C. Gates, died 25 Dec., 1869.

John W. Fitzgerald, died 13 Dec., 1864. Corporal Edwin W. Fryer, died 16 Dec.,

1865, died of wounds, 3 April, 1865. Abner Jackson, killed 29 March, 1865. Corporal Mahion Coetschius, died (when?) ames Miles, killed 29 March, 1805.

Aaron B. Neal, died 7 November, 1864. Rosendale, killed 29 March,

of weunds 32 March, 1865. Carlos E. Rogers, killed 29 March, 1865. Cornelius White, died 20 October, 1877. John Wise, wounded 29 March, 1865, died

and 29 March, 1865, died of wounds 3 Chauncey Wyman, wounded 7 February

UNASSIGNED.

Penn. Evan Jenkin, (?) Grover, Bradford Co.,

CORRECTIONS

Received since the preceding pages were in

)/unrter-Master Sergeant, Wm. L. Sternberg, Geneva, N. Y.

COMPANY A.

First Sergeant A. B. Clayson, 17 Main Street, Buildio, N. Y. Henry II. Brown, wounded 29 March,

Daniel Worren, ercine Chapman, Westbury, N. V. N. Clough, address unknown.

COMPANY B.

Nicholas Kramer, died —— Jøseph Nickerson, address unknown.

COMPANY (.

Lieut, H. II. Kelsey, 243 Powers Block, Rochester, N. V.

Wm. Cathers, died 2 Dec. 1875. Corporal Garret P. Roseboom, Auburn,

COMPANY D.

Capt. D. N. Lathrop, Syracuse, N. Y. John W. Houghton, address unknown. Geo. McKevitt, Ross Corey, aied Nov., 1864

John H. Gettig, 499 State Street, Binghamton, N. V. Theron Guicheus, Cortland, N. Y.

Horace C. Wood, died Feb. 27th, 1889.

COMPANY F.

Frank H. Bement, Ithaca, N. Y. (?) Joseph G. Rockwell, Taylor, N. Y. COMPANY H.

Sergeant James N. McDaniels, Cameron, Hall Co., Nebraska. Albert Henderson, died 23 May, 1887.

COMPANY I.

Lieut. A. A. Abbott, 35 Lincoln Street, Auburn, N. Y.

Gen. Warren died in 1882. Gen. Chamberlain's wounds were severe.

at each annual Re-union of the Regiment. ence. Silps containing corrections and additional information will undoubtedly be issued Note: -- All persons receiving copies of this Roster, are requested to preserve it for refer-

Syracuse, 25th June, 1889

L85TH REGIMENT N. Y. V.

ican . Intangy . IXD In Regiment, 1864-1865

Corrections to the Roster

PUBLISHED IN 1889.

THE FOLLOWING PAGES CONTAIN ALL THE INFORMATION RE-CEIVED SINCE THE LAST RE-UNION. REQUESTED TO INFORM THE SECRETARY OF OTHER CHANGES AND CORRECTIONS COMRADES ARE

Attach these pages to the Roster published last year, H. W. CLARKE, SECRETARY.

THE SYNACUSE JOURNAL COMPANY, PRINTERS AND BINDERS. SYRACUSE, N. Y.: 1890.

parties by the Adjutant General, at the request of the War Committee of the In accordance with this order, authorizations to recruit were issued to various were finally consolidated into the ten companies forming the Regiment. D.strict, of which Mayor A. C. Powell was chairman. These detachments The following special order brought the 185th Regiment into existence.

General Head-Quarters, State of New York, Adjutant General's Office, Albany, Aug. 26, 1864. \(\)

SPECIAL OADER

State Volunteers. Edwin S. Jenney, of Syracuse, is hereby authorized to raise a regiment of volunteer infantry in lids state, to sorve in the Army of United States and to be known as the 185 Regiment, New York In conformity with a communication from the War Department, dated August 20, 1864,

eral Order No. 131, current series, and such other rules and regulations as have been or may be estublished. If not completed in a reasonable time, it must be consolidated. be organized in conformity with General Order No. 110, War Department, series 1863, and Gen-The term of service will be for one, two, or three years, as recruits may elect; the regiment to

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

(Signed)

J. B. STONEHOUSE Assistant Adjutant General.

SERVICE OF REGIMENT.

	71:		7 (¥ !						£		MAX May	-	×		***	新	***	Ş	74		Magai.	3 /	***	e k
ine lollowing extract from the	Library death roll so far an known—I April, 1890—including killed, etc., and men promoted to commissions in other regiments, where it attauster out 30 May, 1865,	The number does not include those who afterward returned to the regiment	Making a total of 96 dead in the service, a results the 185 h with a death roll of 98 when	Approximation at the approximation of the approxima	Of the wounded 22 died before muster-out.	製造物の製作者	Five or six of these enlisted men are not accounted for in the muster-out rolls	4 T		Called the regiment, inc	the state of the s	the state of the s	Market at Bythouse.	Market Court House,	isse's barrender, (Appoinsting Court House)		Mor	4-1		** Selico magainte es estados	with 5th Corne to an account on	Manager of the second of the s	Western like .		Section of the sectio
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addressed to the			Losses during the	* * *	- 202	*0	1002	949	. 53		- II June	- 3 June	- 30 Мау	- 9 April	3 to 9 April	- I April	- 31 March	- 29 March	- 25 March	- 25 March	6-7 February, 1865	6-12 December	27 Octaher	- 1 October	22-3 September, 1864

ிக்க கேண்டு regiment, under the command of Colonel Sniper, went into battle with less than 600 by the First brigad, with a fee in front greatly outnumbering it, the brigade held its ground essel army. After a shurp struggle of an hour and three-quarters, the brunt of which was borne ~ 100 was the first assault in the four ~ 100 battle which resulted in the destruction of $Lev \times 100$ sass абългини ман halt gone, Pickett's rebel division of four brigades was encountered ambushed is the advance. Leaving its comfortable camp early on the 29th day of March, before weathanderd, we me ten of the latter mortally. 21 of the wounded died before the Regiment was sas saska ատահուրթունից Qunker road near_Lewis' Parm, about ten miles southwest from Peterssames and out. This fight is a memorable one in the history of the regiment. Coming suddenly " \mathcal{L}_{1} on the Kiand movement in the spring of 1865, which practically terminated the war, this

wideal encountered by the Regiment:

Legislature by the Monument Committee, gives a brief idea of the severest

Henton II. Wilson, was twice wounded, and one of the color guard, corporal Herman Reiss, of Company B, who seized the colors as the color-bearer fell, lost his hand; the sergeant (Wm. H. Tyler,) of the color company, in whose hands the colors were then placed, was killed. Captain Lathrey, of Company D, with the colors in his grasp, was also severely wounded. The colors were then seized by the colonel, and a final charge was made. Most of the wounds received by the men were severe, and the regiment, in the short period in which it was engaged, lost at least twenty-five per cent of its available material. The dead were buried upon the spot. Some were afterward removed to the Fetcesburg National cometery. Some 8 or 10 of them are unaccounted for on the records of the centerry, and undoubtedly rest in graves marked "anknown." The survivors look back upon this sudden sharp "fight of the saw-dust pile," as it was popularly denominated, as to a horrible dream. The regiment stood its ground valiantly, and only fell back when ordered to re-form its line. The men were thenceforth veterus in carnest."

The last man killed in battle in the Army of the Potomac was a lientenant of this regiment, Lifram Clark, of Company G, in command of the skirmish line, who was shot through by an unexpioded shell, fired from a rebel battery while the white fing was advancing. He is buried in Poplar Grove Cemetery at Petersburg."

CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS, 185TH REGIMENT.

The Regiment was attached to the First Brigade, First Division, Fifth Army Corps.

CORPS COMMANDER,

Major-General Gouverneur K. Warren (died 8 August, 1882).

(After General Warren was relieved, 1 April, 1865, General Griffin commanded the Corps).

DIVISION COMMANDER,

Major General Charles Griffin, (died 15 September, 1867).

(From 1 April 1865 to the close of its service, the First Division was commanded by Brevet Major-General Joseph J. Bartlett, of Binghamton, N. Y).

BRIGADE COMMANDER,

Brigadier-General Joshua L. Chamberlain, (Brevet Major-General), 56 Wal. street, New York, (ex Governor of Maine).

During General Chamberlain's absence, severely wounded, the Brigadewas temporarily in command of Brevet Major-General Horatio G. Sickel, of Philadelphia, (died 17 April, 1890.) Colonel of the 198th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, which, with the 185th Regiment, composed the First Brigade. The 198th was a regiment of 14 companies.

After General Chamberlain's promotion to a Division Command in April, 1865, the Brigade Commander, until the close of the service, was Brevet Brigadier-General Alfred L. Pearson, of Pittsburg, Pa.

FIELD AND STAFF AND NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF

Council, Edwin S. Jenney, Syracuse, N. Y., resigned 3 February, 1865. The acceptance of Col. Jenney's resignation was withheld at his respect until after the battle of Hatcher's Run, February 5 to 7.

Major, Robert P. Bush, Horseheads, N. Y., iprisoner, 6 February, 1865.) Member of Assembly from Cheming Co.

Mounded 6 February and 31 March, 1865.

Surgeant-Major, Jerome C. Gates, (promoted to Lieutenant Company H.) died February 6, 1871

Sergeant-Major, B. Hermon Smith, (promoted to Lieutenant,) Syracuse, N. Y., slightly wounded 6 February, 1865.

Quarter-Master Sergeant, William L. Sternberg, Geneva, N. Y.

Commissary Sergeant, John J. Morey, North Manlius, N. Y.

Color-Sergeant, Benton H. Wilson, Buffalo, N. Y., (wounded twice, March 29, 1865.) promoted to First Sergeant Company K.

COMPANY A.

Licut, Hiram Wiard, Vesper, N. Y.
First Sergeant Wm. L. Earing, Brockville,
Outario, Canada. Discharged 20 May 1865.
First Sergeant Alfred B. Clayson, 17 Main
*trest Buffalo, N. Y.

Alexander W. Anderson, Harlan, Smith Co., Kalicas, Henry H. Brown Vermonivilla, Wish wound

Henry H. Brown, Vermontville, Mich., wounded 29 March, 1865.
Richard N. Clough, address unknown.

Jeronie Chapman, Westbury, Cayuga Co., N.Y. Win. D. Fink, Madison, Nebraska.
Francis Freeman, died 9 Feb., 1865.
James H. Fowler, died (when?)
Charles V. Hutchins, transferred to 5th Regt
V. Y. V. address unknown

N. Y. V., address unknown.
En W. Howe, Memphis, N. Y.
John Murphy, address unknown.
James W. Nostrant, Grand Ledge, Eaton Co.,
Mich.

, COMPANY B

George Braud, Cicero, N. Y. Jacob Balzhauzer, Washington, D. C. Rubert R. Brandon, Soldiers Home, Bath, N. Y.

Philip Dansman, died (when?)
Michael Deutsch, died 2 Dec., 1888
Peter Hoock, 34 Avery Avenue, Syracuse, N.Y.
Albert W. Hart, address unknown.
Martin Knamber, Jr., 104 Wayne Street, Syracuse, N.Y.

Nicholas Kramer, died (when?)
Philip Koeli, died 4 April, 1887.
Matthew Lindonmeyer, died ——, 1889.
Joseph Nicherson, address unknown. (died?)
Lieurge Ruch, Fulton, N. Y.
Henry Schellenberg, 308 Prospect Avenue,
Werschen

Syracuse, N. Y.

Jason Stevens, Curtis, Steuben Co., N.Y.

Joen Ulmer, Oneida, N. Y. (?)

Theodore Walk, killed 29 March, 1865.

John Ziegler, Soldiers Home, Milwaukee, Wis.

COMPANY C

Capt. John T. Hostler, Kaiamazoo, Mich. (?) Lient. Henry H. Kelsey, 243 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y. Christian Black, died (when?)

Christian Black, died (when?)
William Cathers, died 2 December, 1875.
William Cathers, died 2 December, 1875.
Garrett P. Roseboom, 83 Seymour Street, Auburn, N. Y.
Nelson Wilbur, died of wounds 18 April, 1865.

COMPANY D.

Capt. Daniel N. Lathrop, wounded 29 March, 1865, Syracuse, N. Y.
Sergeant F. E. Colwell, Syracuse, N. Y., pris-

Sergeant Richard C. Hall, Groton, N. Y. Chas. H. Butler, Soldiers Home, Milwankee, Chester C. Catlin, Melvern, Kansas, denies his enlistment in 185th Reg't.
Ross Corey, died 2 Nov., 1864.

oner 29 March 1865.

Ross Corey, died 2 Nov., 1864.
Alexander C. Goff, died 18 Dec., 1889.
David Harns, Richmond, Mich., wounded
April, 1865.

David B. Hitchcock, Rochester, N. Y. John W. Houghton, address unknown, George Knight, wounded 29 March, 1865, died 12 March, 1872.

George McKevitt, address unknown.
Gilbert Storms, 1308 King Street, South Saginaw, Mich.
David Savage, wounded 6 Feb., and 29 March,
1865, died 11 Nov., 1887.

COMPANY E.

Major Robert P. Bush, Horseheads, N. Y.
Philip Conne, Homer, N. Y.
Theron Gutches, Cortland, N. Y.
Frederick H. Goodell, died 13 March, 1874.
William Howe, Cortland, N. Y.
William Howe, Cortland, N. Y., wounded

29 March, 1865. Horace C. Wood, died 27 Feb., 1889. Peter York, wounded 31 March, 1865; died 10 May, 1865.

COMPANY F.

Franklin C. Crowell, 1301 N. Fayette Street, dinn A. Lawrence, 29 Lake Street, Owe-

35 Corporal ties, R. Price, Yugii, N. Y. James Muttison, died 25 Jan., 1865

Company M.

ber, 1861; adidress unknown.
Daniel S. Terwilliger, wounded 29 March, Sergeant William Poulton, wounded 27 Octo-R wmezer Parry, died (when ?) Montrose, Pa.

COMPANY G.

ed 31 Marrch, 1865 John H. Connie, Truxton, N. Y. Albertus C. Hilsinger, New York City, wound-Myron Wooster, Homer, N. Y. Licat. F. Augustus Schermerhorn, 61 Univer-y Piace, New York City. beorge Loomis, Smithville Flats, N. Y. oomis, Smithville Flats, N. Y

COMPANY H.

Albert Henderson, died 23 May, 1887. Asabel Earll, Barnes, Namsas Thomas Millay, Briggsville, Wis., (dead?) James N. McDaniels, Cameron, Hall Co., Jerome C. Gates, died & Feb., 1871.

Russell Quackenbush, Lindley, Steuben Co., united O'Brien, Sand Banks, N. Y.

Janus Shears, deserted 22 Sept., 1864. Andrew J. Spencer, Febr's Mills, Jefferson Isane Rowell, died 18 April, 1886.

guse, N. Y. John R. Walter, address unknown. Brayton I. Wheelock, 137 Linden St., Charles Van Wormer, Salem, Wis. Syra-

COMPANY I

Relat Brancon, Soldiers' Home, Dayton, Oldo. Relation, Brown, Surveyor's office, Custom New York City.

House, New York News, Thilly, N. Y.

Morris Hennessy, Thilly, N. Y.

(Vernelous Hackey, Clause, Chose Co., Kara (?) Moster, Belmont, California, wounded

Christian Lenn, died (when?) Thomain A. Marshall, killed 29 March, 1865.

COMPANY K

Various B. Ayros, died 19 Oct., 1886, at Per-

Chus. II. Babeuck, 38 Ann Street, Bradford James Baime, Campville, N. Y.

Thomas H. Eden, Harmony, Wis. Lean, Jerome C. Gates, field 6 Feb., 1871. Richard A. Harrington, Smyrna, N. Y. Mirick Dang, Cortland, N. Y. 17.34

William H. Lawton, Jervis House, Syracuse, N. Y.

. .

Thomas B. Sweet, Venice, N. Y. Charles Van Wormer, probably transferred to Stephen S. Smith, died (when?) George Soules, died (when?) David Reese, address unknown. Enfus N. Owen, Ironton, Sank Co., Wis.

1865; died (when?) William Walsh, Little Falls, N. Y. George M. Weaver, lost right arm 29 March,

1865. Chauncey Wyman, died of wounds, 5 May,

John Wise, died of wounds, 31 March, 1865.

ROLLS OF HONOR.

bodies, in 27 small volumes, called "Holls of itonor." The following are the names of all of the deal of the Bath which appear in these "Holls." The letter of the comment of these the various general hospitals in the North, were published about twenty years ago, by the quartermaster's Department of the U.S. Army, in the various cemeteries in the South, and near of death are also given: which had charge of the re-interment of the The lists of the dead buried during the war The letter of the company and date

Arlington National Cemetery.

(removed to Symense.) beWitt R. Eldridge (E), Jan. 1, 1865. Corporal Gharles Hudson (I), Jan. 5, 1865. Corporal Willard O. Bennett (H), April 22, 1865

 Loren D. Gillen (F), April 7, 1865.
 George A. Hammond (F), April 23, 1865.
 Abram S. Holland (G), May 19, 1865. Torenzo Thomas (G), April 22, 1865. Nelson Wilbur (C), April 18, 1865. Philo Wilber (I), April 20, 1865. Peter York (E), May 10, 1865. John King (O), May 19, 1865.

St. John's College, Annapolis, Md. Alanson Oliver (E), Feb. 1, 1865.

Corporal Michael Sprisser (B), Jan. 27, 1865; Department of the East.

(removed to Syrucuse.)

Philadelphia, Pa.

Churles Ranf (A), May 24, 1865.

Cypress Hill Cemetery, bong Island, N. Y.

Levi S. Henry (Et. Nov. 9, 1864.
Eber Sammers (D), Nov. 31, 1864 (removed).

City Point (Va.) National Cemetery.

Charles Morrison (C), April 27, 1865, (removed Artemas Bakeman (H), April 28, 1865, Flibba P. Crosby (F), March 31, 1865, Additort L. James (H), Dec. 11, 1965, Everett T. Johnson (G), April 3, 1865,

Charles Oberle (B), Nov. 20, 1864. Grouge Phippen (H), Dec. 12, 1864. John Wise (K), March 31, 1865.

Loudon Park National Cemetery, Baltimore, Md.

Chauncey Wyman (K), May 3, 1865. Reuben E. Carpenter (A), Feb. 28, 1865. Oscar B. Dennis (I), Feb. 7, 1865.

Quaker Road, Va., Battle Ground.

Cometery, with others who were killed 29 March, and classified as "(unknown,") Franklin A. Marshall (I), March 29, 1865. Trobably removed to Poplar Grove National

Poplar Grove National Cemetery, Petersburg, Va.

(Original interment.)

Balz Miller (B), May 21, 1865.

(Removed from Quaker Road Battle Ground.) John Heath (A), March 29, 1865. Earl A. Hill (E.) March 29, 1865. James Hall (--), March 29, 1865. Lieut. Hiram Clark (G). April 9, 1865. (Removed from Appoinattox C. II,)

(There was no James Hall in the regiment; this is probable intended for James Miles (K), killed 29 March.)

Alehanor Eaton, (probably intended for Edward Eaton) (E), April 1, 1865. Erastus Rosenburg (C), March 29, 1865. Sergeant John Weber (B), March 29, 1865. Peter Parker (H), March 29, 1865 Carlos E. Rogers (K), March 29, 1 Theodore Walk (B), March 29, 1865. (Removed from Five Forks.) 1865

March 29, 1865, do not appear in the published lists. The following were removed to Syracuse soon after the battle, by the late John Ryan, wished to transfer. He was unable to find other bodies which he NOTE. The names of many of those killed

William B. Drew (D). Sergeant William H. Tyler (D).

George H. Winter (F). Jas. H. Kinney (D). Lucien B. Randall (F).

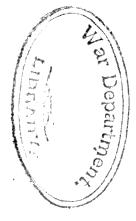
removed by their friends: The following are also supposed to have been

Athanase Watier (A).

Corporal Ellis Wilson (E) James Miles (K) Martin L. Rose (E). Lucien Haskins (E).

198th Penn, and were probably removed with the others to Poplar Grove Cemetery. (The north of Lewis' house, at Quaker itsad, and seven 'unknown' near the house. These were all undoubtedly from the 185th N.Y. and the whole number killed that day in the 185th was Twelve "unknown" were buried in the woods

Willard C. Fuller (A), Nov. 23, 1864. Stephen N. McIntyre (A), Jan. 28, 1865. James Matteson (F), Jan. 25, 1865 (Removed from 5th Corps grave yard.)



LOCAL SMEDRY & DEMENDED LIDRARY TOOMP

SYRACUSE PUBLIC LIBRARY LOCAL HISTORY DEPARTMENT

Onondaga's Centennial.

GLEANINGS OF A CENTURY.

EDITED BY

DMICHT H. BRUCE.

VOLUME II.

SYRACUET PUBLIC LIERARY
SYM CUEE N. Y.

THE BOSTON HISTORY COMPANY, PUBLISHERS.

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the party. In recognition of this he was appointed postmaster at that place in 1862, during President Lincoln's administration, and largely through his efforts the business of the office increased till it became a presidential office. He has been president of the village, and for many years a member of the Board of Education. The fact that Jordan has to-day one of the finest public school buildings in the county was due largely to his push and zeal in the matter. Since 1890, though, Mr. Rodger has been, politically, in the Prohibition tanks, being now as fervent in the interests of this party as he formerly was in the Republican.

Mr. Rodger married for his first wife, in 1854, Amelia Buckhout, of Castile, N. Y., by whom he had three children, Ella, who married Charles W. Laird of Jordan; Emma, who matried Walter W. B. Rodger, of Greennock, Scotland, where they now reside. He owns a large estate, and is a man of prominence both socially and politically. He is the provost of the city, and recently was presented by the corporation with an elaborate silver mounted cradle, with design of municipal building and coat of arms, as a memento of the occasion of the birth of a son, the first one born to a of arms, as a memento of the occasion of the distinct died in infancy.

Mrs. Rodger died in 1857. Mr. Rodger's second wife, whom he married in 1863, was Julia Knowlton, of Jordan, who is still living. They have had four sons, three of whom are living, namely: William K., Charles H., and Winfred C. The two older sons are now associated in business with Mr. Rodger, the youngest, Winfred C., being yet in school.

GUSTAVUS SNIPER.

General Gestauge Suiver was born in Baden, Germany, on the 11th of June, 1836. His parents emigrated to America when he was but a lad, and soon after landing in this country came to Syracuse from New York and here passed the remainder of their lives. The father's name was Joseph Sniper and he died in 1862, having earned the respect of his fellowmen. The mother died in 1878.

The subject of this sketch obtained his education in the common schools of Syracuse, improving it as much as he could by attendance at night schools. In the year 1850 the boy began work at cigar making for George P. Hier, a trade at which he became prohicient and at which he worked continually until the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, nearly all of the time in Syracuse. In early life he developed an article for military study and practice and joined the Syracuse Lightguard about 1854, and afterwards was a member or officer of the Syracuse Lightguard the Davis Light Guards. In 1859-60 he raised and organized a company known as the Davis Light Guards. In 1859-60 he raised and organized a company known as at the breaking out of the war. Thus from a member or officer in the Pitty-first Regiment of militia, he passed through all the grades from corporal to colonel and Regiment of militia, he passed through all the grades from corporal to colonel and brigadier-general of volunteers.

With the outbreak of the war the young militia officer was imbued with the fires of patriotism, and through his intense love for military life he saw an opportunity to distinguish himself in that profession. No sooner was a hostile gain fired against the Union than General Suiper took steps to raise a company of volunteers, expecting to

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Join the 12th Re

General Sm

er at that place in 1862, igh his efforts the busi... He has been presi... Ide has been presi... The buildings in the county
... Hough, Mr. Rodger
fervent in the interests

thout, of Castile, N. Y., W. Laird of Jordan; otland, where they now both socially and politnted by the corporation icipal building and coat 1, the first one born to a ter died in infancy. 10m he married in 1862, ave had four sons, three I Winfred C. The two

the youngest, Winfred

y, on the 11th of June, out a lad, and soon after ind here passed the resper and he died in 1862, ed in 1878.

ommon schools of Syraht schools. In the year, a trade at which he bethe breaking out of the early life he developed he Syracuse Lightguard e Syracuse Grays and of ed a company known as, which position he held officer in the Fifty-first corporal to colonel and

s imbued with the fires of he saw an opportunity to tile gun fired against the volunteers, expecting to join the 12th Regiment. In this he was disappointed, for although his company was filled within a very short time, so rapidly were enlistments made in those early days of the great struggle that he found it impossible to connect himself with the first regiment to leave this county. Nothing daunted, however, by this result, he immediately formed a new company with the purpose of joining the 24th Regiment of Oswego. In this also he was disappointed for a similar reason. Disbanding his company, he enlisted in the 101st Regiment, determined to at least attach himself in person to a volunteer organization. He then raised about one-half of a company, and was made first lieutenant and soon afterwards captain. Now his perfect miltary schooling began to show itself, and before the regiment left the State he was

promoted to major. After an honorable career in the service the 101st Regiment was mustered out in 1863, General Sniper having in the mean time been promoted to lieutenant-colonel. He came home with a reputation for military skill, bravery and executive ability that was most flattering to himself and his friends. When the organization of the 185th Regiment was resolved upon, General Sniper took a deep and active interest and was, perhaps, more efficient in the final success of the undertaking than any other one person. When the ranks of the regiment were finally filled ne was commissioned lieutenant-colonel. He was promoted to colonel upon the resignation of Colonel Jenney, and



GEN. GUSTAVUS SNIPER.

when that splendid organization entered upon the closing campaign of the war, in the spring of 1865, participating in several brilliant engagements, General Sniper won for himself a name and fame which were heralded across the country in the news columns and illustrations of all prominent newspapers and periodicals. On the field at Quaker Road, March 29, 1865, after three color bearers had been shot down, in the immediate face of the enemy General Sniper seized the flag, passed to the front, and raising and waving it above his head, led his regiment to victory. For his daring heroism on this field he was brevetted brigadier-general. At the head of his regiment he saw the final scenes of the war, and returned home to receive the plaudits and rewards of his deeds at the hands of his fellow citizens.

General Sniper never lost his ardor in military matters, and kept it warm by membership and official station in various organizations. He was long commander of the Central City Veterans, and was prominent in the Veterans' League, the Grand Army

of the Republic, and also in the Masonic order, the Odd Fellows, the A. O. U. W., etc. He was a member of the Loyal League Military Order of the United States, and president of the German-American Republican Club. The General Sniper Camp Sons of Veterans, No. 166, was named for him.

General Sniper's native ability, sound judgment, and good common sense conspired to bring him into prominence in political councils, especially as a representative of the leading German element of the city's population. In 1870 he was elected to the Legislature, where his three years' record for sensible legislation and incorruptibility added to his already high standing as a public servant. In 1876 he accepted the position of deputy in the county clerk's office, and in 1882 was elected county clerk, holding the office three years, making a record of nine years in civil office. The responsible duties were discharged by him with fidelity and ability. In addition to the public duties just alluded to, General Sniper was connected in a business capacity with the Rock Spring Brewery, and from 1873 to 1876 was deputy collector of Internal Review. In 1887–88 he was vice-president of the Hinckel Brewing Company of Albany, N. Y.

In whatever station he occupied he was accorded the good will and friendship of all with whom he came in personal contact. With his own countrymen he was extremely popular and in a broad sense enjoyed their confidence and esteem.

General Sniper was married in 1863 to Miss Catharine Miller. The issue of this

marriage was two children--a son and a daughter.

On March 29, 1894, the anniversary of the bloody battle of Quaker Road where he distinguished himself by personal bravery, General Sniper died suddenly, after but a few hours' illness. His unexpected demise threw the whole community, especially those to whom he had become endeared in military and business relations, into a state of earnest sorrow. His funeral obsequies were impressive in the extreme, and were exceptional in the concourse in attendance.

WILLIAM MARVIN.

Judge William Marvin was born in Fairfield, Herkimer county, April 14, 1808. He was a son of Selden Marvin, son of Dan, son of Reinold, son of Reniold, Lyme's captain, of Lyme, Conn. Selden Marvin married Charlotte Pratt, of Saybrook, Conn. Judge William's parents moved to Dryden, Tompkins county, N. Y., during his infancy. There he grew up on a farm, went to school in the winter, and worked on the farm during the summer. He studied law and was admitted to practice in the courts of the State in 1833. Immediately after being admitted he opened an office in Phelps, Ontario county, and soon acquired a good standing among the distinguished lawyers of that county, among others John C. Spencer, Mark H. Sibley, and Jared Wilson.

In 1835 professional business called him to Florida, then a territory. Here he made the acquaintance of Joseph White, who was then the delegate in Congress, and Charles Downing, a leading lawyer of St. Augustine, and on their recommendation he was appointed by President Jackson to the office of United States district attorney for the southern district of Florida. There are probably not half a dozen other men

living to-day \ Marvin accept In 1839 he wa the first Cons that he is toposed of abou dent Van Bui his predecess state under P tory of Florioffice of circu United States the judgeship dence in a ho largely in the of the numer reefs around acquired an e published a 1 courts of the high merit. became a car called to be l from the Un against the s from secedir he could. and many o President F was a period ing all this t opinion as t movement : lieved only after that + dent. The rebels made protected 1 clerk of his pointed a n tion to tra agency in 1 geographic navy men t cided a gre signed in t native Stat

A COMPENDIUM OF THE WAR OF THE REBELLION

COMPILED AND ARRANGED
FROM OFFICIAL RECORDS OF THE
FEDERAL AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES
REPORTS OF THE ADJUTANT GENERALS OF
THE SEVERAL STATES, THE ARMY REGISTERS
AND OTHER RELIABLE DOCUMENTS AND SOURCES

BY FREDERICK H. DYER

Late 7th Connecticut Volunteers

INCLUDING
IN THREE DEPARTMENTS
THE MATTER AS HERE OUTLINED

Organization of the several Military Divisions, Departments, Armies, Army Corps,
Divisions, Brigades and other important commands of the United States
Army formed during the War of the Rebellion, 1861–1865,
showing the Troops assigned to each and the
various Commanders of each Command from its formation
to its discontinuance

A complete Record of the Battles, Engagements, Combats, Actions, Skirmishes and Important Operations, tabulated by States and showing the Union Troops engaged in each event

A
concise
History of each and
every Regiment, Battery,
Battalion and other Organizations
mustered by the several States for service
in the Union Army during the period referred to,

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DAYTON, OHIO 1978

REGIMENTAL HISTORIES

23. Capture of Forts Wagner and Gregg September 7. till April 3. Action at Cole's Island March 31. Occupation of Folly Island, S. C., April 5-July 10. Action at Folly Island April 10. Attack on Morris Island July 10. Assaults on Fort Wagner, Morris Island, S. C., July 11 and 18. Siege of Forts Wagner and Gregg, and operations against Fort Sumpter and Charleston, July 18-September 7. Boat Expedition against Fort Gregg August 17. Bombardment of Fort Sumpter August 17-23. Capture of Forts Wagner and Gregg September 7. Duty on Morris Island and operations against Charleston till April, 1864. Affair, Vincent's Creek, August 4, 1863. Moved to Gloucester Point, Va., April. Butler's operations on south side of the James River and against Petersburg and Richmond May 4-28. Occupation of Bermuda Hundred May 5. Port Walthall Junction, Chester Station, May 7. Swift Creek May 8-10. Operations against Fort Darling May 12-16. Battle of Drury's Bluff May 14-16. Bermuda Hundred May 16-June 20. Attacks on picket line May 21 and June 2 and 14. Port Walthall June 16-17. Siege operations against Petersburg and Richmond June 16, 1864, to April 2, 1865. Action at Deep Bottom June 23. Grover House, Deep Bottom, July 21. Deep Bottom July 27-28. Strawberry Plains, New Market Heights, August 14-18. Moved to Petersburg front August 26, and duty there in trenches till September 27. Battle of Chaffin's Farm September Darbytown Road October 7. Reconnoissance to Darbytown Road October 13. Battle of Fair Oaks October 27-28. Johnson's Farm October 29. Duty in trenches before Richmond till March, 1865. Appomattox Campaign March 28-April 9. On line of Hatcher's and Gravelly Runs March 29-30. Assault on Fort Gregg and fall of Petersburg April 2. Pursuit of Lee April 3-9. Rice's Station April 6. Appomattox Court House April 9. Surrender of Lee and his army. Duty in the Dept. of Virginia till August. Mustered out August 28, 1865. Regiment lost during service 12 Officers and 182 Enlisted men killed and mortally wounded and 1 Officer and 202 Enlisted men by disease. Total 397.

101st REGIMENT INFANTRY ("UNION REGIMENT").

Organized at Hancock, N. Y., September 2, 1861. Left State for Washington, D. C., March 9, 1862. Attached to Wadsworth's Command, Military District of Washington, to May, 1862. Whipple's Brigade, Defences of Washington, to June, 1862. 2nd Brigade, 3rd Division, 3rd Army Corps, Army of the Potomac, to August, 1862. 2nd Brigade, 1st Division, 3rd Army Corps, to December 1862.

SERVICE.—Duty in the Defences of Washington, D. C., till June, 1862. Ordered to join Army of the Potomac on the Virginia Peninsula June, 1862. Seven days before Richmond June 25-July 1. Battles of Oak Grove June 25; Jordan's Ford June 27; White Oak Swamp Bridge and Glendale June 30; Malvern Hill July 1. At Harrison's Landing till August 16. Movement to Fortress Monroe, thence to Centreville August 16-26. Pope's Campaign in Northern Virginia August 26-September 2. Battles of Groveton August 29; Bull Run August 30; Chantilly September 1. Guard fords of the Monocacy till October 11. Movement up the Potomac and to Falmouth, Va., October 11-November 19. Battle of Fredericksburg, Va., December 12-15. Transferred to 37th New York Infantry December 24, 1862.

Regiment lost during service 1 Officer and 24 Enlisted men killed and mortally wounded and 1 Officer and 48 Enlisted men by disease. Total 74.

102nd REGIMENT INFANTRY ("VAN BUREN LIGHT INFANTRY").

Organized at New York City. Left State for Washington, D. C., March 10, 1862. Attached to Wadsworth's Command, Military District of Washington, to May, 1862. Cooper's 1st Brigade, Sigel's Division, Dept. of the Shenandoah, to June, 1862. Ist Brigade, 2nd Division, 2nd Army Corps, Pope's Army of Virginia, to

August, 1862. 2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, 2nd Army Corps, Army of Virginia, to September, 1862. 2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, 12th Army Corps, Army of the Potomac. to October, 1862. 3rd Brigade, 2nd Division, 12th Army Corps, Army Potomac, to October, 1863, and Army of the Cumberland to April, 1864. 3rd Brigade, 2nd Division, 20th Army Corps, Army of the Cumberland, to June, 1865. 1st Brigade, Bartlett's Division, 22nd Army Corps, Dept. of Washington to July 1865.

Army Corps, Dept. of Washington, to July, 1865.

SERVICE.—Duty in the Defences of Washington,
D. C., till May, 1862. Moved to Harper's Ferry, W. Va.,
May. Defence of Harper's Ferry against Jackson's attack May 28-30. Operations in the Shenandoah Valley till August. Battle of Cedar Mountain August 9. Pope's Campaign in Northern Virginia August 16-September 2. Guard trains during the campaign. Maryland Campaign September 6-22. Battle of Antietam September 16-17. Duty at Bolivar Heights till December. Reconnoissance to Rippon, W. Va., November 9. Expedition to Winchester December 2-6. March to Fredericksburg, Va., December 9-16. At Fairfax Station till January 20, 1863. "Mud March" January 20-24. Regiment detached in New York on special duty March 10-April 4. Chancellorsville Campaign April 27-May 6. Battle of Chancellorsville May 1-5. Gettysburg (Pa.) Campaign June 11-July 24. Battle of Gettysburg July 1-3. Pursuit of Lee to Manassas Gap, Va., July 5-24. Duty on line of the Rappahannock till September. Movement to Bridgeport, Ala., September 24-October 3. Reopening Tennessee River October 26-29. Guarding railroad till Novem-Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign November 23-27. Battles of Lookout Mountain November 23-24; Mission Ridge November 25; Ringgold Gap, Taylor's Ridge, November 27. Duty in Lookout Valley till May, 1864. Atlanta (Ga.) Campaign May 1-September 8. Demonstrations on Rocky Faced Ridge May 8-11. Battle of Resaca May 14-15. Near Cassville May 19. Advance on Dallas May 22-25. New Hope Church May 25. Battles about Dallas, New Hope Church and Allatoona Hills May 26-June 5. Operations about Marietta and against Kenesaw Mountain June 10-July 2. Pine Hill June 11-14. Lost Mountain June 15-17. Gilgal or Golgotha Church June 15. Muddy Creek June 17. Noyes Creek June 19. Kolb's Farm June 22. Assault on Kenesaw June 27. Ruff's Station, Smyrna Camp Ground, July 4. Chattahoochie River July 5-17. Peach Tree Creek July 19-20. Siege of Atlanta July 22-August 25. Operations at Chattahoochie River Bridge August 26-September 2. Occupation of Atlanta September 2-November 15. Expedition from Atlanta to Tuckum's Cross Roads October 26-29. Near Atlanta November 9. March to the sea November 15-December 10. Near Davidsboro November 28. Siege of Savannah December 10-21. Campaign of the Carolinas January to April, 1865. Battle of Bentonville, N. C., March 19-21. Occupation of Goldsboro March 24. Advance on Raleigh April 9-13. Occupation of Raleigh April 14. Bennett's House April 26. Surrender of Johnston and his army. March to Washington, D. C., via Richmond, Va., April 29-May 20. Grand Review May 24. Duty at Washington, D. C., till July. Mustered out July 21, 1865. Regiment lost during service 7 Officers and 66 En-

Regiment lost during service 7 Officers and 66 Enlisted men killed and mortally wounded and 82 Enlisted men by disease. Total 155.

102nd REGIMENT NATIONAL GUARD INFANTRY.

Mustered in for 100 days' United States service August 6, 1864. Duty at Elmira, N. Y., till November. Mustered out November 13, 1864.

103rd REGIMENT INFANTRY ("SEWARD INFANTRY").

Organized at New York City November, 1861, to March, 1862. Left State for Washington, D. C., March 5, 1862, thence moved to Norfolk, Va., March 21, and to New Berne, N. C., April. Attached to Norfolk, Va., Dept. of Virginia, to April, 1862. 1st Brigade, 2nd Division, Dept. of North Carolina, to July, 1862. 1st Brigade, 3rd Division, 9th Army Corps, Army of the Poto-

New York

in the

War of the Rebellion

1861 to 1865

Compiled by

Frederick Phisterer

Third Edition

Five Volumes and Index

Alhany I. B. Tyon Company, State Printers 1912

1865.

2000. Jan.	27th. Skirmish at Elrod's Tanyard, De Kalb county, Ala. 68th Infantry.
2001. Jan.	28th. Skirmish at Roman's Landing, Ala. Detachment 68th Infantry.
2002. Jan.	28th. Skirmish at Bayou Mason, Ark. 11th Cavalry.
2003. Jan.	29th. Skirmish at Robertsville, S. C. Campaign of the Carolinas. 134th
-	and 143d Infantry.
2004. Jan.	29th. Skirmish at Columbia Furnace, Va. 25th Cavalry.
2005. Jan.	30th. Skirmish at Halloway's Ferry, Ark. Detachment 11th Cavalry.
2006. Feb.	2d. Skirmish at Plymouth, N. C. 12th Cavalry.
2007. Feb.	2d. Skirmish at Colerain, N. C. 12th Cavalry.
2008. Feb.	2d. Skirmish at Lawtonville, S. C. Campaign of the Carolinas, 143d
	Infantry.
2009. Feb.	3d. Skirmish at Broad Run, Va. Detachment 13th Cavalry.
2010. Feb.	4th-6th. Expedition and skirmishes from Winchester, Va., to Moorefield,
	W. Va. Detachments 8th and 22d Cavalry.
2011. Feb.	5th. Skirmish at White Oak Swamp, Va. 1st Mounted Rifles.
2012. Feb.	5th-8th. Engagement at Hatcher's Run, Va. Vaughan Road, Arm-
	strong's Mills, Tucker House, Hatcher's Run, Rowanty Creek,
	Feb. 5th-6th; Gravelly Run, Boydton Plank Road, Feb. 6th-7th;
	Dabney's Mills and Fort Stedman, Feb. 6th-7th.

					Kil	led.	w'	n'd.	Mis	ss'g.	
Organiza- tions.	Brigades.	Dívisions.	Corps.	Commanding Officers,	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.
24th Cav	2, Davies 2, Davies	2, Gregg	Cav	Col. Matthew H. Avery LtCol. Walter C. Newberry Capt. S. D. Stevenson		1		- 5			9
1st Art.: Bat'y D. Bat'y L. 8th Art	Fitzhugh Fitzhugh 2. Murphy 1. Winthrop	2, Smyth 2, Ayres	5	Capt. James B. Hazelton. Capt. George Breck. Col. Joel B. Baker. Lt. Col. Michael Wiedrich (c) Detachment Col. F. Winthrop (c), Capt. Chas. S. Montgomery (k), Capt. Henry Schieckhardt				••••			
5th Vet. In 10th Inf	3, Pierce 1, DeTrobriand 1, Olmstead	2, Ayres 2, Smyth 3, Mott	2	Col. F. Winthrop (c), Capt. Chas. S. Montgomery (k), Capt. Henry Schieckhardt. Lt. Col. George F. Hopper. Col. Madison M. Cannon. Col. Wm. A. Olmstead (c), Lt. Col. J. A. Jewell.	1			2			2
73d Inf 86th Inf 93d Inf 94th Inf	2, Hubbard 1, DeTrobriand 1, DeTrobriand 2, West	3, Mott 3, Mott 3, Mott 3, Crawford	6 2 2 2 5	LtCol. H. C. Fisk. LtCol. Michael W. Burns. LtCol. Nathan H. Vincent. Capt. George Bushnell. Mai Henry H. Fish		4		3 36			3 40
97th Inf 101th Inf 108th Inf 120th Inf	1. Baxter 3. Pierce 3. McAllister 2. Hubbard	3. Crawford	5 2 2 6	Col. J. Creney (w), Capt. Geo. D. Knight. Col. John P. Spofford Lieut. Jas. H. Cain, provost guard. Col. Chas. J. Powers. LtCol. Abram L. Lockwood.				2 4		3	34 3 2 4
110th Inf 116th Inf 147th Inf 1524 Inf	1. DeTrobriand 1. Winthrop. 1. Winthrop. 3. Morrow 1. Olmstead 2. Murphy 2. Murphy	2, Ayres	5 5 5 2 2 2	Col. Chas. H. Weygant LtCol. Wm. S. Grantsynn LtCol. James G. Grindlay Capt. Chas. H. Dygert LtCol. John Byrne. Col. Wm_ De Lacy	1	2	3	28	1	13	48
170th Inf	2, Murphy 2, Murphy	2, Smyth	2	Col. J. P. McIvor (c), Maj. C. Hagen Col. M. Murphy (c, w), Lt. Col. Juhr Covmax.					l	1	4

1865.

					Kil	led.	W'1	n'd.	Mis	s'g.	
Organiza- tions.	Brigades.	Divisions.	Corps.	Commanding Officers.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.
187th Inf	2 Rurr	I, Griffin I, Griffin I, Griffin I, Griffin	5	Col. E. S. Jenney (c), LtCol. G. Sniper LtCol. Daniel Myers; a Battalion LtCol. Isaac Doolittle; a Battalion Col. A. L. Burr (c), LtCol. J. G. Townsend Total Total loss of Union forces engaged	2	2 34	1 1 16 75	13 253	2		

6th. Skirmish on scout to Leesburg, Va. Detachment 13th Cavalry. 2013. Feb.

6th. Skirmish at Hamburg, Ark. Detachment 11th Cavalry. 2014. Feb.

7th. Skirmish at Leesburg, Va. 1st Dragoons. 2015. Feb.

7th. Skirmish at Coles Island, S. C. One section Battery B, 3d Ar-2016. Feb. tillery.

8th. Skirmish at Ashapoo, S. C. Deveaux Neck, Combahee. One sec-2017. Feb. tion Battery B, 3d Artillery.

10th. Skirmish on James Island, S. C. 54th and 144th Infantry. 2018. Feb.

10th. Skirmish at Salkahatchie, S. C., near Pocotaligo. 127th Infantry. 2019. Feb.

11th. Affair at Williamsburg, Va. Detachments 20th Cavalry, 1st 2020. Feb. Mounted Rifles and 16th Artillery.

11th. Skirmish at Johnson's Creek, Ga. 68th Infantry, Felix Prince Salm. 2021. Feb.

11th-12th. Action at Cape Fear Intrenchments, N. C. Federal Point; 2022. Feb. Flag Pond Battery; Sugar Loaf Battery. Detachment 16th Artillery; 16th Battery; 3d, 47th, 48th, 112th, 115th, 117th, 142d and 169th Infantry.

12th. Skirmish at Plymouth, N. C. 12th Cavalry.

2023. Feb. 12th-13th. Skirmishes at North and South Edisto River, S. C. Campaign 2024. Feb. of the Carolinas. 60th, 102d and 154th Infantry.

Skirmish at Smithfield, N. C. 47th and 48th Infantry. 15th.

2025. Feb. Skirmish at Lexington Court House, S. C. Campaign of the Caro-2026. Feb. linas. 134th and 137th Infantry.

18th-19th. Skirmish at Greenville, N. C. 12th Cavalry.

2027. Feb. 18th-20th. Action at Fort Anderson, N. C. Detachment 16th Artillery; 2028. Feb. 16th Battery; 3d, 47th, 48th, 112th, 115th, 117th, 142d and 169th Infantry.

19th-20th. Skirmish in Loudon County, Va. 21st Cavalry.

Action near Wilmington, N. C. Smith Creek; Northeast Ferry. 2029. Feb. 2030. Feb. Detachment 16th Artillery; 16th Battery; 3d, 47th, 48th, Lt.-Col. Elfwing (w), 112th, 115th, 117th, 142d and 160th Infantry.

24th. Skirmish at Monk's Corners, S. C. 144th Infantry. 2031. Feb.

27th. Skirmish at Santee River, S. C. 54th Infantry. 2032. Feb.

28th. Skirmish at Mt. Crawford, Va. 1st Cavalry, Lt.-Col. Battersby 2034. March 1st-10th. Skirmishes on raid to Clinton and Jackson, La. Company M, 2033. Feb.

14th Cavalry.

Attack and capture of Waynesboro, Va. Includes skirmish near 2035. March 2d. 1st, 2d, 6th, 8th, 9th and 15th Cavalry and 1st Staunton. Dragoons.

1865.

	I	ł	,	1			1		, -		1
Organiza- tions,	Brigades.	Divisions.	Corps.		Killed.		W'n'd.		Miss'g.		
				Commanding Officers.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.
122d Inf 124th Inf 125th Inf 126th Inf	1, DeTrobriand 3, Madill 3, Madill 1. Ripley	2, Getty 3, Mott 1, Miles 1, Miles	6 2 2 2 2 2 3 5	LtCol. Eghert Olcott LtCol. Horace H. Walpole LtCol. Charles H. Weygant LtCol. Joseph Hyde. Battalion, Capt. John B. Geddis (w), Capt. Iva Hart Wilder. Maj. Theodore Miller. LtCol. Wm. S. Grantsynn.	1	3 4	1	7 24 24 10		5	32 19
				Col. James G. Grindlay (c), Licut. Henry E. Loomis, Col. Grindlay Maj. Dennis B. Dailey (w), Capt. James A. McKinley.		5		34	· • ·	22	65
151st Inf 152d Inf 155th Inf	4, Fairchild 1, Truax 1, Olmstead 2, McIvor 4, Fairchild	3, Seymour 2, Hays 2. Hays	2 2	Col. John B. Murray Col. John B. Murray Five companies, Col. Chas. Bogardus. Maj. James B. Curtiss Capt. Michael Doheny LtCol. Wm. H. McNary, Maj. Hyron	1	 	1	8 15	•••		11 18
164th Inf 170th Inf	2, McIvor 2, McIvor	2, Hays 2, Hays	2	Kalt. Capt. Timothy J. Burke Col. Jas. P. McIvor (c), Capt. John Mitchell		10	٠٠٠	42 2		• • • •	58 2
182d Inf.	2. McIvor	2. Potter 2. Hays	2	Col. Wm. M. Gregg (w), Maj. A. A. Terrill. Capt. Robert Heggart. Army of the James, Col. Wardwell G. Robinson (c), LtCol. Wm. P. McKinley at Harrison Landing; Company I, Capt. George Wetmore,		0	a	34		8	60
185th Inf 180th Inf	I, Chamberlain 2, Griffin	1, Griffin 2, Potter		at Fort Pocahontas. Col. Gustavus Sniper Col. Bradley Winslow, (w), LtCol.	···ż	30		162	- 1		
188th Inf 19	Gregory	I, Griffin I, Griffin I, Griffin	5	E. Jay Marsh LtCol. Daniel Myers LtCol. Isaac Doolittle				127 5 37 18	. 1		180 5 44 23
				Total	24	353	167	2107	9	631	3291
				Total loss of Union forces engaged	107	1209	570	7180	56	1658	10780

2096. March 29th-31st. Battle of White Oak Ridge; Gravelly Run, Va. Appomattox campaign. March 29th, Quaker, White Oak and Boydton Plank Roads, Lewis Farm, Skunk's Hollow, Hatcher's Run, Old Saw Mill, 5th and part of 2d Corps; March 30th, Crow House and Boydton Plank Road, 2d Corps; Dabney's Mills, Quaker and White Oak Roads, Burgess Mills and Gravelly Run, 5th Corps, March 31st, White Oak Road and Gravelly Run, 2d and 5th Corps. Batteries B, D and H, 1st, 2d, 4th, 8th and 15th Artillery; 11th Battery; detachment 50th Engineers; 1st Battalion Sharpshooters; 5th and 7th Veteran, and 10th, 39th, 40th, 52d, 59th, 61st, 63d, 64th, 66th, 69th, 73d, 86th, 88th, 91st, 93d, 94th, 95th, 97th, 108th, 11tth, 120th, 124th, 125th, 126th, 140th, 146th, 147th, 152d, 155th, 164th, 170th, 182d, 185th, 187th, 188th and 189th Infantry.

2007. March 29th-31st. Skirmish at Snow Hill, N. C. Campaign of the Carolinas. 12th and 23d Cavalry; 132d Infantry.

2098. March 30th-31st. Engagement at Dinwiddie Court House, Va. Oscar J. Boisseau's, the Court House, March 30th; Gravelly Run, Church Road, Chamberlain's Creek or Run, Dauser's Crossing, the Court House and Dr. Boisseau's, March 31st. Appointation campaign. 1st, 2d, 6th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 15th and 24th Cavalry; 1st Dragoons and 2d Mounted Rifles.

Part 3

Brevets from the State Received by Officers and Enlisted Men of New York Volunteers

HE Legislature in concurrent resolutions of April 24th and 28th, 1865, authorized the Executive of the State, "it being a sacred and grateful duty, to acknowledge in any suitable manner the personal sacrifice and heroic deeds of the officers and soldiers of this State, who have or may aid the Government of the United States in suppressing the existing wicked rebellion," to confer commissions with brevet rank, in any of the several grades which he is now authorized to confer, upon such officers and soldiers of the Volunteer forces of this State, as have or may distinguish themselves by gallantry in battle or meritorious and honorable conduct, which mark of honor shall be stated in the commission conferred.

Under this resolution the first commission was issued September 13, 1865, and the last January 30, 1882; and the following received brevet commissions accordingly.

ABBOTT, JARED T., Captain, 185th Infantry; Major, December 21, 1868, for gallant and meritorious services.

ADAMS, FRANKLIN S., Adjutant, 1st Dragoons; Major, July 6, 1866, for gallant and meritorious services.

ADAMS, HENRY F., Assistant Surgeon, 110th Infantry; Major, October 22, 1867, for gallant and meritorious services in the late war.

ADAMS, HENRY JACOB, Captain, 118th Infantry; Major, October 13, 1865, for gallant conduct at the attack on Fort Harrison, September 29, 1864.

AGNUS, FELIX, Major, 165th Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel, July 20, 1866, for gallant and meritorious services.

ALBERGER, MORRIS H., Captain, 24th Cavalry; Major, August 3, 1866, and Lieutenant-Colonel, November 20, 1866, under Gen. R. E. Lee, to date from April 9, 1865.

SIMPSON, GEORGE, First Lieutenant, 142d Infantry; Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

SINCLAIR, PERCY SHELLY, Captain, 60th Infantry; Major by brevet, for gallant and good conduct during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

SIZER, JOHN MAPPA, Lieutenant-Colonel, 116th Infantry; Colonel by brevet, for distinguished gallantry at Winchester, Va., September 19, and at Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864, to date from March 13, 1865.

SKINNER, EUGENE C., First Lieutenant, 117th Infantry; Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at Fort Fisher, N. C., to date from March 13, 1865.

SKINNER, LEWIS C., Lieutenant-Colonel, 8th Regiment, Veteran Reserve Corps; Colonel by brevet, for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

SLATER, JOEL B., First Lieutenant, 1st Dragoons; Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

SLIPPER, JOSEPH A., Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Volunteers; Major, Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel by brevet, for faithful and meritorious services in the field during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

SMITH, ALFRED BAKER, Colonel, 150th Infantry; Brigadier-General by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the campaign in Georgia and the Carolinas, to date from March 15, 1865.

SMITH, ALGERNON E., Captain, 117th Infantry; Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious conduct at the storming of Fort Fisher, N. C., to date from March 13, 1865.

SMITH, ALVA J. P., Captain, 4th Artillery; Major by brevet, for gallant conduct in action, to date from March 31, 1865.

SMITH, ANDREW JACKSON, Captain, 122d Infantry: Major by brevet, for especial acts of gallantry and meritorious services at the battles of Opequan and Cedar Creek, Va., to date from October 19, 1864;

Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for galiant and meritorious services before Petersburg, to date from April 2, 1865; Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious conduct at Little Sailor's Creek, Va., to date from April 6, 1865.

SMITH, EDWARD S., First Lieutenant, 15th Battery; Captain by brevet, for conspicuous gallantry, judgment and precision in action during the campaign terminating with the surrender of the insurgent army under Gen. R. E. Lee, to date from April 9, 1865.

SMITH, HENRY BASCOM, Captain, 5th Artillery; Major by brevet, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

SMITH, HENRY C., First Lieutenant, 150th Infantry; Captain and Major by brevet, for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

SMITH, HOWARD M., Major, 1st Dragoons; Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for distinguished and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

SMITH, JAMES, Colonel, 128th Infantry; Brigadier-General by brevet, for conspicuous gallantry at Cane River Crossing, La., April 23, 1864, to date from March 13, 1865.

SMITH, JAMES J., Lieutenant-Colonel, 69th Infantry; Colonel by brevet, for conspicuous gallantry in the engagement near Boydton Plank Road, for efficient services on all subsequent occasions and for particularly meritorious services during the campaign terminating with the surrender of the insurgent army under Gen. R. E. Lee, to date from April 9, 1865.

SMITH, JOSEPH BOYCE, Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Volunteers; Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

SNIPER, GUSTAVUS, Colonel, 185th Infantry; Brigadier-General by brevet, for conspicuous gallantry in the battles of the Quaker Road and White Oak Road, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

SNYDER, JAMES W., Lieutenant-Colonel, oth Artillery; Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services before Petersburg, Va., to date from April 2, 1865.

SNYDER, MARTIN, Captain, 80th Infan-

ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Union Brigade; Second Onondaga County Regiment.

Johnson Butler Brown was authorized in September, 1861, to recruit a reinfantry with headquarters at Syracuse, the 2d Onondaga County Regiment. Fardella was authorized to recruit a regiment of infantry with headquarters at Hand the 1st Union Brigade. The organization of these regiments making slow progress were ordered in January, 1862, to be consolidated into one regiment with Enrico Fast Colonel and Johnson Butler Brown as Lieutenant-Colonel, and the fraction of regiment organized at Syracuse was ordered to Hancock in February, 1862. The Union Brigade consisted of Companies A, B, C, D, E, F and G, in January, 1862 the 28th of January Companies F and G were consolidated to form Company company became, February 7, 1862, Company E, that company having been consolidated with Companies B and C. This new Company E was at the consolidation of the Hamand Syracuse regiments merged into Companies A, B, C and D, and a new Company G and K of the 101st Infantry.

The 2d Onondaga County Regiment was in February, 1862, formed, by consolidate into five companies, which became Companies B, C, E, H and I of the 101st Infanty.

The regiment was mustered in the service of the United States for three between September 2, 1861, and February 28, 1862. The companies were recruited and Education of the United States for three varieties. The companies were recruited and Hancock; E at Utica, and I at Camillus.

The regiment left the State March 9, 1862; served in General Wadsworth's commendation District of Washington, from March, 1862; in Whipple's Brigade, Military Detrict of Washington, from May, 1862; in 2d Brigade, 3d Division, 3d Corps, Army of Potomac, from June 9, 1862; in 2d Brigade, 1st Division, 3d Corps, Army of the Potomac, from July, 1862; in 3d Brigade, 1st Division, 3d Corps, Army of the Potomac, November 14, 1862, and December 24, 1862, under Col. George F. Chester, it was ferred to the 37th N. Y. Volunteers and discontinued.

During its service the regiment lost by death, kill in action, 13 enlisted men a wounds received in action, 1 officer, 12 enlisted men; of disease and other causes, 1 officer, 48 enlisted men; total, 2 officers, 73 enlisted men; aggregate, 75; of whom 1 enlisted med died in the hands of the enemy; and it took part in the following engagements, etc.

	ī	1		ī				T		1000
		Ki	Killed.		Wounded.					133
PLACE.	D	1	1	Died.		Recov'		r'd.		1
	Date.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Bnl ed	
Seven Days' Battle, Va	1862. June 25-)							-	0-00 0-00 0-00 0-00 0-00 0-00 0-00 0-0
Oak Grove Jourdan's Pord Glendale Malvern Hill Gen. Pope's Campaign, Va	July 2 June 25 29 30 July 1 Aug. 26-	}	5		2		15		21	4.
Groveton Bull Run Chantifly Fredericksburg, Va	Sept. 2 Aug. 29 Sept. 1 Dec. 11-15	}	7	H	1	6	85	1	-	111 5
Total loss			13	L	1.2	6	111	1	37	181

OFFICERS OF THE REGIMENT.

Colonels.

ENRICO FARDELLA, from March 7 to July 8, 1862.

GEORGE F. CHESTER, from August 4 to December 24, 1862.

Lieutenant-Colonels.

JOHNSON BUTLER BROWN, from February 1 to November 7, 1862. GUSTAVUS SNIPER, from December 7 to 24, 1862.

Majors.

GUSTAVUS SNIPER, from February 1 to December 7, 1862.

SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, Jr., from November 11 to December 24, 1862.

Adjutants.

ENEAS N. LAMONT, from March 7 to August 6, 1862.

THEODORE A. DODGE, from August 6 to October 17, 1862.

RICHARD P. EAGAN, from October 17 to December 24, 1862.

Quartermasters.

GEORGE G. BELLOWS, from October 31, 1861, to July 26, 1862.

LUCIUS A. PHILLIPS, from October 23 to December 24, 1862.

Surgeons.

THURLOW CUNNINGHAM, from October 12, 1861, to October 13, 1862. DAVID B. VAN SLYCK, from October 23 to December 24, 1862.

Assistant Surgeons.

DAVID B. VAN SLYCK, from October 12, 1861, to October 23, 1862.

MIFFLIN H. STREETER, from October 31 to December 24, 1862.

MILTON A. FELLOWS, from November 15 to December 24, 1862.

Chaplain.

EMORY HOLDEN COVEY, from February 22 to June 21, 1862.

OF COMPANY A.

Captain:

WILLIAM C. ALLEN, from October 19, 1861, to December 29, 1862.

First Lieutenants:

HENRY R. LYLE, from October 19, 1861, to June 1, 1862.

GEORGE L. CATLIN, from June 1 to November 21, 1862.

Second Lieutenants:

GEORGE L. CATLIN, from November 6, 1861, to June 1, 1862.

WILLIAM M. SMITH, from June 1 to December 24, 1862.

OF COMPANY B.

Captains:

JAMES F. O'NEILL, from October 1, 1861, to March 31, 1862.

GEORGE W. HERRICK, from March 31 to October 13, 1862.

First Lieutenant:

ORRIN F. PLUMB, from November 14, 1861, to December 24, 1862.

Second Lieutenants:

RICHARD P. EAGAN, from December 17, 1861, to June 1, 1862.

EDWARD B. WICKS, from June 1 to November 21, 1862.

CHARLES F. RAND, from December 16 to 23, 1862.

OF COMPANY C.

Captains:

GUSTAVUS SNIPER, from December 15, 1861, to February 1, 1862.

CHARLES E. GRUNOW, from February 16 to April 22, 1862.

JAMES H. BRADT, from June 1 to September 30, 1862.

First Lieutenants:

MONROE C. WORDEN, from October 7, 1861, to January 15, 1862.

JAMES H. BRADT, from January — to June 1, 1862.

WILLIAM H. WARNER, from June 1 to December 29, 1862.

12th Infantry, May 13, 1861; returned to ranks, March 1, 1862; wounded in action, at Gaines Mill, Va., June 27, 1862; discharged for disability, August 30, 1862; medal of honor; appointed Second Lieutenant, Company B, this regiment, December 16, 1862; mustered out, to date December 23, 1862; see 54th Infantry; subsequent service in Veteran Reserve Corps; commissioned Second Lieutenant, December 16, 1862, with rank of same date, vice E. B. Wicks, resigned.

REDDY, JAMES M., age 36 years; enrolled at New York city to serve three years, and mustered in as Captain, Company E, 1st Union Brigade, November 5, 1861; discharged, February 22, 1862, on consolidation; subsequent service in 164th Infantry; not commissioned.

ROWE, ORLANDO J., age 24 years; enrolled to serve three years, and mustered in as First Lieutenant, Company D, 1st Union Brigade, November 26, 1861; discharged, January 31, 1862; not commissioned.

SCHAEFFER, MARCUS P., age — years; enrolled at New York city to serve three years, and appointed Captain, Company F, 1st Union Brigade, no date; out of service by consolidation with Company G, this regiment, January 28, 1862; mustered in as Second Lieutenant, Company G, this regiment, March 7, 1862; discharged, April 22, 1862; commissioned Second Lieutenant, March 29, 1862, with rank from March 5, 1862, original.

SCRANTON, AMOS M., age 32 years; enrolled November 16, 1861, at Utica to serve three years; mustered in as Second Lieutenant, Company E, 2d Onondaga County Regiment, December 2, 1861; discharged, to date February 22, 1862; not commissioned.

SHILLY, JACOB, age 38 years; enrolled November 15, 1861, at Syracuse to serve three years; mustered in as Second Lieutenant, Company H, 2d Onondaga County Regiment, November 28, 1861; discharged, to date February 21, 1862, at Syracuse, N. Y.; not commissioned.

SITTSER, FRANK L., age 23 years; enrolled October 10, 1861, at Auburn to serve three years; mustered in as Captain. Company I, 2d Onondaga County Regiment, October 22, 1861; supposed discharged, January 15, 1862, on consolidation; not commissioned.

SMITH, WILLIAM M., age 26 years; enrolled August 7, 1861, at New York city to serve three years; mustered in as First Sergeant, Company A, August 28, 1861; promoted Second Lieutenant, June 1, 1862; mustered out on consolidation, December 24, 1862; commissioned Second Lieutenant, October 27, 1862, with rank from June 1, 1862, vice G. L. Catlin, promoted.

SNIPER, GUSTAVUS, age 26 years; enrolled at Syracuse to serve three years, and mustered in as Captain, Company C, December 15, 1861; as Major, February I, 1862; as Lieutenant-Colonel, December 7, 1862; mustered out on consolidation, December 24, 1862; subsequent service in 185th Infantry; not commissioned Captain; commissioned Major, March 29, 1862, with rank from February I, 1862, original; Lieutenant-Colonel, November 29, 1862, with rank from November 11, 1862, vice J. B. Brown, discharged.

STREETER, MIFFLIN H., age 27 years; enrolled October 6, 1862, at Washington, D. C., to serve three years; mustered in as Assistant. Surgeon, October 31, 1862; mustered out on consolidation, December 24, 1862; see 64th Infantry; commissioned Assistant Surgeon, October 21, 1862, with rank from October 6, 1862, original.

STURGES, EDWIN C., age 23 years; enrolled April 17, 1861, at New York city to serve one month; mustered in as Private, Company F, 7th Militia, April 26, 1861; mustered out with company, June 3, 1861, at New York city; again enrolled November 1, 1861, at New York city to serve three years, and appointed Captain, Company G, 1st Union Brigade; transferred to Company F. January 28, 1862, which became Company E, February 7. 1862; subsequently new Company E and Company K; mustered in as Captain, Company K, March 7, 1862; mustered out on consolidation, December 24, 1862; commissioned Captain, March 29, 1862, with rank from February 18, 1862, origwith rank from September 6, 1864, original.

TURRILL, FREDERICK, age 18 years; enrolled at Oswego to serve one year, and mustered in as Private, Company D, September 12, 1864; as Second Lieutenant, December 6, 1864; mustered out with company, June 29, 1865, at City Point, Va.; commissioned Second Lieutenant, November 10, 1864, with rank from October 27, 1864, vice J. H. Warn, promoted. WARN, JOEL H., age 35 years; enrolled at Mexico to serve one year, and mustered in as Private, Company D, August 31, 1864; as Second Lieutenant, September 12, 1864; as First Lieutenant, December 6, 1864; appointed Adjutant, January 2, 1865; mustered out with regiment, June 29, 1865, at City Point, Va.; commissioned Second Lieutenant, October 22, 1864, with rank from September 6, 1864, original; First Lieutenant, November 10, 1864, with rank from October 27, 1864, vice A. Phillips, killed in action; Adjutant, January 20, 1865, with rank from January 2, 1865, vice

H. M. Smith, resigned.

WATKINS, THOMAS M., age 44 years; enrolled at Hastings to serve one year, and mustered in as Private, Company H, August 29, 1864; as Second Lieutenant, September 16, 1864; mustered out with company, June 29, 1865, at City Point, Va.; commissioned Second Lieutenant, October 22, 1864, with rank from September 16, 1864, original.

WETMORE, GEORGE, late Second Lieutenant, 22d Infantry; mustered in as Private, Company I, this regiment, September 5, 1864; as Captain, September 16, 1864; mustered out with company, June 29, 1865, at City Point, Va.; commissioned Captain, October 22, 1864, with rank from September 16, 1864, original.

WOODIN, GEORGE W., late First Lieutenant, 101st Infantry; mustered in as First Lieutenant, Company H, this regiment, September 16, 1864; mustered out with company, June 29, 1865, at City Point, Va.; commissioned First Lieutenant, October 22, 1864, with rank from September 16, 1864, original.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY. Sixth Onondaga County Regiment; Onondaga and Cortland Regiment; Otsego Regiment.

This regiment, Col. Edwin S. Jenney, was organized under State orders, dated August 26, 1864, at Syracuse, and there mustered in the service of the United States for one year; Companies A, B, C, D, E, G, H and I September 19, 1864; Company F September 25, 1864; and K September 21, 1864. The few three years' men in the regiment were, May 30, 1865, transferred to the 5th Veteran Infantry.

The companies were recruited principally: A at Lysander and Syracuse; B at Syracuse and Salina; C at Syracuse; D at Syracuse, Salina, Otisco, Clay and Geddes; E at Homer, Cortlandville. Syracuse, Truxton and Taylor; F at Cortland, Syracuse, Virgil and Taylor; G at Marathon, Freetown, Willet and Cincinnatus; H at Syracuse, Spafford and Baldwinsville; I at Fabius, Syracuse and Baldwinsville; and K at Skaneateles and Syracuse.

The regiment left the State September 27, 1864; it served in the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 5th Corps, and, commanded by Col. Gustavus Sniper, it was honorably discharged and mustered out May 30, 1865, near Washington, D. C.

During its service the regiment lost by death, killed in action, 2 officers, 36 enlisted men; of wounds received in action, 1 officer, 23 enlisted men; of disease and other causes, 3 officers, 33 enlisted men; total, 6 officers, 92 enlisted men; aggregate, 98; and it took part in the following engagements, etc.:

		Kil	led.		Wou	nded.	Miss			
				Di	ed.	Recov'd.			1	١.
PLACE.	Date.	О Мсегв.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Оfficers.	Enlisted men.	О Жсегя.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate
Before Petersburg, Va	April 2,									
Burgess Farm, Va	1865 Oct. 27-28 Dec. 6-11 1865.						5	. ,	r	6 6
Hatcher's Run, Va. Watkins' Farm, Va. Appomattox Campaign, Va.	Feb. 5-7 March 25 March 28-									61
Quaker Road. Gravelly Run. Pive Porks.	April 9 March 29 31 April 1	r			22	8	6			203 6 18
Fall of Petersburg Appomattox Court House	9									1
According to regimental history, total loss		2	36	1	23	10	176	1	10	259

OFFICERS OF THE REGIMENT.

Colonels.

EDWIN SHERMAN JENNEY, from August 26, 1864, to February 3, 1865.

 GUSTAVUS SNIPER, from February 3 to May 30, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonels.

 GUSTAVUS SNIPER, from September 23, 1864, to February 3, 1865.
 THEODORE M. BARBER, from February 4 to May 30, 1865.

Majors.

JOHN LEO, from September 22 to December 3, 1864.

ROBERT P. BUSH, from January 1 to May 30, 1865.

Adjutant.

BYRON MUDGE, from September 13, 1864, to May 30, 1865.

Quartermaster.

WILLIAM GILBERT, from September 8, 1864, to May 30, 1865.

Surgeon.

CHARLES W. CRARY, from October 1, 1864, to May 30, 1865.

Assistant Surgeons.

GILBERT L. NEWCOMB, from October 17, 1864, to May 30, 1865.

WILLIAM M. BRADFORD, from September 26, 1864, to May 30, 1865.

Chaplain.

CHESTER W. HAWLEY, from November 19, 1864, to April 29, 1865.

OF COMPANY A.

Captain:

STEPHEN O. HOWARD, from September 23, 1864, to May 29, 1865.

First Lieutenant:

EPHRAIM F. BAUDER, from September 2, 1864, to February 12, 1865.

Second Lieutenants:

WILLIAM A. BROOKS, from December 12, 1864, to March 20, 1865.

HIRAM WIARD, from May 1 to 30, 1865.

OF COMPANY B.

Captain:

JOHN LISTMAN, from September 17, 1864, to May 15, 1865.

First Licutenant:

WILLIAM A. RAPP, from December 12, 1864, to May 20, 1865.

Second Lieutenant:

JOHN HERRON, from December 12, 1864, to May 30, 1865.

Company D, September 19, 1864; promoted First Sergeant, January 25, 1865; mustered in as Second Lieutenant, April 27, 1865; mustered out with company, May 30, 1865, near Washington, D. C.; commissioned Second Lieutenant, May 10, 1865, with rank from April 27, 1865, vice H. L. Kingsley, deceased.

SNIPER, GUSTAVUS, late Lieutenant-Colonel, 101st Infantry; mustered in as Lieutenant-Colonel, this regiment, September 23, 1864; promoted Colonel, February 3, 1865; mustered in as such, March 10, 1865; mustered out with regiment, May 30, 1865, near Washington, D. C.; Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, by brevet, from March 13, 1865; commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel, November 29, 1864, with rank from September 17, 1864, original; Colonel, February 14, 1865, with rank from February 3, 1865, vice E. S. Jenney, discharged.

SPORE, ABRAM H., late Second Lieutenant, 149th Infantry; enrolled September 3, 1864, at Syracuse to serve one year; mustered in as Captain, Company K, this regiment, December 12, 1864; mustered out with company, May 30, 1865, near Washington, D. C.; Major, N. Y. Volunteers, by brevet; commissioned Captain, November 30, 1864, with rank from September 19, 1864, original.

STROWBRIDGE, JOHN W., age 37 years; enrolled and mustered in as conditional

Second Lieutenant, August 11, 1864; appointed Captain, Company F, September 7, 1864; mustered in as such, December 12, 1864; mustered out with company, May 30, 1865, near Washington, D. C.; not commissioned Second Lieutenant; commissioned Captain, November 29, 1864, with rank from September 7, 1864, original.

WALLACE, THOMAS S.; commissioned, not mustered, First Lieutenant, December 24, 1864, with rank from December 23, 1864, vice C. A. Phillips, commission revoked.

WIARD, HIRAM, age 41 years; enrolled September 4, 1864, at Syracuse to serve one year; mustered in as Private, Company D, September 19, 1864; promoted Sergeant, no date; mustered in as Second Lieutenant, Company A, May 1, 1865; mustered out with company, May 30, 1865, near Washington, D. C.; commissioned Second Lieutenant, March 30, 1865, with rank from March 20, 1865, vice J. M. Doran, discharged.

WINSLOW, WARREN L., age 22 years; enrolled September 5, 1864, at Syracuse to serve one year; mustered in as Private, Company D, September 19, 1864; mustered out with company, May 30, 1865, near Washington, D. C.; commissioned, not mustered, Second Lieutenant, May 31, 1865, with rank from May 19, 1865, vice J. W. Mercer, promoted.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

This regiment, Col. Bradley Winslow, was organized at Sackett's Harbor; the companies were mustered in the service of the United States at that place for one year; A and B September 5th; C and D September 7th; E and F September 8th; H September 10th; I September 21st; and K September 20th; Company G was mustered in for one and three years September 28, 1864, at Hart's Island. The few three years' men in the regiment were, June 2, 1865, transferred to the 70th Infantry.

The companies were recruited principally: A at Wilna, Harrisburg, Croghan and Champion; B at Sackett's Harbor; C at Adams, Lorraine, Worth and in Richmond county; D at Clayton, Philadelphia, Pinkney, Rutland, Theresa and in Richmond county; E at Cape Vincent, Alexandria and Orleans; F at Leyden, New Bremen, West Turin, Pinkney, Croghan and Denmark; G at Albany, Watertown, Tarrytown, Plattsburg, New York city, Brooklyn, Herkimer and Graysville; H at Champion, Watertown, Sackett's Harbor, Wilna, Hounsfield, Brownville and Montague; I at Sackett's Harbor, Pamelia, Brownville, Adams, Hounsfield, Worth, Watertown, Lorraine and Richmond county; and K at Watertown.

The regiment left the State September 28, 1864; it served in the 2d Brigade, 2d Division, 9th Corps, and, commanded by Lieut.-Col. E. Jay Marsh, it was honorably discharged and mustered out June 2, 1865, near Alexandria, Va.

HISTORICAL REGISTER

AND

DICTIONARY

OF THE

UNITED STATES ARMY,

FROM ITS ORGANIZATION, SEPTEMBER 29, 1789, TO MARCH 2, 1903.

BY

FRANCIS B. HEITMAN.

Published under act of Congress approved March 2, 1908.

NOTE.—This is the unofficial work of a private compiler, purchased and published by direction of Congress.

VOLUME 1.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1903.



SNOW.

Snowd Sur mate 1818.

Ens 1 N J 1 lt 26 Oc drgs in 1 1781 to cl 1791; m s Dec 1824.

Snyde: **M A** 1 J: July 1829 1861.]

Snyde: inf 5 Aug 1 Nov 186 unased 3 for gal ar Mountair gal and Petersbu his own 1

Snyde Mus and to 26 Jan to 26 Ma; bath ser Oct 1898; must out 1901; tr 7 Oct 190

Snyde inf 8 Ma must out

Snyde 5 inf 30 . 25 June reinstd 1 bvt of 1 1816; rec 1820; ho

Snyde Cadet M 1 July 1: 1860; by mer ser and maj in the M 1861.

Snyd chap vo Aug 186

Snydsurg 6 J 17 Aug 1 1901; m

Smyth, James, jr. NY. NY. 1lt 12 inf 3 Mar 1799; hon dischd 15 June 1800; 2 lt 3 inf 16 Feb 1801; hon dischd 1 June 1802.

Smyth, John L. Ireland. Army. Pvt corpl sergt and 1 sergt K 10 inf 3 June 1857 to 17 Aug 1863; 2 lt 10 inf 10 Aug 1863; 1 lt 28 Jan 1864; capt 7 Nov 1865; unased 19 May 1869; ased to 23 inf 14 July 1869; bvt 1 lt 2 July 1863 for gal and mer ser at the battle of Gettysburg Pa and capt 30 July 1864 for gal and mer ser in action in front of Petersburg Va; died 22 Jap 1872

Smyth, Richard C. NY. NY. 3 lt 23 inf 3 May 1813; 1 lt 1 Oct 1814; hon dischd 15 June 1815.

*Smyth, Thomas Alfred. Ireland.
Del. Maj 1 Del inf 17 Oct 1861; lt col 30
Dec 1862; col 7 Feb 1863; brig gen vols 1
Oct 1864; bvt maj gen vols 7 Apr 1865 for
gal and merser before Farmville Va where
he was mortally wounded and of which
he died 9 Apr 1865.

Smyth, William. N.C. 2 lt rifle 27 Jan 1809; 1 lt 1 Oct 1810; capt 1 rifle 20 Jan 1813; hon dischd 15 June 1815.

Smyth, William H. N Y. N Y. Maj paymr 20 Sept 1882; resd 9 Jan 1885; [died 2 Sept 1893.]

Smyth, William Henry. Me. Kans. Pvt A 5 Kans cav 16 July to 14 Nov 1861; 1 lt 16 inf 26 Oct 1861; capt 26 Dec 1864; unassd 17 Apr 1869; bvt capt and maj 19 Sept 1863 for gal and mer ser at the battle of Chickamauga Ga; resd 10 May 1869.

Smythe, James H. Md. Md. 2 lt inf 7 Mar 1847; voltgs 9 Apr 1847; r q m 10 Aug to 15 Sept 1847; read 23 June 1848.

Smythe, Robert. Ireland. Iowa. Addl paymr vols 21 Nov 1861; bvt lt col vols 17 Nov 1865 for fai ser in his dept; hon must out 20 July 1866.

Snail, James B. Ky. Ky. Asst surg vols 14 July 1846; hon dischd 11 Nov 1848.

Snapp, Jacob K. Tenn. Ens 39 inf 29 July 1813; 3 lt 1 May 1814; 2 lt 1 Sept 1814; diemd 17 Oct 1814.

Sneed, Archibald H. N.C. N.C. 1 lt lht drgs 12 Mar 1812; r paymr 12 Jan 1813; dist paymr 5 June 1814; hon dischd 15 June 1815; batln paymr corps art 29 Apr 1816; reed 18 Apr 1817.

Sneed, Junius. N.C. N.C. Dist paymr 21 July 1814; hon dischd 15 June 1815.

Snelling, Frederick Greenwood. N Y. N Y. Surg vols 4 Apr 1862; resd 11 June 1864; [died 16 Nov 1878.]

Snelling, James G. Soulard. Minn. Ohio. Cadet M A 1 July 1841 (24); bvt 2 lt 8 inf 1 July 1845; 2 lt 21 July 1846; 1 lt 22 Jan 1849; capt 10 inf 3 Mar 1855;

bvt 1 lt 20 Aug 1847 for gal and mer con in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco Mex and capt 8 Sept 1847 for gal and mer con in the battle of Molino del Rey Mex; died 25 Aug 1855.

Snelling, Josiah. Mass. Mass. 1 lt 4 inf 3 May 1808; r paymr 5 Apr to 12 June 1809; capt 12 June 1809 to 21 Feb 1814; maj a i g 25 Apr 1813; lt col 4 riffe 21 Feb 1814 to 17 May 1815; col i g 12 Apr 1814 to 15 June 1815; retained as it col 6 inf 17 May 1815; col 5 inf 1 June 1819; byt maj 9 Aug 1812 for dist ser in the battle of Brownstown U C; died 20 Aug 1828.

Snider, William B. Pa. Minn. Addl paymr vols 21 Apr 1864; hon must out 30 Apr 1866; [died 26 Dec 1889.]

Sniffen, Culver Channing. N Y. N Y. Maj paymr 3 Mar 1877; lt col d p m g 31 Mar 1899; col a p m g 3 May 1901.

*Sniper, Gustavus. Germanv. NY. Capt 12 N Y inf 15 Dec 1861; hon must out 14 Jan 1862; maj 101 N Y inf 1 Feb 1862; lt col 11 Nov 1862; hon must out 23 Dec 1862; it col 185 N Y inf 23 Sept 1864; col 1 Mar 1865; bvt brig gen vols 13 Mar 1865 for conspicuous gal in the battles of the Quaker Road and White Oak Road Va; hon must out 20 May 1865; [died 29 Mar 1894.]

Snodgrass, James C. Pa. Pa. 2 lt 2 drgs 26 Apr 1861; resd 13 June 1861.

Snodgrass, William. Tenn. 2 lt 7 inf 10 Feb 1812; 1 lt 11 Oct 1813; capt 9 June 1814; discontd 1 June 1814; lt col Tenn vols 1813 and 1814.

Snow, Charles Lowry. NY. NY. Cadet M A 1 July 1864 to 2 July 1868; 2 lt 24 inf 13 July 1868; tr to 11 inf 25 Apr 1869; dismd 29 Aug 1871.

Snow, Henry. Mass. 1 lt Me and N H vols 15 Dec 1812; 1 lt 45 inf 21 Apr 1814; capt 5 Jan 1815; hon dischd 15 June 1815.

Snow, Isaac F. Me. 2 lt 33 inf 30 Apr 1813; r q m Apr 1813 to June 1815; 1 lt 3 Nov 1813; hon dischd 15 June 1815.

Snow, Joseph. Me. Ens 33 inf 30 Apr 1813; 3 lt 31 Mar 1814; 2 lt 2 Sept 1814; hon dischd 15 June 1815.

Snow, Kneeland Sparrow. Ohio. Army. Pvt hosp and sig corps 27 Jan 1900 to 8 July 1901; 2 lt 9 inf 2 Feb 1901.

Snow, Samuel W. Ohio. Iowa. 1 lt 25 Iowa inf 27 Sept 1862; radjt 1 Mar 1863; capta a g vols 3 Feb 1865; bvt maj vols 13 Mar 1865 for fai and continued ser dur the past 3 yrs; hon must•out 5 Dec 1865.

Snow, William Josiah. NY. NJ. Cadet M A 1 July 1886 (24); addl 2 lt

The Battles of Appomattox Station and Appomattox Court House April 8-9, 1865



2nd Edition

Chris M. Calkins

ly engaged in beating the cavalry horses out of the way of the advancing infantry with their sabres." After Foster and Turner had gone into battle, Captain Elder placed his section under Gibbs in position and opened on the enemy with his 3-inch Ordnance Rifles. The area where Elder first set up his guns was to the right of the Stage Road where Foster had originally formed his line in the clearing. Limbering the guns again, the pieces moved forward with some infantry, unlimbering on the left of the road this time.

When Gibbs was in his first position, Muhlenburg arrived with four of his pieces and went in on Gibbs' left. They shelled the left, opening into the woods, but fired only two or three shots. _____ Wilson, in charge of the other two guns of Battery A, 5th United States shelled "a house full of rebels." Gibbs and Reynolds pulled out and moved forward during this period.

General Foster, in his report, stated that he "experienced considerable inconvenience in consequence of the conflicting orders given to [this] artillery by the Chief of Artillery of the Corps [Maj. C. C. Abell], he detaining Elder's battery, which I had ordered into a position, when it would have been of service to me had it got up in time." In locating Elder's last position during the battle, he said it was "... about half a mile from the Bent Creek [Oakville] road and fired a few shots at the retreating enemy."

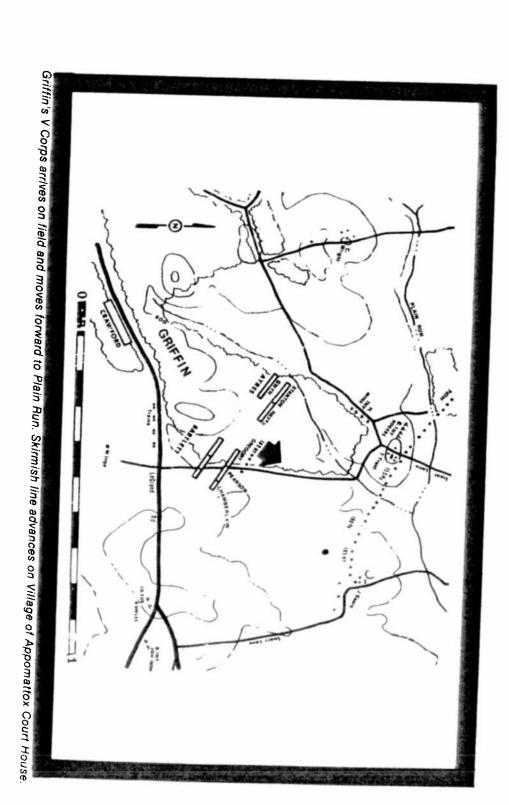
Of these final movements in Elder's battery, an artilleryman wrote, "... gave the retreating enemy time fuse shell ... gun (Number 3) ... fired the last shot.¹¹⁵

The V Corps Comes In on the Flank

General Griffin had his men on the road from Evergreen Station at around 5 or 5:30 that morning. Following the Army of the James, his column ran: General Romeyn B. Ayres commanding the Second Division; General Joseph J. Bartlett commanding Griffin's old First Division; and General Samuel W. Crawford, Third Division, bringing up the rear. In the lead division, General Joseph Hayes' Brigade had the van, followed by Colonel David L. Stanton's Maryland Brigade, then General James Gwyn's brigade.

The troops had a few hours' march of about six miles that morning to Appomattox Station where they crossed the railroad for the last time, then proceeded a short distance to the LeGrand Road. In this general area the corps massed, listening to the firing in the direction of Ord's command which was already in position and meeting some resistance. In their immediate front and to the north, General Thomas Devin's troopers were holding their ground in front of the LeGrand road. Ordered to proceed forward and relieve the cavalry, three small consolidated regiments





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R day, re of Gwyn's command (190th-191st-157th Pennsylvania) were detached from the column and placed under command of Colonel Joseph B. Pattee. Moving ahead of the troops, Pattee was directed by General Ayres to "deploy my command as skirmishers in front of the division and push forward at once... through the timber into the open field beyond." As Pattee pressed his skirmish line, some members of which were armed with Spencer repeating rifles, they came into the open field between Campbell Wright's and Thomas Trent's, south of Plain Run.

With this arrival of Federal infantry on the scene, Devln was now relieved of his position near Wright's. He moved his troopers to the LeGrand Road and set off in an easterly direction to fall in behind Custer's command near the intersection of this road and the Prince Edward Court House Road.

Colonel Pattee's orders that morning were "to connect with the skirmishers of the First Division [Bartlett] on his right and with men of Ord's command on his left." Without waiting for these connections on either flank, he continued to move across the field to the ridge overlooking Plain Run, his line between Wright's and Trent's. Evidently at this point he ran into Confederate skirmishers for the colonel noted in his report "after driving the enemy from and passing beyond the Trent and _____ [Wright] houses and over the creek and ravine beyond . . . a line of skirmishers from the First Division came forward in my rear. . . ."

Ayre's command (Second Division) had now moved in behind Pattee and formed into two lines of battle. Hayes' Brigade held the right on the first line, Stanton's the left. Gwyn's Brigade (minus three regiments) formed the second line massed behind Stanton. As Bartlett's First Division came up in line, General Joshus L. Chamberlain's First Brigade, in the lead, formed on the right, General Alfred L. Pearson's Third Brigade the center, and General Edgar M. Gregory's Second Brigade the left; two lines of battle were formed. Thrown forward as skirmishers for the First Division were parts of three regiments: the 185th New York and 198th Pennsylvania (Chamberlain's brigade) and the 155th Pennsylvania of Pearson's brigade.¹¹⁶

Again, as with Ayres', only the skirmish line pushed forward and actually crossed Plain Run, advancing on Appomattox Court House from the south. At the point where they crossed this tributary to the Appomattox River, the skirmishers had to climb down the bluff (a 50 foot drop in elevation) of the ridge upon which the Wright, Trent, and Sears farms were situated, jump the creek, then move up a gradual fifty foot rise for three-quarters of a mile to the village.

Robert McBride, a member of the 190th Pennsylvania on the line that day, recalled:



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rate The ded bed The hite flags here and there, came moving in slowly and silently." Another soldier, in the 45th Georgia, recalled, "... as I came in sight of a public road I saw a captured battery of Federal artillery being wheeled into the Federal lines. This was the first evidence I had of the surrender." For one who whispered the dreaded word "surrender," he found "the men are indignant, and threaten the soldiers (who talk of surrender) with a beating. He is told with much profanity that, a skulker, wagondog and hospital rats were news carriers." The Color Sergeant of the 8th Alabama "holding the flag in his hand, cried out, 'You have never run in a battle, and you don't surrender.' He tore the flag from the staff and divided it among the men." 128

There was a brief rear-guard action just outside the village limits as the flags of truce began going out. This happened on the western edge of town along the Stage Road near where the Sears' Lane comes in. As the V Corps skirmish line pressed forward, a soldier in the 198th Pennsylvania reported that: "Near the centre lay the Court House, in front of which stretches the enemy's long line of skirmishers, and beyond, their main army and a confused multitude of soldiers and citizens, horses and mules, carts and wagons... the Court House is gained, and fighting commences in its streets." That civilians were around is substantiated by a Confederate who remembered, "I passed numbers of women and children seeking shelter from the flying bullets under bowlders, in excavations, and in other convenient places that offered."

As Colonel Pattee's line crossed Plain Run the men saw in their front Confederate "artillery on the ridge near the Lynchburg road, west of the old graveyard [The Raine family burial ground]." Since the right of his line was most exposed, Pattee thinned it out and pushed his left "against the timber in his front and on the flank of the battery. The right pushed on rapidly, going all the faster because of shells which the battery was hurling at them. A few of these men got in close to the front of the guns . . . finally the left of the command swept down on the flank of the battery, capturing a caisson and driving everything before them in confusion." This encounter was with the guns of Stark's Battalion.

Further down the V Corps skirmish line, the 155th Pennsylvania, overlapping slightly Pattee's right, reached the Lynchburg Stage Road near Sears' Lane.

Here a rebel officer came with a flag of truce, and the men halted and ceased firing. A little later some rebels opened fire from the houses and from a ridge a little north and east of this point. The men advanced again and drove them away, when the skirmishers were brought back to the position where the flag met them. A cavalryman was killed by this last firing.



Another witness to this incident added, "The [cavalry] man was killed just north of the Lynchburg road, in the west edge of the village, about opposite the road leading north from the J. Sears House. . . ."

Another casualty in those final minutes took place in Chamberlain's section of the line. The general stated: "A cannon-shot from the edge of the town [very possibly the Richmond Howitzer's gun in Peers' yard] plunges through the breast of a gallant and dear young officer in my front line, Lieutenant [Hiram] Clark of the 185th New York..." The general added that his line advanced so that its right "being at the house of Mrs. [Marlah] Wright."

For the resistance on the edge of the village, a small command under Captain Wilson T. Jenkins of the 14th North Carolina (Cox's Brigade) seems responsible. General Cox had ordered Jenkins with the 14th and 4th North Carolina regiments to hold the enemy in check while the others fell back. Jenkins took position along the Stage Road with the 4th on the right with its left resting on the road, and the 14th on the left connecting with the 4th. As they began falling back toward the main line, Jenkins called for volunteers of the 14th to "take position behind some houses nearby and hold the enemy in check . . . about 25 of our men responded." One of the rear guard remembered:

The fourteenth Regiment was so deployed, its left resting at a barn, the last building on the outskirts of the town, on the main street we had been in part of the previous night. I was standing at the corner of this barn when I heard horses feet . . . saw our Adjutant General of Division, Maj. Peyton, with another staff officer . . . between the two was a Federal Officer [J. I. Gregg] By this time they had reached our line. Dashing through it, they turned to the left, directly toward the Yankee line of sharpshooters, who had come up fronting us in full view. The Federal officer, holding the white cloth in his hand . . . [said] "Cease firing!" and, still at full speed, they rode into and beyond the Yankee skirmishers, out of sight.

One of Jenkins' volunteers wrote:

John L. [R] Lyon, of company G, 14th Regiment North Carolina . . . [Cox's Brigade] and I were together behind an old barn, we being two of seventeen who volunteered to protect a piece of field artillery; fifteen of us were captured, Lyon and I dodging behind the old barn, and we fired several times . . . I surrender the credit . . . to him, but am sure one of us did the last firing there.

When this squad was finally overwhelmed by the Federal line, they were taken as prisoners to the rear and the provost guard. After marching

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outru the C them around for two or three miles and failing to find the provost, they were brought back to the Court House area. Captain Jenkins wrote:

While fighting behind those houses two officers rode up some distance in our rear and asked what command was that fighting. We told them, "General Cox's".... I decided to surrender and hoisted a white flag and went out in front of the houses but we were fired on by the enemy. I suppose they did not see the white flag. Our men opened fire again and kept it up until we were entirely surrounded and taken fighting. Some of our men fired from one corner of a house when they enemy would come around the other. We were taken by Sheridan's command and carried into the Yankee lines and kept all day....

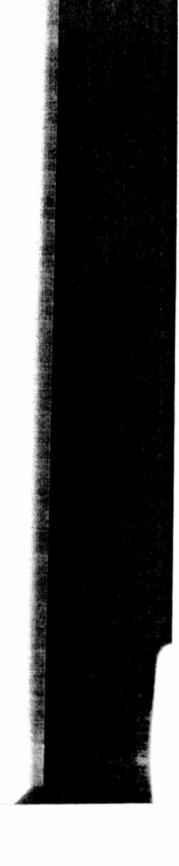
Today, a small granite marker designates the site of this final encounter.¹³⁰

Custer: Action on the LeGrand Road

After leaving their encampment near Appomattox Station, Custer's troopers rode off in the direction of the LeGrand Road. After being delayed somewhat by having to cross paths with Woodward's Brigade of black troops going into battle, Custer's men came in behind Devin's dismounted line. From there they had to

cross a field, nearly 500 yards wide and in full view of the enemy and worse under the fire of some 15 or 20 pieces of artillery which they have planted across the ravine & SW & S of the C.H. [Court House].... After crossing the basin, we were sheltered by a strip of woodland, turning short to our left or north, we soon struck a road leading east [LeGrand Road], down this we went, part of the time on a brisk trot, then a lope, our orders were to capture that wagon train which we now could plainly see something less than a mile distant; the head of the column had moved east on this road nearly a mile, when all of a sudden the column came to a sudden halt....

At this point rumors began flying along the column that Lee had sent in a flag of truce to arrange terms of surrender. While the men were talking, General Wesley Merritt, mounted on a black horse, came riding past followed shortly by General Sheridan. The men gave both "3 rousing cheers" as they passed going to the front. The two generals turned off the road and into the woods, heading in the direction of the Sears and Trent houses. As Colonel Pennington and his staff of the 1st Brigade rode toward a house to the east, a "column of rebel cavalry coming up the ridge road" was seen heading in the same direction. Pennington was able to outrun them, but left part of his guard and the brigade bugler to fall into the Confederates' hands. In the column orders rang out, "to your horses





Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain

The Passing of the Armies

An Account of the Final Campaign of the Army of the Potomac, Based upon Personal Reminiscences of the Fifth Army Corps

By

Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain Brevet Major-General U. S. Volunteers

With Portraits and Maps

Morningside Bookshop

DAYTON, OHIO

his breast-pocket an implement or utensil somewhat resembling a flask, which he confidentially assured me contained some very choice wine, of which he invited me to take a swallow. Now that word is a very indeterminate and flighty term. As I took the instrument in hand, I perceived it to be a Jamaica-ginger bottle frugally indented on all sides. I elevated it at the proper angle of incidence without, perhaps, sufficiently observing that of reflection; but I thought masonic courtesy would be observed if I stopped when the bubble indicated "spirit-level." I returned the equitable remainder to him with commendation and grateful thanks. But the melancholy, martyr-like look on his face as he held it up to the light, revealed his inward thought that in appropriating his courtesy I had availed myself to the extreme of my privilege. My friend in later years seeks to get even with me by recalling this story on festive occasions for the entertainment of friends. I do not like to admit the charge against myself, but have no hesitation in entering the plea on behalf of my accessory, the bottle, of extremely extenuating circumstances. I was glad the Colonel was not on my staff then, and I did not have to meet him at evening.

We were soon parted. A hoarse yell rose through the tumult on the left, where the impetuous Sniper had tried to carry the breastworks in the woods, and now, badly cut up, his regiment was slowly falling back, closely followed by the enemy pouring out from their works. They were soon pressed back to a line perpendicular to their proper

front, and the flight was fierce. Meantime, I scarcely know how, nor by whom helped, I found myself mounted on the back of a strange, dull-looking white horse, that had been bespattered by the trodden earth, and as I rode down among my fine New Yorkers, I must have looked more than

ever like a figure from the Apocalypse.

There I found the calm, cold-steel face of Sniper, who had snatched his regimental colors from the dead hands of the third color-bearer that had gone down under them in the last half-hour, and was still holding his shattered ranks facing the storm; himself tossing on the crest of every wave, rolling and rocking like a ship laying to in the teeth of a gale. I dispatched a staff-officer for Gregory to attack where I supposed him to be, in position to enfilade the enemy's newly gained alignment. In response up rode Griffin, anxious and pale, his voice ringing with a strange tone, as of mingled command and entreaty: "If you can hold on there ten minutes, I will give you a battery." That was a great tonic: Griffin's confidence and his guns. There was quite an eminence a little to our rear, behind which I was intending to re-form my line should it be driven from the field. I changed my plan. Pushing through to Sniper, • I shouted in his ear in a voice the men should hear: "Once more! Try the steel! Hell for ten minutes and we are out of it!"

I had no idea we could carry the woods, or hold them if we did. My real objective was that knoll in the rear. I wanted to keep the enemy from pressing over it before we could get our guns up. A desperate resort was necessary.

While a spirit as it were superhuman took possession of minds and bodies; energies of will, contradicting all laws of dynamics, reversed the direction of the surging wave, and dashed it back upon the woods and breastworks within them. Having the enemy now on the defensive, I took occasion to let Sniper know my purpose and plan, and to instruct his men accordingly: to demoralize the enemy by a smashing artillery fire, and then charge the woods by similar bolt-like blast of men. They took this in with calm intelligence, and braced assent. I knew they would do all possible to man. All the while I was straining eyes and prayers for a sight of the guns. And now they come-B of the 4th Regulars, Mitchell leading with headlong speed, horses smoking, battery thundering with jolt and rattle, wheeling into action front, on the hillock I had been saving for them, while the earth flew beneath the wheels,—magnificent, the shining. terrible Napoleons. I rode out to meet them, pointing out the ground. Mitchell's answering look had a mixed expression, suggestive of a smile. I did not see anything in the situation to smile at, but he evidently did. I should have remembered my remarkable personal appearance. He did not smile long. The colloquy was short: "Mitchell, do you think you can put solid shot or percussion into those woods close over the rebels' heads, without hurting my men?"-"Yes, Sir! if they will keep where they are."—"Well then, give it to them the

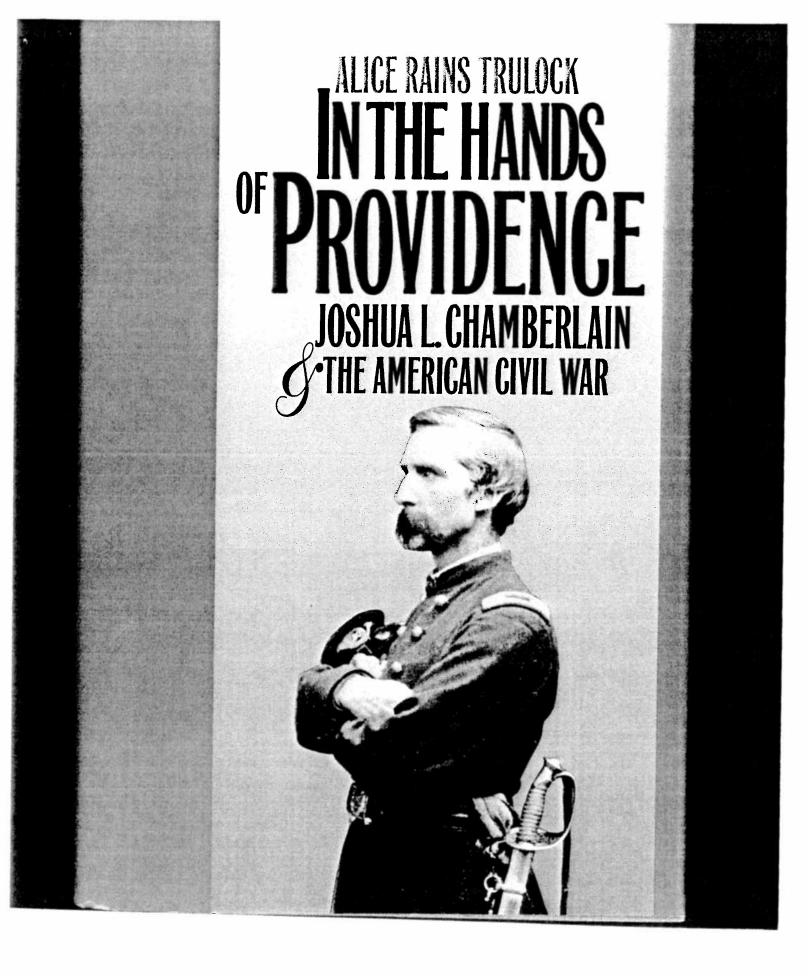
best you know. But stop quick at my signal, and fire clear of my men when they charge."

It was splendid and terrible: the swift-served, bellowing, leaping big guns; the thrashing of the solid shot into the woods; the flying splinters and branches and tree-tops coming down upon the astonished heads; shouts changing into shrieks at the savage work of these unaccustomed missiles; then answering back the burst of fire oblique upon the left front of the battery, where there was a desperate attempt to carry it by flank attack; repulsed by Sniper drawing to the left, and thus also leaving clear range for closer cutting projectiles, when now case shot and shell, now a blast of canister, poured into the swarming, swirling foe.

My right wing was holding itself in the line of woods they had carried, reversing the breastworks there. The strain was on the left now. I was at the guns, where danger of disaster centered, so closely were they pressed upon at times. chell, bravely handling his imperilled battery,-I had just seen him mounting a gun-carriage as it recoiled, to observe the effect of its shot,—went down grievously wounded. It was thunder and lightning and earthquake; but it was necessary to hold things steady. Now, thank Heaven! comes up Griffin, anxious and troubled. I dare say I too looked something the worse for wear, for Griffin's first word was: "General, you must not leave us. We cannot spare you now." "I had no thought of it, General," was all I had to say. He brought up Colonel Doolittle (not named by a

prophet, surely) with the 189th New York, from Gregory's Brigade, and Colonel Partridge (a trace of the bird of Jove on his wing), with the 1st and 16th Michigan, to my support. These I placed on Sniper's right; when up came that handsome Zouave regiment, the 155th Pennsylvania, the gallant Pearson at their head, regimental colors in hand, expecting some forward work, sweeping so finely into line that I was proud to give them the center, joining on the heroic Glenn, holding there alone.

It is soon over. Woods and works are cleared, and the enemy sent flying up the road towards their main entrenchments. The 185th New York is drawn back and placed in support of the battery, right and left. The 198th Pennsylvania is gathered on the right, in front of the farm buildings. Gregory takes the advanced line, and soon Bartlett comes up and presses up the road to near the junction of the Boydton and White Oak, reminded of the enemy's neighborhood by a few cannon shots from their entrenchments near Burgess' Mill bridge-At about this time word comes that the Second Corps is on our right, not far away. By our action a lodgment had been effected which became the pivot of the series of undulations on the left, which after three days resulted in turning the right flank of Lee's army. We had been fighting Gracie's, Ransom's, Wallace's, and Wise's Brigades, of Johnson's Division, under command of General R. H. Anderson, numbering, as by their last morning reports, 6277 officers and men "effective" for the field.



and treated them as equals and was not afraid to lead them." They were "not afraid to follow you or go wherever you ordered them to go, having implicit confidence in your judgment and ability as a commander." In their place were two new regiments, the 185th New York and the 198th Pennsylvania, the latter an oversize regiment of fourteen companies. Even though it was titled the same, his First Brigade had gone from being the largest brigade in the Fifth Corps to the smallest.83

More than this had changed. After the unsuccessful attempts to capture the city of Petersburg in June, the Union army had fought its way farther west, cutting the Rebels' important Weldon Railroad supply line and lengthening the siege lines with trenches and forts. The Confederates strengthened their existing fortifications ringing the city. Both sides faced each other, sometimes only a few hundred yards apart, hurling death across a no-man's-land in the form of mortars, artillery shells, and almost incessant sniping. The price for these gains had been high casualties, especially for the Union.⁸⁴

The Fifth Corps also had been sifted down more and more as enlistments ran out for many regiments and men went home. Some regiments had enough men reenlist to keep their regimental identities, but others broke up, and their reenlisted veterans and leftover men whose service times were not completed were consolidated with those who kept their identities. New regiments were added, which were numbered in the regular order of their states and consisted of some veterans and many recruits. A military railroad had been built from City Point and extended to the far left of the Union lines, efficiently carrying provisions and men to and from the supply base on the James River. As Chamberlain took command in the field for the first time as a general officer, it was with the knowledge that his new brigade was a fine one with experience from the previous few months, and that they were ready to fight again.85

The presidential election held just a few days before had given the citizens, including the citizen soldiers of the Army of the Potomac, an opportunity to evaluate the war and the necessity for its continuation. Many veteran soldiers thought the issue boiled down to a question of whether their many sacrifices in toil, blood, and property would be for nothing if Abraham Lincoln, who stood for continuing the war, were not reelected. Their old idol, George McClellan, removed by Lincoln as commander of the Army of the Potomac after the battle of Antietam, was the nominee of the Democrats and still had great personal popularity in the

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took a look at the situation, and the younger man proposed a plan that the division commander approved. Griffin ordered General Gregory, commander of the Second Brigade, to give support to the First Brigade's left as Chamberlain should instruct him.⁵

Chamberlain picked a battalion of six companies from the 198th Pennsylvania, commanded by Maj. Edwin A. Glenn, and placed them in skirmishing order across the road. Behind them he formed the other troops in line of battle, the 185th New York on the left of the road and the remaining eight companies of the 198th Pennsylvania on its right. While the right of his brigade started firing rapidly to create a diversion, Chamberlain and the left wing plunged into the waist-deep stream and struck the Rebel line on its right flank. A hand-to-hand fight began there, but Major Glenn's men swiftly forded the run; suddenly the whole brigade was across the water, the New Yorkers and Pennsylvanians closing on Major Glenn's left and right. The Rebels quickly retreated, but their numbers constantly increased as they withdrew. The ground on both sides of the road was mostly in woods, and the going was hard in places, but Chamberlain's brigade went forward with dispatch, Glenn's skirmishers moving faster and far ahead of the line.6

Over a mile from Gravelly Run the trees opened into a large clearing, measuring roughly 1,000 yards on a side. It contained the Lewis farmhouse and outbuildings set back about two to three hundred yards from the right of the road; a large pile of sawdust trailed about two to three hundred yards beyond the farmstead where a steam sawmill had stood. The retreating enemy made a stand near the farmhouse, but after a sharp encounter, they were driven back by Glenn's men until they joined a large body of their troops stationed behind breastworks in the woods.

A full volley from the woods started a slow Union retreat. The Federal skirmishers were soon followed by Confederates leaving the cover of their breastworks, and they were also harassed by Rebel sharpshooters stationed in the trees of the woods. Some of Glenn's Pennsylvanians managed to bring out their wounded, and others grabbed Confederates and dragged them along as prisoners. Meanwhile, the sun had disappeared behind clouds, and the air had become humid and moist. Combined with the rifle smoke into a dank mixture and carried by a south wind, it blew back into the eyes of the Confederate marksmen and made their fire unsteady. Chamberlain brought his line of battle to within supporting distance, and perhaps into view, as Glenn's men turned and made another

dash at the following Southerners. Then both sides evidently had had enough for the time being. Chamberlain called a halt, and the gray-clads joined their fellows in the works. After the field was cleared, there was a pause and time to assess the situation.

Earlier in the day, Confederate Lt. Gen. Richard H. Anderson had learned from cavalry reports about the Union advance up the Quaker Road. He ordered Maj. Gen. Bushrod R. Johnson to take his division of four veteran brigades down the road, attack the Yankees, and push them back to the Vaughan Road. Johnson had Brig. Gen. Henry A. Wise's brigade form and advance in line of battle across the Quaker Road, with Wallace's, Moody's, and Ransom's brigades by the flank in rear of Wise's Virginia regiments. Subsequent cavalry reports had led Johnson to believe that the Federals had retired below Gravelly Run, but he soon learned differently when Chamberlain's men appeared. Now he moved to crush the Federals, reinforcing Wise with Wallace's South Carolinians.9

General Griffin rode up to Chamberlain, who was a little tense and not certain of Griffin's reaction. He wondered if he had done all that Griffin thought he could. He had been repulsed, that was sure. The Maine general was relieved to find that Griffin was not censorious, but the situation was crucial. About a hundred prisoners had been taken in the fight; they said that they were from Wise's and Wallace's brigades, that the rest of the division was with them, and that more were coming. Chamberlain wondered what had become of Gregory and his brigade, who were nowhere in sight and had not been heard from. Griffin was most anxious that the enemy's position be carried, so Chamberlain brought his line of battle up to the skirmish line, reformed it on the farm buildings, and added a company of the 185th New York to reinforce the skirmishers. 10

At the center of the Rebels' advanced line was a long sawdust pile that formed a natural breastwork. Giving the right wing of the brigade to General Sickel and the left to the colonel of the 185th New York, Gustavus Sniper, Chamberlain, sword in hand, took Major Glenn with his men and led them in a charge toward the sawdust pile straight up the Quaker Road. With no time to return the fire that met them, the brigade charged in a headlong rush to rout the Confederates. Charlemagne, his blood up, thundered ahead of the foot soldiers—too far ahead for his master's safety. Chamberlain gave a check on the reins to curb his charger, and the horse reared slightly. At that moment a bullet passed through the horse's neck, painfully wounded Chamberlain's bridle arm, riddled his coat sleeve, and

Don't you see these Yanks right onto us? Come along with me and let us break 'em." He waved his sword in the direction of the Union soldiers as he turned back. Caught off guard, the Confederates followed him and were captured themselves. 14

Just then, Maj. Ellis Spear, his old friend from the Twentieth Maine, now a staff officer for General Bartlett, appeared in front of him seemingly out of nowhere. Chamberlain always suspected the major of making it his personal business to look after him, and now Spear, with a ceremonious manner, as if preparing to confer an honor on him, offered a "swallow" from a flask of excellent wine he had been saving. Chamberlain took a swallow all right, but he judged the word had an indeterminate definition. When Spear took the bottle back and held it up to the light to see how much of the drink was left, his face took on a "melancholy, martyr-like look." Amused and embarrassed, Chamberlain was glad he would not have to face Spear at headquarters that night. 15

But the pause was only a short one, for trouble flared on the left. Colonel Sniper had fought the enemy into the woods and had tried to carry the breastworks there. The enemy, heavily reinforced, gave forth such a withering fire that the soldiers could not stand up to it and survive. The Confederates poured out of their works, and the New York regiment fell back until its line was turned and nearly parallel to the Quaker Road. Someone helped Chamberlain mount a mud-spattered, pale horse; then he and his staff had all they could do to hold the men to their duty. Later Chamberlain thought that he "must have looked more than ever like a figure from the Apocalypse." 16

The anxious Chamberlain knew that the position of his left wing could not be maintained for long without some assistance. He sent a message to General Gregory, who he thought was up near the First Brigade's left by now, asking him to attack the enemy right; this action would enfilade the flank of the Confederates' new alignment. Instead, General Griffin came on the line and assured him that if he and his men could hold for ten minutes, he could have a battery up. Heartened, Chamberlain made his way toward the embattled Colonel Sniper, who had seized his regimental flag from the third color-bearer to go down and was carrying it forward himself. Yelling to Sniper so that the men could hear, Chamberlain shouted, "Once more! Try the steel! Hell for ten minutes and we are out of it!"17

Behind him, Chamberlain had noticed a spot of higher ground, and he meant to save that position for the promised artillery. Inspired by their

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and he y their officers, the men pushed the enemy back into the woods with a herculean effort. As the Rebels regrouped, Chamberlain strained his eyes down the Quaker Road, praying for the guns to come into view. Finally, there they were: "B of the 4th Regulars . . . with headlong speed, horses smoking, battery thundering with jolt and rattle, wheeling into action front . . . while the earth flew beneath the wheels,—magnificent, the terrible Napoleons." 18

Lt. John Mitchell, a Regular Army man, had served with Battery B, Fourth United States, in every capacity for eleven years and now was commanding it for the first time in combat. He had fought with these guns in many battles, including close-quarter fights at Antietam and Gettysburg. Knowing his business well, the Irishman was as tough as they came. Even in this tight place, however, he could not help but smile at the sight of Chamberlain, who looked ragged, bloody, and unlike a general officer. Intent on pointing out the ground to Mitchell and forgetting his appearance, Chamberlain somehow did not see anything funny. "Mitchell," he shouted abruptly above the din, "do you think you can put solid shot or percussion into those woods close over the rebels' heads, without hurting my men?" "Yes, Sir! if they will keep where they are," Mitchell replied. "Well then, give it to them. . . . But stop quick at my signal, and fire clear of my men when they charge!" ¹⁹

Divided into sections of two, the four twelve-pound smoothbores wheeled into action. Their muzzles belched forth shot and shell into the trees and brought branches and sharpshooters down upon the heads of Bushrod Johnson's surprised men, who were bent on charging again. The screaming Rebel yells broke off suddenly and were immediately replaced by the deep hurrahs of the heartened Yankees when they heard the voices of their own guns. It was none too soon, because the men in gray recovered rapidly and massed ominously, spilling over and again flanking Chamberlain's bent-back left wing.²⁰

The left section of Battery B was in danger of being captured. Sniper maneuvered his men to his left to meet the Rebel flanking move, leaving the field clear on his right. Lieutenant Mitchell, his guns loaded with case shot, then canister, fired point-blank into the charging Southern infantrymen. Chamberlain was near the guns and saw Mitchell, who was coolly mounting a recoiling gun carriage to see the result of his last shot, go down, wounded in his right elbow. The artillery and infantry succeeded in holding Chamberlain's left, but then the enemy renewed the attack on the



Federal center and right. Almost out of ammunition, the Pennsylvanians began to retire slowly and lose ground.²¹

The situation was desperate now. Chamberlain sent one of his aides to General Gregory for a regiment, hoping that Gregory would finally have his men within reach on the left. Coming back on the field, General Griffin thought that his brigade commander looked ready to expire and exclaimed, "General, you must not leave us. We cannot spare you now." Startled, Chamberlain replied, "I had no thought of it, General." Griffin immediately ordered up three regiments from Bartlett's Third Brigade. Chamberlain worked to repair his broken line in order to save Mitchell's guns, now under the command of Lt. William P. Vose; his men were falling back in front of the Lewis house.²²

Lt. Col. Isaac Doolittle, 188th New York Infantry, received an urgent order from General Gregory to "report to General Chamberlain." He moved his regiment by the right flank until his two right companies came to the open field, where he saw a Union line of battle advancing on his right. Without orders, he connected his troops with the battle line and went forward with it toward the enemy on the right of Chamberlain's struggling left wing.²³

Coming up behind the advancing line in fine style was Col. Alfred L. Pearson with his colorful 155th Pennsylvania Zouaves. At Chamberlain's direction, Pearson's regiment swept to the center to aid their fellow Pennsylvanians. Ahead was the sawdust pile that the enemy was now using as breastworks. Seizing his regimental flag from his color sergeant, the colonel shouted, "Follow me men, or lose your colors," and then courageously charged up onto the long sawdust pile that sheltered some of the Confederates. Cheering loudly, the men followed him, passing through and in front of the line of the tired fighters of the First Brigade.²⁴

Seeing reinforcements arrive, the Confederates withdrew rapidly, and at least one of their officers thought they were fighting huge numbers of Yankees. Most were able to retreat in some order, but others surrendered, and their badly wounded and dead fell into the hands of the victorious bluecoats. As the Rebels fell back toward their main entrenchments on the White Oak Road, Lieutenant Vose positioned the battery on either side of the Lewis house. Chamberlain then stationed his own 185th New York on both sides of the battery, right and left, and had the 198th Pennsylvania collect in front of the farm buildings.²⁵

It had been a fine victory and an important one. Bartlett's brigade, which

the north caused some Confederates to run toward Ayres to surrender, others fled west on the White Oak Road to join their fellows. Chamberlain's line swept over the crest of the ridge dividing the Sydnor field, drawing the Rebel fire away from Ayres, and struck the enemy return obliquely, in flank and reverse. Part of the First Brigade, Sniper's 185th New York and Glenn's battalion of the 198th Pennsylvania, crossed the Confederate works, while the rest of the Pennsylvania regiment swung down in front of them.²³

Fighting their way up the line of makeshift works, Chamberlain's men and Bartlett's on their right were staggered by heavy flank fire poured in on them from Rebels farther back in the woods. Some of Chamberlain's men were forced to take refuge in the works from which they had driven the enemy. The fighting became hard and in places hand-to-hand. Gregory was dispatched to help Bartlett, along with some First Brigade men, and many of the commands became mixed. Some members of Chamberlain's brigade fought beside men from his old regiment, the Twentieth Maine, which was under the command of the former captain of its Company B, Lt. Col. Walter G. Morrill.²⁴

Just at that time, the embattled Chamberlain saw Ayres's Third Brigade emerge from the woods behind him. Earlier, in the advance from Gravelly Run Church, this brigade had become unsteady and had drawn Sheridan's criticism, but now it appeared in good order. It was commanded by a First Division man, Bvt. Brig. Gen. James Gwyn of the 118th Pennsylvania. Gwyn rode up and down in front of his brigade, making a good show, but the brigade was not moving forward. When questioned, Gwyn replied that he was cut off from Ayres, had no orders, and did not know what to do. Chamberlain directed him to go in on the First Brigade's right and attack the force of enemy in the woods that was flanking his men. Gwyn gladly agreed, and his men greeted Chamberlain with cheers as he rode down their front. He shouted out the order: "Forward, right oblique!" Gwyn's men plunged into the woods to attack the Confederates.²⁵

Chamberlain had begun to swing his left wing around to avoid firing into other Union troops when a huge body of Confederates, apparently caught by Gwyn's men, came up on his left battalions from the flank and rear. They held their arms in a manner Chamberlain described as "something like a ready," and he thought it was his turn to be "caught between two fires." Ignoring the enemy in front, he ordered his men to fire by the rear rank. As his men turned around to obey the order, the menacing mass

safer for them. For his part, Chamberlain realized that there was much more to be done before this day was finished.⁴³

The fighting intensified just before Chamberlain and other First Division men reached the Ford Road. A major holdup came in front of Chamberlain's left center opposite the 198th Pennsylvania regiment, commanded by Maj. Edwin A. Glenn. Chamberlain saw Major Glenn and Colonel Sniper, "with their flags close together," on the flank of enemy guns in the Five Forks works. A hero of "fiery courage" in the battles of the Quaker and White Oak Roads, Glenn was overdue for promotion. Riding up to his subordinate, his mind focused with intense concentration on the problem at hand, Chamberlain impulsively cried, "Major Glenn, if you will break that line you shall have a colonel's commission!" Glenn looked into Chamberlain's eyes and, without a word of reply, turned and spurred his horse, waving his sword above his head. Not looking back to see who was following, Glenn cried, "Boys, will you follow me?" Cheering, his men went with him into the deadly vortex.4

While pressing his men on from his position on the left of Glenn's action, Chamberlain could catch glimpses of the beautiful war-torn flag of the 198th Pennsylvania in the whirl of battle. Passed from hand to hand as its bearers went down, the flag fell and came up again three times. Then the 198th seemed to go up and over the defenses in a wave, and the Pennsylvanians carried the line. Snatching a moment from the rushing action in his front, Chamberlain rode over to congratulate Major Glenn and his regiment. 45

As he reached a particularly dense section of the woods Chamberlain saw two men carrying a blanket dripping blood. In the makeshift stretcher was Major Glenn, struck down, his bearers said, as he snatched away a Rebel battle flag from its rallying regiment. Chamberlain bent down from his horse over Glenn's recumbent body. Sorrow welled up in him, helpless now as Glenn's life began to ebb away. All Glenn could manage to whisper was, "General, I have carried out your wishes!" Glenn's words cut through Chamberlain with the force of a bullet. His mind raced in the anguish of responsibility for the order and promise he had given the major. Why had he not allowed the advance on the enemy to take its usual course and let Glenn take his natural chances? By interfering, it was as if he had singled the major out for death. Bending down from his horse and bringing his face low, Chamberlain told the dying man what he could: "Colonel, I will remember my promise; I will remember you!"46

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of the last umberlain regiments t victory, especially the Forty-fourth New York. Bringing up the rear of the First Division under the white, three-sided brigade flag with its red Fifth Corps insignia were the 185th New York and 198th Pennsylvania, Chamberlain's old First Brigade. Colonel Sniper still commanded the New York regiment, but the 198th Pennsylvania was bereft of field officers. Gone from it in body but not in spirit were its brave majors, Maceuen and Glenn, killed on the Quaker Road and at Five Forks; General Sickel was still recovering from his shattering wound. And gone too were scores of the brave men, dead and severely wounded, that he led to battle on those March and April days. But Chamberlain remembered them all.⁸¹

"Each of these brigades had been severally in my command; and now they were mine all together, as I was theirs. So has passed this First Division,—and with it, part of my soul."82

With his Second Division flag proudly aloft, its dark blue background setting off the white Maltese cross in the center, the hard-fighting Gen. Romeyn Ayres, adopted son of Maine and career army man, rode at the head of his soldiers. As his veteran Maryland, Delaware, and New York brigades came by, only two regiments, the 140th and 146th New York, represented the soldierly Ayres's three brigades that fought on that second July day at Gettysburg not far from Chamberlain's own embattled band.⁸³

Then came Gen. Samuel Crawford and his Third Division, which contained regiments from the storied First Corps, melded into the Fifth before the Wilderness. Their rectangular, white division flag had a blue Maltese cross, the color of drifting battle smoke. Survivors of the valorous Iron Brigade paraded by, few in numbers now. Chamberlain's eyes rested on one of that brigade's bravest—Lt. Col. Hollon Richardson, riding at the head of the Seventh Wisconsin. Richardson had recovered from his wound received on that sunset field at Five Forks, saving the reckless Warren, who was leading a charge for the last time.⁸⁴

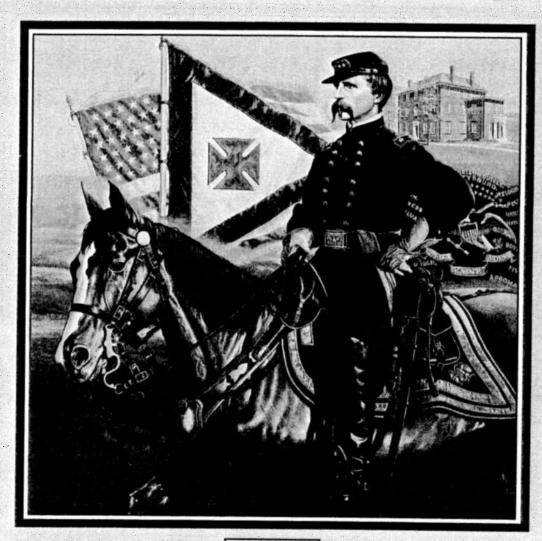
Near the rear of the Third Division, Chamberlain caught sight of the men who had charged with him into that valley of death at Petersburg. But only two regiments of the original six remained to receive the applause of their countrymen and witness the pride of their former commander: the 121st and 142d Pennsylvania Volunteers. Chamberlain broke the courtesies of the occasion; without apology and before the president, he proudly saluted his companions of that day, remembering the final surge, from that crest named "'Fort Hell,' down past the spewing dragons of 'Fort Damnation' into the miry, fiery pit before Rives' Salient of the dark June 18."85

to "a heap of sawdust where a portable mill had stood." This pile of sawdust, clearly labeled as only "Sawdust," is shown about two to three hundred yards north of the Lewis farmhouse and just east of the Quaker Road in a sketch map made on March 31, 1865, by Gilbert J. Thompson, a topographical assistant of the Army of the Potomac Corps of Engineers, and entered into evidence in *PWCI*, p. 1329. No sawmill is shown in this sketch map.

8. JLC, Armies, pp. 43-44.

- 9. OR 46(1):1286-87. The last returns given of the Army of Northern Virginia (dated February 25 to February 28 in the case of Johnson's division) showed "present and effective for the field" 485 officers and 6,277 men, total 6,762. Wise, former governor of Virginia, led four Virginia regiments, while Brig. Gen. W. A. Wallace had five from South Carolina, Brig. Gen. Y. M. Moody led what had been Gracie's brigade of five Alabama regiments, and Brig. Gen. M. W. Ransom had five North Carolina regiments (OR 46[1]:389, 1274). One of Wise's regiments, the Thirty-fourth Virginia, headed southwest on the Boydton Plank Road to operate on the Union left with Confederate cavalry and may have joined Wise later (ibid., p. 845). Although Wise later was quoted as saying that he "struck the enemy obliquely, diverging from right to left" (Wise, Life of Henry A. Wise, pp. 358-59), he may have been remembering the rough position of the entire Confederate line after Wallace's brigade came up, perhaps at a slight angle to Wise's right. When the Union artillery arrived near the end of the battle, the 185th New York, on JLC's left, was considerably bent back. In ibid., Wise said that his orders were to advance on the Military (Quaker) Road, and he placed two of his regiments on the right and two on the left of it. Johnson, in his official report cited above, reports that he advanced Wise's brigade in line of battle, stretching across the Quaker Road, with Wallace's, Moody's, and Ransom's brigades by the flank in rear of Wise. JLC repeatedly refers to troop movements of both sides, including charges, as up or down the Quaker Road.
- 10. OR 46(1):847; JLC, Armies, pp. 44-46. Some time was needed to build a bridge across Gravelly Run in JLC's rear. Griffin's pioneers built a rude one, which was difficult for artillery to use; later a pontoon bridge was built (OR 46[1]:800).
- 11. OR 46(1):847; ibid. (3):731; JLC, Armies, pp. 45-46; Under the Maltese Cross, p. 343. Colonel Sniper was later brevetted brigidier general for his services in the battles of the Quaker Road and the White Oak Road on March 31. A telegram was sent to the New York papers reporting JLC killed in the action (JLC, Armies, p. 47).
 - 12. JLC, Armies, p. 46.
- 13. Ibid., pp. 46-48; Pvt. George W. Carleton to the Adjutant General of Maine, Jan. 8, 1866, FPYU. First quotation, ibid.; second, JLC, Armies, p. 48. The oversized 198th Pennsylvania evidently had two majors; Edwin Glenn was the ranking major. Maceuen was promoted from adjutant March 24,

"BAYONET! FORWARD" MY CIVIL WAR REMINISCENCES





CHAMBERLAIN

paroles for their own men, yet they were so scattered that much time was required to make up the rolls with any completeness; and so the formal ceremony was delayed, and actually begun at sunrise of the twelfth and was completed only at sunset of that day.

Moving out towards my last fighting ground, in the door-yard of a house I did not remember to have seen before, although our last skirmishing was among the houses in that little hamlet, I came upon another tablet, on which was this inscription:

From this spot was fired the last cannon of the Confederate line on the ninth of April, 1865.

This shot undoubtedly it was that killed one of my gallant young officers, Lieutenant Clark, of the 185th New York, just as the first flag of truce had reached me, and had been sent on to our corps commander, General Griffin.

Still further along the crest, near the spot where this flag was received, the boy who was my driver for this excursion, jumped off to pick up a grape-shot half showing itself above ground, which, having been originally intended for me and now more effectually delivered, thus satisfying the essential conditions of the law of property, I felt authorized to take into personal possession.

Crossing the Richmond Road in front, we came to another tablet bearing this inscription:

Near this spot General Grant and General Robert E. Lee met to confer as to the details of the surrender, April 10, 1865.

This tablet is on the ground between my two lines as they stood at the moment of the final cessation of hostilities. Lee came in on the Richmond Road, from where the rear of Longstreet's command then was, three miles away, confronted by our Second and Sixth Corps. He passed close in rear of me, as I was in the saddle waiting the command to resume hostilities after the truce of three hours. Grant came a little later by another road,—a roundabout country road, leading into town near my center. Both rode past me to the courthouse. On the following morning they had a final meeting, on the elevated ground in front of my right. The tablets and roads refreshed

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attack and drive me back. And it would cost many men even to try to withdraw from such a position. The enemy's main works were directly on my right flank, and how the intervening woods might be utilized to cover an assault on that flank, none of us knew. I proposed to put Gregory's Brigade into those woods, by battalion in echelon by the left, by which formation he would take in flank and reverse in succession any attacks on my right. When Gregory should be well advanced I would charge the works across the field with my own brigade. My plan being approved, I instructed Gregory to keep in the woods, moving forward with an inclination towards his left to keep him closed in toward me, and at the same time to open the intervals in his echelons so that he would be free to deliver a strong fire on his own front if necessary; and the moment he struck any opposition to open at once with full volleys and make all the demonstration he could, and I would seize that moment to make a dash at the works in my front. known of the fact that General Lee himself was personally directing affairs in our front, I might not have been so rash, or thought myself so cool.

Riding forward I informed my officers of my purpose and had their warm support. Soon the roar of Gregory's guns rose in the woods like a whirlwind. We sounded bugles "Forward," and that way we go; mounted officers leading their commands; pieces at the right shoulder until at close quarters.

What we had to do could not be done by firing. This was foot-and-hand business. We went with a rush; not minding ranks nor alignments; but with open front to lessen loss from the long-range rifles. Within effective range,—about three hundred yards,—the sharp, cutting fire made us reel and shiver. Now, quick or never! On and over! The impetuous 185th New York rolls over the enemy's right, and seems to swallow it up; the 198th Pennsylvania, with its fourteen companies, half veterans, half soldiers "born so," swing in upon their left striking Hunton's Brigade in front; and for a few minutes there is a seething wave of countercurrents, then rolling back leaving a fringe of wrecks, and all is over. We pour over the works; on across the White Oak Road; swing to the right and drive the enemy into their entrenchments along the Claiborne Road, and

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¹Testimony of General Hunton and General McGowan; Warren Court Records, Vol. 1, page 625 and 648.

my stalwart 185th New York, Colonel Sniper; but Gregory soon coming in by echelon on their right took the edge off that enfilading fire.

Ayres' fitful fire was approaching, and I rode over to-Somewhere near the angle of the works I met wards it. Sheridan. He had probably seen me putting my men in, and hence I escaped censure for appearing. Indeed his criticism seemed to be that there was not more of me, rather than less. "By G-, that's what I want to see!" was his greeting, "general officers at the front. Where are your general officers?" I replied that I had seen General Warren's flag in the big field north of us, and that seeing Ayres in a tight place I had come to help him, and by General Griffin's order. "Then," cried he, with a vigor of utterance worthy of the "army in Flanders," "you take command of all the infantry round here, and break this dam-" I didn't wait to hear any more. That made good grammar as it stood. I didn't stand for anything, but spurred back to some scattered groups of men, demoralized by being so far in the rear, and not far enough to do them any good, yet too brave to go back. Captain Brinton of Griffin's staff came along, and I took him with me down among these men to get them up.2 I found one stalwart fellow on his hands and knees behind a stump, answering with whimsical grimaces to the bullets coming pretty thick and near. "Look here, my good fellow," I called down to him, "don't you know you'll be killed here in less than two minutes? That would be a shame. This is no place for you. Go forward!" "But what can I do?" he cried; "I can't stand up against all this alone!" "No, that's just it," I replied. "We're forming here. I want you for guide center. Up, and forward!" Up and out he came like a hero. I formed those "reserves" on him as guide, and the whole queer line,—two hundred of them,-went in right up to the front and the thick of it. My poor fellow only wanted a token of confidence and appreciation to get possession of himself. He was proud of what he did, and so I was for him.

I let the staff officers take these men in, for I had

¹His regiments were the 187th, 188th and 189th New York: thus the four New York regiments constituted the right of my command.

²Captain Laughlin of Griffin's staff, says he also joined in this. Records, Warren Court, p. 542.

caught sigl right behin field. The line. Gene demonstra: ment. I th pinch thing given me g under any eral," he r have no or me," I said credit. Le gave me go order, "For went, galla with my o touch with and I rode moment. exclaims,under a li cavalry ha get out of "Don't you rejoinder. calling the belong to] what busi part of th enemy's r and beyon

For upon the "return," Brigade,—White Oa time to sa takes him firing into

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pace with him, a Confederate staff-officer. Without dismounting, without salutation, the cavalryman shouts: "This is unconditional surrender! This is the end!" Then he hastily introduces his companion, and adds: "I am just from Gordon and Longstreet. Gordon says 'For God's sake, stop this infantry, or hell will be to pay!' I'll go to Sheridan," he adds, and dashes away with the white flag, leaving Longstreet's aide with me.1

I was doubtful of my duty. The flag of truce was in, but I had no right to act upon it without orders. There was still some firing from various quarters, lulling a little where the white flag passed near. But I did not press things quite so hard. Just then a last cannon-shot from the edge of the town plunges through the breast of a gallant and dear young officer in my front line,—Lieutenant Clark, of the 185th New York,—the last man killed in the Army of the Potomac, if not the last in the Appomattox lines. Not a strange thing for war,—this swift stroke of the mortal; but coming after the truce was in, it seemed a cruel fate for one so deserving to share his country's joy, and a sad peace-offering for us all.

Shortly comes the order, in due form, to cease firing and to halt. There was not much firing to cease from; but "halt," then and there? It is beyond human power to stop the men, whose one word and thought and action through crimsoned years had been but forward. They had seen the flag of truce, and could divine its outcome. But the habit was too strong; they cared not for points of direction, but it was forward still,—forward to the end; forward to the new beginning; for-

ward to the Nation's second birth!

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But it struck them also in a quite human way. The more the captains cry "Halt! the rebels want to surrender," the more the men want to be there and see it. Still to the front, where the real fun is! And the forward takes an upward turn. For when we do succeed in stopping their advance, we cannot keep their arms and legs from flying.

To the top of fences, and haystacks, and chimneys they clamber, to toss their old caps higher in the air, and leave the earth as far below them as they can. Dear old General Gregory gallops up to inquire the meaning of this strange departure from accustomed discipline. "Only that Lee wants time to sur-

¹I think the first Confederate officer who came was Captain P. M. Jones, now U.S. District Judge in Alabama; the other, Captain Brown of Georgia.

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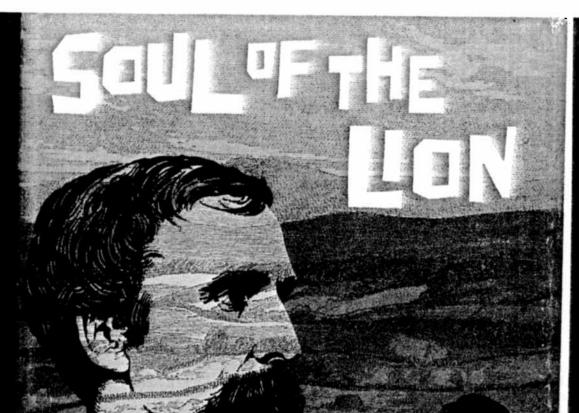
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Gaines' Mill and Malvern Hill. These are of the men I stood with at Antietam and Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. Of that regiment—the 20th Maine—a third were left on the slopes of Round Top, and a third again in the Wilderness, at Spotsylvania, the North Anna, Cold Harbor and the Chickahominy; to-day mingling in its ranks the remnants of the noble 2d, and 1st Sharpshooters. Beside it still, the 118th Pennsylvania, sharing all its experiences from the day when these two young regiments took ordeal together in the floods of waters beneath and of fiery death above in the testing passage of Shepardstown Ford in 1862. More Pennsylvania veterans yet; the storied 83d and 91st, and brilliant 155th Louave, and the shadow of the stalwart 62d, gone, and 21st Cavalry passed on. With these the 1st and 16th Michigan, ever at the front, the keen-eyed 1st and 2d Sharpshooters and proud relics of the 4th, left from the Wheat-field of Gettysburg. Here is the trusted, sorely-tried 32d Massachusetts, with unfaltering spirit and ranks made good from the best substance of the 18th, wakening heart-held visions. These names and numbers tell of the men who had opened all the fiery gateways of Virginia from the York River to the Chickahominy. and from the Rapidan to the Appomattox.

Now Gregory's New York Brigade,—the 187th, 188th, and 189th, young in order of number, but veteran in experience and honor; worthy of the list held yet in living memory, the 12th, 13th, 14th, 17th, 25th, and 44th, one by one gone before.

One more brigade yet, of this division; of the tested last that shall be first; the splendid 185th New York, and fearless, dear brained Sniper still at their head; the stalwart fourteen ompany regiment, the 198th Pennsylvania, its gallant field officers gone,—brave veteran Sickel falling with shattered arm. and brilliant young Adjutant McEwen, shot dead,—both within touch of my hand in the sharp rally on the Quaker Road; and Major Glen since commanding, cut down on the height of valor, mlors in hand, leading a charge I ordered in a moment of supreme need. Captain John Stanton, lately made major. leads to-day. These also coming into the bloody field of the dark year 1864; but soon ranked with veterans and wreathed with honor. In the last campaign opening with the brilliant victory on the enemy's right flank; of the foremost in the cyclone sweep at Five Forks, and at Appomattox first of the



A BIOGRAPHY OF GENERAL JOSHUA . CHAMBERLAIN

WILLARD M. WALLACE

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round and f; this was sted in the actions, the everlasting had ruined Atlanta and November er the oneag a war to 364, it was spring and , Hood was forces were eventually

ssigned, on st Division, something k any real eason went ling eye to e man who e collective —but what tity a thing s the army he Rapidan nurk of the their places often taken by men who were volunteers in name only, who received bounties or who were drafted. There seemed to be "some slackening of the old nerve and verve, and service was sustained more from the habit of obedience and instinct of duty, than with that sympathetic intuition which inspires men to exceed the literal of orders or of obligations." Yet even these men had become seasoned soldiers, and many of them had also made the same sacrifice as the original volunteers. The Army of the Potomac, different though it was, and weaker in some respects, was still a disciplined army, and, in Chamberlain's opinion, discipline was "the soul of armies"; in fact, "taken in the long run, and in all vicissitudes, an army is effective in proportion to its discipline." The Army of the Potomac, however, was held together not only by discipline but also by "strength of great memories, pride of historic continuity, unfailing loyalty of purpose and resolve." Men staked their lives on the ultimate victory of a great cause. Chamberlain's own return to the army is understandable in this context only, and it truly represented a triumph of the spirit.

His brigade was not the solid phalanx of Pennsylvania regiments that he had commanded in June. Instead he found himself at the head of only two regiments, though these were quite large, the 198th Pennsylvania under Brigadier General Horatio G. Sickel and the 185th New York under Colonel Gustave Sniper. Both Sickel and Sniper were able and courageous soldiers, but both had ranked Chamberlain as colonels, and had they not been generous and realistic as well, the situation could have been embarrassing. Fortunately, as Chamberlain acknowledged, they accepted the new relationship with "sincerity and utmost courtesy."

On December 7 the Fifth Corps started on a great raid

entrenchments, was likewise to cross Hatcher's Run, on which Humphreys should base his right flank while his left kept touch with the Fifth Corps. The Fifth, which was to cross Hatcher's Run, too, was not to go beyond the junction of the Vaughan and Quaker Roads until the Second Corps was in position. Then it was to advance toward the enemy by the Boydton Plank Road which joined the more southerly Vaughan Road at Dinwiddie Court House.

Lee was not caught asleep. He sent General Richard H. Anderson with Bushrod Johnson's division and Henry Wise's brigade to the extreme right of the entrenchments along the White Oak Road. George Pickett's division was also ordered to the western end of the lines, while General Fitz Lee was directed to move immediately to Five Forks and, assuming command of all cavalry, together with infantry supports, attack Sheridan.

At daylight on March 29 the Fifth Corps moved toward the Confederate right, Griffin's division in the lead, and Chamberlain's brigade at the head of the column. Shortly after noon, Griffin ordered Chamberlain up Quaker Road from its junction with Vaughan Road, Meade and Warren meeting at the junction and following the troops to where the Confederates had destroyed a bridge spanning Gravelly Run, one of the innumerable streams intersecting this swampy forest land. Chamberlain found the enemy entrenched on the north bank. Since there was no alternative but to wade the stream, he mentioned to Griffin his plan of placing Sickel with half the 198th Pennsylvania below the ruined bridge to open with a heavy fire while Major E. A. Glenn with the second battalion in skirmish order and Colonel Sniper of the 185th New York immediately behind forded the stream. Griffin agreed and directed General Gregory of the 2nd

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covered t the War. butternut who lowered their muskets, locked bayonets about him, and demanded that he surrender.

For a moment he had a dreadful vision of what it meant to be a prisoner. Then realizing that in his hatless, tattered, mud-caked appearance he resembled no spruce Yankee officer, he saw his chance. "Surrender?" he shouted in a fruity Southern accent. "What's the matter with you? Come along with me and let us break 'em." With his one good arm he gave a slight flourish with his sword in the direction of his own troops. And the Confederates, completely duped, followed him—to be taken prisoner themselves.

One of those strange battle lulls now occurred, and a curious and admiring crowd gathered around the exhausted Chamberlain. Then up walked Major Ellis Spear of the 20th Maine. Spear, who kept a watchful eye on Chamberlain whenever that was possible, looked very mysterious, and reaching into his breast pocket as if to present a brevet's commission, produced instead a flask of rare wine which he invited Chamberlain to sample. Gratefully Chamberlain took the Jamaica-ginger-shaped bottle and drank—perhaps, indeed, more than courtesy demanded, for as he passed the bottle back and his friend held it up to the light, he observed the "melancholy, martyr-like look" on Spears' face.

Then the lull passed, and the battle flared fiercely on the left where the 185th New York under Sniper, who had driven to the edge of the woods, was being pressed back to a line perpendicular to the original position along the road. Someone found a horse for Chamberlain, a mud-spattered white one, and the dazed officer rode furiously down to assist the hard-fighting Sniper. More than ever, Chamberlain looked like "Death on a pale horse."

He found the situation so desperate that he sent for help

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to General Gregory of the 2nd Brigade. But Gregory was slow in getting into position because of the woods and the streams his troops had to cross. Fortunately Griffin was quick to perceive the danger. His face pale and anxious, he rode up to Chamberlain and said, "If you can hold on there ten minutes, I will give you a battery."

As Griffin, who loved his artillery, went galloping back for the guns, Chamberlain dashed over to Sniper. There was a crest in his rear behind which he had intended to reform should he be driven farther back. Now he wanted to save the crest for the guns and felt that, to keep the enemy from seizing it, he had no choice but to counterattack and drive the enemy back toward the woods. Besides, his men were getting short of ammunition; to have them continue on their present basis was to invite disaster. He shouted to Sniper so that all would hear, "Once more! Try the steel! Hell for ten minutes and we are out of it!" Then he led them back against the enemy in a surprise charge that saved the knoll. As the men hit the earth, he told Sniper that once the guns were up he intended to charge the woods.

Finally—it seemed eons to him—Battery B of the 4th U. S. Artillery arrived under Lieutenant John Mitchell. "And now they come—," Chamberlain said, "B of the 4th Regulars, Mitchell leading with headlong speed, horses smoking, battery thundering with jolt and rattle, wheeling into action front, on the hillock I had been saving for them, while the earth flew beneath the wheels,—magnificent, the shining, terrible Napoleons."

Mitchell smiled slightly at his appearance, but Chamberlain could see nothing funny in the situation.

"Mitchell," he barked, "do you think you can put solid



The Final Bivouac

The Surrender Parade at Appomattox and the Disbanding of the Armies

April 10 - May 20, 1865



1st Edition

Chris M. Calkins

our boy's went out foraging and brought in *Ham, meal,* and *molasses*. We had orders to bivouac, but afterwards fell in on account of mistake in order.

These orders were probably in conjunction with the original plan for an evening surrender parade.

Of some interest this day was the punishment doled out to a member of the V Corps. John Smith, 118th Pennsylvania, recorded: "There was a soldier drummed around camp for cowardice, with the word 'coward' on a cracker box lid, hanging in front of his breast, and 'skulk' on another board on his back. Thousands of soldiers and rebs looked on."

The men of the corps went to sleep that night "on the side hills in sight of the C.H.," with thoughts of the great honor bestowed upon them by General Grant. Tomorrow they would meet face to face for the last time the veterans of the famous Army of the Northern Virginia.¹⁶

APRIL 12 — THE FORMAL SURRENDER CEREMONY

Chamberlain's 3rd Brigade, Pearson's 1st, and Gregory's 2nd Brigade were put into formation at sunrise along the Lynchburg-Richmond Stage Road, from the eastern to the western edge of the village. "The arrangement of the soldiery was as follows: The Third Brigade on one side of the street in line of battle; the second ... in the rear. and across the street, facing the Third; the First Brigade also in line of battle." Actually, by the time all the brigades were in position to receive the Confederates, it was close to 9 o'clock according to some sources. Although the exact regimental line up for the principal brigade, Chamberlain's, is not known, the units involved are recorded. Massachusetts was represented by the 32nd regiment, which had been consolidated with members from the old 9th, 18th, and 22nd regiments. Maine had two units, the 1st Sharpshooters and the 20th regiment, also including members of the old 2nd Infantry. Michigan had the 1st Infantry (with reenlistees from the 4th) and the 16th with Brady's and Jardine's companies of Michigan Sharp Shooters attached. Pennsylvania showed four of its regiments: the 83rd; 91st; 118th; and 155th, which had the reenlistees of the 62nd.

The 1st Brigade was composed of two units, the 198th Pennsylvania and 185th New York; the 2nd Brigade had the 187th, 188th, and 189th New York.

Chamberlain said that the battlelines extended (east to west) "from the bluff bank of the stream [Appomattox River] to near the Court House on the left." The 32nd Massachusetts was "the extreme right of the brigade" with its right in the direction of the Confederate camp. Then came t the 83rd the 118 enclose The 18 Chamb althoug Court F thousal

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came the 1st Maine Sharp Shooters, 20th Maine, 1st and 16th Michigan, the 83rd, 91st, 118th, and on the left the 155th Pennsylvania. John Smith of the 118th said his regiment had "its left resting near the fence which enclosed the grounds surrounding the now celebrated McLean House. The 188th was on the left of the brigade close the fence." Either Chamberlain or Smith is mistaken as to who held the left of the line, although it is apparent that the Union soldiers were extended past the Court House itself. The entire division that morning numbered about six thousand men in line.

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General Chamberlain, mounted on horseback and his staff carrying the corps division flag with its red maltese cross on a white field with a blue border, was posted on the extreme right of the 32nd Massachusetts. From this vantage point they could see the Confederate encampment across the valley of the Appomattox. The general said he took this position at 5 a.m.

As the men looked across this lowland, they could see the Confederates forming up for the last time as the "Army of Northern Virginia." As the Confederate column moved down the road from its encampment, the men waded through the shallow Appomattox and ascended the Stage Road into the village. A Federal officer remarked that "the reglmental battleflags crowded so thick by thinning out of men, that the whole column seemed crowned with red" (the predominate color of the battleflag).

Chaplain Wiatt of the 26th Virginia remembered; "[We] were aroused this morning, early, and marched over to the Appomattox C. H. where our arms & flag were surrendered to our enemies." Colonel William H. Stewart of the 61st Virginia stated that once they reached the village, they found "Crawford's [Bartlett's] Division was drawn up on a hill just in front of Appomattox Court House."

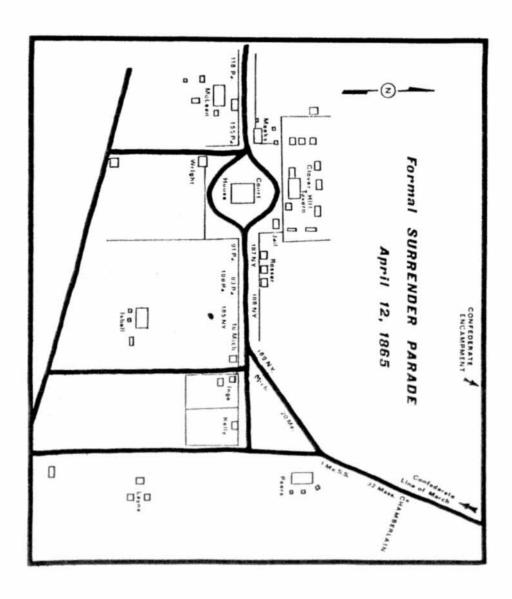
As the van of the Confederate column reached Chamberlain and his adjoining line, the Union general

thought it eminently fitting to show some token of our feeling, and I therefore Instructed my subordinate officers to come to the position of "salute" in the manual of arms as each body of the Confederates passed before us. It was not a "present arms," however, not a "present," which then as now was the highest possible honor to be paid even to a president. It was the "carry arms," as it was then known, with musket held by the right hand and perpendicular to the shoulder. I may best describe it as a marching salute in review.

Always observant, John Smith wrote from his perspective:

The troops had spruced up to appear to their best advantage, and arms, accourtements and clothing showed but little





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Joshua Chamberlain

THE SOLDIER AND THE MAN



EDWARD G. LONGACRE

health. His decision to return to Virginia despite his disabilities appears to reflect commendable qualities: devotion to duty, refusal to accept physical limitations as a handicap, and a large helping of courage. It may be, however, that his leave-taking also bespoke ambition, selfishness, even a certain arrogance in its suggestion that he considered his presence in the field somehow essential to the success of the cause. And while his decision may have been in keeping with his nature, it cannot be said that he was acting in the best interests of his family. He was acting, as he had on many another occasion, in the best interests of Joshua Chamberlain.

On November 19, the new brigadier having reported at army headquarters outside Petersburg, General Meade reassigned him to the Fifth Corps. The order relieved Chamberlain's mind: there had always been the possibility he would be moved into a vacancy in another corps. That prospect had troubled him, for he could not seriously consider campaigning anywhere but under the Maltese Cross. That same day General Warren, who had vocally sought Chamberlain's services ever since it had become known he would retake the field, assigned him, once again, to Griffin's division. In turn, Griffin assigned him to his newly reconstituted 1st Brigade.²⁶

Although careful never to express his feelings, there is the distinct possibility that the new arrival was disappointed in the command tendered him—evidence, perhaps, that his superiors doubted his physical ability to handle the larger force to which his new rank appeared to entitle him. In place of the six veteran regiments he had most recently led, he found himself in command of two recently formed outfits, both of them unusually large but composed mainly of raw recruits: the 185th New York, commanded by Colonel Edwin S. Jenney, and the 198th Pennsylvania (14 companies strong instead of the regulation 10) under Brevet Brigadier General Horatio Gates Sickel."

In addition to being dismayed at commanding so many rookies, Chamberlain may have been discomfitted to find himself placed over two regimental commanders long senior to him. As it happened, the seniority issue would solve itself. Colonel Jenney—perhaps affronted

by the command leaving his regime colonel, Gustavus commanded his presided over Chawould prove, like They would give Chamberlain tack 1,800 recruits into

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by the command arrangement—would soon resign his commission, leaving his regiment in the hands of his German-born lieutenant colonel, Gustavus Sniper. And General Sickel, who not only had commanded his own brigade in the Shenandoah Valley but had presided over Chamberlain's new command for the past six weeks, would prove, like Sniper, an obedient and trustworthy subordinate. They would give unflinchingly of their talent and energy to help Chamberlain tackle his most pressing problem, whipping more than 1,800 recruits into shape through a strict training regimen.²⁸

That problem, too, was set aright in quick time. Upon reporting at his brigade's headquarters near Poplar Springs Church, four and a half miles southwest of Petersburg, Chamberlain was pleasantly surprised by the proficiency both regiments displayed in camp and on the drillfield. By the last days of November, a private in the New York regiment reported the general as saying "that to see us drill he would not think that we was a new regiment. He said if we will tend to our knitting that we will soon be the best in the division."29

Aware of Chamberlain's gleaming record and observant of the respect and support that Sickel and Sniper gave the returning hero, the men warmed to their new brigade leader more quickly than they might have in the normal course of events. In turn, Chamberlain came to forget the size of his command and began to consider himself fortunate in his present position. Especially after General Griffin confided that during future operations he would entrust a second brigade to Chamberlain's control, the latter began to believe that his new command "was really equal to my old one in importance." He also sensed that an uncomplaining acceptance of his lot would pay dividends. Years later he proudly recalled that "my cheerful acquiescence in an assignment of reduced importance took the attention of my superiors." Acceptance brought peace of mind, and, in the end, vindication. Later he would describe the 185th as a "splendid" regiment, its commander, Sniper, as "fearless" and "clear-brained," and the 198th as a "stalwart" outfit under "brave veteran Sickel." Beyond the fighting qualities of his officers and men, Chamberlain enjoyed the talents of what his oft-visiting brother, Tom, called "one of the best bands in the Corps."30

Picket duty, drill, and target practice consumed the attention of









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est—hard and red on March of his military ord that Phile Shenandoah any with two Sixth Corps. n him, in the Ninth Corps Lee's gamble and outlying defenses, they were hurled back by Meade's application of overwhelming force.9

The offensive was not limited to Petersburg. Attackers also struck the lines of the Second Corps, now under Major General Andrew A. Humphreys, near Hatcher's Run. Early that morning General Warren moved elements of Griffin's division into supporting distance. From 8:00 A.M. until dark, Chamberlain's brigade trekked to several points under assault, ready to help as needed. Close to sundown, the command was placed in the rear and on the flank of a Second Corps division, which it helped in repulsing an attack that Chamberlain described as made with "great vigor and boldness, though not in heavy force." The brigade hardly worked up a sweat—only two of its men had been wounded, none killed—but the day's action provided a nice tune-up to the larger, more decisive work that lay ahead. 10

The day following its support of General Humphreys, Griffin's division was told to prepare to march at a moment's notice. That day Chamberlain's people drew 50 rounds of ammunition per man as well as four days' rations of beef, hard bread, salt, coffee, and sugar. Clerks and other noncombatants were evicted from camp, and surplus baggage was carted off to City Point. It took another three days, however, for marching orders to arrive. Some time after 5:00 A.M. on March 29, the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, Fifth Army Corps turned it back on winter quarters and took to southward-leading roads. No bugles or drums sounded during the movement, which told Chamberlain and anyone else with a logical mind that the objective of their movement lay not far away.

Chamberlain's brigade, which led the advance of its division, made up a minute part of the force in motion this morning. All around it, the rest of the Fifth Corps pressed south on parallel roads. On the right of the corps marched Humphreys's troops, and in front, in rear, and on the flanks, trotted the cavalry divisions of the Army of the Potomac and Sheridan's Army of the Shenandoah, under Major General George Crook and Brevet Major General Wesley Merritt, respectively. Although General Meade accompanied the massive advance in the role

of expeditionary leader, Grant had made Sheridan—today strictly in charge of the cavalry—an independent commander and thus removed from Meade's authority. The command arrangements may have seemed unusual, perhaps unwieldy, but Grant felt he owed Sheridan, who had commanded a full-size army in the Shenandoah, autonomy in the present situation. For one thing, the commanding general considered the Irishman a more decisive and combative soldier than the older, more conservative Meade. If given the authority and the resources, Sheridan might bring Lee to bay in a matter of hours; Grant doubted that Meade, if left to his own devices, would accomplish as much in a fortnight.¹¹

Whether they knew it or not the advancing troops were heading for the extended right flank of Lee's army, anchored in the countryside southwest of Petersburg. Months given to countering Union probes below the Cockade City had left that flank so fragile that, if pressed, it might shatter. Grant had sent Meade and Sheridan to pass around the end of that flank, a line of entrenchments astride the White Oak Road near Burgess's Mill, about three miles east of a strategic crossroads known as Five Forks. The flank cleared, the Federals could move as far north as the Petersburg & Lynchburg (more familiarly known as the Southside) Railroad. The Weldon line and other rail routes to Petersburg had been cut or otherwise neutralized; the Southside represented Lee's last line of supply as well as the only practical route of withdrawal should he somehow break free of investment. Grant believed that once the Southside Railroad came into his possession, the enemy would resist no further.

To reach their objective, cavalry and infantry crossed Rowanty Creek on a hastily constructed pontoon span before veering westward onto the Vaughan Road and marching in the direction of Dinwiddie Court House. Soon after falling out for a roadside rest, Griffin's division, at Meade's order, retraced its path on the Vaughan Road until it could be guided northward along the Quaker Road in the direction of Burgess's Mill. The brigade advanced as far as Gravelly Run, north of which it spied breastworks occupied by men in gray and butternut. Chamberlain halted his people on the south bank until Griffin arrived with an order that the brigade cross the creek in line of battle. Chamberlain complied

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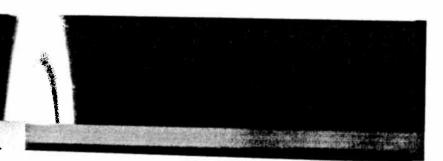
clowanty Creek vestward onto a widdie Court as division, at a til it could be on of Burgess's the of which it Chamberlain with an order lain complied

by culling out a battalion of the 198th Pennsylvania, placing it under one of his most trusted subordinates, Major Edwin A. Glenn, and throwing it in advance of the main body as skirmishers.¹²

At a prearranged signal, Glenn's troops splashed across the cold, waist-deep water while the 185th New York, in their immediate rear, laid down a covering fire. Weapons and ammunition held above their heads, Glenn's skirmishers made choice targets for Confederate marksmen on the north bank, who laced them with a volley. Several Pennsylvanians sank into the water, never to rise. Once across the stream, the enraged survivors struck the enemy in flank and chased those they did not kill for about a mile to the north. There the fugitives sought refuge among a few dozen comrades ensconced behind earthworks bolstered by fallen trees. Once all were over the stream, Glenn's skirmishers resumed their advance. In their rear Chamberlain formed a line across the Quaker Road with the balance of Glenn's regiment, under General Sickel, to the right of the road, and Colonel Sniper and his 185th New York on the left.¹³

Fulfilling his superior's expectations, Glenn gouged the enemy out of their works with swift precision, then chased them through a woods as far as a landmark known as the Lewis house. When the reinforced enemy—troops of Major General Bushrod Rust Johnson's division, part of a larger force that Lee had hustled down to foil Warren's and Humphreys's advance—made a stand at the edge of the trees, Chamberlain halted the skirmish line until Sickel and Sniper joined it in the woods. Once his force had regained cohesiveness, Chamberlain conferred with Griffin, who told him, quite simply, to attack. To obey meant to leave the shelter of the trees for a perilous stretch of open ground. Johnson's position, hard by a sawmill and a massive pile of sawdust that made a natural earthwork, could be reached only by crossing a clearing perhaps a thousand yards both in length and width. Cannon in front commanded the ground and sharpshooters had been posted in woodlots along either flank.¹⁴

The task ahead had its hazards, but for mortal risk Chamberlain doubted that it matched Rives's Salient. Even Charlemagne, though badly wounded in that assault, had survived its terrors; Chamberlain was astride him now as he scanned the Rebel works one last time



through his fieldglasses. With calm deliberation he reinforced Glenn's battalion with a company of New Yorkers. He conferred briefly with Sickel and Sniper, ensuring each subordinate knew what was expected of him. Then he turned toward the main body, unsheathed his sword, raised it above his head, shouted a command, and started forward. Behind him nearly 2,000 soldiers moved at a rapid walk, then shifted into the double-quick, overflowing the Quaker Road and seeping into the woods beyond.

Determined to keep ahead of them, their leader spurred his charger toward the spitting rifles of the enemy. Just before he reached their line he began to repent of his rashness. Hauling back on the reins, he caused Charlemagne to rear. In that instant Chamberlain was struck in the chest by a sharpshooter's bullet, rendering him briefly unconscious. As he recounted in his memoir of the Appomattox campaign, *The Passing of the Armies*, the missile had passed through the neck muscle of his mount before striking him just below the heart, passing along his bridle arm "and also I may say through a leather case of field orders and a brass-mounted hand-mirror in my breast-pocket," before it "demolished the pistol in the belt of my aide Lieutenant Vogel, and knocked him out of the saddle." 15

An unconscious Chamberlain could not have witnessed the effects of the rifle shot; therefore he may be forgiven this flight of fancy. No Civil War firearm possessed the muzzle velocity necessary for a minie ball to have passed through so many animate and inanimate objects. Most likely two bullets, fired simultaneously at targets in close proximity to each other, accounted for the damage done to and near Chamberlain. A curious commentary on the incident comes from Ellis Spear, who was serving as a 3rd Brigade staff officer this day. Spear, who was in such close contact with Chamberlain that he gave him a drink from a flask filled with wine, later denied that his old commander had been shot at all. "He was not wounded on the Quaker road," Spear would maintain in a postwar letter to Oliver Norton. "I know that absolutely, as I was with him part of the time and not far off any time." Spear claimed that Chamberlain's only damage was to his coat, which was perforated by a near-miss. 16

While Spear's claim is difficult to accept, Chamberlain's contention

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that the bullet was deflected "around two ribs so as to come out at the back seam of my coat" appears to defy the laws of both physics and probability. Then, too, the severity of the wound that Chamberlain describes, especially given its inability to drive him from the field, invites dispute. Writing long after the war, Norton raised a provocative question: "How can any reasonable person suppose that if Chamberlain had been wounded ... as he states in his book, he could have been able to resume his command on the 30th and 31st of March.... A ball striking a rib and going all around his left side, even if the rib was not shattered, would certainly have him out of commission longer than the succeeding two or three days." 17

Whatever the nature of his injury, Chamberlain regained his senses quickly enough to direct Charlemagne out of the line of fire before either horse or rider went down. When in a position of relative safety, however, he saw that all was not well with his brigade. Despite its speed and enthusiasm, Chamberlain's attack had lost its momentum, and part of his command—the right flank of Sickel's regiment—"was now broken and flying before the enemy like leaves before the wind." When General Griffin rode up to his wounded subordinate with a look of concern and worried aloud that Chamberlain was "gone," the latter agreed, believing his boss was referring to the 1st Brigade. 18

But the brigade was not gone, not yet. Sickel himself rushed into the breach, steadying the battle line. "The men," wrote one of the Pennsylvanians, "soon responded to these efforts, and, rallying, they drove the rebels entirely back into their works." In the process Sickle took a severe wound in the left arm, "notwithstanding which he fought on like a hero." Sickle's wound troubled Chamberlain, who believed he could not afford to lose such a worthy subordinate. He was saddened, too, by the loss of a young man he had come to know quite well, Major Charles I. Maceuen of Sickel's regiment, "a gallant and noble young officer," who had toppled dead virtually at Chamberlain's feet.¹⁹

Once Griffin left, Chamberlain rode Charlemagne at an easy gait toward the rear, until it became apparent that the warhorse had gone as far as he could. Dismounting slowly and painfully, the brigadier began to advance on foot toward the center of his still-moving line,

hopeful of turning rally into triumph. Wandering too far afield, however, he found himself surrounded by the enemy; for the third time in his military career he had to talk his way out of capture. "Surrender?" he claims to have shouted at the hesitant Confederates. "What's the matter with you? What do you take me for? Don't you see these Yanks right onto us? Come along with me and let us break 'em." According to Chamberlain, his would-be captors followed his waving sword toward the rear of his own brigade, whose members turned about and took them prisoner.²⁰

Just as Sickel's men seemed about to carry the works near the sawdust pile, Chamberlain's other regiment wavered and nearly broke under the pressure of opposing reinforcements. Within minutes, Sniper's New Yorkers were forced into a position almost parallel with the Quaker Road, facing primarily westward. They needed a helping hand, and quickly.

Chamberlain sent a courier to seek aid from the force on his far left, the 2nd Brigade of Griffin's division, under Brevet Brigadier General Edgar M. Gregory. It was this command that Griffin had promised to place under Chamberlain's control whenever possible. Gregory was asked to strike the enemy in flank, but passing time brought no perceptible improvement in Colonel Sniper's situation. Minutes seemed to lumber by as the battle hung in the balance, but finally help arrived and in quantity, thanks to General Griffin's solicitude. First, Lieutenant John Mitchell's Battery B, 4th United States Artillery ran into position to sweep the Rebel right, easing the pressure on Sniper. Then one of Gregory's regiments marched up from the west to reinforce the 185th New York. Next, Brevet Brigadier General Alfred L. Pearson led his 155th Pennsylvania Zouaves, part of Bartlett's brigade, into the melee in the direction of Chamberlain's center. Like Colonel Sniper minutes before, Pearson led his troops in a charge while hoisting the regimental colors; his men responded with wild enthusiasm.21

The combination of artillery cover and fresh infantry feeding into his line enabled Chamberlain to prod the Confederates, who had withstood two hours of combat, into retreat. Once they made up their mind to leave, they did so in such haste that they left their dead—130 of them—and dozens of their wounded on the field; almost 200 others

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Retu berlain himself Maceus of the major's reporte Chamb and the were cut off in mid-flight and persuaded to surrender. The victory had been gained at a cost of 328 killed and wounded in the 1st Brigade plus unknown losses in the units that had reinforced it. Casualties comprised 16 officers in addition to Sickel and Maceuen, including every member of Chamberlain's staff.²²

The statistics indicate the gravity of Chamberlain's situation. For much of the fight, he had been outnumbered and, for a part of it, hard-pressed. Yet, he had held the line until supports could fight their way through to him. Fittingly, he won lofty praise for the steadiness and fortitude he and his men had displayed throughout the fight. General Warren announced that his "splendid work" rated a tangible reward—promotion to brevet major general of volunteers "for conspicuous gallantry in action." ²³

Mounted on a borrowed horse, Chamberlain rode the length of his line in the early, rainy hours of evening, supervising the erecting of strong fieldworks. He also saw to the positioning of troops from those commands on his flanks, while seeking information about the day's outcome in other sectors. He learned that the Second Corps had gone into position near, but not always connecting with, Warren's right. Meanwhile, about two and a half miles to the southwest, Sheridan and his three cavalry divisions had taken position near Dinwiddie Court House, within striking distance of infantry and cavalry guarding Lee's far right. The next day Sheridan would seek a way to break or circumvent that flank, move into the Rebels' rear, and play havoc with their last railroad.²⁴

Returning to his field headquarters at the Lewis farmhouse, Chamberlain tried to comfort the sorrowing members of a burial party, then himself grieved over one object of their attention, the body of Major Maceuen. After a few moments given to prayer, he entered the kitchen of the house to compose by candlelight a letter of condolence to the major's father. Later he looked in on the wounded General Sickel, who reportedly paid tribute to his emotionally distressed superior. "General Chamberlain," Sickel is quoted as saying, "you have the soul of a lion and the heart of a woman." This compliment was first recorded (in

slightly different words) in a regimental history published in 1884, to which Chamberlain contributed material. It has come to be regarded as perfectly expressive of Chamberlain's salient qualities. It has even provided the title of one of his biographies.²⁵

No historian has ever studied the origin or questioned the validity of the quote, which on its face seems rather too good to be true. While it is difficult to imagine Chamberlain inventing it, it is equally difficult to believe such a lyrically effusive compliment could come from the mouth of a hard-bitten combat leader who never gave indication of being poet or toady. Rather than a complete fabrication, the quote may have its origins in a less grandiose tribute, one its recipient embellished. This theory is strengthened by the fact that its theme was quite meaningful to Chamberlain. He reprises it in his magazine article about Fredericksburg when he emphasizes the compassion that "brave men show to comrades when direst need befalls," the "tenderness of the stern and strong [that] recalls the Scripture phrase, 'passing the love of women'." 26

Throughout rainy, ice-cold March 30th, Chamberlain convalesced from the accumulated effect of wounds old and recent. His men, and their comrades elsewhere on the Fifth Corps' front and along the still-disconnected line of General Humphreys's corps farther east, strengthened their works while simultaneously confronting rumors that an offensive was imminent.

If it came, the movement would have to be launched in two directions at the same time. North of the Lewis house, Johnson's division and other Confederate infantry huddled inside their breastworks along the White Oak Road. Farther west, at Five Forks, General Lee had created a new anchor for his right flank. Late that afternoon 9,200 troops of all arms, under the tragic hero of Gettysburg, Major General George Edward Pickett, took possession of the crossroads vicinity and fortified it, albeit imperfectly. Pickett's mission was not merely defensive; on March 31 he was to advance against Sheridan in conjunction with an offensive against the Second and Fifth Corps by

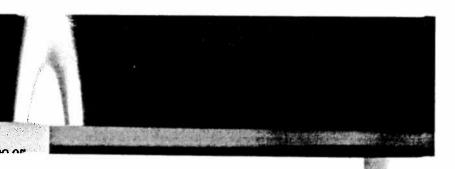
other Confederate forces. The overall objective was to drive Meade's left flank as far as possible from the Southside Railroad.²⁷

The last day of March found General Warren planning an advance of his own. The previous day Grant had suggested to Meade that the left flank of the Fifth Corps be extended as far north as the White Oak Road, within striking distance of the entrenchments near Burgess's Mill. Such a move would enable the Federals not only to attack the trenches but to interpose between them and Pickett's position.²⁸

Before sunrise members of the Second Corps relieved Griffin's division, whereupon Griffin joined the rest of Warren's corps, the divisions of Romeyn Ayres and Samuel Crawford, in moving up to the White Oak Road. Chamberlain's role in the movement was to provide a reserve force as well as to guard the left flank of the main lines, a dual mission that created what he called a "ticklish situation." To play that role, he led his troops up the Boydton Plank Road almost as far as the crossing of Gravelly Run. Astride Charlemagne, who had returned to service that morning as if from the dead, he spent much of the morning positioning not only his own troops but also Gregory's, as well as a pair of light batteries that had been assigned him this day.²⁹

Fighting began sometime after 10:00 A.M., when a party of Ayres's division, while making a reconnaissance of the White Oak Road, attracted enemy attention and then an attack, two brigades strong. Although Ayres initially offered stout resistance, one of his brigades, under Brevet Brigadier General Frederick Winthrop, a close acquaintance of Chamberlain's, suddenly broke, its men racing to the rear as though the fires of perdition were licking at their heels. Winthrop managed to stem a rout, but the panic communicated itself to the rest of Ayres's division, then to Crawford's, in Ayres's right rear. Although enough men rallied to temporarily halt the onslaught, help was urgently needed.³⁰

At the critical moment, Griffin ordered Chamberlain into the breach. His men hustled to the south side of Gravelly Run just as demoralized comrades rushed down the other bank into the water. Before their pursuers could reach the stream, Chamberlain led his men across, on the far side forming them into two lines, the 198th Pennsylvania, commanded this day by Major Glenn, in front and



toward the left, and Sniper's New Yorkers in the right rear. Gregory's brigade, also deployed in two lines, battalions in echelon, came up on the right of Chamberlain. Remnants of Ayres's division formed on Chamberlain's left, rallied units of Crawford's command in his rear. The skirmishers of Griffin's division, led by General Pearson, covered the gap between Chamberlain's left and Ayres's right. Finally, the Second Corps division of Brevet Major General Nelson A. Miles moved forward to attack on the far right; it faced half of the Confederate force that had demoralized Ayres and Crawford.³¹

When his line was ready, Chamberlain advanced for more than a mile, Gregory keeping pace on the right, Pearson to the left. The moving troops drove a force of skirmishers across a wide field toward the point at which the fight had begun. Before midway across that field, however, Chamberlain's men began to absorb something more than a skirmish fire. Across the open ground a gray battle line drifted out of a woods, "its force," Chamberlain noted, "at least equal to our own." He was about to advance in turn when an order from General Warren shunted him onto the defensive. His superior later claimed that the tactical situation, rather than any explicit instructions, brought Chamberlain's line to a halt. Whatever the case, the men of the 1st Brigade dropped their weapons and began to dig rifle pits across the field.³²

Defensive tactics had their limitations, as became clear when the brigade took an enfilading fire from woods on both of its flanks. Chamberlain's right, hit especially hard, began to waver. The precarious position led him to seek out General Griffin with an urgent proposal: "It appeared that the enemy's position might be carried with no greater loss than it would cost us merely to hold our ground, and the men were eager to charge over the field." To Chamberlain's relief, Griffin approved a renewal of the attack. As his superior turned to the rear, he alluded sharply to the panic-stricken flight of the other divisions: "I ['II] tell Warren you will wipe out this disgrace...!"33

With a shout, Chamberlain's men leapt to their feet, abandoned their hastily built works, and surged across the grassy field. As before, Gregory's brigade kept pace, aiming for the woods where the most destructive fire had originated. Despite a barrage from cannon sup-

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porting the enemy line, Chamberlain and Gregory struck that line virtually simultaneously. Both brigades surmounted the breastworks in their front and grappled with their defenders. Farther to the right, Miles's division thudded into the extreme left flank of the Rebel line, putting most of its personnel to flight.³⁴

The result was, as Chamberlain exulted, "a complete success." After a brief but intense struggle, the Rebel infantry turned and ran back through the woods, their artillery comrades trundling along beside. All headed for the Burgess's Mill defenses. Galvanized by their victory, the troops of Chamberlain and Gregory pursued across the White Oak Road until, as the latter noted proudly, "the ground lost in the morning was handsomely retaken." In restoring the reputation of the Fifth Corps, Chamberlain had lost close to 80 officers and men, but in three hours' fighting he had inflicted more than twice as many casualties. Prisoners alone numbered in the hundreds; they included a Virginia regiment captured whole.³⁵

The victory inserted thousands of Federals between Burgess's Mill and Five Forks. Chamberlain's final position of the day, assumed at about 6:00 P.M., placed his left flank 300 yards above the White Oak Road. Farther south, Gregory's brigade, which remained on Chamberlain's right, stretched to a point just below that long-coveted thoroughfare. The members of both brigades faced in a common direction, toward the Rebel defenses near Burgess's. 36

The aftermath of battle could be summed up briefly. "During the night," Chamberlain reported, "we buried our dead and cared for our wounded, and bivouacked on the line."³⁷

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evicting Pickett's men from the crossroads. While his three cavalry divisions struck the enemy's right and center, Sheridan would hurl Warren's infantry at the Rebel left. The combined assault, if properly coordinated, promised to reduce Lee's extended flank to rubble in a matter of hours.⁴

Griffin's column, Chamberlain at its head, with Crawford's division in its rear, made contact with Sheridan's horsemen at 7:00. The impatient Irishman rode out to greet the new arrivals, but did not extend a warm welcome. He immediately inquired of General Warren's whereabouts; when Chamberlain surmised that he was riding with Crawford in the rear, Sheridan snapped, "that is where I expected to find him!" Then Chamberlain faced a barrage of angry questions, all relating to Warren's inability to adhere to the schedule Grant had established. Chamberlain, who was aware of the animus between his two superiors, feared that the Fifth Corps was in for a hard day. The situation worsened some time before noon, when Sheridan received an oral message from Grant reminding him that as an independent commander he possessed the authority to relieve Warren from command should his dilatory habits continue.

It was 1:00 P.M. before Sheridan could confer with Warren and Warren could get his men into position to follow Sheridan toward Five Forks. The cavalry proceeded up the main road from Dinwiddie Court House, which meandered along a northwestward course toward the center of Pickett's line. Warren's infantry—Crawford's division now in the lead, tailed by Griffin's, then Ayres's—followed for a distance before taking a muddy road that branched off to the right and that met the White Oak Road a mile or more east of Five Forks.

Two hours after leaving Dinwiddie Court House and shortly before reaching the White Oak Road, Warren halted near Gravelly Run Church to form lines of battle. Just to the north lay Warren's objective, the refused left flank of Pickett's position. Near the church Sheridan conferred with Warren one last time. For a while Chamberlain, who was again commanding Gregory's brigade as well as his own, observed the proceedings, committing to memory his role in the day's plan.

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Then he broke away from the strategy session to share a midday meal with the visiting General Winthrop, whose brigade had absorbed the initial shock of the previous day's attack. Chamberlain predicted that the pair would have time for "only a hasty bite" before their brigades were ordered up. It would be Winthrop's last meal; within a few hours he would fall mortally wounded.⁶

After Ayres's division came up and deployed for battle on the left side of the road, linking with Crawford's on the right, Sheridan gave the order to attack. It was well past 4:00 PM. and daylight was beginning to fade. Ayres's and Crawford's men went forward, Griffin's following to the right and rear. Well to the west, Sheridan's three cavalry divisions prepared to attack mounted and afoot against the center and right, forcing Pickett to defend all sectors of his line simultaneously.

As Chamberlain had feared, the day began badly for the men of the Fifth Corps, but the fault was not its alone. Warren's oral orders and a diagram he distributed to his commanders conveyed conflicting information about their route and the points of attack. Warren's orders had all three divisions reaching the White Oak Road before attacking westward, Ayres striking the refused angle of the line, while Crawford and Griffin flanked the works and took them in rear. However, Warren's diagram (which Sheridan had approved) showed all three divisions obliquing to the northwest, Crawford aiming at the angle and Ayres attacking farther to the left; thus, everyone would strike the enemy before they did the road. When Chamberlain asked Griffin about the conflict, he was told not to worry, that if he followed Crawford's right all would be well.⁷

A more troublesome problem this day was that Sheridan's people had inadequately reconnoitered Pickett's line, the flank of which was anchored 1,200 yards to the west of the point that Warren had been directed to strike. The upshot was that Crawford strayed too far north before turning westward. Crossing the White Oak Road, his men passed the refused flank instead of hitting it. Instead of Rebel infantry, they encountered dismounted cavalry that had been trying to close the gap between Pickett and the works closer to Petersburg. Although the horsemen were already opposed by Brigadier General Ranald S. Mackenzie's cavalry division of the Army of the James, which had been

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instructed to guard the right flank of the Fifth Corps, Crawford pursued the gray troopers as if they were his primary objective.

Meanwhile, moving westward below the White Oak Road, the flank of Ayres's leading brigade found itself raked by an enfilading fire from the enemy defenses. After some confusion, the division leader changed front and attacked head-on with good results, especially after Sheridan's cavalry moved against Pickett's right and center. Eventually Ayres carried the defenses in his front, taking many captives, but for a critical period Crawford's errant advance left him without support.⁸

The quick-thinking General Griffin realized that a mistake had been made. When he heard heavy firing to his left, the division leader quit his assigned position and turned the head of his column sharply to the west, crossing the southeastern corner of a large clearing known as the Syndor Field. Chamberlain also sensed the error. Without orders but suspecting that Crawford had gone too far north—his own brigade was now almost in line with Crawford's left flank instead of its right rear—Chamberlain followed the divisional headquarters flag, his wounds entirely forgotten. As he recalled years later, "I moved south at the *first rip* of Ayres' fight ... and as fast as I could march." His brigade, followed closely by Gregory's, broke out of a woodlot, waded a stream, crossed a ravine, and rushed toward the sound of musketry.9

While his men pushed forward, Chamberlain helped turn Bartlett's brigade—three of its regiments, at any rate, including the 20th Maine—in the same direction that he was moving. Griffin's division, now nearly intact, looped around the Rebel flank and attacked its works in the rear. With Colonel Sniper's New Yorkers and a battalion of Pennsylvanians under Major Glenn on the right, Gregory's brigade directly behind it, Chamberlain's command swept across the Rebel rear, spraying it with musketry. Simultaneously, the rest of the 198th Pennsylvania hit the upper edge of the refused flank. Six hundred yards to the south, Ayres's division struck Pickett's left from the opposite side; looking in that direction, Chamberlain observed "a confused whirl of struggling groups, with fitful firing." Under the multi-directional pounding, a rising tide of Confederates threw down their weapons and threw up their hands. 10

Chamberlain's men did not have everything their own way. When

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regarded the lives of their men more highly than the scalps of their enemy.¹⁸

What followed Pickett's annihilation at Five Forks smacked of anticlimax, as if the war were over but had to go on due to contractual obligations. When he received news of Sheridan's great victory, Grant put the last touches to a multi-column assault on the Petersburg works, many of which fell to attackers on the morning of Sunday, April 2. Afterward, Lee realized that he could not hope to hold the city for more than a few hours; he was all too aware that with Petersburg gone, Richmond must be evacuated. While attending church in the capital, Jefferson Davis received the news that the end had come. That day the Confederate government fled Richmond, and that night Lee's troops pulled out of both cities, streaming southward and westward. They headed for Amelia Court House on the Richmond & Danville, a few miles above that railroad's junction with the Southside line. 19

Even before the long-range effects of April 1 became clear, Sheridan put his people—which now included Miles's division of the Second Corps as well as the troops that had carried Five Forks—in motion. The Irishman's objective, as it had been for the past several days, was that last enemy railroad, the Southside, along which many of Pickett's fugitives had rallied. Yet Sheridan did not start until midafternoon, by which time he had learned of gains farther down the line, including General Humphreys's capture of the heavy works near Burgess's Mill.

When the Fifth Corps did move, the two brigades under Chamberlain took the advance up Ford's Road. To reach the Southside the Federals had to cross Hatcher's Run, where they found a Rebel force of indeterminate size holding the north bank. At Chamberlain's word, Colonel Sniper led the 185th New York across the narrow stream and straight at the enemy's ranks, which crumbled at first contact. In their flight the enemy uncovered the road to the Southside, which Chamberlain's main body reached in time to flag down a train carrying Rebel officers.

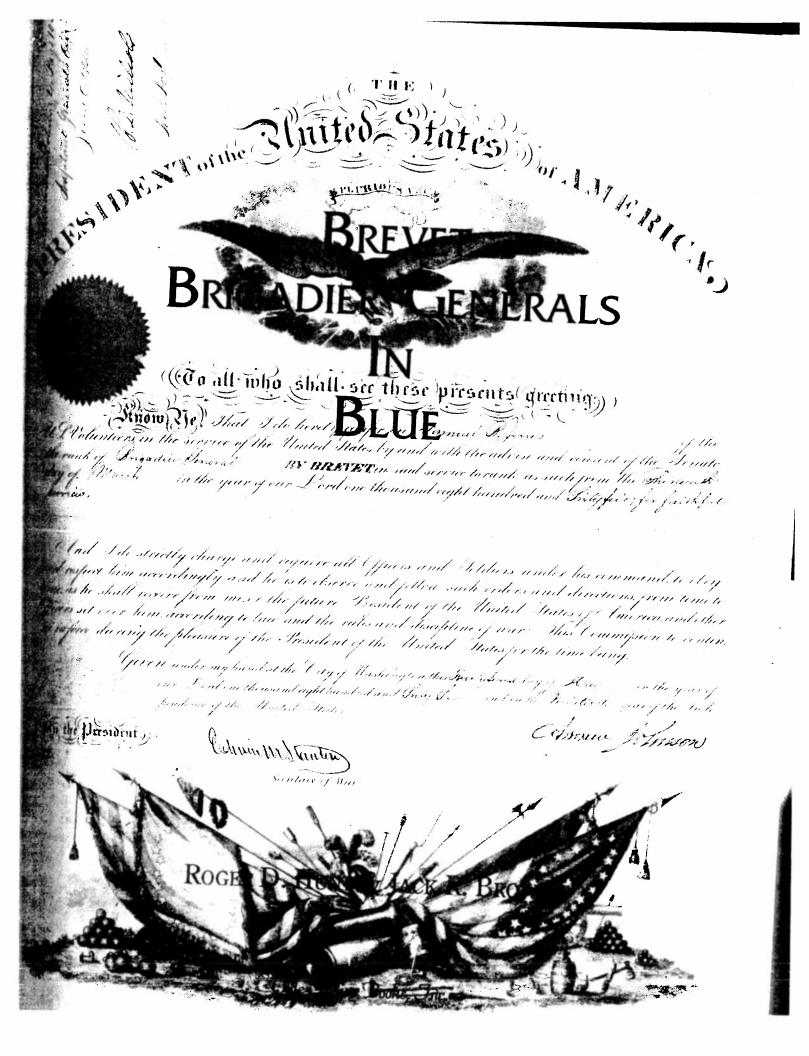
As 1st Division commander, General Bartlett ordered Chamberlain's men up the tracks toward the Cox Road, an expected route of retreat

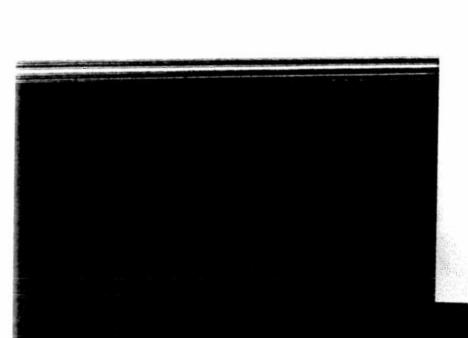
for the troops evacuating Petersburg. The 1st and 2nd Brigades pushed on, only to be stopped where the Southside crossed the road by perhaps 1,500 dismounted cavalry from the division of Robert E. Lee's nephew, Major General Fitzhugh Lee. The previous day, the troopers had given a strong account of themselves; they seemed determined to repeat the performance. But appearances deceived. As soon as Chamberlain sent forward Sniper's New Yorkers, supported by one of General Gregory's regiments, the horsemen remounted and rode off.

Chamberlain thus held the road open with a strong skirmish line until General Sheridan came up, nodded in approval of his performance, and led the infantry westward toward Amelia Court House. That night Chamberlain's troops, worn out by a combination of hiking and shooting, slept soundly along the Namozine Road, miles to the southwest of now-occupied Petersburg. The march resumed on the morning of the 3rd, the column "shrouded in smoke and dust" as it moved along the south bank of the Appomattox River. In its rear came much of Meade's army as well as a cooperating force largely drawn from the Twenty-fourth Corps, Army of the James, under Major General Edward O. C. Ord, successor to the inept and unlucky Ben Butler. Everyone in the enlarged pursuit column realized that the fugitives from Petersburg were on the roads ahead of them, soon to be joined by the evacuees of Richmond retreating along the Richmond & Danville railroad.20

The Fifth Corps failed to reach Amelia Court House before sundown, being forced to bivouac on the same road it had trodden all day. Soon after breaking camp in the pre-dawn murk of April 4, however, the advance echelon struck the R & D at Jetersville, eight miles west of Amelia. To the north were numerous Rebels, dug in behind works. These, the last vestiges of the Army of Northern Virginia, looked so feisty that Sheridan had the infantry build opposing defenses. The men remained under arms throughout April 5, expecting a major confrontation, especially after being moved out the direct road to Amelia Court House. To their chagrin, Chamberlain's men merely supported the cavalry in escorting to the rear dozens of prisoners, the awareness of defeat written on every face.21

By the morning of April 6 Griffin's corps, in concert with recently





Gustavus Sniper

Civil War Service: Lt. Col., 101st N. Y. Infantry

Colonel, 185th N. Y. Infantry

Brevets: But. Brig. Gen., USV, March 13, 1865, for conspicuous gallantry in the battles of the Quaker Road and White Oak Road, Va.

Born: June 11, 1836 near Freiburg, Baden, Germany

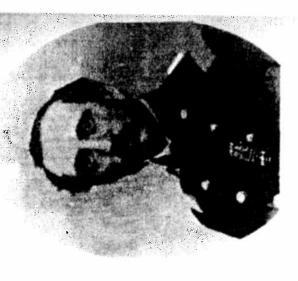
Died: March 29, 1894 Syracuse, N. Y.

Occupation: Tobacconist before war. Merchant, real estate agent, and insurance agent after war.

Buried: Woodlawn Cemetery, Syracuse, N. Y. (Section 29, Lot

 Photo Credits: Frederick H. Meserve. Historical Portraits. Courtesy of New York State Library.

Reference: Obituary, Syracuse Evening Herald, March 29, 1894.





A Biography of

Gen. Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain

By Sis Deans

Relle Grove Publishing Company

its people was drawing to a close. Chamberlain returned to duty just in time for the final campaign between Grant and Lee's armies, and his contribution during those final weeks of battle in Virginia was his greatest. During the fighting that took place on the Quaker Road on March 29, 1865, his ability to rally his men with courage and skill led to his brevet promotion to major general. Early in the battle, Charlemagne took off at a dead run, charging toward the enemy works way out in front of the Union's infantry. When Joshua tried to rein the horse in, it reared, and when it did, Joshua's life was once again "in the hands of Providence." Just as Charlemagne reared, a bullet passed through the horse's neck muscle, dug a furrow up the coat sleeve of Joshua's bridle arm and hit him just below the heart. Luckily, the bullet was deflected by "a leather case of field orders and a brass-mounted hand-mirror" that Chamberlain said he was carrying in his breast pocket.³⁷ Ricocheting off the latter, the bullet moved around his coat, went out its back seam, struck the holstered pistol of his aide, Lieutenant Vogel, and kicked the man right out of his saddle. The force of the bullet's blow caused Chamberlain to pass out. He fell forward, his face resting against the bloodied neck of his injured animal; to those around him it appeared that the brave general had finally met his end. With great sadness, General Griffin rode up abreast of Chamberlain, and leaning out of his saddle gently placed an arm around Joshua's waist, saying, "My dear General, you are gone." Having regained consciousness in time to hear those words, Joshua lifted his head, and seeing that his line of men were breaking and retreating under the Rebel fire, said, "Yes, General I am gone." 38

To Griffin's astonishment, Joshua kicked Charlemagne into a gallop and took off in the direction of his retreating brigade. Hatless, and his face smeared with both his and Charlemagne's blood, Joshua rode toward his men, waving his sword to rally them against retreat. Inspired by the courage of their commander, who appeared to be on his last ride into battle, the men turned and faced the enemy, eventually breaking through the Confederate line. Having forced the Rebels from their breastworks, Chamberlain started to ride back to the center of his line, and to his amazement he was greeted by both Yankee and Rebel cheers, leading him to say, "I hardly knew what world I was in." ³⁹

Although Charlemagne's neck injury was not severe, he needed rest and attention. Leaving him behind, Joshua set off on foot toward the front. He had only traveled a short distance when he ran into a handful of Rebels. When they demanded that he surrender, Joshua resorted to his old ploy. Hatless, his faded coat ripped, ragged, and covered with blood, he again passed himself off as a Rebel officer. In his well practiced southern accent, he said, "Surrender? What's the matter with you? What do you take me for? Don't you see these Yanks right onto us? Come along with me and let us break'em." ⁴⁰ The Rebels followed Joshua and were subsequently captured.

For Chamberlain, who had already put in an impressive day's work, the fighting was not yet over. Having located another horse to ride, he went to the assistance of his left wing which had managed to push the enemy back to the woods along the Quaker Road. Colonel Sniper, who was commanding the assault, was running into trouble. The enemy he had engaged was

being heavily reinforced and Chamberlain easily saw that under this intense fire, his troops were loosing ground. He also saw something else. Behind him was a natural knoll—a perfect spot to place artillery. Luckily for Chamberlain, General Griffin was at the right place at the right time. General Griffin promised he would get a battery up if Chamberlain's men could hold on for another ten minutes. Charging off on his mud-spattered horse, Joshua headed for Colonel Sniper to give him the news. Three of Sniper's color-bearers had been shot, and when Chamberlain found the brave colonel, he was carrying the regimental flag forward himself.

"Once more! Try the steel! Hell for ten minutes and we are out of it!" Joshua yelled to Sniper and his men.⁴¹

The troops rallied, pushing the enemy back into the woods. Their fortitude during this attack provided a battery of artillery enough time to reach the field. Under Chamberlain's direction the battery placed their Napoleons along the knoll he had previously spotted. His foresight, and natural skill of using the terrain to his advantage proved vital. For the next two hours, his force of 1,700 men were able to hold off an enemy force of more than 6,000. At different intervals, both his flanks were turned and his center broken, but his troops managed to keep the enemy in check until reinforcements arrived. This remarkable feat would clear the way for the attack on the White Oak Road. General Warren, greatly impressed by Chamberlain's accomplishment, told him, "General, you have done splendid work. I am telegraphing the President. You will hear from it." And he did. "For conspicuous gallantry in action on the Quaker Road, March 29, 1865," Chamberlain received the brevet commission of major-general. 43

Two days later, in action on the White Oak Road, Joshua would unknowingly go up against troops led by General Lee himself. In a surprise attack against the Union, Lee hit Ayres' division with four brigades, causing the Union troops to retreat in panic. Once again General Warren would turn to Chamberlain, who was commanding the left flank of Griffin's division, for help. "We have come to you, " said Warren, "you know what that means." 44 Knowing they had to strike back quickly, Chamberlain refused to wait for the soldiers to repair a bridge that had been destroyed by the Rebels. Instead, he had his men wade through the waist-high stream, and after clearing the bank, pushed them forward under heavy fire for almost a mile. There, they came to an open field. On the opposite end of that field, the Rebels had established their breastworks and line of battle along the edge of the woods. At this point, Joshua received an order from Warren to halt his troops. Warren wanted to examine the area before an assault was made. But Chamberlain protested. Grant's objective was to capture the White Oak Road, and the only thing standing in the way of that goal was the waiting enemy across the field. Knowing that a delay would cost him more men in the end, Chamberlain persuaded Warren to let him proceed with the attack. Instead of using a column formation, he had his men charge across the field in loose order and with an open front, thus reducing the number of casualties from long-range rifles. Although Charlemagne had been injured just two days before, Chamberlain said, "his Morgan endurance was under him, and his Kentucky blood was up,"

WAR OF THE REBELLION:

A COMPILATION OF THE

OFFICIAL RECORDS

OF THE

UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES.

PREPARED, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR

BT

Lieut. Col. ROBERT N. SCOTT, Third U. S. Artillery,

AND

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1885.

CRAP. XXIV.)

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No. 64.

Report of Lieut. Col. Nelson A. Gesner, One hundred and First New York Infantry, of the battles of Groveton and Bull Run.

> HDQRS. 101ST REGT. NEW YORK STATE VOLS., September 4, 1862.

Report of the movements of the One hundred and first Regiment New York State Volunteers on the 29th and 30th of August, 1862:

The regiment left Centreville for the scene of action early on the morning of the 29th and arrived there about 10 o'clock a. m., when the brigade moved forward in line of battle for about half a mile and halted near some woods. In a few minutes the regiment moved forward into the woods in line of battle, and going through them into a dearing were exposed to a heavy shelling from the enemy for about twenty minutes. At that time, by order of General Birney, who commanded in person, we marched back toward the woods by the left flank for about a quarter of a mile, when we halted and came to a front. We advanced some little distance and were soon under fire of the enemy, which was returned with spirit. At this time General Birney sent word that we were being flanked on the left, and we were ordered to march by the left flank and file left, and formed line of battle at right angles with the first line some 200 paces to the rear. In the execution of this order we had to cross a deep cut in the road and a small open space. Here we received a severe fire from the enemy and a number of men fell. After remaining in position for about an hour we were marched some distance to the rear and stacked arms. At 2 o'clock p. m. we were again moved forward, and took position in rear of Randolph's battery. We remained here an hour, when we were moved a short distance to the left, and remained there about an hour. We were then ordered to march forward and attack the enemy. We moved forward by the flank into the woods, and upon arriving near the enemy formed line of battle—the Fortieth New York and One hundred and first being together, the Fortieth being on our right. We then advanced, and soon the enemy opened a heavy fire of musketry on us. The line then halted and commenced firing. After a few minutes the order was given "Forward," and the regiment went on in splendid order, through a heavy fire, at a double-quick. The enemy could not stand the charge, but broke and fled (a few now and then turning to fre). After falling back some distance they came to a deep cut. Here they attempted to rally, and partially succeeded. We arrived too soon, however, and they again broke and fled. We continued to drive them before us, stopping now and then to fire a volley into them, until we had driven them clean out of the woods into the clear space beyond. Here we received a heavy cross-fire from the left at a distance of about 200 paces. I here turned, and found that my regiment in the charge had got somewhat scattered, and ordered a halt in order to reform. After remaining here half an hour, and continuing to fire upon and receive the fire of the enemy, I found that their fire was increasing and working more to our rear. Not seeing any support on our left, and finding that the combined strength of the Fortieth and One hundred and first would not amount to over 250 men, I deemed it prudent to retire, and accordingly the command was given, and we fell back in good order, at mick-time. We halted in the center of the woods and took shelter behind a sort of rifle pit, built of fence rails, until we were ordered by General Birney to fall back and camp.

I wish, general, to speak in the highest terms of both officers and men of the One hundred and first Regiment New York State Volunteers; the men were cool and courageous, and obeyed every command I gave them with a silence and order that surprised me. To Major Sniper much praise is due for his coolness and courage. He was of the utmost service in keeping the men in their places and urging them forward. Adjutant Dodge also was of great service to me, and in fact every officer of the regiment, without one exception, behaved nobly and courageously. We took into the battle 153 enlisted men, and out of these 74 were killed or wounded. The following is a list of the wounded officers: Capts. W. C. Allen, D. L. Beckwith, P. McLennan; Second Lieuts. W. H. Warner and E. B. Wicks.

During the 30th of August we lay with the rest of the brigade in an open place in the woods somewhat to the rear of the scene of the day before. Late in the afternoon we moved rapidly some distance to the rear and halted. The brigade forming line of battle shortly afterward, we were ordered forward into a piece of woods, going at a double-quick, the men being inspired by the example of both the generals commanding the division and brigade. During the day we were shelled by the enemy at times, but with small loss, 2 men being wounded. After being withdrawn from the woods we took up our march for Centreville. arriving there late in the night.

N. A. GESNER, Lieut Col., Comdg. One hundred and first New York Vols.

No. 65.

Itinerary of the Third (Berry's) Brigade, August 15-30.*

August 15, broke camp at Harrison's Landing at 5 o'clock a.m.; men in light marching order, with two days' cooked rations in haversacks and six days' rations in wagons; marched to hill overlooking the Chickahominy at Jones' Ford. Held right of Long Bridge road and covered road to the valley of the Chickahominy

covered road to the valley of the Chickahominy.

August 16, Second and Third Michigan Volunteers marched onto island in the Chickahominy; First and Thirty-seventh New York Volunteers remaining on south side of the river in the valley, and the Fifth Michigan Volunteers detached to support a battery up the river about 1½ miles, by order of General Heintzelman.

August 17, marched at 4.15 a.m. as the rear guard of the division. The Second Michigan Volunteers detached to hold New Kent Court-House road until Hooker's division arrived. The First New York Volunteers detached to hold the hill near the brick mill (about 3 miles from last camp) until General Hooker's division arrived. Brigade concentrated on the march after the two regiments were relieved, except the Fifth Michigan Volunteers, crossed the Diascund River, and bivouacked near the Brick Church, a distance of 22 miles.

August 18, marched at 6 a.m. and encamped near and west of Williamsburg about 2 p.m., a distance of 12 miles. The Fifth Michigan rejoined the brigade at 8 p.m., by order of General Heintzalman

rejoined the brigade at 8 p. m., by order of General Heintzelman.

August 19, marched from Williamsburg at 8 o'clock a. m. and bivouacked at Yorktown, east of fortifications. Colonel Poe in command of the brigade.

August 20, marched michigan Volunteers, e on board the steamer three companies of the steamer Swan, and the Baltic.

August 21, steamer ond Michigan Volunte turnpike about 2 miles August 22, steamer \$

The troops disembarke gan Volunteers.

August 23, brigade of Junction, a distance of teers and Ninety-ninth The brigade embarked tion, except two compa and seven companies of

August 24, balance o New York Volunteers and joined the balance road 4 miles beyond V Station, and bivouacke

August 25, at 4 p. m 44 miles, to guard agai vicinity. At midnight seventh New York Vo

August 26, the Secoteers.

August 27, marched Birney's brigade retitaking the Greenwich

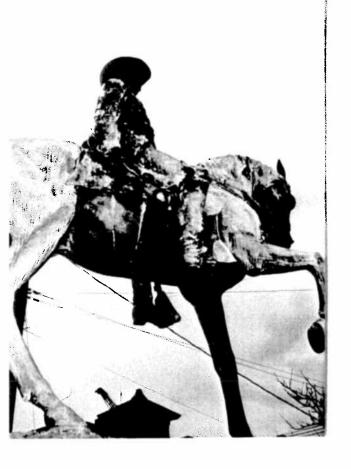
August 28, continue Manassas Junction, a vania Volunteers sent crossing at Bull Run, relieved. At 2 p. m. Ford, Third Michigan battle moved through and entered the tow battle.

August 29, at 4 a. crossed Bull Run half near the brown hous encountered a heavy f Third Michigan Volt son's brigade, went in

Angust 30, cannonabecame general. At teers rejoined brigad along the railroad; tof battle in rear. At center were giving withdrawn and form Michigan retiring as

28 R R-VOL

^{*} From "Record of Events" on return for month of August, 1862.









Presented to Maj G. Sniper 101 Reg. N.Y. Vol. by his late Command Co.E. 51 Reg. N.Y. Vol. by his late Command Co.E. 51. St. Reg. N.Y. Vol. by his late Command Co.E. 51. St. Reg. N.Y. S.M.

LEE AND HIS CENERALS.

Their Dramatic Parting on the Streets of Richmond.

Amid the ruins of the capitol, with bare, bowed heads, in utter silence and bitter tears, Lee and his generals separated and went their several ways to homes destroyed, families broken up and scattered, and often into exile and oblivion.

The final parting was in front of Lee's manaion in Richmond, two days after Appomattex. Lee's house is an ordinary equare brick, standing on Franklin street, one square from the capitol. All the other houses on the square are connected. Upon the afternoon of the second day after the surrender people in that vicinity were surprised to see come riding up the street from the south a company of Con-federate horsemen. They were unarmed, Their gray uniforms were worn, soiled, and often tattered, their trappings old and patched. They were slouched hats, and here and there was a feather remaining of the once smart and jaunty drooping plume of the Confederate cavalryman. were bronzed and browned and bearded. They sat erect, and came on with the splendid horsemanship for which they were noted. Upon the collars of some of the gray jackets could still be seen the faded and tarnished gilt stars, the em-blems of the wearers rank.

In front of them rode Lee. His two tested upon the pommel. His head was bent and his eyes were looking straight ahead from under his downcast brow, but cantering up to his old home his horse stopped at the gate, and he aroused him-self suddenly, as from a dream, and cast his eyes upon the familiar windows and then around over the group of gallant soldiers who had followed, his fortunes for four bloody years and gone down in defeat under his banner.

The end of it all had come at last. He threw himself from his horse, and all his companions followed his action. They stood hat in hand, with arm through the bridle rein, while Lee went from man to man, grasping each hand, looking intently into each face as though he would press it upon his memory forever. Then he turned and walked through the gate and up the steps to his door. As a servant opened the door he paused with his left foot upon the verands, his right upon the last step, and looked back for the last time. Not a word had been said, not a good-by uttered. There was no sound heard but that of sob, as those unkempt and grizzled heroes of a hundred battles leaned against the shoulders of their horses and wept,

Lee gave one look, and broke down at last. His hands were over his eyes, his form shook with sobs, as he turned quickly and disappeared into his lonely house. With the closing of the door behind him ended forever the wild dream of

the Southern Confederacy,

GUSUVUS SNIPER'S WALLET

Cutting from.....

Address of Paper

Gen, Gustavus Sniper, Gen, Gustavus Sniper.

Gen. Gustavus Sniper died suddenly at his home, in Syracuse, N. Y., Yesterday, was in command of the One Hundred and Elighty-fith New-York Volunteers at the finguished by Personal bravery. He was a for three successive years—1870, 1871, and



THE KEAPNY MEDAL

CWI. The Kearny Medal - gold with black enameling - reverse properly engraved "Col. Enrico Fardella/101 N.Y.V." XF condition. \$3,750.

graved "Col. Enrico Fardella/101 N.Y.V." XF condition. \$3,750.

Forty-one year old Enrico Fardella, a native of Sicily, was authorized in 1861 to raise a regiment of New York volunteers. This unit became the 101st N.Y.V.I., also known as the "Union Brigade" or the "Second Onondaga County Pediment." They moved South From Meadquarters at Hancock, N.Y. and participated in the Seven Days' Battle in lare June of 1862. Here they served in "earny's 3rd Division of the 3rd Corps and Fardella, for gallantry in the Seven Days' Battle, subsequently received the coveted Kearny Medal. Col. Fardella was evidently seriously wounded at this time, as he left the regiment and eleven months later assumed command of the 85th N.Y.V.I., which he led from June 26, 1863 until May 15, 1865, winning a brevet to Brigadier General for his distinguished service at Plymouth, N.C.

eral for his distinguished service at Plymouth, N.C.

The Kearny Medal was conceived in memory of the late one armed General after he was killed at Chantilly on September 1, 1862. Authorized in late November of the same year, it was awarded to officers who had distinguished themselves in combat under Kearny. At this time, the Medal of Honor was not awarded to officers and the Kearny Medal was a true equivilent to it. Only about 325 of the Kearny Medals were awarded, making it much rarer than the Civil War Medals of Honor. The Kearny Medal (and the memory of the gallant Kearny was sc highly prized that some of the officers actually wore the medal into battle. In fact, Colonel McKnight of the 105th Pennsylvania, a fellow officer of Fardella's, was killed at Chancellorsville and received especially deferential treatment when the Kearny Medal was observed on his uniform by the Confederate's who buried him.

The medal is in XF condition and truly represents a small piece of Civil War and American history. \$3,950.

CW2. Civil War Artilleryman's Medals and Diary - medals include the soldier's Army Civil War Campaign Medal (number M.No.3975 in the original box of issue), a 3th New York Heavy Artillery 1862-1864 Veteran Association Medal (good quality bronze medal with 5th Corps bade and cannon) and a 5th N.Y.H.A. 1862-1865 Honorable Service Medal (two-piece bronze medal with RWSB ribbon and reverse named "J.J. Sheridan Co.K.").

The diary is from 1865 and is the usual small size and contains quite legible notes for each day up to July 2nd ("arrive in Philadelphia"). The 6th N.Y.H.A. saw considerable action in Virginia and lost six officers and 130 men killed; Sheridan in his diary notes seems somewhat more concerned about the rainy weather than the loss of his fellow soldiers. This lot also includes his discharge. All in excellent condition except for the discharge. Fine lot reasonably priced. \$365.

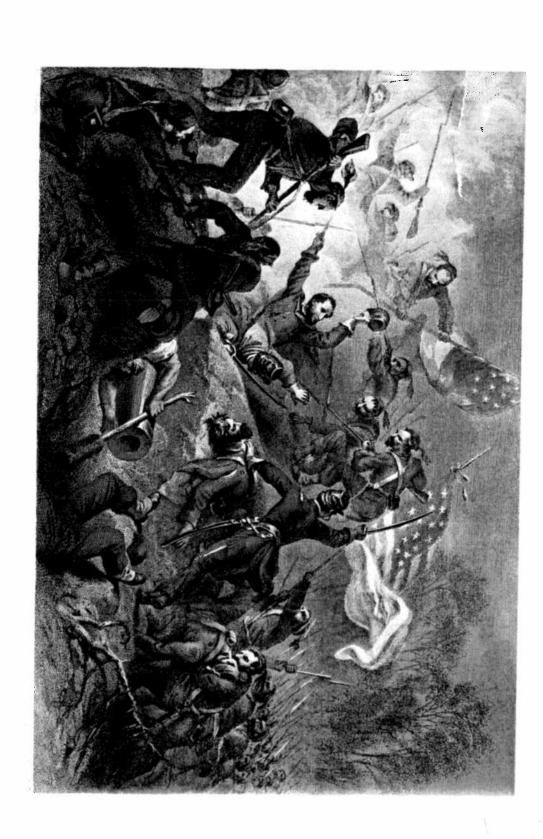
CW3. City of Brooklyn Civil War Medal and Tintype - medal with top bar engraved "W.M. Cotter, Jr." and a 15x2" tintype of the veteran in civilian clothes and wearing this identical medal. Brooklyn was one of the very few cities to recognize her veterans with a service medal and Cotter obviously prized his, as he had the bronze medal professionally gold plated and posed for a photo wearing it. Cotter a 1st Sqt. With the 5th New York Heavy Artillery. VF Condition. \$225.

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- D. MUSTER ROLL OF 185 TH REG.

 VOUCHER COL, G., SNIPER

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COLONEL GUSTAVUS SNIPER, 185th NY — HERO OF **QUAKER ROADS** — Document Archive

immediately to the front reaching City Point, Va., Sept. 30th. It was assigned to the Fifth Corps and, with the 198th PA, constituted the First Brigade of the First Division, the The 185th NY Regiment was mustered into service Sept. 22, 1864, and sent brigade commander being Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain.

killed and several wounded. For several weeks the brigade was posted in quarters upon leading part in the advance on the left on Feb. 6 & 7th, losing several officers and men After time spent in the reserve line in front of Petersburg, the brigade took a ground captured in this battle, upon the bank of HATCHER'S RUN.

185th regiment, under the command of Colonel Sniper, went into battle with less On March 29th, before the afternoon was half gone, a Rebel brigade of 4 regiments was encountered on the Quaker Road, about ten miles southwest from Petersburg. The than 600 officers and men.

suddenly upon the rifle pits of the rebels, the fighting was at close quarters. The hands the colors were placed, was killed; and one of the color guard, who seized color-bearer was twice wounded; the sergeant of the color company, in whose with the colors in his grasp, was also severely wounded. The colors were then the colors as the sergeant fell, lost his hand; the captain of the color company, This fight is a memorable one in the history of the regiment. Coming seized by Colonel Sniper, and a final charge was made.

men. During the brief time of the engagement, 30 were killed, and nearly 180 wounded, The 185th, in the short period in which it was engaged, lost more than 25% of its afterward removed to the Petersburg National Cemetery. Sniper was breveted Brigadier some ten of the latter mortally. The dead were buried upon the spot. Some were General for his gallantry.

February of 1865 asking for a furlough due to the illness of his mother and daughter, plus This archive contains the original 'Harper's Weekly' page with the woodcut showing an order asking Col. Sniper to report to Gen'l. Gregory at 11 a.m. Finally, there a partprint, part-manuscript broadside entitled 'Instructions to Enrolling Officers, dated 1863 the 'Gallant Action of Colonel Sniper'. Also included is a letter written by Sniper in and addressed to Sniper. All items in excellent condition.

DON TROIANI The Collection



Union Officer's **Smoking** Cap. This beautifully embroidered smoking cap was presented to Colonel Gustavus Sniper of the 185th New York Volunteers by one of his officers.

Caps like this were popular undress wear while in quarters. Sniper was breveted Brigadier General for gallantry at Quaker Road and White Oak Rd, Va.

The Collection .

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A reference guide to America's Civil War.

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Armies & Departments

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185th New York Infantry Regiment

The Regiment lost 3 officers and 53 enlisted men killed and mortally wounded and 3 officers and 39 enlisted men to disease, a total of 98.

Timeline of the 185th New York Infantry Regiment

Į	Organized at Syracuse, N.Y.
September 19, 1864	
September 19, 1864	Eight companies mustered in under Colonel Edwin S. Jenney, Lieutenant Colonel Gustavus Sniper and Major John Leo
September 21	Company K mustered in
September 25	Company F mustered in
September 27	Left State for Petersburg, Va.
October 1	Siege of Petersburg, Va., assigned to 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 5th Army Corps, Army of the Potomac
October 27-28	Boydton Plank Road, Hatcher's Run
December 3	Major Leo died of malignant fever at the hospital at City Point
December 7-12	Warren's Raid on Weldon Railroad
January 1, 1865	Captain Robert P. Bush of Company E promoted to major
February 3	Colonel Jenney resigned and was honorably discharged. Lieutenant Colonel Sniper was promoted to colonel and took command of the regiment; Captain Thedore Barber of Company C was promoted to lieutenant colonel.
February 5-7	Dabney's Mills, Hatcher's Run The regiment lost 2 men killed, 1 officer and 9 men wounded, and Major Bush and 3 men captured.
March 28-April 9	Appomattox Campaign
March 29	Lewis Farm, near Gravelly Run and Junction of Boydton and Quaker Roads The regiment lost Lieutenant Daniel Minier, 1 other officer and 53 men killed or mortally wounded, and 8 officers and 140 men wounded. Colonel Sniper led the successful charge of the regiment, carrying its colors after three color bearers were lost.
March 31	White Oak Road
	Five Forks The regiment lost 3 men killed or mortally wounded, and 1 officer and 14 men wounded.
	Pursuit of Lee
	Appomattox Court House Surrender of Lee and his army. First Lieutenant Hiram Clark was killed at Clover Hill.
	March to Washington, D. C.
May 23	Grand Review
1,	Mustered out at Washington, D.C. under Colonel Gustavus Sniper, Lt. Colonel Barber and Major Bush, who had been paroled and rejoined the regiment. Veterans and recruits were transferred to 5th New York Veteran Infantry.

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101st New York Infantry Regiment "2nd Regiment, Eagle Brigade"

The regiment lost 1 officer and 24 enlisted men killed and mortally wounded and 1 officer and 48 enlisted men to disease, a total of 74.

Timeline of the 101st New York Infantry Regiment

September 2, 1861	Organized at Hancock, N.Y. under Colonel Enrico Fardella, Lieutenant Colonel Johnson Butler Brown and Major Gustavus Snper
March 9	Left State for Washington, D.C.
March	Attached to Wadsworth's Command, Military District of Washington for duty in the Defenses of Washington, D.C.
May, 1862	Attached to Whipple's Brigade, Defenses of Washington
June	Ordered to Join Army of the Potomac on the Virginia Peninsula attached to 2nd Brigade, 3rd Division, 3rd Army Corps
June 25-July 1	Seven days before Richmond The regiment lost 7 killed, 15 wounded and 22 missing.
June 25	Battle of Oak Grove
June 27	Jordan's Ford
June 30	White Oak Swamp Bridge and Glendale
July 1	Malvern Hill
July-August	At Harrison's Landing
August 16-26	Movement to Fortress Monroe, then to Centreville and attached to 2nd Brigade, 1st Division, 3rd Army Corps
August 26-September 2	Pope's Campaign in Northem Virginia
August 29	Battle of Groveton
August 30	Bull Run The regiment lost 6 killed, 101 wounded and 17 missing put of 168 engaged.
September 1	Chantilly
September	Guard fords of the Monocacy
October 11-November 19	Movement up the Potomac and to Falmouth, Va.
December 12-15	Battle of Fredericksburg The regiment lost 13 casualties.
December 24, 1862	Transferred to 37th New York Infantry under Colonel George A. Chester

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-ancestry.com

FIFTH ARMY CORPS

Maj. Gen. Gouveneur K. Warren Bvt. Maj. Gen. Charles Griffin

Escort

4th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Company C, Capt. Napoleon J. Horrell

Provost Guard

104th New York, Capt. William W. Graham

First Division

Bvt. Maj. Gen. Charles Griffin

Bvt. Maj. Gen. Joseph J. Bartlett

First Brigade

Brig. Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain

185th New York, Col. Gustavus Sniper
198th Pennsylvania: Bvt. Brig. Gen. Horatio G. Sickel
Maj. Edwin A. Glenn
Capt. John Stanton

Second Brigade

Bvt. Brig. Gen. Edgar M. Gregory

187th New York, Lieut. Col. Daniel Myers 188th New York, Lieut. col. Isaac Doolittle 189th New York, Lieut. Col. Joseph G. Townsend

Third Brigade

Bvt. Maj. Gen. Joseph J. Bartlett

Bvt. Brig. Gen. Alfred L. Pearson

20th Maine, Lieut. Col. Walter G. Morrill
32nd Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. James A. Cunningham
1st Michigan, Lieut. Col. George Lockley
16th Michigan, Bvt. Col. Benjamin F. Partridge
83rd Pennsylvania, Col. Chauncey P. Rogers
91st Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Eli G. Sellers
155th Pennsylvania: Bvt. Brig. Gen. Alfred L. Pearson
Maj. John A. Cline

Second Division

Bvt. Maj. Gen. Romeyn B. Ayres

First Brigade

Bvt. Brig. Gen. Frederick Winthrop

Col. James Grindlay

Brig. Gen. Joseph Hayes

5th New York (veteran): Capt. Henry Schickhardt Lieut. Col. William F. Drum

15th New York Heavy Artillery: Lieut. Col. Michael Weidrich Maj. Louis Eiche

140th New York, Lieut. Col. William S. Grantsynn

146th New York: Col. James Grindlay

Lieut. Henry Loomis

Col. James Grindlay

Second Brigade

Bvt. Brig. Gen. Andrew W. Denison
Col. Richard N. Bowerman
Col. David L. Stanton

1st Maryland: Col. David L. Stanton

Maj. Robert Neely

4th Maryland: Col. Richard N. Bowerman

Maj. Harrison Adreon

7th Maryland: Lieut. Col. David T. Bennet

Maj. Edward M. Mobley

8th Maryland, Lieut. Col. Ernest F.M. Fachtz

CHIEVE CHIEC ECLERC GRANT CIC. C.....

Third Brigade

Bvt. Brig. Gen. James Gwyn

3rd Delaware, Capt. John H. Cade

4th Delaware: Capt. William H. Maclary

Bvt. Lieut. Col. Moses B. Gist

8th Delaware (three companies), capt. John N. Richards

157th, 190th, 191st, 210th Pennsylvania (four companies), Bvt. Col. Joseph B. Pattee

Col. William Sergeant

Lieut. Col. Edward L. Whitman

Third Division

Bvt. Maj. Gen. Samuel W. Crawford

First Brigade

Col. John A. Kellogg

91st New York, Col. Johnathan Tarbell

6th Wisconsin: Lieut. Col. Thomas Kerr

Capt. Edward A. Whaley

Capt. Louis A. Kent

7th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Hollon Richardson

Second Brigade

Brig. Gen. Henry Baxter

16th Maine, Col. Charles W. Tilden
39th Massachusetts: Lieut. Col. Henry M. Tremlett
Capt. Joseph J. Cooper
97th New York, Lieut. Col. Rouse Eglston
11th Pennsylvania, Maj. John B. Overmyer
107th Pennsylvania, Col. Thomas F. McCoy

Third Brigade

Bvt. Brig. Gen. Richard Coulter

94th New York: Maj. Henry H. Fish

Capt. Albert T. Morgan

95th New York, Capt. George T. Knight

147th New York: Maj. Dennis B. Dailey

Capt. James A. McKinley

56th, 88th Pennsylvania, Maj. Henry A. Laycock

121st Pennsylvania, Maj. West Funk

142nd Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Horatio N. Warren

Unattached

1st Battalion New York Sharpshooters, Capt. Clinton Perry

Artillery Brigade

Bvt. Brig. Gen. Charles S. Wainwright

1st New York Light, Battery B, Capt. Robert E. Rogers
1st New York Light, Battery D, Lieut. Deloss M. Johnson
1st New York Light, Battery H, Bvt. Major Charles E. Mink

15th New York Heavy, Company M, Capt. William D. Dickey 4th United States, Battery B: Lieut. John Mitchell Lieut. William P. Vose

5th United States, Batteries D and G, Lieut. Jacob B. Rawles

SIXTH ARMY CORPS

Maj. Gen. Horatio G. Wright

Escort

21st Pennsylvania Cavalry, Company E, Capt. William H. Boyd, Jr.

First Division

Bvt. Maj. Gen. Frank Wheaton

First Brigade

Bvt. Brig. Gen. William H. Penrose

1st and 4th New Jersey (battalion), Lieut. Col. Baldwin Hufty
2nd New Jersey (two companies), Capt. Adolphus Weiss
3rd New Jersey (one company), Capt. James H. Comings
10th New Jersey, Maj. James W. McNeely
15th New Jersey, Maj. Ebenezer W. Davis
40th New Jersey, Col. Stephen R. Gilkyson

Second Brigade

Bvt. Brig. Gen. Joseph B. Hamblin

2nd Connecticut Heavy Artillery, Col. James Hubbard65th New York, Lieut. Col. Henry C. Fisk121st New York, Bvt. Col. Egbert Olcott95th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. John Harper

Third Brigade

Col. Oliver Edwards

37th Massachusetts, Capt. Archibald Hopkins
49th Pennsylvania, Bvt. Col. Baynton J. Hickman
82nd Pennsylvania, Col. Isaac C. Basset
119th Pennsylvania: Lieut. Col. Gideon Clark
Maj. William C. Gray
2nd Rhode Island, Lieut. Col. Elisha S. Rhodes
5th Wisconsin, Col. Thomas S. Allen
Second Division

Bvt. Maj. Gen. George W. Getty

First Brigade

Col. James M. Warner

62nd New York, Lieut. Col. Theodore B. Hamilton 93rd Pennsylvania: Col. Charles W. Eckman Capt. B. Frank Hean Col. Charles W. Eckman

98th Pennsylvania: Lieut. Col. Charles Reen

Capt. Berhard Gessler

102nd Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. James Patchell

139th Pennsylvania: Lieut. Col. John C. Parr

Maj. James McGregor

Lieut. Col. John C. Parr

Second Brigade

Bvt. Maj. Gen. Lewis A. Grant

Lieut. Col. Amasa S. Tracy

Byt. Col. Charles Mundee

Lieut. Col. Amasa S. Tracy

Byt. Maj. Gen. Lewis A. Grant

2nd Vermont, Lieut. Col. Amasa S. Tracy

3rd Vermont, Bvt. Col. Horace W. Floyd

4th Vermont, Capt. George H. Amadon

5th Vermont, Lieut. Col. Ronald A. Kennedy

6th Vermont: Maj. William J. Sperry

Lieut. Col. Summer H. Lincoln 1st Vermont Heavy Artillery, Lieut. Col. Charles Hunsdon

Third Brigade

Col. Thomas W. Hyde

1st Maine (veteran), Lieut. Col. Stephen C. Fletcher
43rd New York (five companies), Lieut. Col. Charles A. Milliken
49th New York (five companies): Lieut. Col. Erastus D. Holt
Maj. George H. Selkirk

77th New York (five companies) : Lieut. Col. David J. Caw Capt. Charles E. Stephens

122nd New York, Lieut. Col. Horace H. Walpole 61st Pennsylvania: Lieut. Col. John W. Crosby Col. George F. Smith

Third Division

Brig. Gen. Truman Seymour

First Brigade

Col. William S. Truen

14th New Jersey, Lieut. Col. Jacob J. Janeway
106th New York: Col. Andrew N. McDonald
Lieut. Col. Alvah W. Briggs
151st New York (five companies), Lieut. Col. Charles Bogardus
87th Pennsylvania, Capt. James Tearney
10th Vermont, Lieut. Col. George P. Damon

Second Brigade

Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. Warren Keifer

6th Maryland : Maj. Clifton J. Prentiss

Lieut. Col. Joseph C. Hill

9th New York Heavy Artillery, Lieut. Col. James W. Snyder

110th Ohio: Bvt. Col. Otho H. Binkley

Capt. William D. Shellenberger

Bvt. Col. Otho H. Binkley
122nd Ohio, Lieut. Col. Charles M. Cornyn
126th Ohio, Col. Benjamin F. Smith
67th Pennsylvania, Maj. William G. Williams
138th Pennsylvania, Col. Matthew R. McClellan

Artillery Brigade

Bvt. Maj. Andrew Cowan

1st New Jersey Light, Battery A, Capt. Augustin N. Parsons
New York Light, 1st Battery, Bvt. Capt. Orasmus R. Van Etten
New York Light, 3rd Battery, Bvt. Maj. William A. Harn
9th New York Heavy, Company L, Capt. S. Augustus Howe
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery G, Bvt. Maj. George W. Adams
5th United States, Battery E, Lieut. John R. Brinkle
1st Vermont Heavy, Company D, Capt. Charles J. Lewis

Maj. Gen. John G. Parke

Provost Guard

79th New York, Maj. Andrew D. Baird

First Division

Bvt. Maj. Gen. Orlando B. Willcox

First Brigade

Col. Samuel Harriman

8th Michigan, Maj. Richard N. Doyle
27th Michigan, Col. Charles Waite
109th New York, Lieut. Col. Colwert K. Pier
51st Pennsylvania, Col. William J. Bolton
37th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. John Green
38th Wisconsin: Col. James Bintliff

Maj. Robert N. Roberts

Second Brigade

Bvt. Col. Ralph Ely

1st Michigan Sharpshooters: Lieut. Col. Asahel W. Nichols
Maj. Edwin J. Buckbee

2nd Michigan, Capt. John C. Boughton

20th Michigan, Capt. Albert A. Day

46th New York, Lieut. Col. Adolph Becker

60th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Martin P. Avery

50th Pennsylvania, Maj. Samuel K. Schwenk

Third Brigade

Bvt. Col. Gilbert P. Robinson
Col. James Bintliff

3rd Maryland (four companies): Capt. Joseph P. CarterBvt. Col. Gilbert P. Robinson29th Massachusetts, Capt. John M. Deane

57th Massachusetts, Capt. Albert W. Cook
59th Massachusetts, Maj. Ezra P. Gould
18th New Hampshire, Lieut. Col. Joseph M. Clough
14th New York Heavy Artillery, Maj. George M. Randall
100th Pennsylvania, Maj. Norman J. Maxwell

Acting Engineers

17th Michigan, Lieut. Col. Frederick W. Swift

Second Division

Bvt. Maj. Gen. Robert B. Potter Brig. Gen. Simon G. Griffin

First Brigade

Bvt. Brig. Gen. John I. Curtin

35th Massachusetts, Col. Sumner Carruth
36th Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. Thaddeus L. Barker
58th Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. John C. Whiton
39th New Jersey, Col. Abram C. Wildrick
51st New York, Capt. Thomas B. Marsh
45th Pennsylvania: Capt. Roland C. Cheeseman
Bvt. Col. Theodore Gregg
48th Pennsylvania: Col. George W. Gowan
Lieut. Col. Isaac F. Brannon
7th Rhode Island, Bvt. Col. Percy Daniels

Second Brigade

Brig. Gen. Simon G. Griffin Col. Walter Harriman

31st Maine: Lieut. Col. Edward Getchell
Capt. Ebenezer S. Kyes
2nd Maryland, Lieut. Col. Benjamin F. Taylor
56th Massachusetts: Maj. Zabdiel B. Adams
Col. Stephen M. Weld, Jr.

6th New Hampshire, Lieut. Col. Phin P. Bixby
9th New Hampshire, Capt. John B. Cooper
11th New Hampshire: Col. Walter Harriman
Capt. Hollis O. Dudley

179th New York : Col. William M. Gregg
Maj. Albert M. Terrill

186th New York : Col. Bradley Winslow Lieut. Col. E. Jay Marsh

17th Vermont : Maj. Lyman E. Knapp Col. Francis V. Randall

Third Division

Bvt. Maj. Gen. John F. Hartranft

First Brigade

Lieut. Col. William H.H. McCall
Col. Alfred B. McCalmott

200th Pennsylvania : Maj. Jacob Rehrer
Lieut. Col. William H.H. McCall
208th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Mish T. Heintzelman
209th Pennsylvania, Lieut, Col. George W. Frederick

Second Brigade

Col. Joseph A. Matthews

205th Pennsylvania : Maj. B. Mortimer Morris
Capt. Joseph P. Holmes
207th Pennsylvania, Col. Robert C. Cox
211th Pennsylvania, Col. Levi A. Dodd

Artillery Brigade

Bvt. Brig. Gen. John C. Tidball

Maine Light, 7th Battery (G), Capt. Adelbert B. Twitchell Massachusetts Light, 11th Battery, Capt. Edward B. Jones

New York Light, 19th Battery, Capt. Edward W. Rogers
New York Light, 27th Battery, Capt. John B. Eaton
New York Light, 34th Battery Bvt. Maj. Jacob Roemer
Pennsylvania Light, Battery D, Capt. Samuel H. Rhoads

Cavalry

2nd Pennsylvania, Col. William W. Saunders

Independent Brigade

Bvt. Brig. Gen. Charles H.T. Collis

1st Massachusetts Cavalry (eight companies), Maj. John Tewksbury
61st Massachusetts, Col. Charles F. Walcott
80th New York (20th Militia), Col. Jacob B. Hardenbergh
68th Pennsylvania: Col. Andrew H. Tippin
Lieut. Col. Robert E. Winslow
114th Pennsylvania: Capt. Henry M. Eddy

Capt. John R. Waterhouse

TO THE LIMITS OF THE SOUL'S IDEAL:

JOSHUA LAWRENCE CHAMBERLAIN'S TIES TO CENTRAL NEW YORK



This unusual picture of Chamberlain is from the collection of the Pejepscot Historical Society, Brunswick, ME. Please do not use without their permission. Thanks!

On this page, I decided to include articles from the Syracuse, NY, newspapers of late May 1888, which describe Joshua Chamberlain's visit to Syracuse, for Memorial Day 1888. He was invited here to speak, by veterans of the 185th New York Volunteer Infantry, a unit in Chamberlain's First Brigade, First Division, Fifth Corps, Army of the Potomac.



(Syracuse Evening Herald, Saturday, June 2, 1888)

General Chamberlain Speaks to Some of His Old Soldiers

Root Post G.A.R. brought its Memorial Day ceremonies to a fitting close last evening at the Alhambra. The Rev. S.T. Ford offered prayer and war songs were sung by nearly 200 girls from the public schools under the leadership of Professor Lyman. Commander Hubbs of Root Post then introduced General Joshua L. Chamberlain, ex-Governor of Maine, as the orator of the evening. General Chamberlain formerly commanded the brigade to which the 185th New York regiment was attached, and he spoke very feelingly to the soldiers who twenty-four years ago followed him in battle. The Women's Relief corps was represented by many ladies on the stage and they were pleasantly alluded to by the orator, who spoke also of the great deeds of women during the war. "America", he said, "should now stand before the world as the champion of peace. Alone and unarmed she stands among the nations of the earth."



FOR THE OLD FLAG

(From the "Sunday Herald", June 3, 1888)

General Chamberlain Recalls the Gloomy Years of War

THRILLING HIS BRAVE SOLDIERS

Eloquent Words for the One Hundred and Eighty-Fifth, that Fought Under the Orator and Against Mighty Odds

The members of the 185th regiment, N.Y.V., may be pardoned if they feel just a little bit proud of themselves to-day. Yesterday afternoon, at their twenty-four annual reunion in Danforth Park, so eminent an authority as General Joshua L. Chamberlain, their brigade commander of Maine, pronounced them one of the "crack" regiments of the war, and declared that for general efficiency and individual valor they were not surpassed by any other body of troops in the service. That was high praise indeed, and when the veterans heard it from the lips of their distinguished eulogist they felt amply repaid for all the hardships in which they had made so important a figure.

The General's speech was the great feature of the reunion. It was entirely an impromptu effort, but it was characterized throughout by eloquence of the highest order and by a depth of feeling that was plainly the result of the speaker's own share in the thrilling scenes so vividly described. The regiment, he said, had entered the service in the darkest hour of the rebellion. Raw recruits as they were, they had the bearing of veterans, and they inspired confidence from the start. They were assigned to his command, and at the first look he knew that they were men in whom he could safely put his trust. How abundantly his confidence had been justified and was now a matter of record than that which dealt with the deeds, the heroism and the sublime courage of the 185th.

"I know of my own knowledge", said the General, "that we were outnumbered more than three to one. I can see that big pile of sawdust that stood in the road as plainly as I see your faces before me now. I can see your flag torn with shot and shell and repeatedly knocked from the hands of the men who bore it in their hands. When it fell from the grasp of one man, another would seize it and wave it aloft. Four of the heroes who had it in charge were shot down, one after the other, and then I saw your gallant commander, General Sniper, raise it from the ground and rushing forward amid a shower of bullets, plant it in the sawdust pile at the very top and then urge you on to victory."

Tremendous cheering greeted this reference to the flag incident at Quaker road. The General himself was visibly affected and seemed moved almost to tears. When the cheering had partly subsided, he took the flag in his hands, pressed it tenderly to his lips and apostrophized it in language that sent a thrill through the hearts of all his listeners.

The engagement at Gravelty Run, or White Oak Road, was described in language equalty powerful and vivid. The Second and Third divisions of the Union army, the General said, had been driven back from the rebel lines with great slaughter. The 185th was being held in reserve because of the fatigue they had undergone and the hard fighting they had done the day before. General Griffin, the division commander, was maddened out of all power of self-control by the repulses of his troops, and he used the strongest kind of "old testament" language. "The Fifth Corps is eternally damned", he exclaimed in a perfect frenzy. Then General Warren came to the speaker and appealed to him to order the 185th to the front and save the honor of the corps.

I was rejuctant to do this under the circumstances, "haid the orator." but I finally gave the aesired oracle, and right nobly did you respond. You drove the rebels before you like chaff before the wind. You saved the day by your heroic valor and literally smatched victory from the jaws of defeat." The General spoke has down your necessity of the business for the first water of the figures.

terminated the war. At the conclusion of his address, the veterans tendered him a vote of thanks, and made him an honorary member of their association. The only other speaker was Sergt. Jerry S. Gross of Oswego, who told the story of the death of Lieut. Hiram Clark of Marathon, the last man killed in the war.



(From the Syracuse Standard, Wednesday, May 31, 1888)

GENERAL CHAMBERLAIN'S VIEWS

Mr. Blaine's Paris Letter Interpreted By an Ex-Governor of Maine

Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain of Maine, who is spending a few days with his old soldier friends in this city, is a close observer of the present political shiftings of the country. Being formerly a Governor of his State, he feels especial interest in the attitude of Mr. Blaine as a possible candidate for the coming campaign, and has made something of a study of his recent letters.

"How do you construe his last letter from Paris?", a HERALD reporter asked him last evening.

"Mr. Blaine has written some very skillful and admirable letters", replied the ex-Governor. "If he had been willing to accept a forced nomination for President and desired to play his very last card to that end, it has seemed to me all along that he has done so, but his Paris letter I think put an end to that matter. Even if he desired the nomination now, it seems to me this letter must estop his friends from pressing his canvass further, and it must also estop him, I think, from accepting the nomination if offered".

General Chamberlain looks upon Chauncey M. Depew as the most available Republican candidate at present. "Everyone concedes", he said, :"that we must carry New York State to win and I think Mr. Depew the strongest with this delegation".

"How about the chances for a dark horse, General?"

"I think they are poor because they seem to have been all trotted out".



The following article I discovered in the summer of 1999, via the Baldwinsville (NY) Public Library. This tells the story of Chamberlain's Memorial Day visit to Baldwinsville in 1898, at the invitation of the veterans of the 185th NYVI.

(From the Baldwinsville "Gazette & Farmers' Journal:", June 28, 1898)

THE SOLDIERS' DAY

Baldwinsville Entertains the Veterans of the Civil War with Characteristic Enthusiasm

Members of the 185th, Old Twelfth and Fifteenth Cavalry hold their reunions in the

Old Town

June 27 was a great day in our village. Three veteran organizations of survivors of the civil war meeting here for fraternal greetings, a good dinner and a business and social session.

The local members of the organizations met at seven a.m. and marched to the depot escorted by a drum corps to meet those who were to come on the 7:40 train.

These visitors, about 200 in all, marched up to the Seneca House, and were there dismissed to meet again at nine o'clock, when the veterans, their families and friends marched to the M.E. Church for the preliminary exercises of the day. The church was beautifully trimmed for the occasion, flags were everywhere showing their bright colors, and the decorative art displayed was unusually fine. Interest centered largely on the presence of Brigadier General Joshua L. Chamberlain, who commanded the brigade of which the 185th regiment was an important part.

Rev. Dr. William Beauchamp delivered the address of welcome, and everyone knowing the reverend doctor needs no assurance of its interest. He spoke of Onondaga's share in the war, of Baldwinsville's part, and paid glowing tributes to the men of the Old Twelfth, 15th Cavalry and 185th regiment, every word of which was well timed and confirmed by their war history.

Attorney W. H. Gilbert, of Syracuse, made an eloquent response, recounting a little war history and expressing his appreciation of the cordial greetings bestowed. Then General Chamberlain spoke briefly.

He is a fine-looking, soldierly-appearing man, an ex-governor of the state of Maine, where he still resides, and his remarks, though intending, as he said, to touch upon some of the subjects to which he should refer to at the afternoon session, were splendidly given.

He spoke of the appropriateness of marching directly to God's house, there to remember anew that He it was who was with us in the hour of our country's need.

He also said that it also seemed especially appropriate to pass an undertaking establishment. All of the comrades had in days gone by passed the gates of death - and many, all too many - had entered therein. Some announcements of the day's program were made at the conclusion of General Chamberlain's remarks and then adjournment was made to 1:30 pm at the same place.

Another very large delegation arrived on the 11:14 train, the Elmira and Horseheads comrades being escorted by the Continental Band of the former city.

Then dinner was served by Landlord Hatfield, of the Seneca House, in the city hall, and a good dinner it was. The seating capacity of the tables was 285, and more than one round was bought. After dinner the veterans smoked and visited and at 1:30 pm, the crowd assembled once more at the M.E. church.

The exercises at the church began with prayer by Rev. J.W. Benham. All united in singing "America", and then General Chamberlain gave an address. It was from the standpoint of the man who commanded, and he paid a worthy tribute to the men led.

His remarks breathed a deeply religious spirit, and he urged the old boys to do as well in life's battles as they did in their country's. James A. Johnson sang a fine solo in closing the exercises and then the business meetings were held.



I want to thank the Onondaga County Public Library, in Syracuse, NY (and especially Cheryl Pula, for successfully deciphering the sometimes hard-to-read text on microfilm) for locating the Syracuse newspaper articles for me.

And thanks go to the reference librarian at the Baldwinsville Public Library for making a copy from their archives—and also to Dick Palmer, former editor of the "Baldwinsville Messenger', for alerting me to this last article.

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TO THE LIMITS OF THE SOUL'S IDEAL:

JOSHUA LAWRENCE CHAMBERLAIN'S SUPERIOR & SUBORDINATE COMMANDERS



During his Civil War service, Joshua Chamberlain served under, and with, several superior and subordinate commanders. The following are short biographies of these men, in the order in which Chamberlain served with them:



GENERAL ADELBERT AMES

Born: October 31, 1835 - Died April 13, 1933

Adelbert Ames was born in Rockland, ME, and was a sailor in his youth, as a mate on a clipper ship. He entered West Point in 1856, and graduated fifth in his class of May 5, 1861. He joined the artillery as a Lieutenant at the outbreak of the Civil War, and was badly wounded at the first Battle of Bull Run (Manassas), His actions there won him the rank of Brevet Major, and the Medal of Honor.

While recovering from his wound, he remained in the defenses of Washington until the spring of 1862, when he took part in General George B. McClellan's Peninsula Campaign; he was brevetted Lt. Colonel, for his services at Malvern Hill. He led the 20th Maine Volunteer Infantry as its Colonel (with Chamberlain as Lt. Colonel) in the Antietam campaign, at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville.

On May 20, 1863, Ames was appointed Brigadier General of Volunteers, and commanded a brigade in the Eleventh Corps at Gettysburg. He was in division command at Petersburg in 1864, and was present at the capture of Fort Fisher, NC. Soon afterward, he was brevetted Major General of Volunteers, and promoted to Brigadier General and Major General in the US Regular Army.

In 1868, Ames was appointed Provisional Governor of Mississippi during Reconstruction. He resigned from the army in 1870, to accept election to the US Senate, by the "Carpetbag Legislature" in Mississippi. Four years later, he became Governor, but was offered resignation by the Democratic Legislature, in return for withdrawing Articles of Impeachment. He left Mississippi in 1876, to live in Tewkesbury, MA, and later in Florida. He served in the Spanish-American War in 1898. (Interesting note: He married Blanche Butler -- the daughter of the infamous General Benjamin "The Beast" Butler!)

Ames died on April 13, 1933--the last Union general to die. He is buried in Hildreth Cemetery, Lowell, MA.



COLONEL (LATER BRIGADIER GENERAL) STRONG VINCENT

Born: June 17, 1837 - Died: July 7, 1863

Strong Vincent was born in Waterford, PA, the son of an iron foundry owner. He was educated at Erie (PA) Academy, Trinity College (CT), and Harvard University; he graduated from the last school in 1859. He practiced law in Erie before the Civil War broke out.

When the war began, Vincent volunteered for service in April 1861. From April to July of that year, he served as Lt. and later Adj. of a three-month Pennsylvania unit. He reenlisted for three years on Sept. 21, 1861, and was commissioned Lt. Colonel of the 83rd Pennsylvania Volunteers. He fought with the 83rd at Yorktown, VA, during the Peninsula Campaign, but came down with malaria after the battle at Hanover Courthouse. He was appointed Colonel of the 83rd June 27, 1862, after the death of Colonel J..W. McLane at Gaines' Mill. He did not rejoin the regiment, however, until Fredericksburg in December of 1862, where the 83rd lost 200 men in the battle. The 83rd was only lightly engaged at Chancellorsville in May 1863.

Vincent was appointed to command the Third Brigade, First Division, Fifth Corps of the Army of the Potomac, during the Gettysburg Campaign. He commanded the Brigade during its fight at Little Round Top, July 2, 1863, when he was mortally wounded. He died in a field hospital on July 7, 1863--probably unaware that he had been promoted to Brigadier General.

Vincent is buried in Erie Cemetery, Erie, PA.



COLONEL (LATER BRIGADIER GENERAL) JAMES CLAY RICE ("OLD CRAZY")

Born: December 27, 1829 - Died: May 10, 1864

James Clay Rice was born in Worthington, MA. He entered Yale University with little formal education, but graduated in 1854. He taught school in Natchez, MS, where he also studied law and ran the Literary Dept. of the local newspaper.

Rice returned to New York State in 1855, where he was admitted to the bar. When the Civil War broke out, he was made Lt. of the 39th New York Infantry Volunteers on May 10, 1861, and Captain in August 1861. He joined the 44th New York on September 13, 1861, and was made Lt. Colonel; he became its Colonel in July 1862. He led the 44th through the Peninsula Campaign in June 1862, and was in command of a brigade in General George Morell's division of the Fifth Corps at the battle of Second Bull Run (Manassas) in August 1862. He was not at Antietam or Fredericksburg, but rejoined the 44th at Chancellorsville.

At Gettysburg, Rice took over command of the Third Brigade, First Division, Fifth Corps, when Colonel Strong Vincent was mortally wounded. He was made Brigadier General of Volunteers on August 17, 1863, and assigned to permanent command of a brigade in General Lysander Cutler's Division of the First Corps. After the First Corps was broken up after Gettysburg, Rice returned to the Fifth Corps.

He commanded a brigade in General James Wadsworth's division at the Battle of the Wilderness, in May 1864. On May 10, 1864, he was wounded in the thigh during the battle of Laurel Hill, during the Spotsylvania campaign. The wound shattered his thigh, necessitating amputation. Rice died shortly after the operation; when the surgeon asked which side on which he would lay more comfortably, Rice replied: "Turn me with my face to the enemy".

James Rice is buried in Albany Rural Cemetery, Albany, NY.



MAJOR GENERAL CHARLES GRIFFIN

Born:: December 18, 1825 - Died: September 15, 1867

Charles Griffin was born in Granville, OH. He left Kenyon College to enter West Point in 1843, graduating in 1847. He was commissioned in the artillery, and served under General Winfield Scott in the Mexican War. After Mexico, he was appointed to be an artillery instructor at West Point, in 1860. When the Civil War broke out in 1861, Griffin organized a field battery from US Regulars detachments at West Point, and was ordered to Washington, DC. He served at the first battle of Bull Run (Manassas), where he was brevetted Major.

He was promoted to Brigadier General of Volunteers during the Peninsula Campaign of June 1862, and assigned to a brigade in General Fitz John Porter's Fifth Corps. He commanded a Fifth Corps division at Fredericksburg, and served under Third Corps commander General Daniel Sickles at Chancellorsville. Griffn did not take part in the Gettysburg Campaign, however, due to illness.

In May 1864, he commanded at Fifth Corps' Division at the battles of the Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor and Petersburg. During this time, Lt. General Ulysses S. Grant thought that Griffin should be arrested for what he termed "insubordinate remarks"--but cavalry General Phil Sheridan (of all people!) appointed him commander of the Fifth Corps' First Division instead, to replace General Gouvernour K. Warren--which he did, at the battle of Five Forks, VA, in April 1865.

Griffin was one of the commissioners assigned to carry out the surrender ceremonies at Appomattox Court House, in April 1865; Chamberlain himself thought that Griffin had something to do with his appointment to command the surrender of Robert E. Lee's infantry at Appomattox.

After the war, Griffin was appointed Colonel of the US Regular Army's 35th Infantry, in 1866. He was posted to duty in Texas, where he died of yellow fever at Galveston, on September 15, 1867.

Charles Griffin is buried in Oak Hill Cemetery, Georgetown, near Washington, DC.

Photo To Come

COLONEL (LATER BRIGADIER GENERAL)

GUSTAVUS SNIPER

Born: June 11, 1836 - Died: March 29, 1894

General Gustavus Sniper was born in Baden, Germany, on June 11, 1836. His family moved to Syracuse, NY, when he was a boy of three.

Before the war broke out, he worked briefly in the tobacco business. He joined the Syracuse Light Guards in 1854, and also held office in the Syracuse Grays and Davis Light Guards.

When war broke out in 1861, he organized a company of Onondaga County men for the 12th New York Volunteer Infantry. He also organized a company for the 24th New York from Onondaga County. His first field service, however, was with a company in the 101st New York, rising in rank from captain to lieutenant. In battle, Sniper was always to be found in front with his men.

He returned home briefly in 1863, and married Catherine Miller--but returned to the field within a few months to serve with the 185th New York Volunteer Infantry, as its Lt. Colonel; they were assigned to the First Brigade, First Division, Fifth Corps. He saw first service with the regiment before the Confederate breastworks at Petersburg, VA. and also saw action at Hatchers Run, VA, in February 1865. In the same month, he was commissioned the regiment's Colonel.

In March of 1865, the 185th was heavily involved in the battles of Quaker Road and White Oak Road, outside Petersburg. In the former battle, he was seen carrying the regimental colors. For his "conspicuous gallantry" at these two battles, Sniper was brevetted Brigadier General.

After the war, Sniper became a member of the William Lilly Post, G.A.R., in Syracuse, as well as the

Veteran League of Onondaga County, and several Masonic lodges. He was also active in the local German community--as well as being a staunch Republican. He was elected to the New York State Assembly in 1870, and served for three terms. From 1872-1876, he served as Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue in Syracuse, and in 1876, Sniper accepted a position as deputy in the County Clerk's office. In 1882, he was elected County Clerk, and served for three years. At the time of his death, he was in the insurance business.

Sniper and his wife Catherine had two children: Gustavus C. Sniper and Lavinia C.E. Sniper.

Gustavus Sniper died of heart disease on March 29, 1894, and is buried in Woodlawn Cemetery, Syracuse, NY.

Source for biographies of Generals Ames, Rice, Vincent and Griffin: "Generals in Blue: Lives of the Union Commanders" by Ezra J. Walker, pub. 1964 and 1994 by Dorothy J. Wagner; published in 1992 by Louisiana State University Press.

I would like to express my deepest thanks to Dennis Connors, Curator of the Onondaga Historical Association, Syracuse, NY, for allowing me to use their Research Center, for information about General Sniper.

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185th New York Volunteer Infantry

"Sixth Onondaga County Regiment; Onondaga and Cortland Regiment; Otsego Regiment"

History and Campaigns

This regiment, Col. Edwin S. Jenney, was organized under State orders, dated August 26, 1864, at Syracuse, and there mustered in the service of the United States for one year; Companies A, B, C, D, E, G, H, and I September 19, 1864; Company F September 25, 1864; and K September 21, 1864. The few three years' men in the regiment were, May 30, 1865, transferred to the 5th Veteran Infantry.

The companies were recruited principally: A at Lysander and Syracuse; B at Syracuse and Salina; C at Syracuse; D at Syracuse, Salina, Otisco, Clay and Geddes; E at Homer, Cortlandville, Syracuse, Truxton and Taylor; F at Cortland, Syracuse, Virgil and Taylor; G at Marathon, Freetown, Willet and Cincinnatus; H at Syracuse, Spafford and Baldwinsville; I at Fabius, Syracuse and Baldwinsville; and K at Skaneateles and Syracuse.

The regiment left the State September 27, 1864; it served in the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 5th Corps, and, commanded by Col. Gustavus Sniper, it was honorably discharged and mustered out May 30, 1865, near Washington, D.C.

During its service the regiment lost by death, killed in action, 2 officers, 36 enlisted men; of wounds received in action, 1 officer, 23 enlisted men; of disease and other causes, 3 officers, 33 enlisted men; total, 6 officers, 92 enlisted men; aggregate, 98; and it took part in the following engagements, etc.:

- Before Petersburg, Va. October 1, 1864 April 2, 1865--1 enlisted man killed; 1 enlisted man wounded but recovered.
- Burgess Farm, Va. October 27-28, 1864--5 enlisted men wounded but recovered; 1 enlisted man missing.
- Hicksford Raid, Va. December 6-11, 1864--6 enlisted men missing.
- Hatcher's Run, Va. February 5-7, 1865--2 enlisted men killed; 1 officer and 9 enlisted men wounded but recovered; 1 officer and 3 enlisted men missing.
- Watkin's Farm, Va. March 25, 1865--no loss.
- Appomattox Campaign, Va. March 28 April 9, 1865
 - o Quaker Road, March 29, 1865-1 officer and 31 enlisted men killed; 1

- officer and 22 enlisted men mortally wounded; 8 officers and 140 enlisted men wounded but recovered.
- o Gravelly Run, March 31, 1865--6 enlisted men wounded but recovered.
- Five Forks, April 1, 1865--2 enlisted men killed; 1 enlisted man mortally wounded; 1 officer and 14 enlisted men wounded but recovered.
- o Fall of Petersburg, April 2, 1865--1 enlisted man wounded but recovered.
- o Appomatox Court House, April 9, 1865--1 officer killed.

Officers of the Regiment

Colonels.

EDWIN SHERMAN JENNEY, from August 26, 1864, to February 3, 1865. Photograph

GUSTAVUS SNIPER, from February 3 to May 30, 1865. muster-in papers

Lieutenant-Colonels.

GUSTAVUS SNIPER, from September 23, 1864, to February 3, 1865. Photograph THEODORE M. BARBER, from February 4 to may 30, 1865. Photograph

Majors.

JOHN LEO, from September 22 to December 3, 1864. ROBERT P. BUSH, from January 1 to May 30, 1865.

Adjutant.

BYRON MUDGE, from September 13, 1864, to May 30, 1865.

Quartermaster.

WILLIAM GILBERT, from September 8, 1864, to May 30, 1865.

Surgeon.

CHARLES W. CRARY, from October 1, 1864, to May 30, 1865.

Assistant Surgeons.

GILBERT L. NEWCOMB, from October 17, 1864, to May 30, 1865. WILLIAM M. BRADFORD, from September 26, 1864, to May 30, 1865.

Chaplain.

CHESTER W. HAWLEY, from November 19, 1864, to April 29, 1865.

Of Company A.

Captain:

STEPHEN O. HOWARD, from September 23, 1864, to May 29, 1865.

First Lieutenant:

EPHRAIM F. BAUDER, from September 2, 1864, to February 12, 1865.

Second Lieutenants:

WILLIAM A. BROOKS, from December 12, 1864, to March 20, 1865. HIRAM WIARD, from May 1 to 30, 1865.

Of Company B.

Captain:

JOHN LISTMAN, from September 17, 1864, to May 15, 1865.

First Lieutenant:

WILLIAM A. RAPP, from December 12, 1864, to May 20, 1865.

Second Lieutenant:

JOHN HERRON, from December 12, 1864, to May 30, 1865.

Of Company C.

Captains:

HENRY D. CARHART, from September 19 to December 4, 1864. THEODORE M. BARBER, from January 9 to February 4, 1865. EPHRAIM F. BAUDER, from February 12 to April 15, 1865. WILLIAM A. RAPP, from May 20 to 30, 1865.

First Lieutenants:

JOHN T. HOSTLER, from September 19 to December 4, 1864. F. AUGUSTUS SCHERMERHORN, from January 25 to May 19, 1865. HENRY H. KELSEY, from May 15 to 30, 1865.

Second Lieutenants:

CHARLES J. RECTOR, from December 12, 1864, to May 22, 1865. WILLIAM H. HAMILTON, from April 27 to May 30, 1865.

Of Company D.

Captain:

DANIEL N. LATHROP, from December 12, 1864, to May 30, 1865.

First Lieutenants:

THEODORE M. BARBER, from December 12, 1864, to January 9, 1865. PEMBROKE PIERCE, from April 27 to May 30, 1865.

Second Lieutenants:

HENRY L. KINGSLEY, from December 12, 1864, to March 30, 1865. NORMAN W. SMITH, from April 27 to May 30, 1865.

Of Company E.

Captains:

ROBERT P. BUSH, from September 17, 1864, to January 1, 1865. JOHN T. HOSTLER, from December 4, 1864, to June 2, 1865.

First Lieutenant:

HERBERT C. RORAPAUGH, from December 12, 1864, to May 15, 1865.

Second Lieutenants:

PEMBROKE PIERCE, from September 19, 1864, to April 27, 1865.

Of Company F.

Captain:

JOHN W. STROWBRIDGE, from September 7, 1864, to May 30, 1865.

First Lieutenant:

ANDREW J. LYMAN, from September 7, 1864, to May 30, 1865.

Second Lieutenants:

HARRISON GIVENS, from December 12 to 28, 1864. DANIEL L. BAKER, from May 22 to 30, 1865.

Of Company G.

Captain:

ALBERN H. BARBER, from September 23, 1864, to May 30, 1865.

First Lieutenants:

HIRAM CLARK, from December 12, 1864, to April 9, 1865. F. AUGUSTUS SCHERMERHORN, from May 19 to 30, 1865.

Second Lieutenants:

DANIEL MINIER, from September 13, 1864, to March 29, 1865. JOHN H. ISAACS, from February 12 to May 30, 1865.

Of Company H.

Captain:

DAVID CRYSLER, from December 12, 1864, to May 30, 1865.

First Lieutenants:

STEPHEN S. JORDAN, from December 12, 1864, to February 27, 1865. JEROME C. GATES, from April 24 to May 30, 1865.

Second Lieutenant:

CHARLES J. RECTOR, from May 22 to 30, 1865.

Of Company I.

Captain:

JARED T. ABBOTT, from December 12, 1864, to May 30, 1865.

First Lieutenant:

H. WADSWORTH CLARKE, from March 1 to May 30, 1865.

Second Lieutenants:

JACOB M. DORAN, from December 12, 1864, to February 27, 1865. ALBERT A. ABBOTT, from April 27 to May 30, 1865.

Of Company K.

Captain:

ABRAM H. SPORE, from December 12, 1864, to May 30, 1865.

First Lieutenant:

LEWIS S. EDGAR, from December 12, 1864, to May 30, 1865.

Second Lieutenants:

LEWIS S. EDGAR, from September 19 to December 4, 1864. JEROME C. GATES, from January 15 to April 24, 1865. JOAH W. MERCER, from may 22 to 30, 1865.

Officers who were Commissioned or Appointed, but did not Serve in the Grades Named.

MERCER, JOAH W., as First Lieutenant. MINIER, DANIEL, as First Lieutenant.

PHILLIPS, CYRUS A., as First Lieutenant.
WALLACE, THOMAS S., as First Lieutenant.
BREMAN, FREDERICK H., as Second Lieutenant.
HITCHCOCK, STEPHEN R., as Second Lieutenant.
SCHERMERHORN, F. AUGUSTUS, as Second Lieutenant.
SMITH, B. HERMAN, as Second Lieutenant.
WINSLOW, WARREN L., as Second Lieutenant.

Medal of Honor Awarded by the President to

EVERSON, ADELBERT, Private, Company D, for capture of flag at Five Forks, Va. April 1, 1865.

Sources

- The paragraphs on history and campaigns were copied from pages 4058-4059 of *New York in the War of the Rebellion*, by Phisterer. (The list of battles and of casualties has been paraphrased in its presentation.)
- The list of officers of the regiment was copied from pages 4059-4061 of Phisterer.

Additional Information

In Print:

- Clayton, W. W. *The History of Onondaga County, New York*. Syracuse, NY: D. Mason & Company, 1878. 430 p. This book has a history of the 185th on pages 127-134 and has a roster of the regiment on pages 410-411.
- Dyer, Frederick H. *A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion*. Vol. 2. Dayton, OH: Morningside, 1979. Page 1470 contains a concise summary of the regiment's service.
- New York (State) Adjutant-General's Office Annual Report for the Year 1905. Serial No. 42. Albany, NY: Brandow Printing Company, State Legislature Printers, 1906. An alphabetical roster of the regiment is presented on pages 555-667.
- Phisterer, Frederick, compiler. *New York in the War of the Rebellion*, 1861-1865. Vol. 5. Albany, NY: Weed and Parsons, 1890. See pages 4058-4066 for a brief history of the regiment, a list of engagements, a roster of the officers, and the records of the officers. (All but the records of the officers has been copied above.)

Online:

• Roster of Company I (with 1888 addresses) from the Veteran's Column of Fayetteville's "Weekly Recorder" newspaper, April 19, 1888.

• USAMHI holdings Go to this site, choose "185inf.doc" to download to your

computer an MSWord file listing the material held by USAMHI.

• An account of the German members of the 185th from the book Geschichte der Deutschen in Syracuse und Onondaga County.

Contributions from Correspondents

- An article from the Marathon [NY] Mirror, May 13, 1865 contributed by Charles E. Bunnell of La Plata, Maryland, whose great-grandfather, Charles Arnold Bunnell, was in the 185th and was killed March 29, 1865.
- A letter from Charles A. Bunnell, dated November 30, 1864, to his brother William H. Bunnell of Marathon, NY. Contributed by Charles E. Bunnell of La Plata, Maryland.
- A letter from Captain Albern H. Barber, dated April 19, 1865, to William H. Bunnell of Marathon, NY. Contributed by Charles E. Bunnell of La Plata, Maryland.
- A letter from Chaplain Chester W. Hawley, dated April 16, 1865, to William H. Bunnell of Marathon, NY. Contributed by Charles E. Bunnell of La Plata, Maryland.
- Two newspaper pieces relating tales of the 185th, contributed by Charles E. Bunnell of La Plata, Maryland.

Guest Book

Please sign the guest book for the 185th New York Volunteer Infantry.

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TO THE LIMITS OF THE SOUL'S IDEAL: LAST CAMPAIGN: MARCH - APRIL 1865



Photo: Me, standing at the Virginia state historical marker, at the site of the Quaker Road battle, outside Petersburg, VA. Taken by Cheryl Pula.

This is me, standing by the marker. The moment Cheryl and I saw this marker, I became quite excited! If you look close, you can see Chamberlain's name on the fifth line down. Off to the right of the sign was the field of the Lewis Farm, where the fight took place. One could still see an old farm building, hidden by some trees in the middle of the field.

I shall let Chamberlain himself tell the story of the fight at the Quaker Road, March 29, 1865:

"...In the full crescendo of this, now, close to the sawdust pile, my horse, wild to the front....was exceeding the possible pace of the men following and I gave him a vigorous check on the curb. Resenting this, he touched his fore feet to earth only to rebound head-high to the level of my face. Just at that instant a heavy blow struck me on the left breast pocket just

below the heart. I fell forward on my horse's neck and lost all consciousness. The bullet at close range had been aimed at my breast, but the horse had lifted his head just in time to catch it, so that, in passing

through the big muscle of his neck (and also may I say, through a leather case of field orders and a brass-mounted hand-mirror in my breast pocket), demolished the pistol in the belt of my aide Lt. Vogel, and knocked him out of the saddle. This, of course, I only knew afterwards. The shock had stopped my horse, and I must have been for some little time unconscious."(10)

Chamberlain was covered with blood--both his own and his horse, Charlemagne's. He must have looked frightful to General Griffin, who came up and offered a supporting arm.

"'My dear General, you are gone', the kindly voice of General Griffin, who had ridden up beside me. At that moment also a very different strain struck my ear on the other hand--a wild Rebel yell. As I lifted my head a glance showed me the right of our line broken and flying before the enemy...This explains my answer to Griffin, "Yes, General, I am--" that is, 'gone in another sense'".(11)

The bullet had ripped through Chamberlain's sleeve to the elbow, and injured his bridle arm, and traveled around his ribs before going out the back seam of his coat. Had it not struck the field orders book and the hand mirror in his pocket, and had not Charlemagne reared up when he did, it would surely have killed Chamberlain.

"...The horse was bleeding profusely and my falling on his neck brought a blood-relationship of which I was not ashamed. Everybody around thought I was 'gone' indeed, and that is why a telegram went to the New York morning papers, reporting me as killed...I must have been a queer spectacle as I rose in the saddle tattered and battered, bare headed and blood-smeared..."(12)

Chamberlain did Mark Twain one better: he got to read his obituary **TWICE!** First, after his wounding at Petersburg in June 1864, and now at the Quaker Road, in March 1865!

Chamberlain saw what needed to be done--he and Charlemagne dashed into the fight, rallying his men and turning the tide of the battle. And then a strange thing happened...

"Aware of some confusion near the sawdust pile I thought it fitting to return to my place at the center. I was astonished at the greeting of cheers which marked my course. Strangest of all was that when I emerged to the sight of the enemy; they also took up the cheering. I hardly knew what world I was in."(13)

Chamberlain's dash had by now exhausted poor Charlemagne, so Chamberlain was forced to dismount. Moving closer to the front, he was suddenly confronted by Confederate soldiers, who wished to take him prisoner. He realized he had to think fast:

"The old coat was dingy, almost to gray; I was bare-headed, and rather a doubtful character anyway. I thought it warrantable to assume an extremely friendly relation...I replied, "Surrender? What's the matter with you? What do you take me for? Don't you see those Yanks right onto us? Come along with me, and let us break 'em!"...They did follow me like brave fellows--most of them too far; for they were a long time getting back."(14)

The battle for the Quaker Road was over--but at a great cost. In the course of the battle, Chamberlain lost one of his subordinates, a young man from Philadelphia named Major Charles Maceuen. In fact, he had been shot down literally before Chamberlain's eyes. After the battle was done, Chamberlain walked around the field, until he found the young officer's body:

"At length I kneeled above the sweet body of Maceuen, where God's thought had folded its wing; and nearby, where wrecks were thickly strewn, I came upon brave old [General Horatio] Sickel lying calm and cheerful, with a shattered limb, and weakened by loss of blood...I sat down by him to give him such cheer as I could. He seemed to think I needed the comforting...'General', he whispers, 'you have the soul of the lion and the heart of the woman'. 'Take the benediction to yourself', was the reply; 'you could not have thought that, if you had not been it'".(15)

For myself, I wonder what was going through Chamberlain's mind, as he surveyed the grisly scene before him:

"But we had with us, to keep and care for, more than five hundred bruised bodies of men--men made in the image of God, marred by the hand of man, and must we say in the name of God? And where is the reckoning for such things? And who is answerable? One might almost shrink from the sound of his own voice, which had launched into the palpitating air words of order--do we call it?--fraught with such ruin. Was it God's command we heard, or His forgiveness we must forever implore?"(16)



Photo: Me, standing at the Virginia state historical marker, describing the battle of the White Oak Road, outside Petersburg, VA. Taken by Cheryl Pula.

It didn't take Cheryl and I long to reach this spot from the Quaker Road-probably no more than ten minutes. I was struck by how narrow the actual road was; and it was probably no wider now than it was in 1865!

It rained the night of March 29, 1865--so much so it turned the unpaved roads to thick goo, making it impossible for either army to move. The fight resumed March 31, and grew in intensity. At one point, the Fifth Corps' Second and Third Divisions were hit hard by a surprise Confederate attack:

"...General Griffin and General Warren came down at full speed, both out of breath, with their efforts to rally the panic-stricken men...Griffin breaks forth first, after his high-proof fashion: 'General Chamberlain, the Fifth Corps is eternally damned'. I essayed some pleasantry: 'Not till you are in Heaven'. Griffin does not smile nor hear, but keeps right on: 'I

tell Warren you will wipe out this disgrace, and that's what we're here for'. Then Warren breaks out, with stirring phrase...'General Chamberlain, will you save the honor of the Fifth Corps? That's all there is about it'...I mention[General Joseph] Bartlett, who had our largest and best brigade, which had been little engaged. 'We have come to you; you know what that means', was the only answer. 'I'll try it, General; only don't let anyone stop me except the enemy.'"(17)

In the ensuing action, Chamberlain's small brigade not only took the lost ground back, but also a little extra. But the battle proved to be the beginning of the undoing of Fifth Corps commander General Warren. Due to many conflicting communications (and some bruised egos), matters were coming to a head, and the next day would bring personal disaster to a brave officer.



Photo: Me, at the marker for the battle of Five Forks, outside Petersburg, VA. Taken by Cheryl Pula.

When I first heard about this pivotal battle--sometimes called the "Waterloo of the Confederacy"--I thought it was fought near a town called "Five Forks". But it's not--it's a place where, literally, five roads come together! I couldn't get over that....

This battle, which marked the real "beginning of the end" of the Confederacy, also marked the beginning of an ongoing controversy: General Philip Sheridan's removal (with General Grant's apparent approval) of General Gouvernour K. Warren, as commander of the Fifth Corps. (Warren would be replaced by First Division commander General Griffin, and subsequently

Chamberlain, as First Brigade commander, would step up and take Griffin's place as First Division commander.) Sheridan did not want the Fifth Corps as his cavalry's infantry support; he really wanted the Sixth Corps. But the latter was too far away to be recalled, so "Little Phil" had to settle for the Fifth Corps.

"...Somewhere near the angle of the 'return', I met Sheridan. He had probably seen me putting my men in, and hence I escaped censure for appearing. Indeed his criticism seemed to be that there was not more of me, rather than less. 'By G--, that's what I want to see!', was his greeting, 'general officers at the front. Where are your general officers?' I replied that I had seen General Warren's flag in the big field north of us, and that seeing [General Romeyn] Ayres in a tight place I had come to help him, and by General Griffin's order. 'Then', cried he...'you take command of all the infantry round here, and break this dam-' I didn't want to hear any more. That made good grammar as it stood."(18)

The fighting intensified in front of Chamberlain's First Division, near the 198th Pennsylvania, commanded by Major Edwin Glenn. Chamberlain saw him and Colonel Gustavus Sniper, of the 185th New York, on the flank of Rebel guns at the Five Forks works. What happened next would haunt Chamberlain for the rest of his life:

"I rode up to the gallant Glenn...and said, 'Major Glenn, if you break that line, you shall have a Colonel's commission!' It was a hasty utterance, and the promise unmilitary, perhaps...Glenn sprung among his men, calling out, 'Boys, will you follow me?', wheeled his horse, and dashed forward, without turning to see who followed...The sight so wrought upon me that I snatched time to ride over and congratulate Glenn and his regiment. As I passed into deeper shadow of the woods, I met two men, bearing his body, the dripping blood marking their path...I could only bend down over him from the saddle and murmur unavailing words. 'General, I have carried out your wishes!'--this was his only utterance. It was as if another bullet had cut me through. I almost fell across my saddle-bow. God in Heaven, no more my wish than Thine, that this fair body...should be smitten to the sod...?''(19)

The thought that he had ordered Major Glenn to such a needless death cut through Chamberlain like a knife:

"What dark misgivings searched me as I took the import of these words? What sharp sense of responsibility for those who have committed to them the issues of life and death? Why should I not have let his onset take its general course and men their natural chances? Why choose out him for his death, and so take on myself the awful decision into what home irreparable loss and measureless desolation should cast their unlifted burden? The crowding thought choked utterance. I could only bend my face low to his and answer: 'Colonel, I will remember my promise; I will remember you!'...War!-nothing but the final, infinite good, for man and

After the battle, Chamberlain kept his promise: he sent, by special messenger, his recommendation for Glenn's brevet promotion. Glenn died three days later, a Brevet Colonel of U.S. Volunteers.

God, can accept and justify human work like that!"(20)

With the Union victory at Five Forks, the way was open for the capture of both Richmond and Petersburg. General Grant ordered an all-out attack on the Confederate lines at Petersburg, which broke through, and forced the evacuation of Richmond by the Army of Northern Virginia. Thus began the great last pursuit of the Army of Northern Virginia--or what was left of it. Chamberlain and the rest of the Fifth Corps joined the AOP in that pursuit, but fought no major battle, missing the action at Sailor's Creek. There was one amusing incident, involving Chamberlain and his faithful, battle-scarred horse Charlemagne, that happened on April 8th:

"This morning I received a wholesome lesson of the results of inattention. In crossing Buffalo River, my horse had a pardonable desire to take a drink. I let him advance half his length into the water, knee-deep or more--which I thought enough, but with the unaccountable instinct of a drinking horse (or other fellow) to get further in, to 'take another', my horse kept creeping forward, and I was stupid enough to let him--until suddenly stepping over a steep bank of the channel his whole body was forced to follow, as also his master,--or who should have been. Decidedly all was not over--mostly the reverse; two emergent heads absurdly trying to look dignified marking the vital center... The horse, not being a Saurian, could neither walk nor swim in that mire... I got out first--having only two feet to hold me fast... two ore three of my self-renouncing....men went to the rescue of the crest-fallen, but still-admired, Charlemagne. What they had to do for us both afterwards, official dignity prevents

explaining."(21)

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CIVIL WAR PART ONE: ANTIETAM TO GETTYSBURG:

Antietam Fredericksburg & Chancellorsville Commander of the 20th Maine Gettysburg

CIVIL WAR PART TWO: POST-GETTYSBURG TO THE GRAND REVIEW Post-Gettysburg
Petersburg
Appomattox
The Grand Review, May 23, 1865

POSTWAR POLITICAL & ACADEMIC CAREER: Governor of Maine President of Bowdoin College The Twelve Days

FAMILY, BUSINESS AND LAST YEARS: Family Life Business and Public Speaking Career Last Years BIBLIOGRAPHY AND NOTES

SPECIAL THANKS

PAT'S FAVORITE LINKS

AN HISTORIAN'S VIEW OF JOSHUA LAWRENCE CHAMBERLAIN

JOSHUA LAWRENCE CHAMBERLAIN'S TIES TO CENTRAL NEW YORK

A LETTER FROM SYRACUSE

TWO MEMORIAL TRIBUTES TO JOSHUA LAWRENCE CHAMBERLAIN

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TWO FAVORITE HYMNS OF JOSHUA LAWRENCE CHAMBERLAIN

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VISITORS' PICTURES OF CHAMBERLAIN-RELATED SITES IN MAINE NEW PHOTOS!

VISITORS' CHAMBERLAIN-RELATED BOOK REVIEWS

MY VISIT TO MAINE: MAY 11 - 15, 2002

JOSHUA LAWRENCE CHAMBERLAIN'S DEATH NEW!



Brevet Generals S3

Smith, Robert Wilson





Sniper, Gustavus



Sowers, Edgar



Spalding, George



Spaulding, Ira



Spaulding, Oliver Lyman

Spear, Ellis



Spear, Samuel Spencer, George



Eliphaz



Perkins

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HOME

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A Letter from Chester W. Hawley to William H. Bunnell, April 16, 1865

Chester W. Hawley was the chaplain of the 185th. Following the death of Charles A. Bunnell on March 29, 1865, he wrote the following letter to William H. Bunnell of Marathon, New York.

Page 1

Farmville, Va Camp 185th NYV Apr 16th 1865

Mr Bunnell Dear Sir

Yours of the 7th at hand. You are right in supposing W.A. Bunnell should read C. A. Bunnell.

The shock of battle on 29th came late in P.M. and darkness came on long before our wounded & dead were brought. I was engaged until near midnight in burying the dead. Your Bro. fell so far from the position held during the night that his body was not found until morning. He was then found dead & buried by some of his com-

rades in the woods near where he fell. The spot is on the "Lewis Farm" near the left of our

line of battle & was marked. I had not become so intimately acquainted with him as to know his spiritual condition. This I regret much, He was shot through the heart & must have died instantly. Seargt. Holmes saw him fall.

View a scan of page 1. (436 KB)

Page 2

He is spoken of nobly in his company as a good soldier.

I hope the day is very near when such sacrifice will be no longer demanded. May God help you to bear this sudden affliction.

Yours in much Sympathy
C. W. Hawley
Chaplain 185th N.Y.V.

View a scan of page 2. (400KB)

View a scan of the front of the envelope. (131KB)

View a scan of the back of the envelope. (138KB)

Charles E. Bunnell contributed this letter.

File created: April 25, 1999.

File modified: September 5, 2002; December 28, 2002.

All rights of this letter reside with:

Charles E. Bunnell

9318 Farewell Ct.,

La Plata, MD 20646

(301) 392-3899

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Newspaper Articles re 185th N.Y.V.

During the 1930s and 1940s, the nephew of Charles A. Bunnell, Herman E. Bunnell, wrote several items for a newspaper in the near vicinity of Marathon, New York. Unfortunately, when the pieces were clipped neither the banner nor date was recorded. Charles E. Bunnell has been kind enough to transcribe two of these articles which make mention of the 185th and to send them to me.

NEWSPAPER: Unknown; possibly Whitney Point NY Reporter

DATE: March or April 1935 AUTHOR: Herman E. Bunnell PHOTOCOPY WITH COMPILER

CIVIL WAR EVENTS

The Battle of Gravely Run

On March 29, 1865, the battle of Gravely Run in Virginia was fought in which the 185th New York regiment and the 198th Pennsylvania regiment were engaged. The Col. of the 198th was badly wounded and his horse killed and they fell back and left the 185th without support. The Confederate fire was close and rapid. About 180 men in the 185th were hit and over 30 killed. Company G. had perhaps more casualties than other companies. I think they carried the flag. Among the killed in Co. G. were 2nd Lieutenant Miner, color bearer Ezra Carter, Charles A. Bunnell and ____ Reed. One man who was in the battle said they were marching through the brush and one line of men rose and fired then dropped. Then another line rose and fired and dropped, and a third line also. One veteran who had been through the war said the Confederates fired a regular blizzard of bullets into the unsupported 185, the worst that he had ever seen.

Isaac Sherwood said that as they were going in that Lieut. Miner came along and said, "Maybe we will never drink again together." and handed him a drink and in a few minutes he was killed.

Gravely Run was fought between 4 o'clock and dark.

Charles A. Bunnell was killed in the brush and lay where he fell until the next morning. The next morning he was buried and his grave marked and Ezra Carter was buried in the open.

After Gen. Lee had surrendered Mr. George Tanner was sent down to get Ezra Carter's body and he also brought back Charles Bunnell's body. He got an escort of soldiers to go with him. They got Carter's body and then went to look for Bunnell's and found it. He shouted and the soldiers came with bayonets fixed, thinking he might have been attacked. There were guns lying about and they picked them up and put one in each coffin. Father (Wm. H. Bunnell) bought one of them. It is an Enfield musket made in England in 1863. It

was picked up in the road and on the stock were wheel marks where it had been run over. The musket is marked R. I. S. It may have been a Confederate gun, as they had a good many of those English guns.

The 185th was marched and fought until April 9th and was in the battle line at Appomattox..

On one 9th of April I saw Isaac Sherwood and said to him, "Where were you a certain number of years ago?" He said, "I don't know." I told him Gen. Lee surrendered that day. Then he said, "I was in the battle line and saw the white flag come out and we were glad to see it."

The first Lieut. Hiram Clark sang "Hail Columbia" and marched his men behind the fence and they squatted down and a shell came over and struck and killed him -- the last man killed in the army of the Potomac. The 185th and other infantry regiments were called foot cavalry.

Another man in Co. G. was Abram Holland, brother-in-law of Charles A. Bunnell. He was on a furlough and said he would never come back alive. When he went in the battle of Gravely Run he gave his money and papers to the captain and said he would be killed but he came out without a scratch. Later he had the measles and died in a hospital in Washington. He was recovering from measles but so homesick. His wife, Sarah Bunnell Holland received two letters in the same mail. One said, "Come to Washington at once." The other said that he was dead. John Gardner Bunnell went and got the body. It was buried in East Berkshire.

Steve Wood, the drum major was called out one night to play the long roll summoning the men to battle. They came out saying, "Where's the battle." The officer said, "Fall in line." They marched them off for a distance. It was for a drill. I told Clem. Arnold about it and he said he lost his hat that night.

Ezra Carter and Reed are buried in the Marathon Cemetery. Bunnell was buried in the Berkshire cemetery.

H. E. BUNNELL.

NEWSPAPER: Unknown; possibly Whitney Point NY Reporter

DATE: Unknown, circa 1935 to 1940

AUTHOR: Herman E. Bunnell PHOTOCOPY WITH COMPILER

SONS OF VETERANS' OYSTER SUPPER

Survivor Recalls Civil War Events

My memory goes back more than forty-seven or eight years when my wife and I were invited to an oyster supper at East Berkshire for the Sons of Veterans in the house where Henry Clark resides. It was then owned by Nancy Bunnell and her son Ed. Well, they had a dance and I did not like that part of the entertainment so I stayed out in the kitchen. There were two veterans. William Fultz and the other man, I do not remember his name, but he said that his regiment was next to the 185th N. Y. regiment at Appomattox where General Lee surrendered. After the white flag came and fighting ceased a shell was fired and it hit

First Lieutenant, Hiram Clark and killed him. That is all that I remember that he said.

But William Fultz told his experience, he said that his father and a brother were in the service and his brother in his first engagement had a horse or mule fall on him and squeezed all the courage out of him, and they never got him into another engagement.

He said that after one engagement there was one man with both eyes shot out and he begged Fultz to kill him. He told him he could not do that; he turned away and he heard a shot and the man had got hold of a gun and had killed himself.

He said in all his service there was only once that they got near enough to use the bayonet. He said the excitement and the heft of the gun made it about as easy as sticking a fork into a pumpkin.

At another time he said his father was sick in the hospital and he asked for leave to go to see him and was refused. He said he went and saw his father and he said they gave him the most damnable punishment. They fastened his legs and arms to an artillery wheel with the small of his back against the hub and set the wheel rolling. Well when they let up on that he told the officer that he would kill him for that but he said he would not do that. Then they put him on a dead man's post where one or more men had been killed. He said he was very sleepy as he had been up two or three nights. He said he put tobacco juice in his eyes and he did not like his post and went back and sat down. He said he saw the glint of a bayonet and raised his gun and fired and the Confederate gave a most unearthly yell. The Confederate said the picket was off his beat or he would have gotten him. Well they put Fultz in the guard house and in the morning an officer cane and asked him what he was in there for. He said, "I shot a Johney [sic] last night." and that was all there was to it.

Well nearly all the veterans are gone to the "Grand Review." There is not one left that I ever knew.

H. E. BUNNELL, East Berkshire, N. Y.

These newspaper articles were copied by: Charles E. Bunnell 9318 Farewell Ct La Plata, MD 20646 (301) 392-3899

Kenneth Jennings Wooster File created: April 25, 1999.

File modified: April 25, 1999; September 5, 2002; December 28, 2002.







Flag: 43rd Alabama Infantry (Probable)
Catalogue No. 86.1882.1
(PN10183-10184)
Order a copy print

Provenance Reconstruction:

This flag is an Army of Northern Virginia, 6th wool bunting issue. It was manufactured at the Richmond Depot during the winter of 1864-1865. It was returned to the State of Alabama in June 1943 by Mrs. Rosamond Allen, South Duxbury, Massachusetts. Mrs. Allen was representing the heirs of Joshua L. Chamberlain of Maine. The flag of the 5th Alabama Battalion, captured during "Picketts Charge" at Gettysburg was returned at the same time. It is unclear as to how Chamberlain came into the possession of either flag. While this flag was listed as "Alabama flag not positively identified," by Department staff, evidence suggests that it may be the flag of the 43rd Alabama Infantry.

In Major General A. A. Humphrey's report concerning the action near Hatcher's Run, Virginia, March 25, 1865 he states that "we captured the battle flags of the Fortythird and Sixty-ninth Alabama." At the time of the engagement Brigadier General Joshua Chamberlain commanded the First Brigade, First Division, Fifth Army Corps. During the engagement Chamberlain placed the 185th New York Infantry (Colonel Gustavus Sniper commanding) in the front line in a space between the Divisions of General Miles and General Mott. The men at Colonel Sniper's front consisted of the 43rd, 59th and 60th Alabama Infantry. Lt. Col. Charles H. Weygant, 124th New York Volunteers, also reported engaging these regiments and capturing the flag of the 59th Alabama Infantry. While the flag of the 59th Alabama was forwarded to the War Department, there is no record of the disposition of the flag of the 43rd Alabama. Since General Humphrey does report the capture of the 43rd Alabama's flag and there is no record of its having been sent to the War Department it is possible that the flag was taken (picked up) by the men under Sniper's command and retained by Chamberlain as a trophy.

Sources:

Curator's Object Files, Civil War Flags, Alabama Department of Archives and History.

U. S. House of Representatives, 50th Congress, 1st Session, Executive Document No. 163. Captured Battle Flags: Letter from the Secretary of War with Enclosures, In response to a resolution of the House calling for information relative to captured standards, flags and colors, War Department, Washington, February 16, 1888.

U.S. War Department. War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies. Government Printing Office, 1880-1901.

¹This was the flag of the 59th Alabama Infantry. Either Humphrey was mistaken or there was an error in transcription at the time the Official Records were compiled.

Previous Flag

Next Flag

Return to Flag index
To Civil War Military records
To Willis Brewer's Brief Historical Sketches of Alabama Units
To Civil War Unit History files
Return to ADAH homepage



http://www.archives.state.al.us/flags/068069.htm February 16, 1999

Min Syracuse City Parks Monuments



General Gustavus Sniper Monument

The Equestrain statue was unveiled in Schiosser Park on May 30th, 1905. It is in memory of General Sniper of the 185th Regiment, who served in the Civil War.

Photos: 1



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Syracuse, New York

in Equestrian Statues

Posted by: & PTCRAZY

N 43° 03.387 W 076° 09.116

18T E 406193 N 4767727

Quick Description: This equestrian statue depicts Civil War veteran Gustavus Sniper, a German immigrant, for his contributions during the Civil War. It can be found in a small park on North Salina Street in Syracuse, New York.



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Long Description: The Sniper Monument has been a Syracuse landmark for over one hundred years. It was erected in 1905 to honor the contributions of Civil War veteran Gustavus A. Sniper, a German immigrant who was a beloved son of Syracuse. The monument is located in Schlosser Park in the 400 block of North Salina Street, and is Syracuse's only equestrian monument. The statue was completely restored during the year 2003, including the fabrication of a new sword, scabbard, spurs, and reins, by Sharon BuMann, a Syracuse-area sculptor. This restoration was part of a larger project for renovating this section of North Salina Street, commonly known as "Little Italy"

Identity of Rider: Gustavus A. Sniper

Identity of Horse: Unknown Name of artist: Unknown Date of Dedication: 1905

Material: Bronze

Position: One Hoof Raised

Unusual Features: Not listed

Visit Instructions:

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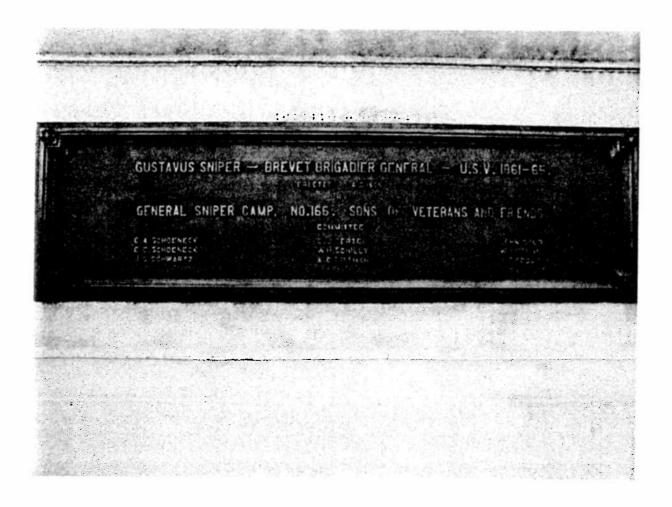
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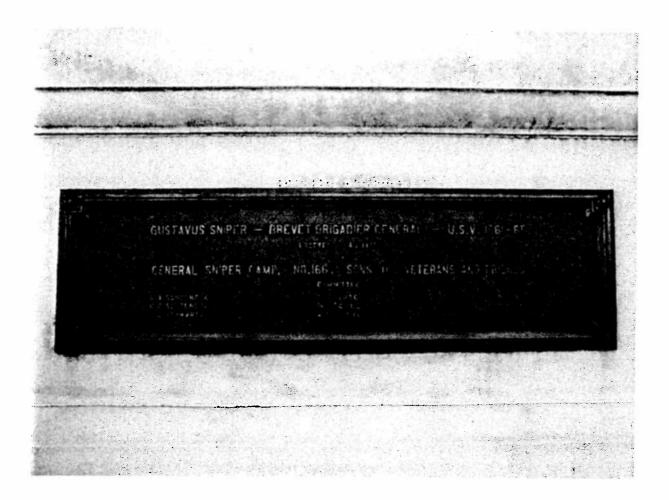
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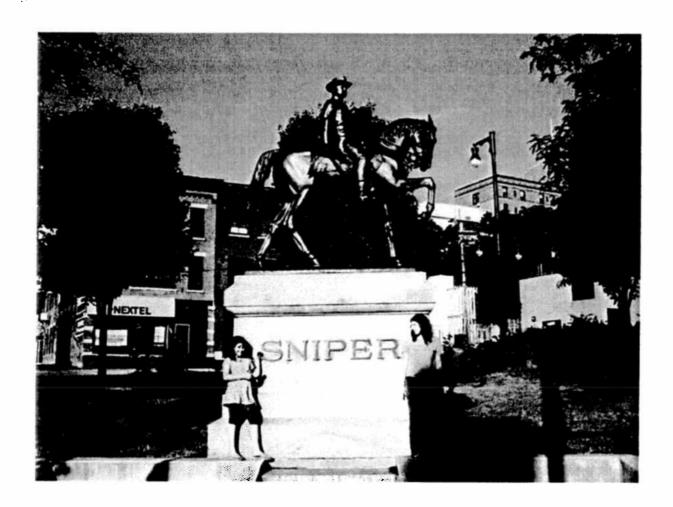
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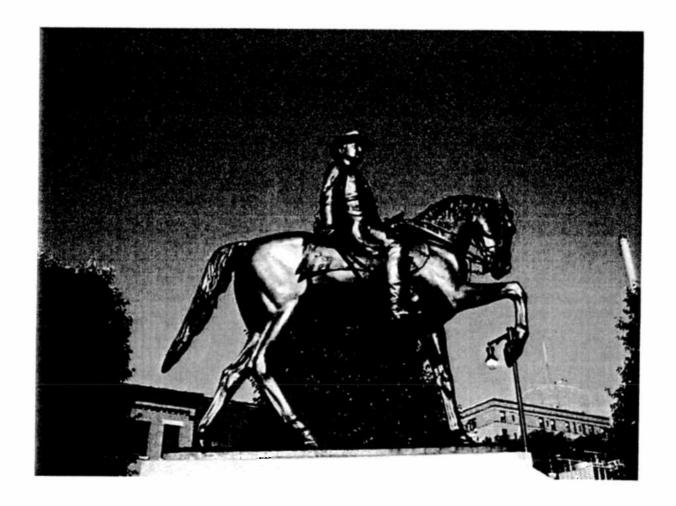
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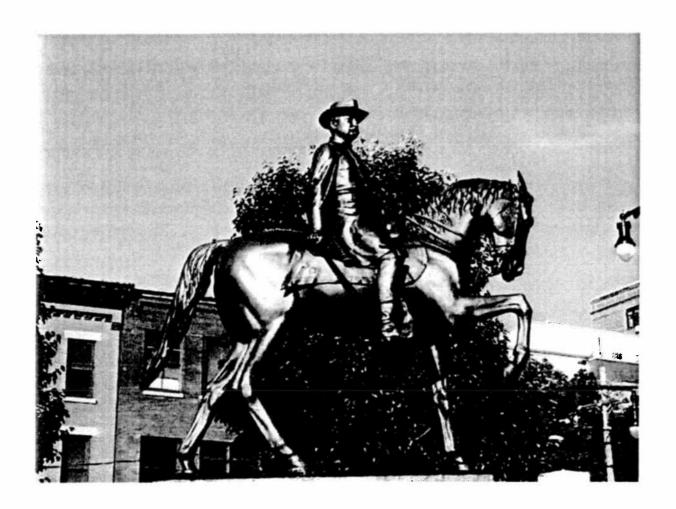












Position: One Hoof Raised
Unusual Features: Not listed

Visit Instructions:

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Syracuse, New York

in Equestrian Statues

Posted by: & PTCRAZY

N 43° 03.387 W 076° 09.116

18T E 406193 N 4767727

Quick Description: This equestrian statue depicts Civil War veteran Gustavus Sniper, a German immigrant, for his contributions during the Civil War. It can be found in a small park on North Salina Street in Syracuse, New York.



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Long Description:

The Sniper Monument has been a Syracuse landmark for over one hundred years. It was erected in 1905 to honor the contributions of Civil War veteran Gustavus A. Sniper, a German immigrant who was a beloved son of Syracuse. The monument is located in Schlosser Park in the 400 block of North Salina Street, and is Syracuse's only equestrian monument. The statue was completely restored during the year 2003, including the fabrication of a new sword, scabbard, spurs, and reins, by Sharon BuMann, a Syracuse-area sculptor. This restoration was part of a larger project for renovating this section of North Salina Street, commonly known as "Little Italy".

Identity of Rider: Gustavus A. Sniper

Identity of Horse: Unknown Name of artist: Unknown Date of Dedication: 1905

Material: Bronze

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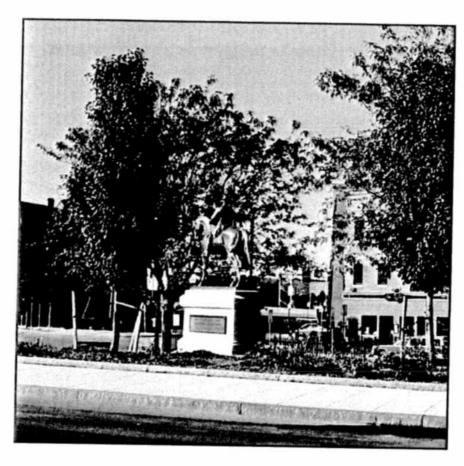
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German Immigrant Ancestors in Syracuse and Onondaga County, New York

The SNIPER Monument in SCHLOSSER Park

400 Block of North Salina Street Syracuse, New York





Photos by M. Stone 2004

The Sniper Monument, a Syracuse landmark for almost one hundred years, was erected in 1905 to honor the contributions of Civil War veteran Gustavus A. Sniper (1836-1894), a German immigrant who became a beloved son of Syracuse. The monument, located in Schlosser Park in the 400 block of North Salina Street, is Syracuse's only equine monument. The statue was cleaned and completely restored in 2003 (including fabrication of new replacements for a missing sword, scabbard, spurs, and reins) by Sharon BuMann, a Syracuse-area sculptor. This restoration was part of a larger program of renovating this section of North Salina Street (familiarly known as the "Little Italy" project).

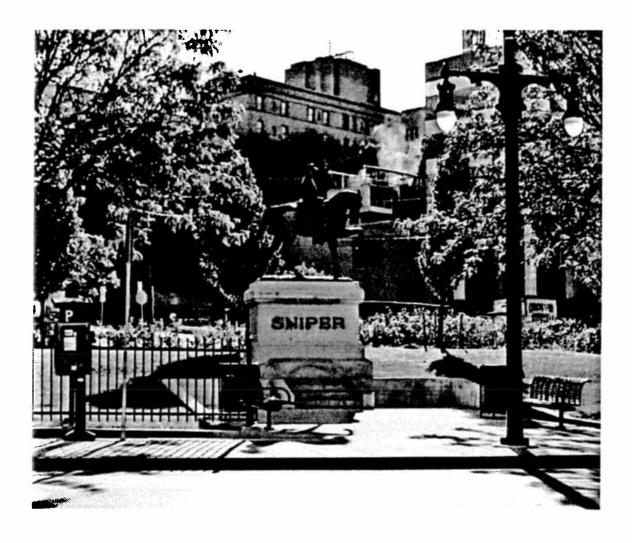
The island-park where the Sniper statue can be found was recently enlarged and beautified as well. This land was originally donated as a home for the Sniper Monument by German immigrant Charles (Carl) Schlosser. Arriving in Syracuse in 1850, he established his wagon-or carriage-making business nearby at 600 North Salina Street.

Funds for this restoration were provided by the city of Syracuse and by the German American Society of Central New York, which has donated the proceeds of several annual Oktoberfests to help restore both the Sniper monument and the Goethe and Schiller monument in Schiller Park (erected in 1911).

Link to an old postcard of the Sniper Monument in Syracuse

Link to General Sniper's biography

Link to "Little Italy Enjoys Rehieth"



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Geschichte der Deutschen in Syracuse und Onondaga County Nebst Kurzen Biographien von Beamten und Hervorragenden Buergern



Gen. Gustavus Sniper (deceased) |Photo appears on page 51.]

Biographische Skizzen

General Gustavus Sniper

wurde am 11. Juni 1836 in Baden geboren, kam als Knabe nach Syracuse. Er besuchte die öffentlichen Schulen und noch die Abendschulen. In 1850 erlernte er in Geo. Hier's Geschäft das Cigarrenmachen. In 1854 trat er in die Syracuse Light Guards und gehörte später auch zu den Syracuse Grays und Davis Light Guards. In 1859-1860 organisirte er eine Compagnie, die Monroe Cadetten, deren Hauptmann er war, bis der Krieg ausbrach. Er machte alle Grade einer militärischen Laufbahn durch, vom Gemeinen bis zum Brigadier-General. Durch das Studium militärischer Bücher u. die Vorbereitung im Milizdienst war er befähigt, während des Krieges werthvolle Dienste zu leisten, namentlich im 101. u. 185. Regiment. Auch in der Politik spielte er eine hervorragende Rolle. In 1870 wurde er in die Staats-Legislatur gewählt und diente dort 3 Termine. In 1876 wurde er zum Deputy County Clerk ernannt u. 1882 zum County Clerk erwählt. 1863 verheirathete er sich mit Fräulein Katharina Miller. Er starb am 29. März 1894 mit Hinterlassung seiner Wittwe u. zweier

Kinder, Lavina C. E. Sniper und Gustav Sniper. [page 295]

General Gustavus Sniper was born 11 June 1836 in Baden and came as a boy to Syracuse. He attended the public schools and also night school. In 1850 he learned cigar-making in George Hier's firm. In 1854 he joined the ranks of the Syracuse Light Guards and later also joined the Syracuse Grays and the Davis Light Guards. In 1859-1860 he organized a company, the Monroe Cadets, and served as their captain until the war broke out. He experienced all ranks of a military career, from the lowest to that of Brigadier-General. Through his study of military texts and his preparation in the militia service, he was qualified to perform valuable services during the war, namely in the 101st and the 185th Regiments. He also played an outstanding role in politics. In 1870 he was elected to the State Legislature and served three terms there. In 1876 he was appointed Deputy County Clerk and rose to County Clerk in 1882. In 1863 he married Miss Katharina Miller. He died on 29 March 1894 survived by his widow and two children, Lavina C. E. Sniper and Gustav Sniper.

Copyright 2009 Michelle Stone, with thanks to Joni L. Pontius for translation help.

Link to his obituary

Link to his grave at Woodlawn Cemetery

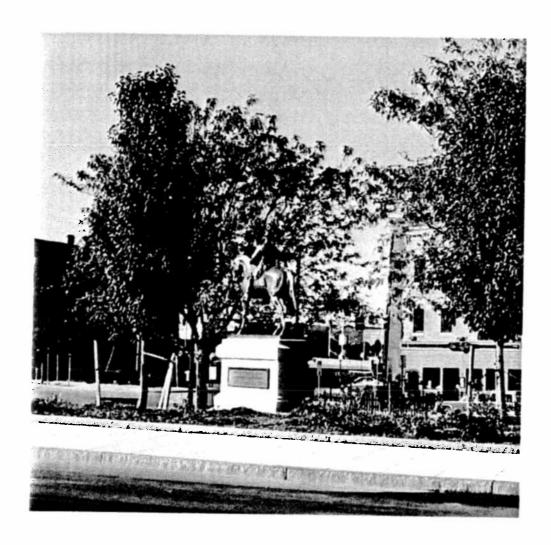
Link to his monument in Syracuse

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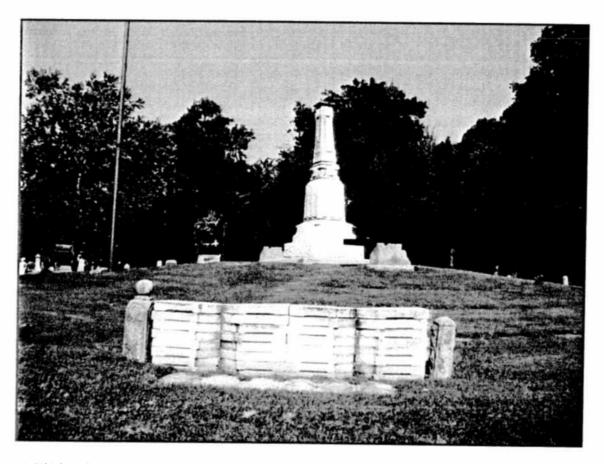
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German Immigrant Ancestors in Syracuse and Onondaga County, New York

The LILLY POST Monument

Civil War memorial erected in 1887 by the Lilly Post of the G.A.R. (Grand Army of the Republic) Woodlawn Cemetery, Syracuse, New York

Photos by M. Stone 2004



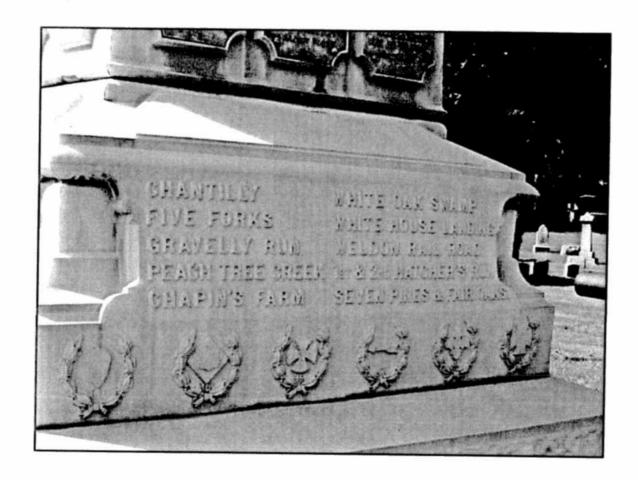
As it looks today: Atop a hill in Woodlawn Cemetery the memorial erected to Civil War veterans by the Lilly Post of the G.A.R. (No. 66, Syracuse) was erected in 1887. Because the names of so many German-born and German-American soldiers are listed on this memorial, I have included a transcript below. Unfortunately I did not have time to transcribe all of the text on the memorial, nor did I have time to record all of the information on the many veterans' gravemarkers on this hill (they surround the monument in concentric circles). Anyone who would like to contribute some or all of this remaining information to this page, please email me.











A partial transcript of the text inscribed upon the monument:

Erected by Lilly Post Monument Association, Syracuse, 1887.

General Gustavus Sniper, President, George Crampton, Vice President, John Gebhardt, Treasurer, Alexander von Landberg, Secretary, James W. Anderson Moritz Gersbacher Peter Kappesser Edward J. Luff Andrew Mahl William J. Steiger Thomas Saile Jacob Schwarz.

Lilly Post No. 66, G.A.R., Dept. of New York. Organized 1870. Past Commanders, Gustavus Sniper Nicholos Grumbach Wm. Rautenberg.

Officers, 1887.
Commander, John Gebhardt
S.V.C., James W. Anderson
J.V.C., Edw. J. Luff
Adjt., Dewitt C. Kling
Q.M., Adam Metzger
Surg., Enos H. Stevens
Chap., Wm. J. Stewart
O.D., Giles Post
O.G., Edw. Pollard
S.M., Geo. W. Lent
Q.M.S., Peter Kappesser

Members of Lilly Post, 1887.

Peter Alt
Fredrick A. Arheidt
George Alpeter
Gotleib Appelt
Mathew Blaich
Fredrich Bulla
Charles Bausinger
Daniel Becker
William J. Bonner
George Bolton
Abel G. Cook
Wm. Cahill

John J. Craig Chauncey Callison

Chauncey Callison
Albert Doolittle

Peter Drumm

Peter Drumm

Rodger Dougherty

Henry L. Davis

Chas. Drude

Henry Dauer

Wm. Demong

Nicholos Eckel

Frank Eagle

John Engelhardt

John P. Frost

Max Fix

Fredrick A. Fix

George Frost

Jacob Flachland

Augustus Fleih

Fredrick Fichies

Walter I. Frost

Philip Geottel [sic; Goettel]

John Greer

Simon Gries

Adam Group

Philip Gross

John Gifford

Fredrick Ganz

Abram Group

Abram [sic; Abraham] Gilcher

Joseph Ginter

John Greiner

Charles Granger

James Graham

George Herr [sic; Hier?]

John H. Hixson

Elisha Hooghkirk

Wm. H. Hutchings

Gotleib Heisley

Wm. Horn

George Hall

Henry M. Hammond

Lucius Howard

Almeron D. Haves

Linden P. Hilsinger

August Hoehn

Joseph Haines

Max Herman

Conrad Hofman

George W. Hughes

Richard Jones

Mathias Johner

Jacob J. Klein

John C. Klein

Peter Klink

John Kohl

Jacob Knapp

Henry Kline

Charles Kempf

Martin Knauber

Edward Kretschman

George Kaufman

Augustus King

Peter Kelson

George Lytle

Nicholos Lougnot

Philip Launn

Charles Leopold

Charles J. Lewis

Christain [sic; Christian?] Ladrick

Mathew Lindenmeyer

Joseph Milbryer

Jacob Mitch

Luther S. Merrick

Otto Meyer

Malcolm McDonald

Adam Mosher

Birdsey Norton

William L. Norton

August Ohman

Peter Oneth

William J. Pine

William Pollman

Albert E. Post

Nicholos Pollman

Edgar C. Petty

Thomas Ryan Henry Riley Ernest G. Rapp John Roehm William Ruggles Meyer Rosenthal William A. Rapp Herman Rice Conrad Ring Joseph Richardson Jacob Sax George Suttor Henry Sherrer Joseph Stadler John Stauss Valentine Schilly John Senk Adam Smith Joseph Snyder Fredrich Schneider Henry Schoeneck Nicholos Schaefer Clemens Schmidt Fredrick Siedal Frank Treiber Thomas Underwood Fredrick Vogel Louis Walther John Wiegand Henry N. Warner Park Wheeler John F. Wheeler John Weimer William Winter William Wells William Woese Charles A. Walters Martin Wright William W. Wheeler Fredrick Yehling

[Battles fought:]

1st & 2nd Bull Run Gettysburg Antietam Wilderness Fredericksburg Chancellorsville Cold Harbor Spottsylvania Appomattox Lee's Surrender

Chantilly Five Forks Gravelly Run Peach Tree Creek Chapin's Farm White Oak Swamp White House Landing Weldon Rail Road 1st & 2nd Hatcher's Run Seven Pines & Fair Oaks

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