



THE HISTORY OF THE
FIGHTING FOURTEENTH

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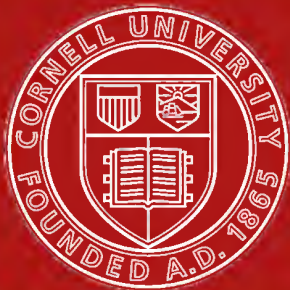


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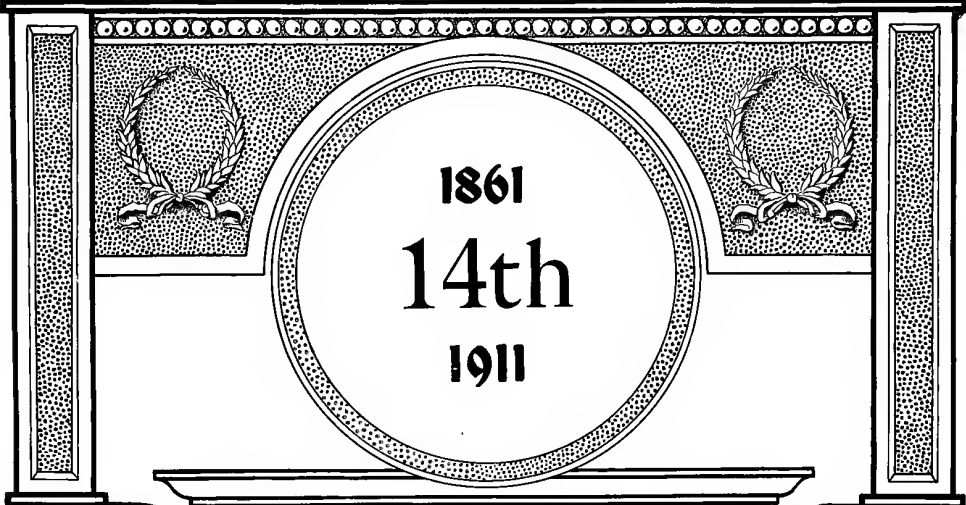


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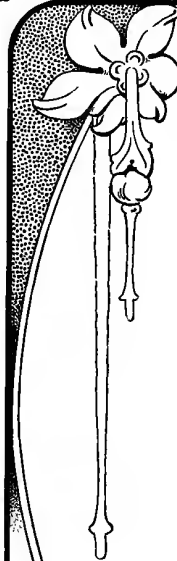


1861
14th
1911



THE HISTORY *of the*
FIGHTING
FOURTEENTH

PUBLISHED *in* COMMEMORATION
of the FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY
of the MUSTER *of the*
REGIMENT *into the* UNITED
STATES SERVICE, MAY 23, 1861



THE History of the Fighting Fourteenth

Foreword

IN the sixty-five years of its existence the personnel of the Fourteenth Regiment has changed many times. Officers and privates alike have perished on the field of battle, or peacefully at home; time and death, those two relentless enemies of all humanity, have never ceased their onslaughts upon its ranks. And yet its ranks are full. Most of the men who once composed the regiment are gone; yet the regiment itself exists.

Military organizations are like nations in this respect that, although they seem to be always dying, yet they do not die. The individuals that compose them, one by one, retire from the strenuous battle-field of life. But the spirit which created them lives on. And living, it draws to itself other individuals to take the place of those who have fallen from the ranks.

It is, therefore, the spirit which is the regiment; not anything which you can touch, or see, or take hold of; but the aspirations, and emotions, and sacrifices, and bold deeds, and noble ardors of each of all the individuals, combined into one intangible force that leads and inspires and animates and guides. Mere individuals are subordinate to this spirit which is really the regiment; it accepts their offerings of devotion and of courage, and in return strengthens them for new courage and fresh devotion; but always it is the master, and they are the instruments. Originally a thing of their own creation, it has come to dominate them and to use them for its own clean and idealistic ends; the spirit of the regiment is the master, and if they are worthy they cannot choose but serve.

Time and Death, which take away so many things, do not, after all, strike a hard or an unjust bargain. For if they demand bitter sacrifices, they return gifts worth having; if they claim the best, it is for the reason that they will return something better than the best. And Time and Death, who have taken, and are taking, one by one, the war-worn veterans of the Fourteenth, have given to the regiment in return the heritage of a glorious tradition—something higher than mere comfort or worldly success, something better than riches or fame, something far dearer than life itself. Dearer than life, because it is made up of the essence of the better part of the lives of those who have gone before.

With this tradition to look up to and live up to—with this past behind them—who can doubt the future of the Fourteenth? War is always a thing to be deplored; and yet, somehow, war comes. And should it come again the Fourteenth Regiment will not be found among the laggards or the stay-at-homes. For the men who compose it to-day but await the opportunity which presented itself to their sires to show that the spirit of the regiment has endowed them with its supreme gift, a devoted patriotism. This is not said in any jingoistic or boastful spirit; but no man in the ranks today, looking on the past of this organization, would feel himself worthy of a place in the regiment if that past did not inspire him with a patriotic purpose and thrill him with a high resolve.

A large part of the story of the Fourteenth Regiment is in reality a story of the Civil War—that titanic struggle in which American met American, and which caused the kings and chancellors and subjects of the Old World to stare in wonder and amazement. For in all of the recorded history of the race there has never been a struggle to equal it in the desperation with which it was waged, or the self-restraint with which the citizen, having become a soldier at his country's need, became once more a citizen when his patriotic work was done. It is no story of a war-lord, like Cæsar or Napoleon, who set out to conquer an empire at the dictates of ambition, nor any chronicle of mercenaries fighting and maneuvering for pay at the behest of European politicians, but a tale of men who struggled for a principle. And he who fights for an ideal fights harder and dares more than any other man because he has put all considerations of mere Self behind him. Bonaparte once remarked cynically that "God is on the side of the strongest battalions." He was right, but not in the sense that he meant. God *is* on the side of the strongest battalions, but those battalions *are* the strongest which are animated by an unselfish ideal.

No one has ever really written the history of the Civil War in adequate form; there are some tasks which are too big for men. No one can really write the full history of any one regiment which went through the hottest part of that struggle. It would take the training of a field-marshal combined with the voice of a poet. But if this collection of material shall bring back here and there to any veteran for a few brief moments, in a sharp and vital way, some memory of what he suffered and endured, and flush him again with the generous emotion for which he was ready to endure all things, or if it shall inspire a younger generation, those who compiled it will be more than satisfied.





THE COLORS AND GUIDONS CARRIED BY THE FIGHTING FOURTEENTH
DURING THE CIVIL WAR.

The above illustration shows them in their present condition after fifty years, having been retained by the Regiment and kept in the Council of Officers room.

During this period they have been removed from the Color Case but once in each year, the occasion being the Twenty-third of May, the anniversary of the Muster of the Regiment in the United States service.

THE History of the Fighting Fourteenth

CHAPTER ONE.

ORGANIZATION AND EARLY ACTIVITIES OF THE REGIMENT.

IN the year 1844 the Militia of Kings and Richmond counties constituted the Second New York State Division, under command of Major-General Underhill. A new regiment, the 265th, had been added to the 44th Brigade and its Colonel, Gilbert Reid, was in that year made Brigade Commander. These two men, with the best interests of the service at heart, had labored long for a better organization of the militia, and it was due in part to their activities that the legislature of the state, on May 13, 1847, passed a bill calling for a reorganization of the state militia by consolidating and reducing the number of brigades and regiments.

It was the general intention to encourage the formation of uniformed companies and place the citizen soldiery on a more distinctively military basis. Under the provisions of this bill eight companies of light infantry, riflemen, grenadiers or infantry were to form a regiment, with two additional flank companies, one of cavalry and one of artillery. On or about the fifth of July, 1847, the 265th regiment, according to the bill, became the Fourteenth Regiment, New York State Militia.

Previous to this time there were no uniformed regiments outside of the First Division in the State. The onus of the Mexican war, which was then under way, had been distracting to the state officials. There were, however, several uniformed companies in the city of Brooklyn, namely: The City Guard, The Light Guard (which was attached to the Sixty-fourth Regiment of uniformed militia) The Nassau Guard, The Fusileer Guard, The Continental Guard, The Jefferson Greys and the Union Blues, which had been attached to the 265th.

Colonel Willets had been appointed by the Governor of the state in 1846 to organize the Fourteenth Regiment and lay out the regimental district, but being unsuccessful, he had been relieved and Philip S. Crook appointed as Colonel to do this work. At a meeting held in Mrs. Prest's

Military Garden, which stood where the County Court House is now located, these companies participated in an enthusiastic initial muster: National Guard, Company A, Captain Horace Sprague, the Union Blues or City Grenadiers, already organized and uniformed. From various sources, principally from the Washington Guards, a volunteer organization attached to the No. 1 Fire Engine Company, Captain Sprague quickly recruited the number of men required by law (32) for another company, which was duly inspected in Captain Neely's Hall, Washington and York streets, as Company B. The elected officers of the company were: Horace H. Sprague, Captain; Edward B. Fowler, First Lieutenant; William T. Fitch, Second Lieutenant; George Mallory, Orderly Sergeant.

These were the only two companies recruited until in February, 1848, when Company C was completed, electing as officers: Captain Eldard, First Lieut. Pierce, Second Lieut. Uffendill. The Franklin Guards were recruited from No. 3 Fire Engine Co. and mustered as Company C—Captain David Baldwin. The Steuben Guards were organized and took the letter E—Captain Schepper. The Shields Guards were mustered as Company F—Captain McCarthy, and the Columbian Rifles as Company G, Captain Morrison. From nearby villages the complement of men was gathered to form Company H.

In the early part of 1848, at a meeting held in Military Garden, Philip S. Crook was elected Colonel of the regiment, Elisha Burbank, Lieutenant Colonel; Jesse C. Smith, Major, and William Milford, Adjutant. Lieut. Col. Burbank shortly afterward resigned. General Harmenus B. Duryea, who had been appointed by the Governor to organize the Fifth Brigade in the month of July, 1848, ordered an election for field officers of the Fourteenth to be held, and the following were elected: Colonel, Philip S. Crook; Lieut. Col. William Milford; Major, Jesse C. Smith.

Colonel Crook resigned in 1851 and was elected and commissioned Colonel Seventieth N. Y. S. M. Cavalry and Artillery.

In 1849 the Fourteenth and Thirteenth regiments were assigned quarters in the old City Hall and Apprentices Library, on the corner of Henry and Cranberry streets, the common council and city and county offices having been removed to the new City Hall.

In these buildings there was much less room than the two regiments needed, and one or two companies hired quarters outside, remaining in these until 1857 or 1858, when the building was torn down and a new armory erected. During this working period the regiment occupied Poplar Hall,

Poplar street and Buckbie's Alley. The new armory was ready in 1858. It was about this time that Companies B and E withdrew from the regiment and Company A was split into two other companies, which became known as B and E. Captain Sprague was then elected Lieut. Col. and A. M. Wood, Major.

During the year 1851, following the resignation of Col. Crook, Jesse C. Smith was elected and commissioned Colonel and William Milford, Major. The companies composing the regiment at this time were:

City Grenadiers, Captain Burnett; Franklin Guards, Captain Baldwin; Emmet Guards, Captain Dodge or Lieut. Rourke; Shields Guards, Capt. McCarthy; Steuben Guards, Capt. Schepper; National Guards, Capt. Sprague; East New York Rifles, Capt. Beadell; Washington Guards, Capt. Mearz. With but few changes the regiment remained the same until 1858. Prior to 1851, following its original organization, four companies, A, B, F and D, Captains Burnett, Sprague, Schepper and Baldwin respectively, had really sustained the regiment, the other four companies being in a condition of semi-rupture most of the time.

On June 14, 1852, the regiment paraded at the dedication of the monument erected by Company D to the memory of Lieut. David W. Baldwin, who died January 15, 1851. In the summer of 1854 it took part in the suppression of riots created by the preachings of a fanatic who called himself "the Angel Gabriel." Encampment was on the Joralemon lots. Also during the Williamsburg riots the companies of the Fourteenth did notable service.

It was after this that it first took part in a general state encampment. Encampments were not so frequent in those days as they have become since, and the whole organization of the national guard, or rather state militia, was less firm and compact. The first time the regiment went into camp was at Kingston, N. Y. There are very few surviving veterans who remember this first encampment, one of the few being Gen. John H. Styles. General Styles, who is 87 years old at the time of the compilation of this history, was one of the "charter members" of the regiment. He was with the command from the time of its first organization up until 1861; but served through the war with another regiment, winning distinction in the struggle.

The regiment paraded on April 27, 1859, at the celebration of the introduction of water into the city. In October, 1860, it took part in the great reception tendered the Prince of Wales, on this occasion wearing

for the first time the new uniform, dark blue single-breasted frock coat, three rows of buttons, gold lace trimmings, dark blue trousers, buff stripe and shako.

In April, 1861, the regiment was on several occasions called out and quartered in the Armory and at Odean, E. D. in anticipation of an attack upon the Navy Yard by Rebel sympathizers. This was afterward derisively called the "Navy Yard Scare," although there is little reason to doubt that had not Major Powell promptly called into requisition the police and military forces of the city, great damage would have been done to the Government property, as there was a garrison of less than one hundred men then on duty.

Besides these events of unusual import the Fourteenth took its part in the usual city and state military parade, demonstrations and encampments. Company and regimental drill was a matter of routine, more or less conscientiously attended. In the early days of the regiment, as has been noted, there was some discontent, insubordination and woeful lack of interest which retarded more or less its first growth.

By a patient process of elimination the trouble-breeding elements were disposed of in time, however, and that spirit of enthusiastic comradeship, which has come to signally characterize the Fourteenth, grew and was fostered. In this process the social life of the militiamen became a conspicuous feature. Bonds of friendship were formed which, welded later by the fire of battle, became unbreakable by any circumstance of human ingenuity.

It was in 1859 that Lieut. Col. Sprague resigned and returned to Company A. In 1860 he withdrew from the Fourteenth with his company and joined the Thirteenth Regiment. About this time Colonel Smith was made Brigadier General of the Fifth Brigade and Major Wood was elected Colonel; E. B. Fowler, Lieut. Col. and Jas. Jourdan, Major, of the Fourteenth. From then until the regiment was mustered out of the United States Volunteer service the following officers directed its movements:

1861

Colonel—A. M. Wood.
Lieutenant-Colonel—E. B. Fowler.
Major—James Jourdan.
Adjutant—A. W. H. Gill.

Quartermaster—Ambrose E. Cassidy.
 Commissary—H. L. Cranford.
 Paymaster—Alfred Gaston.
 Captain, Engineering Corps—Richard Butt.
 Surgeon—J. M. Homiston.
 First Assistant Surgeon—J. L. Farley.
 Second Assistant Surgeon—W. F. Swalm.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Sergeant Major—Henry T. Head.
 Quartermaster Sergeant—J. B. Howard.
 Ordnance Sergeant—W. C. Booth.
 Standard Color Bearer—Frank Head.
 Sergeant, Drum Corps—J. Flint.
 Right General Guide—John Miller.
 Left General Guide—Isaac P. Smith.
 Hospital Steward—Wm. M. Deering.

1862

Colonel—E. B. Fowler.
 Lieutenant-Colonel—Wm. H. De Bevoise.
 Major—Wm. H. De Bevoise.
 Major—Charles F. Baldwin.
 Major—Robert B. Jordan.
 Adjutant—Henry T. Head.
 Quartermaster—H. L. Cranford.

1863

Colonel—E. B. Fowler.
 Lieutenant-Colonel—Wm. H. De Bevoise.
 Lieutenant-Colonel—Robert B. Jordan.
 Major—Robert B. Jordan.
 Adjutant—Henry T. Head.
 Quartermaster—Wm. H. Tigney.

Colonel—E. B. Fowler.
 Lieutenant-Colonel—Robert B. Jordan.

Major—Henry T. Head.
 Adjutant—John Vliet.
 Quartermaster—Wm. H. Tigney.

1864

Colonel—E. B. Fowler.
 Lieutenant-Colonel—Robert B. Jordan.
 Major—Henry T. Head.
 Adjutant—John Vliet.
 Quartermaster—Wm. H. Tigney.

The companies composing the regiment, May to July, 1861, were as follows:

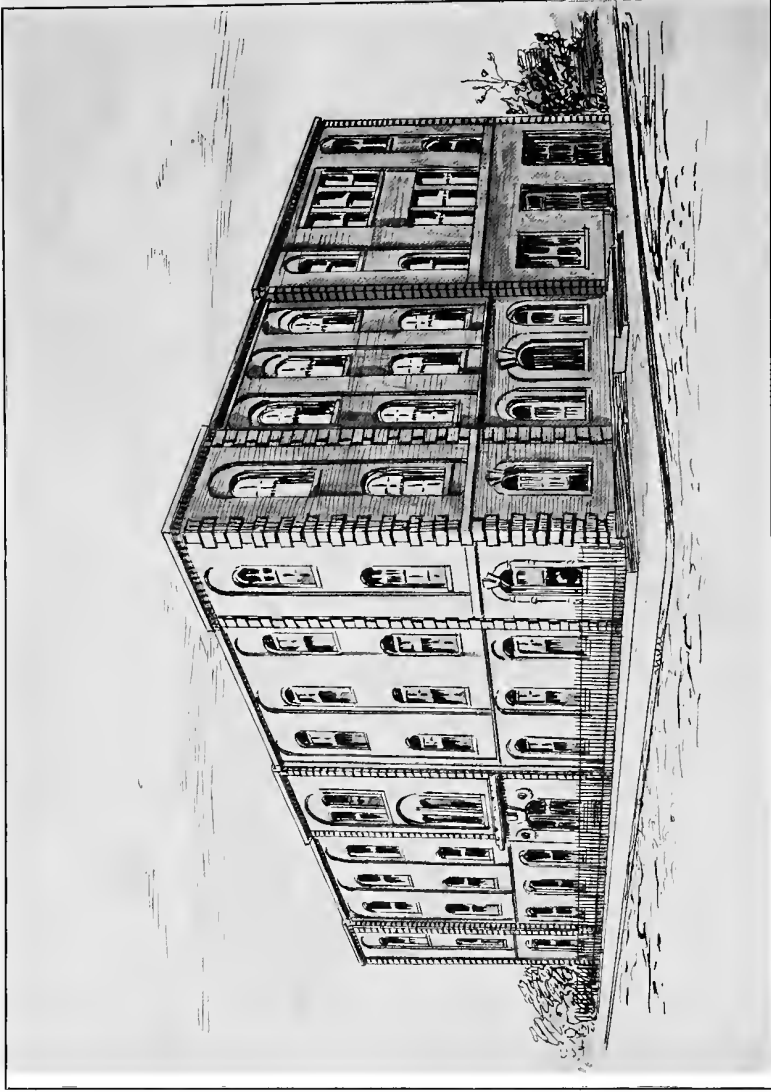
- Company A—Captain—Robert B. Jordan.
 First Lieutenant—John H. Styles.
- Company B—Captain—George B. Mallory.
 First Lieutenant—Isaiah Uffendill.
 Second Lieutenant—Edward B. Pearce.
- Company C—Captain—Wm. M. Burnett.
 First Lieutenant—David Myers.
 Second Lieutenant—Wm. H. Burnett.
- Company D—Captain—Charles F. Baldwin.
 First Lieutenant—Jeptha A. Jones.
 Second Lieutenant—Wm. M. Baldwin.
- Company E—Captain—Wm. L. B. Stears.
 First Lieutenant—Wm. H. Middleton.
 Second Lieutenant—George S. Elcock.
- Company F—Captain—A. G. A. Harnickell.
 First Lieutenant—T. Salters.
 Second Lieutenant—James H. Jordan.
- Company G—Captain—Garwood Plass.
 First Lieutenant—L. L. Laidlaw.
 Second Lieutenant—R. A. Goodenough, Jr.

Company H—Captain—Wm. H. De Bevoise.
First Lieutenant—George R. Davey.
Second Lieutenant—Charles H. Morris.

Company I—Captain—A. W. H. Gill.

Company K—Captain—Charles H. Morris.

Companies I and K were organized in July, 1861, by Lieut.-Col. E. B. Fowler, and others who visited Brooklyn for the purpose of recruiting two companies. These reached Camp Porter, Virginia, in that same month.



THE OLD CITY HALL AND APPRENTICES LIBRARY

Located on the corner of Henry and Cranberry streets where the Fighting Fourteenth were assigned quarters in 1849

CHAPTER TWO.

OFF TO THE WAR.

UPON receipt of the news of the firing upon Fort Sumter in 1861, measures were at once taken to place the Fourteenth Regiment upon a war footing. Vacancies among the commissioned officers were filled and recruiting was begun under President Lincoln's proclamation for 75,000 three-month troops. The ranks were so quickly filled that on April 18, 1861, report was made to headquarters that the regiment was in readiness to be marched to the front. The new uniform, *Chasseur-a-pede*, which had been furnished by the city of Brooklyn, now made its formal appearance.

Until May 18th the regiment remained in Brooklyn drilling and equipping, expecting daily to receive marching orders. Fort Greene, where the boys went into camp, at once became a great center of attraction. People came from all parts of the city to see the soldiers, amusements of all kinds were neglected. Throughout the city generally, methods of various kinds were adopted by the people to show their patriotic devotion to the Union cause. Letters with the American flag printed upon the envelope arrived every day. Such sentiments as "United we stand, divided we fall," and "The Union must and shall be preserved" were also printed upon the envelopes in red and blue ink. In those days nearly every house displayed its banner—in fact, the house which did not was likely to be suspected. Patriotic songs of all sorts enjoyed a revival, the bands playing them everywhere, and even the children singing them in the streets. There were crowds about the bulletin boards of the newspapers all day long, and the papers were snatched greedily as they came from the presses and eagerly scanned for news from the front. The excitement everywhere was tremendous, and the mere sight of a member of a Brooklyn regiment was enough to set the people cheering.

It was not long before the Fourteenth was given the opportunity to show that they meant business. Colonel A. M. Wood telegraphed to Washington that his regiment was in readiness to take the field. He was informed that no more men would be received for a shorter term than for three years—"Three years or the war," the phrase went.

The different companies of the regiment were therefore drawn up and

asked if they would enlist for that length of time. The response was instantaneous. It left no room for doubt of the temper of the command. With scarcely a dissenting voice the regiment accepted the terms of enlistment into the United States service proposed to them.

In connection with the actual calling out of the Fourteenth, credit is due to Congressman Moses O'Dell, who represented a Brooklyn district, and was, moreover, a personal friend of President Lincoln.

Governor E. D. Morgan was then governor of New York. For one cause or another, and with one excuse or another, he delayed the calling out of the Fourteenth. Politics was supposed to be behind this delay at the time, and is believed to have been to the present day. But the result was that the Fourteenth, though ready and eager to go to the war, did not get their orders.

Congressman O'Dell saw President Lincoln, and explained the situation to him. Colonel Wood himself made a trip to Washington, and added his explanations to those of the congressman. The result of this influence was that President Lincoln himself, acting as commander in chief of all the military and naval forces of the United States, ordered the regiment into action.

When the word sped along the wires to Brooklyn and the news went broadcast that the Fourteenth had been ordered to move to the front, Governor Morgan, evidently nettled that the thing had been done over his head, sent a querulous despatch to Colonel Wood demanding "by what authority" he had ordered his command to move.

Colonel Wood wired back to him:

"By the authority of the President of the United States."

And this ended the incident between the governor and the colonel of the regiment. It was the Union Defense Committee of New York city which furnished the funds to get the regiment to the front.

When the order came from Washington on May 18, 1861, for the Fourteenth to march forth, the excitement of Brooklyn knew no bounds. It was on a bright afternoon, a typical spring day, that the Brooklyn Fourteenth, consisting of eight line companies and an engineers' corps, broke camp and started for Washington, passing through Brooklyn to the ferry amid the greatest excitement and enthusiasm. The huzzas of the people who thronged the sidewalks and streets and the waving of handkerchiefs of the fairer portion of the crowd strikingly attested the

general interest and sympathy in a regiment in the ranks of which were the representatives of the first families of the "City of Churches."

At this time the regiment was locally known as the "Brooklyn Chasseurs." Later, when it arrived upon the field of action and fought its way to fame, the regiment was rechristened by the men in gray. The latter were certainly in a position to know what they were talking about, for on numerous occasions the Fourteenth made matters decidedly unpleasant for those who fought under the Stars and Bars. The title, "Red-legged Devils," was derived partly from the fact that the men wore red trousers, but also because they had a habit of making their presence felt wherever they went. It was for this trait also that they were called the "Fighting Fourteenth." How richly they earned and deserved that designation needs only a glance over the record of their engagements and the fatal story of their muster roll.

The spirit of excitement in Brooklyn in '61 was not idly born. Brother American was divided from brother American and this separation was irremedial except by contest of arms, the shedding of family blood, the defeat of the one or the other. Instead of mere effervescent excitement and intoxicating novelty in the hearts of the people there was that strange, deep, soul-touching thrill—a dread of possible personal sacrifice, an appreciation of the mighty issues at stake.

In City Hall square and in all the public parks were pitched recruiting tents about which gathered the young man and the gray beard who had seen service in 1812,—the eyes of one bright with the vision of heroic deeds to be performed for the flag, the eyes of the other dimmed in prayer for the souls of those he knew were doomed to red sacrifice. On stores, residences, flag poles and street crossings brilliant buntings of the national colors were draped. Crowds, vast crowds, gone mad with enthusiasm, surged through the city streets, struggling to get a glimpse of some marching company or some regiment on the way to the war. Cheers, the roll of drums, shriek of fifes, blare of bugles and the swinging cadence of martial music; the clatter of hoofs, the rattle of wheels, the measured tread of marching feet and the clank of accoutrements; the flutter of regimental colors, the flash and glint of steel and the swaying lines of columns of tramping men—these contributed to a scene seldom set. Added to this was a singular feeling—a mixture of a desire to have men do glorious deeds to vindicate the honor of the nation, and reluctance to part with

Dr

them for so noble a purpose. In this spirit the citizens of Brooklyn witnessed the departure of the gallant Fourteenth.

For a week or more the regiment had been camped at Fort Greene. It was a regular military camp conducted with military exactness. The place was somewhat different then from its present appearance, but the general layout was the same. Where the pleasure ground is today, stood rows of white tents, and serious faced sentinels patrolled its boundaries, the objects of popular respect and admiration. Throngs of citizens, mothers, fathers, wives, children, sweethearts, pressed close on every side, anxiously waiting and yet dreading the hour of the call, the order which would take the regiment away to the southland.

There was an aggregate of 825 officers and men in line when the regiment departed. News of the movement spread like wild-fire to all parts of the city and the people flocked to the park. The place became congested with humanity. Whether relative or stranger, every one seemed to wish to shake as many hands of the Brooklyn soldiery as possible and to wish them Godspeed.

Shortly after 4 o'clock the assembly was sounded and the men jumped to their places. The regiment formed in line of companies—a striking picture, the red trousers and blue blouses in brilliant contrast to the background of dark foliage and multi-colored dresses.

As Colonel Wood was in Washington, Lieut. Col. Fowler was in command. The adjutant formed the regiment and so reported to him. The commanding officer drew his sword, while the crowd waited in breathless suspense. One word from him and the ranks would swing forward on the way to the fatal fields. The soldiers stood at rigid attention. Came the order, clear and sharp. The ranks broke, the band burst into a stirring march, and the regiment was in motion. Then the cheers thundered and roared and men went almost wild with enthusiasm.

Down the hill in column of fours, through the gate and out into Myrtle avenue they marched, the citizens pressing close to the soldiers in their eagerness to get one last look and farewell word. To Fulton street and thence to the ferry the regiment made its way and there embarked for Jersey City. For three long, harrowing years the people of Brooklyn were to see no more of the Fourteenth as a regiment.

In Jersey City there was another demonstration in honor of the "Chasseurs," which ceased only when the special train bearing the soldiers drew out of the station at 9 o'clock en route to Washington. An incident



FOURTEENTH REGIMENT ARMORY
Eighth Avenue, 14th and 15th Streets

occurred when the Fourteenth reached Philadelphia which is an indication of the spirit which prevailed among loyal citizens. A number of Philadelphians came to the railroad station to have a look at the men from Brooklyn. Among this number was a good, old Quaker and his wife. They chatted with the boys and finally asked one of the corporals if he would not go to their home with them and have a nice hot breakfast. The corporal got permission of his superior, and then accepted the unexpected invitation and enjoyed the morning meal most thoroughly. This spirit of loyal sympathy and desire to help the soldiers blossomed out magnificently later in the war when millions of money was raised to support the work of the Sanitary Commission, which relieved the sufferings of the soldiers.

On the trip to the capital occurred a slight rear-end collision at Newark, N. J., in which none was injured, and a demonstration of antagonism, sneers for the most part, in Baltimore, Md., while marching from the Baltimore depot to the Washington depot.

After leaving Newark the regiment had been ordered to load muskets with smooth bore cartridge, buck and ball, possibly in anticipation of trouble along the line. A more active evidence of enmity had been shown against the Sixth Massachusetts regiment in Baltimore a short time previously.

The regiment arrived in Washington about 9 P. M. on the nineteenth, twenty-four hours after leaving Jersey City.

The Fourteenth was quartered for two days in the city and on the twenty-second moved into camp on "Meridian Hill," the camp taking the name of "Camp Wood." On the following day, May 23d, it was mustered into the United States service for the period of the war unless sooner discharged, by Major Irwin McDowell. The Fourteenth was then known as the Eighty-fourth U. S. Volunteers.

Until July 2d, the regiment remained at this camp drilling, doing guard and picket duty and enjoying the hospitality of the loyal citizens of the neighborhood, including Mr. Lewis and family. Previous to this time a detachment from the regiment participated, in conjunction with other troops, in the first crossing to the Virginia shore.

On this date camp was broken, the Potomac crossed by way of Long Bridge, and another camp made in the vicinity of the Arlington House—a place of historical interest well calculated to awaken the enthusiasm of

the young soldiers and recall the patriotism and noble life of him who stands before the world the epitome of soldier, patriot and Christian, George Washington. While in this camp two companies were added to the organization. The regimental aggregate now being 960, it was assigned to the Brigade of Brig. Gen. Andrew Porter.

The regiment remained in "Camp Porter" until July 16th, doing guard and picket duty. About 4 P. M. on that day march was begun toward Richmond, Va. The "Chasseurs" were now in the enemy's country. The field of battle, grim and terrible, was reached. But the brilliant Virginia moonlight, the warm, sweet winds, the peaceful quiet of the countryside seemed to give the lie to the certainty that any hour might see the shadows alive with spouts of flame and the quiet shattered by the roar of conflict.

While the regiment rested, about 7 o'clock, those who could sing gathered around the colors and raised their voices. Other regiments of the brigade responded. Nature and the spirit of youth colored the bivouac at Annandale that night with the soft tone of the moonlight—that last night before the curtain was raised, and the horror of war became a reality.

CHAPTER THREE

BULL RUN. IN WINTER QUARTERS

WITH the battle of Bull Run the campaign of 1861 really opened, and in this disastrous encounter the Fourteenth took an unusually prominent part.

For weeks public sentiment in the North had demanded an aggressive movement upon the Confederate lines and Congress had finally yielded to this demand. An advance of the army in front of Washington was decided upon.

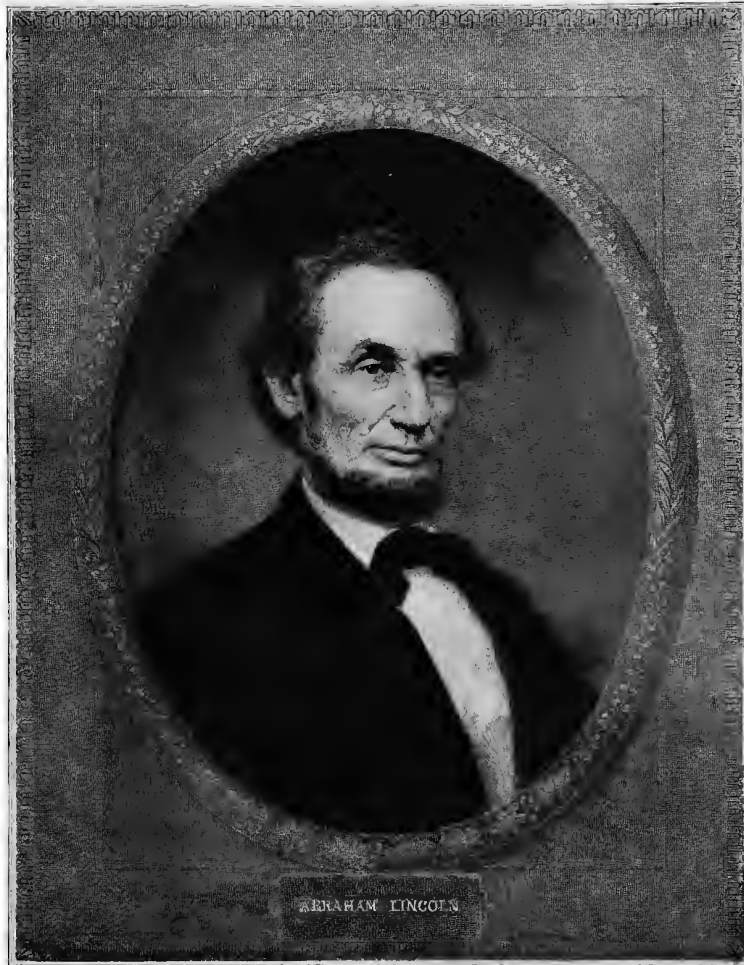
Early in July the duty of planning and executing such a movement fell upon General Irwin McDowell, who was in command of the column in active operation south of the Potomac, and of the department of Northern Virginia—about 30,000 men. Of the capabilities of this leader Theodore Gerrish and John S. Hutchinson in "Blue and Gray" have written:

"Of the staff of the old regular army, McDowell was distinguished for his fine professional acquirements. Having studied the theory of war and having seen European armies, he was, of the small body of trained soldiers, perhaps the man best qualified for this command. That he had never commanded any considerable body of men in the field was a drawback shared by every other officer in the service. One great difficulty under which he labored was the impatience of the Northern people who, goaded by their press, were demanding that the rebellion should be crushed in thirty days.

"General McDowell was, therefore, obliged to take the field with an army that was neither organized nor disciplined. * * * He well understood this great embarrassment, but there was no remedy at hand, and like a true soldier he went forth to perform his duty as best he could."

McDowell's engineers having discovered that at Sudley Spring there was a good ford over Bull Run and that it was unguarded by the Confederates, the plan of attack was arranged as follows:

The fifth division was to remain in reserve at Centerville and to make, with one of its brigades, a false attack at Blackburn's Ford. The first division was to move by the turnpike at daybreak up to Stone Bridge, threaten that point and, at the proper time, carry it, or cross it, uncovered from above. Meanwhile the principal column, consisting of two divisions,



PRESIDENT ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Who Issued the Order Direct to Colonel Alfred M. Wood Ordering the Fourteenth
Regiment into the United States Service

was to diverge from the turnpike to the right, a mile beyond Centerville, and by a detour, reach Sudley's Ford, thence, descending the right bank of Bull Run, it would take the defenses of the Stone Bridge in the rear. The united forces would then give battle.

The plan was a most excellent one and had it not been for the mistakes of others would have resulted in a victory for General McDowell.

From Annandale, on the morning of the seventeenth of July, the Fourteenth marched to Fairfax, which the Confederates had evacuated upon the approach of the Union army, and thence to a point north of Centerville, where the division remained until the twenty-first. At 3 A. M. the troops moved out of camp. The moon shone brightly and as each regiment filed toward the column already en route on the pike, the light, reflected from thousands of bayonets and polished barrels, resembled a phosphorescent sea, the brilliancy of which the fortunate beholder can never forget and only faintly describe.

Daylight found the Fourteenth at Centerville, filing past troops already on the road, the members of which loudly expressed the wish that they, too, were going to the front. As part of Hunter's flanking column, Porter's brigade passed down the Warrenton pike to a point beyond Cob Run, bore off to the right and crossed Bull Run at Sudley's Ford. It was here that a single cannon shot was heard.

A rest of half an hour was given the men at this point and by command of General McDowell all the canteens were filled. The brigade then crossed the ford, moved up the railroad grade and for the first time heard the shriek of the enemy's shells as they passed overhead.

The first sight of the enemy was had when the regiment halted in an open field to throw off blankets and haversacks. There was nothing inviting about the attitude of the line of yelling men in gray. Their fire was murderous. Across the Warrenton pike the regiment scurried and moved up by the flank, taking shelter behind the old, stone "Henry" house, which has been fitly described as the "slaughter pen."

Here the fire from the rebel battery in the front was ineffectual, but a sudden move to the left on the Sudley Ford road, under the personal direction of brigade commander Porter, was ordered and executed, and there the regiment received its baptism of infantry fire, not inappropriately called "the Zips of the enemy."

Griffin's battery needing support badly, the Fourteenth went to its aid, taking a position at first too near, but later moving to the front in order

that the bright uniforms of the "Grenadiers" might draw the fire of the Confederates from the battery. No greater test of bravery in battle than this seemingly reckless exposure to the full blast of the opposing guns ever occurred—but not a member of the Fourteenth hesitated. There were no laggards in the ranks which moved forward at command. The danger of this position was at first minimized by the faulty marksmanship of the enemy, their shot all passing overhead, until they tried the ricochet, sending the spherical death pellets bounding and tearing through the red-legged ranks.

"Forward!" was again the word and the regiment moved out to the road and advanced up the hill in line toward the enemy's position. Part way up it met the Fire Zouaves, running hump-backed in disorderly retreat. But the regiment did not halt.

One hundred, fifty, forty yards away were the gray lines, advancing up a ravine in column by division. Under fire of the regiment the first division melted away, mowed down as by a scythe. But the gray lines deployed, and a murderous cross fire from their ranks made the farther advance of the Fourteenth, or even its stand, mere wanton suicide.

In good order it fell back, but rallied, and again tried to force the hill. Unsupported, except for the Sixty-ninth N. Y. S. M., it was compelled once more to retire. At this juncture Johnson's leading division entered the field of fighting, fresh, upon the right, his batteries open. To the rear the Union forces were to be seen slowly melting away. The Fourteenth was almost alone in this slaughter pen.

Then began that demoralized, disorderly retreat of the Union forces to the defense of Washington, the Fourteenth going into camp at its old grounds at Arlington. In this disastrous fight, a battle that with subsequent experience was afterward looked upon as a large skirmish, a kind of free-for-all, which without proper organization was fought by regiments, and each did more or less fighting in accordance with the desire of its commander, the Fourteenth received its initiation. How well it behaved Major Stone, in his history of the Army of the Potomac describes as follows:

"The Fourteenth Regiment, which had been well in the fight all day, had behaved with a gallantry worthy of the old guard of Napoleon. They had been attacked in a piece of woods by the Seventh and Eighth Georgia regiments, and held their ground heroically."

If all the Union forces that day had stood their ground as did the

Fighting Fourteenth—or, at least, had withdrawn in such an orderly manner, the history of the first battle of Bull Run would have been very different reading. Col. Harry W. Michell, who was a private in Company C, at Bull Run, but who commanded the regiment after the war, said of the part which the Fourteenth played in this battle: "I saw very little of the panic at Bull Run of which so much has been written. The Fourteenth kept a perfect formation and marched off the field in good order."

Three times during the engagement of almost five hours the regiment occupied the spot opposite the "Henry" house. On gaining this position for the third time it recaptured the guns of Rickett's battery, but for lack of support was obliged to abandon them. The praise of the commanding general and special mention in general orders was also the meed of the regiment.

The Thirty-third Virginia had been assigned to the work of taking this battery, advancing in wonderful style. The artillerists stood to their guns heroically, firing their last round when their assailants were at the very muzzles of the cannon. The regiment lost heavily and the artillerists were nearly all killed or wounded. At this point the Fourteenth came forward on the run and poured a deadly fire into the ranks of the victorious Southerners, forcing them to retreat in disorder.

The brave men of Brooklyn tried to drag the guns to a place of safety, but were fiercely charged by the Virginians. Three times this murderous struggle was repeated, the Fourteenth each time rallying to victory. On the fourth charge a fresh regiment of gray men rushed to the aid of the Thirty-third and against these fearful odds the Brooklyn boys were powerless. Unsupported and alone they were forced to retreat or suffer annihilation or capture.

The loss of the day was as follows:

	OFFICERS	MEN
Killed	2	21
Wounded		64
Prisoners		30
Died of wounds		10

During the early part of the engagement Col. Wood was wounded and taken prisoner. While lying on the ground the Colonel was found by Lieut. H. L. Cranford and placed in an ambulance. The lieutenant



COLONEL ALFRED M. WOOD

1858—1862

Discharged October 18th, 1862

then returned to his place in line of battle and in the following confusion the ambulance was taken by the Rebels and the Colonel captured.

He was sent to Charlottesville and later to Richmond as a prisoner of war, where he was held, with others, as hostage of war for privateers captured by the United States Steamer "San Jacinto." On his release Col. Wood was discharged from service, his wound unfitting him for field duty. Major Stone writes:

"After Col. Wood returned from imprisonment, General McDowell said: 'A braver man never lived than Col. Wood.' He took him to the war department and introduced him to Secretary Stanton. 'Mr. Secretary,' he said, 'If all my officers and men had fought as well as Col. Wood and his men, the day at Bull Run would have been different.'"

The color-bearer of the regiment, Frank Head, was mortally wounded during this engagement. When assistance was offered to take him to the rear, he said:

"Take care of the colors and never mind me!" A sample of the spirit of the Fourteenth, this.

Of such a nature and result was the first battle of Bull Run. It was one well planned by a brave, skillful and energetic commander, who did all that man could do to secure a victory, but one which was marred by the want of organization and discipline, a battle which members of the Fourteenth believed could have been won by one good division two years later.

The regiment reached its old camp at Arlington late on July twenty-second. The routine of company and regimental drill and picket and guard duty was resumed and until the twenty-eighth of September this was the program. In this interim the engineer corps, being in excess of a regular organization, was discharged from service.

The Fourteenth, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Fowler, participated in the advance of the army upon Munson's and Hall's hills on the twenty-eighth. The enemy falling back with only a faint show of resistance, these positions were occupied, and the regiment and brigade, the latter under command of Gen. E. D. Keyes, went into winter quarters on Upton's Hill, and remained there until the spring of 1862. In the meantime Gen. George B. McClellan had been assigned to the command of the army.

On the eighteenth of November, while the regiment was on picket duty, covering the front near Fall's Church, the outposts were suddenly

attacked by Stuart's First Virginia Cavalry, under command of Fitzhugh Lee, numbering about 500 men.

The company occupying this post met this overwhelming force with courage and determined resistance, and only upon the approach of the regimental reserves did it retire from the unequal encounter. The loss in this skirmish was two killed, Seymour and John Taylor, three wounded and ten prisoners, the last including one officer, Lieutenant Grummen.

The duties of the regiment during this winter were of no light character. Besides the daily routine of drills, regimental and brigade, it performed unusually severe picket duty, which, by the way, was a branch of duty not so thoroughly systematized as at a later date, when the task came at long intervals and was borne impartially by all the troops on the immediate front, including the cavalry force, which at this time was not used.

The North received a terrible shock by the defeat at Bull Run. However, it began then to appreciate the magnitude of its task, the fact that the war was not to be an inconsequential matter of only a few weeks. The day following the battle Congress had taken the lead, passing this resolution:

“RESOLVED: That the maintenance of the constitution, the preservation of the union and the enforcement of the laws are sacred trusts which must be executed; that no disaster shall discourage us from the most ample performance of this high trust; and that we pledge to the country and the world the employment of every resource, national and individual, for the suppression, overthrow and punishment of rebels in arms.”

General McClellan brought to his task of organizing, drilling and disciplining the Union forces proofs of talent and the utmost ardour and energy. Three months of activity followed, months of ceaseless work. And it paid. When the campaigns of 1862 were opened the Army of the Potomac had become an organization so perfect that repetition of the mistakes made at Bull Run was practically impossible.

CHAPTER FOUR.

CAMPAIGNS AND CONFLICTS OF THE SPRING AND SUMMER OF 1862.

THE "Fighting Fourteenth" left Camp Marion, its winter quarters, on March 10, 1862, and moved toward Centerville to attack the enemy, reports having been brought in to the effect that the Rebels had entrenched themselves there. Their fortifications were found to be deserted, however, and their embrasures mounting "quaker" guns. Those who had occupied this position were then far on the way to Richmond, it was soon learned. Gen. C. C. Augur was then in command of the brigade.

While in camp about four miles beyond Fairfax Court House, a party under command of Capt. Mallory was sent from the regiment to the old Bull Run battlefield of the previous summer to reinter the skeletons of those who had fallen on that memorable day and whose remains had been rooted up by hogs or washed out of the shallow beds by rains.

Conspicuous among the skeletons was one which was nearly perfect. Clinging to the legs were fragments of cloth, which, notwithstanding the time it had been exposed, nearly nine months, still bore unmistakable evidence of being part of the Fourteenth regimental uniform.

This fact being proved, conjectures arose as to whom the skeleton belonged, when one of the party called attention to a peculiar formation of the teeth, and on closer examination the remains were completely identified as a member of the Fourteenth. The fact of this comrade's fate having been until then unknown, the completeness of this recognition created considerable excitement.

On March 16th the regiment left camp and marched to Alexandria, a distance of twenty-one miles, in the midst of a violent rain storm. Streams, which in ordinary weather barely trickled across the road, were swollen to the magnitude of rivers. In some instances the men barely escaped drowning, being swept from their feet by the strong current.

It was later reported that three men of another regiment, which crossed a few minutes after the Fourteenth, were swept down the stream and before assistance could reach them perished. The regiment quartered in the city for the night. It was expected that it would embark for the peninsula from this point, but on the morning of the sixteenth the order

was given to take train and return to the old camp on Upton's Hill. This move was made, but on the eighteenth the regiment went into camp on the Leesburg road, three and one-half miles from Alexandria.

A big item in the soldier's life, as the men of the Fourteenth had long ago discovered, were these rapid marches, short ones sometimes, and "camps for the night." Usually between sunset and dark the men would file out into some open field to bivouac. "By the right of company to the rear into column" the order would be given, and in each company the orderly sergeant would call the roll. Then "Stack arms; break ranks; march," and active preparations for the night would begin.

A squad of three made up a good household; one of the men would get wood and water, another would pitch the tent and the third would attend to the cooking. Generally, as soon as the guns were stacked, there would begin a grand rush to forage for wood. In almost every direction fences of oak rails dry as tinder ran across the fields. At these the men would gather. With good humor hundreds of the boys would contend for the rails, the rule of "first come, first served" being faithfully observed. The search for water was often far more difficult, and the man to whom this job was assigned usually earned a rest by the time he returned to his tent.

The pitching of the shelter tent was in itself somewhat of an art. Two forked sticks, each about four feet in height, would be driven in the ground six feet apart with the forked ends up. A pole would be placed in these forks to serve as a ridge. If forks were not to be found, then the pole was strapped to the uprights and the tent pieces, each made of stout cotton cloth, five feet by six, would be fastened together by buttons so that the two would form the roof and the other the end, the end next to the fire open. The cloth would then be fastened to the ground on three sides.

In the meantime the odor of coffee filled the air. There was little else for the cook to prepare. If there was any sort of meat, fresh or salted, this would be toasted on the end of a stick, or served raw, to be eaten like cheese. Hardtack and coffee, black, without sugar, but strong and hot, were the staples. Finished with this meagre menu the boys, worn from their day on "the hike," generally rolled up in their blankets without further ceremony and sank into heavy slumber, to be awakened by the reveille for another day of march or conflict on the field of battle.

The Fourteenth remained near Alexandria until April 4th, when

McDowell's division was separated from the Army of the Potomac and made a distinct command—the Army of the Rappahannock. On this date the regiment moved and bivouacked about eight miles from the city, resuming the march on the following day by way of Fairfax, Centerville and Blackburn's ford to within half a mile of Manassas Junction, where it occupied the cantonment, "Wigfall," which had been recently held by the Confederates.

On the sixth the regiment marched, by way of Manassas Junction and Broad River, to within a mile of Bristow Station, and encamped there in a swampy wood. For more than a week, until the fifteenth to be exact, the men wallowed there in a veritable mud hole. For five of the long nine days a severe snow and rain storm waged without ceasing. The soldiers, occupying shelter tents, their only protection against the elements, suffered greatly, and here the fevers, which became so prevalent in the command at a later date, took root and marked their victims. Catlett's Station was the objective of the march on the day the pestilential camp was broken.

On the morning of the sixteenth the brigade and two regiments of cavalry, under command of Gen. C. C. Augur, left camp, their destination being Fredericksburg. After making about twenty miles in heavy marching order the regiment was ordered to throw off knapsacks, leaving them behind at the road side. The men then paired with the cavalrymen of the Harris Light, commanded by Lieut. Col. Kilpatrick. Relieved of their knapsacks the men seemed renewed with vigor and, as each assisted himself by taking hold of a stirrup, the march was resumed at increased speed, more of a trot than a walk.

In this way the columns proceeded about four miles when the enemy was struck. The regular order of march was at once resumed, the line formed and the attack commenced.

The Confederates falling back before the advance, the regiment bivouacked on the spot so recently vacated. More than twenty-six miles were covered in that day's strenuous march.

During the night the commanding general attempted to get possession of the bridges across the Rappahannock. The cavalry was directed to make a wide detour around the enemy on the front, strike the road in the rear and, by a forced march, reach the river in time to save the bridge from destruction and cut off the enemy's retreat. Either informed or suspecting the plan, the Rebels fell back in the early part of the night

to a point on the road well adapted to a barricade and ambushade. To this point came infantry drawn from Fredericksburg. The cavalry struck the road almost immediately in front of this masked position and, believing the enemy to be in the rear, advanced somewhat incautiously and fell into the snare, suffering severely.

The Fourteenth was then ordered up to the support of the cavalry. The balance of the brigade, two miles in the rear, hearing the noise of the fight, imprudently beat the long roll. The enemy, then becoming aware of strong supports, fell back across the river, burning the bridges in passage, and the Fourteenth only reached the river banks as the rear Confederate column wound over the hills back of the city.

Batteries were hastily put into position and a few parting shots thrown at the disappearing foe. But only one shell was effective. This one struck in the midst of a squad of cavalymen lingering in the rear, unhorsing a few and scattering the remainder in every direction except that from which the shot came.

The departure of the enemy was so hurried that there was apparently no attempt to transport any bulky stores, the Confederates preferring to burn large quantities of ammunition, quartermaster and commissary supplies. With drums beating and colors flying the brigade then passed through the village of Falmouth, nearly opposite Fredericksburg, and pitched camp on the heights fronting and covering the latter city.

The memories of Camp Prospect are pleasant ones. A good portion of the time was spent in perfecting drills, and with the coming of delightful weather this work took on an added interest. The command was completely refitted and uniformed, a very necessary business, as the ravages of battle and the variegated styles of weather with which the regiment had been afflicted had played havoc with the initial clothing outfit of the men. An exhibition drill and review for the benefit of a number of visiting English noblemen was one of the events of importance during this period. A reconnoissance with the cavalry and a little unpleasantness, which might properly be called a misunderstanding, with the men of Shields' command from the valley were other memorable happenings.

"Bandbox Soldiers" was the term applied to the boys of the Fourteenth when the men from the valley first marched into camp. Unfortunately for some of them, they could not believe that men who wore bright uniforms, clean shirts and paper collars could fight, and they said so in a picturesque assortment of terms. But they were shown their

mistake. It was amply proved to them that pluck and muscle could be found as well under clean clothes as dirty ones.

On May 25th, Gen. McDowell, having concentrated his command at this point for the purpose of joining McClellan's right by the land route, the troops crossed the river and camped for the night on Alsop's farm, near Masshonnax creek—Camp Washington—eight and one-half miles south of Fredericksburg. The farther advance of the column was checked by the receipt of intelligence that Jackson had moved up the valley. Shields' division of McDowell's corps was at once put in motion toward the valley and the Fourteenth with the brigade, on May 29th, followed the same route, leaving a small command at Fredericksburg. A march of sixteen miles on the way to Catlett's was made that day. A distance of twenty miles was marched on the following day and camp was made about four miles from Catlett's. This place was reached on May 31st, and a train by way of Manassas Junction and Gap Railroad was taken to Fort Royal. The regiment arrived there in the midst of a terrific rain storm.

On the afternoon of June 1st the Fourteenth bivouacked on the road side, to be awakened and ordered on board the cars again. On reaching the bridge across the Shenandoah the engineer of the train refused to cross until daylight. At daybreak an examination was made and it was discovered that the timbers of the bridge had been cut nearly through. Had the man at the throttle been less cautious, a terrible disaster would undoubtedly have occurred.

By this time Jackson had commenced his retreat down the valley, closely followed by Shields. Gen. McDowell started the brigade again toward Fredericksburg to resume the original plan of reinforcing McClellan. When the column had gone as far as Haymarket by rail, the regiment disembarked and waited until the remainder of the division had come up.

On June 6th the regiment marched to Warrenton, a distance of twelve miles, and on the eighth moved on to Warrenton Junction, a distance of eleven miles. On the ninth it went into camp about five miles beyond Catlett's station. Here news was received of Shields' reverse in the valley and the brigade was held at this point until the fourteenth, awaiting developments. On that date it marched to Fredericksburg, reoccupying the old camp.

Two companies of the regiment, B and C, accompanied the Harris

Light Cavalry, under command of Lieut. Col. Kilpatrick, on July 23d, on an expedition in the direction of Richmond, to a spot beyond Po River. This force returned to camp on the twenty-fifth. The expedition was very successful, destroying a Rebel cavalry camp, railroad cars and a large quantity of ammunition, besides capturing a number of prisoners.

Before going into this camp Gen. Patrick made a remark to Gen. Augur which is worthy of chronicle. Said he:

“Your men must be made of iron to make such marches.”

From that was adopted the title of the “Iron Brigade.”

CHAPTER FIVE.

CEDAR MOUNTAIN AND MANASSAS PLAINS.

FROM the middle of July until the fifth of August little of importance occurred, detachments from the regiment occasionally figuring in a scouting party beyond the Rappahannock. On the morning of the fifth the brigade and division went on a reconnoissance as far as Spottsylvania Court House, seventeen miles distant. The force was divided into two columns and advanced on different roads. The one to which the Fourteenth was attached met with no enemy. The other column had a brisk skirmish with the Confederate cavalry without much loss on either side. The Fourteenth returned to camp on the eighth by a different route, marching about fifteen miles, having accomplished the object of the reconnoissance.

General Hatch was now in charge of the brigade. About this time the regiment became a part of the Army of Northern Virginia, under Gen. John Pope, who, with the greater part of his army, was at Culpeper. The battle of Cedar Mountain occurred on the ninth of August, and as it was expected to be continued on the following day, the brigade was dispatched at daylight, Sunday the tenth, to reinforce him. The soldiers marched along the northern bank of the Rappahannock until Ellis' ford was reached. This the troops waded, holding their cartridge boxes above their heads to prevent damage to the ammunition. The brigade halted on the opposite bank for the night, having covered twenty miles that day.

The march on the eleventh will never be forgotten by those who took part in it. Up to that time it was probably the most severe march the regiment had ever experienced. The heat was almost unbearable. The troops toiled along under the weight of muskets, ammunition, knapsacks and blankets, the road ankle deep in dust, which continually rose in choking clouds, filling ears, eyes and mouth. The springs were miles apart and so scant of water that the rear of a column, on reaching them, found either but a few drops to quench a torturing thirst, or else the water so muddied by the dipping of numberless cups in their shallow depths as to be unfit for draught.

Despite all these hardships the command pushed on with scarcely a murmur, as it was believed to be a grave emergency that called for such Herculean efforts.

"Our comrades want us," was the reply made to any question. Foot-

sore and weary, physically exhausted really, but not faint of heart, the men struggled on, each true soldier feeling that his presence was needed on the morrow for a double purpose—one blow in defense of a nation's life, another for a comrade in distress.

When within two miles of Culpeper Court House, a resting place was at length reached. The brigade bivouacked in line of battle, but word soon arrived that the enemy had retired across the Rapidan. A distance of 28 miles was marched that day.

On August 16th the regiment moved out into camp near Cedar Mountain, Camp Halstead, the regimental band remaining behind playing "Home, Sweet Home" as a farewell piece. The regiment advanced at night to the banks of the Rapidan, remaining there with the Harris Light Cavalry guarding Mitchell's ford for two days. The object of this march was to cover the withdrawal of the Union forces to the northern bank of the Rappahannock. On the night of the eighteenth the Fourteenth, with the balance of the brigade under Colonel Hatch, withdrew and became the rear guard of the army. Closely followed by the enemy the river was crossed on the morning of the twentieth.

Sutler shop and express office were depleted; the stores were either appropriated or destroyed, as there was no chance of transporting them. In camp along the river the brigade was shelled by the Confederate batteries and for three days the cannonading was incessant. The regiment formed in line of battle and, following a crossing of the river by a strong Rebel battery, it executed a covered movement to a clump of woods near Beverly Ford to support what proved a worthless battery.

A series of shifts were then made to one point after another where there seemed a likelihood of the enemy attempting another crossing. All this was done in the face of a rain of shot and shell. One artillery duel across the river, resulting in favor of the Northern forces, was conspicuous. Reynolds' Battery, I, First New York, took a prominent part in this engagement. The casualties in the regiment were few, as follows:

Killed	2
Wounded	6
Prisoner (officer on division staff)	1

The enemy moving toward the right and Stuart's cavalry having made a raid upon the Union train at Catlett's station, the brigade was ordered to



EDWARD B. FOWLER
Brevt. Brig. General U. S. V.
Colonel 1862—1869



COLONEL JOHN H. FOOTE

Brevt. Brig. General

Present Commanding Officer

march toward Warrenton, arriving there on the twenty-third. Stuart had shortly before passed through the town laden with plunder, included in which was General Pope's baggage.

On the twenty-fourth of August the regiment was marched in the direction of Sulphur Springs. Here another artillery duel took place with brisk skirmishing along the banks of the river. General Jackson's forces, still moving to the right, passed around to the rear of the Fourteenth, and the regiment turned back toward Warrenton and the following day made Gainesville. It was expected that this move would anticipate the enemy and that the Northern forces would have an excellent opportunity to "bag" the elusive Jackson.

In the afternoon, with a section of artillery, the Fourteenth was moving on the Warrenton road near Gainesville as flankers, throwing an occasional shell into the woods in order to locate the enemy if possible. The Southerners were found easily enough, and a hot engagement began. After allowing the leading brigade to pass, in which the Fourteenth was placed, the Confederates fell upon Gibbons' Western Brigade, fiercely charging the line. This attack was gallantly repulsed. The brigade in the van could do nothing but assist with its artillery, of which favor it received as much as it gave.

The enemy was finally driven back into the woods from which it had advanced. The division then occupied the field and rested in line of battle. The loss in the regiment was comparatively light. Surgeon Farley was taken prisoner. The action showed plainly that the Union forces were inferior in number to those of the Confederates, whose line overlapped theirs during the engagement. Had the fight been resumed on the following day the result would have been doubtful.

That night the Fourteenth slept under arms on the road and was up before daylight en route to Manassas Junction, reaching there about mid-day. While coffee-making was in process the head of Fitz-John Porter's column came up and passed down the road in the direction of Gainesville. When the column had gone, the Fourteenth followed in the rear and turned off at the Sudley Ford, halting near the stone house on the Warrenton road. Here it remained in reserve until late in the afternoon.

Sitting among the stunted pines near the old Bull Run battlefield the regiment awaited its turn to be put in the fight. The guns of Porter's corps, which had proceeded toward Gainesville, were anxiously listened for, amid exultant speculation by the men as to what he was going "to do to them,"

striking on the flank and rear. But for some cause these guns were silent all the afternoon. Then came the order: "Up, Kings' division. The enemy is in retreat. Go in fresh, hit 'em hard and keep 'em going."

A movement by the flank through the pine woods to the stream was made. Here General McDowell was passed by the regiment as it went out upon the Warrenton road and at sight of him loud cheers were raised by the men in the ranks. The Fourteenth was second in line of march.

At Groveton the battle ground was seen to be just ahead and a move was made to the side of the road to allow a battery to dash to the front. A line was being formed ahead at right angles to the road and the regiment moved up as the deployment was being made. General Hatch directed a file to the left where there was just room to put the regiment between the left of the line formed and the woods. "Face by the rear rank. By the right flank—march!" The regiment was in the midst of the conflict.

Infantry and artillery fire on both sides was well sustained, but within a short time the fire on the front slackened and the Fourteenth was ordered forward. The colors with their guard moved over the brow of the hill, the regiment advancing and forming to the right and left of them as on dress parade. Now it was in an excellent position to attack the enemy, but a sudden enfilading fire of musketry from the woods on the left—the ground which Fitz-John Porter should have occupied but which was now held by Longstreet—wilted the regiment like some invisible breath of plague. Darkness added to the confusion, but the second line fell back before the Fourteenth moved. Still fighting, grimly facing to the front, the "Kings' Men," all those who were not hit or captured, finally fell back to the lines. The men lay down to sleep that night with more than half of the number they had taken into the engagement missing.

Colonel Fowler was severely wounded; Captains Davy and Mallory mortally wounded, and a large percentage of officers and men killed or wounded. Those who had been hit and were unable to walk had been left upon the field. The command of the regiment now devolved upon Lieut.-Col. De Bevoise. The loss was:

Killed	20
Wounded	60
Prisoners	0
Missing	0

On the next day, August 30th, Gen. Pope figured that the Confederates

were retreating. He believed that they had been defeated. He therefore issued the following order:

“Headquarters near Groveton,

August 30, 1862, 12M.

“The following forces will be immediately thrown forward in pursuit of the enemy, and press him vigorously all day. Maj.-Gen. McDowell is assigned to the command of the pursuit. Maj.-Gen. Porter’s corps will push forward on the Warrenton turnpike, followed by the divisions of Brig.-Gens. King and Reynolds. The division of Brig.-Gen. Rickett will pursue the Haymarket road, followed by the corps of Maj.-Gen. Heinzelman; the necessary cavalry will be assigned to these columns by Maj.-Gen. McDowell, to whom regular and frequent reports will be made. The general headquarters will be somewhere in the Warrenton turnpike.

GEO. D. RUGGLES,

By command of Maj.-Gen. Pope,
Col. and Chief of Staff.”

In the succeeding struggle, which was quick, impetuous and full of deeds of daring, a larger portion of both armies took part. First one side and then the other had hope of victory. Hundreds of brave men fell like autumn leaves shaken by the blast. The thunder of cannon and din of musketry filled the air with a terrible crash of battle. The Confederates finally staggered before the fearful fire of leaden hail, but, being heavily reinforced, they pressed on and the Federals were stubbornly driven from their strongholds. From hill to hill and valley to valley they retired. The field was lost.

This was a terrible defeat to Gen. Pope, but not a rout. For the second time the Fourteenth had engaged the enemy on the Bull Run battlefield, and its loss was great, in proportion to the regiment’s reduced numbers, particularly in those badly wounded. These were the casualties:

Killed	5
Wounded	20
Prisoners	unknown
Missing	unknown

With the retreating army the brigade then fell back across Bull Run and arrived at Centerville on the morning of the thirty-first. On the next

day march was made to Fairfax, and on the second of September, Falls Church was reached and encampment made on the old spot which had been so often visited on Upton's Hill.

Four days later camp was broken and the march to the Potomac made. This was crossed by the way of the Aqueduct Bridge. The regiment passed through Washington and halted near Leesboro. On the ninth, Rockville was reached, and on the tenth march was made to Lisbon.

Newmarket and Frederick City were made in the next two days and on the fourteenth the regiment passed through the town of Middletown and formed line of battle at the base of South Mountain, near Wagon Road Gap.

CHAPTER SIX.

SOUTH MOUNTAIN AND ANTIETAM.

AFTER the second battle of Bull Run the Fourteenth had not been closely pressed by the pursuing enemy beyond Centerville, only Kearny and Stevens having been lost at Chantilly. Once inside the fortifications at Washington, and indeed until the last march to South Mountain, the men had opportunity to recuperate to some extent. The losses of the past month had been unusually severe, especially to the regimental organization, and to recover from these as far as possible the days of safe retreat were filled to the best advantage. At Rockville, Md., when faced again southward, the corps was joined by a large number of recruits from Brooklyn under Sergt. Baldwin Cann.

At this time Gen. McDowell was relieved of the command of the first corps and Gen. Hooker succeeded him. Gen. Hatch was made Division Commander and Col. Walter Phelps, Brigadier. Major De Bevoise was in command of the Fourteenth.

On Sunday, September 14th, the regiment was up at 4 A. M. and marched through Frederick City at 6 o'clock. The citizens there gave the boys a great reception, which was responded to by three lusty cheers. The Blue Ridge Mountain was crossed shortly after that and Middletown reached. Here the sound of heavy cannonading ahead was heard.

The division under command of Gen. Hatch was ordered by Gen. Hooker with three brigades to advance by a detour to the north of the old United States turnpike and dislodge the enemy from the mountain. The brigades were commanded by Gen. Abner Doubleday, Gen. M. R. Patrick and Col. Walter Phelps. Col. Phelps' brigade consisted of the Fourteenth, the Second U. S. Sharpshooters, the Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth and Thirtieth N. Y. Volunteers.

Gen. Hatch advanced his battery along the turnpike and his infantry north and south of it. At a narrow wagon road about half a mile from the base of South Mountain he moved from the turnpike, then turned westward and began the ascent of the mountain. Here it was so steep in places that the officers were forced to walk their horses and even the men had difficulty in making any reasonable headway. Gen. Patrick was ordered to make a charge, when it was deemed that the line was within striking distance of those who held the heights. As no word was received

from him Col. Phelps was given the honor of the charge, and upward strove the brigade, the Fourteenth in the front.

The men faced a deadly fire in this attempt to take what was almost an impregnable position, but not for a moment did the line waver.

At length they arrived to within a few hundred yards of the enemy's line, which rested on the edge of a cornfield, the ground between the two lines covered with a dense growth of woods. The line of battle of the brigade so closely followed its skirmish line that the instant it struck the opposing skirmish line it opened a battalion fire, and the first intimation the enemy had of the brigade's contiguity was the murderous fusillade poured into the line as it stood waiting for the opening of the battle—the preliminary skirmishing, etc., which in this instance did not occur.

Owing to this manner of approach and the advantage won in this stunning blow the brigade was enabled to gain a foothold upon the plateau on which the enemy's line was formed. The fight then raged with bitter fierceness. The Confederates, furious at the result of the Union attack, strove persistently but vainly to drive the brigade down the mountain side, charging with fearful yells, only to be driven back with great loss and in turn charged upon and driven still further back.

Evening came, and darkness. The Fourteenth had very little ammunition left, but with the brigade still held the ground. The enemy returned the fire sullenly and only at intervals. Supports finally arrived and only then did the first brigade fall back and bivouac under the crest of the mountain it had so nobly taken.

During the night the enemy retreated toward Antietam creek. Owing to the terrible loss in previous battles the Fourteenth was now reduced to about 100 men. In the mountain engagement the regimental loss was thirty per cent. of the men engaged. Gen. Hatch was wounded and the command of the brigade was assigned to Col. Phelps, senior officer. Col. Doubleday assumed command of the division, which he held until after the battle of Fredericksburg. The losses of the day were:

Killed	9
Wounded	22

On September 15th the regiment took up the march in the wake of the forces it had routed on the previous day. It crossed South Mountain on the turnpike, passed through Boonsboro and Reedysville, waded

Antietam creek and faced the enemy late in the afternoon. Both armies rested, expecting another great battle the next day, but to the general disappointment all was quiet between the lines. It is said that it was not until one or two o'clock on the sixteenth that McClellan fully decided how he was going to fight the battle.

About two o'clock on the afternoon of the sixteenth Gen. Hooker received orders to advance and turn the left flank of the army under Hood. The corps marched in columns until the right division under Doubleday reached nearer Hagerstown pike. Then the skirmish line of this division was thrown forward west of the pike in the direction of the Potomac. This was very critical work to perform in view of the fact that Meade's pickets were hotly engaged during the night that more than one battle was imminent. It was not until after midnight that Halstead, the Adjutant General of the Division, considered it safe to leave the line and return to report to Doubleday, whom he found sleeping under his blanket in the midst of his men. It was then arranged by Doubleday for Gen. Patrick's brigade to take the extreme right of the division in a piece of woods, Lieut. Col. Hoffman's brigade to connect on the left with Meade's right and the brigade of Gibbon and Phelps to mass on the rear reserves.

When day began to break on the seventeenth both armies were ready for the coming battle. The Confederates began hostilities, making a heavy attack not only on Meade's front but along the entire line of the first corps. Gen. Hooker was very certain of victory. He made a most picturesque figure as he rode the line of battle, giving his orders, apparently without the least sense of fear.

Doubleday moved forward with Meade's troops finally and after an hour's fighting swept Stark's men back to the Dunker church. The Thirtieth N. Y. also went to the assistance of Gen. Patrick.

When Col. Phelps and the Fourteenth moved up the fire from the right was so severe that he ordered Col. Post to take his sharpshooters and dislodge the enemy in that direction if possible. It is authoritatively said that no regiment made a better record for coolness and bravery at this critical time. Reinforcements, Battery B, U. S. artillery, were hurried up and the gunners began to fire grape and canister at the enemy in a cornfield east of the pike twenty-five or thirty yards distant. The loss sustained by the battery in this engagement was appalling, nearly every enlisted man being either killed or wounded. It was later obliged to draw details from the infantry regiments.



MONUMENT ERECTED AT GETTYSBURG, PA., MARKING THE
SPOT WHERE THE FIGHTING FOURTEENTH WAS ENGAGED
JULY 1, 1863

On the Union right, Hooker's command, the battle waged furiously all day up to 3 P. M. Meade, Sumner, Mansfield and Hooker undoubtedly fought their men to the best advantage, though in isolated columns. As Lee heavily reinforced the opposing force of this wing, the hard fighting lost its advantage by reason of Burnside holding back on the left. A little after three o'clock this concentrated attack swept to the left. Burnside then encountered the rest of Jackson's force fresh from Harper's Ferry. It is said that as the first corps on the right had suffered terribly McClellan was anxious to shift the severe fighting to the left.

The Fourteenth held its place in the line of battle during the entire day, charging and retreating as the line moved back and forth, displaying a steadiness and courage unsurpassed by that of any other regiment. Its losses were considerable. Capt. Meyer of Company C was wounded first and while going to the rear received a second ball which killed him.

Gen. Hooker was wounded in the afternoon and Gen. Meade assumed command of the corps. The first corps lost in this battle 417 killed and wounded and 122 missing. The total loss of the Army of the Potomac was 12,500, that of the Army of Northern Virginia, over 10,000.

The Fourteenth lost :

Killed	8
Wounded	23

Antietam was the bloodiest battle of the war up to that date and, except Shiloh, no such desperate struggle had been fought on American soil.

It may be noted here that previous to the battles of the fourteenth and seventeenth of September, the recruits who had joined the regiment had been neither armed nor drilled and so were not put into the ranks of the Fourteenth Regiment. In some instances, however, they got possession of arms and took part in the fighting. Their record at both battles was fully as commendable as that of the older members.

As Rufus R. Dawes, Brevet Brig. Gen. U. S. Vols., and his regiment, the Sixth Wisconsin, were in Gen. Doubleday's division, a number of excerpts from Vol. III of his War Papers fairly describe the movements of the Fourteenth in the battle.

Mention is made of Hooker's corps crossing Antietam creek about 4 P. M. September 16th and Doubleday's division fording at a shallow

place, advancing slowly toward the Sharpsburg and Hagerstown turnpike, passing over open fields and through orchards and gardens to reach the position assigned them. About 9 P. M. the men lay down upon the ground, with muskets loaded, formed in close column and in line parallel with the turnpike. Once or twice during the night heavy volleys of musketry crashed in the dark woods on the left. There was a drizzling rain, and with the certain prospect of deadly conflict on the morrow the night was exceedingly dismal.

"About daylight," says this account, "Gen. Doubleday came galloping along the line and ordered that the brigade be moved at once out of its position. He said that we were in open range of the Confederate batteries. The men were in heavy slumber. After shaking, kicking and hurrying, they were aroused and commenced moving away from the perilous slope. We had marched scarcely ten rods when a shell burst over our heads, then another, then a percussion shell struck and exploded in the very center of the moving mass of men, killing and wounding several. The column pushed on without a halt and in another moment enjoyed the shelter of a barn (Poffenberger's). Thus opened the first firing of the great battle of Antietam in the early morning of the seventeenth of September.

"The troops continued moving forward into a strip of woods where the column was deployed into line of battle. The artillery fire had now increased to the roar of a hundred cannon. Solid shot and shell whistled through the trees above us.

"In front of the woods was an open field and beyond this a house surrounded by peach and apple trees, a garden and outhouses. (It was David R. Miller's place.) The Confederate skirmishers found cover here, and they poured upon us a vigorous fire. But we deployed as skirmishers and dashing across the field on a full run drove them out, and our line continued its advance.

"The right was now on the Sharpsburg and Hagerstown turnpike and the left wing was obstructed in its advance by a picket fence around the garden already mentioned. As the right wing passed I ordered the men of the left wing to take hold all together and pull down the fence. They were unable to do so.

"I had therefore to pass the left wing by the flank through a gate with the utmost haste and form again in the garden. After moving forward the right received a deadly fire from the woods on the right and a long line of men in butternut and gray rose up from the ground. Simultaneously the

hostile battle line opened a terrible fire. Many fell. There was on the part of our men then intense, hysterical excitement, eagerness to go forward, reckless disregard of life, of suffering, of everything but victory.

*“Come flashing blade and hissing ball,
I give my blood, my breath, myself,
So that on yonder rocking height
The Stars and Stripes may wave tonight.”*

“The Fourteenth Brooklyn Regiment, red-legged Zouaves, came into my line on a run, closing the awful gaps. Now is the pinch. Men and officers of New York and Wisconsin are fused into a common mass in the frantic struggle to shoot fast. Everybody tears cartridges, loads, passes guns or shoots. Men are falling in their places or running back into the corn. The soldier who is shooting is furious in his energy and eagerness to win victory. Many of the recruits who are killed or wounded only left home ten days ago.

“Darkness closed the fighting of one of the great battles of modern times. It is said that Gen. Lee expected aid from Maryland, but it seems that the disenchantment of the Marylanders at the raggedness of the Southern chivalry was only equalled by the mortification of those gallant soldiers at their lukewarm reception. Lee’s campaign from the start wore signs of failure.”

T. A. Dodge in his “Birdseye View of Our Civil War” writes:

“Posterity may not rightly decide which side deserves the credit as to fighting qualities and bravery, but look at other battle fields, and man for man, where commanders were of equal weight, what difference can be traced? The arithmetical value of the Southerner as compared with the Yankee, which used to be so constantly rolled as a sweet morsel under the tongue by our ancient foeman, can today, I ween, be dismissed with a friendly shake of the head as we shoulder our crutch for a rising generation and show how fields were won.”

From Major Stone’s history, page 196:

“The Iron Brigade under Gibbon was melting away under the steady fire in front and the raking enfilading fire from the right, so Gen. Doubleday ordered Col. Walter Phelps, Jr., to bring up his brigade composed of the 22nd N. Y. under Capt. John D. O’Brien, 30th N. Y. under Col. W. M. Searing, 14th Brooklyn under Wm. H. De Bevoise and the 2nd U. S. sharpshooters under Col. Henry A. V. Post.”

A graphic statement of the prominence and gallantry of the men in Gen. Hooker's corps in which the Fourteenth was placed, is found in "Blue and Gray" by Gerrish and Hutchinson, as follows:

"The battle was opened early on the morning of the seventeenth by Gen. Hooker. The advance line of the Confederates rested in a fringe of woods a short distance east of the Hagerstown pike. This line was composed of Ewell's division, the old Stonewall division being held in reserve in the woods west of the pike. Hooker's object was to carry the Hagerstown road and the woods west of it. Upon that small piece of ground the battle of the forenoon was fought.

"After an hour's bloody struggle Hooker succeeded in driving the Confederates from the woods across a small cornfield and back upon the pike itself. The Federal center, under Meade, was immediately pushed across the cornfield to seize the coveted road, but Jackson's reserve division came to the rescue, pouring in a most deadly fire. Meade was soon hurled, with fearful loss, back across the field. At the same time Hooker's left, commanded by Rickett, became warmly engaged, while Doubleday, commanding the Federal right, was held in check by Stuart's horse artillery, posted in his front and upon his right.

"It was very early in the morning, but Hooker's command had lost over one-half its men by death, wounds and straggling. Its lines were torn in pieces in a terrible manner. Gen. Jackson's command had also sustained great loss, the official reports of regimental and brigade commanders showing that he had lost over one-half his men by wounds and death."

CHAPTER SEVEN.

FREDERICKSBURG.

THE toll exacted by the god of war on the never-to-be-forgotten seventeenth of September naturally had a widespread effect on the Union forces. A spirit of depression at first seemed to possess the men; the shock of the awful scenes they had witnessed and their loss in comrades was poignant. In the early reaction, however, another spirit became evident and grew in strength—one of indomitable resolution to retrieve, to achieve victory, without counting the cost.

On the nineteenth of September, the enemy having fallen back across the Potomac, the Fourteenth advanced to within half a mile of Sharpsburg and went into camp. On the way thither it crossed the battlefield. Here lay unburied friend and foe, so thickly huddled together that the column had to separate and each man pick his way over, not around, the bodies. The woods also bore unmistakable evidences of the conflict. Huge limbs, eighteen inches in diameter, had been lopped off close to the trunks by shot and shell, and from the ground to high above their lower branches the bark had been peeled from the trees. The ground was covered by the debris, which had the appearance of a thick undergrowth.

While near Sharpsburg camp was changed a number of times for sanitary reasons, and until October no movement of particular importance occurred. Several citizens of Brooklyn who visited the camp on September 20th were eagerly welcomed. Major DeBevoise was sent to the hospital on October 1st and Capt. Plash assumed command of the regiment. By this time the odor from the battlefield had become very offensive, but the Fourteenth remained here until the 20th, when it moved to Fair Play, Md.

During a very heavy rain storm and along unusually muddy roads the regiment marched ten miles on Sunday, the twenty-sixth, through "Smoketown," Bakersville and Reedysville. On the twenty-seventh Crampton's Gap was reached; on the following day it moved to Camp Davy; on the twenty-ninth changed again, this time to Camp Myers, near Lovettsville, Va., a distance of ten miles. Here Major De Bevoise returned to the regiment, the boys giving him a rousing reception.

On October 29th Gen. John F. Reynolds was assigned to the command of the corps. For the next six days the regiment was kept on the



COLONEL PHILLIP CROOKE

1848—1852

move, making camps in four different places, slowly working in the direction of Fredericksburg, to which Gen. Burnside, for some reason, was shifting the scene of conflict.

Within about five miles of Warrenton the Fourteenth threw out details on picket on the Waterloo road, but no real engagement occurred. The weather had turned very cold and there was much suffering among the men. When the regiment went into camp on the Sulphur Springs road—Camp Baldwin—the next day for a four days' stay, it was in the midst of a raging snow storm.

When the advance of McClellan's army, on the twenty-sixth of October, had crossed the Potomac over the pontoon bridge at Berlin, the initial step of what might have been a brilliant coup was taken. By the second of November the entire army had been thrown across the river and was moving along the eastern base of the Blue Ridge in the direction of Warrenton, which was reached on the ninth.

One-half of Lee's army was then at Culpeper, while the rest under Jackson had been sent west of the Blue Ridge to prevent the Federal forces from crossing the mountains into the Shenandoah valley. McClellan's plan was to place his troops between the two wings of the Confederates and crush that part at Culpeper before Jackson had time to rejoin it. This plan was never carried into execution. On the wings of a snow storm a messenger arrived from Washington, on November 7th and handed an order to McClellan, which read:

"Washington, D. C., November 5, 1862.

"By direction of the President of the United States, it is order that Maj.-Gen. McClellan be relieved from the command of the army of the Potomac, and that Maj.-Gen. Burnside take the command of that army.

"By order of the Secretary of War.

"E. D. TOWNSEND,

"Assistant Adjutant-General."

For ten days Gen. Burnside delayed movement after the receipt of this order, and this was disastrous. In this interim Gen. Lee was able to concentrate his army so effectually as to be able to oppose any action made by the Federal forces.

In the consolidation of divisions, which was effected at once, the Fourteenth was assigned to the First Brigade, First Division, First Corps,

Left Grand Division, Maj.-Gen. W. B. Franklin commanding. Brig.-Gen. J. F. Reynolds was the corps commander, Brig.-Gen. Doubleday commanded the division, Col. Walter Phelps the brigade and Lieut. Col. De Bevoise the regiment.

The First Corps was reviewed by Gen. McClellan on November 10th, and his farewell address was read. The General was very popular with both officers and men of the Fourteenth and his appearance at all times called forth a demonstration of cheering. Following his dispossession several of the Brooklyn officers threatened to resign from the service, but were prevailed upon not to. But the general feeling of regret over the action of the Government was very strong.

From November 18th to December 6th the Fourteenth executed a series of marches in the general direction of Fredericksburg, making camps at Accoteagne creek near Staffords Court House, Camp Brooks on the F. and A. C. railroad and at Staffords. The weather was as disagreeable as can be imagined, bitterly cold with intermittent rain and snow storms. The marching was accomplished only with the greatest difficulty, the roads being almost impassable. To make any headway with the heavy supply wagons called for the most strenuous endeavor and for this reason rations and tobacco became very scarce. On the sixth, march to do picket duty was made through deep snow. A number of soldiers in the column were frozen to death. On the ninth the banks of the Rappahannock opposite Fredericksburg were reached and the field of the terrible battle of the next few days lay before the regiment.

Gen. Burnside boldly assumed the responsibility of throwing his army across the river in the face of the enemy, and on the tenth his preliminary arrangements were all made and it was determined to cross the following day. The geographical situation was such that Lee could not have prevented this movement even if he had so desired, as the Stafford hills on the north bank approach close to the river margin, while the heights on the southern side of the river are from one-half to three-fourths of a mile distant, with a broad plain intervening.

This plain was commanded by artillery placed on the Stafford hills at night by Gen. Webb. It was, therefore, determined to throw five pontoon bridges across the river, three at the city and two at a point two miles below. On the former the grand divisions of Sumner and Hooker were to cross, while that of Franklin was to cross on the lower ones.

Reveille sounded at 3 A. M. on December 11th. At ten minutes to

five two signal guns were fired, and cannonading commenced. The Fourteenth was under arms at 6 A. M. and began a movement to the rear of the river. After a short march the whole division halted and stacked arms and remained in this position the greater part of the day.

The fierce bombardment of the city, which Gen. Burnside began about ten o'clock and continued for more than an hour, was witnessed by the regiment from what might have been called grand stand seats. The bursting shells over Fredericksburg were plainly visible, and when the mist cleared away about noon raging fires could be seen burning in many parts of the town. This spectacular mode of attack effected considerable damage to property, but was of small importance as a military movement. Lee's forces were protected by the hills and the Confederate sharpshooters lined the waterfront, too close for the guns to be depressed sufficiently to dislodge them.

In the meantime part of the army attempted to cross the river, but except on the left wing this was not even partially successful. The regiment started toward the river, but was ordered to bivouac for the night on the northern shore.

At seven o'clock the next morning the Fourteenth moved to the river and across on a pontoon bridge which ended near the Lacy mansion. Members of the Sixth Corps who were met were loud in their assertions that the enemy was in retreat and that the day would be one of easy victory for the Federals. Encouraged somewhat by this, the Fourteenth moved forward toward the heights of Fredericksburg and formed line of battle. Almost immediately it met a very heavy artillery fire and here the mettle of the 1862 recruits—a fine body of young men from Brooklyn who had joined the regiment from August to December—was severely tested, and proved, it must be added. Without having opportunity to accomplish much the line was finally forced to move to a less exposed position. The regiment was reformed and bivouacked for the night, resting on arms. The night was very cold and no one was allowed to light a fire for any purpose.

About daylight on the thirteenth the troops were formed for an advance upon the enemy. The battlefield was covered by a dense fog and nothing could be seen of those who, directly in front, were hurling shot and shell at the corps. The brigade was formed in grand column by regiments. About 9 A. M. march was made, under a heavy fire, about three miles to the extreme left, the regiment halting at times to support artillery ordered to charge to the front. At one place the men were ordered to drop their

knapsacks and tear down a rail fence. This was accomplished in a dangerously exposed spot, the regiment, however, exhibiting its usual mettle. Several pieces of artillery were lost here. Adjutant Head, by his coolness and bravery, set a conspicuous example to the men.

Companies A, D, I and H, about 2 P. M., were advanced in front of the lines as skirmishers to protect the artillerists from a murderous fire kept up upon them by the Confederate sharpshooters. The main body of the regiment remained in close support of the skirmishers and the light battery, B, 4th U. S. Artillery, throughout the rest of the day. Under cover of darkness the companies which had been on the skirmish line were withdrawn and the men rested on their arms, exposed to a fire of grape and canister far into the night. The voices of the Confederate officers giving orders to the gunners could be plainly heard at times.

This night was intensely cold. The brigade formed long lines of officers and men together, who lay down on their oilcloths spoon-fashion to keep each other warm. When the side next to the ground got to the freezing point, the command "about face" was given and the whole line of men rolled over together, to lie a while on the other side. The hail of shot from the Rebel batteries seemed to fly about a foot above the heads of the soldiers. Few, therefore, dared venture to arise.

In practically the same position the regiment continued the fight on the following two days, the fourteenth and fifteenth. Several times the brigade was forced to move in order to get out of range of Confederate batteries until they were silenced. These movements and occasional encounters with skirmishers occupied attention until the night of the second day when, in dead silence, with orders not even to let a tin can rattle, the brigade fell back across the Rappahannock over the pontoons, and, after a difficult and weary march of nine miles, went into camp at Camp Franklin, or Camp Smoke, as the boys called it. The weather was very cold and the landscape seemed to be one vast sea of mud. In the three days the regiment had suffered as follows:

Killed	0
Wounded	12

This quoted excerpt from Major Stone's History of the Army of the Potomac gives a comprehensive description of the Fredericksburg encounter:

"While the troops of the corps were crossing the lower bridge,

Reynolds directed Col. Doubleday to station Col. Gavin's brigade at the bridge to guard it. In accordance with this order, Gavin ordered the Seventh Indiana and Seventy-sixth N. Y., to the right bank of the river, while the Ninety-fifth N. Y. and Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania remained on the left side. Doubleday with the other three brigades of his division faced down the river and marched until he gained a position a little to the left of Bernard's house, nearly three-fourths of a mile from the crossing, where he halted for the remainder of the day and night. As he was in reserve, he placed his commands in columns by regiments, 100 paces apart, thus parking in the rear of Meade and Gibbon.

"Doubleday says: 'While thus posted we were shelled by the enemy's long range guns.' Jackson had 47 guns on his front, 14 on his right and 33 on his left at Bernard's cabin. In addition to this J. E. B. Stuart's command was on Jackson's right, with all of his artillery posted as near his right as possible. The combined artillery of Jackson and Stuart could rake the valley to the right of Smith's corps.

"On the morning of the thirteenth Col. Gavin reported with his brigade to Doubleday, having been relieved from duty at the pontoon bridge. The enemy held a wood along the river bank, which was intersected with ravines and was quite a strong position. It not only concealed them but at the same time shielded well their troops from our artillery and sharpshooters. Capt. Gerrish's New Hampshire battery was placed on the right of Doubleday's line, while Lieut. Stewart's battery, B, 4th U. S. Artillery, was posted on the left for the purpose of shelling this wood. After these two batteries had shelled it sufficiently, Doubleday ordered Gen. Meredith to take the wood with his brigade.

"The 2nd U. S. Sharpshooters were directed to deploy as skirmishers. As usual the regiment advanced to its work with as much alacrity as if preparing for a dress parade. Gen. Meredith was successful. Quite a number of guns, men and horses were captured. Col. Rogers of the Third brigade, First Division, advanced and took a position on Meredith's right, advancing to the Bowling Green road. The enemy's sharpshooters and batteries sharply opposed this movement.

"Col. Walter Phelps, Jr., commanding the First brigade, moved forward and took position on the right of Col. Rogers, placing three companies, Fourteenth Regiment men, on the Bowling Green road as skirmishers. Col. Gavin, commanding the second brigade, moved forward on Phelps' right; Doubleday's division was now all in line of battle.

Reynolds' battery was then taken from the left of the command and placed between Phelps and Gavin.

"It is certain that Doubleday's division was handicapped by Stuart clinging to the Rappahannock this side of the Massaponax and preventing his advance by that means so as to assist Meade's charge.

"After the battle Jackson enquired of one of our officers who accompanied a flag of truce what division that was on the left. He highly complimented its marching under the heavy artillery fire it was subjected to.

"Late in the afternoon Doubleday drew in his left wing under Meredith and Rogers as there were strong indications of an attack by the enemy and his center was then being very hard pressed.

"On our left it might well be termed a drawn battle. While Franklin was unable to carry Jackson's strongly fortified position, yet he was master of the valley and it was equally as hazardous for Jackson to attack him, although Franklin had no breastworks. But the unalloyed valor of the troops would have vigorously met the enemy in an open field contest.

"The great struggle had ended. It was an awful night for the Army of the Potomac. The wounded and dying lay on the frozen ground, while those who had been fortunate enough to escape unharmed stood in groups, cold and hungry, wondering whether the battle was to be renewed again in the morning."

The Federal loss in this battle was 12,321 killed, wounded and missing. That of the Confederates was 5,309.

Immediately upon his return from what was known as "Burnside's Stick in the Mud," the commander of the army of the Potomac prepared an order dismissing from the service of the United States Generals Hooker, Cochran, Brooks and Newton and relieving from their commands Generals Franklin, Smith, Sturgis, Ferrero and Col. Taylor. Upon this order he made his issue with the Government and demanded from the President its approval or the acceptance of his resignation. As Gen. Burnside did not charge these officers with anything more serious than that they did not have confidence in him as a commander, the President thought it the wisest course to accept his resignation. This was done and Gen. Joseph Hooker was appointed to succeed him in command. He formally accepted his commission on January 5, 1863.

CHAPTER EIGHT.

PORT ROYAL.

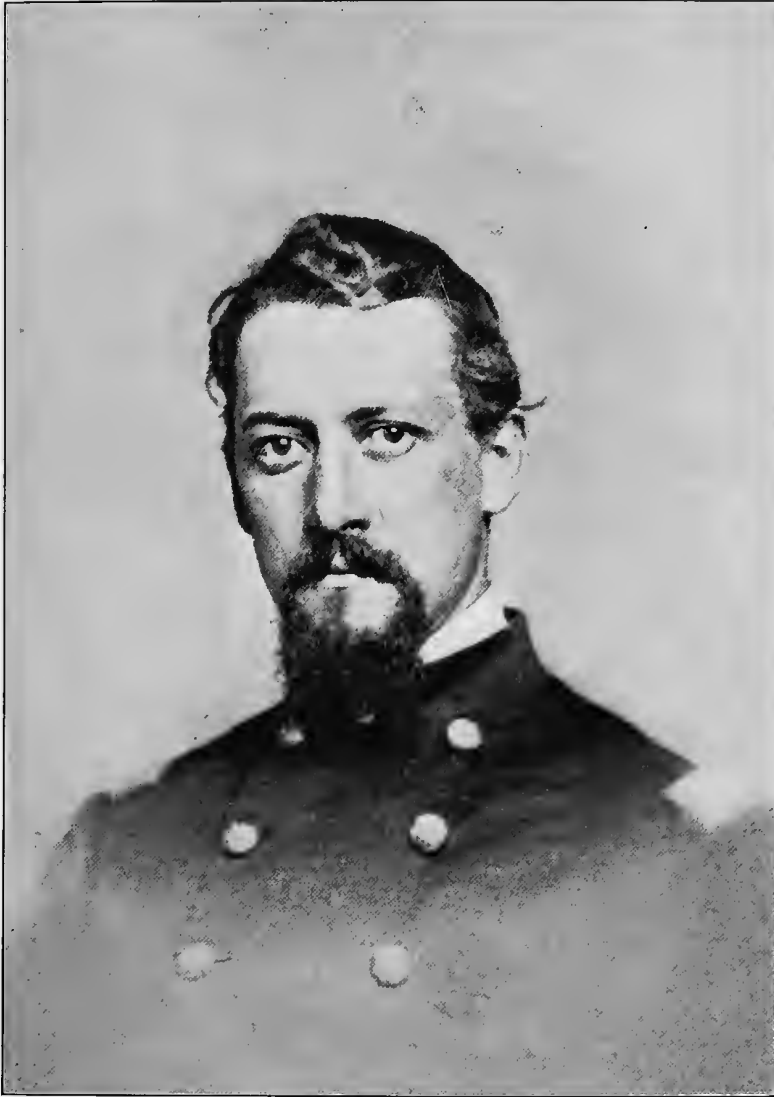
SLEEP had never been quite so welcome to the men of the Fourteenth as it was the night following their retirement from the shot-swept fields before Fredericksburg. For three days they had been continually under fire, and the nights had seen little change. Constantly menaced, constantly under arms, the constant roar of heavy firing in their ears, hungry, cold, miserable, but perforce alert and ready, the preceding sixty-four hours had been worse than any nightmare. To lie down, then, and to close the eyes in pure forgetfulness was a boon they appreciated to the full.

Near White Oak Church bivouac was made until the twenty-third, when the regiment marched to Camp Reynolds, near Belle Plains Landing, and commenced to build huts for winter quarters. On the side of a hill these huts were constructed following a style of architecture similar to that of a Kansas cyclone cellar. A square hole in the ground was first dug. Then four logs were notched for side walls and a shelter tent spread over all for a roof. Chimneys of sticks and mud were built and the luxury of an open fireplace thus afforded. Rather primitive, this simple abode, but, despite the unusual severity of the winter, the men were fairly comfortable in their "dug-outs."

The Fourteenth, as a regiment, did not fancy camp cooks. Each man did his own culinary work, or messes of three or five were organized. Tomato cans and tin plates constituted the kitchen utensils, for the most part, and there was little opportunity for a variation of the regular army fare. Crackers fried in pork fat would have been a feast for Epicurus had he been one of the red-leg veterans.

Nothing of particular importance occurred during the remainder of December and the early days of January, 1863. The usual company and regimental drills were gone through with as a matter of routine, and there were many inspections. The frequency of these indicated an early movement, for, together with orders to be in readiness at short notice, they were held almost daily. Gen. Wadsworth, the new division commander, reviewed the brigade on January 5th.

Col. E. B. Fowler, who had been wounded at the second Bull Run



COLONEL WILLIAM H. DE BEVOISE

1869—1878

engagement, returned to the Fourteenth on January 20th and was enthusiastically welcomed. There was a general feeling of happiness over his resumption of command.

That same day the regiment began the famous "Burnside mud march" to Banks ford, where Burnside intended to cross the river. pontoons were laid, but the rain, which seemed a veritable cloud burst, made a quagmire of the river approaches by the morning of the twenty-first. When the artillery arrived, for a long distance about the ford the ground was a perfect mortar bed and by the twenty-second the artillery and wagons were up to their hubs in mud. The men suffered greatly from these conditions, especially as they were bivouacked in a dense wood and the smoke from the camp fires hung so low in the air that all eyes were running water. On the twenty-third return to the old camp at Belle Plains was made, the regiment marching about seventeen miles. This movement ended the sortie, which had turned out to be the worst kind of a fiasco.

From this time until February 24th, the regiment followed ordinary camp life. A gratifying departure from the daily monotony occurred on this date. Mr. R. Luckey, of Brooklyn, arrived in camp, having been delegated by a number of prominent ladies of that city to present a handsome stand of colors to the regiment. This consisted of the National flag, the State flag and two guidons. The eulogistic address which accompanied the beautiful gift was flattering to every member of the regiment and served as a fresh incentive in the path of honor. In the presentation Mr. Luckey made a very appropriate address, which was responded to on behalf of the Fourteenth by Colonel Fowler.

After this episode and until March 3d the routine was undisturbed. Then a detachment from the regiment of about seventy-five non-commissioned officers and men, under command of Capt. Gill and Lieut. Vliet, with other detachments from the brigade, together with one of cavalry commanded by Capt. Craig Wadsworth (all under command of Col. Phelps) left camp with seven days' rations. They embarked on barges in tow of a steam tug at Belle Plains landing and proceeded down the river, disembarking at Cowe's Point on March 4th and marching thence to Heath's Point. From here foraging parties were sent out in every direction, returning with corn, cattle, horses and mules. Bivouac for the night was made at this point, pickets thrown out and every precaution taken against an attack. The party was not molested, however.

On the fifth troopers were again sent out and during the day the whole detachment re-embarked with the fruits of the foragers, about twenty head of cattle, sixty horses and mules and 1,000 bushels of corn. A large number of contrabands followed and were taken on board. The visit of the Union forces to this part of the country occasioned a hegira among the population. Men, women and children, with as much household property as they could stagger under, flocked to the barges and begged to be taken on board. At 11 A. M. that day the fleet anchored in the bay at Cowe's Point.

The following morning the tug was forced to run into St. George's harbor on account of a severe gale of wind. While here a party was sent on shore to procure water. The wind having died down, the next morning the party weighed anchor and arrived at Belle Plains landing about mid-day.

Gen. Hooker reviewed the division on April 2d and on April 9th the corps under Gen. Reynolds was received and reviewed by President Lincoln. The Fourteenth was highly complimented on its neat appearance and excellent marching. On this occasion the spectacle of 10,000 men in line was a wonderful one.

On the nineteenth the regiment received orders to move on the following day in heavy marching order and with eight days' rations. This was intended as an experimental march, and the endurance of the men was to be tested in a division drill. Line was formed to fulfill this order, but a hard rain commenced early in the morning and the drill was countermanded. Several days previous orders had been received to use badges. That for the First Corps was a round sphere, the First Division red, the Second Division white and the Third Division blue.

With three days' rations and without knapsacks the order was given to march on the twenty-second, camp being broken about 1 P. M. On the road the Fourteenth was joined by the Twenty-fourth Michigan with one field piece and wagons containing canvas boats. When these were seen the men became certain that they were to engage in a trans-river expedition, and the prospect of some real action at last had a tonic effect. After marching about three hours the command halted and the regiment received orders to furnish six officers and one hundred and twenty men. Capts. McNeill and Elcock and Lieuts. Cardona, Mandeville, Henderson and Mitchell and the requisite number of men volunteered. This detach-

ment continued the march until it arrived at Port Conway, opposite Port Royal on the Rappahannock, about 11 P. M. The object of the expedition was here partially revealed. The volunteer detachments were to cross the river at daylight under command of Col. Morrow, senior officer of the expedition.

At 3 A. M., in a torrential downpour, the men were aroused and the work of putting the canvas boats together commenced. They were launched and manned after some delay, and pushed for the opposite bank. This was a moment full of suspense and anxiety. Three days before the crossing had been attempted by a division and had signally failed, the enemy being in strong force and well posted in rifle pits, which lined for a considerable distance that portion of the shore toward which the Fourteenth was making its way. It was clearly evident at the time that for some object the crossing was to be effected regardless of the cost—a forlorn hope in every sense of the term.

Scanning closely the rifle pits toward which they were being slowly pushed, the grenadiers expected every moment to see the heads of the enemy and feel the withering fire which, in their crowded condition aboard the boats, would have been fearful in its effect. In this agony of suspense the men of the Fourteenth drew nearer and nearer to the shore, finally touched it, to spring quickly to the bank and charge to and over the pits.

They were empty.

The enemy had fallen back without a shot as soon as the boats had left the opposite bank. On, then, through the town the regimental detail pressed, searching houses and stores. A mail which had just arrived was captured and in this was some valuable information. Before withdrawing a number of Confederate army wagons were burned.

As the crossing was intended only as a feint to draw the enemy from Fredericksburg and as this object was attained, the Rebel lines hurrying down toward Port Royal, the red-legs re-embarked and rejoined the Fourteenth. As the brigade began to march to camp the enemy reached the southern bank—too late. This march was a most toilsome one, the downpour of rain continuing unabated, and when camp was at last reached about 8 P. M. the men were thoroughly exhausted. Thirty-six miles had been covered inside of twenty-four hours.

A general order from Corps Headquarters was received compliment-

ing the regiment upon the success of the expedition, commending the service and praising the endurance of the men. The order follows:

“Headquarters First Army Corps.

“General Orders No. 51.

April 24, 1863.

“The General commanding takes occasion to thank the Twenty-fourth Michigan and the Fourteenth Brooklyn regiments under Cols. Morrow and Fowler, for the prompt manner in which they accomplished the object of the expedition to Port Royal.

“The endurance shown by their march of nearly 36 miles in twenty-four hours, during the very inclement weather of yesterday, proves their value as tried and experienced soldiers and entitles them to the highest admiration and praise.

“By command of Maj.-Gen. REYNOLDS.

“C. KINGSBURY, JR., Lieut.-Col. and Asst. Adj’t. Gen.”

A quotation from Major Stone’s history is not inappropriate here:

“The river continued so high that Hooker began a series of feint movements in order to deceive Lee. Doubleday, on the nineteenth of April, was sent with a part of his division to make a reconnoissance to Port Conway. On the twenty-third the Twenty-fourth Michigan and the Fourteenth Brooklyn, under Col. Morrow, crossed the river and took possession of that town, captured a number of prisoners, horses and mules and a large Confederate mail. The regiments re-crossed the river that evening and proceeded to their quarters at Belle Plains.”

The historian errs slightly and is not fair in withholding the meed of praise due Col. Fowler. He and Col. Morrow were in command together. Gen. Reynolds explained the exact situation in his order of thanks. Also Gen. Wadsworth was division commander, not Gen. Doubleday.

CHAPTER NINE.

REYNOLDS OR FITZ-HUGH CROSSING AND CHANCELLORSVILLE.

BY the close of the month of April the Union possessed one of the finest armies ever marshalled upon the globe. The infantry numbered 112,000 men besides a body of 12,000 cavalry, splendidly equipped. Gen. Hooker was therefore in a position to make a vigorous movement, and he accordingly determined to cross the Rappahannock and grapple with the Confederate hosts under Lee.

Since the early part of the year Hooker had brought about an esprit de corps in the Army of the Potomac such as characterized the pride of France under Napoleon. The cavalry had been fully reorganized and for the first time was really an effective branch of the service. The artillery was also readjusted in perfect order and new life had been infused into the infantry forces. In the reorganization of the army it had been divided into seven corps. Gen. Reynolds commanded the First, Couch the Second, Sickles the Third, Meade the Fifth, Sedgwick the Sixth, Howard the Eleventh and Slocum the Twelfth.

It was decided that the general attack should be made on the left flank of Lee. This movement was to be made by a strong column which should move up the Rappahannock to Kelly's ford, twenty-seven miles above Fredericksburg, and pass around Lee's flank to Chancellorsville. To make this Hooker also determined to force a crossing of the river near Fredericksburg and pretend to make his direct attack at this place.

The turning column successfully made the advance to Chancellorsville and there Hooker established his headquarters, in a brick mansion which stood in a large clearing. This movement so readily accomplished inspired the country with great hope as to the results that would be gathered from the campaign.

In the meantime Gen. Sedgwick, with the First and Third Corps, which, with the Sixth had been placed under his command, was en route to cover, as far as possible, the more important movements being made by his commander. As soon as the flanking column was well under way, Sedgwick was ordered to cross the river at Fredericksburg and make a direct demonstration at that place, as if it was the principal attack of the army.

The Fourteenth regiment received orders on April 28th to march,

taking eight days' rations and an extra supply of cartridges. This was begun about noon and a halt was called that evening within a mile of the river and about three-fourths of a mile below the crossing made at the battle of Fredericksburg. Bivouac was made, but at 11 P. M. the men were aroused and slowly advanced toward the river, conveying the pontoons. Near daylight the regiment filed into an open field and the right wing deployed as skirmishers along the river bank. As soon as a low hanging fog rose, so that the banks on each side could be seen, the skirmishers opened fire—artillery on both sides became almost simultaneously active. The enemy occupied a position on high ground, in rifle pits, covering the Fourteenth's entire line. The Brooklyn regiment was an easy "pot shot." In the absence of any shelter it is little wonder then that the Federal loss was proportionately larger than that of the Confederates. However, not until their ammunition was exhausted were the brave men of the Fourteenth relieved by the left wing.

During this time the pontoon corps was attempting to lay the bridge. This work had to be done in the face of a terrible raking fire from the pits across the river, a fire that mowed men down like blades of grass. Time and time again the engineers rallied and endeavored to launch their boats, even got them to the water's edge, and as often were they forced to cover and retreat before the leaden hail, leaving with each attempt part of their number wounded and dying on the ground.

In this dire emergency Gen. Wadsworth called upon the Fourteenth. The crossing had to be effected whatever the cost, and it was to the tried and true red-legged veterans that the officer turned.

Instantly the Fourteenth responded. After stacking arms the right wing of the regiment manned the trucks bearing the boats and at a given signal, with a wild yell of defiance, the men rushed them toward the river bank. It was something like running an engine to a fire in old Brooklyn, at first—then vastly different. Once in the fire zone the volleys from the enemy staggered, almost checked the intrepid advance.

But only for a moment did the troopers hesitate. With men falling right and left, bullets spattering and flattening on the trucks and singing like swarms of angry bees about their ears, they gathered strength, pressed onward and, in the time taken in telling, reached the river and launched the boats.

The Sixth Wisconsin and Twenty-fourth Michigan, held in reserve for this great moment, dashed from under cover at a "double-quick," sprang

into the boats and pulled frantically for the opposite shore. In the frenzied excitement of the assault many unarmed members of the Fourteenth joined the other regiments, "sight-seeing," as the boys explained later, and stormed with them the rifle pits when the other side was reached.

The enemy, stunned at first by the daring of this brilliant movement, then swept away by the furious onslaught of the Federals, retreated in great disorder to the protection of the Confederate reserves. One hundred and twenty of them, however, remained in possession of the visitors as prisoners.

Rufus R. Dawes, in his history of the Sixth Wisconsin, describes the crossing of the river as follows:

"The men plunged into the boats and threw themselves upon the bottom of them, as they had been instructed. Here was our only mistake; the men were on the oars. Whiz, came the bullets. To halt or flinch in the deadly storm was disgrace if not death. Nervous and quick orders were given something like this: 'Heave off your boats. Up with the oars.' Here fifteen of our men were shot. Once clear of the shore the oarsmen worked like heroes and our regiments along the river bank and the batteries opened fire upon the rebels. When we got across the river we jumped into the mud and water, waist deep, waded ashore, crawled and scrambled up the bank, laying hold of the bushes. Very few shots then were fired before the rebels were throwing down their arms or were running over the plain."

The loss of the Fourteenth in this short but deadly encounter was:

Killed and wounded..... 23

This included two officers, one of whom died shortly afterward, Lieut. Bloomfield.

Gen. Wadsworth was so delighted with the conduct of the brigade that he later caused the following order to be issued:

"Headquarters First Division, First Army Corps.

"General Orders No. 40.

May 9, 1863.

"The General commanding, availing himself of the temporary repose now enjoyed by his command to review the operation of the past few days, deems it proper to express his thanks to Col. Bragg, Sixth Wisconsin Volunteers, Col. Morrow, Twenty-fourth Michigan Volunteers, and the



COLONEL JAMES McLEER

1878—1885

Brevt. Major General N. G. N. Y. (Retired)

gallant men under their command for the heroic manner in which they crossed the Rappahannock and seized the heights on the opposite shore on the twenty-ninth of April, and likewise to Brig.-Gen. Meredith and the whole of the Fourth brigade for the promptness with which they followed in this daring enterprise. The skill and courage with which Capt. Reynolds' Battery L, First New York Artillery, returned the enemy's fire the boldness exhibited by the Fourteenth New York state militia as skirmishers and the steadiness of the whole command during the advance and retreat have afforded the General commanding the highest gratification and inspired him with entire confidence in the troops of the division.

“By command of Brig.-Gen. WADSWORTH.

“JOHN A. KRESS, Lieut.-Col. and Act. Asst. Insp. Gen.”

Following the forcing of the Rappahannock, line was at once established on the southern bank and the bridges laid. About the middle of the day the division crossed, but did not proceed far from the river. Until the next day all was quiet on the Fourteenth's immediate front.

A heavy artillery duel began on the morning of the thirtieth between the batteries on the heights, and all day long a rain of shot and shell passed overhead, the regiment fully prepared and expecting to be ordered into action at any moment. But no advance was made from either side. Under cover of night entrenchments were thrown up all along the line in anticipation of a strenuous engagement on the morrow. Again, contrary to expectations and general desire, the enemy remained quiet during the whole of May 1st. On this date Adj. Vliet had a narrow escape from capture. His horse became frightened and, he being a new rider, got beyond his control and ran beyond the skirmish line. It was purely a matter of luck that the animal then took a notion to turn abruptly around, dash back again and finally stop long enough to allow its rider to slip to the ground.

The Confederates opened hostilities on May 2d with a strong artillery fire. This was promptly replied to by the Union batteries. Shortly afterwards the Fourteenth was ordered to recross the river. When this was done, the bridge was taken up under heavy fire and march began to United States Ford along the north bank of the river.

As the Fourteenth afterward understood this move, this crossing was to hold the enemy in check at this point, while the main body of the army crossed at United States Ford and moved toward the rear of the

enemy, a portion of the army operating against Fredericksburg at the same time. This disposition of the forces made victory hopeful, but, as was later learned, the assault on St. Mary's Heights had been repulsed while the army at Chancellorsville lay idle. The enemy, operating on a shorter line, then concentrated on the Union front at Chancellorsville. After a long hard march under a hot sun the regiment was halted near United States Ford and the men were given three hours' sleep.

In the meantime, about five o'clock on that afternoon, the Confederates under Jackson had consummated their memorable flank movement and, having passed across the entire front line of the Federals, were ready to strike on the extreme right. Howard's men were unconscious of the danger threatening them. Their guns were stacked behind the lines of breastworks; some of them were cutting wood, some asleep, some preparing supper.

Suddenly, like a bolt from a clear sky, there came a crash and fearful roar from the forest in their front and the Rebels poured forth from the woods and swarmed over the breastworks. The brave men of the Eleventh corps attempted to rally, to no avail, although doing all that any force could do under the circumstances. Deven's division was hurled back upon Schurz and this in turn upon Steinwehr. The brigades fought nobly, but were powerless to turn the tide of battle.

The victorious Rebels swept everything before them and poured down the turnpike in the direction of Chancellorsville in pursuit of the fleeing Federals, capturing many prisoners and munitions of war. It was a moment of the greatest excitement at Union headquarters. The infantry, artillery and cavalry baggage train of the Eleventh Corps, broken, demoralized and panic stricken, came rushing down the road in hopeless confusion, and after it the exultant, yelling Confederates. This terrible advance had to be checked at Chancellorsville and the whole Union army was lost.

At the same time that this disastrous surprise was sprung upon the Federals, Lee with two divisions was making a determined attack on Hooker's left. Gerrish and Hutchinson, in the "Blue and Gray," describe the confusion into which the Fourteenth later marched, as follows:

"The open field around Chancellorsville at this time presented a terrible appearance. Men, horses, guns, caissons and baggage wagons went crashing along in the utmost confusion toward the fords of the Rappahannock.

“Hooker rushed out and with some of his old time fire took in the situation and looked about him for an agent to check the foe. Providentially that agent was in call. The division commanded by Gen. Berry of the Third corps was near and in this moment of peril Hooker ordered it to form across the pike, advance and check the Confederates. This gallant division, with fixed bayonets and at a double-quick, moved down the pike and took its position on a crest at the western edge of the clearing around Chancellorsville. Gen. Warren also came to the rescue with the artillery of the Twelfth corps and Hay’s brigade of the Second corps.

“There was only one way to delay the Confederates; some force must be sacrificed, and Major Peter Keenan, commanding the Eighth Pennsylvania cavalry, was ordered to charge the great advancing force in his front with his four hundred men. He knew, of course, that it was death, but with his brave command he dashed upon the foe until they were nearly impaled upon the bayonets of the Confederates.

“The precious time needed was gained. Pleasanton succeeded in clearing a space around his artillery, and now twenty-two guns, loaded to their muzzles with grape and canister, opened upon the Rebels. Warren’s artillery in the field, in the rear of Berry’s line, was also vomiting its thunder. Thus fifty pieces were firing upon the Confederate lines, and after several terrible assaults their advance was checked.

“The line of battle was now formed directly across the turnpike about a mile to the right of Chancellorsville. Night drew its favoring mantle of darkness over the terrible scene. Within both armies it was a night of great activity and anxiety. On the part of the Federals a new line was formed on the right flank, Ward’s brigade, of Sickles’ command, made a gallant charge after dark, recapturing a number of guns Gen. Howard had lost and re-possessed quite a portion of the works from which he had been driven, and also strengthened the position of Gen. Sickles at Hazel Grove. This was of great importance as no Confederate line could advance along the turnpike without being enfladed by the fire from that position.

“The First Corps, under Gen. Reynolds, now arrived and went into line upon the road leading to Ely’s ford upon the Rapidan to Chancellorsville, and Gen. Hooker sent an order to Gen. Sedgwick to move at an early hour in the morning upon Fredericksburg.”

The Fourteenth went out upon the skirmish line about four o’clock on the morning of May 4th and continued this form of duty during the

greater part of the day. In the afternoon Gen. Hooker rode along the lines, being enthusiastically received by the men. About 5 P. M. the battle opened on the regiment's left and the companies were put in readiness to make a quick movement, aggressive or on the defensive. This engagement did not last long, however, and the spirits of the troopers ran high, all feeling sure of victory. A number of women and children here passed through the Federal lines to the rear.

It was about this time that the Brooklyn men learned why they had been recalled from the left and made their long, forced march. The news of Jackson's coup reached them.

On May 5th, which was very pleasantly warm but very disagreeably rainy, the Fourteenth engaged in one sharp skirmish on the left. Besides this and the occasional receipt of bad tidings regarding the battle in other sections, the men saw no action, although they chafed to get into "the thick of it."

At 2 A. M. on May 6th the Federal army began its retreat. When the Fourteenth had worked its way to the United States Ford through the rain and glue-like mud and was about to cross the bridge, Gen. Wadsworth asked Col. Fowler if he could halt his regiment and form line at the bridge, as the soldiers were uneasy and he feared the so far orderly falling back might develop into a run. He thought the line would tend to restore confidence.

Col. Fowler promptly responded and the Fourteenth formed line of battle at the bridge and remained there until the corps had all crossed. Gen. Wadsworth thought this a very commendable action on the part of the regiment and that it was certainly made of good material. The Fourteenth crossed the bridge about 8 A. M. and bivouacked four miles from Falmouth, after marching thirteen miles.

In the three days' engagement the regimental losses amounted to eighteen wounded. The total loss of the First corps was 135 officers and men.

From May 7th until May 10th the regiment made two camps, one near White Oak Chapel and about the same place where it had halted on the night of April 28th, and the other at Camp Wadsworth, where the men went on picket duty along the river front. The Confederate pickets were there found to be very sociable, being willing at all times to trade tobacco for coffee or hold a few minutes "confab."

Lieut. Col. DeBevoise, whose resignation had been accepted, left

camp on the thirteenth for Washington. His departure was regretted by every officer and private.

Until the thirtieth of May little of importance transpired. Camp Wadsworth was an ideal summer camp and but for the routine of drills and picket duty, the assemblage might have passed for a picnic. Here Gen. Reynolds reviewed the regiment. A short time after Lieut.-Col. DeBevoise left, the two year regiments of the brigade were sent home. These were the Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth and Thirtieth New York Volunteers.

The Fourteenth was then transferred to the Second brigade, commanded by Gen. L. Cutler.

Before the battle of Gettysburg, which will be dealt with in the next three chapters, Meade had succeeded Hooker in general command of the Union army.

CHAPTER TEN.

THE FIRST DAY AT GETTYSBURG.

THE Battle of Gettysburg has been called "the high tide of the rebellion." A mass of writings by officers and men who participated in this battle, on one side or the other, sufficient in bulk to constitute a whole literature in itself, is in existence. And yet the single phrase quoted above, "the high tide of the rebellion," is a brief summing up of the situation.

Lee, flushed by a series of successes, with the finest army the South had ever sent forth, the very flower of her troops, had invaded the North for the second time in his career. It was the avowed intention of the brilliant Rebel leader to dictate the terms of peace either in New York or in Philadelphia. Since the beginning of 1863 the Union arms had met with severe reverses. Gen. Magruder had retaken Galveston, Texas; not only capturing vast quantities of valuable stores for the Rebel use, but opening a sea-port. Burnside had been checked in Tennessee. A naval attack on Charleston had failed. Gen. Rosecrans had made no progress against Bragg. Grant was still at bay before Vicksburg. The attempt to take Fort McAllister had been a failure. The Army of the Potomac had been checked at Fredericksburg and at Chancellorsville.

Altogether, taking the situation as it lay, East and West and on the border, in 1863, it was anybody's war. There was a certain amount of discouragement throughout the Northern states; the cost of the war was enormous, and daily growing greater. A strong party which actually demanded peace had arisen at the North, and this had its effect upon some of the troops in the field. About this time the number of desertions increased. Residents of New York may remember that, at the time of Lee's invasion, a riot broke out in New York city. It lasted for three days, during which houses were burned, and negroes beaten, and even hanged, in the streets. At this crucial time the terms of service of over forty Union regiments had just expired.

Such was the situation of the Northern arms when Lee, the most brilliant of the Confederate generals, made his high-spirited saying that he would dictate terms of peace in New York or Philadelphia, and flung

the flower of the Southern armies across the Potomac in the attempt to make it good.

It is proposed in this chapter to take up the movements of the Fourteenth regiment from the twelfth of June, 1863, to, and through, the first day of the battle of Gettysburg.

Between two and three o'clock on the morning of June 12th the regiment left Camp Wadsworth, and marched steadily until between twelve and one o'clock. Some authorities say it was sharp at noon, and some say an hour later. But all agree as to the cause of the halt, which was at Hartwood Church.

The cause was the execution of Private Wood, of the Nineteenth Indiana regiment, who was condemned to die for desertion. The whole division was drawn up in the form of a hollow square—or rather, a hollow triangle, to witness the execution. The firing party consisted of one man drawn from each regiment of the division, the Fourteenth contributing a man from Company C.

The grave had already been dug, and the rude coffin was placed beside it. The condemned man sat on his coffin, blindfolded, and with his arms pinioned. The deliberate and ghastly preparation for his execution affected scores of men throughout the division more than any fight which they had ever participated in had been able to do.

An officer was detailed to drop his handkerchief as a signal to fire, and Wood fell over across his own coffin. He was hastily interred, and the march was resumed.

There was a story current at the time in the Fourteenth Regiment, and throughout the whole division, with regard to this unfortunate man Wood, which may, or may not be true. But a man who perishes in that fashion is surely entitled to the benefit of the doubt. It was said that Wood had a wife at home, back in Indiana, who was lying desperately ill. As he marched he brooded over the probability of her dying without seeing him again. He applied for a furlough, but the furlough was refused to him. The more he brooded, the more he determined to see her at all costs. He therefore deserted, expecting to return to his duty afterwards. At any rate, even if his duty to his country was not paramount to all other considerations in the man's mind, his death in this way produced an effect upon many of the men out of all proportion to the usual effect of the death of a single man in those tragic times.

Some of the men were miles upon the march before they had quite

recovered their spirits. The regiment halted at Deep Run, Virginia, at 6 o'clock that evening, having covered a distance of between 21 and 24 miles. The report of the adjutant general puts it at the latter figure.

The next day, June 13th, a distance of fifteen miles was covered, the regiment keeping the Warrenton Road, and halting not far from Bealton Station. It was a very warm and dusty day, but in spite of the heat, and the weight of their accoutrements, and the clouds of dust kicked up by the tramp of thousands of marching men, the seasoned veterans of the Fourteenth took it very easily. On the fourteenth the march was resumed, the regiment passing Warrenton Junction, and halting at 9 o'clock in the evening at Kettle Run to make coffee. After that very welcome refreshment the troops crossed Kettle Run and Broad Run and passed Bristow Station. About daylight of the fifteenth a halt was made at Manassas Junction, but at 7 o'clock on the morning of the fifteenth the march was again resumed across Manassas Plains. The weather was very hot and dry and some of the men suffered severely. The stream of Bull Run was crossed this day at Blackburn's Ford; the troops marching directly through the field of the first Battle of Bull Run.

Evidences of that tragedy were to be seen on every hand. But the most striking and the most gruesome symbolism of battle was the hundreds of skeletons lying about. The dead of both armies had been buried hastily in shallow graves and the rains had uncovered them. To the newer men in the division the sight of those bare bones sticking out of the earth or partially covered by it, was an eloquent reminder that there is more of the pitiful and terrible than of the grand and spectacular in the game of war. The veterans, as the historic field was crossed, explained to the newer men the movements of the different commands in the battle; but both recruits and veterans were alike unconscious of the fact that they were approaching a far bloodier and far more important struggle.

The division halted at Centerville Heights, and remained for one day. It was general wash day, not only for tired and thirsty bodies, but for clothes as well. The men were urged by their commanders to give their feet especial attention, since a command without sound feet is scarcely an effective command.

Reveille was sounded at 3 A. M. on the morning of the seventeenth, and the command set out along the Leesburg Road. The heat was very oppressive this day, and hundreds of the men of the division were laid out along the line of march before the day's hike was ended.

Many of the Fourteenth suffered from sunstroke, and Captain Gill was really dangerously affected by the heat. After marching until noon in the direction of Leesburg, the command was countermarched, and halted near Hundon. It was reported among the men that the way was lost by the officers in command. The day was the warmest of the season, and the uncertainty with regard to the road, and the countermarching, made altogether a very miserable business out of it for the majority of the rank and file. And yet in spite of everything remarkably good time was made, for the distance covered on the seventeenth was nearly twenty miles.

On the eighteenth the command rested, and on the following day, the nineteenth, marched a distance of only four miles, halting at Guilford Station. The route lay through Melford Station, and at Broad Run a long enough stop was made to burn the bridge across the stream. The command remained at Guilford Station from the nineteenth to the twenty-fifth. On the twentieth and twenty-first there were heavy thunder storms. The next day cavalry fighting on the front was reported, and the Fourteenth was put on picket duty two miles from camp.

On the twenty-fifth the command was withdrawn from picket at 7 o'clock in the morning, and took up the march again. The regiment crossed the Potomac, on pontoon bridges, at Edward's Ferry, and marched, by way of Poolesville, Monocacy Cross Roads, to Barnesville, Maryland. A distance of eighteen miles was covered on this day, a great deal of it in a steady rain. June twenty-sixth the march was taken up again, over roads now deep with mud, and steadily getting worse because of the rain and the action of thousands of feet, hoofs and wheels. The Monocacy River was crossed at Greenfield Mills.

When the Fourteenth passed through Adamstown, a little station on the Baltimore and Ohio, they were cheered loudly by the Union sympathizers, who seemed to be in the majority. The Stars and Stripes were everywhere displayed. It rained hard on this day, and when a halt was made near Jefferson, it was still coming down. In spite of the heavy going a distance of fifteen miles was covered on the twenty-sixth.

On the twenty-seventh the command passed through Jefferson and Middletown. Union flags were flying from the majority of the houses, and the citizens seemed to be strongly patriotic. Before the Fourteenth entered Middletown Colonel Fowler ordered the remains of the drum corps up to the front of the regiment, and the men, tired though they were from



MONUMENT ERECTED ON FORT GREENE TO THE MEMORY
OF GENERAL EDWARD B. FOWLER, WAR COLONEL
OF THE FOURTEENTH REGIMENT

forced marches, all braced up and entered the place with flags flying and stepping out to the music with vim and spirit.

They made a fine appearance, and the dozens of bright-faced Maryland girls, who hurried to the doorways and windows, seemed to take the spirited entry as a personal compliment. Eight miles were covered on this day. The next day, June twenty-eighth, was Sunday, and it was rainy. The start was made at three in the afternoon, and the girls were all out to see. The men had had a chance to write home during the morning, and as the girls came out of the houses to bid them good-bye hundreds of the boys left the ranks to give them the letters to mail. The letters reached their destinations, too, showing that the Maryland girls were faithful to the trust reposed in them. A distance of five miles was covered on this day, and a halt was made near Frederick City.

The twenty-ninth brought with it a tedious march, the Fourteenth having been detailed as a guard for the wagon train. It rained heavily nearly all day, and the roads were in a frightful condition. The train was being hurried through, and the Fourteenth, at times, was obliged to, take the double quick; and the double quick step, through seas of mud, with the weight of soaked and sodden clothing besides arms and accoutrements, is no joke.

The men were so fatigued that whenever the wagon train was temporarily blocked many of them sank down in their tracks, in the mud and rain, and snatched a little sleep. The people along the line of march were patriotic and well-disposed, but before the entire corps would pass by everything to eat in a house would vanish as if by magic, and those in the rear get nothing. Wells of water ceased to exist, before the great thirst of such a body of men and animals, like a drop of water splashed on a hot stove.

A distance of 25 miles was covered on this day, a halt being made in the mud near Emmetsburg at 9 o'clock that night. The last three hours of the march were in the darkness, and the combination of mud, sodden clothes as heavy as lead, and darkness, was anything but pleasant. But in spite of all discomforts the men slept that night with the forgetfulness of utter exhaustion.

The regiment left bivouac early the next morning, passed through Emmetsburg, and halted about five miles from there, and about five miles from Gettysburg, in a cultivated field, near Marsh creek. The field in which the regiment was camped was opposite a large farm house. The

owner of the land sent for Col. Fowler and requested him to move his men at once. Col. Fowler replied very politely that he was sorry the gentleman's temper was ruffled, but that it was impossible. The owner of the property then told the colonel that he would hold him personally responsible for anything taken from his farm. The colonel answered him that he rather doubted whether he would be able to enforce that idea of personal responsibility, but said that he would endeavor to hold his men in check. There were appetites in that crowd, however, that no human power could hold in check; and although the colonel never heard about the matter in his official capacity there was chicken for dinner that day. Nearly every man in the command got a good meal that day, and a good rest.

And that night they laid down without any idea that on the next day they would play the part of heroes in the fiercest battle, and the bloodiest, ever fought on American soil; one of the greatest battles in the history of the world; a struggle in which not only the fate of a nation, but the fate of a principle of government, hung in the balance. The men thought the halt was merely incidental, the bivouac an ordinary rest, like any other, on the line of march.

But events had been shaping themselves without the knowledge of the Fourteenth. During the forenoon of June 30th Buford's troopers had entered Gettysburg and found Rebel troops there. These Confederates belonged to Pettigrew's Brigade of Heth's Division, and they had entered the town seeking a supply of shoes. During that day the main forces of both armies were nearer together than those in command of either side seem to have been aware of. This meeting, in small force, at Gettysburg, on the day before the great three-day struggle began, showed commanding officers that the air was charged with electricity and that a general conflict was imminent. Early in the morning of July 1st Buford moved out on the Cashtown road to block the progress of the enemy, or at least delay it as much as possible.

When reveille sounded on the morning of July 1st the Fourteenth awakened to a blood red sunrise, the prophecy of a hot July day. At 7 A. M. an aid galloped hurriedly up to Col. Fowler's tent with orders. A moment later came the clear command of the bugles to pack up, and the whole division was soon on the march. Gen. Reynolds had given orders to Gen. Wadsworth to march his division of the First Army Corps

forward as rapidly as possible, as the enemy were advancing in great force, and the battle was already beginning.

The Fourteenth, as has already been stated, was five miles from Gettysburg. The men pushed forward along the Emmetsburg turnpike. Upon reaching a point about two miles from Gettysburg, at a turn of the road, they suddenly beheld a panorama of the hills and valleys lying at the foot of the Blue Ridge spread out before them. At the same instant the sound of artillery firing was borne to them on the morning wind, and the whitish colored puffs of smoke dotted the faces of the distant hills. It looked like serious work ahead, and every man's veins swelled and pulsed with the thought of what he was going into.

The regiment left the Emmetsburg pike near the Codon House, the whole division closed up files, and the troops marched to a point nearly opposite the Lutheran Seminary. Here Gen. Reynolds met Gen. Wadsworth, and a moment after the meeting the Fourteenth suddenly received orders to load. This evolution performed, the command, while the two generals rode off together towards the firing line, swung on a double quick towards the Seminary, reached it, passed around the front of it and forward about 400 yards, and formed in line of battle on the ridge, the dismounted cavalry passing through their ranks.

The "Red-legged Devils from Brooklyn" and the Ninety-fifth New York formed on the left of the brigade, and also on the left of the Chambersburg pike and an unfinished railroad cut, there being a house and garden between them and the right wing. The Seventy-sixth New York, the One-hundred-and-forty-seventh New York and the Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania were on the right of the railroad cut. On the left of the Fourteenth's position was a Wisconsin brigade. The right of the Wisconsin brigade was near a cluster of trees, now known as Reynolds' Grove, and the Fourteenth's left was near the woods, although the connection with the Wisconsin troops was not very close.

As the line of battle was formed the Confederate sharpshooters, hidden in the woods to the left, suddenly poured a volley into the Union lines. General Reynolds, who was placing the commands and forming the lines, fell dead just on the left of the Fourteenth's position, killed by a sharpshooter's bullet. Some of the boys saved his cap and equipment.

Then the real work of the day began in earnest. The bullets began to whiz viciously along the entire front, and shells from the Confederate

batteries began to burst nearer and nearer, and with more disastrous effect, as the gunners gauged the distance. The body of sharpshooters, one of whom had killed General Reynolds early in the action, was quickly dislodged from the woods. The men of the Fourteenth were still engaged on their front when they suddenly received a fire from their rear.

This volley came from the brigade of the Confederate General J. R. Davis. Davis, with the assistance of other Confederate troops, had driven in the Seventy-sixth New York, the One-hundred-and-forty-seventh New York and the Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania, and a part of Hall's battery, capturing a piece of artillery. Davis's men were advancing through the railroad cut to the right, and in the rear, of the Fourteenth and the Ninety-fifth, after their success over the three regiments mentioned. The banks of the cut were high along the Fourteenth's line of battle, but sloped down towards the rear, where Davis's brigade had made its attack.

This simultaneous attack on rear and front caused the Fourteenth to fall back and towards the left a short distance. A less seasoned force might have become demoralized. But the "Red Legged Devils" had been in serious predicaments before.

Colonel Fowler ordered his command, the Ninety-fifth and the Fourteenth, to change front on Tenth Company. This difficult manœuvre the command executed coolly, although the men were already beginning to drop. The command retreated until on a line with the enemy, and then, changing front forward on the right, faced the Confederates in the railroad cut. At the same moment the enemy changed front, facing Colonel Fowler's line. The Fourteenth, with the Ninety-fifth on its right, then coolly advanced to a point near the Chambersburg pike, and lay down for a few minutes. The Sixth Wisconsin, at this juncture, was sent to the aid of the two New York regiments, and as the Wisconsin troops joined his command on the right Colonel Fowler ordered a charge.

The command by this time had warmed to the work, and was wild to do some execution that the men could see. At the Colonel's command they rushed forward with a cheer. There was an ascent of about three feet at the pike. As the troops, charging with dash and spirit, reached this little eminence, they were met with a murderous hail of musket bullets. The balls came so thick and fast that the whirring noise they made sounded like the steady rhythm of machinery. For just an instant, as the full force of this terrible fire broke along their front, the line wavered.

But it was only for an instant, and then, with another cheer, louder and more determined, the men rushed on.

As they met Davis's brigade the Confederate lines wavered in their turn, for a moment. And then the Mississippians, who composed Davis's forces, stiffened again. A fierce hand to hand fight ensued, with clubbed muskets, the Confederates defending their colors and the cannon they had previously captured, with the ferocity of wild cats.

But the New York regiments were not to be denied; the blood of the "Red Legged Devils" was up. Some of the hottest work went on just at the edge of the railroad cut, and the Confederates were finally driven into it. As the enemy retired into the cut Colonel Fowler ordered the Sixth Wisconsin to flank him, a movement which was promptly executed. This ended the struggle. Nearly all of Davis's brigade threw down their arms, yielded up their battle flags, and passed through the ranks of the Fourteenth to the rear, as prisoners. The Fourteenth and the Ninety-fifth, besides capturing the brigade, with the help of the Wisconsin regiment, regained the cannon taken by the Confederates earlier in the day.

This brilliant action, in which the regiment suffered heavily, enabled the One Hundred and Forty-seventh New York, the Seventy-sixth New York, the Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania and Hall's battery, to fall back to a position near the Seminary. Some of these troops at least were in danger of capture when the Ninety-fifth, the Fourteenth and the Sixth Wisconsin turned the tables at this point.

But at the termination of this fight the Fourteenth found itself in an exposed condition, open to the fire of the Rebel batteries. The regiment was in advance of the remainder of the brigade and the men were dropping rapidly. Lieut. Col. Jordan was in command temporarily, Colonel Fowler having taken charge of the brigade for a short space of time. The Fourteenth held its exposed position until Colonel Fowler rejoined it and ordered it to fall back slowly and join the other regiments of the brigade. This manœuvre was executed in good order.

The regiment had suffered terribly, and one of the most vivid tragedies of the day occurred just as Colonel Fowler ordered the men to fall back. Corporal Forrester, of Company C, who had been wounded in the advance earlier in the day, was lying among the dead in front of the line. Although a veritable storm of shot and shell was sweeping the exposed situation in which he lay, four of his comrades volunteered to

remove him. They took a piece of canvas, from a tent, and laying it upon the ground rolled him upon it. Then, one man holding to each corner, they lifted him up. Just as they raised the strip of canvas a Confederate shell exploded right among them. Forrester, and three of his would-be rescuers, were killed instantly. The leg of the fourth man was torn off, and his scream of agony was heard even above the vast, pulsating roar of battle. He died while he was being taken to the hospital, from loss of blood.

The regiment was then moved to the extreme right of the First Army Corps, to reinforce General Robinson, of the Second Division. The right of General Robinson was supposed to join the left of the Eleventh Corps. The Eleventh Corps at this time, however, was falling back on the town of Gettysburg, under the impact of repeated staggering blows from the Rebel army. The First Corps, fighting gallantly, was gradually pushed back along Oak Hill to a position near the Seminary, and near the railroad cut.

Shortly after the Fourteenth took this position an aid rode up with orders. The Fourteenth and the Sixth Wisconsin were detached to support Battery B, which was working its guns on Oak Hill with good effect. As the aid having delivered his orders, raised up in his stirrups to indicate which way to move, a Confederate shell came hurtling through the air and blew off the hand with which he was pointing.

The Fourteenth fell into position to support the battery, its right flank lying close to the railroad cut, which presented at this point a steep embankment. The Confederates could not get through the cut; but they were determined, if they could, to capture Battery B. With the rebel yell they rushed up the slope again and again in a splendid series of charges, advancing in line of battle, as if on parade. They were checked again and again with a murderous fire from the Fourteenth, the Sixth Wisconsin and Battery B, but as one line was wiped out and broken up by grape and canister and musketry another would be reformed at the bottom of the hill. The Fourteenth did terrible execution in this stubborn and critical hour of the battle, never in all its career fighting more calmly and steadily. They were engaged against overwhelming numbers at this point.

Indeed the whole of the First Army Corps was engaged against overwhelming numbers on the first day of Gettysburg. The First Corps has never received from the historians the full credit which is its due for the gallant and desperate character of the work it did that day.

In reality, it saved the Union army, holding in check fully two-thirds of the entire forces which Lee brought into action on July 1st, for hour after hour. Behind the living screen presented by the regiments of the First Corps Meade and his generals so maneuvered the rest of the Union army as to make it imperative that the battle be fought at Gettysburg, instead of allowing Lee time and opportunity to begin the struggle on ground of his own choosing. Time for the whole Union army on that day was purchased by the bravery of the First Corps. And what the First Corps was to the remainder of the Union army, the Fourteenth Regiment, at several crucial moments, was to the First Corps.

Some idea of the terrific fighting which the First Corps went through on the first day of Gettysburg may be gained from the statement of the bare fact that out of 10,000 men who entered the engagement the corps lost 6,000 in killed and wounded, including the corps commander, General Reynolds.

While the fighting was at its fiercest on Oak Hill the men of the Fourteenth could see the Eleventh Corps being driven back upon Gettysburg, in their rear. But the retirement of the Eleventh Corps was in no sense a rout; they fought stubbornly as they retreated, for the most part. At four o'clock in the afternoon the Fourteenth received orders to retire also.

"Fall back, boys," said Colonel Fowler, "but do not make a run of it."

Large bodies of the enemy had moved, and were moving, towards the right flank, and the position had become untenable. The regiment, when this retreat was ordered, had been continuously engaged for more than five hours against overwhelming numbers, and had really been in battle since nine in the morning. But now, when the time came for it to fall back, it fell back in good order, in spite of the fact that there was a fire in front, a fire in the rear, and a fire on its left. The men moved as steadily as if on parade. As a comrade dropped the ranks moved up. In the midst of this terrible fire, from three directions, Colonel Fowler asked permission to throw out skirmishers. But this request was refused, and the men retired without skirmishers, helping to drag the artillery over the hill with ropes.

The orders were to fall back through Gettysburg and form a new line on Cemetery Hill. In the passage through the town a great deal of con-

fusion occurred. This came about because all the Union troops in retreat attempted to pass through the main street, which was the broadest, utterly disregarding the side streets.

Just as the Fourteenth turned into the main street of Gettysburg with Colonel Fowler riding on the right of the regiment a Confederate shell struck a brick building on the corner. It exploded with terrific force sending the bricks and mortar over the Colonel and the right of the regiment. Several of the men received minor injuries. This shell was but the forerunner of a number of others which came hurtling into the town and the toppling walls and tumbling chimneys served to increase the excitement of the retreating forces. The Union troops, jammed and tangled in the streets, were a fair target for the Confederate gunners who now had the range and dropped shell after shell into the town.

The enemy had possession of the town ahead of the Union troops and as the Fourteenth advanced they received a severe fire down every cross street. The citizens of the town, caught in the very centre of the storm, were terrified. Women peered from the windows, or peeped through the cracks of doors held open only an inch or two, with blanched faces. Many of the inhabitants of the town offered shelter to the Union troops. But numbers of those who accepted it regretted the fact later on, as they were taken prisoners. While moving through the streets a wheel fell off of one of the caissons of Battery B. The artillerymen coolly stopped and in the face of the fierce fire jacked up the caisson and replaced the wheel, resuming their march without the loss of a man.

Into the midst of this confused jam the Fourteenth regiment marched. They finally found it impossible to proceed further along the main street, as the enemy were in strong force. So the men tore down a fence and cut through a blind alley to another street which led out to the Emmettsburg road. Colonel Fowler found that the enemy were in strong force in this street also, but took his command to a point where the Emmettsburg road enters Gettysburg, and then filed sharply to the left in the rear of the reserve division of the Eleventh Corps, which occupied a strong position behind a stone wall. This line occupied by the Eleventh Corps ran up the hill as far as the old Gettysburg Cemetery.

As the Fourteenth Regiment took up this position the Confederates were so near that a continual line of conversation was kept up between the two armies, orders to surrender being answered by shots and shouts of

defiance all along the line. During the retreat a thunder storm came up and considerably cooled the atmosphere. The heat during the day had been excessive, but with the advent of the thunder shower a beautiful rainbow rested over the cemetery.

The First Corps formed on the right of the Eleventh Corps and extended to a position near Culp's Hill. The men immediately started to throw up slight breastworks. Beyond sharp skirmishing the regiment had no more fighting on the first day of Gettysburg.



REPRODUCTION FROM AN OIL PAINTING BY A. C. REDWOOD
Showing the Fighting Fourteenth in action in the Railroad Cut at Gettysburg, Pa.,
July 1, 1863, at which time Davis' Mississippi Brigade was captured

CHAPTER ELEVEN.

GETTYSBURG—THE SECOND DAY.

UNION headquarters was established on July 2d—the second day of the Gettysburg engagement—at the house of Mrs. Lydia Leister, on the Taneytown Road, only a short distance from Cemetery Hill. The whole Union force was present, excepting the corps of Sykes and Sedgwick. Both of these came up during the following day.

Howard's forces, together with 2,000 Vermonters under General Stannard, occupied Cemetery Hill, supported by the divisions of Robinson and Doubleday. Wadsworth's division of the First Corps—in which was the Fighting Fourteenth—joined that of Slocum on Culp's Hill, which formed the extreme right of the army. Hancock and Sickles occupied the irregular ridge from Ziegler's Grove, on Cemetery Hill, to Round Top—this being the extreme left of the Federal line. The corps of General Sykes was held in reserve.

Lee occupied a line five miles in length upon Seminary Ridge and to the left of Rock Creek. His right, under Hood and McLaws, faced Sickles and Howard. The corps of General Hill confronted that of Howard on Cemetery Hill; Ewell occupied the village and vicinity and formed the left wing, with the divisions of Early and Johnson so extended as to menace the Union troops on Culp's Hill under Wadsworth and Slocum. This was the position of the two armies on July 2d, each having planted a large number of pieces of artillery in position.

Neither side seemed anxious to open the battle. Throughout the morning, under a sky heavily overcast and in the midst of an intermittent, pelting rain, both armies were busy with the first moves of the second game of bloody chess.

To the Fourteenth, which was now in the second line of battle, many of those who had straggled or had been reported missing on the preceding night made their way, to take their accustomed places in the ranks. The men quietly busied themselves brushing up and cleaning their guns. There were frequent skirmishes during the day and much artillery firing all along the lines. At times and in places this would amount to a general fight; then the action there would cease, only to shortly break out again in some other place. A good part of the time the Fourteenth was moving up and down the lines in readiness to repel expected attacks.

Between 3 and 4 P. M. the battle opened on the left of the regiment in front of Sickles' corps. The troops on the front in the first line were taken to reinforce him and about dark the Fourteenth was called upon to face a direct attack on its front. A short time later the regiment was ordered to report to the Twelfth Corps.

With the exception of Greene's brigade, the whole Twelfth Corps had been moved to the aid of General Sickles, who, just, at that time, was in rather sore straits. Taking advantage of this, General Johnson led his Confederate troops in a fierce assault of the Union line, piercing it in several places. In the direct pathway of the Rebels was but one brigade, Greene's, which had been rushed forward. It was very imperative that assistance be hurried to this force, which was holding the breach, and the Fourteenth was one of the regiments receiving such a forward order.

The Brooklyn troopers had marched but a short distance in the rear of the Federal lines, through a thick wood on Culp's Hill, when a most unusual situation developed. It was growing very dark. Even to make their way along the men had a certain amount of difficulty. It was not strange, then, that there should suddenly appear almost within their ranks strange forms and voices. A body of troops seemed to be also on the flank and all at once they opened fire on the Fourteenth. This was near Spangler's Spring.

The regiment at once halted and quietly the men prepared for a volley. But the officers did not give this order, fearing that the fire might be upon friends. Colonel Fowler, instead, called for two volunteers as scouts to advance and discover what force was ahead. Comrades John Cox and McQuire responded promptly and slipped off into the shadows—in the teeth of the flank fire.

This was a situation calling for more than ordinary bravery and discipline. To receive an attack and to be ready and anxious to reply to it, as a matter of self preservation, if nothing else, only to be forced to stand idle and speculate on how many bullets would sing past before one found lodgment in one's body—this was a circumstance of war to try the man at arms.

Finally, after a seemingly interminable time, one of the scouts—Cox, of I Company—returned. "The Tenth Virginia," he reported.

The enemy inside the Union lines! At once Colonel Fowler gave the order to fire, and the Fourteenth rushed forward, the Rebel forces retreating in great disorder.

It was at this point that General Johnson pierced the Federal lines and was very near the reserve ammunition train of the whole army. In reporting this movement, General Johnson said that he met resistance and, fearing a trap, fell back. This chance meeting and the prompt action of Colonel Fowler probably saved the Army of the Potomac from the loss of its reserve ammunition and train or a most disastrous flank movement. The Gettysburg Battlefield Commission later acknowledged this fact and permitted the regiment to place a bronze tablet on a large boulder near Spangler's Spring, where the Tenth Virginia was met.

After pressing the Confederates to and beyond the pits and there watching them scatter in confusion, the Fourteenth relieved the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh New York, Twelfth Corps, in the pits and remained there fighting all the rest of the night. After midnight the Twelfth Corps returned to its line, but the Fourteenth did not change its position and fought with this body during the remainder of the battle.

In Dawes' history of the Sixth Wisconsin, the following description of the night occupation of the rifle pits is found:

"But a sound now came from the woods to our left that made us jump to our breastworks. It was the Rebel yell, sounded by thousands of voices. It was almost dusk and beginning to be quite dark in the woods. I ran to my post and ordered:"

"Down men, watch sharp, keep your eyes peeled. Shoot low, shoot low. The hill is steep; quiet, now, steady."

"After these orders and cautions, the men peered sharply into the woods to let them have it as they came up the hill against us. But there is no attack upon us. The crash of Union muskets breaks out on our right and we know that the attack is on the Twelfth Corps. Soon a staff officer came along, calling: 'Where is Colonel Dawes?' I answered, 'Here,' He said: 'Take your regiment, sir, and report to Colonel Greene.' I said, 'Where is he?' 'He is over in the woods where they are attacking.' I commanded: 'Attention, battalion, right face, forward by file right—march,' and we started for Colonel Greene. Who he was I did not know, but the musketry showed where to go. The first mounted officer I saw proved to be Gen. G. S. Greene, of the Twelfth army corps. Taking from his pocket a card he wrote in the darkness his name and command, which he handed to me. He then directed me to form my regiment and go into the breastworks; to go as quickly as possible and to hold the works after

I got there. I did not understand and neither did he that the rebels already had possession of these works.

"Facing the regiment to the front I ordered: 'Forward—run, march.' We received no fire until we neared the breastworks, when the enemy who had possession of them, lying on the lower side, and who were completely surprised at our sudden arrival, rose up and fired a volley at us and immediately retreated down the hill. This remarkable encounter did not last a minute. We lost two men killed—both burned with the powder of the guns fired at them. The darkness and suddenness of our arrival caused the enemy to fire wildly.

"We recaptured the breastworks on our front, and the Fourteenth Brooklyn, which came in on our right, also got possession of the works. We remained here until midnight, when we were relieved by troops of the Twelfth Corps, who had left to support General Sickles corps against Longstreet's attack and now returned. We then marched back to our own breastworks on Culp's Hill."

On page 67 of Fox's "New York at Gettysburg," is found:

"The tactical movements at Gettysburg will always furnish a fruitful theme for speculation. Possibilities and probabilities will suggest themselves. The question will always arise—what if the converging column of Rodes and Early had met at the Baltimore pike on Cemetery Hill, when, at the same time, Johnson, close at hand, was filing into the vacant breastworks of the Twelfth Corps?

"But too much stress cannot be laid upon the matter of a lost opportunity without doing justice to the men who so gallantly and successfully defended Cemetery Hill at this critical juncture. Soon after the battle on the left had ceased, the Twelfth Corps was ordered to return to its position on Culp's Hill. It was past midnight when the wearied troops had all returned. Ruger's division arrived first. With creditable caution General Ruger ordered skirmishers to be thrown forward to ascertain whether the enemy held any part of the breastworks. The presence of the Confederates in the works was soon discovered. * * * Safety was finally restored and Johnson's opportunity to seize the Baltimore pike was gone. General Williams placed twenty-six cannons in position behind his infantry, within 600 or 800 yards of the woods which Johnson's troops were occupying, in readiness to open at daylight."

In general history the movement of a regiment is usually mentioned as a movement or as a result. The ways and means employed are usually

left for private chronicle. For instance, history states that regiments from Wadsworth's division were hastened to the rescue of General Greene, the Fourteenth being one of them. But it makes plain little or nothing of the difficulties which had to be overcome in this movement. In the thick woods, over a hill and in darkness it was a problem to find the position of Greene's brigade. As the firing continued in what seemed to be the front of the regiment, it required a cool commander and veteran soldiers to execute this order, especially to act as did the members of the Fourteenth when the enemy was discovered to be in their midst.

None of the regiment was killed during this second day's battle, but several were wounded, including McQuire, the volunteer scout.

Up to ten o'clock that night the advantage of the day was really all with the Confederates. With the discovery and repulse of Johnson's men, when the Fourteenth made its covered march between 9 and 10 P. M., the tide of fortune seemed to turn. The men in gray had no more opportunities for brilliant coups. The third chapter of the famous battle was even then ordained to be one of straight assault and straight defeat—for one side or the other.

On September 1, 1890, the occasion of the placing of the bronze tablet near Spangler's Spring in commemoration of the Fourteenth's heroic work, Col. Lewis R. Stegman, the orator of the day, said in part:

"All of the 2d of July found the Twelfth Corps in a line extending from Culp's Hill on the left to Wolf's Hill on the right. It built breast-works upon its line; it knew by experience their advantage and their benefit. On this particular occasion they knew that an alert enemy was in their front, that he was not waiting to be attacked, but was attacking, as the experience of the previous day had testified. * * * All day long the Confederate forces were gathering along this front. No telescopic glasses were needed to see his moving columns and when, in the early evening hours, the blaze of artillery saluted the ears from Benner's Hill, it made apparent an intention to develop and feel these lines. It proved that the enemy were there and it was known that they were there in force. * * *

"It was twilight when the conflict opened. All the works to the right had been vacated, leaving Greene's right flank fully exposed. The contest along the line was fierce and bitter for nearly three hours, when the enemy discovered the weakness of the flank and his men commenced to pour through. The fire was from front and flank and rear. It was a moment of agony only such as soldiers can feel.

“Suddenly from over the hill, down through the woods, into the darkness goes a little body of men. They tread lightly, warily, for there are peril and death in every movement. Shots salute them—they know not whether from friend or foe. As the dauntless Fourteenth thus advances, off its left blazed thousands of muskets and the air was filled with whistling, whirring bullets.

“And while the hosts of Ewell were thus charging came the crisis. The gray lines were drifting over toward the Baltimore pike. Into the darkness plunged the Brooklyn veterans. But this uncertainty was fearful. The flash of the guns in their faces halted the line.

“Fowler called for volunteers. They sprang out and in a few minutes one returned and reported that the enemy were moving down this right flank, strong in numbers and confident of victory. When the rush was determined, Fowler’s orders rang clear above the elements around. ‘Fire’ and the volleys of the Fourteenth poured into the Confederate ranks. They return the fire, and a hot battle ensues right here, the musketry of the Fourteenth playing havoc.

“Then comes the order to charge, and, with fearless spirit, the men dash forward, regaining the lost ground, making secure the right, crushing back the foemen.

“All honor to the Fourteenth for its brave and heroic operations that night. It helped to save the Army of the Potomac from sad disaster.”

CHAPTER TWELVE.

GETTYSBURG—THE THIRD DAY.

AS on the previous day, the whole of the forenoon of July 3d was spent by both armies in preparation for a decisive conflict. General Lee placed his artillery in advantageous positions and by noon he had 115 cannons in batteries along the line occupied by Longstreet and Hill. At the same time Gen. Hunt, Meade's chief of artillery had been working all night and had arranged his guns from Cemetery Hill to Little Round Top, where it was evident Lee would strike the blow. He also posted artillery in reserve under Colonel Tyler. This was the layout as far as the main batteries were concerned. From before daylight until the lull about noon, which came before the great storm of cannonading, under cover of which Pickett made his memorable charge, there were active infantry engagements, particularly between the division of Johnson and the Twelfth Corps, with which body the Fourteenth was then lined.

At daylight the artillery of the Twelfth Corps opened fire on Johnson's forces. This was strongly answered by the enemy's infantry. The men of both armies, although worn out with marching and fighting, hungry, dirty and sick, sprang to their arms and the rattle of rapid musketry fire was added to the roar of the cannon.

The Confederates, in battle line on the immediate front, could not get any artillery into action there except a very few guns and these were more or less ineffective. Shortly after the opening of hostilities, Johnson was reinforced by Walker's brigade, which was known as the "Stonewall brigade," and advanced to assault the Union forces. At that time he had seven brigades. The Federals had six, Shaler's brigade from the Sixth Corps and seven small regiments from the First and Eleventh Corps, the Fourteenth being from the First. All took part in this early fight, which was desperate in the extreme. These added forces, except the Fourteenth, were relieved upon the arrival of Lockwood's brigade of Ruger's division.

All through this most severe fighting the Brooklyn Regiment, now in Greene's brigade, took its turn in the pits. Once it was relieved only to be placed in the second line, which was in an even more exposed position than the front. Again it was to the front, when the regiment there had exhausted its ammunition; again relieved; again in the pits. Back and forth, back and forth, staggering through the heat and smoke of battle,



COLONEL HARRY W. MITCHELL
1885—1898

red-eyed, gasping, but indomitable, presenting its seared ranks to the flame almost of the enemy's fire to pour volley after volley into their ranks—until almost the hour of mid-day the Fourteenth thus fought, desperately, fiercely, determinedly. Foot by foot the Rebels were pushed back. The original line occupied by the Twelfth Corps was at last reached, retaken and reoccupied. Johnson was vanquished.

Historian Fox declares this was the longest continuous fight of any at Gettysburg. Some of the regiments in the pits fired as many as 160 rounds. The last time the Fourteenth took this relief the Brooklyn men fired 30 rounds. The proofs of the terrible extent of this musketry duel were glaringly evident after the engagement. The woodlands looked like a cyclone of hail had swept over them. The ground was a net work of shorn limbs; the bark had been literally shot from the trees.

The Confederate loss was very heavy, but, comparatively, that of the Union forces was slight.

For seven hours this fight had occupied the center of the stage before Johnson was forced to retire. Then came a lull all along the lines. A welcome rest to the men of the Twelfth Corps especially. The troopers of the Fourteenth, for instance, had had little or no sleep and had been without anything to eat except crackers and water for three days. The lull was more than a respite for these brave men.

Fox, writing of the fierceness of this engagement, says further:

“This infantry attack of the Twelfth Corps to regain possession of its intrenchments commenced at daylight, soon after the artillery opened, and was made by three brigades of Geary's division, supported by a strong demonstration on the part of Ruger's artillery and infantry. One of Geary's brigades, Greene's, had not lost possession of its works and joined in the fierce musketry fire that ensued. Johnson made a counter attack at the same time, with the intention of driving his assailants back and gaining possession of the Baltimore pike. The firing was close and deadly, while the echoing of the woods increased the appalling roar.”

During this lull the Fourteenth was moved to form part of the second line of battle in range of the skirmish fire on the front. For almost two hours there was only an occasional skirmish movement or now and then the report of a single gun or the patter of a scattering, desultory volley to remind of war. This silence and seeming abatement of action became ominous as it grew near one o'clock.

On the stroke of this hour Lee gave an order. Two signal guns

boomed out their challenge and 115 Confederate cannons opened a terrible cross fire on the Union forces on Cemetery Ridge, which the general had determined to make the chief point of his attack. Immediately the batteries of the Federals responded.

The bombardment was appalling. To quote an eye witness: "The air was hideous with the most discordant noise. The very earth shook beneath our feet, and the hills and rocks seemed to reel like drunken men. For an hour and a half this most terrific fire was continued, during which time the shrieking of shells, the crash of falling timber, the fragments of rocks flying through the air—shattered from the hills by solid shot—the mutterings from the valley between the opposing armies, the splash of bursting shrapnel and the fierce neighing of artillery horses made a drama terribly grand and sublime."

The men of the Fourteenth were cool and collected, but theirs was a peculiarly hazardous position. Cemetery Ridge was directly to the rear of Culp's Hill and the shot and shell from the Rebel batteries, topping the ridge, fell among the Union men facing Johnson and Early. From the rear as well as the front, then, the Brooklyn regiment was subjected to terrible fire.

General Meade's headquarters was in this exposed position behind the ridge, and the following is a graphic record of the scene there:

"Every size and form of shell known to British and American gunnery shrieked, whirled, moaned and whistled and wrathfully fluttered over this ground. As many as six in a second, constantly two in a second, bursting and screaming over and around headquarters, made a very hell of fire that amazed the oldest officers. They burst in the yard, Meade's headquarters, burst next to the fence, on both sides garnished, as usual, with hitched horses of aides and orderlies. The fastened animals reared and plunged in terror. Then one fell, then another; sixteen lay dead and mangled before the firing ceased.

"A shell tore up a step at headquarters cottage, and ripped bags of oats as with a knife. Another carried off one of its pillars. Soon a spherical case burst opposite the open door; another ripped through the low garret; shells through the two lower rooms; a shell in the chimney, that fortunately did not explode; shells in the yard; the air thicker and fuller and more deafening with the howling and whirring of these infernal missiles."

Under this fearful cover of shot and shell Pickett made his memor-

able charge and met defeat. But his was not the only disaster of that awful afternoon. At all points the Confederate attacks were repulsed, Johnson again suffering severely.

Every regiment that could possibly be spared had been ordered to repel the movement of Pickett and the Fourteenth was left alone in the pits before Johnson, spread out to make as long a line as possible. Time after time attempt was made to break over the Union works, but each time the Fourteenth managed to hold them. It was as if every man deemed that the success of the day depended on him. Thrilling exhibitions of personal daring and bravery went without remark, they were so numerous. Not a man faltered. Between the two deadly fires the Fourteenth held grimly to its post—and at sunset, when the Confederates, shattered and defeated, began their retreat from the soil of Pennsylvania, it was still there, still presenting its indomitable fighting front to the enemy.

The men of the Fourteenth lay down that night with their own brigade and division, on a hill to the left of Culp's Hill. They had won a rest. In the three days fully fifty per cent. of their number had been lost.

Killed	13
Wounded	105
Missing	99

A large proportion of the missing were later ascertained to be wounded, prisoners or killed.

The scene in front of and behind Union lines on Culp's Hill on the morning of July 4th was indeed a sad one. For fully 100 feet in the front the Confederate dead lay piled so thick that it was difficult to pick a way through the bodies. Almost touching the breastworks, which the Fourteenth had so gallantly defended, they lay, a tribute to their bravery and devotion to their cause.

The monument erected on the scene of its first day's fighting to commemorate the glorious record made by the "Fighting Fourteenth" stands about twenty feet high, including the mound at its base. An ornamental pedestal of light granite is surmounted by a bronze figure of a soldier of the Fourteenth in the position of "handle cartridge." This figure measures eight feet over the twenty. On the face of the monument is a wreath of rough stone in which is inscribed "Fourteenth Brooklyn."

On this side is also inscribed: "Fourteenth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., Second Brigade, First Division, First Army Corps. Erected and dedicated, A. D. 1887."

The inscription on the front reads:

"Eighty-fourth New York Infantry. On this spot at 10:30 A. M., July 1, 1863, this regiment participated in the repulse of Davis' Mississippi Brigade and the capture of a large portion of that command. Took into the engagement 356 officers and men and, by the War Department record, lost during the three days 217."

The reverse side shows:

"The Fourteenth Regiment, New York State Militia (Eighty-fourth New York Volunteers), entered the United States Volunteer service April 18, 1861, participated in twenty-two engagements with the enemy and was discharged on the expiration of term of service, June 6, 1864."

On the left side:

"Fourteenth Brooklyn Regiment, July 1st, first engaged the enemy between the McPherson house and Reynolds Grove; subsequently moved to this place and engaged Davis' command; remained at the railroad cut at Seminary Ridge until the final retreat; had a running fight through Gettysburg to Culp's Hill. On the evening of the second and again in the morning of the third went to support Greene's brigade and was heavily engaged."

A bronze tablet set in an immense boulder near Spangler's Spring on Culp's Hill reads as follows:

"Fourteenth (Brooklyn) Infantry, New York State Militia (Eighty-fourth New York Volunteers), Second Brigade, First Division, First Corps. Here at about 9 P. M., July 2, 1863, the regiment, while moving from its position to the left of this to reinforce Greene's brigade, unexpectedly encountered the advance of Johnson's division of Ewell's corps, which had crossed the abandoned works and was advancing toward the Baltimore pike. By opening fire on them the regiment caused them to halt until the Twelfth Corps returned and drove them back. At daylight, July 3d, the regiment rejoined the brigade, but soon afterward moved again to the right to reinforce the Twelfth Corps, and fought in the trenches and lay in reserve until the repulse of the enemy.

"On the first day's battle this regiment was heavily engaged with the First Corps at the railroad beyond the Seminary, as indicated by a monu-

ment there. Lost in the battle 13 killed and 105 wounded and 99 missing.”

A second bronze tablet is located on Reynolds Avenue, near the McPherson building, and states:

“Fourteenth (Brooklyn) Infantry, New York State Militia (Eighty-fourth New York Volunteers), Second Brigade, First Division, First Corps. Here in the forenoon, July 1, 1863, the regiment opened fire on A. P. Hill’s corps; afterward charged successfully on Davis’ brigade at the railroad to the right and rear of this position indicated by a monument there; later had a running fight through Gettysburg to Culp’s Hill, where, at night, July 2d, repulsed the advance of Johnson’s division of Ewall’s corps, then moved to the right to reinforce the Twelfth Corps as recorded in tablet on boulder to the right of the hill. It lost in the battle 13 killed, 105 wounded and 99 missing.”



"BROOKLYN FOURTEENTH."
MONUMENT ON BATTLEFIELD AT GROVETON, VA.
Dedicated, October 20th 1906.

MONUMENT ERECTED ON THE BATTLEFIELD AT GROVETON,
VA., MARKING THE SPOT WHERE THE FIGHTING
FOURTEENTH WAS ENGAGED AUGUST 29TH, 1862
Dedicated October 20th, 1906

CHAPTER THIRTEEN.

MARCHES AND SKIRMISHES. WINTER QUARTERS. THE FOURTEENTH REGIMENT "MINSTREL TROUPE."

GENERAL MEADE did not pursue the fleeing Confederates immediately after their rout at Gettysburg. It was not until July 6th that the main body of Federals left the Pennsylvania town and crossed the mountains into the Antietam valley. They moved cautiously even then, and before they came up with Lee he had so formidably entrenched himself that an attack was deemed inadvisable. After this each army enjoyed a much needed rest.

The day following the conclusion at Gettysburg the Fourteenth assisted in taking care of the wounded and a general rehabilitation was brought about in so far as possible. Rations were very short and the weather was exceedingly disagreeable, but the men were in good spirits. Some of the slightly wounded members came up from the town to visit their comrades.

During the day a rumor gained circulation to the effect that the Fourteenth was to be ordered home to do riot duty, but this proved to be without foundation.

On the next day, Sunday, the regiment marched to the left of the line and remained there all day and night. For the first time the awful extent of the carnage of the three days battle was revealed to the Brooklyn men. Thousands of dead and wounded lay in a terrible debris of mangled horses, broken wagons, dismantled cannon and other broken armament. It was a soul-sickening, never-to-be-forgotten sight, one to almost turn the head of the bravest of men.

From July 6th, when it left Gettysburg and faced southward once more, until the middle of August the Fourteenth executed a trying series of marches which were unpleasantly interspersed with much skirmishing and a number of false alarms of battle. The first day halt was made near Emmettsburg, ten miles distant. On the seventh, fifteen miles were covered, across the Catoclin range to near Bellsville. At 5 A. M., on the eighth, the regiment left bivouac and marched to beyond Middletown. Late in the afternoon march was made to Boonsboro. Here a skirmish occurred between the Union cavalry and the rear guard of the Confederates. The latter retired rapidly upon the approach of the Fourteenth. The distance covered that day was twelve miles.

The regiment remained in bivouac on the ninth. Shoes and stockings

were issued to the troops. Most of the men were by this time nearly shoeless, the march and manœuvre for the previous week having been almost continuous and in advance of the supply train. In many cases the men had not even as much as a sock for protection. Add to this condition the state of the weather, stormy and miserably wet, and the discomfort of the men may be partly imagined.

The regiment left Boonsboro on the tenth, marched five miles and camped near Beaverdam. After remaining here for two days, it moved to and through Funkstown and there fronted the enemy. There were skirmishes all along the line during that day and the following one. But very little damage was done, and on the night of the thirteenth the Confederates retired across the Potomac.

March was taken up again on the fourteenth, the regiment covering only six miles and making a halt near Williamsport. On the fifteenth it started about daylight by the way of Crampton's Gap to Keedysville. Colonel Fowler was then commanding the brigade. Twenty miles were made this day and, after marching five miles on the next morning, halt was made near Petersville.

The Fourteenth crossed the Potomac on the pontoon bridge on July 18th. It was halted near Waterford after a march of twelve miles had been made. The inhabitants of this village literally met the Brooklyn men with open arms. They threw open their houses and welcomed every one, officer and private, who cared to cross their thresholds. It may be imagined what such a reception meant to the veterans. And on the following morning, when the Stars and Stripes appeared as if by magic, fluttering from every window, what a glow there was in the heart of every son of the North! As the red-legs marched through the main street bouquets and hearty blessings were showered upon them and their mission.

In camp, twenty miles farther along their way, word was brought the regiment that guerrillas were reported in the vicinity and the men took every precaution against surprise. No such hostile force made its appearance, however. It was here, on the twentieth, that orders were received to detail officers and men to proceed to New York and bring out conscripts.

White Plains was reached by the regiment on the twenty-second and, as advance guard of the First corps, it marched on the following day to Warrenton by way of Baltimore. On approaching this place skirmishers were thrown out, but the Fourteenth entered without any opposition. Here

it was detailed as provost guard, Lieutenant Colonel Jordan acting as marshal, Colonel Fowler being in command of the brigade.

July 25th the regiment marched as rear guard to the corps, reaching Manassas Junction early in the afternoon. Until the first of August it remained here. On that date it approached to within two miles of the Rappahannock. All along the front there was firing until night. In this the Brooklyn troops were forced to play a listening part. The next morning the regiment moved across the river, halted a short distance from the banks and threw up entrenchments, behind which the tents were erected. The enemy was reported to be advancing about daybreak on the third, and the tents were hurriedly struck and preparations made to receive and repel an attack. No enemy appearing by nightfall the shelters were once more pitched and the men instructed to sleep on their arms.

August 8th the Fourteenth left these entrenchments, where no action, except that of preparation for battle, had been seen, and returned across the river, making camp near the station. General Briggs was then commanding the corps, General Cutler the division and Colonel Fowler the brigade. Picket and fatigue duty consumed the time until August 19th. Just previous to this date General Cutler took leave of his command, addressing it in a highly patriotic and complimentary manner. Following a false alarm then the regiment was moved again across the river and occupied its former entrenchments. But once more no enemy appeared, and return to the northern bank was made. Here it remained until September 14th.

This camp was most pleasantly situated. Water was to be had in abundance and the mails were received and forwarded with some degree of promptness. Boxes from home were brought by the Adams Express Company almost to the tent doors. Everything contributed to the pleasure of the troopers. Not until the order came to be ready to move at a minute's notice was this luxurious state of affairs interrupted. On the fourteenth news was received from the front that General Pleasanton had moved beyond Culpeper, engaged the cavalry of the enemy, capturing three guns and forty prisoners and that the Second corps now occupied Culpeper. The Fourteenth then expected to follow shortly.

This movement was begun on the sixteenth, when it marched ten miles and bivouacked near Pony mountain. Here and at Morton's ford a number of important orders were received by the brigade. General Cutler was given the command of the division and General Rice the command of the brigade.

On the fifth of October orders were received relative to regiments returning to their respective states whose time expired during the coming spring, for the purpose of reorganizing and recruiting for three years' further service.

All the officers present, twenty-six in number, and 117 men, were in favor of this measure. The aggregate of the regiment then was 156. The character of daily orders received at this time, namely reduction of baggage and its transportation to the rear, indicated an early move, and the men were glad of such a prospect.

On October 10th the Fourteenth crossed the ford, marched five miles and halted near Culpeper. The next day it was detached and acted as guard to the division train. It crossed the Rappahannock and bivouacked near Kelly's ford. This movement called for occasional skirmishing, as the enemy's cavalry followed closely. On the thirteenth march was made to near Bristow Station, twenty-eight miles distant, and on the fourteenth the regiment left bivouac and joined the brigade.

As it marched from the station the enemy's advance opened fire and the First corps was ordered to push on to the heights near Centerville. The Second corps, under command of General Warren, acting as rear guard to the army, received the attack and successfully repulsed it, capturing five pieces of artillery and 450 prisoners.

During the afternoon of the nineteenth about 2 P. M. when the regiment had marched to Haymarket, its pickets were driven in by a force of Confederate cavalry. This guard being quickly reinforced, the enemy retired precipitously.

From the twentieth to the twenty-fourth the Fourteenth remained in Georgetown, which it then left to march through mud and rain a distance of twelve miles to near Bristow Station. Here it remained until November 5th, when it moved to Catlett's Station, only to march again on the seventh to Morrisville, acting there as wagon guard. It was relieved of this duty on the eighth and rejoined the brigade and crossed the Rappahannock at Kelly's ford, to recross on the following day and make a permanent camp near Bealton. It remained here, building railroad and doing all kinds of fatigue duty, for seventeen days.

The Fourteenth crossed the Rapidan at Gold Mine Ford on the twenty-seventh and advanced up the Fredericksburg road. The Fifth corps wagon train, just ahead of it, while passing through a piece of woods where a cross road ran, was attacked by the enemy's cavalry. A few men were killed and

wounded and several wagons captured and run off on this road before the Fourteenth could reach the scene. A company from the regiment was then thrown out as skirmishers. The cavalry retired briskly, not, however, before setting fire to the wagons, some of which contained ammunition.

Twenty-eight miles were marched and when the men went into camp near Robinson's tavern that night they were ready for their blankets, particularly as there was some certainty that on the morrow the long deferred action would be had. For the enemy had already made their proximity felt.

In two lines of battle, on the morning of the twenty-eighth, the Federals advanced to the attack. Colonel Fowler commanded the second line, which he led through swamps and woods, over two lines of the enemy's works and finally halted on the rising ground overlooking Mine Run, on the opposite side of which the Rebels could be plainly seen behind their breast-works. But outside of some skirmishing and a well sustained artillery fire, there was little done that day. And on the following day, also, it was more a matter of manœuvring for position than of actual fighting.

In the early morning of the thirtieth an attempt was made to reach the edge of the run opposite the Union line to ascertain whether it could be crossed by artillery without bridges. Heretofore the Confederate sharpshooters had prevented such an examination. Fourteenth, again to the front! The right wing of the regiment, supported by the left, was detailed for the purpose of forcing the passage.

Forming a line under cover of the ridge, the Red-legs charged over the run and drove the enemy from the pits and back of their first line, capturing an officer and some prisoners. The very daring of this movement, at best nothing but a forlorn hope, proved its success. Stunned, seemingly, by such audacity, the Confederates withheld their fire until the men of the Fourteenth were almost upon them. Then it was too late. Nothing could have stopped them.

Having accomplished its precarious duty, the regiment fell back across the run, and bridges were thrown across the stream. Preparations for assault were then perfected.

Along the whole Union line, on the next morning, the batteries opened fire upon the Rebel works. The men waited impatiently for the order to charge to be given. But suddenly the artillery fire ceased and the rumor spread that the attack was to be abandoned. This was soon confirmed. Orders were received to fall back to Germania ford, to cover the crossing

of the Fifth and Sixth corps, which had begun to retire early in the day. The First corps reached the Rapidan about 11.30 A. M.

On the second the regiment crossed the river, formed line of battle and covered the crossing of the remainder of the army. Bivouac was made that night near Stevensburg. On the third, it marched to Paoli Mills and on the fourth to within a short distance of Kelly's ford on the Rappahannock, where it remained until the day before Christmas. On the twenty-eighth, after two days on the road, Culpepper was reached. Colonel Fowler was assigned as Provost Marshal and the regiment as provost guard. The different companies occupied the hotels in the town. From this time until February 5th no event of importance occurred.

Previous to reaching Culpepper, on November 18th, the regiment was ordered out to witness the execution of a member of the Seventy-sixth New York Volunteers who had deserted a number of times. To quote from the report made to the Adjutant General after the mustering out of the regiment:

"This, perhaps, is the saddest scene in a soldier's life, to be called upon to witness a strong man, under the bright sun, pay the penalty of his crime. In the heat of battle one sees a comrade struck down, hardly noticing the event, unless it be a dear friend or a brother; but, as in this instance, one has time to reflect, and thoughts go back to the time when the poor mortal who stands before us, his face blanched with the awful certainty of a disgraceful death, induced by the most exalted motive, love of country, left home and friends, a gay dream—ambition's dream—to be realized amid the struggles of contending armies; to return home laden with honors and with the consciousness of having performed the first of earthly duties. A volley from the muskets of his comrades shatters the dream, and the curtain drops over the last scene."

On the evening of February 5th the "Fourteenth Regiment Opera Troupe" made its bow to the public. The regiment was here enjoying the first real "soft" time, as the boys called it, since its mustering in, and in consequence the spirits of the men ran high. Any diversion called for a popular demonstration. It is little wonder, then, that when the announcement was made that members of the Fourteenth had procured the necessary paraphernalia and the consent of the officers at corps headquarters to present a regular first class, high grade minstrel performance there was widespread excitement. The Culpepper Academy of Music was crowded to the window sills on the night of the troupe's premier. And it is not exaggeration to say that each number on the liberal program received vocif-

erous applause. Without a dissenting word the critics adjudged the show to be the success of the season.

The reception given this initial venture prompted the promoters of the entertainment to repeat it several times. The program of the performances given on the nights of March 9th and 10th follows:

CULPEPER ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Entertainment Fourteenth N. Y. S. M.

Manager	Capt. Wm. F. Twibelle
Business Managers and Directors..	{ Quartermaster Wm. H. Tigney
	{ Lieutenant R. Cardona
Assistant Stage Manager .....	..... C. T. Pearce
Artist .....	..... C. Freitag
Musical Director .....	..... G. Goff

Thursday and Friday Evenings, March 9 and 10, 1864.
Benefit of the New York S. M. Veteran and Charitable Association of
Brooklyn, N. Y.

PART 1.

Overture	Fourteenth Regiment Troupe
Opening Chorus	Fourteenth Regiment Minstrels
Mother Would Comfort Me	J. Day
Johnny Gill Hooley	M. Davis
Yes, a Soldier is My Beau	J. DeGraff
Oh, Gently Breathe	L. Wilkins
Gipsy Davy	J. Coleman
Quickstep (instrumental)	Minstrels

PART 2.

Violin Solo	G. Goff
Comic Song	G. Baldwin
Banjo Solo	S. DeVere
Quartette	Day, Warburton, McDowell, Baker
Excelsior Jig	Denny Desmond
Irish Song	C. T. Pearce
Challenge Dance	Carroll and Desmond

Scene at Fred. Eggert's Barber Shop.

Fred. Eggert	M. Davis
Hans Weiner	Carroll
Tim Bannon	G. Pearce
F. Hulse	Coleman

PART 3.

Song and Dance	L. Wilkins
Prestidigitateur and Assistant	Jones and Carroll
Pathetic Chorus	Pearce, Davis, Baldwin and Coleman
Mother McGowan's Reel	Desmond and Carroll
Song	DeGraff
Sawyer and Thompson	Baldwin and DeVere
Maggie Dickenson (young but poor)	Davis
Chasseur Song	Pearce, Carroll, Coleman and Baldwin

Scene at Sherman's Portrait Gallery.

M. Sherman	Leonard
Gill Grogan	Coleman
G. King, "office boy"	Carroll

The evening's entertainment to conclude with wonderful and dangerous feats, introducing the celebrated

HAR-NIC-KLE-ONIAN COUSINS.

Admission 25 cents. Reserved Seats 50 cents.

Doors open at 7. Performance commences at 7 and one-half precisely.

N. B.—Tickets good for no other night.

Almost every general officer in the army, as well as all the men of the nearby regiments, to say nothing of the citizens of the surrounding territory, attended one or all of these concerts. As a bright feature of the last winter of the Fourteenth in the field the "Opera Troupe" will always be remembered.

On the twenty-fifth of February, Major General Newton took leave of the corps. Major General Warren then assumed command of the Fifth

corps, to which the Fourteenth, on the consolidation of corps, divisions and brigades, then belonged. General Wadsworth took command of the Fourth division on the twenty-seventh and General J. C. Rice retained command of the brigade. On the twenty-ninth General Grant, who had been called from his successful work in the west, reviewed the troops. The Fourteenth was the first regiment to welcome him and while he was in camp it furnished his guard.

It was not long until the lonely deliberations of this great commander began to bear fruit in the east. On May 4th the regiment left its pleasant quarters for the memorable Wilderness campaign and about this time there was a general advance movement of the whole army. Prior to this, however, there had been many days of careful preparation. Reconnoissances were frequent; there was a seeming awakening all along the line; work had to be done.

And, with the Fourteenth, this work began in earnest when, on May 4th, with 72 prisoners, which had been lodged in jail for various offenses, and in charge of the large wagon train of the army, it marched across the Rapidan.

CHAPTER FOURTEEN.

THE WILDERNESS CAMPAIGN.

THROUGHOUT the days of preparation for the spring campaign of 1864, during the latter part of March and April, there was much discussion among the members of the Fourteenth regarding what part of them would be mustered out of service on the coming twenty-fifth of May. The conclusion was finally reached that both the '61 and '62 men would be discharged, as that was understood to have been the verbal agreement when they enlisted, although all had been sworn in to serve three years or the war. All, then, were looking forward to that auspicious date, and it was with exuberant spirit that they made ready for what was to intervene.

On May 4th the whole Union army was under motion. It had been decided to cross the Rapidan by the lower fords and turn the left flank under Lee. It was an imposing spectacle as the men marched out of their winter quarters and formed their splendid, steel-crowned lines of blue. The advance was made in two columns, the right being composed of Warren's and Sedgwick's corps, which were to cross the river at Germania ford. The left was composed of Hancock's corps, and was to cross at Ely's ford, six miles below.

Warren's corps led the advance, and by the next morning over one hundred thousand Union soldiers had crossed the river, which, like a huge barrier, had separated the armies for so long a time. Up to this date they had encountered no opposition, but the Confederates were not inactive.

General Lee had decided to offer no opposition to the crossing of the Rapidan by General Grant, but to hold his army well in hand and to fall upon his opponent at the first favorable opportunity after he had crossed. Grant's enormous baggage train, of which the Fourteenth was guard, also crossed with the army.

The line of march which the Army of the Potomac was to follow was through a dense wilderness of pine and oak, extending south from the Rapidan for many miles, and west to Mine Run. Upon the margin of this gloomy and desolate region the bloody battle of Chancellorsville had been fought, the year before. It was not the intention of the Federal commander to fight the battle in such a place as the wilderness, and the two columns were ordered to advance on May 5th in the following order:

Warren and Sedgwick, forming the right column, were to advance

along the Wilderness turnpike, while Hancock was to move along the Orange Court House plank road. These roads ran in parallel lines, and this day's march, if uninterrupted, would place them around Lee's right flank and upon his line of communications with Richmond.

Lee saw the danger which thus confronted him, and resolved to avert it. This region, of which the Federals knew nothing, was one with which the Confederates were perfectly familiar. In its thickets artillery could not be used, and as heavy columns of troops could not advance, the Federal army would lose the great advantage of its superiority in numbers, while the Rebel troops, skilled in woodcraft, could lie unseen in their gray uniforms and pour death upon the Union lines. This was the plan of checkmate prepared for the approaching columns of Grant.

On the morning of May 5th the Fourteenth was assigned to picket duty along the river, the while the bridges over which the troops had crossed were being taken up. Heavy firing from the direction of the wilderness into which the rest of the division had marched was heard all through the day, and from time to time reports of this were brought to the impatient Brooklyn soldiers. With other bad news came the word that the division had lost heavily and that Lieutenant Mitchell, of Company C, who was acting as a staff officer with General Wadsworth, and Captain Gill, of Company I, on the staff of Brigadier General Rice, had been taken prisoners.

The extent of the repulse and loss of Warren's corps on this day was not learned by the men of the Fourteenth until later. The list of killed, wounded and missing was appalling. It seems that the force of the Confederates had been underestimated and that the advancing Federal hosts met with terrific opposition, front and flank. In a fight of the most desperate character several divisions were forced to fall back with much loss and others were either decimated or forced to surrender. Warren's corps alone lost three thousand. The Confederate loss was also heavy.

Before night-fall on the fifth the Union forces were unable to retrieve their position. Warren's men kept up a skirmish fire with the enemy and Hancock continued to make desperate assaults until eight o'clock, when, both forces being utterly exhausted, the men sank to the ground to sleep. Hundreds of dead soldiers were lying as they had fallen in the tangled growth of underbrush, while the groans of thousands of wounded filled the air.

To this devastated front the Fourteenth marched at daybreak on the sixth. On the way thither it reported to the Third brigade, Second division,

Fifth corps, as Colonel Fowler had been ordered to take command of this brigade. The regiment, 383 officers and men, massed behind the second line of battle when that point was reached to act as a support. Already heavy firing all along the line had opened. This was principally infantry, as the woods were so thick that the men had difficulty in forcing a path through, let alone fighting their way. Until 2 P. M. this position was occupied. Then the whole second division marched to the left to reinforce Burnside.

The third brigade there formed part of the third line of battle. Until dark the fighting was the fiercest the men of the Fourteenth had so far experienced. At one time Longstreet attempted to turn the left flank of the Federals. The two lines in front of the Brooklyn men failed to hold his ferocious attack.

At first they fell back slowly, then faster, then were literally crushed into the arms of the second brigade. This disorder caused some confusion among the last recruits of the regiment, many leaving their alignment. But the cooler veterans rallied them and a stand was made. The assault was repelled.

The semi-obscurity of the forest, the tenacity of the network of vines and creepers in the waist-deep undergrowth, the shouts of terror stricken men and their wild rush and the smoke and rattle of musketry all conduced to a fearful confusion. In this chaos it was almost impossible to distinguish friend from foe. At one time the right of the regiment was entirely hidden from the left. But the men held, and Longstreet's advance was broken and shattered.

This fight was the most desperate of the Wilderness series. There is little doubt that had Longstreet been faced by any but fresh troops, when he made his terrific onslaught, he would have gained his end, and that would have meant added disaster to the Union forces. Under such leadership as his, his men ordinarily would have lived up to their reputation of being able to "move a stone wall." Possibly his charge lacked force because he was wounded at the time. The fact is indisputable, however, that he was held and that the Fourteenth was one "stone wall" his men failed to move or even surmount.

General Wadsworth was killed here while rallying his men and after having two horses shot from under him. He was hit during the confusion caused by an Alabama brigade's attack from an ambush. His body came into the Union lines under a flag of truce, as he was highly respected

by the Confederates. The Fourteenth especially felt his loss, for there had been a peculiar comradeship between him and the Brooklyn boys, who had always been ready and willing to perform any special duty he might ask, no matter how dangerous. This brave soldier was more than a patriot; he was a hero who gave his life, his sons and his fortune to the cause of liberty.

The Fourteenth moved up near the first line under cover of darkness that night and remained there until morning. There was little rest for the men. About midnight the order was given to build a third line of breastworks and this was accomplished before daylight.

There was scant firing on Saturday, the seventh. Both commanders, who had up to this time acted on the offensive, were now well satisfied to act upon the defensive. Neither was there any general movement of either army during the day, but there was heavy and deadly skirmishing all along the lines.

In this manner there ended the terrible battle of the Wilderness, which for fierceness of combatants was without parallel in the whole war. The Federals reported their loss at 13,000 men, killed, wounded and missing, while the Confederates placed theirs at 8,000 men.

While General Grant was undoubtedly disappointed at the results of this engagement, he was not for a moment discouraged, and during the seventh he decided to make a flank movement by way of Spottsylvania and, by thus turning Lee's right, place himself upon Lee's lines of communication with the Rebel capital. Spottsylvania Court House is fifteen miles southeast of the Wilderness battlefield. The infantry were not to move until after dark, but during the afternoon the immense trains were convoyed to Chancellorsville, where they were to stay for the night.

The Fourteenth had remained in its breastworks all of the day until 5 P. M. when the whole division marched to the center and halted. It rejoined its own brigade there and marched again at 10 P. M. taking the Spottsylvania turnpike. The regiment marched all night, halting for only a short time at Todd's Tavern.



COLONEL FREDERICK DENT GRANT

1898—1899

Now Major General U. S. Army

CHAPTER FIFTEEN.

SPOTTSYLVANIA COURT HOUSE.

IT was shortly after daylight, on Sunday morning, May 8th, that the fighting began between the Union and Confederate forces near Spottsylvania Court House.

Cavalry skirmishes had preceded the advancing column of General Warren, which led the Federal van, but this ceased when the infantry came into action. Warren withdrew the cavalry and ordered two brigades of Robinson's division to be deployed and advance in line of battle, the remainder of the corps following in column. Many obstacles to this movement were encountered, and it was not until between eight and nine o'clock that the head of the division emerged from the woods at Alsop's farm, two miles north of the court house. Beyond this clearing was another thick belt of woods and beyond that lay the ridge of Spottsylvania.

Robinson's division was here formed in battle line and moved up across the field, only expecting to encounter the dismounted cavalymen of General Stuart. The surprise of the men may well be imagined when, upon nearly reaching the woods which skirted the upper edge of the field, they received a terrible fire of musketry from a foe they thought was fifteen miles away upon the battlefield of the Wilderness. The line wavered and began to fall back. General Robinson was seriously wounded and his men, in considerable confusion, retreated to the woods, where the line was reformed by General Warren. Griffin's division, on the right of Robinson's, had also received a heavy fire which checked its advance. The divisions of Crawford and Cutler now came up and by a combined movement pressed the Confederates back a short distance. The whole Fifth Corps was then formed in line, and the men with great zeal began to entrench their positions.

A band was stationed near the Fourteenth and at the opening of this engagement was in the middle of a rendition of "Hail Columbia." Suddenly a shell exploded over the heads of the musicians, and they scattered right and left. This incident amused Colonel Fowler, who, in after years, often described how "shells effect music."

At this time the regiment was stationed on the side of the road, awaiting orders. This wait was neither long nor tedious. Soon after the

beginning of hostilities an aide de camp rode up, saluted Colonel Fowler and said:

"Colonel, General Rice directs that you take your regiment and charge and take that battery on the left flank."

As if on parade, the Colonel called, "Attention!" then "Forward, march!" and on a double-quick up the road, between the thick fringe of woods, the Fourteenth moved. But the battery on the left flank changed position at this juncture, so the charge was not made, the regiment remaining at the vantage point to which it had advanced, however.

About an hour later the whole brigade advanced on a double-quick until the farm house, known as Alsop's, was reached. It is said that this building was set on fire by an exploding shell while the family inside was at breakfast. At any rate, the dwelling was burning fiercely when the Fourteenth arrived at the clearing, and here the fighting also became hot. Like hail the bullets spattered on the rail fences lining the road behind which the Red-legs took scant refuge.

The enemy's fire from the woods was returned with steady regularity at first. But the rain of lead became finally so terrific that the right wing of the regiment, which had not even a fence for breastworks, was forced to double on the left wing. With each movement of this nature it would deploy out again. This method was followed until the risk and loss were seen to be illy commensurate with any gain. The men then found a strip of woodland which was not occupied by the Rebels and from there fought more advantageously.

Another regiment, regulars, about this time formed on the right of the Fourteenth, but the general loss was so appalling that all were forced to fall back a short distance. Here they re-formed and went again to the assault. Human beings, though, could not endure such a deadly fire as swept this position, and once more they fell back. The bravery exhibited by the officers and men was wonderful. When these regulars were driven back the boys of the Fourteenth, who had kept "at it hot and heavy," still holding their position, also moved to the woods in the rear. Besides those who had been struck by bullets, several were prostrated by the combined heat of the sun and the burning house. After the regiment reached the partial shelter of the trees, the old men gave three cheers for the '63 recruits, who had bravely demonstrated their mettle, and this compliment was returned. The boys also gave three cheers for Colonel Fowler.

The Fourteenth suffered one officer and sixty-five men killed, wounded and missing. Lieutenant Schurig was wounded. It was in this fight, in the right wing of the regiment, that Sergeant Rankin was killed. This comrade was beloved by the whole regiment. He was a worthy type of brave Union soldier and a representative member of the Fourteenth. He had served with the regiment through all the battles it had participated in and his record had won him the deep respect of all the officers and the men. When the Grand Army of the Republic came into existence, the first post was named in honor of Sergeant Rankin and became known as the "Mother of Posts" in Brooklyn.

While falling back to its new position in the rear and to the left, several men of the Fourteenth were wounded, but none fatally. Here, under a heavy artillery fire, breastworks were built and occupied. The regiment remained in these until about 6 P. M. when the entire division moved forward and occupied the position held in the morning near the Alsop farm house. This movement was only a feint to cover a skirmish charge on the left. Heavy firing on both sides, however, continued until after dark. In this clearing, alert and ready for action any minute, the regiment remained all night. There was one alarm and a slight attack about midnight, but otherwise there were no other evidences of the enemy.

In this position daylight found the Fourteenth. The Union line to the right and rear was already engaged in throwing up breastworks, and when these were completed the regiment moved to the rear of them to form the second line of battle. There was very severe skirmishing all during the day, one man being wounded. At 5 P. M. the skirmish line advanced, under a heavy fire of both artillery and infantry. Companies I and K were sent out to strengthen this line as it advanced to a point beyond that reached on May 8th. Following this, which bore little fruit, and after night had fallen, members of the regiment went over the battlefield of the day and brought in the dead. Sergeant Rankin's body was buried by his company. Only about midnight was there any skirmishing. During this day General Sedgwick was killed by a Confederate sharpshooter.

Companies E, K and A were sent out on the skirmish line at 7 A. M. on the tenth, the remainder of the regiment relieving the 147th New York Volunteers in the breastworks. Until noon the activity of the Rebel sharpshooters compelled the men to lie close, any movement above the line of the pits bringing on a sharp fire. At 12 o'clock the regiment suddenly

received orders to move. The men swarmed out and across the field to the right of the burned farm house and on the left of the woods near the spot held by the regulars on May 8th. This open space was not occupied by any troops, at least on the front. It was dead man's land. From front and flank came the fire of the enemy as soon as the Fourteenth was well in this opening. This could not possibly be faced. About two hundred yards the men gained, then marched by the right flank into the woods, halting as soon as they were under cover of the trees. Here they opened a rapid fire.

The artillery and infantry fire of the enemy was most disastrous. The solid shot and the shells hurtled through the wood, tearing off limbs of trees and ploughing deep furrows in the ground, for over two hours. As effectively as possible this was answered by the Fourteenth until its ammunition ran out. This was about 2.30 P. M. Shortly afterward relief arrived and the regiment retired to the breastworks. En route to this point three companies, which had been out on skirmish, were met. They had seen a very strenuous time and were glad to rejoin their comrades.

General Rice, who had been wounded, died this day. His last words were: "Turn my face toward the enemy."

After receiving ammunition, the regiment returned to the line and its old position. Two divisions were now in its front and it in the second line of battle. The hard fighting had ceased, and the procession of the wounded toward the rear began. One comrade had had both legs shot off. The stumps of these were tied with rags to stop the bleeding.

About 6.25 P. M., when the regiment was lying down in the pits resting, an aide rode along the line giving orders that in five minutes the men were to charge the enemy's works. The signal for this charge was to be a cheer from the right which would be taken up by the regiment and sent along the line.

Five minutes of suspense and doubt, then. Each face was like stone; none could read the thoughts of the men—but in five minutes they were to face almost certain death. Not a man flinched; each seemed to be as cool as if waiting for the evening parade. It is in such moments as these that a man's hair turns gray. Everything was made ready for this charge, when another aide appeared and stated that the order had been countermanded and that the advance would not be made. The countenances of the men brightened at this announcement, as it was plain to all that to advance

through the wood down a ravine and up again on the other side before reaching the enemy's breastworks was little short of suicide.

But again came the aide. The original order was to stand, he cried. Then came the signal cheer; it was caught up by the Fourteenth and passed on. The men sprang to the charge.

It was impossible for the men to advance on the run; they had considerable difficulty in making their way in the right direction through the woods, which were now enshrouded in darkness. But they pressed forward steadily and withal rapidly. Then, all at once, the enemy ceased firing. At first they felt surprise at this. Then the terrible truth forced itself upon them. The enemy was reserving fire until the advance had reached within certain dealing distance of their works.

But the men pushed on—now down in the ravine, now scrambling up the farther bank. Then came a deafening roar of musketry. A blaze seemed to run along the whole line of Confederate works; an awful leaden hail of solid shot and grape and canister poured down upon the advancing Federals. No living force could stand it. The first line of men seemed to melt away and in the darkness was broken up. Then the whole line and the right wing of the regiment fell back to the old position.

But the left wing, with the colors, remained in the position where the charge had ended. By some misadventure it had not received orders to retire. There the men stood their ground, every minute menaced with annihilation or capture. However, before either of these catastrophes could be brought about and after some parley Colonel Jordan finally gave the men orders to fall back. In this movement they were met by a party sent out by Colonel Fowler to find out what had become of the left wing. Colonel Jordan was wounded, but would not leave the field.

The losses of the regiment on this charge were sixty-one killed and wounded among officers and men. Lieutenant Rae, of B company, was killed. Colonel Jordan, Captain Burnett, Captain Twibelle and Captain Baldwin were wounded. Adjutant Vliet was also wounded.

The Fourteenth spent the following day, May 11th, in building breastworks in the midst of a hard rain. There was some skirmishing throughout the day and a battery near the regiment engaged in an interesting duel with the artillery of the Confederates. The corps of General Hancock had been chosen to make an assault on the left center of the Rebel lines on the twelfth, assisted by the other corps, and much time was spent in preparation for this movement.



COLONEL BERTRAM T. CLAYTON

1899—1901

At 5 A. M. on the morning of the twelfth the enemy began shelling the Union lines and heavy fighting commenced on the left of the position occupied by the Fourteenth. About seven o'clock an order was received stating that the Second Corps, under Hancock, had charged the enemy's works and had captured a whole Confederate division and four general officers. The Fourteenth was then ordered to be in readiness to advance at 8 A. M.

At this hour it moved forward to again attack the works in its front in the face of a terrific shelling by a flank battery. Both the officers and the men displayed great courage in this attempt, but it proved impossible to dislodge the Rebels. Their works were too strong, and the Red-legs were obliged to return to the Union lines.

The regiment marched to the left at noon, to the scene of the fight made by the Second Corps, and about 3 P. M. occupied a post on the outside of the Confederate works, relieving part of the first line. The men were ordered to keep up a steady fire on the second line of the Confederates and this was done until 3 A. M. the next morning. This was by no means a pleasant assignment, the men being forced to lie in the mud and rain all the while and be constantly active and on the alert.

Toward the hour mentioned when it was relieved, the Fourteenth ran short of ammunition. Major Head ordered the colors to the rear when the Rebels began to push the line. The same thought seemed to be in the minds of all the commanders of the brigade, for all the colors met in the rear. Several members of the regiment were wounded during this occupation.

The regiment rejoined the corps on the right the following morning and formed part of the second line of battle. Breastworks were built. The line was the object of a heavy artillery fire all through the day. Late in the afternoon the regiment moved half a mile to the left to support part of the line. At 10 P. M. the men marched seven miles over a very muddy road, made a detour around Burnside's corps, forded the Nye river and Madison creek and halted within three-fourths of a mile of Spottsylvania Court House about daybreak. Here it rested all during that day. Owing to the severity of this march but eighty-seven men of the whole brigade were present for duty.

About this date Ewell's corps made an attack on the wagon train, but was handsomely repulsed by some of the new troops, among which was the Fourteenth New York Artillery.

From the fourteenth until the twenty-second it was a continual skirmish night and day, the Fourteenth Regiment, with the general army, moving gradually to the left. On the sixteenth, in the early afternoon, three lines of battle were again formed and a serious engagement with the enemy anticipated. The Confederate works were very close to those of the Federals. No advance, however, was made by either side, the fighting being confined to artillery demonstrations. Here, for the first time since leaving Culpepper, the men received newspapers.

The seventeenth was another quiet day, that is, in so far as disastrous action was concerned. The regiment moved to the right of the brigade and built a strong line of works with traverses. The report gained circulation here that General Grant was in the habit of leaving the picket line to mislead the enemy and moving the army under this cover. As a consequence the men became rather "skittish" about such duty.

On the nineteenth all the troops on the right vacated their positions. Skirmishes on the right and a sharp fight in the rear and on the right waged until dark. A little later the Confederate skirmishers on the front advanced with a cheer, compelling the Union skirmishers to fall back. This force was quickly repulsed, however, and caused to retreat.

At noon on the twenty-first the Fourteenth quietly evacuated its position. There was no fighting, but its skirmish line was attacked soon after the body of the men left. On arriving at Massaponex Church the regiment left the brigade to report to the wagon train for the purpose of preparing to go home. After a hard march of twelve miles the men reached Ginney's Station on the F. and A. C. railroad. The whole army was then on the move. The total loss of the regiment in this campaign was 134, nine officers and 125 men.

Thus ended the battle of Spottsylvania. General Grant, seeing that Lee held a position naturally very strong, which would cost many lives to take, resolved to move, again by the left, in the direction of Richmond, with the hope of meeting him on an open field.

And thus ended the memorable services of the gallant regiment of Brooklyn men who, for three long years, had risked their lives for their country's flag and in doing so had won not only signal honor but undying fame.

CHAPTER SIXTEEN.

THE RETURN TO BROOKLYN.

IT was about mid-day, on the twenty-second of May, 1864, when a regiment of battle-scarred soldiers in blue halted near the Bowling Green road in Virginia and rested arms. The men were bearded and unkempt, their clothing was worn and weather-stained, many wore bandages, all bore the unmistakable marks of many marches, of many days and nights in the trenches and on the firing line facing the enemy. There was an air about them that bespoke their veteranship, a poise, a glint in the eyes, a quietness, which proved a discipline not learned in classrooms.

But there was another light in the eyes—one of great anticipation. They were waiting for something, an order, a word. But none betrayed the fact that this word had been the subject of dreams in camp and prayers on bloody battlefields for three long years. They stood waiting patiently.

The Colonel of the regiment appeared, and then the word, like a whispered question, ran along the lines.

It was "Home?"

Almost before the officer had finished reading a short order he held, the spirit of the lines in blue changed. The role of the soldier seemed to vanish, the ranks broke, men threw their caps high in the air and cheered and shouted and danced for joy. It was true. Their work was ended.

They were going home!

There were those, however, whose countenances fell. The Fourteenth going home, and they not with it? Yes; there had been a qualification in the order. Only those who had left Brooklyn with the original organization were to be mustered out. The recruits, so-called, the '62 men, were to be transferred, and were to serve out their allotted three years.

Colonel Fowler made a short speech. He said that he was sorry to leave the recruits—and they knew it—but owing to orders from the War Department he was forced to no other action. He was willing to render all the aid possible, he declared, to have them transferred to the provost guard and in any other way to make their remaining days of service less hard than those which they had seen. They cheered him at this, those '62

men and, like when they had often rallied to a forlorn hope, they smiled and stood straighter in their tattered shoes. The veterans raised a cheer; the whole command followed. It was home day—for some, so all rejoiced.

Then it was "Good-bye, comrade, and Godspeed." To the right formed the shattered remnant of that flower of regiments which had raised a song on its way to war in '61. It turned toward Fredericksburg and the North. To the left formed the recruits, already veterans of twenty battles, to return to the front, where, as members of the Fifth New York Volunteers, they added distinction to honors already won.

Fredericksburg was reached by the Fourteenth the evening of the twenty-second and there camp was made. There were no stragglers at breakfast on the following morning. Never did troops turn out with more alacrity than did these at reveille.

The men arrived at Acquia Creek just in time to take the train for Washington, as the depot was broken up that day. It was here that the Sanitary and Christian commissions served refreshments to the veterans. It was the first taste of real civilization they had gotten in a long, long time. It seemed to add fuel to the already high spirits of the troopers. They began to preen their soiled and bedraggled feathers.

During the trip to the Capital and while there these men who had been prime actors in a three-year bloody warfare, away from all those civilizing social forms they had known, exerted themselves to become presentable. They mended and brushed their torn clothing, shined their shoes, bathed and shaved their weather-tanned faces. Some scarcely recognized their images in the mirror. There was hardly one who did not present in some manner an evidence of the terrible service they had seen.

On the afternoon of the twenty-fourth the quartermaster's department furnished cattle cars into which the men of the Fourteenth piled willy-nilly, and the last leg of the trip home was begun. It was expected that Brooklyn would be reached by the next morning, but numerous delays prevented the regiment from reaching Jersey City until the evening of the twenty-fifth. At Elizabethtown a committee of Brooklyn citizens boarded the train and the first part of a right royal reception was given the Red-legs.

When the train of cattle cars pulled into Jersey City and the soldiers

made their appearance, they met the second installment of the reception guard. This was composed of the committee from the Common Council, the Thirteenth Regiment, the Fourteenth Regiment Veteran Association and a great crowd of people. Cheers, loud and prolonged, greeted the veterans. Loved ones ran to open arms. Tears and smiles, soft words and huzzahs, warm hand clasps and hearty slaps upon the back—it was a scene the like of which nature alone is the master painter.

After a splendid dinner at Taylor's Hotel, the regiment, with its escort, embarked on one of the Fulton ferry boats for the City of Churches—home, at last.

That was a gala night for Brooklyn. The whole day had passed and no sign of the regiment had been seen, although it had been scheduled to arrive in the morning. The crowd, which packed the streets almost to suffocation, began to get anxious late in the afternoon. Evening came; it grew late. Something must have happened, ran from man to man, and hope was beginning to fade, when news came that the Fourteenth was at Fulton ferry. It was true.

Then the city seemed to shake itself and blaze up in a mighty roar. Torches, fireworks, drums, horns, voices—anything and everything that would give light or make a noise was confiscated and put to use. Everyone was out in the streets, or on the house tops, or hanging from windows to get a glimpse of the gallant men who had weathered three years of the hardest fighting in the world's history.

Between the swarms of these cheering multitudes this little hero band marched again through its native city. With hearts laughing and hearts crying the thousands watched and cheered the veterans, each to return home giving thanks that the end was come and rendering a prayer for those brave soldiers who would never return.

At one o'clock, following the address of welcome made by Mayor Wood, the official reception ended, and the men scattered to their homes.

The day after the return to Brooklyn Colonel Fowler made up a list of the officers and men who returned with him. This list is as follows:

Field and Staff—Col. E. B. Fowler, Lieut. Col. Robert B. Jordan, Major Henry T. Head, Adjt. John Vliet, Quartermaster William A. Tigney, Surg. Orasmus Smith, Chap. John Hensen.

Non-Commissioned Staff—Serg. Major H. T. Jones, Quartermaster

Serg. Alexander Barnie, Jr., Com. Serg. Thomas H. Dawson, Musician William C. Brown.

Company A—First Lieut. Edward N. Flavin, Second Lieut. Robert Henderson, First Serg. James E. Donehue, Second Serg. George A. Satchell, Third Serg. James McGuire, Fourth Serg. Charles Rubrecht, Corp. James Keating, Color Bearer. Privates John Boyle, Isaac Powers, James Cassidy, William H. Denin, John Madden, George E. Marshall, Edward Monkeer, Thomas Rooney, James Connelly, Joseph Weston, William Powell.

Company B—Capt. Isaac Underhill, Lieut. Edward E. Pierce, First Serg. Lewis Nichols, Second Serg. Joseph Erchenbroch. Corps. Patrick Norton, Lawrence Staunton, Francis Gorman, Frederick Saunders, George F. McIntyre. Privates Martin Brannerly, Dominick Colgan, Bernard Carey, Hugh Dougherty, Samuel Henderson, Michael Melia, William H. Phillips, D. Kogers, George Stillwell, William Satchell.

Company C—Capt. Thomas A. Burnett, Lieut. George M. Martin, Sergs. John H. Wiese, Alfred Deacon, Philip F. Brennan. Corp. James G. Berlew. Privates Charles Plant, Joseph L. D. Riker, William C. Allen, Joseph Campbell.

Company D—First Serg. Charles E. Harroday, Serg. Samuel Higginbottom. Corps. Enos A. Axtell and James Nesbitt. Privates John H. McGowan, William H. Lynch, Alonzo Spauhling, Edward Anthony, Robert Frazer, Dennis Desmond, Peter W. Gennarr, William Foskett, John Minchen.

Company E—Capt. George S. Elcock, First Lieut. Addison D. Martin, Second Lieut. John A. Egolf, Sergs. John Van Bell, Charles Teasdale, Michael Stubbs. Corp. Charles Barton. Privates John Coleman, Jacob Callas, Evan Davis, R. S. Naylor, William Muhman, Joseph C. Purgh, James E. Reynold, Aaron A. Storer, Charles E. Wakefield, Abram Pittman.

Company F—Capt. William C. Ball, Second Lieut. Albert M. Burns, Sergs. Frazer Hermance, John Eason, Warren B. Raier, George Cascaden. Corps. Louis Strauss and Frank W. Richmond. Privates John C. Clark, John Mongavin and Michael Horton.

Company H—Capt. John McNeil, Second Lieut. Andrew F. Ackley, Sergs. Zachens Hampton, Henry W. Bennett, John R. Davenport, John Shannon. Corps. John Jelsy and William Shaw. Privates Jeremiah Cole, Richard F. Cole, James Aldard, John Smith, Alfred Moore, John W. Palmer, Frederick P. Kruser, James West, Lorenzo D. C. Wood.

Company I—First Lieut. Ramon Cardona, Second Lieut. Alfred Crouston.

Company K—Capt. William F. Twibell, Second Lieut. Jonathan A. Smith.



COLONEL ARDOLPH L. KLINE

1901—1906

Brevt. Brig. General N. G. N. Y. (Retired)

Colonel Fowler's Recollections of Gettysburg

COLONEL FOWLER, while in camp near Warrenton Junction, on July 28, 1863, wrote down his recollections of the Battle of Gettysburg. This document has been preserved, and is here published in its entirety without the change of a word or line. It is intensely interesting as a human document, and it is valuable as history. The history of the Fighting Fourteenth would not be complete without it. The document follows:

I marched in command of the Brooklyn 14th, from camp about four miles north of Emmetsburgh, about 7.30 A. M. July 1st, 1863, following the turnpike road to Gettysburg. The 1st Division of the 1st Corps led the column, the 1st Brigade being in front followed by the 2nd Brigade. The 2nd Brigade was then composed of five Regiments, viz. the Brooklyn 14th, 56th Pa., 76, 95 and 147 N. Y. The 14th marched at the rear of the Brigade, preceeded by the 95th N. Y.; next in column to the 2nd Brigade came Artillery, but I think only a section of rifled battery.

When arriving to within a mile and a half of Gettysburg, the report of artillery was heard, and shells seen to burst over a woods about half a mile to our left, denoting the presence of the enemy. The head of the column immediately filed off in that direction across the fields, passing to the left of the Seminary, which is situated on the crest of a hill about half a mile west of the town.

The second Brigade was advanced to the crest of the next rise, about a quarter of a mile distant, and formed line of battle, the 56th, 76th, and 147th forming to the right of a farm house, and the 14th and 95th, by the order of Gen. Reynolds, forming to the left of that house. The 1st Brigade was formed on our left, but out of our sight, as our left was covered by a woods which ran up a little inside our line; nor could we see the right of our Brigade, as the farm house on our right hid it from our view.

As we were forming, our cavalry came rushing out of the woods on our left, crying "they are coming, give it to them." Immediately the enemy opened fire on us from a strong line of skirmishers in the woods to our left and front, which we replied to and soon drove them back. We lost several men here, my horse was hit twice in the head, and I was myself struck on

the thigh by a spent ball, which passed through my coat and caused a severe contusion, breaking the skin the size of the ball. The Adjutant's horse was also shot through the head.

When the skirmishers had been driven back, I could see a line advancing about six hundred yards to our front and left, but a volley fired on our left, I think by the first Brigade, compelled them to halt and turn back.

At this time, on looking to our right and rear, I discovered to my surprise and consternation, the enemies' line of battle advancing steadily, one of our guns was in their front, deserted except by one man, a brave fellow who fired the piece when the enemy were close upon him, and ran.

I had no time for deliberation, my first impression was that we were lost. Like lightning I reasoned that, if we attempted to retreat to the rear, every one of us would be shot, and that our only chance was to charge them. I at once faced the two Regiments to the rear and retired, until I was on a line with the enemy, when I changed front perpendicularly to face them, the enemy at the same time performing the same maneuver and firing rapidly.

At this time the 6th Wisconsin advanced bravely to our assistance and formed on our right. (The 95th being in the center, and the 14th on the left.) I then gave the order to advance the whole line, and charge the enemy, and shouted, cheered and urged our men on, making as much noise, excited as I was, as my lungs and throat were capable of. All this time we were exposed to a very heavy fire from the enemy, who seeing us advancing had fallen back to a railroad cut in which they took cover, showering bullets at us like hail, and our brave boys were dropping at every step, but although their ranks were fast thinning, they continued steadily to advance, until we had regained possession of the lost gun, which was opposite the 14th.

The enemies' fire still continued as deadly as ever, and there seemed a strong disposition on the part of our men to halt at this point, as there was a slight cover caused by the banks and fences of a road running parallel to the R. R. cut, but I saw that to do so would be fatal to us, I therefore commanded, urged and shouted to advance, which after some little hesitation was done, and the line advanced up to the enemies' position. When nearing the cut, I sent my Adjutant to the 6th Wisconsin, directing them to flank the enemies' position by advancing their right wing, which they did; our boys giving a tremendous cheer as they advanced up to the cut. The enemy rose up, threw down their arms and surrendered.

Some on the left of our line (their line being longer than ours) escaped by following through the cut. As the prisoners came out from the cut to our right, they surrendered their colors to the Regiment there (6th Wisconsin) which Regiment, from its position, made most of the captures. I here learned that it was General Archer* and his Brigade that we had captured. At this time a gun was sent up to my assistance; the officer in charge unlimbered and fired one shot before I could get to him. I ordered him to move to the position then occupied by the 6th Wisconsin that he might enfilade the R. R. cut and give a dose of canister to the flying rebels. While moving to execute this, I received an order to retire and join the Brigade, then far to our rear.

I did not expect this order, but thought the General would reinforce me. I did not know then that General Reynolds had been killed early in the action. I however obeyed the order at once, (our men dragging off the recaptured gun) and took position in the second line, of which line I was then placed in command.

I have since learned that when we made the charge the 147th N. Y. was lying behind the R. R. cut, and that our charge enabled them to go to the rear, otherwise the entire Regiment would have been captured.

After forming in the second line, Col. Biddle of the 95th discovered that a wound he had received was more serious than he thought, and retired to the rear. After about five minutes breathing spell, the Brigade was again advanced a short distance to the front, formed in two lines, when we received a sharp artillery fire from the front; one of our batteries was then advanced to position on the left of the R. R. cut, and the 6th Wisconsin sent to support it, and soon after the 14th was also sent in support of the 6th Wisconsin.

The artillery fire of the enemy was rapid, and well directed, and was replied to by our battery vigorously. I soon discovered the enemy moving a battery to our right, and immediately notified the General. This battery was soon put in position directly on our right flank, perfectly enfilading our lines and battery. Its fire soon compelled a change of position. The Brigade was moved back to a woods in our rear, and the front was changed to face this dangerous battery. A slight breast work was then improvised from fence rails, and the men allowed to stack their arms.

In the meantime our battery had been ordered to retire with its sup-

While Colonel Fowler is correct in referring to this as Archer's brigade, General Davis was in actual command. Archer was wounded and Davis was taking his place.

ports (6th Wisconsin and 14th) to Seminary Hill. I proceeded there and marched the 14th to join the Brigade.

All this time the artillery fire from the enemy was very warm. The 14th had scarcely joined the Brigade when the enemy were found to be again advancing. At this time some troops passed us to form on our right. Up to this the fight had been carried on by the 1st Division only. The Brigade was then advanced to the front of the woods, and again engaged the enemies' infantry.

I was posted on the left of the line with the 14th, to protect that flank. After sharp fighting by the Brigade and some troops on our right for fifteen or twenty minutes, I discovered the enemy advancing in force on our left, their battle flag showing above the wheat field, indicating their object to be to turn our left.

I reported this to General Cutler and he ordered the Brigade to retire, changing front somewhat to the breastworks previously constructed, and, on General Paul's Brigade coming up—to retire to the rear of the woods in order to receive a supply of ammunition.

While waiting to receive ammunition, I saw that a portion of the 11th Corps had formed on our right, and soon I saw them retiring, and the enemies' line advancing in order, and then to our right. I called the attention of General Cutler to this, and also informed Col. Krep of Gen. Wadsworth's staff—(this is the time that we should have fallen back) Krep rode off to report it to the General, and soon came back ordering three Regiments to the support of the batteries and troops on Seminary Hill. The 14th was one of the Regiments sent, but was placed in the second line. The enemy made two or three charges on this position, but was repulsed each time with great slaughter. It was close work, and Stewart's battery of Napoleon guns double shotted with canister did terrible execution.

The enemy could here be seen on our right, moving steadily forward in line, and our forces retiring in disorder. Our right flank was turned and the enemy far in our rear, their crimson battle flags denoting many Regiments, formed in good order, and still advancing. On our left I could see nothing, as we were then on the right of the Seminary.

At last we received the order to fall back (too late) which we did in order, marching on the Railroad embankment towards the town. It was then I saw some good management by Stewart, he had withdrawn his guns and caissons gradually to the bottom of the hill, except one gun and

its limber. With this he remained while our troops were leaving the hill, firing double canister with great rapidity. The enemy was closing in upon him, and at his last shot, the enemy being then almost up to his gun, he had the limber reversed, and backed up near the trail of the gun. The recoil of the gun when fired almost carried it to the limber. Like lightning it was attached and went thundering down the hill.

After descending the hill and getting on the R. R. embankment, I first perceived the extent of our disaster. Our left flank was turned as well as our right. The column moved steadily along the R. R. embankment to the town, the artillery moving on a road at the side of the embankment. The enemies' skirmishers were within one hundred yards of us, firing as they advanced, but their desire appeared to be to shoot the artillery horses, and they succeeded in shooting many, but not in capturing any of the guns. Stewart was in the rear of the artillery and brought off all his battery.

The column of infantry was closely packed and moved without panic. The enemy was at fault here not to have subjected us to a sharp artillery fire. It was not until the rear of our column had entered the town that the enemies' batteries opened, and then only for a few shots, as their troops entered the town almost at the same time as ours. One shell, I think a percussion, struck the side wall of a brick house and threw out the wall, directly where the Adjutant and I were riding. Our horses shied across the street, which saved us, although we were covered with mortar and hit with fragments of brick.

We had some men wounded in passing through the town, as the enemies' skirmishers occupied the north end of it, and were firing from behind stoops, from windows, etc., and we also lost many prisoners, the more as the 14th was near the rear of the column.

At one time I thought we would have to disperse, and was on the point of ordering the colors taken from the staffs, but a moment's reflection determined me to carry them through. I had a desire to stop and fight them, but their long lines of battle then near the town and advancing rapidly, convinced me that to stop would be to lose the Regiment. We continued through the town to Cemetery Hill, about a quarter of a mile south of the town, where a stand was made and the artillery placed in position at 4 P. M.

We had been engaged since 10 A. M. Our Division took position on the right of the road, which afterwards became our right center. What

was left of the 11th Corps formed on Cemetery Hill. That Corps had straggled badly to the rear, and were half the night returning.

I observed General Hancock's every action in forming the troops in their new position. We had no more fighting for that night, except by the pickets, but I managed to get myself in the way of another bullet, fortunately a spent one.

I was reclining on the grass with my head on my hands, when a ball struck the fence and glancing from there struck my hand then on my head. It made me "see stars" and caused my head to ache all night. As I had a thick glove on my hand the skin was not broken.

Rifle pits were thrown up along our line, and we slept on our arms expecting the conflict to be renewed at daylight. Reinforcements were coming in to us all night, and by noon of the second, the Army of the Potomac, and that only, was present.

On the morning of the second, the enemy remained quiet. There was a little skirmishing by the pickets, occasionally participated in by our artillery, but the enemies' batteries remained silent; this condition of affairs lasted until 4 P. M.

In the meantime we were strengthening our position and properly distributing our troops, while the enemy was making preparation for attack.

Our line as now formed was an exceedingly strong one, shaped like a horse shoe, with the right resting on a stream and mill pond, and the left resting on the base of Sugar Loaf Hill, no part of it being more than a mile and a half from any other part. This gave us the advantage of reinforcing any point rapidly. Its disadvantages were from artillery fires, as all parts were exposed and it had no sheltered interior places.

In extent from right to left, our line was from three to four miles in length. Stationed on the right of the Cemetery were the 12th and 1st Corps. At the Cemetery the 11th Corps, and on the left of the Cemetery the 2nd, 3rd, 5th and 6th Corps, in all about fifty thousand men. The enemies' force was estimated at ninety thousand.

At 4 P. M. the enemy opened with artillery from all parts of his line, which was at once answered by our batteries. A terrific cannonading was kept up by both sides for about an hour, when the enemy attacked on our left with infantry, and was repulsed by the 3rd and 5th Corps after much hard fighting and great loss on both sides.

At about sundown the enemy attacked our right, the position occupied

by the 12th Corps when it was nearly dark I was sent to the 14th to reinforce the right of the line. On arriving on the right, we received a fire from the inside of our lines, and, it then being quite dark I was placed in a trying position to determine if we were being fired on by our friends, or if the enemy had penetrated inside of our line.

I formed the Regiment facing the fire, and sent out a scout, (Cox of I Co.), to reconnoiter, who returned and reported it to be the 10th Virginia and as their fire was continued, I directed a volley to be fired into them, which at once silenced them.

The 1st California Regiment then advanced on our right and front, and I advanced the 14th up to the rifle pits to relieve a Regiment said to be out of ammunition, and on reaching the pits, I found that there were already two lines of battle there, and that we were not required there. Receiving no orders, I then returned with the Regiment to join the Brigade, which I had no sooner reached than a staff officer from General Greene ordered us back to relieve a Regiment in the trenches on the right, where we remained all night.

We were relieved about daylight, and took position in the second line. There was no fighting while we were in the trenches at night.

At early dawn on the morning of the third, the enemy renewed his attack on the right. About sunrise we were relieved and ordered to join our Brigade. We remained with the Brigade but a short time, barely sufficient to get breakfast, when we were again ordered to the right to reinforce General Geary.

The Regiment advanced to the trenches at double-quick, cheering and shouting, and remained there fighting until our ammunition was exhausted. I ordered each man to retain a load in his rifle to be used while being relieved. The men fought in the trenches with great coolness, many of them standing up and looking around for a good range before firing.

The staff of our State color was shot in two and both colors riddled with bullets. Our loss in the pits was light, none killed. When our ammunition became nearly exhausted, I sent the Sergt. Major for more. He returned with a supply which was also exhausted before we were relieved.

The enemy on our front were sheltered by trees and rocks from one to two hundred yards in advance of our trenches. On the appearance of our relief advancing, I ordered our men to fire rapidly to cover their

entrance to the trenches, and the relief to fire rapidly to cover our exit. By this means we lost none in leaving the trenches.

We then again took position in the second line, and shortly afterwards the attack on our front was discontinued by the enemy, announced by a cheer by the men in our trenches. We remained in this position with only a scattering skirmish fire on our front until about half past twelve o'clock, when the enemy commenced his final attack on our left by firing two signal guns, and immediately opening fire with one hundred and fifty pieces of artillery, the projectiles from which fell on every part of our lines.

Our guns replied as rapidly as possible, and for over an hour the noise of cannon and explosion of projectiles was almost deafening. Several of our men were wounded at this time, from the Artillery fire. The missiles from one of the enemies' batteries, I think from the sound a Whitworth battery, stationed on their right, passed completely over both our lines and into their own lines on their left.

The noise of infantry firing was soon mingled with that of artillery, and this most deadly strife continued until 4:30 P. M., when a discontinuance of the firing and cheers along our lines proclaimed that the enemy had been repulsed.

We were then again returned to our Brigade, and, at 5 P. M., the attack being renewed on our left-center, three Regiments of our Brigade under General Cutler marched to reinforce that point, but arrived too late, as the enemy was repulsed before he reached there.

Three Regiments of our Brigade, including the 14th, and two Regiments of the 12th Corps, were under my command in the trenches all night. At daylight on the morning of the 4th, our skirmishers advanced and occupied the town again, taking many prisoners and recapturing many of our men, and an advance from the whole line proved that the enemy had withdrawn and abandoned the conflict, leaving his dead unburied and his wounded uncared for.

Of the gallantry displayed by the officers and men of the 14th, I cannot speak in too high praise; acts of heroism that came under my personal observation were numerous, but I deem it improper to particularize them, as there were many gallant acts performed that I did not see, which it would be injustice not to also mention.

I consider every officer and man who passed through that trying ordeal of three days' duration is justly entitled to the name of hero.

Our losses in killed, wounded and missing (the sad part of the state-

ment) amounts to two-thirds of the force engaged. May God spare to us those who still are living, and give consolation to the mourners of those dead!

He will provide for heroes who fall in a sacred cause, and the proudest epitaph that can be inscribed on the monumental tablet is, "Killed at Gettysburg."

Camp near Warrenton Junction,
July 28th, 1863.

Official Record of the Services of the Fighting Fourteenth

Compiled in April, 1900, by F. C. Ainsworth, Chief of the Record
and Pension Office of United States War Department

Battle of Bull Run, Va., July 21, 1861.

Skirmish near Falls Church, Va., November 18, 1861.

Expedition to Fredericksburg, Va., April 17, 18, 1862.

Expedition to Spottsylvania Court House, Va., August 5, 8, 1862.

Skirmishes at Rappahannock Station, Va., August 21, 23, 1862.

Skirmish at Sulphur Springs, Va., August 21, 23, 1862.

Engagement near Gainesville, Va., August 28, 1862.

Battle of Groveton or Manassas Plains, Va., August 29, 1862.

Battle of Manassas or Second Bull Run, Va., August 30, 1862.

Battle of South Mountain, Md., September 14, 1862.

Battle of Antietam, Md., September 17, 1862.

Battle of Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 15, 1862.

Expedition to Port Royal, Va., April 22, 23, 1863.

Skirmishes at Fitzhugh Crossing, near Fredericksburg, Va., April 29, May
2, 1863.

Battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

Battle of Gettysburg, Pa., July 1-3, 1863.

Battle of Mine Run, Va., November 23-30, 1863.

Battle of the Wilderness, Va., May 5-7, 1864.

Battle of Spottsylvania, Va., May 8-21, 1864.

Statistics and Casualties Fourteenth Brooklyn, N. Y. S. M.

Total number of commissioned, non-commissioned officers and privates
enlisted April, 1861 to 1864.....1,751

	Commissioned Officers	Non- commissioned Officers	Privates
Killed in action.....	6	11	55
Wounded in action. Died of wounds... . .	4	8	38
Wounded in action.....	7	42	129
Wounded on skirmish line.....	..	..	2
Wounded on picket.....	..	..	1
Killed on picket.....	..	..	2
Died of wounds.....	..	1	3
Accidentally wounded.....	..	..	3
Died in hospital.....	..	1	..
Insane.....	..	..	1
Died of disease.....	..	1	27
Captured on picket.....	..	..	2
Captured in action, paroled or exchanged.....	1	1	38
Captured in action and returned.....	..	1	4
Wounded, captured and escaped.....	..	1	..
Captured in action, died.....	..	..	1
Missing in action.....	..	1	9
Missing in action and returned to company... . .	..	3	10
Discharged for disability.....	9	29	239
Discharged for disease.....	..	..	13
Discharged.....	19	5	74
Discharged for wounds.....	2	4	27
Discharged for refusing to take oath.....	..	..	4
Discharged for promotion.....	4	9	18
Dishonorably discharged.....	..	..	1
Dismissed.....	1	..	..
Discharged by civil authority.....	..	..	1
Absent in arrest.....	..	..	1
Transferred to other regiments.....	..	40	430
Unassigned.....	..	..	134

	Commissioned Officers	Non-commissioned Officers	Privates
Transferred to U. S. Navy.....	..	1	7
Deserted in face of enemy.....	..	..	1
Deserted	1	8	280
Mustered out,.....	8	8	62
Mustered out with regiment.....	9	3	..
Mustered out with company.....	16	47	73

	OFFICERS	EN. MEN	TOTAL
Killed and mortally wounded.....	8	154	162
Died of disease, accidents, etc.....	..	59	59
Died in Confederate prisons.....	..	10	10
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	8	223	231

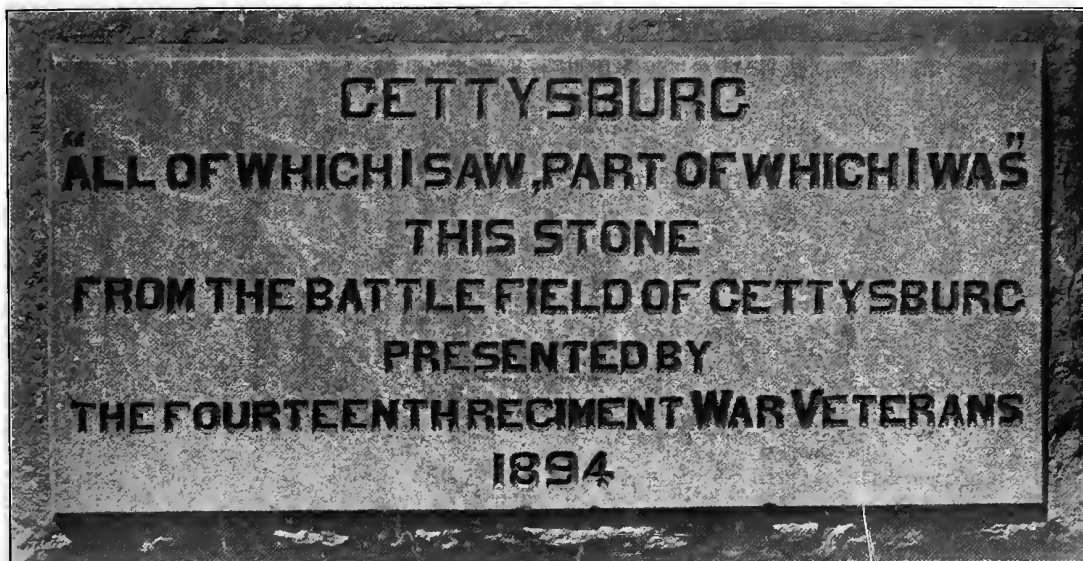
BATTLES	KILLED	WOUNDED	MISSING*	TOTAL
First Bull Run, Va.....	23	74	45	142
Falls Church, Va.....	2	3	10	15
Rappahannock Station, Va.....	2	6	1	9
Manassas, Va.....	7	72	41	120
South Mountain, Md.....	5	15	8	28
Antietam, Md.....	6	21	..	27
Fredericksburg, Va.....	1	4	..	5
Fitz Hugh's Crossing, Va.....	2	21	..	23
Gettysburg, Pa.....	13	105	99	217
Mine Run, Va.....	..	1	..	1
Wilderness, Va.....	1	2	..	3
Spottsylvania, Va., May 8th....	7	54	2	63
Spottsylvania, Va., May 10th...	6	51	3	60
On picket	1	3	..	4
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	76	432	209	717

*Includes mortally wounded.

The regiment was one of 198 regiments of the total regimental organizations the losses of which exceeded 10 per cent. of killed during its term of enlistment (three years), with a percentage of 11.8. New York

had thirty-one regiments of this number, the average loss of which is a little less than 12.2, or in other words, 12.17, but fourteen of the thirty-one exceeding 11.8. Of the regiments which lost the greatest number of men in any one battle, the Fourteenth is cited as one of the thirty-four at the Battles of Spottsylvania, May 8 to 13, 1864, also at the Battle of Gettysburg it is one of forty-five regiments which sustained the greatest loss.

Of the three hundred regiments classified as the fighting regiments of the war, 170 of that number lost less than the Fourteenth in killed and mortally wounded, while several lost a greater number.



CORNER STONE OF THE FOURTEENTH REGIMENT ARMORY
On Right of Main Entrance

Personal Experiences of Different Members of the Regiment, in Camp or in Action

MANY of the personal reminiscences of the members of the Fourteenth, during the bloody days of the sixties, have been lost. But a few of them have been preserved, and are of genuine interest.

One of the prison experiences of Henry W. Michell is worth relating for its own sake. He was a private in Company C when the regiment departed for the war. He was in the battle of Bull Run, of which so much has been written, and used to state long after the war that he had seen but very little of the panic described as having taken place on that day, as the Fourteenth kept perfect formation and left the field in good order. After the first Bull Run he was made a corporal, and soon after that a sergeant. He served in the Peninsula, Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam and Fredericksburg. At Gettysburg he was in command of Company C, and received his only wound.

At the opening of the Wilderness campaign he was Assistant Adjutant General of the Second Brigade of the Fifth Corps, and was made a prisoner by the enemy. He was taken with about 200 other officers to Danville, and afterwards to Lynchburg, Va. He finally reached Charleston, S. C., and was one of the Union officers placed by the Confederates under the fire of the Union guns which were then bombarding Charleston. It was thought by the Confederates that this action would stop the fire of the Federal forces on Morris Island. But the Union commanders threatened, if the plan was carried out, to retaliate on Confederate officers. The idea was then given up and Michell, with his fellow officers, was removed to the prison pen at Columbia, S. C.

The pen was a ten acre lot, and there was no protection from the weather at all. Some of the more enterprising men cut down trees and made log huts for themselves. Others became cave-dwellers, burrowing holes into the hillsides, where they existed in the most miserable fashion.

Food was scarce, and poor. There was not much food for the Confederates fighting in the ranks at this time. And they did not have the impulse to share such as they could get hold of with the Union prisoners on anything like a fair basis. The men became so ravenously hungry that they eagerly accepted—and would have fought for, to their last gasp—

rations so indescribably bad that under other circumstances they would have been objected to with scorn.

The Pig Vanished Completely

COLONEL MICHELL used to tell the story of the disappearance of a pig which wandered into the stockade, in illustration of the hunger of the prisoners. Some one had coaxed the animal in by scattering a few grains of corn on the ground, according to one story. But at any rate, no sooner had the unfortunate porker got really inside the enclosure than he was attacked by a clamoring crowd of half-starved men. In three minutes from the time the crowd made for him there was not a vestige of that pig to be seen. He had literally been torn to pieces and gobbled up by the men, who had not tasted meat for months. There was no attempt to divide him and cook him; they ate him as they found him. On the approach of Sherman's army the prisoners were removed from Columbia to Raleigh, N. C., and were soon afterwards exchanged.

The Mother of the Regiment

THE veterans of the Fourteenth keep deep in their hearts the images of many brave and much beloved men who at different times guided the destinies of their organization. Of course, there is some degree of difference in which each member burns the candle of respectful remembrance to this or that leader. All men do not come from the same human mould. But of one officer—a non-commissioned one who never saw the fire of the enemy—there is not the slightest divergence of opinion. The "Mother of the Regiment" was always loved and respected and will always be held in tender remembrance.

When John H. Styles joined the Fourteenth in 1847, he was the only married man in the regiment. Mrs. Elizabeth R. Styles, his wife, naturally took a great interest in all the regiment did, and this interest was as naturally reciprocated by the boys. Almost at once she became known as the "Mother of the Regiment" and this title she proudly held until her death in September, 1899. She gave one son to serve his country in the regiment of her pride and, had there been more, she would have pointed them to the record of their father and bade them follow to the family honor.

McNeill's Patriotic Reply to J. E. B. Stuart

SERGEANT McNEILL, who afterwards became captain and war major of the Regiment, was captured by the Virginia Cavalry and made prisoner, after being wounded at Bull Run. He was taken before J. E. B. Stuart and questioned regarding the location of the Fourteenth and its numbers. He flatly declined to give any information. Then General Stuart returned his watch to him, and, complimenting him on his soldierly appearance, offered him a mount in his cavalry. McNeill's historic reply was:

"You can offer me no inducement great enough to make me fight against the Union."

The Odd Return of a War Diary

BEFORE comrade Edward Riker, then a private in Company D, started for the front in 1861 with the Fourteenth, he purchased a diary in which he purposed setting down all the adventures he would see while in the service. It was a little book containing several devices emblematic of the patriotism which roused the North to action when the flag fell at Sumter.

Day in and day out through two years of campaigning and fighting Private Riker set down the narrative of his services in camp, on the march and in battle, with such comments as would come from one who, while striving for country, would not fail to remember the ties of home.

In the terrible charge of the first day's fight at Gettysburg, when the "Red legged devils" captured Davis' Mississippi Brigade in the Railroad Cut, Riker lost his diary. When he discovered this, after the engagement, he immediately resigned himself to the loss. To find the article in the awful debris of war would have been about as easy as the needle and haystack problem, even had he been able to attempt it.

Six weeks later, after the tide of Rebel invasion had been rolled back southward beyond the Blue Ridge, a maiden of the village, roaming over the ground, found the little book. On the flyleaf were private Riker's name and company. Believing that the owner had fallen the girl kept the diary. As the years advanced and row after row of headstones arose in the great National Cemetery on Cemetery Hill, she frequently visited the burial place and scanned the inscriptions to find the grave of the owner of the book.

But Private Riker was off peppering away at the Johnnies, the liveliest kind of a corpse.

After the dedication of the monument erected to the memory of the Fourteenth on the first day's battlefield at Gettysburg, on October 19, 1887, a citizen of the town, a Mr. Weaver, made a pilgrimage among the veterans who had come down from Brooklyn. He inquired about a private named Riker.

When that gentleman was pointed out to him, he was considerably surprised. He asked Mr. Riker to accompany him and in a moment the veteran was being introduced to Mrs. Weaver. Then she told the story of the girl who had found a diary 24 years before and ended with handing over the precious book to its rightful owner.

There was not a happier man in Pennsylvania than Riker when he again handled that worn little volume, the loss of which he had not ceased to mourn for years.

Some Experiences of Captain Cardona

CAPTAIN RAMON CARDONA has been a member of the regiment since 1856 and went to the war as corporal in Company H. He holds a unique record—that of having been in every engagement of the entire three years' service and never meeting the slightest mishap. After the war the captain was the superintendent of the armory for a number of years.

At the second battle of Bull Run he had a very narrow escape. He carried a knapsack which had been especially prepared for him and sent from his home in Brooklyn. A ball struck one of its leather straps and followed it around the case instead of entering his body, as it might have done without this impediment.

A number of "rookies" had joined the regiment shortly before the engagement at South Mountain. Of one of these the captain tells a little story.

"Among them was one young man, armed and equipped, who seemed especially anxious to see some bloody action. I asked him if he understood loading and firing and told him, as I did the other recruits, that if he did not feel familiar enough with a soldier's duties to go into the battle I would leave him behind. The young man insisted upon going in with us. He had only been with the regiment five days.

“At the very beginning of the fray we were ordered to a charge. He was in the front of this. A fine figure he made—he was a handsome chap over six feet in height—as he sprang eagerly forward upon the order. Hardly a dozen yards had been covered when a ball took him full in the neck and he fell dying. In his gun were found three loads, one on top of the other.”

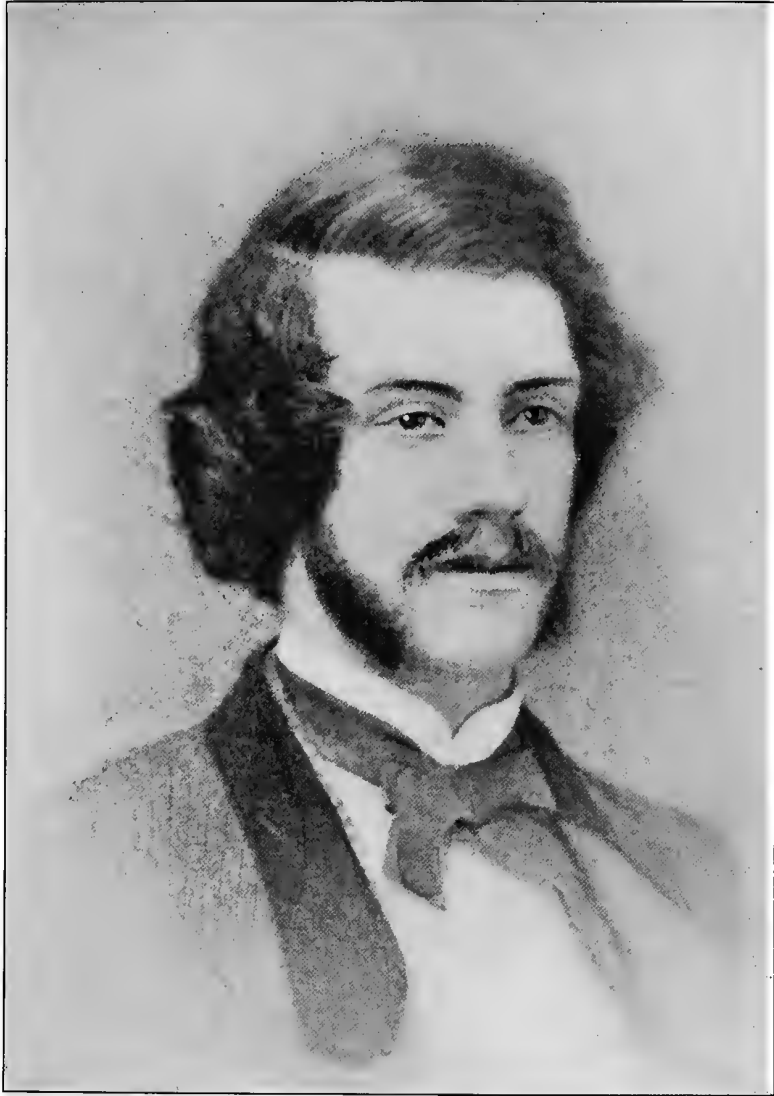
During the second day's fight at Gettysburg, when the Fourteenth was fighting with great courage and much desperation to hold the Twelfth Corps' trenches in front of Johnson, the flag staff of the regiment was shattered by a ball. Capt. Cardona was one of those brave men who, in the teeth of a hail of shot, spliced the pieces of the pole and again flung the colors to the breeze. Throughout the rest of the war the old flag was carried on that spliced staff, and today it may be found thus mutilated in a handsome mahogany case at the armory.

Where Frank Head Met His Death

QUARTERMASTER ALEXANDER BARNIE joined Company H in 1859. His name was proposed by General Jourdan, then Fourth Sergeant of the company. Drills were then held in Gothic Hall, on the corner of Gothic alley and Adams street. This historic spot will be readily recalled by the veterans. The regiment occupied the armory on Henry and Pineapple streets, where were also housed the Thirteenth and Seventy-second Regiments. When the Fourteenth went to war, private Barnie had become corporal and he was made quartermaster sergeant September 1, 1861. A reminiscence of Bull Run, often related by him follows:

“Just as we were going into the battle, General Wadsworth—that gray-haired, old veteran whom the soldiers all loved—rode up. He held a revolver in one hand and with the other he caught the edge of the colors and said: ‘Follow me, boys.’ Head replied: ‘General, I’ll follow you anywhere.’

“We charged among a lot of short pines when, looking back, we found that our line had been broken and that we were occupying an advanced position. We could see the rebels some distance in front of us, and for a moment we were undecided what to do. It was here that Frank Head received his fatal wound. We helped him along for a while and then he begged us to leave him and take care of the colors. We made him



COLOR SERGEANT FRANK HEAD
Killed in Battle of Bull Run, July 21st, 1861
"Never Mind Me, Boys, Save The Colors"

as comfortable as possible and pressed forward. Head died soon after, but his body was recovered and his name was perpetuated in Frank Head Post, No. 16, G. A. R., of Brooklyn.

“On our retreat from Bull Run toward Centerville, several comrades and myself were helping along a soldier who seemed to be well nigh overcome. He was a man fully six feet tall and well built. It was necessary for one of us to stand on each side of him to keep him on his feet. Suddenly a squadron of Rebel cavalry was discovered. We made quick time getting into the fields and separating. Each man finally reached camp. Imagine our surprise when we found that the stalwart brother we had been helping along had outrun us and reached camp considerably in our advance.”

A Thrilling Moment for Robert Bell

PRIVATE ROBERT BELL, of Company C, went to the Fourteenth just after it reached the seat of war. He had previously served in the navy and with the marines, a part of the force of which put down an Indian uprising in Washington Territory, when Captain, afterward General, Keyes was in command, as was also Captain Casey, later well known in Brooklyn as General Casey.

Bell served with the Fourteenth until the second day of Gettysburg, when, on the retreat to the town, he injured his side on getting over a fence and was unable to endure marching after that. He was sent to the invalid corps, but shortly afterward joined the navy. He was on the “Shenandoah” at the bombardment of Fort Fisher and on the “Daylight” when the naval forces went up the James river to prevent the Confederate gunboat from coming down. During this trip he had a thrilling experience.

“Captain Phelan, in command of the ‘Daylight,’ called me to him.” So runs the veteran’s story. “Said he: ‘Gunner, my orders are to do all I can to prevent those Rebel vessels coming down, but if I see we can’t do that, we must get tangled up with them and blow up our boat in the hope of injuring them. So, gunner, when you get the order from me, touch off the magazine!’ This was a fine prospect. But—orders are orders and duty is duty. Anyway we’d have made the biggest single noise of the war!”

“But I didn’t have to touch the old boat off to Kingdom Come. The blamed Johnnies ran aground coming down on the same obstructions they’d placed for us, and they stuck there good and fast.”

Where the Sutler's Cider Went

SERGEANT MICHAEL McCARTHY was a member of Company F who served throughout the war. He had a number of amusing experiences, two of which follow just as he often related them:

"While the regiment was encamped at Arlington Heights, a man came over from Washington with a barrel of cider and commenced retailing it to the boys. The end of the barrel came up against a shelter tent. One of the boys entered this and secretly bored a hole in the back end of the barrel. Then while the sutler was busy drawing cider in front the boys helped themselves from the tap made in the tent. Almost everybody got a good drink of the beverage before the trick was discovered.

"One night we had just finished a long day's march and were looking around for something nice for supper. Ex-sheriff Farley and myself were tent mates, and Buck suddenly espied Captain Harnickle's big, black servant coming along with a tray on which was a dandy meal. Farley gave Jake a thump and, as he tumbled, caught the tray, and we ran down into a ravine and thoroughly enjoyed the supper. We then placed the empty tray and dishes in the tent of Lutsinger, where they were found. He was accused of taking the meal and was ordered by the captain to be brought in dead or alive. Farley induced him to confess and promise the captain that he never would do it again."

Amusements in Camp

ALL sorts of pranks were played by the boys when in camp to relieve the monotony of routine. A book might easily be written about these and the more decorous forms of recreation and pastime in which the troopers indulged. The grizzled members of the Fourteenth enjoy many a laugh today over tricks they played on one another fifty years ago. To quote one of them:

"Tin stoves were used in the huts in the cold weather, and the boys used to throw cartridges down the chimney after first extracting the balls. The explosion would very soon empty a tent of its occupants and distribute the contents around in great disorder. Lights were always ordered out at 9 P. M., but often the boys would hang their coats before the windows and play cards until early in the morning. Then there used to be many interesting encounters in the squared circle. One fight I remember

was between Boylan and O'Connor. We went out into the woods, a ring was formed, the contestants stripped and went at it for all they were worth. I forget which won. O'Connor was killed at the Second Bull Run.

"One pleasant thing about camp life was the receipt of letters and papers from home. The books and papers would be passed around among all the men and would be thoroughly read and enjoyed. Hon. Moses F. O'Dell, member of Congress from Brooklyn, made frequent visits to camp and took great pride and interest in the regiment. Capt. John Eason was the life of the camp always. He cheered the men up greatly when things looked dark, as they frequently did. He would occasionally put on the gloves with some of the boys and have a round or two."

Farley and Early's Leg

THE regiment's popular surgeon, Dr. James L. Farley, was appointed Medical Director of the center at Gettysburg. For seven days and nights he worked ceaselessly with the wounded. While a prisoner at Gaines Mill the doctor had amputated General Early's leg. When they met again at Gettysburg, under different circumstances, Dr. Farley asked General Early where he was going.

"I am going to Philadelphia to get a new leg," he replied.

How Baldwin Got His Pistol Back

THE unusual manner in which Captain Charles F. Baldwin finally recovered a pistol which was taken from him while he was lying wounded on the field of Groveton, Va., on August 29, 1862, forms an interesting little story.

Captain Baldwin had been left for dead and while lying there a Confederate soldier came along and helped himself to the captain's sword, pistol, haversack and canteen. The wounded man was removed next morning to the field hospital where his wounds were dressed by a Confederate surgeon of the Nineteenth Virginia infantry. There he remained for about two weeks when he was paroled and taken to Emory Hospital, Washington, D. C., subsequently to be removed to private quarters for six weeks. In condition to travel then he returned to his home in Brooklyn. He was discharged December 24, 1862, for disability.

During the latter part of the year 1895 General Fowler received a letter from Maj. John M. Gould, of Portland, Me., who told him that one John C. Cox, of Tyler, Texas, had advertised in the *Confederate Veteran*, published in Nashville, Tenn., that he was ready to restore to the owner a pistol he had found on the battlefield described, the weapon bearing the inscription: Chas. F. Baldwin, Co. "D," 14th Regt., N. Y. S. M. General Fowler communicated the fact to Baldwin and Captain Cranston, Secretary of the Fourteenth Regiment War Veterans Association. The latter opened a correspondence with Cox and Captain Baldwin wrote later. Cox replied and during the correspondence which followed both gave their versions of what occurred on the battlefield.

On April 5, 1896, Captain Baldwin received the pistol by express from Tyler, Texas, and also a letter from Mr. Cox. The weapon was one of the old "Colt" patent six shooters, and was in a remarkably good state of preservation considering that 34 years had passed since it was lost.

Mr. Cox wrote as follows:

"Tyler, Tex., April 1, 1896.

Capt. C. F. Baldwin, Brooklyn, N. Y.

"My Dear Sir—I am truly sorry that I have delayed answering your letter of February 13th and in sending the pistol, as I propose to do. I have been sick most of the time for the last two months and not able to write or attend to business of any kind. Now, in answer to your letter, I am convinced you are the owner of the pistol. Maj. John M. Gould, of Portland, Me., first wrote me that you were yet alive and a resident of Brooklyn, N. Y. Then I received a letter from Capt. Alfred Cranston in which he said he knew you to be Captain of Co. "D," Fourteenth Regiment N. Y. S. M., and would see you in a day or so and that you would write me. Well your letter of February 13th came in due course by mail. I cannot describe my feelings on reading your letter and looking at the pistol. My mind reverted to August, 1862, trying to picture the scenes just as I saw them. Well my brother, you know it is often said that no two persons or witnesses saw and related the same circumstance just alike. Your letter was truly interesting to me, yet I could not take in the situation and circumstances just as you related them in your letter. In your description of the pistol I discover that you are a little mistaken. It is a six chambered revolver, instead of a five, and the word presented is not on it. I never took the haversack from a wounded soldier in my life, and as for water, I always gave it when in my power to do so freely. Texas soldiers as a

general thing were kind hearted and treated prisoners and wounded soldiers in a kind hearted way. I am not sure whether it was August 29 or 30, 1862, that I obtained the pistol. I know that it was late in the evening and the man from whom I got it was, I thought, shot to pieces, a ball through right breast or shoulder and wounded in hip or leg, and I have no recollections of any words passing between us. I obtained sword belt, sword and pistol, and my recollection is that I did not know of the engraving on the pistol until the next day.

“At Sharpsburg I was severely wounded on September 17, 1862, and returned to my home in Texas, and while there I gave the pistol to my sister, Mrs. E. C. Clark, who was then living in Tyler, and she had the engraving inscribed on the butt end: Captured August 30, 1862, by J. C. Cox. In July, 1895, my sister visited my family, and during her visit the pistol matter was mentioned, a thing I had not thought of for years. She said she had the weapon and it was in a good state of preservation. I asked her for it and said I would advertise it in the *Confederate Veteran*.

“Maj. John M. Gould and I have been having some correspondence in regard to the battle of Sharpsburg, and I am happy to say that all my correspondence with the “boys in blue,” meets with a hearty response in my heart of hearts.

Your friend everlastingly,
JOHN C. COX.”

A Splendid March of the Fourteenth

THE following letter, written by John L. Nellis, of Company E, to his family, April 22, 1862, and published in the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* on April 25, 1862, gives an interesting account of the march of the Fourteenth Regiment to Fredericksburg, together with incidents on the way:

Camp Prospect, opposite Fredericksburg, Va., April 22, 1862.—We lay encamped near Centerville for five days. I inspected the fortifications and barracks, and also the battlefield before Manassas. The fortifications are by no means impregnable and in no way equal to our own. There were "Quaker" guns mounted on them in spite of all assertions to the contrary. The barracks were very commodious, and in all respects comfortable.

At the expiration of the fifth day we received orders to march. An order was read from General McClellan, telling us that "we would meet with foemen worthy of our steel," etc., which was received with much enthusiasm. Well, we experienced the truth of his assertion.

We marched from Centerville to Alexandria under heavy marching orders, through a pelting rain, without halting, in eight hours.

I changed all my clothes and took a little whiskey, and felt none the worse the following morning. Our quarters were in an old mill at Alexandria. We took the cars the next morning for Camp Marion—our old camp—and stayed there for two days, when we marched again and encamped under tents near Alexandria. We had two splendid reviews by General McDowell, of his whole corps.

Every day we expected to embark for some place down the Potomac; if we had I should now be in front of Yorktown.

A short time afterwards we marched once more to Manassas.

The second day's march was long and tedious. We occupied that night the former camp of the Fifth North Carolina, "Camp Wigfall," and had a fine night's rest. The next day we forded a creek up to our knees and encamped near Bristow for about a week.

On the afternoon of the fifteenth we marched to Catlett's Station, and stayed there the next day.

The day following we left camp and marched about thirty miles. At about the twentieth mile most of the men had given out, our knapsacks were piled up on the road and we loaded our guns.

We marched then in one rank, with the Harris Cavalry alongside bearing our muskets. A little while afterward they made a splendid charge, driving in the enemy's pickets, during which they lost a fine lieutenant, who was shot dead.

The Fourteenth formed forward in four ranks and closed up on a double-quick. We marched on until long after dark, when we halted and bivouacked.

The cavalry were sent out on picket and we lay down, too fatigued even to make coffee.

About two o'clock in the morning a heavy volley of musketry was heard. We fell in between the horses of the Harris Light Cavalry and marched into a barricade made of fence rails across the road and on both sides. When we got into it I heard the order to fire, and we got it for fair from the front and both sides. We got orders right-about face, double-quick march, and retreated about half a mile and waited for daylight. At the first dawn of day we marched back. The sight gave me an idea of what war really is. Inside the barricade all was water; the dead horses were in the water and many of their riders were under them. Quite a number were killed, and the wounded soldiers who were able to crawl out of the water were waiting for the ambulances in the fields by the roadside.

The next morning we found out that the cavalry had made some charges on the Rebels, who were in ambush; it happened about three miles from where we were. The cavalry deserves all the praise that can be bestowed.

They were the Pennsylvania and the Harris Cavalry. They made desperate charges in the dark on the Rebels, who were, as usual, behind barricades.

Their loss is sixteen, eight killed and eight wounded.

When we came up we commenced the march to the Rappahannock, about five miles distant. Marks of the previous night's conflict were visible. Horses lay dead. On one side of the road lay a poor fellow shot in the abdomen, his intestines protruding. A little further on another one dead with his face covered.

We finally reached the banks of the Rappahannock, to find the bridge in flames, and the Rebels safe on the other side of the river. Our batteries threw some splendid shots, which sent them flying into the woods.

It is impossible to ascertain what their loss is, as they bore away all their dead.

So here we are at Stafford Heights, between Washington and Richmond, waiting to march into Fredericksburg.

The government now owes us four months' pay nearly.

Hoping to hear from you soon, I remain,

Your affectionate son,

JOHN L. NELLIS.

Co. E, Fourteenth Regiment, N. Y. S. M.



LIEUT. COL. ROBERT B. JORDAN



LIEUT. COL. WILLIAM H. DE BEVOISI



MAJOR HENRY T. HEAD



MAJOR CHARLES F. BALDWIN



MAJOR JAMES JOURDAN
Brev. Brig. General

FIELD OFFICERS FOURTEENTH REGIMENT
1861—1865



LIEUT. COL. WILLIAM L. GARCIA



MAJOR FREDERICK W. BALDWIN



MAJOR FREDERICK H. STEVENSON
Brev. Lieut. Colonel



MAJOR TIMOTHY F. DONOVAN

PRESENT FIELD OFFICERS FOURTEENTH INFANTRY

The March of the Iron Brigade

DURING the famous march from Catlett's Station to Falmouth, Va., April 15, 1862, the First Brigade, First Division, First Army Corps, won the title of the "Iron Brigade."

The "Iron Brigade" was composed of the Second United States Sharpshooters, Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth, Thirtieth and Eighty-fourth New York Volunteers—the Eighty-fourth, as everyone knows, being the Fighting Fourteenth.

The same name was afterward applied to the Second Brigade of the same division.

Colonel Fox in his "Losses of the Rebellion" says "It seems strange that two brigades in the same division should adopt like synonyms, but in justice to Hatch's Brigade, it should be stated that it was the original Iron Brigade."

The first Iron Brigade to which the Fourteenth belonged, lost more in proportion in killed and wounded, in one battle, the Second Manassas, than the Light Brigade at Balaklava, which has been made famous in Tennyson's poem.

John Bryson, of Company A, Thirtieth New York Volunteers, printed in the Brooklyn Daily *Eagle* for February 22, 1901, the following poem in honor of the famous march of the Iron Brigade. The poem follows:

The March of the Iron Brigade

See, where the morning's beam	Onward, thro' wood and field,
Purples the Cedar stream,	Hearts all with courage steel'd
Long lines of bayonets gleam,	Ne'er to the foe shall yield
Fiercely and bright arrayed.	The old Iron Brigade.
Tramp, tramp, with step so true,	Tramp, tramp, with weary feet,
As if on grand review.	Thro' rivers wide and deep,
It is the march, I trow,	O'er pathways rough and steep,
Of the Iron Brigade.	Breastwork and barricade;
Bristoe and Catlett's glen	Covering ten leagues and more,
All are alive with men,	To Rappahannock's shore,
Cheery and blithe as when	Men never marched before
Forming on dress parade;	Like the Iron Brigade.

Grand was the martial sight,	Cheer upon cheer arise,
In the glad morning's light,	Up thro' the vaulted skies,
When from old Falmouth's height,	While the proud rebel flies,
Footmen and Cavalcade,	Baffled and sore dismay'd.
'Mid bridges burning high,	Long will the poets tell,
Burnishing all the sky,	While the glad numbers swell,
March'd with light step and spry,	All the deeds that befell
The old Iron Brigade.	The old Iron Brigade.

JOHN BRYSON.

Late Company A, Thirteenth N. Y. Vols.
Brooklyn Eagle, February 22, 1901.

The Fourteenth had more than one poet in its ranks. One poem, composed by Theodore P. Brokaw, a member of Company D, deals with the Battle of Gettysburg, in which the regiment played such a gallant part, and with the march of the Army of the Potomac from the Rappahannock. It was written in 1865 and is as follows:

Quietly lay that grand old corps,
 Waiting and watching its powerful foe;
Resolved, God's will, for evermore
 To crush foul treason and lay it low.

On the river banks the camps are strewn,
 The pickets are watching in the dawn's early light
For the first faint sound denoting that soon
 Come the clash and carnage of sabers bright.

Along those grand lines comes the command;
 Strike tents, pack up, prepare to march—
Forward gallant sons of freedom's band;
 Stand by your banners, never fail your hearts.

The foe has advanced away on our right,
 And down through the valley has moved
To battle again, with all his might,
 And spread terror among those we love.

Across Virginia's devastated plain,
Over Bull Run's blood stained ground,
They will hasten quickly to regain
A firm hold on treason's crown.

Over the Potomac's historic stream,
Through the Cumberland's beautiful vale,
It seems as though it was but a dream
As they marched onward victory to hail.

Past Maryland Heights, Antietam's field,
Forward, gallant comrades, ere you be too late
To strike down the foe and his cause seal
And save our friends from a terrible fate.

Hark! do you hear that rumbling sound?
See the curling smoke? 'tis the opening dirge
Preceding the fearful scenes at and around
The grand, historic battle of Gettysburg.

From Round Top hear the deafening roar
Re-echoed through the vale; the screaming shell,
The clash of arms, the moans of brave men, torn
And shattered, of this fearful struggle tell.

As shouts of victory from brave hearts leap,
Give us tidings now of the battle won,
The heartfelt thanks of millions will greet
Those brave men for the grand work done.

Is it wise to bury this bitter past,
In oblivion, forgetful of the great sorrow,
This crime has to the nation caused, alas,
Forget that men may do the same tomorrow?

Forget the mounds on yon hillside,
Those brave hearts, cold and still forever,
The loved ones struggling their tears to hide?
Forget all this my comrades? No, no, never!

Bury the past, my friends and comrades? No—
Hang it high upon your banners that men may read,
And give full praise to those brave hearts and so
That future generations may bear good seed.

The grand mirror that reflects so well the age
Will do you honor that you did onward press,
And nobly bear your breasts to save
Our loved Columbia in her great distress.

A Reminiscence of the War

SOME time after the war Corporal Theodore P. Brokaw, of Company D, Fourteenth Regiment, wrote an account of his experiences after being wounded at the second battle of Bull Run. This account contains also the story of the wound of Corporal Joseph Plows, which all the veterans will remember. Plows was shot through both hands at the second battle of Bull Run while he was grasping the hand of Steve Thatford, who had just been shot through the lung. The following account has not been altered from its original form, but stands just as Comrade Brokaw wrote it:

Having received a severe wound in the left elbow at the second battle of Bull Run the night that Captain Mallory was killed, I was sent to the rear, but stopped to have a chat with an officer of another regiment that was supporting us; what one I do not now remember. All at once the enemy opened fire on us on our left flank. It was a terrible surprise, and our position being enfiladed, our regiment was compelled to retire leaving our dead and wounded comrades on the field. The Rebs made the best of their opportunity by robbing the killed and wounded of everything of any value. Retreating to the rear with others, I saw an officer on a horse frantically waving his sword and commanding those around him to halt, but he had hardly uttered the command before he disappeared in the bushes, it was so sudden that it was not possible to identify him.

Continuing to the rear I finally became lost, and after wandering around for a long time, I at last decided, make or break, I would introduce myself to the first camp I could find, which I did, not knowing whether it was friend or foe. It proved to be General McDowell's headquarters, and I had the satisfaction of feeling that I would not go to Richmond as a prisoner of war at all events.

Weary and exhausted from the two nights' and all day marching without any sleep, I finally threw myself down in a clump of bushes, concluding that when daylight came I could better find the Fourteenth. Well, I soon fell asleep and when I awoke I felt very much better, only my arm pained me dreadfully, as the bandage had become dry and hard. I found some water and softened the bandage, then started to find my regiment and succeeded about 6 o'clock in the morning, and surprised my comrades, as they had concluded that I had been killed or taken prisoner. After a short rest and a cup of coffee, Captain Baldwin advised me to go to the Division

Hospital. I got within a quarter of a mile of it when Tommy Dawson came along. He asked me to ride, but preferring to walk I gave him my rifle, the gun that unquestionably saved my life, as the ball first struck it and then glanced to my elbow. Had I known that I was going to lose it, I would certainly have kept it. Tom promised to take care of it for me, but he lost it.

I had gone but a short distance when the Johnnies having extended the right of their line opened fire on the hospital with one of their batteries, and before I reached it everybody had decamped for safer quarters, I kept on and finally ran against a comrade. I think his name was Merritt; he had sprained his ankle and could hardly walk, so I took his gun and was pleased that I did. Just then an orderly came along leading two horses. Merritt knew him, and as I was looking at a large body of cavalry that were charging down on our lines, Merritt jumped on one of the horses and the last I saw of him he was going down the road at a lively pace and I was left behind.

As I tramped along other comrades joined me and we soon mustered a squad of about fifteen or twenty.

We were just passing through a strip of pine wood, when we heard a body of cavalry coming around the road. It was then almost dark and we could not see them on account of a bend in the road; we held a council of war and decided to arrange ourselves in single file along the edge of the woods, determined to give them a warm reception if they proved to be Rebels. When they came near we found them to be our own men ordered out to intercept all those not wounded.

I reached the hospital about nine o'clock and was talking to a guard near the amputation table, where a pile of limbs of all kinds had been thrown down at one side, when a surgeon came up and ordered me away in language not generally used at Sunday School. He was intoxicated, whether from the terrible scenes at that amputation table or from bad whiskey, I will not attempt to say. Had I been as crazy as he was there would have been another amputation on that table as sure as anything could be. I can hardly express my feelings at that moment. I went on to another hospital and had my arm dressed, and found shelter for the night.

The next morning a large number of the wounded were directed to go to the Bull Run Bridge and take a train for Alexandria, and from there we were sent to Philadelphia and other points.

Of the generous hospitality of the citizens of the Quaker City too

much cannot be said. There were about two thousand wounded men and the people had no time to prepare for their accommodation, but not one went unprovided with a good bed; the doors of every house seemed to stand open to us. Finally I was located at Chester, Pa., a place of rest at last, and again among a large hearted patriotic people, who were always ready to do all that was possible for the men that had been fighting for our country.

At this hospital was Corporal Joe Plows, who was shot through both hands while grasping the hand of Steve Thatford, he having been shot through the lung at Second Bull Run. There were others of the 14th there, but I do not now recall their names. Dr. Radzinsky, a Brooklynite, was our Ward Surgeon and he was very skillful both in surgery and physics and gave the kindest attention to his patients.

Among the lady visitors at the hospital was one that had three sons at the front, she was wealthy and had a lovely home about two miles from the hospital. Well, she invited Plows and myself to dinner and we concluded we must keep the appointment, so we got up before breakfast that morning and ran the guard, not being able to get passes. We breakfasted at a hotel in the town and finally started out to Mrs. Leiper's home. After dinner the coachman was directed to hitch up a team to the carriage and we were driven a long distance through the country. On our return Mrs. Leiper insisted on our staying to tea and sending us back in her carriage; that was very kind on her part, as we had to run the guard to get in. It appeared afterward that the guard having recognized us, had reported to the officer of the guard, and he had doubled the guard to catch us in the homecoming.

Fortune favored us. It was wash day and they had a large wash hanging out to dry. Stopping the carriage quite a distance away, we walked slowly through the fields by the fences and took a survey of the situation. Finally we got a gauge of the guard and made a dash over the fence and through the clothes and into our ward. The way we tucked ourselves in our little beds in quick time was a caution. Pretty soon in came the guards, but your uncle and Plows were both sound asleep, and I suppose, not being sure of our identity, that ended the matter. The close call stopped our guard running, but we devised a scheme that puzzled the guard.

A party of us would meet in the town and return together and then rush the guard a little and hold one or two passes. Those dated first and second were good for 11th and 12th, so in this way we always had a supply, and could furnish an extra pass to order at short notice.



SURGEON JAMES L. FARLEY
Brev. Lieut. Colonel U. S. V.



SURGEON JOSEPH M. HOMISTON



REV. JOHN S. INSKIP
Chaplain



DAVID B. DEWEY
Asst. Surgeon



CAPTAIN RICHARD BUTT
Corps of Engineers

STAFF OFFICERS WITH FOURTEENTH REGIMENT
DURING THE CIVIL WAR

Hospital life began to be rather irksome to men convalescent. A party of eight agreed to tramp to Media. The day we selected was as fine as silk, in the last of September, '62. We had gone about half the distance, when as we were passing a fine country home a little boy came running to the fence out of breath and saluting us with a "Say, Mr., my Ma wants you." We concluded to surrender and the little fellow led us up through a fine well kept lawn to the commanding officer who proved to be a woman of very genial disposition, and instead of putting us in the guard house, we were invited to sit to a large table, where two great apple pies trembled at the prospect before them. There was also a large pitcher of fresh milk. Well, the pie soon became reconciled to its surroundings and the milk quietly enjoyed itself in company with the pie.

Thanking the lady for her kindness, we then resumed our tramp, finally reaching Media which was a temperance town. We ordered dinner and as our party was a trifle large for the facilities of the hotel on such short notice, we had to wait some time before it was put on the table. Every thing was just as good as our dinner at the front, if not a little more so, in fact the more so was decidedly prominent. We had a quiet day and about 5 o'clock started for Chester. We ran up against a cider mill on the way back and the farmer who was running the mill invited us to have some of his cider. We did, and I imagine the old gent was wondering if there was a leak in our tanks, the way the cider disappeared. It was a bright moonlight night and just cool enough to make marching agreeable. We turned our steps toward the hospital timed by the old war songs, "John Brown's Body," and others.

My wound was nearly healed and had it not been broken open on account of contraction, would have been well much sooner. I had prepared to go back to the front but Dr. Radzinsky prevailed upon me to take charge of his ward. Winter was close and part of the Army had gone into winter quarters on the Rappahannock. Christmas came and the holidays passed quietly. Corporal Plows' hands healed in excellent form, considering how badly they were injured and he applied for and received a furlough. Mrs. Plows had come on in the meantime and took him home. Time slipped away and I rejoined my regiment at Camp Reynolds, putting up at the Hotel Van Eska. Well, some called the Count a crank, but I must say I got on with him nicely. The old saw that two cranks are better than one may fit. The night of my arrival in Camp we had four or five inches of snow, a pleasing change from the hospital to a snow bound camp at the front!

Extracts from a War Diary

THE diary of William H. H. Pinckney has often been consulted by the compilers of this history, and has proved to be of the greatest assistance. Were it not that lack of space forbids, it would be interesting to print this diary in full. But as that is impossible the part of it which deals with Comrade Pinckney's experiences from the date of the departure of the '61 men to Brooklyn is given, along with his sufferings in Southern prisons.

These prison experiences are told simply, but graphically for all of that. They gain in force because of being left in the direct, brief, straightforward words of the man who actually experienced them.

Other comrades suffered like horrors in Southern prisons. But it has seemed best to the compilers to give this section of this diary in full, and let it tell the tale for all.

The experiences up to until the date of Comrade Pinckney's incarceration give the history of the movements of himself, and many others, for a period not elsewhere covered. They were jotted down day by day, with soldierly brevity, and only here and there has a word been changed.

Extracts from W. H. H. Pinckney's Diary

MAY 22, 1864—After the good-byes were said the Fourteenth marched away from the terrible realities of war and we were left in charge of Lieutenant Brown, to report to Fifth Corps Headquarters. All the officers went home, notwithstanding two companies remained (I and K). Returned to Guinney's Station and marched until 8 P. M. in rear of the Fifth Corps Wagon train, distance fifteen miles. Passed through a splendid country, both in scenery and cultivation, crossed Ta and Mat rivers.

May 23d, Monday—Marched about 9 A. M. passed Mount Westfield Church, halting after dark with the train near the North Anna River. Heavy fighting all the afternoon until after dark. Our Corps engaged, the Rebels falling back. The boys say they are citizens from this day.

May 24th, Tuesday—Transferred, at least for the present, to the Twelfth New York Provost Guard, Fifth Corps Headquarters; consolidated into two companies, A, B, C, D and E forming the first company,

under Sergeant York. Companies F, G, H, I and K the second company, under Sergeant Voories. Report to the Twelfth for duty.

Lieutenant Brown started for home. Marched at 2½ A. M. acting as Wagon Guard, crossed the North Anna on canvas pontoons, near "Jericho's Mill." Halted for the night in front of what had been our second line of breastworks, our troops advancing and fighting as we came in. Fighting on the left all day. Thunder storm.

May 25th, Wednesday—Very little fighting; remained quiet all day; weather hot and sultry. Inspection by an acting officer of the Twelfth New York.

May 26th, Thursday—Marched at 12½ A. M. Remained on the road until daylight; recrossed the North Anna at the same place on pontoons. Owing to the heavy rains the roads were in bad condition. Halted at Mount Westfield Church; remained here all day but expected to move at any moment. About 10 P. M. detailed as a corporal over a squad of men to guard the supply wagons. Expected to march at 11 P. M. but remained waiting until morning. Whole army on the move.

May 27th, Friday—7 A. M. The wagons have not moved yet. The Second and the Fifth Corps passing. The White House reported to be their destination. Marched about 8 A. M., crossing the F. & A. C. R.R., also the Polecat River. Halted at 10 P. M., after a march of twenty miles. Passed by St. Paul's Church, also beautiful plantations and splendid mansions.

May 28th, Saturday—Marched early in the morning. Passed a Hebrew Church. Crossed the Pamunky River about eleven miles above White House, bivouacking on the south side. Slight shower. Cavalry fighting going on all day. Very warm day. Roads dusty.

May 29th, Sunday—Remained quiet all day. Orders to move, but did not go. Preaching by one of the Twelfth. Splendid springs near the camp.

May 30th, Monday—Marched at 8 A. M. with the train. Halted on the Mechanicsville Road, after going a distance of three miles. Hard fighting all day until dark. Our army reported to be successful. Remained in the same position all day. Received five days rations.

May 31st, Tuesday—Occasional cannonading through the day. The train remained in the same position all day. Very warm, on guard.

June 1st, Wednesday—Marched about 11 P. M. Halted after going one mile near General Grant's and General Meade's headquarters. Roads

very dusty. Fighting all along until dark. Pennsylvania Reserves returned home.

June 2nd, Thursday—In the morning we suddenly received orders to march. Reported to First Division, Fifth Corps, First Brigade, General Ayers. Was transferred to the Fifth New York Veteran Infantry, a battalion that came up from Alexandria the day previous. They were formed, or intended to be formed from the old Fifth and to wear their uniforms. Lieutenant Colonel Winslow in command. We were formed for the present into two companies, E and F. Mine is E. Boys think they are sold. Here the phrase, kidnapped citizen, originated.

In the second line of works, sharp skirmishing. Captain Murphy in command of Company E. Moved to the right about 3.30 P. M. Remained standing during a heavy rain storm. Then advanced, double quick, to what appeared to be our first line of battle, firing a few shots at the Rebel skirmishers. In about half an hour a Rebel line of battle suddenly appeared on our front and flanks, causing us to fall back. Tried to make a stand, but it was impossible. The whole line fell back to an open field, near Bethesda Church, when it re-formed and repulsed the Rebels. Built breastworks. Artillery and infantry firing until after dark. Raining all night. Our loss, killed and wounded, was twelve men and five officers. Colonel Winslow severely wounded. Captain Murphy killed. The regiment did as well as could be expected under the circumstances. Quite a number of the Fourteenth wounded and missing.

June 3d, Friday—Lowering and raining. Moved to the left and took a position in a rifle pit. Sharp skirmishing and artillery firing all day. Two wounded. Colonel Winslow sent home. Captain Montgomery in command.

June 4th, Saturday—Skirmishing and artillery firing; several alarms during the day. Heavy rain during the night. Captain Guthrie in command. Heavy fighting on the left.

June 5th, Sunday—Raining. Skirmishing. Comparatively quiet. Dissatisfaction among the men caused by the appointment of officers over our company from the Fifth. About 11 P. M. we quietly evacuated our breastworks and marched four miles on the Cold Harbor Road, halting and bivouacking about 5 A. M.

June 6th, Monday—The whole corps remained quiet all day. Our troops reported to be close to the Rebels. We are so close to them that they cannot throw out skirmishers.

June 7th, Thursday—Part of the corps marched. Moved about 200 yards in the dusk and went into camp. Lieutenant Winslow in command since the second.

June 8th, Wednesday—In the same position. Company drill; dress parade; appointments read off. Skirmishing along the line at 10 P. M.

June 9th, Thursday—Very windy. Division reviewed by General Ayres at 11 A. M. We are now in the First Brigade, Second Division, General Ayres. The regiment ordered on picket about a mile from camp on the Cold Harbor Road. Out on post; the main body of the regiment lay near Allen's mill.

June 10, Friday—Cavalry pickets had a slight skirmish. Relieved at dusk and returned to the regiment.

June 11th, Saturday—Marched at 4 A. M.; re-joined the brigade and kept to the White House road. Turning off on the Bottom's bridge road, crossing the Richmond and York River R. R., halting and bivouacking on the New Kent Court House road, two miles away. Bottom's bridge road, distance eight miles. Very warm. New Kent County.

June 12th, Sunday—Quiet, warm, marched at 6 P. M.; after going six miles halted. Resumed march, crossed the Chickahominy River about 4 A. M. Rebel cavalry pickets opposed the crossing.

June 13th, Monday—Halted about two miles from the river. So far the country is very good. Harrison Landing reported to be our destination. Cannonading in the distance. Suddenly received orders to form line of battle. Our regiment on the left of our division. Built breastworks, but had no fight. Continued the march about 7 P. M.; after going about six miles bivouacked for the night. Passed Charles City Cross Roads.

June 14th, Tuesday—Marched soon after daylight halting within two miles of James River and Charles City Court House. Occasional cannonading in C. C. Co.

June 15th, Wednesday—Remained quiet all day; could hear the whistle of boats on the James River; rations short.

June 16th, Thursday—Marched at daylight, reaching the James River at 6 A. M. After waiting some time, we crossed the river on the Steamboat "James Brooks" at Whynook Landing. The river at this point is one mile wide. Landed at Windmill Point. Transports and gunboats quite a novel sight for us. After resting two hours, continued the march, halting at daylight near Petersburg and in rear of the Ninth Army Corps,

having made a march of twenty-five miles. Passed Prince George Court House. Fighting all day and night.

June 17th, Friday—Rested until 10 A. M., when we moved to the front. The whole corps massed in rear of the line to act as a reserve. Sharp skirmishing and artillery firing. Rebels occasionally threw a solid shot over us. About dusk marched to the rear of the breastworks, to support a charge which was successful; shelling; remained in the same position all night.

June 18th, Saturday—Moved to the left about 8 A. M. Crossed the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad. After resting awhile our division formed line to the left of the Fourth Division and the army; advanced under a heavy shell fire to an old Rebel fort opposite the Rebel position. Very heavy firing and shelling. Commenced to build breastworks, but did not finish them as we were hurried away to the right, double-quick, to support a charge of the Fourth Division. They were repulsed. We were subjected to a heavy shell fire until dark. Most effective artillery firing on record; casualties are large. The Fifth suffered heavily in killed and wounded.

At the end of the charge, when the line was checked a few hundred yards in front of the Rebel line, a shell struck the color bearer of the Fifth, while in a kneeling position, cut off his head and sent his brains over the men on the left of the colors, and killed five men.

The Fifth were in the first line of battle; the second line was composed principally of heavy artillery regiments. While in this position an aide rode along the line saying another charge would be made and the general expected the men to keep up their record. The sharpshooters' fire at this time was deadly; men were dropping fast. The charge was not made and soon as darkness set in, we commenced to build breastworks, and worked until 1 P. M. of the 19th.

June 19th, Sunday—Sharpshooters on both sides busy. Men cannot stand erect. Quite a number killed and wounded. The fire was so severe that if a man stood erect he was hit. Rations given out at night. The skirmishers were about thirty feet from the line. Was obliged to go behind breastworks after dark.

June 20th, Monday—Sharpshooters continue their work compelling us to lie close. Artillery duel in the afternoon, lasting until dark; one man killed. Rockets thrown up by the Rebels. Spires of Petersburg visible.

June 21st, Tuesday—Very warm. Artillery firing and skirmishing.

Sharpshooters keep up a continual fire. One man wounded. After dark the regiment marched to the scene of the fight of the 18th, and relieved the Fourteenth Regulars on picket, which protects the flank. During the night the First division formed line in the rear of us, and built breast-works.

June 22d, Wednesday—Kept up a continual fire, compelling the Rebels in the works to lie close. In the afternoon the troops moved from our front to their right to attack the Second Corps. Heavy fighting until after dark. Rebels reported to have captured one brigade and artillery. Heavy fighting on the right. Relieved at about 12 M. and returned to our old position. As we received rations we were deprived of our nights sleep.

June 23d, Thursday—Sharpshooters at work again to-day. Their fire very savage. On picket. One alarm at 9 P. M. One man wounded this day.

June 24th, Friday—Artillery fire commenced on our right at 8 A. M., going along the whole line, and continued until 10 A. M. The Rebels keep up a musketry fire notwithstanding our pickets are sharp. Returned to the regiment.

June 25th, Saturday—Sharpshooting—one alarm. Very hot and sultry. Occasional cannonading. Heavy artillery relieved by the Maryland brigade.

June 26th, Sunday—Quiet on our front, with the exception of the sharpshooters. Fighting on our right all day. Very warm. On the 24th in Washington the temperature stood 92 degrees and 109 degrees in the sun.

June 27th, Monday—Fighting on the right. Skirmishing. In the same position.

June 28th, Tuesday—Sharpshooters do not fire quite so much; slight thunder storm. Our party (Fourteenth) formed into four companies so as to form ten in the regiment. I am in Company H, Captain York, also to act as first sergeant, seventh company in line, thirty-one men for duty. Relieved about 10 P. M. by the heavy artillery brigade, and marched to the rear near the field hospitals. Mortar firing.

June 29th, Wednesday—Occasional firing. Company built breast-works as a protection against shells.

June 30th, Thursday—Mustered for pay. Commissions arrive. Cannonading on the right. Weather quite pleasant.

July 1st, Friday—Anniversary of the first day of Gettysburg. Very

warm. The remnants of Companies I and K left for home, also Clark of Company C. Fighting on the right late into the night.

July 2d, Saturday—Very warm fighting on the right. Remained in the same position until dark, when we moved in a woods on our left and formed a "Campaign Camp," an agreeable surprise, as we expected to go to the front again. Rumors about going to Washington. Received some eatables from Sanitary Commission, Gettysburg, 1863, second day.

July 3d, Sunday—Very warm; scarcity of water. Occasional firing and cannonading.

July 4th, Monday—Warm and dusty; very quiet day with the exception of cannonading on the right. In the same position. Very quiet Fourth.

July 5th, Tuesday—Warm; very little firing or cannonading. Orders for inspection, and so forth.

July 6th, Wednesday—Warm and dusty; cannonading on the right; nights quite cool. Promoted to first sergeant of Company H. To date from 1st.

July 7th, Thursday—Inspection. Slight rain. Cannonading in our front all day caused by an advance of our line during the night.

July 8th, Friday—Very sultry. Occasional cannonading, very heavy in the afternoon.

July 9th, Saturday—Very warm. Cannonading. Received clothes.

July 10th, Sunday—Sunday morning inspection. Mr. Luckey visited our camp. Warm. Cannonading.

July 11th, Monday—Warm. Cannonading. Rain in the evening.

July 12th, Tuesday—Very warm; cannonading.

July 13th, Wednesday—Awakened at 3 A. M. The whole brigade detailed to clear trees and brush in the front of the fort. Rebels shell a working party on the right of us. Returned to camp at dusk.

July 14th, Thursday—Usual cannonading. Company drills.

July 15th, Friday—Warm. Usual cannonading in afternoon. Details sent out to work on the forts.

July 16th, Saturday—Warm. Cannonading. Butler reported to be fighting.

July 17th, Sunday—Nothing unusual occurred during the day. Weather very warm. About 11 P. M. we marched without knapsacks, halting in rear of the first line of works; remained all night, to act as a support, as an attack was expected. Undisturbed all night; returned to camp after sunrise. The Rebels permitted us to leave the works without a shot.

July 18th, Monday—Warm. Quiet. Orders to be ready to move at dusk; countermanded at tattoo. Raining.

July 19th, Tuesday—Raining all day. After dark marched to the front and relieved a regiment belonging to our brigade. All quiet in the front, with the exception of sharp skirmishing. Artillery firing on our right. About 11 P. M. one of our company (Allen) was severely wounded while asleep, the bullet must have traveled over 1,000 yards. The comrade was shot clear through the stomach. Wound serious.

July 20th, Wednesday—Raining at times all through the day. No firing in our front. A strange sight to see the men walking to and from the picket line, also on the breastworks. Can see four church steeples in Petersburg from our position. Both sides on our right keep up a continual fire of musketry from their breastworks. Artillery firing all day and all along the lines. The rebels fire three mortar shells at a time often during the day. The firing very accurate—too much so for us, as we had no cover. About 5 P. M. a large house set on fire by one of our shells. The blaze continued until after dark. About 8 P. M. we returned to the camp.

July 21st, Thursday—Pleasant, not quite so warm. Cannonading.

July 22d, Friday—Warm. Heavy firing towards night on our right. Supposed to be a charge. Details sent to the front.

July 23d, Saturday—Warm. Cannonading.

July 24th, Sunday—Raining until noon. Officers ordered to send away their baggage.

July 25th, Monday—Rain continued all night, stopped at daylight. Large details sent out to work on the forts.

July 26th, Tuesday—Pleasant. Usual programme. Orders to be ready to march.

July 27th, Wednesday—Slight rain in the afternoon. Very heavy cannonading on the right. Sharp skirmishing after dark.

July 28th, Thursday—Warm. Large details sent out to work on the covered roads. Visited the Ninth Corps. Cannonading.

July 29th, Friday—Very warm, sultry. Cannonading. Paymaster reported to be on the road to the army. Visited the corps hospital.

July 30th, Saturday—Awakened at 2 A. M. Ordered to move at 3.30 A. M. Marched about 4 A. M., halting in the cut of the Petersburg and Norfolk R. R. to act as support to the Ninth Corps. All quiet all along the line with the exception of skirmishing. About 5 A. M., simultaneous with a signal from the right, a grand explosion took place throwing a Rebel



ADJUTANT JOHN VLIET



ADJUTANT LEFFERT L. LAIDLAW



AMBROSE L. CASSIDY
Quartermaster



WILLIAM H. TIGNEY
Quartermaster



HENRY L. CRANFORD
Quartermaster

STAFF OFFICERS SERVING WITH FOURTEENTH REGIMENT
DURING THE CIVIL WAR

fort in Burnside's front in the air. Our batteries opened fire, at the same time our men charging the enemy's works. Cannonading continued until after 9 A. M. The rebels reported to have taken the works from our men. Although within range of the rebel artillery, and quite near the scene of action our services were not needed. Returned to Camp at 10 A. M. One Division of Cavalry gone to our left. Weather very warm and sultry.

July 31st, Sunday—Quiet, with the exception of skirmishing. A great rumor flying around. It is reported they are moving all mortars and heavy guns. Our dead and wounded from the fight of yesterday lying out between the two lines. The Rebels keep up a steady fire and refuse to accept a flag of truce. Men indignant. Perhaps Grant could now raise a forlorn hope. 3.30 P. M. Gen. Burnside reported to have sent a flag of truce, which, if not accepted, he will open all his guns and take the Rebel works, if it costs all of his corps. It was accepted. Paymaster paying the regiment.

August 1st, Monday—Comparatively quiet; very warm; regular camp duties.

August 2d, Tuesday—Very quiet along the lines, the 5th noisy—quite a number supporting trees and riding the wooden horse. Sutler arrived—watermelons, and so forth.

August 3d, Wednesday—Warm and quiet, one of the 14th noisy. Receive clothing.

August 4th, Thursday—Warm. Mortar firing. Large details sent out night and day to work on the forts in the front. Rebels reported to be undermining us. Capt. Guthrie gone to the hospital.

August 5th, Friday—Hot and sultry. Large details sent out every day this week to work on the forts. Two tons of powder found under a fort.

August 6th, Saturday—Rebels firing into our camp. One shell passed through the arbor above Company D and killed one of Company C men instantly. It would have gone to Brigade headquarters had not a pine tree stopped its career. The deceased was buried in the afternoon near our first advance of the day of June 18th. Burial services by a Catholic Chaplain of the 2d corps. His remarks were very appropriate. The whole service was very affecting. 9 P. M., quiet, even the 9th corps are quiet.

August 7th, Sunday—Quiet, hot and sultry. Rumor about the regiment going to Alexandria.

August 8th, Monday—Desultory artillery firing. Very hot. Guard mounts, and so forth. Order read at dress parade, temporarily detaching

the regiment from the brigade. To report to corps headquarters. Order from our new Colonel (Winthrop, formerly Capt. 12th regulars) stating that he hopes the old 5th, and so forth, will keep up their reputation. Capt. Guthrie Lieut. Col.

August 9th, Tuesday—Quiet and warm. Camp laid out near corps headquarters. Details sent out to build arbors, and so forth. Great explosion about 12 M. Heard afterward it was an ammunition boat. Great loss of life. Thunder and lightning storm during the night. Orders about red uniform.

August 10th, Wednesday—Very hot and sultry. The details continue to work on the new camp. Regular dress parade; Capt. Shuchard in command; "H" third company in line. Mortar practice by the Rebels late at night.

August 11th, Thursday—Quiet, with the exception of mortar firing. Warm weather continues.

August 12th, Friday—Quiet, very warm.

August 13th, Saturday—Cannonading, 2d corps on the march. Warm.

August 14th, Sunday—Heavy firing on the right. Rumor about moving. Heavy rain storm.

August 15th, Monday—Our corps relieved by the 9th. Rumors about march. About 7 A. M. left our bivouac and entered our new camp near corps quarters. Col. Winthrop in command. Heavy rain storm in the afternoon. Prospects of a march.

August 16th, Tuesday—Very warm, slight rain storm. Dress parade in the afternoon and battalion drills. Col. Winthrop in command. Rumors about moving. About 10 P. M. received orders to be ready to move at 3 A. M.

August 17th, Wednesday—Reveille at 3 A. M. Orders to march countermanded at 8 A. M. Very warm. 10 P. M. orders to be ready to move at 4 A. M.

August 18th, Thursday—Heavy shelling at 2 A. M. Reveille at 4 A. M. Marched at 5 A. M. Only one corps moving. Marched to the left; reached the Weldon R. R. about 10 A. M. Cavalry skirmishing. Formed line. Hundreds affected by the heat. Took a position in the first line and advanced slowly under an artillery fire. Our division on the right of the R. R. halting in a woods near a cornfield. The Regiment now forms part of the second line. With the exception of cannonading we remained quiet during the thunder storm.

About 12.30 P. M. the rebels charged, breaking our line. We fell back a short distance and rallied, but again fell back as the Rebels advanced.

It was done so quickly that I was captured while loading, not expecting such a sudden retreat. A rebel near their flag ordered me to surrender and go to the rear, rather a dangerous operation on account of the heavy fire from our ranks both artillery and musketry.

We were then marched down the Weldon R. R. to Petersburg, passed through Washington and other streets until we reached the jail where we halted and remained all night. We were crowded like a lot of cattle. We were also searched and all our stationery, and so forth, taken away. The people flocked to see the "Yankees." Rain.

August 19th, Friday—Raining all day. After our names were registered we were marched to an island. Here our canteens, and so forth, were confiscated. A great many peddlers were around. Pies, \$3.00. Apples, four for a dollar. Watermelons \$10.00. Bread \$2.00 and \$3.00 a loaf. This of course was in Confederate money.

The houses in Petersburg showed the effect of our shot and shell especially the foundry. The people seemed to be confident of holding out against Grant. Very anxious to buy rings, watches and stationery. Quite a number of manufactories in action. The employees are chiefly women and children. Marched in the afternoon, during a hard rain, and after going three miles halted at a R. R. station between Petersburg and Richmond.

Remained exposed to the rain until dark, when we were packed in some empty cars. Remained in the cars all night.

August 20th started for Richmond in the cars about 5 A. M., reaching there about 8 A. M. Delayed there by the troops going to Petersburg. Strong works between the two cities. Passed over a long bridge; had a view of Belle Isle landing at the foot of Eighth Street.

We then marched up Eighth Street through Main to Twentieth Street, thence to Cary.

Halted at the renowned Libby Prison. Welcomed by a sea of white faces at each window. On the march through the city we were subjected to the sniffs and sneers of the Richmond people. But this made me feel that I was proud that I was a Yankee soldier and independent.

They gave us notice that we could leave our money in their care. We were thoroughly searched and all greenbacks were taken away, also our haversacks. I deposited \$1.00 in their care, but doubt whether I shall ever see it again.

Experiences in Southern Prisons

The ground floor in Libby was a long room, with old wooden tables through the centre and at the rear end the men were searched. As each prisoner was searched he passed to the other side of the table.

While waiting I noticed at times the two sentries were back to back as they paced up and down. I thought two men in collusion could at least save their money. I noticed a young, honest looking N. Y. Cavalryman near me. I explained my scheme and he promptly agreed. He gave me a gold locket with his sister's picture inside and some money. I had \$24.00 and a gold ring, which I tied in an old rag. The comrade was searched and took a position opposite me. We waited, but it seemed as if the guards would never get in the right position, and their eyes must be square from us because if seen it meant a wound or death. Finally the chance came. I threw the package under the table and the comrade caught it unseen by the sentries. This comrade is alive to-day and a resident of Brooklyn.

As so many prisoners came in (one day 14 and one officer from our Regiment) Libby was emptied and we were sent to Belle Island, off Richmond. Here was a large number of men in a small enclosure. Rations were small, our men trading all the clothing they could possibly spare for food. I remained here until October 4th.

Some of our men were shot by Confederate Sentries daily. I was stabbed by one in the right rib, but the blade glanced off and entered to the left of the backbone, about three inches, making a painful wound.

About October 4th I left camp in a squad of 500 for the South. Marched to the Danville Station. Reached Danville in the night. Thence went to Greensboro and to Salisbury, N. C. The people along the route traded with the men. One of the 5th, an Orderly Sergt., burly and dark, in the Zouave uniform (looking as we all did from effects of exposure) while waiting at the station was abused by a young man, a native, in every possible way. This Sergt. said, "If I were free I would give you a N. Y. whipping." One of our guards whispered, "Give it to him. I will look the other way," but the young man ran, to fight another day.

The Prison at Salisbury was a large enclosure, with two large buildings, which were formerly factories, and six or seven small two-story houses, formerly slave quarters. In 1861, Gen. Corcoran and others were held prisoners here. The largest brick building was filled by Yankee deserters and prisoners from the Confederate army, men who would not fight or be con-

trolled. The smaller brick building was occupied by Southern Union men, who remained loyal to the flag—noble, simple, pure men, patriots of the highest order.

We were turned loose without any shelter. The weather was quite cold, a white frost over all. We were obliged to keep moving to keep warm; would sleep a short time, then wake up benumbed. This, with a slim allowance of food, soon commenced the work of death.

In a short time our men increased to 10,000. We formed into squads of 100 men, under command of a 1st U. S. Sergeant. The writer was in charge of the second squad, Fourth Division. There were ten squads to a division under the command of a Sergeant Major. The commander received the rations and divided them among the men.

The rations were very irregular, sometimes corn bread, then flour. This made trouble as the men had no good means of cooking and would make paste, which caused sickness. The ration itself was small, barely enough to sustain life, but during the winter half rations came as often as full ones. We had meat about once every three weeks, about one inch by two inches or less. The men eagerly watched the cutting up and woe to the dispenser, if he did not have the pieces about alike. After a few weeks we received two tents to one hundred men. They would hold about 50 men. The balance of the squad dug holes in the ground only to be flooded out in a rain storm.

The deaths increased from seven to forty per day. The bodies were piled up in a square criss cross and were carted out daily in an open two-horse dirt truck, six and seven at a load, the dead naked, as their clothing was given to the living. Not having any means of washing either the person or clothing, and without any change, the men became alive with vermin, and if you did not work at least one hour per day you were a dead man.

The weak and ailing gave up and died in despair. One of the 14th came to the writer despondent and about ready to give up. I tried to encourage him to keep up hope. He responded: "You are a single man without any ties. I have a wife and two children in N. Y. city. They may now be starving and begging. I feel as if I would go mad—no way to help them or even hear from them."

In three days he was carted off dead.

So it went on through the long and dreary winter until March, 1865, when we left camp for the point of exchange. Out of 10,000 men who

entered the prison 3,000 came out alive, but many of that number died before reaching home.

We always had one and two men killed by the guards every day. They made a pretense of having a doctor's call daily. The doctor, or assistant, stood on a box and each sergeant brought his sick with him and described the complaint. The doctor from his distant position would prescribe one of the two kinds of medicine that composed his stock. The well men would wager which prescription he would order for the next patient.

The officers only remained in the prison a short time, when they were moved farther south, to make room for the 10,000 men. We were separated from the officers by a line of sentries. On their departure they called out: "Boys keep a stiff upper lip."

All through October and November the prisoners came in squads of 500 and 1,000. The weather continued very cold. For instance, on November 23, there was a heavy frost, and that time the men were on half rations, which caused the death rate to run up to 84 in twenty-four hours.

The lack of clothing caused great suffering. The men were in rags. We were only allowed two sticks of cord wood to a hundred men about twice a week. We also suffered from a lack of water, having only enough for drinking purposes.

The camp was full of rumors that we would soon be exchanged, or that General Sheridan would capture the camp. This kept up our hopes, but never came true. When the real notice of an exchange came it was hard to make the men believe it.

The Sergeant of squads and Sergt. Majors were formed into a secret organization. Each Sergeant had a few reliable picked men, who would be ready at any time for a break.

A Desperate Attempt To Escape.

Several times we were prepared, and each Sergeant drew lots for positions, but some one failed to come to time. November 25, 1864, we heard that the 68th N. C., one of the regiments guarding us, had been sent to the front. We drew lots for positions, and each Sergeant was in his place on time. The signal was to seize the inside guard relief which was changed at 12 o'clock. A regular Sergeant drew the lot to seize them and he did it well.

He said: "Now boys for liberty or death." We captured the whole thirteen rifles. The party bravely charged the gates three times, but was repulsed as the relief guard were on the fence platform at once and kept up a lively fire. The writer drew a position to stone the guards each side of one cannon. Two pieces of artillery from each corner of the enclosure covered the camp. We did our duty until the gun opened fire and the 68th N. C. entered on the fence platform from this point.

We were soon under a heavy fire and obliged to run for cover. It seems the 68th were on the point of boarding the cars, when the revolt commenced, so they at once double-quickened back to camp.

In a short time there was a line of battle around the fence. Citizens turned out with shot guns and they continued to fire on us as long as a head could be seen. Many were killed or wounded in their tents. Some reported 100 killed and wounded, but I think about 60 is correct. Almost every tent received bullet holes. Those near the cannons were riddled.

After this affair if three men came together the meeting would bring a bullet from a sentry. Twelve of the thirteen rifles were recovered, but one could not be found. It is reported that a comrade in New York State now has the gun in his possession.

In the early part of March, 1865, we were exchanged, passing through the lines at Raleigh, N. C. Three thousand men passed out of the prison; about 7,000 had died.

From Raleigh, via Wilmington, we reached parole camp, Annapolis, Md.

Though at the time a very young man, I could see and realize that the Southern people did not have the means to feed us properly. They had reached that point where they did not have enough for themselves. They were starved out and their stock of medicines was completely exhausted. Also all the bright and efficient officers were at the front, leaving men who did not have the ability to handle such large numbers of prisoners, especially on limited means. They could have permitted us to build log huts, however, as wood was plenty and nearby.

Baptised By Fire

RIGHT justly and right proudly the Fourteenth may boast its soul-stirring emblem—"Baptised by Fire." By unfaltering heroism and brilliant achievement was it won on a bloody field; by one whose word is nationally cherished was it bestowed.

On that memorable twenty-third of May, 1861, when Gen. Irwin McDowell mustered the regiment into the service of the United States, he used these words:

"You are now to be mustered into the service of the United States as part of the militia from the State of New York, known as the Fourteenth (speaking very slowly so there could be no mistake as to time) *for the period of the war.*"

It was in the camp at Arlington, directly after the disaster at Bull Run, in which battle the regiment had signally distinguished itself, that the state authorities changed the regimental number to Eighty-fourth N. Y. Volunteers. The boys vigorously protested at this and finally appealed to General McDowell. What the great general then said—and which was later upheld by the Secretary of War—will never be forgotten.

"You were mustered by me into the service of the United States as part of the militia of the State of New York known as the Fourteenth," he declared. "*You have been baptised by fire* under that number and such you shall be recognized by the United States government and by no other number."

Official Papers and Reports

The following laudatory general order, dated June 13, 1864, was issued by Brigadier General Crooke when the Fourteenth was mustered out of service:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH BRIGADE N. Y. S. M.

BROOKLYN, JUNE 13, 1864.

General order.

The Fourteenth Regiment N. Y. S. M., Col. E. B. Fowler, has this day been mustered out of the United States service and reports again for duty as a Militia regiment of the State of New York.

After three years distinguished, gallant and most bloody service, the "Brooklyn Fourteenth" have made themselves a name and a place in our country's history—and have nobly earned the gratitude of their fellow citizens.

The Fifth brigade are honored with their association and welcome their war-worn comrades to the Brigade line.

Whilst the Fourteenth were in the thickest and deadliest part of the battle of Gettysburg, the Thirteenth and Twenty-eighth were marching through storms and mountains to reach them.

The same patriotic zeal has always inspired the whole brigade. They may justly be proud of their past.

Their future must be inspired by the past.

By order,

PHILIP S. CROOKE,
Brigadier General,
Fifth Brigade,
N. Y. S. M.

D. J. DEAN,
Brigade Inspector.



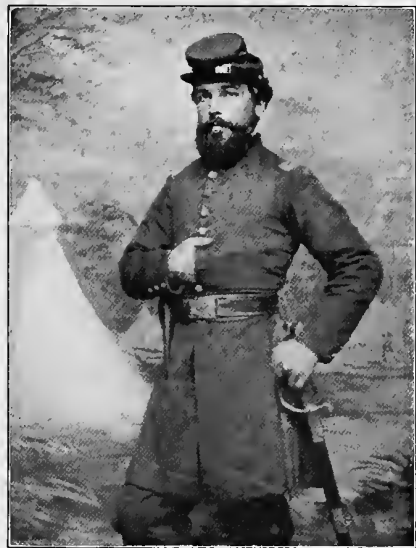
GEORGE W. MALLORY
Captain Co. B
Killed in Action, August 29, 1862,
At Groveton, Va.



JOHN W. REDDING
Captain Co. A



ISIAH UFFENDILL
Captain Co. B
Brev. Major U. S. V.



DAVID MEYERS
Captain Co. C
Killed in Action, September 17, 1862
At Antietam

LINE OFFICERS SERVING WITH THE FOURTEENTH REGIMENT
DURING THE CIVIL WAR

Extract From Report of Fitzhugh Lee.

In the two reports which follow some idea of the estimation in which the Confederates themselves held the Fourteenth is indicated.

The first paper is an extract from the report of Lieut. Col. Fitzhugh Lee, of the First Virginia Cavalry, concerning a fight which took place not far from Falls Church, Virginia, in the early days of the war. It will be noticed that the Confederate officer gives credit to the Fourteenth for fighting "with much more bravery than the Federal troops usually exhibit."

The document follows:

Camp Cooper, Va., November 19, 1861.

The enemy were a portion of the Fourteenth New York State Militia of Brooklyn, and fought with much more bravery than the Federal troops usually exhibit. It is the same regiment that so thickly dotted the field of Manassas upon the 21st with red.

When the action ceased it was so late in the day I deemed it inexpedient to carry out the object first in view, encumbered as I was with prisoners and wounded men, and returned slowly to camp. The fight took place a little over a mile this side of Falls Church, upon the road leading to Fairfax Court-House.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FITZ. LEE,

Lieutenant-Colonel First Virginia Cavalry, Commanding.
Capt. L. S. BRIEN, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Colonel Fowler's Report of the Same Fight.

The same skirmish, on the road from Falls Church to Fairfax Court House, is described by Colonel Fowler, in his official report, as follows:

CAMP MARION, UPTON'S HILL, VA.,

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT N. Y. STATE MILITIA,

November 19, 1861.

SIR: I have to report a skirmish with the enemy's cavalry by our picket outpost yesterday.

At about 3 P. M. a body of cavalry, numbering about 300, appeared in front of our outpost on the road leading from Falls Church to Fairfax Court-House. When first discovered they were deployed, occupying a

front of at least one-quarter of a mile, with a column by platoon in rear of their center on the road. They dashed up to our outpost, driving our pickets in the woods, some of whom they surrounded.

They then advanced within our lines about 300 or 400 yards, when, after halting for a short time (about ten minutes) and taking a cart from Benz's house to carry off their dead and wounded, they retired rapidly in several directions. I was at the village when the firing was heard, and on riding up the road I received intelligence from a scout (Sherman) that the cavalry were upon us, numbering 500 or more.

I immediately marched up the reserve, consisting of three small companies of infantry, to check their advance down the road. After advancing about a mile, thinking this might be only a feint to cover a more important movement, I halted and deployed a company as skirmishers on the right flank, which I knew to be wholly unprotected, and deployed skirmishers on both sides of the road.

I then sent to the rear to give information of the attack at headquarters and also to notify General Porter's pickets. I then advanced under Major Jourdan a body of skirmishers to the outpost that our pickets were driven from, and followed with the main body, picketing the road as I advanced.

On our arrival at the outposts the enemy were not in sight. Shortly after arriving at the outpost General Wadsworth and Colonel Frisby came up and gave directions that the pickets should occupy the same position for the night, and they were so posted.

My impression is that the enemy had an object in view besides the cutting off of a small outpost and losing more than they gained, and that they found us in stronger force than they expected. They were seen to carry away three dead men (one an officer) in a cart, and several wounded men were conveyed to their rear on horseback by their comrades. One valuable horse is lying dead near the scene of action and several horses were seen galloping through the fields without riders.

Our list of casualties is as follows: two killed, one wounded, and ten missing, all of Company H, which was the only company engaged. During the skirmish none of the pickets fell back except on the point attacked.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. B. FOWLER,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Fourteenth Regiment N. Y. S. M.,
Colonel SULLIVAN, Commanding Brigade.

Letter From General McDowell

The following letter from Gen. Irwin McDowell is self-explanatory. It was written only a few years after the war, and it shows the high regard in which General McDowell held the Fighting Fourteenth. The document follows:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

New York City, Jan. 12th, 1869.

Lieut. Col. Wm. H. De Bevoise, Maj. Chas. Schurig, Capt. Jas. McLeer,
Brooklyn Fourteenth Regiment.

GENTLEMEN:

I received only yesterday your kind letter of January 2d, inviting me to the annual ball and reunion of the Brooklyn Fourteenth on the 11th inst., and I regret exceedingly I did not know of it till after I was engaged so that I could not attend.

There was no corps in the war to which I was more, if as much, attached, as to the Fourteenth of Brooklyn. I mustered it into service, and had it constantly with me; first took it into action and personally led it a second time up the hill against the enemy. It was not only a most gallant regiment, but a most orderly and intelligent one, and one which with most pride I used to point out to our distinguished visitors. I regret to have missed the opportunity of saying as much in person to you and the others of the noble regiment to which you belong.

I am, gentlemen, yours very truly and sincerely,

IRWIN MCDOWELL.

A Tribute to General Fowler

Perhaps no man was ever more beloved by the troops whom he led into action than was Edward B. Fowler. To his men he was always, affectionately, "Ned" Fowler.

If all the tributes which have been printed in his honor could possibly be collected they would make a book by themselves. But that is neither possible, nor yet advisable. And yet, the compilers of this work feel that they would neglect their duty as historians did they not give some idea of how greatly he was idolized by the veterans of the Fighting Fourteenth in war and in peace.

The following letter was printed without the writer's name in the Brooklyn Daily *Eagle* of June 2, 1902. It so truly expresses the sentiment of his old comrades that it is worthy of a place, simply as a type of what they would all say, were they all to express their personal opinions in print. The letter follows:

"Early on the morning of Decoration Day I stood alone before the statue of General Fowler and studied the familiar and kindly features that I had not seen since we parted on a street car when they were alive with merriment at a story of mine.

"But while standing there in contemplation of time's changes I was profoundly impressed at the uncertainties of public whims. For nearly thirty years I had known General Fowler, and even during the matter of fact and busy Brooklyn life I spoke of him often as the typical hero of Brooklyn. He held the Fourteenth Regiment up to its fighting character by his own wounds and modest devotion to duty.

"Although he was a thorough business man, an expert accountant and a man of marked executive ability, his party practically neglected him and scattered its lucrative offices to young politicians, many of whom had neither vocation, had fought for the honor of no government, were not taxpayers, nor had even the stability of domestic cares, but they could the year round coddle the votes of professional convention hunters.

"General Fowler died poor and disappointed, but now a fortune is spent upon his statue and the public go there, en masse, with cypress and dry tears. That is all very fine, as far as it goes, but singularly marks the inconsistency of public honors. Dear old 'Ned,' when in the flesh, would have been embarrassed could prophetic eyes have realized this imperishable bronze, but his heart would have been gladdened by a practical recognition of his services also."

Yarns of the Fighting Fourteenth

Perhaps no regiment has ever had more notice taken of it in the newspapers than has the Fighting Fourteenth. The following account, told in a lively and colloquial manner in a Brooklyn newspaper, now many years old, shows that the men of the daily press appreciated the good material in the regiment.

The account is put into the mouth of an officer of the Fourteenth who served throughout the war. Many of the things which he mentions will no doubt recur to the veterans as they read. Incidents of the sort related help to give a better idea of the life in camp and on the battle-field, and the spirit which prevailed in the regiment, than could any set and formal account.

"The Fourteenth," says the narrator of the sketch, "was a peculiar regiment in some things. I mean at the beginning of the war.

"Right after the first battle of Bull Run there was a great deal of fatigue duty to be done; entrenchments to be thrown up, and so forth, and plenty of digging and cutting down trees. Our men were woefully ignorant of the use of the axe and shovel. The trees on which they performed looked as though they had been gnawed off, and men from country regiments would look on and laugh, and then take an axe and carve into a tree as smoothly as a machine. General McDowell came over one day, and Colonel Fowler told him the Fourteenth men were no good as woodchoppers. 'No, I see they're not,' said the General, laughing at the nibbled stumps around him. 'I'll tell you what your men are good for, though, Colonel. They're good at fighting. I saw the way they behaved during the last battle, and I'll see whether I can't get them some more appropriate duty.' So after that the Fourteenth were put on guard and had rather a soft time of it till quarters were moved. In the afternoon the portion of the regiment not on duty would play ball.

"We had many expert ball-players among our men, and they soon raised a nine which whitewashed the nines of all the country regiments with which we were brigaded. Of course this caused some little jealous feeling, and one time a colonel of another regiment came to Colonel Fowler with what he thought was a sure thing, to give the Fourteenth a set-back. 'Colonel,' he said, 'your boys are too much for mine at ball, but that's only child's play. Let us try conclusions at something more manly—running,

for instance. I don't mean a hundred-yard race, such as they run in Brooklyn, but something which will give a chance for the display of endurance, such as a ten-mile race.' 'All right,' said Colonel Fowler, 'a ten-mile race be it. I suppose some of the boys under my command can run. What shall it be for?'

"Well, they agreed to get some wine or a supper—something like that—and the other colonel, I forget his name, went back to his lines in high glee, and called a professional athlete, who was enlisted with him, to his tent.

"'Bob,' he said, 'I've got a match for you, a ten-mile race.' 'All serene,' said Bob laughing, 'who with?' 'Colonel Fowler of the Fourteenth.' Bob's face fell. 'Well the best thing you can do is to go back and pay forfeit,' he said, 'they've got Grindell in the Fourteenth.'

"So we had. Grindell, the 'American Deer,' or 'cock-eyed Grindell,' as the boys called him; a man who never was beaten—raced against Indians and Englishmen and always was victorious. Good soldier he made, too. One day while we were on the march down at Five Forks, General Warren thought he saw troops in the thick underbrush by the roadside, halted the line and called for a volunteer to go in and reconnoitre. Grindell ran in and came dancing out again in a few minutes, laughing and lugging behind him a rebel with a coffee-pot.

"Shady Knowles? Oh, yes. He was short and puffy, and I don't wonder at his dislike for hills. He had been a tailor before the war broke out, and a long march played hob with him. The only time I remember him giving vent to his feelings in profanity was one day when we were drilling the regiment on the side of a hill. It was steep climbing, and when we suddenly halted, faced about and dressed, there was poor Shady struggling along thirty yards in rear of the regiment. The boys greeted him with a roar of laughter and he got mad; said he would never fight again, wouldn't fire his gun, and the boys laughed harder than ever at his threats. He was a good-humored fellow at heart though and a brave man, and when he was killed at the Second Bull Run there was no one whom the boys missed more. He used to belong to 4 Engine in this city.

"I tell you those battles cut sad holes in both rank and file. At the Battle of Gettysburg the Fourteenth's Color Guard consisted of nine men. Three of these were killed outright, another died afterwards of his wounds, four others were badly wounded and only one escaped unhurt. On another occasion only Lieutenant-Colonel De Bevoise of all the officers in the

mess got off safe. Captain Mallory of Company B, Captain Davy of Company H, and Lieutenant Grumman, also of H, were killed, and Colonel Fowler was severely wounded; all of which happened down in that place where Fitz-John Porter should have been and wasn't.

"It is not always fighting which tells a regiment's material, though. There are some harder tests even than this. When the Union troops and the Rebels were arrayed against each other at Mine Run with little more than the run dividing their camps, it was very cold weather—so cold that men froze to death on picket. Well, an order came down from the headquarters of General Newton, calling on his favorite regiment, the Fourteenth, to make a reconnoissance of the run and see whether or not it was fordable. The right wing of the regiment was immediately deployed as skirmishers behind the works, and the left wing held in hand by the colonel as a reserve. The regiment advanced over the parapet in this order, and audaciously dashed down to the stream under the eyes of both armies, the hills on both sides making the whole scene look like a great panorama.

"At the water the men hastily crossed under heavy fire, dashed at the enemy's skirmishers, drove them from their pits, held this position until the colonel with a staff officer from the brigade ascertained that the run must be bridged. All this time the works on either side were black with men who wondered what the fuss was about. At last the enemy, in shame at being driven back by such a small body, commenced an attack. Then the colonel deployed the left wing, crossed the right wing through its intervals and retired—loss: one man wounded. Now, that wasn't hard fighting, you see; it was audacity; the Rebels could have chewed us up if they had not been too much astonished at our cheek to do anything.

"Again, at Chancellorsville, when we were falling back after the fight—I won't say retreating—we moved in three columns. It was dark and there were indications of a stampede. The men were nervous and rumors flew through the ranks that the Rebels were right behind in hot pursuit. The Fourteenth were on the bridge and the panic among the men of other regiments seemed to be growing greater and greater all the time, when up rode General Wadsworth. 'Colonel Fowler, I fear some irregularity,' he said. 'Can you take your men back?' 'Certainly,' answered, the Colonel, and wheeling his men, marched them back from the bridge and half a mile in the direction of the enemy, where they waited till every other man had crossed and then fell in behind as a rear guard.

"Yet, poor fellows, though they fought so well and were always to be

depended upon, hardships told on some of them more perhaps than on the country boys. I have often laughed over a little incident which happened when we were chasing Jackson up the valley near Port Royal. It rained that time as it only can in the mountains, and after a very long and wearisome march the boys threw themselves down in the mud to get what little sleep they could before 3 o'clock in the morning, when they were to be awakened again to start on the next day's tramp. Fires were built, and some poor fellows put up shelter tents (those little dog kennel affairs for one man). It was very cold. I was going the rounds when I saw a man backing out of one of these tents—feet first you know. He had pitched it on a rise and backed into a hollow filled with cold water. More than half asleep he sat in the puddle with the water breast high, rubbing his eyes and blinking stupidly at the fire. At last he opened his mouth to curse fate.

“‘War,’ he said, ‘war! If I was back in Myrtle Avenue the war could fight itself and be d—d!’ ”

The Guidon in Prison and Enos A. Axtell

ENOS A. AXTELL, of Company D, was a gallant soldier, and the following story of how he carried his guidon through prison is repeated at the present time whenever any of his surviving comrades meet. He used to tell the story himself, along with many other yarns concerning his period of service, and as he was an interesting narrator, and had interesting matter to relate, he never lacked for an audience.

Enos was taken prisoner at Gettysburg, being surrounded with others of his comrades in a high-walled yard. Determined that he would preserve his guidon and carry it back to the regiment if he were fortunate enough to escape, he tore it from its pole and wound it around his leg inside his stocking.

Six months later, when he left Belle Isle Prison on an exchange, he had the pleasure of waving that same guidon at his late guards from under the shelter of the flag of truce and shouting, "Ha, ha, old fellows, you didn't get this!"

They looked surprised, but only laughed.

He had carried it sewed inside the lining of his coat.

His captors impressed Enos very favorably, he used to say. He and his comrades were guarded first by a detachment of Pickett's Brigade, the men who made such a gallant charge at Gettysburg, and afterwards by a squadron of Virginia cavalry. Both these bodies of men were sunk deep in privation. Food they got, sometimes, when they were lucky, but as far as clothes went they would have provoked the derision of the seediest tramp in Brooklyn.

Yet they were good to their prisoners, shared pot-luck faithfully with them and abstained from robbing them of either clothes or money—that is, the guards did. The higher authorities captured most of their cash by a trick that was scarcely worthy. An officer rode up to the prisoners with two bags of silver coin, when they were first captured and asked if any of them had Federal bills they would like to exchange for silver. The men bit eagerly at this bait, thinking that Confederate money would be the most handy to them, especially if they could succeed in escaping, and soon there were very few bills left among them.

Enos was sharp enough to hide a \$10 bill by opening one of the big military buttons of his coat, cramming the note inside it, and then beating



THOMAS A. BURNETT
Captain Co. C



CHARLES B. TOBEY
Captain Co. C



WILLIAM M. B. STEERS
Captain Co. E



WILLIAM M. BALDWIN
Captain Co. D
Brevt. Major U. S. V.

LINE OFFICERS SERVING WITH THE FOURTEENTH REGIMENT
DURING THE CIVIL WAR

the edge together with a stone. Afterward the reason of the kind exchange of Confederate silver for Federal bills became apparent. The prisoners could conceal bills about their clothes, but they could not hide silver, so when a formal search through their effects was instituted, the silver was found and seized as a lawful prize. In all respects other than the above—for which they were not responsible—this particular portion of Pickett's Brigade and the squadron of Virginia cavalry seem to have been not only brave soldiers but also gentlemen. During all the time Enos was in their hands he never heard one single word of profanity from them, so he used to say.

On one occasion while passing through the open country he got in conversation with one of his guards, gave him a dollar and asked him to purchase as much bread as he could for the money, at the earliest opportunity. The other prisoners hooted and laughed at their comrade's credulity. The guard was relieved and Enos did not see anything of him for several days, at the end of which time the prisoners were marched down to the bank of the river where a steamer lay waiting to ferry them across. Here they were to part with Pickett's men and be taken charge of by the Virginia cavalry, and his comrades joked Enos all the way to the boat, but he said "never mind," he "hadn't lost that dollar yet." There was a great crowd on the bank gazing at the Yankee prisoners. Enos looked anxiously for the man who was to bring him the bread, but didn't see him till he got right down to the boat. There at the water side, watching everyone who went on the gang-plank, stood the honest Rebel with all the bread he could hold in both arms. The military rags in which he was clad were not fit to be called clothes; a piece of old carpet was thrown over his shoulders in lieu of a blanket, and he was not particularly well fed himself, yet he was so anxious not to miss Enos that he risked being pushed into the water in his efforts to retain his position near the gang-plank. "How's that, boys?" said Enos, as he carried off the bread in triumph, and they had to acknowledge that they had met a gentleman.

Chewing tobacco was exhausted among the Fourteenth men, with whom Enos lay in line of battle on the field of the Second Bull Run, and all attempts to borrow any along the line only enforced more deeply the knowledge that there was a tobacco famine.

"There's a dead Reb out there," said Enos's neighbor; "let's go out and see if he has any." Out they went, the bullets flying all around them, calmly knelt down, and turned the dead man's pockets inside out, but there

was no tobacco. Then they searched in his knapsack and found nothing but a handful or two of yellow corn and a testament.

"That weakened me," Enos used to say, years afterwards, "there was patriotism for you. It brought me right back to Revolutionary days, and I wondered what kind of men we were fighting."

Axtell, who has been dead only a comparatively brief time, was the chief figure in one of the earliest of those romances which were to do so much towards reuniting the North and South in those bonds which had been severed by war. He married a Southern girl, courting her between battles, so to speak. She was Miss Kitty Taylor, of the Taylor House, Upton's Hill, Va., on the Falls Church Road.

Axtell practically won his bride at the point of the pistol. The story contributes to a better understanding of the war times, and the period immediately after, and, along with the many of similar nature, recorded and unrecorded, is worthy of place at least as a footnote to history. The account used is taken with very little change from a Brooklyn paper which printed it a number of years ago, having obtained it from Enos himself. Its accuracy, therefore, can be depended upon.

War Time Love Making.

The Taylor family were on the Rebel side, of course, and Enos's courtship proceeded under difficulties. The first time he saw Kitty was when the Union troops were advancing on Upton's Hill. The Fourteenth was in the skirmish line, and the Taylor House was right in the track of the Rebel retreat. Enos had just thrown open the garden gate of that house when he caught sight of his future wife. A Rebel bombshell had burst in the yard; rifle and cannon balls were flying all about, and Kitty and her people were seeking shelter. Enos saw her just as she was leading the procession into the cellar. It was love at first sight under rather extraordinary circumstances. He didn't stop to talk just then but came around in a day or two when the camp was established.

How he overcame Miss Kitty's prejudice against Northern men is something which a philosopher might puzzle over for a year without understanding, but he did, and many is the time—so Kitty told him when she became Mrs. Axtell—she has stood at an upstairs window of her house in the evening watching for her young lover to come over the hill. When the Fourteenth marched on to take part in the great battles of '62, one heart in Upton's Hill at least wished the regiment well.

Kitty and Enos corresponded all through the war, and when it was over he came to claim her. He drove to the Taylor House and saw Kitty's father, who, he knew, wished him no good. Kitty was in Alexandria with her mother, stopping at a friend's house, her parent said, and a very little bribery obtained the address of the friend from a servant.

"I can't go into Alexandria," said Enos's hack driver, "my employer owes money there and this rig and the horses would be seized." "All right," said Enos, "wait for me outside the town; here is \$5, and if there's any danger of your being caught, skip."

Enos walked into town and went to the house of Kitty's friend. She had gone out shopping with her mamma, he was informed, and he strolled into the main street to find her. There he saw the Taylor carriage drawn up in front of the principal dry-goods store, and Kitty sitting in it with a brand new \$18 bonnet with white feathers surmounting her pretty face.

Kitty saw him, sprang from the carriage and raced across the street. There was a hurried consultation. Kitty knew that her parent would never consent to her marriage with Enos, and had packed her trunks according to agreement for a runaway match. Down the street they sped in the direction of the place where Enos's hack stood.

Kitty's mother caught sight of the pair as they disappeared round a corner some blocks away and then there was racing and chasing in Alexandria's streets. The runaways gained their hack and the driver laughed, for he defied the irate old lady to catch up with his horses. Away and away over the road to Upton's Hill the chase led, and Kitty and Enos reached the former's paternal roof half an hour ahead of the pursuers.

There, to Mr. Taylor, they stated their unalterable determination to be married, and there was music in the air. Mr. Taylor backed in the direction of three rifles which stood in a corner of the room and Enos cocked a pistol in his pocket. Kitty cried, and there was a great scene before the trunks in which her household goods were packed could be got down stairs for her departure. For all of this storm, however, the young couple determined to wait and brave the mother's wrath rather than go away without saying good-bye.

All that had gone before, though, was nothing to the tempest of rage which succeeded when that lady made her appearance. She sprang at Kitty, tore her hat from her head, and her bracelets and jewels off her arms and neck, stamped on them and drove Kitty from the house.

That was the last Axtell saw of his bride's parents for some years. Later there was a family reconciliation.

The Monument at Bull Run and Some Battle Reminiscences

ON October 20, 1906, a monument to the men of the Fourteenth Regiment who fell in the battles of First and Second Bull Run, Gainesville and Groveton, was unveiled in the locality where the strife occurred.

The trip to the historic ground was full of pleasant incidents, and the veterans of the Fourteenth who went on the jaunt will never forget it. Comrade Peter W. Ostrander, who is still living, wrote an account of the dedication of the monument.

This account, incidentally, brings in some of the history of the actions themselves, which is not presented in such full detail in any other part of this volume. And, therefore, for the sake of the personal point of view on the actions in battle, as well as for the story of the dedication, the following extract is made from Comrade Ostrander's narrative:

"On Friday, the nineteenth day of October, 1906, in accordance with arrangements made with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the first train for the ceremonies on the fields of First and Second Bull Run and Groveton was taken at 10.45 A. M., via the Brooklyn Annex, by such members of each of the State Commissions and other veterans of the three regiments, together with their wives and families, who were able to leave Brooklyn at that time. Another train, leaving at 12.30 at night, conveyed the balance of the party.

"The first train, just as it was about to enter Washington, met with an accident, by which one Pullman car was derailed and was only saved from being plunged over a high archway by the strength of a girder against which the car was hurled and along which it ground its way until the train was stopped. Fortunately no one was injured, although for a few moments the accident bade fair to be accompanied by the gravest results. The car was filled with men and women of the party, most of them busy with their wraps in preparation for leaving. Though all were badly shaken up no one was hurt. Had the bridge-girder not held there would have been a fearful catastrophe.

"Arriving after some delay, safely at Washington, the party immediately entrained for Manassas by the Warrenton railroad and arrived, at

about dusk, at Manassas, where almost all of them found good quarters at the Prince William House, a few having to seek resting places at smaller hostleries.

“All the day a drizzling rain, interrupted only by the drizzles becoming at times real down-pours, had prevailed, and this condition of things continued through the night.

“On the morning of Saturday, October 20th, the train which left Brooklyn at 12.30 of the night before arrived and brought the reserves of the party. Very soon all took the train from Manassas for Wellington, where, by the providence of the Presidents of the three Commissions and under the direction and good management of Grand Marshal Round, Assistant Marshal Berkeley and their aides, surreys, buggies, light-wagons, trucks, farm-wagons, furnished with chairs in many instances, and vehicles not easily classified, drawn from the country around, were in waiting in numbers sufficient to transport everybody, which they did at reasonable rates, to the great battlefield. When all had found accommodation the slow procession began over a road which the rains of many days had transformed into what looked like a long and not over attractive Indian pudding through the top of which the wheels of the vehicles penetrated until they struck the raisins in the shape of stones at the bottom of the pudding. In fairly good weather doubtless it is a fairly good road, but then it was simply awful. It was a great satisfaction to the Commissioners to observe the uncomplaining fortitude with which the entire party evidently resolved to see the business through in cheerful frame of mind and make it a success, notwithstanding outward conditions. No one flinched, not even the women; indeed the latter set so good an example of cheerfulness as not only to make the men feel proud of them, but also to make grumbling on the part of the latter quite out of place.

“Pretty well drenched, but in good spirits, the party reached the historic ground, when all were gathered making a goodly party of from two to three hundred persons. At the grounds General McLeer, who had been somewhat seriously indisposed for a day and a night, and who had left the Prince William House ahead of the train which took the others to Wellington, going by a longer but easier riding route, was met, and he personally took charge of the Fourteenth Regiment ceremonies, subsequently and immediately succeeding these, leading the members of the Fourteenth's Commission and other Fourteenth Veterans and friends in doing honor in turn to the ceremonies at the other two monuments. The programmes, in

each case, were faithfully carried out. Mrs. General McLeer, as already stated, pulled the cord which drew aside the flag that had veiled the Fourteenth's monument, displaying to view the handsome granite column which the Commission, under authority of the Act of Legislature had erected, and the band played the National air. Honorable Edward C. Dowling's speech, in turning over the monument and the sacred spot of earth on which it stands to the Commission, was brief but impressive, and General McLeer, as President of the Fourteenth's Commission and on its behalf, in well chosen words, accepted the trust, pledging the Commission to care for and watch over the memorial to the brave dead of the "Fourteenth" Brooklyn. Like ceremonies followed at the monuments to "the Fifth" and "Tenth" regiments. Prayer and the benediction were offered by the Reverend Mr. Dorey of Manassas at each ceremony, and when all were concluded, the entire party adjourned to the great tent which had been erected in front of the little school-house, and there the oration of the day was delivered according to the programme.

"On arriving at Manassas it had been agreed to invite the Honorable Charles E. Nicol, Judge of the Supreme Court of Virginia, a Northerner by birth, now a citizen of Virginia resident at or near Manassas, then sitting, at Circuit, in Alexandria, to preside at the meeting at the tent where the addresses were arranged to be and were delivered. Judge Nicol, cheerfully consenting, adjourned his court, went with the party to the field and presided with great dignity, to the gratification of all present. His opening address was impressive and appropriate, and the oration of the Reverend Doctor J. Wesley Hill, the orator of the day, which followed, was pronounced by all to be a most eloquent effort. It was rich in historic allusions, blossoming with beautiful illustrations and impassioned in its appeals, and it evoked frequent and hearty plaudits.

"Colonel Edmund Berkeley of Confederate fame, a bronzed and grizzled veteran, who served with distinguished gallantry under Longstreet, and led the Eighth Virginia Confederate Infantry in Pickett's desperate and brilliant charge at Gettysburg, then made an address of welcome, capturing his hearers by his rough and ready eloquence.

"After these exercises were concluded all went to the famous Old Dogan House which, it will be remembered, stands just above the Warrenton turnpike on a slight hill, near where the extreme right of Hunter's Division first became engaged and exactly where Rickett's battery first unlimbered at the First Bull Run battle. Up to the time of the retreat of

our army on that occasion, this house was used as a field hospital and here the brave Captain Tillinghast, mortally wounded, was helped from his horse by Engineer Lawrence Hanley and the writer of this article. Surgeon Homiston, assisted by Doctors Farley and Swalm, all of the Fourteenth regiment, were on duty at the Dogan House on that unhappy 21st day of July, 1861.

"In this connection an interesting incident recurs to the memory of the writer that, on the retreat, when near Sudley church, he was overtaken by an ambulance containing General, then Corporal, McLeer and Captain Tillinghast, heretofore mentioned, who I have understood, acted on General McDowell's staff, and the writer accompanied them over the wood-road, to where we debouched upon the Warrenton turnpike and at the same place where we had entered in the morning and continued with them until Cub-run was reached. At Cub-run an army-wagon or a caisson had broken partly through the bridge and the line of retreat here received added confusion. Captain Tillinghast, mortally wounded, was raving, alternately praying and calling for his wife. McLeer was painfully wounded near one of his eyes, and was bleeding profusely but entirely retained his faculties. Being out of water, the writer took all the canteens of the little party described and went to the 'run' a short way down stream, where the water happened to be clear, to fill them. Leaning over a log he had filled two canteens when a Rebel battery which had gotten the range opened and landed a shot on the bridge.

"Instantly teamsters cut traces and horse and foot rushed madly through the stream at all points. The writer was knocked from his log into the stream where he was seized by a strapping soldier of a splendid Michigan regiment, the Sixth Michigan I think it was—the wood-choppers we used to call them—and pushed ahead by him across stream. Scrambling up the bank one glance showed it to be impossible to go back, so we made our way back to our old camp of the night before just beyond Centerville, on the road going toward Washington. McLeer managed in some way to get out of the ambulance, the teamster of which had cut traces and galloped off, and was fortunately able to cross the stream and get within our lines. Tillinghast undoubtedly died there.

"To return to our narrative, the Daughters of the Confederacy dispensed hospitality at this historic Dogan House to all present in the shape of a substantial and most excellent luncheon of fried chicken, which was the real thing, salads, sandwiches, cold ham, home-made bread, cake, deli-

icious apple pie and fragrant coffee. Of course the Commissions provided the wherewithal but 'the Daughters' did all the work of preparation and service. All the dishes were home-made and were cooked in the best Southern style. Without question the young lady who made the apple pie, of which the writer had the pleasure of eating a piece, along with Mrs. Dogan, knows how to make apple pie! There never was any better apple pie than that.

"The Daughters of the Confederacy, the elder ladies as well as the younger, vied with each other to make the occasion pleasant to the visitors, and their graceful and easy but modest and refined manners added charm and enjoyment to the welcome feast.

"Old Mrs. Lucinda Dogan, who was in the house during the battles of both First and Second Bull Run, now eighty-nine years of age, white-haired and wrinkled, was cheerful and communicative, her mental faculties apparently all unimpaired. Displaying a wonderful memory of incidents of those terrible times, this strong-faced, good-faced, lovely old lady chatted familiarly with General McLeer, with the writer of this narrative, and with Commissioner Rankin, who had each been pleasantly presented to her by Mrs. De Main, one of 'the Daughters,' comparing recollections with them. Mrs. Dogan's presence added greatly to the interest of the occasion.

"Luncheon over and adieu said the long procession of wagons slowly retraced its steps over the muddy and often submerged road through the drizzling rain back to Wellington depot where, after long waiting, some took cars for home, others for Washington, and still others for the Prince William House at Manassas, there to rest for the night, to rejoin, during Sunday, at the Ebbitt House, Washington, those of their companions who had gone thither directly from the Wellington depot.

"Despite the frightful roads, despite the beastly rain which drizzled all day long, despite the wallowings through muddy water and the dumpings on unseen rocks beneath the mud, hard as it seems for belief, everybody kept good tempered and cheerful.

"And so the Third Battle of Bull Run—a battle not with men, but with the elements—was fought and won."

Articles of Incorporation of the Fourteenth War Veterans Association, and the Original Signers

The following official document, forming a part of the vital history of the regiment, is self-explanatory:

STATE OF NEW YORK,
COUNTY OF KINGS,
CITY OF BROOKLYN.

This is to certify that the subscribers of lawful age and citizens of the United States and residents of the state, county and city aforesaid, desirous of associating themselves together for social and benevolent purposes and to form a society under and in pursuance of an Act of the Legislature of the State of New York entitled an Act for the incorporation of benevolent, charitable, scientific and missionary societies, passed April 12, 1848, and of the several acts additional thereto or amendatory thereof, also pursuant to an Act of the legislature of the State of New York entitled an Act for the incorporation of societies or clubs for certain social and recreative purposes, passed April 11, 1865, and the act or acts amendatory thereof, do hereby certify that the name or title by which said society shall be known in law is "The War Veteran Association of the Fourteenth Regiment, New York State Militia."

The objects for which said society are formed are:

First—To band and keep together all of the members of the Fourteenth regiment New York state militia who served at any period with said regiment during the war of the rebellion and who received an honorable discharge therefrom, no matter the length of term of service, so as to keep alive the record and history of their deeds and services in said war.

Second—The social and recreative benefit of its members and the promotion of such objects as shall contribute to their social benefit, enjoyment and prosperity; also the advocacy of such doctrines and sentiments as will contribute to the attainment of such objects.

Third—To improve the physical, industrial, educational and moral condition of the indigent members and their families not otherwise suffi-

ciently provided for and to supply from the funds of the association (or otherwise as may be provided for) their material wants consistently with the objects of said association.

Fourth—To transact and carry on any business or hold real estate incidental to and necessary in the furtherance of their objects.

That the number of trustees of said association who shall manage the affairs of same shall be fifteen.

That the names of the trustees who shall manage the affairs of the association for the first year of its existence are as follows: Edward B. Fowler, Charles F. Baldwin, James Day, John Bene, John W. Eason, James Keating, Geo. S. Elcock, Hycon Kalb, Chas. A. Barton, Daniel J. Harte, Joseph H. Pendergast, John A. Egolf, Thomas F. Gibney, Geo. H. Rice, Henry Everding.

That the operations of said association and its principal place of business shall be in the city of Brooklyn, County of Kings and state of New York.

(SIGNED)—WM. H. TIGNEY, JOHN H. FISHER, R. F. COLE, GEO. S. ELCOCK, CHAS. B. FARLEY, WM. F. TWIBELLE, ROBERT W. WEBB, PHILIP F. BRENNAN, JOHN A. EGOLF, JOHN JOCHUM, STEPHEN B. BARTON, C. J. MAHONEY, JOSEPH W. GREGG, HENRY DE WINSTANLEY, JAMES DAY, JOHN H. SWITZER, DANIEL J. HARTE, EDWARD ANTHONY, CHARLES W. BROCKWAY, CHRIS CONNOR.

A Memorandum by Capt. George B. Mallory

CAPT. GEORGE B. MALLORY was one of those killed at the second Battle of Bull Run.

Just before he met his death he made a memorandum of an action in which Companies B and E of the Fourteenth took part. Several of the comrades who are still living took part in this movement. Because of the fact that much of the detail with regard to it gathered from other sources is rather conflicting, it has seemed best to the compilers of this history, for the purpose of making the matter absolutely authentic, to present merely the brief outline contained in Captain Mallory's brief note.

It was written at the time, while the event was still fresh in the memory of the writer, and therefore there is a certainty that the report is not confused. The report follows:

"Companies B and E, 14th Regt. N. Y. S. M., commanded by Captains Mallory and Elcock, left Camp Prospect, Falmouth, Va., July 23rd, 1862, to accompany a cavalry reconnoissance to the front of our lines toward Richmond.

"The force consisted of a portion of the Harris Light Cavalry, about 250 sabres in all, and 100 infantry of the Brooklyn 14th, the whole under command of Col. Kilpatrick of the Harris Light Cavalry.

"This force reached the north bank of the river Po at 8.30 P. M., July 23rd.

"Here the infantry and ten of the Indiana cavalry were posted as a reserve and to guard the fort between the roads to Richmond south and Fredericksburg north, while the cavalry pushed on in advance.

"Companies B and E remained on duty at this point until 5.30 P. M., July 24th, when the cavalry returned and the entire force started for camp.

"Companies B and E arrived at Camp Prospect 11.30 P. M., July 24th, having marched a distance of 30 miles. The river Po, from the camp, is 15 miles directly south.

"Note—The cavalry went to a point within 21 miles of Richmond, where they had a skirmish with the enemy's cavalry. The latter were routed, their camp destroyed, a portion of the railroad track torn up and burnt, together with some cars containing commissary stores.

"The cavalry then returned, having marched a distance of 80 miles and captured 3 prisoners and about 20 horses without any loss of officers or men.

"GEORGE MALLORY, Capt. B Co., 14th Regt. N. Y. S. M.,
Commanding infantry detachment."



AGA HARNICKELL
Captain Co. F



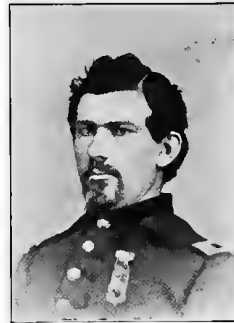
JAMES H. JORDAN
Captain Co. F



JOHN McNEIL
Captain Co. H
Brev. Major U. S. V.



WILLIAM A. BALL
Captain Co. F



STEPHEN MANDEVILLE
Captain Co. G

LINE OFFICERS SERVING WITH THE FOURTEENTH REGIMENT
DURING THE CIVIL WAR

Colonel Fowler's Own Story

On May 18, 1883, Colonel Fowler himself began a history of the Fighting Fourteenth. This history was never completed, and it was thought until very recently that the part which had been written had been destroyed later. Colonel Fowler's house burned down several years ago, and with it a large collection of valuable data with regard to the regiment.

When this history was begun the compilers and, in fact, nearly every one connected with the Fourteenth Regiment believed that no part of what Colonel Fowler had written was now in existence. But after the book had been prepared, set into type, and gotten ready to go to press it was learned that Mr. W. H. Baker, the son-in-law of Colonel Fowler, had discovered a portion of the history. It is presented without changes, just as the Fourteenth's beloved commander wrote it.

Commenced May 18, 1861

On the 18th of May, 1861, at about 6 P. M. of a bright spring day, the Fourteenth Regiment, N. G. S. M., struck tents on Fort Greene and commenced its three years of patriotic service by starting for the front. The regiment marched down Myrtle Avenue and Fulton Street to Fulton Ferry, where a Union ferryboat lay waiting to convey it to the cars at Jersey City.

The streets were densely thronged by the relatives and friends of members of the regiment, so closely packed together that the regiment had scarce room to move, though marching by the flank. The Fourteenth's brilliant chasseur uniforms, the crowded streets, windows and housetops, the hurried leavetaking of wives, fathers, mothers, sisters and sweethearts, many of whom were saying good-bye forever, the waving of handkerchiefs, the applauding and cheering that drowned the music of the band. These moving expressions of the wild enthusiasm of that hour are not to be forgotten by any who participated in that exciting march.

The boat reached and all on board, the lines were cast off, and as she sped towards Jersey City the band played "The Girl I Left Behind Me," and the multitude on the wharves waved and shouted their good-bye to the eight hundred of Brooklyn's gallant sons who thus departed to interpose their breasts as a living wall between their beloved homes and danger.

The Fourteenth Regiment is one of the oldest militia regiments in the State. It was organized in 1847, immediately after the passage of the law doing away with the old eight ununiformed and the two flank uniformed company regiments, and creating regiments of all uniformed companies. At its organization, and until about 1860, each company wore a different uniform. The organization was effected by the election of Philip S. Croke, then captain of the Flatbush Artillery, to be colonel. The meeting was held at Military Garden, where the Court House now stands, and was presided over by Judge McCue, then an officer on the staff of General Duryea. Colonel Croke was succeeded by Col. Jesse C. Smith, and he by Col. Alfred M. Wood, who was in command at the departure for the war.

The history of the regiment, from its organization to 1860, was that of a struggle for existence, with no armory and no provision made by the State to supply anything but arms and ammunition. The wonder is that, in view of the ample provisions now made by the State for the National Guard and the magnificent armories furnished by the county, it did manage to exist at all.

In 1860 the Board of Officers adopted the French chasseur uniform, consisting of red pants, white leggins, blue jacket, with broad red chevrons and shoulder knots, and cap with blue band, red above and blue top. This change of uniform was a progressive step, in conformity with the improvements then being introduced throughout the army. The musket and minnie ball took the place of the smooth bore, with round ball and buckshot, and Hardie's translation of the French tactics was substituted for the Scott "heavy infantry" tactics, with its accompaniment of leather stock and pipe clayed belts. Little did the officers of that board dream that the uniform they then adopted would become historic, sung of in poets' lays and transferred to the artist's canvas as that of the "red-legged devils," the Brooklyn Fourteenth.

The wave of enthusiasm that swept the North in wild echo to the firing of the first gun on Sumter gave instant life to the latent patriotism of the officers and men of the regiment, and on April 18, 1861, its commander telegraphed to Albany, "Ready to go to the front."

Recruiting actively, the ranks of the eight companies were soon filled to the maximum, and in that time of enthusiasm and patriotic ardor many men were turned away. Extra uniforms were supplied to the recruits, vacancies in offices were filled, and the utmost eagerness was manifested

to march to the front. But, while other militia regiments were ordered to Washington and Annapolis for thirty days' service, the Fourteenth was kept back as a reserve force. The Union Defence Committee of New York City provided the regiment with camp equipage, and it went into camp on Fort Greene. There it first commenced soldier life, doing camp duty, marching to the Arsenal, then the armory of the regiment, for cooked rations; drilling the companies and preparing for the duties they were so anxious to perform. Each day it was expected that the regiment would march the next day, until at last came the edict that no more troops would be taken for a short term. The Government had awakened to the magnitude of its undertaking, and the offer was made to accept the regiment "*for the war.*"

When the word arrived the companies were assembled by their captains and the proposition was made to them to enlist for the war. Almost unanimously they consented, amid great enthusiasm. Then, after hurried journeys to their homes to say farewell to their loved ones, the soldiers of the regiment were called together on the afternoon of May 18, 1861, and the march to the front was commenced.

The muster of the regiment on its departure was as follows: Col. Alfred M. Wood, Lieut. Col. Edward B. Fowler, Major James Jourdan, adjutant, etc., etc., etc.

Arriving at Jersey City, a train was found in readiness and soon, all being on board, the regiment was on its way to Philadelphia. Reaching Camden, N. J., about 2 A. M. on the 19th, Sunday, ferryboats were found waiting to convey the regiment to a landing in Philadelphia near the Navy Yard, where a committee from the Coopers Restaurant conducted the men to that place as they landed and furnished them with much-needed refreshments, hot coffee and substantial food served by the good-hearted mothers and their pretty daughters connected with that worthy institution. One of the young ladies promised to make streamers for our colors and to present them as we returned on our way home after our short excursion to Dixie. Alas, when we stopped there three long years afterward, a little decimated band of not one hundred, the streamers were there, but the girl was absent. The colors were presented by her mother. She, poor girl, had died two years before.

About 8 o'clock of this quiet Sunday morning the companies marched through Philadelphia to the Baltimore depot, and soon were on the way to Baltimore. Orders were given to load guns when well out of Phila-

delphia, to be ready and prepared for any opposition that might be met with on the road or at Baltimore, as no troops had passed through that city since the murderous fire on the Sixth Massachusetts. No obstructions were met on the road, but the train steamed slowly and cautiously, delaying the arrival at Baltimore until about 3 P. M.

The regiment left the cars in the suburbs of the city and marched to a steamboat at the wharf. The streets were filled with angry-looking crowds. Conspicuous in the throng was the notorious Marshal Kane, whose efforts were directed in preventing an outbreak; but closed ranks, determined faces, and loaded muskets no doubt did more to that end than all his efforts.

The embarkation was made through crowds of muttering men, whom Sunday gave leisure to assemble, and it would have taken but little to have precipitated a scene of bloodshed that would have avenged the cowardly onslaught made upon the rear of the unprepared and unsuspecting Sixth Massachusetts. The boat ran across the bay to the coal wharfs on the south side of the city, where the regiment left and took cars there in waiting. A hostile crowd here again confronted the regiment, not a word or gesture of welcome, nothing but angry scowls and muttered imprecations. Marshal Kane was handed a telegram to the commanding officer of the Twelfth N. G. S. M. to send his band to the depot to meet the regiment on its arrival at Washington, but either he, the wires, or the commanding officer of the Twelfth failed, as there was no band there on our arrival.

Passing out from the city, the road was found guarded by the Twentieth N. G. S. M., whose headquarters were at the Relay House, near a deep cut through the rocks where the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad forms a junction; cheers and kindly greetings were exchanged. It was night when the Capital was reached, and a severe rain storm had commenced.

An officer of the quartermaster's department, meeting us at the station, directed the colonel to occupy two vacant iron store buildings on Pennsylvania Avenue, and the regiment reached there wet and hungry. There was no band and no reception, but the men soon made themselves tolerably comfortable, the company officers remaining with them, while the field and staff officers quartered at the National Hotel, where the headquarters were established.

The next day, the rain continuing, no duties were required of the

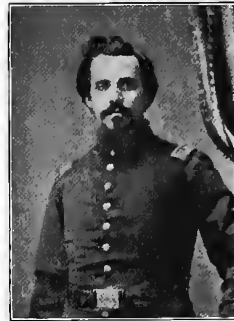
men and they were allowed all the time to cook their coffee (three days' cooked rations having been brought in their haversacks) and to make themselves comfortable. One characteristic of the regiment here first manifested itself—that of seeing and knowing all that could be seen or known, no matter what the surroundings. This enterprising and exploring spirit, marked as the members were by their brilliantly distinctive uniform, made them easily identified, and if only one of the Fourteenth was “prospecting” on his own account, although in company with a score of men of other regiments wearing the unrecognizable blue, the Fourteenth, from the identification of that one man, would by the thoughtless or unfriendly be classed as “stragglers.” But the history of every battle in which the regiment took part shows that, no matter how severe had been the preceding march, the Fourteenth had a larger percentage up and in the fight than the regiments whose envy fabricated these baseless stories of straggling. Although the rain poured down in torrents all that day, no place, good or bad, worth visiting was left unexplored by the “red legs.” The field officers paid their respects to President Lincoln and the Secretary of War and reported officially to General Mansfield, commanding the district, and officers were busy during the day in making out the necessary returns required by the War Department. The soldiers' day closed at 9.30 P. M., as any officer or soldier found in the streets after that hour by the patrol was arrested and locked up for the night.

The next day (Tuesday, the 21st) opened pleasantly, and activity prevailed in drying clothes and drawing charges from wet muskets. Here occurred the first and only fatal accident to any member of the regiment. Private Black, of Company E, while drawing the charge from his musket permitted the ball to break its hold from the worm when nearly out, and it returned with such force as to cause an explosion (the hammer being probably down and some fulminate on the nipple). The ball entered his breast and passed quite through his body. He lingered many days and the doctors became hopeful of saving his life, but he had a relapse and died. His body was sent home to Brooklyn and his funeral there was a great ovation.

Early in the day the field officers, in company with Captain Tillinghast (a brave regular army officer, who was killed at the first battle of Bull Run), rode out to select a site for the camp and found a beautiful spot at Meridian Hill on Seventh Street, near the camp of the Seventh Regiment, N. G. S. M. In the afternoon a camping detail was sent out under com-



ADOLPHUS W. H. GILL
Captain Co. I
Brev. Gen. U. S. V.



CHARLES H. MORRIS
Captain Co. K



GEORGE R. DAVEY
Captain Co. H
Killed in Action, August 29, 1862,
At Bull Run, Va.



GEORGE L. ELCOCK
Captain Co. E



WILLIAM F. TWIBELLE
Captain Co. K

LINE OFFICERS SERVING WITH THE FOURTEENTH REGIMENT
DURING THE CIVIL WAR

mand of Lieutenant Colonel Fowler, who laid out the camp and pitched the tents.

On Wednesday, the 22d, the regiment assembled in the morning and, making a parade through the city, marched to the new camp. It was named Camp Wood, in honor of one of New York's veteran generals. The camp was situated on high ground, very pleasantly located and much superior to Camp "Odell," containing much more room, too. It was almost entirely on a level, bounded on two sides, north and south, by beautiful green woods; on the east, in the direction of the Soldiers' Home, a magnificent view of the beautiful country was to be seen, and on the west a birdseye view of the Capital City of Washington and the Potomac River was to be had. The first day in camp was spent by the men in making their tents comfortable, improvising tables from cracker boxes and chairs from barrels, digging ditches around the tents to keep out the water in case of rain, and in doing innumerable other things for their comfort, displaying admirable ingenuity and cleverness. Regular duties commenced in the afternoon, camp guard was established, dress parade was ordered at retreat, tattoo, roll-call, and lights out at taps.

The memorable 23d of May was a beautiful day. In the morning triplicate muster rolls were made by the adjutant and company commanders, and preparations were made for the muster into the service of the United States. In the afternoon, on the arrival of the mustering officer, Gen. Irwin McDowell, the regiment was paraded and formed on three sides of a square, facing inward, the mustering officer, with some ladies in his company, at the fourth, or open, side. The general, after stating the nature of the service, pronounced the oath, and officers and men, with their right hands raised to heaven, swore "to bear true faith and allegiance to the United States of America, to serve them honestly and faithfully against all their enemies and opposers whatsoever," repeated the oath after the mustering officer and mustered in "for the war."

The general then addressed each company separately and asked if there were any persons in that company who had neglected or refused to take the oath, and ordered all such to step to the front. From the first five companies about thirty men came forward; in the last three companies, G, B, and H, not a man left the ranks. The national regimental flag was then placed at the head of the square, and the general went to each man to the front, answered his questions, and if he was satisfied and consented to muster he was sent to join the flag, accompanied by the applause of the

regiment and the waving of handkerchiefs by the ladies. Sixteen out of the thirty took their places there and were mustered in. The fourteen who refused to swear in had their arms taken from them, were stripped of their knapsacks and equipments and, under guard, were escorted out of camp. One afterwards returned before the mustering officer had left, and with tears in his eyes begged that he might be sworn in, and the general consented. About half the Engineer Corps were not sworn in, being absent from camp, but they were mustered afterwards.

On the 24th, the weather being still pleasant, the work of preparation commenced in earnest. Camp regulations were strictly enforced, company drills were ordered in the early morning and forenoon, and battalion drills made in the afternoon; guard mounting established at 8 A. M., dress parade at retreat, and tattoo at 9 P. M.; taps a half hour after. The band having left the regiment at Jersey City, the celebrated Marine Band of Washington was engaged to play on the parade ground every afternoon and for evening parade. Many visitors were attracted to the camp, ladies were often present in large numbers at dress parade and the tents were rarely unprovided with flowers which their kindness and sympathy provided.

As the regiment had left Brooklyn without orders or even permission from the State authorities, a telegram was received from Governor Morgan demanding to know by what authority the regiment was absent from the State. Colonel Wood replied, "By the authority of the President of the United States and, I hope, with your approval."

During the active preparation and schooling for war the religious instruction of the command was not neglected. Chaplain Inskip was energetic in organizing church service on Sunday and evening meetings during the week, and all were well attended. The regiment showed its superiority in this, as well as all other desirable accomplishments. No less than forty Sunday school teachers were found in the ranks, and a large number whose religious instruction fitted them to take part in the exercises. The singing was grand. "Beautiful Flag," "My Country 'Tis of Thee," and other patriotic songs alternated with "Sweet Hour of Prayer" and hymns of praise. The average attendance at the evening meetings was about 150. On Sundays the whole regiment was marched to the grove across the road from the camp to attend the Sunday service, none, however, being compelled to attend against their convictions. Very many Brooklyn people visited this church, Congressman Odell, Henry Ward Beecher,

and others, and boxes from home were received daily by express. All were happy and contented, for the hardships of war had not yet commenced.

A follower of the regiment who deserves mention, although only a dog, is "Leo." He was the property of the Egolf boys, three brothers, two of whom were killed and the third now limps with a rebel bullet in his knee. The dog followed the boys and the regiment to the camp and was soon regarded as a member, became a great favorite with the men and had the freedom of the camp, night and day. One dark night a sentinel saw a shadowy object approaching, and imagining it to be an enemy creeping on all fours, challenged and, receiving no reply, the object still advancing, he fired and shot poor Leo through the body. The poor dog lingered several days, submitting patiently to the surgeon's care, but the doctor finding his death inevitable, he was shot to end his misery.

On May 25th a portion of our troops crossed to Virginia. The crossing was made at midnight over the Long Bridge at double quick, and our forces occupied the heights without opposition. The Fourteenth did not take part in this movement, except by sending its Engineer Corps, who crossed with the columns and worked in the water nearly up to their necks for several hours building a dock on the Virginia side of the river for the purpose of landing artillery. The advance guard of this movement pushed into the village of Alexandria, where Ellsworth was killed, making him the first prominent victim of the war.

The daily expectation and anxiety to cross the river into Virginia was intense, and an order was issued to be in readiness to move at an hour's notice.

All the troops around Washington were under the command of General Mansfield (killed at Antietam). They were camped around the city, and the field officers of the Fourteenth were detailed in turn to make a tour at night to see if the camps were properly guarded and the sentries at the bridges on the alert. New regiments were continually arriving and being sent across the river or up to Harpers Ferry.

For instructions, scouting parties were sent out at night or very early in the morning. One of these parties, under Captain Bute of the Engineers, captured three runaway slaves, and after holding them in camp for two or three days they were turned over, by orders, to headquarters in the city, probably to be returned to their masters. This little incident is

related to show that the army as first organized was to support the Constitution. Emancipation was an afterthought and, in the providence of God, a necessity.

Rumors of all kinds were spread abroad through the camps. News of any kind was eagerly sought, and in the absence of the truth invention was brought in to satisfy the enquirer. The current question was, "Have you heard the new pop?" The men planned out the great moves for both armies. The one most believed in was that the enemy would move from Harpers Ferry and Baltimore on Washington.

On June 9th, while the regiment was at drill, a severe thunder shower swept the camp, ranks were broken by order and all ran to their tents. Hail stones rattled down with great violence and the squall was very severe. None of the tents of the privates was blown down, as there were enough inside of them to hold them up, but the officers' tents were nearly all blown down and their effects scattered in the wet and mud throughout the camp. One officer whose wife was visiting him was seen digging her out from under his prostrate tent and bearing her in his arms, wading knee-deep in water, to the colonel's tent, almost the only officers' tent left standing, for shelter. These tents were those furnished in Brooklyn, not fitted for active service, and their places were soon supplied, on requisition, by good wall tents with flies, and such mishaps ceased.

On June 9th Colonel Wood left for Brooklyn on a short leave of absence, leaving Lieutenant Colonel Fowler in command. Four regiments left this same day to join Patterson's command at Harpers Ferry and others across in Virginia. The Fourteenth was retained in Washington for a special purpose. General Sanford, of New York, sent for Colonel Butterfield of the Twelfth N. G. S. M. and Lieutenant Colonel Fowler (during the absence of Colonel Wood) of the Fourteenth and gave them instructions that in case of an attack on the city or a tumult within it these two regiments should be a special guard for the President and his Cabinet, that without waiting for orders they should at once take position, the Fourteenth on the west and the Twelfth on the east side of the President's mansion, and be prepared to defend its occupants to the last extremity. This was the first post of honor for the Fourteenth and not so costly as many the regiment had afterwards. After the conference the two commanding officers reconnoitered the ground together and agreed upon a plan of defence, but the rapid arrival of troops in the vicinity of Washington rendered this precaution unnecessary.

A "pop" prevailed in camp about this time that Governor Morgan was in Washington to have the regiment ordered home, as it left the State without his orders, but the thoughtful took no stock in it, as the United States would be unwise to give up the service of so valuable a regiment.

On June 14th about twenty men were discharged from the camp on surgeon's certificate of disability, men who should never have been enlisted, but slipped through the hurried examination made in Brooklyn. Sergeants Hyer and Kirby were the only old members of the regiment among this number.

During the hot weather which now set in the adjacent woods were drawn upon largely to make the camp comfortable. A large cedar tree was planted in front of nearly every tent, their foliage throwing shade over the entire camp. And the officers' mess room and company kitchens were improvised from the trees. On June 18th, one month from its departure from Brooklyn, not a death had occurred in the regiment.

On June 23d Lieutenant Colonel Fowler was detailed to proceed to Brooklyn and organize two new companies to increase the regiment to ten companies, as provided for by the State Laws of New York.

On July 1st the regiment received the eagerly expected order to cross the Long Bridge and join the main body of the army in Virginia, and was assigned to Gen. Andrew Porter's brigade. A camp was selected about a quarter of a mile south of the Arlington House and on the road about half a mile back from the river. The camp was named "Porter," in honor of the brigade commander. Although it was not as pleasant as Camp Wood, no houses except the Arlington House (save two negro huts in the rear of the camp) being within a mile of it, there was plenty of wood and water adjacent, and it afforded a good view of the City of Washington, the Long Bridge, and the Potomac River. The regiment, by General McDowell's partiality, was fortunate enough to be assigned to the choice brigade in the service, made up of Griffin's regular battery, Sykes' battalion of regular infantry, two companies of the Second United States Cavalry, under Palmer; Reynold's Battalion of Marines, the Eighth N. Y. S. M., and the Brooklyn Fourteenth.

On July 10th Lieutenant Colonel Fowler arrived in camp with men for the two companies. He had no difficulty in obtaining the recruits, but was delayed in obtaining uniforms and equipments. He also brought with him a mountain howitzer and a Caisson to be used by the Engineer

Corps. The two new companies were at once organized and officers elected, Adj. A. W. H. Gill to be captain of I Company and Lieut. Charles H. Morris to be captain of K Company. The law of the State required these companies to be organized on paper as artillery or cavalry, and for months the standing joke in camp was, "Company K, fall in for your horses." A review of the brigade was ordered for July 10th, which was terminated quickly by a drenching shower, and the men returned to their tents at double quick, wet to the skin. This was the only time the brigade was together previous to starting on the march for Richmond.

On July 12th Companies H and C were detailed for outpost and picket duty under command of Lieutenant Colonel Fowler. The headquarters was at Arlington Mills. The companies were posted as pickets on the right and left of this point along the railroad, and a company of regular cavalry picketed the road in front as far as its junction with the Falls Church Pike, within sight of the pickets of the enemy.

Our headquarters, the miller's house, was a dirty place, a fair picture of the homes of the poor whites of the South. The walls were mud color, the floor disgustingly filthy and odoriferous. The women would have been good looking if they had paid any attention to their appearance. Their hair was generally uncombed, they did not use such superfluous things as stockings, their legs, as far as could be seen, were dirty; there were about ten children, Irish twins, *i. e.*, about one year difference in their ages, and they were allowed to run wild, as dirty as pigs.

There being no business for the mill, the family, to turn an honest penny, sold meals to soldiers for 25 cents and had beer for 5 cents a glass. The officers took their meals there, but it required an appetite of a campaigner to stomach the food when contemplating its surroundings. What a contrast to this was the beautiful outdoor picture of the surrounding country! Each side of the road was a dense wood, musical with the songs of birds; a picturesque mill, with its waste water running down through a beautiful ravine that crossed the road under a rude bridge. Within everything was disgusting, without everything beautiful.

On July 14th the detail was relieved by troops from General Rumyan's division and arrived safely in camp at 8 P. M. on Sunday, not dreaming that the next Sunday would see the first great battle of the war.

On July 16th the regiment, in light marching order, moved forward with the column, in response to the "On to Richmond!" cry of the leading newspapers of the North, compelling the veteran General Scott to order

the advance, although the troops were unprepared. The tents were left standing and a camp guard of the recruits of I and K companies, who had no preparation in the use of arms, under command of Captain Morris. Lieut. Clayton Scholes of K Company volunteered to take a musket in the ranks, rather than be left behind, and laid down his life on the plains of Manassas.

Our (Porter's) brigade had the advance in the movement of the first day. The delays caused by breaking camps and forming new troops in their proper order in column made it night when the Fourteenth, in the leading brigade, reached Annandale, a hamlet on the turnpike between Bailey's Crossroads and Fairfax Court House. Here the brigade was turned off the road into the fields. Bivouac was quickly made, fires lighted and coffee made, and camp guard posted. And, tired out, the men spread their blankets on the cold ground and with their faces turned to the bright and glittering stars, notwithstanding the heavy fall of dew, slept soundly until awakened by the martial air of the reveille from the drums and fifes of Sykes' regular battalion.

Soon all was bustle, the guard was called in, breakfast (coffee and hardtack) prepared by each man for himself, and eaten, and the column was again on the march, with Porter's brigade still leading. Now, on the probability of a fight the enthusiasm of the men was manifested continually, the ranks were kept well closed, no straggling, and every officer and soldier was at his post.

A soldier generally fights better in the first battle than he does in his second, third, or fourth. Then he is enthusiastic and sees only the glory of a combat. But on seeing the gloomy and awful scenes that result from the battle, be it a victory or a defeat—for, as the great Wellington said, "What is worse than a defeat but a victory?"—he is not so anxious for a second fight, and goes into it rather more reluctantly than enthusiastically. He goes through the second unharmed, and after his third or fourth battle he becomes not too anxious to fight without a good object, nor does he dread to go in where he is ordered. He begins to have confidence in his officers and their superior knowledge of the situation and obeys orders with promptness, forgets his danger and is superior to fear, believing the path of duty is the path of safety. Then he becomes a valuable soldier.

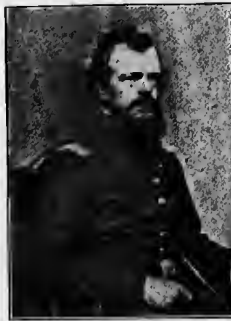
A mile before reaching Fairfax Court House the road was found obstructed by trees felled across it, this having been the enemy's outpost,



EDWARD E. PIERCE
First Lieut. Co. B



HENRY R. WILLIAMS
First Lieut. Co. D



JOSIAH M. GRUMAN
First Lieut. Co. H
Died of wounds, September 9, 1862,
received in action, August 29, 1862,
At Groveton, Va.



JOHN F. TINKER
First Lieut. Co. K



E. H. FLAVIN
First Lieut. Co. A

LINE OFFICERS SERVING WITH THE FOURTEENTH REGIMENT
DURING THE CIVIL WAR

occupied in force by the South Carolina Brigade. General Tyler's Division, in the order of march from Vienna, was to have been in the rear of Fairfax Court House at 8 A. M., and the South Carolina Brigade would have been captured, with our column on their front and his in their rear. But General Tyler did not get there until 3 o'clock, while the enemy left at 11.

The obstructions were removed and the column pushed on to the Court House, to find that it had been hastily evacuated by the enemy and deserted by its inhabitants. The brigade marched through the town and the Fourteenth halted at an old-fashioned residence a little to the north of it. Everything betokened a hasty flight; some tents and military stores were left behind.

As soon as the ranks were broken the enterprising spirit of the men of the Fourteenth was manifested by their being everywhere about the town. They overran the Court House, even its belfry, and one was observed on the top of its bell tower, calmly taking a view of the surrounding country. Relics were sought to send home, many amusing private letters to rebel soldiers were unearthed, and the brilliant uniform of the regiment could be seen in all parts of the town and the surrounding country. An attack was made by them on some beehives that were near the house used as regimental headquarters. They secured the honey, but the bees made them pay dearly for it. An orderly stood nearby, dismounted, holding his horse by the reins, when the bees attacked both man and horse, and it provoked great laughter to see the man running away holding his frantic horse, who was plunging and rearing, with one hand, while with the other hand he was rubbing his hat around his face and neck to keep off the bees, running meanwhile at the top of his speed to get out of their reach.

After remaining one night at the Court House the march was resumed and continued to Centerville Heights. For three days the brigade bivouacked here waiting for supplies, and was joined by large numbers of other troops; in fact, it was the point of concentration. Many were the letters written home from this place, breathing words of patriotic bravery, but this was before the "baptism of fire."

The men were excited by all kinds of rumors and discussed the situation with more anxiety than did generals of a later date. A deserter from the regular battalion was flogged by sentence of court martial, giving the men an opportunity to witness perhaps the last instance of this brutalizing

and degrading punishment, as shortly after it was forbidden by Congress. The great apprehension of the men was that General Patterson, in the valley, would not keep back Johnson, who was on his front, while we fought Beauregard on ours.

On the 18th a reconnoissance was made of Blackburn's Ford by General Richardson's brigade. One hundred and sixty skirmishers were advanced to a skirt of timber on the Centerville side of the run in front of the enemy's position. Two pieces of artillery, rifled 10-pounders, and Ayres' Battery of 6-pounder guns and 12-pounder howitzers were brought into action; three companies were sent forward to the support of the skirmishers, and two guns of Ayres' Battery moved up to the skirt of timber, with two companies of cavalry, and commenced fire from that point to assist the skirmishers. The Twelfth N. Y. Volunteers was formed to the left of the battery and Colonel Walworth was directed to make a charge on the woods. On the right of the battery the First Massachusetts was formed, the Third Michigan on the right of them, and then the Second Michigan, still to the right.

During this formation, preparatory to an advance, a panic occurred in the Twelfth New York, caused by the head of its color-bearer being knocked off by a solid shot from the enemy. The regiment retreated in confusion, notwithstanding the efforts of Colonel Walworth to arrest its flight, and was not reformed again until it had fallen back nearly to Centerville.

Sherman's brigade not having arrived, although it moved from camp at the same time as Richardson's, and General Tyler, the division commander being on the ground, he stated to General Richardson that it was not a part of the plan of battle to do anything but make a reconnoissance to find the force of the enemy and that it was against orders to bring on a general engagement at that place, and ordered the troops to retire to Centerville.

The loss in this action was about sixty men. It was probable that if Sherman's brigade had been up in time to support Richardson the position would have been carried and the enemy have fallen back, as Johnson's troops had not commenced to arrive from the valley.

At last, on the night of the 20th, rations were served out and orders given to march at 2 A. M. of the eventful Sunday, the 21st. There was not much sleeping that night, as all saw a battle in prospect for the

morrow and were busy making preparations and ruminating on the probable results.

At 2 A. M. the brigade moved out to take the advance. Beyond Cut-run a road turned off at a blacksmith's shop, and we were to make a detour to the right for the purpose of crossing Bull Run at Sudley Ford, striking the enemy on his left and rear, which was the work laid out for Hunter's flanking column. Great delay was caused in the movement of the column by the road (Warrenton Pike) being blocked by troops of General Tyler's division, who did not clear the road to the blacksmith's shop for our column until half past five, three hours after the time fixed to start.

It was daylight when the head of the column directed to advance to the front on the Warrenton Pike and attack the enemy at the stone bridge, to cover the movement of our flanking column, turned off to the right. Then at that instant was heard the sound of a single signal gun, which opened the battle of that disastrous day. The column continued its march by a country road, partly through woods, until it reached Sudley Ford about 6 o'clock. Here, the day being very hot and the men very much fatigued, they were allowed to rest a few minutes and were given an opportunity to fill their canteens from the thin, muddy waters of Bull Run.

Firing was heard at the front, and the enemy could be seen falling slowly back before our lines. Under orders the Fourteenth forded the stream, and here the unity of the brigade was lost and the battle became one of regiments, each commander giving his regiment much or little fighting, as he saw fit. The Fourteenth marched along an unused railroad grade, and here came the solid shot of the enemy, screeching above and around and, it being the first time under fire, caused many a pale cheek. But determination and resolution were manifest on each countenance and the double quick was taken to the front. Passing through a small wood an opening brought the whole battle-field in view. The Warrenton Pike was in front, running up to the heights near the Henry House, near which an enemy's battery was hurling shot and shell among our troops. Griffin's battery, near the Dugan House, was replying with rapid service of its guns. Here the men threw off their blankets, which had been carried rolled over their shoulders, and under the lead of Lieutenant Averill, a staff officer of Colonel Porter, the regiment advanced, followed by the Eighth N. G. S. M. to the Warrenton Pike, and was marched *by the flank up* the pike towards the enemy's battery near the Henry House. Shot

and shell struck and burst around and over the regiment, but from its rapid movement the enemy could not keep the range, and only few men were hurt.

On reaching the Sudley Ford road, which crosses the pike well up the hill towards the Henry House, by some misunderstanding an order was sent to the head of the column to turn to the left in this road, instead of to advance up the pike and charge the battery. From the woods on the far side of the road we received a severe and continuous fire of musketry from a force of the enemy in ambush, who could not be seen. The regiment returned the fire, then broke and reformed behind the fence of the road. At this time an officer of Griffin's battery made an appeal to the regiment to go to the support of the battery or it would be lost. And Lieutenant Averill, riding up, gave the order to the regiment, and it formed behind the battery, which then changed its position. As the conspicuous uniform of the regiment attracted the fire of the enemy, it was advanced to a position some one hundred yards in front of Griffin's battery and ordered to lie down in line of battle. The enemy's fire followed the regiment, and thus the battery was relieved of it. The marksmanship of the "Johnnies" was not good at all, their shots went too high; but at last they commenced ricochet firing and the round shot came bounding and rolling among the men, making the position too hot to remain in. The regiment was then marched to the Warrenton Pike, near where its right had rested.

At this time occurred what is regarded to have been the mistake of the battle. Griffin's and Ricketts' batteries, which had both been doing good service at fair range, were ordered up to the brow of the hill near the Henry House, supported by the Fire Zouaves and the Marines. The Fire Zouaves advanced in line boldly up that hill, across the Sudley Ford road, and up towards the stunted pines at its summit, but soon, together with the Marines, they came running back in disorder. This was the last of the Fire Zouaves, they never rallied again, except in part, and that part was soon mustered out as unserviceable.

Now came the earnest work of the Fourteenth. By the stampeding of the Fire Zouaves, and other causes, the batteries were lost, half their men shot down, and not horses enough left to draw off the guns. General McDowell in person directed the movements of the Fourteenth up that hill, assisted by Lieutenant Averill. After starting up in line the general ordered a change of direction by the flank, which was executed. Lieuten-

ant Averill, with the consent of the general, ordered another change of direction by an advance in line again, which carried the regiment to a position near the woods on the right of the lost batteries. In going up, the regiment passed the Fire Zouaves and Marines coming back in disorder.

The Fourteenth advanced to within forty yards of the enemy's infantry, who were advancing up a ravine, or water course, only the upper part of their bodies being visible, in column by division. The fire of the Fourteenth was directed on their leading division with terrible effect, nearly the entire division being cut down. They quickly deployed and opened fire. While in this position, General Wadsworth, then a volunteer major on General McDowell's staff, by coolly sitting on his horse and discharging the contents of his revolver at the foe in presence of and near the regiment, laid the foundation of that admiration that afterwards ripened into a love for him by the men of the Fourteenth Regiment, and their bearing on that day made them ever after his favorite regiment.

The fire from the front, together with a crossfire from the bushes on the right and the shot and shells from the batteries made the position so hot that the regiment was soon forced to fall back. The regiment reformed at the foot of the hill, at the Sudley Ford road, and advanced again to the summit. This time it was supported by the battalion of Marines in its rear. On reaching the top of the hill, as the enemy's volley came belching forth, the men, without command, dropped to the ground, and the shots passed over them and took effect upon the Marines in their rear, who, notwithstanding the earnest efforts, in language more forcible than pious, of their commander, Major Reynolds, broke and ran to the rear, soon followed by the unsupported Fourteenth.

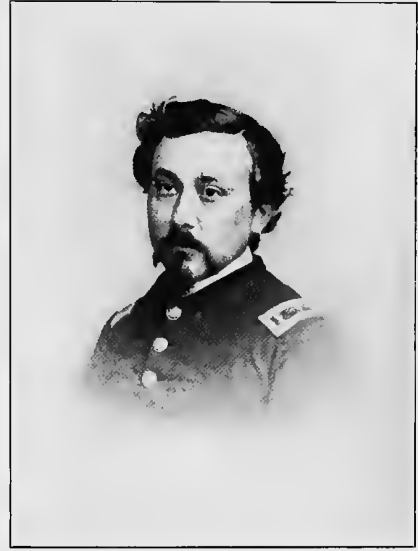
Again a reformation was made on the Sudley Ford road for a third advance, but it had scarcely commenced when a fresh division of Johnson's forces, just marched in from the railroad, appeared on the right and rear and opened fire, and on looking to the rear and left every regiment was seen in disordered flight from the field, with Sykes' battalion of regulars drawn up in line beyond the turnpike as a rallying point. But everything drifted past them to the rear.

It is miraculous how any of the Fourteenth escaped capture, being on the extreme right of the Union line. It was the last regiment to know of the stampede, and drifted with the others.

Major Jourdan, the only mounted officer with the regiment, and the



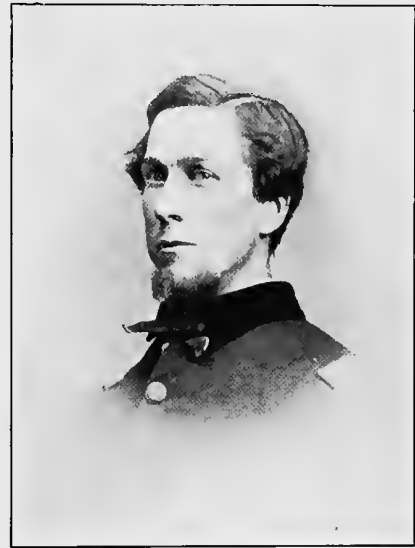
C. SCHURIG
First Lieut. Co. H
Brev. Gen. U. S. V.



RAMON CARDONA
First Lieut. Co. I



JEPHTHA A. JONES
First Lieut. Co. G



HENRY BROWN, JR.
First Lieut. Co. F

LINE OFFICERS SERVING WITH THE FOURTEENTH REGIMENT
DURING THE CIVIL WAR

greater part of the men, although without organization, fell back directly on Sudley Ford, and together with Lieutenant Colonel Fowler and the other officers retreated to the Dugan House Hospital, where Colonel Wood, who had been wounded seriously in the second advance of the hill, was resting, under charge of Dr. Homiston. Colonel Wood was carried on a stretcher across the field to Sudley Ford and through the woods until an opportunity was had to place in the ambulance, which drove ahead of the tired officers and men, only to result in his capture at the Cub Run bridge. About three hundred of the regiment were rallied at one time, but when the panic occurred in the woods they separated, and no organization was effected until the regiment returned to camp at Arlington.

Among the last to arrive at the camp were Lieutenant Colonel Fowler, Captain Mallory, Lieutenant Uffendill, and Captain Jordan. The first three had slept beyond Cub Run, and in the morning, finding everybody out of Centerville except the wounded, among whom was Captain Jordan, who joined them, they walked down the main road and were met by the regimental wagon near Annandale late on the afternoon of the 22d and were thus taken to the camp.

The regiment lost in this action two officers, Lieutenant Slater and Lieutenant Scholes, a color-bearer, Frank Head, and other enlisted men killed, wounded, and missing in action, most of whom turned up as prisoners. Drs. Homiston and Snoden accompanied the regiment to the battle-field, where they remained, caring for their wounded until they were both, contrary to the usages of war, made prisoners by the enemy.

Lieutenant Slater was a bright, energetic officer whose sterling qualities gave promise of a brilliant military future.

Of Clayton Scholes, younger brother of Frederick Scholes of Brooklyn, who patriotically enlisted as a private when the regiment first commenced recruiting and shortly before the battle was promoted to a lieutenancy, Lieutenant Colonel Fowler, in writing to his brother, said:

"His action on receiving orders to march to that eventful battle-field stamped him at once as a hero and a patriot. But a few days before the orders he had assumed the position of first lieutenant I Company. On the receipt of marching orders he begged as a favor that he might be permitted to resume his private uniform and rejoin as a private the Company C, in which he had previously served, as Company I was to be left behind to guard the camp, which request on his earnest solicitation was

complied with. He endured the fatigues and privations of the march without murmur, and to the last that I can hear from him stood bravely at his post, I fear, to the loss of his life. He could have remained behind in safety with his company without disgrace, but, as he expressed himself to me, 'if there was to be a fight he was determined to take part in it.' If he has fallen, our regiment has lost an officer and a comrade that we might well be proud of and a patriot that we all admired. Leaving as he did all the enjoyments of wealth at the first call of his country to serve as a private in our ranks. His advancement to the position of lieutenant, as I know, was thrust upon him, not sought, * * * but if the worst is proven true, let his epitaph be, '*He died at the post of honor, bravely fighting for human liberty.*'"

Leaving the battle-field of Bull Run was not a retreat or a falling back, it was a stampede. The integrity of regiments and even companies was entirely lost and officers and men drifted to the rear, each on his own account. The flanking column took the circuitous route of its advance, and before the column passed Cub Run bridge a battery of the enemy opened upon that bridge, then blocked up with artillery and ambulances. The demoralization became complete and drivers cut the traces of their harness, mounted and rode swiftly away. Colonel Wood was left in an ambulance in this way and captured.

At Centerville an effort was made to arrest the flight and reform the troops, which was done to some extent. But by midnight the men there were awakened and ordered to make their way as best they could to their old camp near the Potomac, and until late on the next day men straggled to their camps and to Washington, many not stopping there, but continuing to their homes. Fortunately, the enemy was powerless to pursue, being as badly beaten and demoralized as we were, the only difference being that we left first.

Looking back at this rough-and-tumble fight, although excellently planned, such a failure in execution, with the experience of after hard-fought battles, it is safe to say that one good division of two years after, with a battery like Light Battery B, Fourth U. S. Artillery, could have gone on that hill near the Henry House and beaten both armies. It also appears providential that this defeat occurred. If we had won this battle we would have pushed on to Richmond and a compromise peace would have been arranged, leaving the great question of slavery to be settled at a future day at doubtless grèater cost.

This encounter with the enemy did much to create an *army*, proved that the service was to be no holiday excursion or picnic, and those who came with such expectations found they had mistaken their vocations when brought face to face with the horrors of war, and the resignations of officers and discharges for disability under the "Baby Act," and desertion of enlisted men soon relieved the army of such useless material. Although many such managed to remain until the close of the war or discharge of their regiment by soliciting and obtaining a detail to some place remote from danger.

The Fourteenth returned to its camp (Porter), and now, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Fowler, the work of overcoming the demoralization of the stampede and of profiting by its experiences were immediately taken in hand. Rigid discipline was at once instituted. Stragglers from the route returned and the camp soon wore its former appearance.

The wounded who were not captured were cared for in the camp by Dr. Farley, who had remained there by detail during the battle, at the hospitals at Washington, and some, like Captain Jordan, at their houses in Brooklyn, the colonel freely giving furloughs to all wounded men who he thought would be well cared for at home.

The chaplain, who marched with the regiment as far as the hospital at the Dugan House and took part in the stampede and demoralization, commenced his evening religious meetings, and his wife joined with him and assisted in the care of the wounded in the camp hospital.

New troops were constantly arriving and camping in the vicinity and the short term militia regiments were being mustered out and returning to their homes.

On July 26th the regiment changed camp to the grounds of the Arlington House which was named Wood in honor of the regiment's captured colonel. This place, which is now the great National Cemetery, was then a beautiful southern mansion. It is claimed that it once was owned by the wife of Gen. Robert E. Lee, who inherited it from the Custis family. It having been the property of the wife of the great Washington and her harpsichord and other articles of furniture used by her were still in the house.

The Arlington House was on a high, commanding position overlooking the City of Washington and many miles of the Potomac River, and with its large white columns and porticoes could be seen for a great

distance. Well shaded by trees it had an open sloping lawn in front that became the drill ground of the regiment. South of the house a circuitous road wound around a grove from the main road before the front of the mansion. On this side hill the company streets were laid out, the officers' tents were on the road and across the road and near the house, were the tents of the field and staff officers. The negro quarters in rear being used by the officers' colored servants. General McDowell had his headquarters in the south wing of the house with a tent pitched in front for his office.

The regiment's friend, the Hon. Moses F. Odell, was very active at this time in giving every assistance in his power to deserving men and sometimes to dead beats. He visited the camp almost daily.

A change was being made in the officers of the regiments, many resigning for causes heretofore mentioned. Among them Adjutant Laidlaw, Lieutenant Styles, Lieutenant Burnett, Lieutenant Jones, who received a scalp wound in the battle and made his way to camp on a horse caught by Captain Stears and assigned to him by Lieutenant Colonel Fowler, and Lieutenant Booth, who declined to muster and returned to Brooklyn.

Desertions by enlisted men were also frequent from the same causes and an opinion gained belief that the regiment being militia could not be held to service for more than three months; prominent lawyers in Brooklyn having said so.

Another source of demoralization was the action of the Engineer Corps or Sappers and Marines. Composed largely of politicians, they expected privileges over other enlisted men which were denied them, and they ascertained that by the new orders issued that they were in excess of organization of an infantry regiment. Although a rigid holding of the terms of the muster would have permitted their transfer to the companies of the line, as their muster administered by General McDowell was *unconditional*, yet the regimental commander deemed it to be in the interests of the efficiency of the regiment to be rid of so demoralizing an element. Also in view of their anxiety to be discharged, elaborately urged by a committee of the corps calling on him immediately after the return from the battle of Bull Run and informing him that Colonel Wood had promised to get their discharge after the first battle, and submitting a petition for their discharge from the service, the colonel approved their discharge and called personally on Colonel Porter and General McDowell to obtain their approval and afterwards approved a similar petition forwarded direct to the Adjutant General and a letter to Gen. E. D. Keyes, which by their

using political pressure finally resulted in their complete discharge from duty.

The two companies recruited in Brooklyn and brought out just before the battle had not been properly instructed and were left behind as camp guard. A few who had previously been drilled were assigned to the other companies. One McGoniugle, contrary to orders, smuggled himself into the ranks of one of the old companies and was wounded, captured and died in a Rebel hospital. On the return of the regiment from the battle these men left to guard the camp witnessed sufficient of the horrors of war to make them sick of it, and, not having been previously mustered, declined to take the obligation and they returned dishonorably to their homes.

The Engineer Corps having left, work was industriously continued towards promoting the efficiency of the regiment in drill and discipline. Although desertions still continued there were many voluntary returns to duty. Second sober thought and a realization that Brooklyn would be no friendly place for a deserter from the Fourteenth brought back many who afterwards made excellent soldiers, perhaps the better for their crime and repentance, some of whom gave their lives to the cause. Officers also, who had resigned, sought to return but their places were quickly filled and by men who remained. Their return not being desired at the headquarters of the regiment, they nearly all were compelled to enter the service in other organizations; Brooklyn being too hot to hold them.

This period of three or four months after the first battle of Bull Run was the darkest in the history of the regiment. The lieutenant colonel commanding was always at his post, working night and day to the end of making the regiment what it afterwards became in the field—one of the most efficient, best drilled and disciplined in the service. When in camp it was the most natty; the show regiment to headquarters visitors, foreign and native, and the favorite of all its commanders. In this work the cordial assistance of Colonel Fowler's officers was cheerfully and enthusiastically given. The enlisted men, the majority of whom should have held commissions, even they seconded heartily the efforts of their officers and helped this reconstruction which could not have been perfected without them. Those men who had lived in comfort and luxury at home never complained of the hardships of the life they had enlisted into, never growled at the quality of their rations nor their scantiness, while men who had never

lived so well were the grumblers, proving in this as in every other phase of life, "brains makes the man."

Gen. E. D. Keyes was assigned to the command of the brigade consisting of the Fourteenth N. G. S. M. and the Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth and Thirtieth N. Y. Volunteers. The general was then an officer of large military experience, having been all his life in the regular service. There he held the rank of colonel when he came to us, but was soon made a Brigadier General of the U. S. Volunteers. He was a good disciplinarian and his tactical knowledge was perhaps equal to that of any officer in the army.

One of the difficulties of the regiment at this time was that the red pants being worn out, some with only the strong twilled lining left, the army blue had to be substituted until others could be supplied by contract and although the blue looked neat and comfortable the men were not pleased with them as "they would not be found dead without red pants on." The government soon supplied the distinctive uniform of the regiment and continued to furnish it during its term of service.

One source of demoralization as has been stated was that many of the men hoped to be ordered home on the 23d of August, the expiration of their three months of service. A committee from the men called on Colonel Fowler August 14th and respectfully requested to know if he had any information on the subject that he could consistently give them. He asked them if they had any cause to complain or if they were not treated well. He told them that if they were dissatisfied with the officers of the regiment there was not an officer but would resign if they desired it and give them a chance to elect officers to suit themselves. They said they were not dissatisfied with the officers, on the contrary, they were dissatisfied that some of the officers had resigned. They thought the officers were morally bound to remain with the regiment until it was discharged as much as they were bound and that they should not take advantage of their positions as officers and resign when they had not the same privilege. They said that they had taken legal advice which was that they could not be compelled to serve longer than three months as a militia regiment. The Colonel told them that he had written to headquarters on the subject and would inform them of the result.

The answer to the Colonel's communication came on August 15th that the regiment "would be held for the full term of its enlistment." This was communicated to the committee of enlisted men and otherwise promul-

gated to the regiment. Previous to this a meeting of the officers of the regiment had been held at its headquarters, and the subject being fully discussed on a vote as to whether the regiment should be discharged at the end of the three months all the officers but one voted in favor of it. And he soon afterwards resigned for disability.

During the three months succeeding the battle, the regiment occupied Camp Wood, and worked hard drilling by squad, by company and by battalion each day, with a rigid inspection every Sunday morning. Vacancies in officers were filled and the regiment outlived and outworked its demoralization.

Soon after the battle Gen. George B. McClellan was assigned to the command of the army. Fresh as he was from a victory his bearing and reputation inspired confidence. He was one of those few men in history who had the faculty of making his men love him. He visited the camp of the Fourteenth and passing through the company streets had a kind word or a smile for every one, and it was long after his failure as an army commander became apparent, that the love for him could be eradicated from the minds of line officers and enlisted men.

While in camp two companies were detailed daily for picket duty. A line of forts within supporting distance, extended from Alexandria to the Chain Bridge. The one nearest to the camp of the Fourteenth was named "Tillinghast," honoring the memory of the gallant officer who was killed at Bull Run. At the commencement of this building the Fourteenth was directed to send its detail for work, but although good for almost everything our men were not good at felling trees. A Fourteener after gnawing at a tree about opposite his head for half an hour, would have to give way to some countryman who, coming along, would take pity on him and show him how, by clean cutting near the ground, a tree should be felled. Colonel Fowler called General McDowell's attention to this, saying his men were not good as woodchoppers. The General replied: "That is so, but I know what they can do. They can be depended on to fight. I will relieve them from duty on the working parties and detail them for picket." After this the Fourteenth had no more fatigue duty but an extra detail for picket.

The enemy, emboldened by success, pushed his lines well up to ours, taking possession of Munson's Hill. From this point the dome of the Capitol could be seen and from some points in Washington by the aid of a glass the Rebel flag could be seen flying over their works on that hill. Nothing of importance took place during these three months in the way of



JOHN F. YORK
Second Lieut. Co. E



ANDREW F. ACKLEY
Second Lieut. Co. H



WILLIAM C. RAE
Second Lieut. Co. B
Killed in Action, May 10, 1864,
At Spottsylvania, Va.



DAVID S. UNCKLES
Second Lieut. Co. A



BENJAMIN D. PHILLIPS
Second Lieut. Co. K

LINE OFFICERS SERVING WITH THE FOURTEENTH REGIMENT
DURING THE CIVIL WAR

military operations. Rebel scouting parties would sometimes approach our lines at night and a few shots be exchanged.

There was a little affair at Hall's Hill in which some firing took place and the Rebels fell back, but nothing of any moment until the latter part of September. On the twenty-ninth our army moved out and occupied the advance range of hills (Munson's, Upton's and Hall's, and others) on that line. The Fourteenth moved with its brigade about four miles to Upton's Hill starting after sundown and concluding the march in the night by the light of bonfires. The enemy fell back without a shot. General McClellan was present with the troops at 10 P. M. on the night of the movement and at sunrise next morning. The regiment bivouacked that night sleeping on their arms.

On October 5th, the enemy came down the dirt road to Fairfax Court House, near Falls Church, with a battery and infantry supports and commenced shelling Keyes' brigade on Upton Hill. A battery was soon in position to reply and after a few rounds on each side the enemy limbered up and retired. Major Jourdan with a detachment of the regiment was on picket near where the Rebel battery was planted, and Lieutenant Schurg, then a sergeant, gave promise of the brave soldier he afterwards proved, by asking the Major to give him "twenty men's" and he would attack the battery, the brigade of infantry in its support being then invisible.

The military balloon was sent up from this place, but no enemy was visible, only some tents far distant, probably near Fairfax Court House. During the day the men made themselves tolerably comfortable by improvising shanties from fence rails, corn stalks and straw, which were occupied for about a week when the regiment went into camp in a grove of young pine saplings. This camp became the winter quarters and was named Camp "Marion." Working parties were sent out and a fort, "Albany," was constructed opposite Tayler's Tavern in a short time, the Fourteenth, as usual, not working, but doing extra picket duty.

General Wadsworth, who had been appointed a brigadier general, was assigned to a brigade of New York two-year troops encamped also at Upton's Hill, and the work of drilling and preparing for the next spring's campaign was pushed vigorously. General Keyes would march the brigade to a field near Bailey's Cross Roads frequently and practice evolutions. Regimental and company drills were kept up industriously. A regimental band was organized for the Fourteenth in Brooklyn under the leadership of George Conner. The men all enlisted as musicians and received extra

pay subscribed by the officers. From the excellence of the members, all being professional musicians from New York and Brooklyn, the Fourteenth had undoubtedly the best band in the service.

While at this camp a good joke was scored against Colonel Fowler. He, in several conversations with General Keyes, had agreed to the necessity of an examining board, that all officers should be examined and those without ability weeded out. The Colonel volunteering to appear first before such a board and then to send all his officers. While at Camp Marion he was notified that such a board was in session for the examination of line officers only. The Colonel, to make a good impression on the board, sent first his three best captains, DeBevoise, Mallory and Baldwin. On their reporting to the board for examination one of its members who knew DeBevoise called him outside and asked: "How is this? what is the trouble between you and your colonel? Do you not know that this board is a star chamber, that to be sent before it, no matter what your ability, is to cause your discharge from the service? Surely there must be some mistake here." Hearing this the aforesaid captains returned to camp without examination and explained to the colonel the mistake that had been made and the close call they had from getting out of the service.

The brigade drills during this winter were very interesting and instructive. General Keyes showed himself a most excellent instructor and Scott's third volume of tactics was gone through practically to the end. The Fourteenth, as the first battalion being pivot of most of the movements, would perform its part, stack arms and lie down for a nap or wander off to gather green persimmons or checkapins and yet be the first regiment under arms when the bugle sounded preparatory to the next movement. The General, being sometimes profane, would say: "Look at that Fourteenth, — them! Their red uniforms are scattered all over this field, but they are the first to perform the movements and are the first to be in line at the call of 'Attention.'"

The assistant adjutant general of the Brigade was (Sir) John Murray, a good soldier and a model gentleman, but he had the misfortune of being somewhat deaf. On one of these drills a mistake occurred through Murray's fault and the General, half way down the line, with Murray near him, cried out loudly enough to be heard half a mile: "Colonel Fowler, have you any one deaf about you? If you have—then get rid of them!"

These drills were very beneficial and the only drills of any importance.

except two or three near Centerville under General Augur, that the regiment participated in except in face of the enemy.

The picket duty during this winter was left entirely to the infantry. The green cavalry being instructed in horsemanship and drill, to the rear, were not regarded as reliable to perform vidette and outpost duty. Details of entire regiments were made for a tour of two or three days. The line occupied by the Fourteenth, when on picket, commenced at Binns Hill about two miles in front of Falls Church on the dirt road to Fairfax Court House and extended to the left, southerly, through woods and swamps and across fields for about two miles; there joining the picket line of another division. The main reserve was stationed on the dirt road about half way between Binns Hill and Hall's Church near the only house on the road, a humble structure of brick occupied by native whites which served as regimental headquarters while the men bivouacked by their smoky fires of green pine in a wood across the road.

On November 18th the regiment occupying this line, Company H being on the right of Binns Hill, an attack was made on that part by the First Virginia Cavalry, under command of FitzHugh Lee. When first discovered, at about 3 P. M., a squadron was deployed on both sides of the road, their front extending nearly a quarter of a mile, with a column of fours in rear of their center on the road. They dashed up to the outpost at a gallop, driving our pickets into the woods, some of whom were captured. They advanced only three or four hundred yards within our lines where they were met by the company reserve, who fought them, but were nearly all captured. FitzHugh Lee's horse was shot under him and left there dead. They quickly obtained a cart from Binns House to carry off their wounded and the regimental reserve advancing they retired hastily. Major Jourdan advanced a new line of skirmishers to Binns Hill, followed closely by the regimental reserves under Colonel Fowler, but the enemy had retired and were out of sight in the woods in front.

An orderly having been sent to notify the General of the attack, a regiment of cavalry, then in drill at Bailey's Cross Roads, was sent out in pursuit, but in reaching Binns Hill the colonel stated that being on drill they were without ammunition and General Wadsworth who had then arrived ordered the pursuit to be abandoned.

The old picket line was re-established and all soon became quiet again. Our loss in this affair was two killed: Privates James Seymour and Walter Taylor; wounded, one, Stryker, and captured by the enemy,

ten, viz.: Lieut. J. M. Grumman, Sergt. John McNeill, Privates William M. Campbell, William A. Ludden, Nathaniel Lyon, Daniel McComley, Clinton Pettit, Erskine Rich, Theodore F. Rich, and George Ratler, three of whom were wounded. Funeral services were held over the bodies of Seymour and Taylor on the return of the regiment to camp. In the absence of the chaplain, who was then in Brooklyn, Captain Mallory officiated, and his address on the occasion is one long to be remembered for its eloquence, patriotism, piety, and pathos. The bodies were sent to Brooklyn for interment and had a funeral befitting their sacrifice and the people's obligations. Stryker was dangerously wounded, but by the careful nursing of his father and mother, who came on to care for him, he recovered and was taken home.

The enemy's loss, as reported by returned prisoners, was two killed, one of whom was a valued scout, much thought of by the residents of that part of Virginia, and four wounded. The prisoners were taken up behind troops and conveyed through Fairfax Court House to the headquarters of General Stuart, commanding the cavalry, near Centerville. Here Sergeant McNeill was taken before General Stuart and questioned by Lee as to the location of our troops and their numbers. McNeill emphatically declined to give any information. A dramatic incident occurred here. General Beauregard, Joe Johnson, and several other general officers besides Stuart and Lee were in the headquarters, chatting pleasantly and mirthfully, when Stuart said: "By the by, gentlemen, did you see the flag that the ladies of Richmond presented to my cavalry?" and he took from the corner of the room and unfurled a beautiful silk rebel flag that all were loud in expressing their admiration of, when, suddenly, without prelude or warning, a bomb shell was dropped in their midst by one of the officers asking, "General, do you ever think of the old flag?" Silence at once came over all of them. Stuart, with a changed countenance and dejected look, replaced the flag in the corner and silently left the room, followed quietly by the others, leaving McNeill its sole occupant.

Previous to this, Stuart, after having McNeill's watch returned to him, offered him a position in his cavalry, complimenting him by saying that he was just the kind of a man he would like for orderly, with a chance for rapid promotion. The reply was: "No! You can offer me no inducement to make me fight against the old flag!" The prisoners were taken to Richmond and paroled and exchanged the following summer. The object of this raid of the enemy was the capture of General Wads-

worth, who usually at that hour visited Binns Hill, but was absent on that day at the review.

The winter passed without other military operations. Picket duty, camp guard, company, regimental, and brigade drills relieved by social visits, ball playing, concerts in the chapel tent, and other entertainments, not omitting regular religious services and prayer meetings, with many visitors from home and Washington, made the time pass pleasantly until spring.

In the reorganization of the army under Gen. George B. McClellan, our brigade commander, Gen. E. D. Keyes, had been transferred to a larger command in another corps, and he was relieved in the command of the brigade by Gen. C. C. Augur, an educated soldier, lately commandant at the West Point Military Academy. With the experience of active service during the Mexican War, a thorough soldier and a finished gentleman, we soon learned to love General Augur, and his influence for good on the brigade, although not long with us, was felt throughout its history.

On New Year's even our New York and Eastern men voluntarily prepared a surprise for the army by remaining up until midnight and ushering in the New Year by firing their guns, a work which the Fourteenth was not backward in and which extended through the entire army. The people in Washington were alarmed, thinking it was an attack by the enemy. Our general took immediate measures to have it stopped, General Augur threatening to hold the troops under arms all night if it was not immediately discontinued, but by the time the order was issued the time for the "salute" had passed, and it had ceased of itself.

As spring approached the men were drilled, marching with knapsacks, and the shelter tent was issued, each piece to be carried by a soldier. Poles were issued with the tents, but they were soon regarded as superfluous and abandoned, as in a wooded country crotched sticks and poles were readily obtained. We were taught to look forward to the time that we left Camp Marion as the last we would see of the luxurious, a prophecy which proved true, as ever after, with the exception of a few tents for the officers, carried in the wagons, the shelter tent was all we had. For winter quarters we would burrow in the ground about three feet and build up with logs about three feet, use the shelter tent for a roof, and with mud and sod for a fireplace and a barrel for a chimney make ourselves comfortable quarters.

On the 2d day of January, 1862, Major James Jourdan resigned

from the regiment to accept promotion as lieutenant colonel of the Fifty-sixth Regiment, N. Y. Volunteers. This gallant officer departed with the regrets of all that he should leave us, but with best wishes for his future success. He served through the peninsular campaign with that regiment and resigned therefrom August 5, 1862, and returned to Brooklyn and recruited the 158th Regiment, a part of the Spinola brigade. He was commissioned as its colonel September 3, 1862, and commanded it (at times being in command of the brigade or division by virtue of seniority) the greater part of the time in the Army of the James. He was brevetted brigadier and major general for gallant and meritorious service, and resigned and was discharged March 17, 1865.

Immediately after the resignation of Major Jourdan an election was ordered in conformity with the militia laws of the State of New York to fill the vacancy, and Capt. William H. De Bevoise of H Company, the ranking captain, was elected, and Lieut. George R. Davy of the same company promoted to its captaincy. Quartermaster Ambrose L. Cassidy resigned about this time (January 17, 1862) to accept the majorship of the Ninety-third Regiment, N. Y. Volunteers, and Lieut. Henry S. Crawford was appointed to the vacancy. Surgeon James M. Homiston and Assistant Surgeon William F. Swalm, having been prisoners in the hands of the enemy since the first battle of Bull Run were paroled previous to their return and, unable to serve in the field with the regiment, were assigned to hospital duties in the rear, and Dr. James S. Farley was promoted to surgeon, and Dr. David B. Dewey, first came with us as a contract surgeon and was appointed assistant surgeon. Other appointments of assistant surgeons were made for the regiment, but none other remained long enough to deserve mention in this history. Capt. W. S. B. Stears resigned December 11, 1861, and his place was filled by the election of Lieut. George S. Elcock to the vacancy.

On the eve of the 10th of March, 1862, the order was given to break camp and be ready to march at daybreak. All superfluous property was packed up to be sent to the rear and, after a busy night's work, the regiment was in line as daylight dawned. Stripped for the contest and prepared to march and fight, each man carried his good Springfield rifle and forty rounds of ball cartridges, his blankets and extra shirt and one-half shelter tent, and in some cases an extra pair of shoes, although some did then what all learned afterwards, to put on the new shoes and throw away the old and partly worn ones, and the regiment bid good-bye to

the luxury of Camp Marion. Stripped for service, with the least impedimenta, our regiment marched at the head of the brigade, composed of the Fourteenth Brooklyn, the Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth, and Thirtieth N. Y. Volunteers, commanded by Gen. C. C. Augur, to attack the enemy's fortifications at Centerville.

The route was across the fields to Bailey's Cross Roads, then to the turnpike through Falls Church. Four miles beyond, when the column was halted, the enemy having evacuated Centerville after having mounted wooden guns in the embrasures of their works at that place.

The brigade camped on the right of the road, using for the first time the shelter tents, a tent fly being put up as the headquarters of the regiment. General Augur and staff, together with the regimental commander and other mounted officers, rode out through Centerville, with its strong earthworks and Quaker guns, and across Bull Run to the old battle-field.

Here our officers were shocked to see the manner that our dead had been cared for. Bones were sticking out of the ground in many places that a remnant of the red breeches proved to be the remains of one of our brave martyrs, and where these were thickest, on the brow of the hill near the stunted pines, was placed a small monument, with the inscription, "On this spot Frank Bartow fell." Just in front of this was the gullies, or water courses, worn in the clay soil to a depth of three or four feet, from which the enemy, perfectly sheltered, poured forth deadly fire. In opposition to our belief, they always stated they had no rifle pits, but these gullies were equal for defense to the best artificial trenches they could have made.

The party proceeded to Manassas Junction, where their depots, fired on their retreat, were still burning, and in the far distance an occasional sight of one of their cavalry videttes was had, or of a straggling Texas ranger. The party returned safely to camp, and on the following day Colonel Fowler sent out a detachment under Captain Mallory to the battle-field and the exposed bones were gathered and properly buried and an appropriate funeral service performed there by Chaplain Inskip.

The brigade remained at the place, "Camp Augur," for about four days, during which time the general had one good brigade drill, the only one under General Augur. Transports were being collected at Alexandria. On the morning of March 16th the brigade started on the march to that city, there to embark for the Peninsular. It rained some at the start and by midday it poured. Small streams that crossed the road became torrents

and it was rumored that a soldier of one of the rearmost regiments was drowned while crossing one. The regiment reached Alexandria after dark and was quartered around the town wherever shelter could be obtained, mostly in an odoriferous warehouse in which guano had been stored, but after so severe a drenching any shelter was acceptable.

The next morning, March 17th, cars were taken to the old Camp Marion. The tents had all been removed, but things were soon comfortable with the shelter tents, fires were made, and comfort and cheerfulness were soon resumed.

On March 18th the regiment, with the brigade, was moved to the turnpike, much nearer Alexandria, expecting daily to embark on transports for the Peninsular. This camp was a most uncomfortable place in a plowed field. It was named Camp Scholes and was occupied a week or ten days. Although the soft, plowed ground was wet, it had the advantage when covered with a rubber blanket of being a good bed, and the unevenness of the ground gave all a chance to squirm around until they found a place in which they fitted. On the two or three pleasant days of the ten spent there drills were had at Bailey's Cross Roads, the band playing there, and back on the turnpike the attractive dress of the regiment and everything except the surroundings of forest and field savored of a city militia parade.

Now came the orders from the President that McDowell's division was not to embark, but was to be left to cover Washington. As to whether this was a proper order, there is no space to discuss it here. Volumes have been written on it, and still its policy is in dispute. It made this difference to the Fourteenth: instead of embarking they with their brigade on April 4, 1862, turned their backs on Alexandria and marched again up the pike to Centerville and across Bull Run at Blackburn's Ford, halting there the first night and occupying a deserted rebel cantonment, well-built log houses with stone chimneys. Comfortable by the aid of large fires, sleep was refreshing. While in this vicinity we saw Frederick Scholes, accompanied by Dr. Swalm, searching vainly for the remains of his brother Clayton.

After a good night's rest at "Cantonment Wigfall" the march was continued April 6th to near Bristoe Station, where the regiment camped in the edge of a wood, the vilest muddiness and most disagreeable and uncomfortable camp ever occupied by the regiment. Soon after arriving there it commenced snowing, alternating with rain, and the three days

passed there under scant cover of the shelter tents, with mud and water for beds, will be long remembered as "Camp Misery."

April 15th the next march was to Catlett's Station. Colonel Fowler being absent for twenty-four hours at Washington when this move was made, Lieutenant Colonel De Bevoise named this halting place, for one night only, "Camp Fowler."

The next morning, April 16th, the original intelligent contraband, a slave named Alfred, who afterwards became the servant of Colonel Fowler and remained with him until the regiment returned, informed General McDowell of the condition of affairs at Fredericksburg and offered himself as a guide to that place. The general determined to send Augur's brigade, Gibbon's Battery B, Fourth U. S. Artillery, and Kilpatrick Harris' Light Cavalry to capture that place. The column moved at sunrise, the Fourteenth following the cavalry and leading the infantry and artillery.

As the regiment moved out from its camp it was joined by Colonel Fowler returning from his forty-eight hours' absence. He was received by the cheers of the regiment and a warm greeting from General McDowell that he was in time to take part in the movement. The day was very warm and the march was fatiguing. The road having never been traveled over by Union troops, the "contrabands" working in the fields as we passed through rushed to the sides of the road to meet us with wild demonstrations of joy. They abandoned their work and either followed the troops or started to the rear towards Washington. This was the first and almost the only time the regiment saw practical slavery, the fields being tilled by men and women of all ages, even including children of tender years.

Late in the afternoon, twenty miles having been marched under a burning sun, the tired troops scarcely able to proceed further, General Augur was very anxious to push on to a camp of the enemy's cavalry some five miles to the front and, in consultation with Colonel Fowler, decided that the brigade, except the Fourteenth and the battery, should halt; that each soldier of the Fourteenth should pair off with one of the cavalry; that the trooper should carry the gun of the infantryman, who should take hold of the stirrup of the cavalryman to assist his weary limbs. This was carried out, although practically every horse was soon straddled by a pair of red breeches, with the cavalryman on foot carrying the gun. Three or four miles were made in this way, when the head of the column struck the enemy's pickets and the regular order was immediately resumed,

the cavalry in front and the Fourteenth following. Just about as darkness set in our cavalry made a charge into the rebel camp, followed, as quickly as their wearied legs would carry them, by the Fourteenth. The enemy, a company of cavalry, fell back, leaving their tents standing and even their hot suppers uneaten. The men of the regiment dropped where they were halted, too tired to think about supper or do anything but rest. General Augur very considerably ordered picket duty to be performed by the cavalry for that night.

The general had information that the bridges across the Rappahannock at Fredericksburg were all standing, but were ready prepared for burning, and his desire was to prevent them from being destroyed. Judge Skinker of Stafford Court House, a Union man, who afterwards became a scout and a treasury agent, offered himself to the general to guide our cavalry regiment through a circuitous wood road that joined the main road about midway between us and the river, to the rear of the cavalry on our front. The general accepted and the cavalry started on their night march soon after midnight.

The Fourteenth was to move on the rebel cavalry when ours was far enough advanced to secure the bridges; the enemy, suspecting our movement, fell back to just beyond where the wood road came out on the main road and threw up a barricade, and brought over infantry from Fredericksburg and placed them in the woods on the left of the road. It was a very pretty trap which Kilpatrick with his regiment fell into, and notwithstanding his gallantry in personally challenging his old West Point classmate (one of the Lees') to come out and fight him and the gallant dashes made by his regiment on the barricade he was compelled to fall back.

On hearing the noise of the firing, the Fourteenth was got quietly under arms and pushed quickly down the road to assist the cavalry, but the misfortune was that the balance of the brigade, some four miles in the rear, heard in the still night the noise of the firing and injudiciously beat the long roll to get under arms. The enemy, hearing this, became for the first time aware that they were opposed by infantry and hastily fell back, crossed the bridges and fired them, also a steamer and other boats lying at the wharves, the brigade pushing on, after concentrating on the Fourteenth, to Falmouth. The cavalry bore off to the left below the town and, the Fourteenth leading, the brigade marched through Falmouth (April 17th), with the sun well up, band playing and colors flying, to the

hill to the south. From here was seen the Rappahannock River from the rapids coursing smoothly between us and the city of Fredericksburg, with its churches, pretty villas, stores, etc., and behind it Marcus Heights, with the unfinished tomb of the mother of Washington. The view was very picturesque and, camping there, the camp was named Camp Prospect. Gibbon's Battery B, Fourth U. S. Artillery, shelled the retreating foe on Marcus Heights from this place. Although with but little visible effect, except to hasten the movements of the enemy in burning his tents and scampering away, it made its commander, the gallant Gibbon, a general.

Mayor Slaughter came over and formally surrendered the city to General Augur, a useless ceremony, as the city was then under our guns. General Augur cautioned the Mayor that no attempt should be made to punish his men if caught offending in the city, he would do that, if necessary; that he would issue orders that none should cross the river, but that they were very adventuresome and some might go over. As a fact, I learned that while they were talking some of the Fourteenth were over making purchases with bogus Confederate money, saying to the storekeepers: "We don't think this money any good; will you take it?" and the storekeepers, in defence of their supposed currency, would reply: "Oh, that is good enough here. What will you have for it?"

Soon after arriving here a detachment of the regiment, under Captain Mallory, captured about three hundred barrels of flour secreted on an island in the Rappahannock River, just above Falmouth. Fredericksburg was soon taken possession of and a company of the Fourteenth (C) was sent over to occupy the city. A pontoon bridge was constructed across the Rappahannock, improvised from the lumber canal boats found there, and the trestle work on the railroad bridge across the Potomac River and the Rappahannock were soon reconstructed by the engineer department, to which the Fourteenth furnished a detail under Lieutenant Uffendill.

While at Fredericksburg the regiment received new uniforms, and with white gloves and paper collars the dress parades were witnessed by hundreds of the residents (all darkies). It was the delight of General McDowell to exhibit the Fourteenth as a fighting and show regiment to all distinguished foreigners who visited the army. Perhaps the regiment never appeared to better advantage than at a review tendered some English army officers from Canada, which took place at the Lacy House on a sunny day. The white leggins and bright red pants bespangling the



ALFRED CRANSTON
Second Lieut. Co. I



GEORGE M. MARTIN
Second Lieut. Co. C



SILAS A. ILSLEY
Second Lieut. Co. I



JONATHAN A. SMITH
Second Lieut. Co. K



ALBERT M. BURNS
Second Lieut. Co. F

LINE OFFICERS SERVING WITH THE FOURTEENTH REGIMENT
DURING THE CIVIL WAR

green of the lawn as the regiment formed "by file into line" at "double quick," the band playing a hornpipe.

We remained in Camp Prospect from April 17th to May 25th, while McDowell was concentrating his command at this point for the purpose of joining McClellan's right by the land route. During this period the regiment worked hard and systematically at battalion and company drills, giving much time to the skirmish drill. It was a favorite movement of the colonel to have the regiment formed in line, to deploy a company as skirmishers to the front, and then, as in defence of a cavalry attack, to rally the skirmishers on the battalion, the regiment forming double column and the square, and the skirmishers on their arrival to crouch under the charged bayonets of the front lines of the square for protection. All this, done at "double quick" on the run, made it a very effective and imposing movement.

The attachment of the men to the red trousers was developed so strongly, when one Sunday afternoon, the enemy being reported as advancing on us, the colonel, proud of the bright new uniforms of the command and desiring to keep them unsoiled, ordered a change to the blue, or fatigue pants, with which the men were provided, before falling in to march. There was very great dissatisfaction with this order, not openly expressed, but mutteringly to each other, the sentiment being that if they were found dead they wanted to have red breeches on, and this decided the colonel never to take the regiment into action unless it wore its distinctive red uniform, of which it had already become so proud, and never himself to go into action dismounted (his experience at first Bull Run taught him this lesson), nor without the red cap and trousers of his regiment.

At Fredericksburg we first witnessed practical abolition. Major George B. Halstead, assistant adjutant general on General Augur's staff, a thorough lover of the enslaved race and an earnest worker for their emancipation, employed a native black man, who would each day scour the country to bring in "contrabands," and the major would keep them at night in a barn near headquarters and send them each morning, by train and boat, to Washington and freedom. The major was soon a great favorite with the "boys," and to-day he rarely misses attending our reunions.

The contest with the Governor of our State culminated in this camp, when Lieut. Hampden Waldron of the Eighty-fourth N. Y. Volunteers,

who had before claimed a position in the regiment and had been refused, was sent down through the regular channel with a positive order from the Secretary of War to install him as an officer of the regiment. General Augur, knowing how unpopular this proceeding would be, sent Major Halstead over with the would-be lieutenant to enforce the disagreeable order. On arriving at our colonel's tent and explaining the business, almost with tears in his eyes, the major said: "Colonel, I guess you will have to give in now." After reading the order, the colonel said: "No, Major, we are all right. I will put an indorsement on that order that, I think, will justify me in not complying with it. I will, anyhow, take the chance of arrest on it," and he wrote on the back of the paper: "Respectfully returned to the Secretary of War with the information that it is impracticable to comply with this order, from the fact that the position claimed for Lieutenant Waldron has already been filled by the election of Lieut. Ramon Cardona, who has served in battle, mustered, and received pay in such position." On reading this the major smiled, and the smile soon became a broad grin. He showed it to Waldron and started back with him to brigade headquarters. Many of the men had by this time gathered near the colonel's tent, having obtained an inkling of what was going on. And but for the presence of Major Halstead, whom they loved, it would have been bad for Waldron after he had left the limits of the camp. He was forwarded back through the regular channel with his order and its indorsement until he reached the headquarters of General McDowell, ever the warm friend of the regiment. The general, in kindness, sent his inspector general, General Van Rennselaer, to the headquarters of the regiment to obtain a full understanding of the subject from our colonel. From there the general went to Washington, where his representations and influence with the department enabled him to have an order issued from the adjutant general's office that "the militia regiments from the State of New York in the command of General McDowell will retain their organization and the designation." This practically ended the contest. All the correspondence, payrolls, reports, etc., were headed "Fourteenth N. Y. S. M." during the whole term of service of the regiment, although the colonel afterwards came to the opinion that in active service promotion should come from above, and they were made on his recommendation instead of by election. Lieutenant Waldron was assigned to duty in the Signal Corps and never afterward was seen by the regiment.

It was the colonel's good fortune at this place to obtain for his

servant the original "intelligent contraband." It was he who, at Catlett's Station, informed General McDowell of the state of affairs at Fredericksburg. The general telegraphed this information to Washington as having been obtained from an "intelligent contraband," and the words became immortal. He was guide for our column to Fredericksburg and was a faithful and intelligent servant to the colonel until the return of the regiment. He was only known then as Alfred, but now, at Albany, where he has a family and is doing well, he is known as Alfred Peyton.

We were visited during this period by Col. A. M. Wood, who remained only one day and returned to Washington. A good story is told here of Colonel Fowler that he made a pass for three days—none being granted for a longer period to Washington or elsewhere—which he dated one day ahead and procured from General King, then commanding the division, his approval at a time apparently too late to be used that day, but by hard riding he caught the boat at Belle Plains and was in Brooklyn at the date of the commencement of his pass, which gave him two days there and a day to return.

Lieutenant Colonel Kilpatrick of the Harris Light Cavalry, with many of his officers, one day paid a visit of ceremony to our colonel, and on dismounting there were plenty of volunteers to hold their horses. As Kilpatrick afterward told it at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, he came out of the tent just in time to see the finish of a horse race (which had been arranged by the red-legged horse holders), and his horse came in ahead.

On the whole, this was, perhaps, the most homelike and pleasant camp in which the regiment was ever located. Although the days were warm, the nights were delightful, and the lights from the houses in the city across the river casting their reflections in the water, the hourly striking of the town clock heard throughout the stillness of the night, and the ripple of the rapids above the town were suggestive more of peace than war, but the gleam of the white tents and the occasional challenge of a sentry too plainly told us of our business there.

When we first encamped the frost was still lingering in the ground, and it was no uncommon thing that the warmth of the soldier's blanket laid on the ground and his body sleeping on it would bring out from its hole during the night a snake for a bedfellow. The place abounded in snakes, and often in day time, when one was crawling out from his winter quarters, he would be seized in the act by the naked hand of one of the men, pulled out and killed. Another pest, the tick, was very abundant in

this camp. You would know nothing of his presence until he had imbedded himself under your skin so that he had to be cut out with a knife.

The people here and across in Fredericksburg were almost entirely rebels in principle. There were few men at home who were able to bear arms, but their property was scrupulously protected, and near one-third of the regiment was detailed as safeguards at the surrounding dwellings. Half a mile in the rear of the camp was the Washington farm, occupied by descendants of that family, and the neighborhood was largely one of aristocratic F. F. V.'s. There was one exception near the camp of a Union family, Dr. ——'s. They had a piano and two young ladies to play and sing. Pleasant evenings were passed there by many of the officers and men. Shortly after our occupation, it being reported that communication was being had with the residents of Fredericksburg by the enemy during the dark hours of night, a company of the regiment was sent over and remained there during our stay as provost guard, and soon all our men were acquainted with the ins and outs of Fredericksburg.

A curiosity there, particularly to Free Masons, was the lodge room in which General Washington presided as master, and all his regalia and paraphernalia of office was still present. The Masons of our number organized a lodge and held a communication there. The tomb of the mother of Washington was on the heights back of the town, in an unfinished state, the cap having never been placed on the pedestal, although it had lain by its side for years. A movement was agitated by our men to complete it, but before it could be carried into effect the regiment moved.

The river abounded in fish. The men attempted themselves to draw nets they found there for them, but, being unsuccessful, an arrangement was made that a guard should protect the native fishermen and the fish should be sold to the men at very reasonable rates.

Encamped near us and attached to our brigade was the Second United States Sharpshooters, raised in New York and commanded by Colonel Post, of that city. They were called the "Chippies" by our boys, owing to their having no drums and using the bugle calls entirely, and their first call, the one that was most used, appeared to articulate the word, "chippie, chippie, chippie." They were armed with the Colt repeating rifle, which they changed for the Sharp breech-loader while at this camp. It was a very effective regiment.

General Shields' command from the valley joined us here. As they regarded themselves as veterans, having had a successful fight with Stone-

wall Jackson at Winchester, and on their arrival being rough-looking and travel-stained, the appearance of our boys with their bright new uniforms, paper collars and white leggins, blackened shoes, etc., drew from them insulting taunts—"Band-box soldiers," "Feather-bed soldiers," etc. This talk soon brought on a fist fight down in Falmouth, which did not result to the advantage of the veterans of Winchester. It soon became so general that the provost marshal and his guard had their hands full to stop it without loss of life.

War Roster of Fourteenth Regiment

ABBOTT, THOMAS—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, May 23, 1861; wounded in action, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.; promoted sergeant, January 1, 1863; wounded in action, May 8, 1864, at Spottsylvania, Va.; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City, also borne as Abbotts.

ABRAMS, JOSEPH—Age, 41 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years, and mustered in as private, Co. C, September 27, 1861; transferred to Co. H, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

ACKERMAN, WILLIAM H.—Age, 24 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years, and mustered in as private, Co. E, August 25, 1862; wounded in action, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.; died of his wounds, October 17, 1862.

ACKLEY, ANDREW F.—Age, 19 years. Enrolled, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, May 23, 1861; promoted corporal, July 1, 1861; sergeant, March 1, 1862; mustered in as second lieutenant, October 24, 1862; transferred to Co. G, May 29, 1863; re-transferred to Co. H, January 9, 1864; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City. Commissioned second lieutenant, October 24, 1862, with rank from August 29, 1862, vice J. McNiel, promoted.

ADAMS, JOHN—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, December 21, 1863, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, December 30, 1863; transferred to Co. A, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

ADAMS, ROBERT—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, May 23, 1861; captured in action, July 21, 1861, at Bull Run, Va.; paroled, June 2, 1862, at Washington, N. C.; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City.

ADAMS, THOMAS—Age, 25 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years, and mustered in as private; unassigned, August 18, 1862; no further record.

ADAMSON, JOHN—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, May 23, 1861; discharged, August 10, 1862.

ADATTE, JOSEPH—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, September 29, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, September 30, 1861; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, July 1, 1863.

ADDISON, MATHEW—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, October 17, 1862, at Washington, D. C.

ALGER, CHARLES—Age, 36 years. Enlisted, December 7, 1863, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, December 13, 1863; transferred to Co. G, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

ALLEN, ALEXANDER—Age, 26 years. Enlisted, August 19, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. K, August 21, 1861; wounded, April 28, 1863, while on skirmish line at Rappahannock Crossing, Va.; died of his wounds, May 9, 1863.

ALLEN, EDWARD T.—Age, 35 years. Enlisted, August 25, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, August 26, 1862; transferred to Co. H, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

ALLEN, HAMILTON—Age, 21 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, December 15, 1863; killed in action, May 8, 1864, at Piney Church, Va.

ALLEN, JOSEPH S.—Age, 16 years. Enlisted, August 16, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, August 18, 1862; transferred to Co. K, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

ALLEN, METTIOYN—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, September 22, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, September 23, 1862; no further record.

ALLEN, WILLIAM C.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, May 23, 1861; appointed wagoner, November 25, 1861; mustered out with company, at New York City, June 14, 1864.

ALLING, ISAAC H.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, May 23, 1861; deserted, August 11, 1861, at Arlington, Va.

AMES, HENRY—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, May 23, 1861; deserted, September 30, 1861, at Arlington, Va.

ANDERSON, CARMAN—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, June 19, 1861, at Washington, D. C.

ANDERSON, LOUIS—Age, 37 years. Enlisted, December 4, 1863, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. I, December 8, 1863; transferred to Co. G, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, also borne as Lewis D., and Lonis D. Anderson.

ANDERSON, PETER—Age, 31 years. Enlisted, September 22, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private; Co. C, September 24, 1862; transferred to Co. H, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

ANDERSON, PETER—Age, 29 years. Enlisted, May 2, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, May 23, 1861; deserted, January 1, 1863, at Belle Plains, Va.

ANDREA, CHARLES H.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, January 6, 1863, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, January 7, 1863; transferred to Co. H, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, also borne as Andre.

ANTHONY, EDWARD—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, May 23, 1861; wounded in action, May 10, 1864, at Laurel Hill, Va.; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City.

APEL, ALEXANDER—Age, 42 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, May 23, 1861; promoted to corporal and returned to ranks, no dates; discharged for disease, June 18, 1862.

ARCHER, HENRY—Age, 28 years. Enlisted, January 25, 1864, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, January 27, 1864; wounded in action, May 10, 1864, at Laurel Hill, Va.; transferred to Co. H, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

ARDEIS, THOMAS A.—Age, 26 years. Enlisted, August 28, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. K, August 29, 1862; wounded, April 28, 1863, while on skirmish line at Rappahannock Crossing, Va.; discharged for disability September 12, 1863, from Convalescent Camp, Alexandria, Va.

ARMITAGE, LEWIS—Age, 30 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, March 7, 1864, transferred to Co. H, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

ARMSTRONG, MORRISON—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, April 25, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, May 23, 1861; promoted corporal, no date; killed in action, August 29, 1862, Bull Run, Va.

ATKINS, FRANCIS C.—Age, 23 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, August 20, 1862; deserted, September 16, 1863, from hospital, Annapolis, Md., also borne as Atkin and Frank C. Atkins.

ATKINS, GEORGE H.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, August 29, 1862; killed in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.

AUSTIN, THOMAS—Age, 35 years. Enlisted, October 1, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as musician in band, October 24, 1861; discharged with band, August 17, 1862, at Camp Halstead, Va.

AUTROP, SWAN—Age, 35 years. Enlisted, June 1, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. I, August 1, 1861; wounded in action, August 29, 1862, at Bull Run, Va.; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, July 1, 1863, also borne as Autroph Swan.

AVILA, EDWARD C.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, August 29, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, August 30, 1862; discharged for disability, February 26, 1863, at New York City.

AVIS, ISAAC T.—Age, 32 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, May 23, 1861; died of disease, May 29, 1862, at Washington, D. C.

AXTELL, ENOS A.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, May 23, 1861; promoted corporal, November 1, 1862; captured in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; paroled, no date; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City.

AYRE, WILLIAM—Age, 23 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. I, December 6, 1863; transferred to Co. A, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

BAGLEY, GEORGE W.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, September 6, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, September 8, 1862; discharged for disability, January 18, 1863, at Patent Office Hospital, Washington, D. C.

BAGLEY, LAWRENCE—Age, 26 years. Enlisted, August 21, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, August 22, 1862; transferred to Co. I, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, also borne as Bayles.

BAIRD, JOHN—Age, 31 years. Enlisted, December 28, 1863, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, December 30, 1863; transferred to Co. K, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, also borne as Beard.

BAKER, HENRY—Age, 42 years. Enlisted, December 14, 1863, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, December 21, 1863, discharged for disability, January 5, 1865, at hospital, David's Island, New York Harbor.

BAKER, HORACE G.—Age, 32 years. Enlisted, October 23, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, October 24, 1862; missing in action, January 1, 1863, at Gettysburg; returned, October 8, 1863; transferred to Co. K, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

BAKER, JOHN C.—Age, 30 years. Enlisted, August 27, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, August 29, 1862; transferred to Co. H, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

BAKER, KARL—Age, 28 years. Enlisted at New York City, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C; unassigned, March 8, 1864; no further record.

BALLANTINE, WILLIAM—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, May 23, 1861; killed in action, August 29, 1862, at Groveton, Va.

BALDWIN, CHARLES F.—Age, 25 years. Enrolled, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as captain, Co. D, May 23, 1861; wounded in action, August 29, 1862, at Groveton, Va.; mustered in as major, October 24, 1862; discharged for disability, December 24, 1862. Commissioned as captain in 14th militia, December 1, 1859, with rank from August 17, 1859; major, October 24, 1862, with rank from October 1, 1862, vice W. H. De Bevoise, promoted.

BALDWIN, GEORGE E.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, May 23, 1861; promoted corporal, no date; returned to ranks, August 24, 1863; wounded in action, May 8, 1864, at Piney Church, Va.; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City.

BALDWIN, JAMES H.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, May 23, 1861; deserted, August 10, 1862, at Falmouth, Va.

BALDWIN, WILLIAM H.—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, May 23, 1861; wounded and captured in action, July 21, 1861, at Bull Run, Va.; paroled, no date; mustered out, May 23, 1864, at Washington, D. C.

BALDWIN, WILLIAM M.—Age, 29 years. Enrolled, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as second lieutenant, Co. D, May 23, 1861; as first lieutenant, October 11, 1861; as captain, October 1, 1862; wounded in action, May 10, 1864, at Laurel Hill, Va.; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City. Commissioned second lieutenant in 14th Militia, June 29, 1861, with rank from May 15, 1861; not commissioned first lieutenant; commissioned captain, October 24, 1862, with rank from October 1, 1862, vice C. F. Baldwin, promoted.

BALL, JAMES M.—Age, 24 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. K, July 26, 1861; deserted, December 24, 1861, from guard house, also borne as George W. Ball.

BALL, JAMES M.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, September 29, 1862; promoted corporal, no date; transferred to Co. K, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

BALL, WILLIAM A.—Age, 24 years. Enrolled, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as first sergeant, Co. F, May 23, 1861; as second lieutenant, August 3, 1861; as captain, January 13, 1863; wounded in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; mustered out, June 14, 1864; commissioned second lieutenant in 14th Militia, August 12, 1861, with rank from August 3, 1861, vice James H. Jourdan, resigned; captain, February 10, 1863, with rank from January 13, 1863, vice James H. Jourdan, resigned.

BALMER, JAMES L.—Age, 36 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, October 14, 1862, at Philadelphia, Pa.

BANHAM, SAMUEL P.—Age, 26 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, May 23, 1861; promoted corporal, March 1, 1862; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City.

BANTON, see Burnton.

BARBETTA, FORTUNATO—Age, 33 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, April 4, 1862, at Upton Hill, Va.

BARNARD, JOHN T.—Age, 26 years. Enlisted, August 25, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, August 26, 1862; wounded in action, December 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, Va.; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, July 1, 1863.

BARNARD, ROBERT G.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Engineers, May 23, 1861; mustered out, August 28, 1861, at Arlington, Va.

BARNARD, WARREN—Age, 30 years. Enlisted, September 5, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, September 6, 1862; transferred to Co. C, November 14, 1862; discharged for disability, March 30, 1863, at Philadelphia, Pa.

BARNES, see Burns.

BARNES, JAMES—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, August 2, 1861, at Arlington, Va., also borne as James A. Barnes.

BARNES, JOHN—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, August 29, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, August 30, 1862; transferred to Co. I, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

BARNES, WILLIAM H.—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, May 23, 1861; discharged, September 3, 1861, for promotion.

BARNIE, JR., ALEXANDER—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as corporal, Co. H, May 23, 1861; promoted quarter-master-sergeant, September 1, 1861; mustered out with regiment, June 2, 1864, at New York City.

BARR, JAMES P.—Age, 28 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, August 28, 1862; transferred to Co. I, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

BARRETT, ANTHONY—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, May 23, 1861; discharged February 2, 1862.

BARROKELL, WARREN—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, May, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. I, August 4, 1861; no further record.

BARTO, CHARLES—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, May 23, 1861; wounded in action, May 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; promoted corporal, December 1, 1863; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City, as Charles A. Barto.

BARTON, STEPHEN B.—Age, 17 years. Enlisted, September 11, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as musician, Co. E, September 12, 1862; transferred to Co. H, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

BATTELL, WILLIAM H.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, May 23, 1861; deserted, November 29, 1862, from Soldiers' Rest, at Washington, D. C., also borne as Battelle.

BAUMAN, see Bowman.

BAYARD, AUGUSTE—Age, 27 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, October 15, 1862; no further record.

BAYLES, see Bagley.

BEAL, CALEB H.—Age, 28 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, May 23, 1861; discharged, April 6, 1863; for promotion as second lieutenant, 147th Infantry.

BEALS, JOSEPH S.—Age, 32 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, July 11, 1862, at Alexandria, Va.

BEARD, see Baird.

BEARD, JAMES—Age, 28 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Engineers, May 23, 1861; mustered out, August 28, 1861, at Arlington, Va.

BEARDSLEY, CHARLES—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, August 26, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, August 27, 1862; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, March 14, 1864, also borne as Beardslee.

BEARNS, FRED J.—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, October 31, 1862, at hospital, Washington, D. C.

BEATTY, WILLIAM W.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, May 23, 1861; deserted, February 5, 1862, at Upton Hill, Va.

BECK, AUGUSTUS W.—Age, 32 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, September 30, 1862; wounded, no date; deserted on expiration of furlough, August 15, 1864.

BECKETT, HENRY—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, August 27, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, August 28, 1862; wounded in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; transferred to Co. I, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

BEDELL, CHARLES E.—Age, 27 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, August 22, 1862; captured in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; paroled, August 25, 1863, at City Point, Va.; transferred to Co. G, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

BEERS, ANDREW J.—Age, 33 years. Enlisted, June, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as sergeant, Co. I, August 1, 1861; deserted January 22, 1862, at Upton Hill, Va.

BEGBIE, GEORGE L.—Age, 30 years. Enlisted, April, 1861, at Brooklyn; mustered in as corporal, Co. H, to serve three years, May 23, 1861; returned to ranks and promoted sergeant, no dates; discharged, August 24, 1863, for promotion as first lieutenant, 33d New Jersey Infantry.

BELL, GEORGE—Age, 34 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, January 7, 1864; deserted, March 30, 1864.

BELL, JAMES—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, July 1, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. I, August 4, 1861; deserted, January 31, 1862, at Upton Hill, Va.

BELL, ROBERT—Age, 31 years. Enlisted, August 21, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, August 22, 1862; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, December 1, 1863.

BENE, JOHN—Age, 23 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, August 25, 1862; wounded in action, April 29, 1863, at Reynolds Crossing, Va.; transferred to Co. A, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

BENNETT, JOHN—Age, 27 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, January 4, 1864; no further record.

BENNETT, GEORGE W.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, May 31, 1861; discharged for disability, January 31, 1863, at Camp Banks, Va.

BENNETT, HENRY—Age, 30 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, May 23, 1861; promoted sergeant, January 1, 1863; missing in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; returned, December 25, 1863; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City, as Henry W. Bennett.

BENNETT, JOHN—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, September 2, 1864, at Big Falls, Md., also borne as John F. Bennett.

BENNETT, JOHN—Age, 27 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, January 4, 1864; transferred to Co. H, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

BENNETT, JOHN R.—Age, 20 years. Enrolled, April 25, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as corporal, Co. G, May 23, 1861; promoted sergeant, no date; mustered in as second lieutenant, January 8, 1864; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City. Commissioned second lieutenant, August 18, 1863, with rank from March 25, 1863, vice H. Waldron, promoted.

BENNETT, CHARLES N.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, October 17, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, October 29, 1861; wounded in action, August 30, 1862, at Bull Run, Va.; discharged for wounds, October 8, 1862, at Fairfax Seminary, Va., also borne as Charles Bennet and Bennitt.

BENTON, LAWRENCE—Age, 35 years. Enlisted, September 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, September 24, 1861; wounded, May 12, 1864; transferred to Co. H, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

BERLEW, JAMES G.—Age, 29 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, May 23, 1861; promoted corporal, January 1, 1864; mustered out June 14, 1864, at New York City, also borne as Beolin.

BERRY, GEORGE P.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, May 23, 1861; deserted, January 11, 1863, at Belle Plains, Va.

BERRY, JACOB—Age, 27 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Engineers, May 23, 1861; mustered out, August 28, 1861, at Arlington, Va.

BERRY, JOHN M.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, May 23, 1861; promoted corporal, March 1, 1863; sergeant, June 1, 1863; wounded in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; discharged, December 2, 1863, for promotion as second lieutenant, 147th Infantry.

BIGGY, see Buggy.

BIRDSALL, GEORGE E.—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, May 23, 1861; deserted, August 10, 1862, at Falmouth, Va.

BISHOP, JOHN H.—Age, 24 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, September 6, 1862; transferred to Co. H, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

BISSETT, THOMAS M.—Age, 22 years. Enrolled, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as corporal, Co. C, May 23, 1861; as second lieutenant, July 1, 1861; discharged, August 2, 1861; commissioned second lieutenant in 14th Militia, July 8, 1861, with rank from July 1, 1861, vice Wm. H. Burnett, promoted.

BITTER, FRED S.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, May 23, 1861; missing, August 24, 1862, near Warrenton, Va.; no further record.

BLACK, EDWIN J. P.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, May 23, 1861; accidentally wounded, May 20, 1861; died of his wounds, July 20, 1861.

BLACKBURN, GEORGE—Age, 23 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, December 7, 1863, transferred to Co. A, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

BLACKWOOD, CLINTON R.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, May 23, 1861; captured in action, August 28, 1862, at Gainesville, Va.; paroled, no date; discharged for disability, June 8, 1863, at Annapolis, Md.

BLAKE, GEORGE—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, May 23, 1861; killed in action, July 21, 1861, at Bull Run, Va., also borne as George W. Blake.

BLAKE, WILLIAM—Age, 27 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, May 18, 1861; discharged for disability, May 6, 1862, at Upton Hill, Va.

BLANCHARD, N. L.—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, May 23, 1861; discharged, June 28, 1861, also borne as Nathaniel L. Blanchard.

BLISS, GEORGE W.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, May 23, 1861; captured in action, July 21, 1861, at Manassas, Va.; paroled, June 2, 1862, at Washington, N. C.; deserted, September 28, 1862, near Camp Parole, Md.

BLOOMFIELD, JAMES—Age, 23 years. Enrolled, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as corporal, Co. E, May 23, 1861; as second lieutenant, February 23, 1862, at Reynolds Crossing, Va.; died of his wounds, May 24, 1863, also borne as James H. Bloomfield; not commissioned second lieutenant.

BLYDENBURG, WILLIAM—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, May 23, 1861; captured in action, July 21, 1861, at Bull Run, Va.; paroled, June 2, 1862, at Washington, N. C.; no record subsequent to June 27, 1862.

BODGER, THOMAS—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, June 30, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. I, August 1, 1861; transferred to Co. G, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

BOGART, HARRIS—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, July 1, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, August 1, 1861; appointed wagoner, and returned to company, no dates; transferred to Co. I, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, also borne as Bogert.

BOGERT, ADRIAN—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, May 23, 1861; deserted, September 19, 1861, at Arlington, Va.

BOLD, ROBERT—Age, 42 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, May 23, 1861; deserted from hospital, December 13, 1862, at Washington, D. C.

BOND, JOHN L.—Age, 17 years. Enlisted, March 4, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, March 7, 1862; discharged for disability, August 12, 1862, at Washington, D. C.

BOND, WILLIAM W.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, August 29, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, August 30, 1862; transferred to Co. I, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

BONNER, CHARLES—Age, 22 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, September 25, 1861; deserted, October 28, 1862, from hospital, at Washington, D. C.

BONNER, TITUS—Age, 25 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, October 12, 1861; transferred to Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

BOORMAN, FRED—Age, 21 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. K, July 26, 1861; deserted, September 23, 1861, from guard house, Camp Wood, Va.

BOUGHTON, JOSEPH W.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, May 23, 1861; wounded in action, July 21, 1861, at Bull Run, Va.; discharged for disability, April 18, 1862, at Upton Hill Hospital, Va.

BOWEN, JOHN R.—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, August 25, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, August 26, 1862; transferred to Co. H, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

BOWERS, DAVID A.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as corporal, Co. B, May 23, 1861; promoted sergeant, no date; discharged for disability, January 10, 1863, at Providence, R. I.

BOWERS, ISAAC—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, May 23, 1861; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City.

BOWERS, LAWRENCE M.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, February 9, 1863, at hospital, Washington, D. C.

BOWERS, ROBERT—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, June 30, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. I, August 1, 1861; promoted corporal, no date; wounded in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; deserted, July 23, 1863, at Germantown, Pa., also borne as Robert W. Bowers.

BOWMAN, GEORGE—Age, 33 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. K, December 10, 1863; transferred to Co. K, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, also borne as Bauman.

BOWMAN, LOUIS—Age, 28 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, February 5, 1864; no further record.

BOYCE, EDWARD—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, October 1, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as musician in band, October 24, 1861; discharged, August 17, 1862, at Camp Halstead, Va.

BOYCE, FREDERICK—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, August 15, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, August 16, 1862; captured, May 14, 1864; transferred to Co. H, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

BOYCE, JOHN—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, August 16, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, August 19, 1862; captured, May 14, 1864, at Spottsylvania, Va.; paroled, February 28, 1865, at Wilmington, N. C.; mustered out, July 3, 1865, at Annapolis, Md.

BOYCE, JOHN—Age, 24 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, December 7, 1863; transferred to Co. D, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

BOYD, FREDERICK—Age, 31 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, December 17, 1863; transferred to Co. K, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

BOYLAN, THOMAS F.—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, May 23, 1861; wounded in action, August 30, 1862, at Manassas, Va.; mustered out, May 23, 1864, at New York City, also borne as Royland.

BOYLE, EDWARD—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, April 25, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, August 30, 1862, at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor.

BOYLE, JOHN—Age, 27 years. Enlisted, May 1, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, May 23, 1861; deserted, January 22, 1862, at Upton Hill, Va.

BOYLE, JOHN T.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, May 23, 1861; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City.

BRADFORD, JOHN H.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, August 26, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, August 27, 1862; wounded in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; discharged for wounds, March 8, 1864, at Satterlee Hospital, West Philadelphia, Pa.

BRADLEY, JOHN—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, May 23, 1861; wounded and captured in action, July 21, 1861, at Bull Run, Va.; died of his wounds, August 8, 1861, at Richmond, Va.

BRADLEY, JOHN H.—Age, 23 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, March 7, 1862; promoted corporal, June 23, 1863; re-enlisted as a Veteran, March 23, 1864; transferred to Co. I, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, also borne as Bradly.

BRADSHAW, JOHN J.—Age, 31 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as sergeant, Co. B, May 23, 1861; returned to ranks, no date; deserted, January 30, 1862, at Upton Hill, Va.

BRADY, CHARLES—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, June 30, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. K, August 1, 1861; promoted corporal, no date; sergeant, April 11, 1863; transferred to Co. K, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, also borne as Charles P. Brady.

BRADY, JAMES—Age, 18 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, December 13, 1863; appointed musician, no date; transferred to Co. K, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

BRADY, THOMAS—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, May 23, 1861; deserted, October 23, 1861, at Upton Hill, Va.

BRAINERD, CHARLES—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, September 15, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, September 16, 1862; no further record.

BRANNERLY, MARTIN—Age, 26 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, May 23, 1861; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City as Brannelly.

BRAZNEL, WILLIAM—Age, 18 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, December 14, 1863; transferred to Co. B, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, also borne as Brainell, and Bruzmain.

BRENNAN, JOHN—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, May 23, 1861; deserted, August 11, 1861, at Arlington, Va.

BRENNAN, PHILIP F.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, May 23, 1861; wounded in action, August 29, 1862, at Groveton, Va.; promoted corporal, no date; wounded in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; promoted sergeant, April 1, 1864; mustered out, June 14, 1864, at New York City.

BRILL, JACOB—Age, 38 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, December 7, 1863; transferred to Co. K, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

BRINNAN, DAVID—Age, 35 years. Enlisted at New York City, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, March 8, 1864; no further record.

BRISTOL, EDWIN F.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, January 9, 1863, at Fairfax Seminary, Va., also borne as Edward T.

BRISTOL, HERMAN W.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, May 23, 1861; missing in action, July 21, 1861, at Manassas, Va.; no further record.

BRITT, JOHN—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, August 23, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, August 25, 1861; promoted corporal, no date; transferred to Co. K, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

BRITT, MICHAEL—Age, 26 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, May 23, 1861; deserted, September 22, 1861, at Arlington, Va.

BROACH, JAMES A.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G; discharged for refusing to take the oath, August 1, 1861, at Camp Wood, Arlington, Va.

BROCKETT, WARREN—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, August 4, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, August 5, 1861; deserted, February 7, 1862, from Camp Marion, Upton Hill, Va.

BROCKETT, WILLIAM H.—Age, 28 years. Enlisted, September 5, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, September 6, 1861; transferred to Co. H, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

BROCKWAY, CHARLES—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, September 16, 1861, at New York City, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, September 19, 1861; transferred to Co. I, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

BROGLE, JOSEPH—Age, 31 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, October 4, 1862; no further record.

BROKAW, THEODORE P.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, September 9, 1861; wounded in action, August 29, 1862, at Bull Run, Va.; promoted corporal, November 1, 1862; wounded in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, December 27, 1863.

BROMBERGER, JOHN—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, December 14, 1863, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, December 23, 1863; killed in action, May 8, 1864, at the Wilderness, Va., also borne as Brumberger.

BROUGHTON, GEORGE—Age, 21 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, October 1, 1862; transferred to Co. I, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

BROWER, CHARLES—Age, 31 years. Enlisted, June 30, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. K, July 1, 1861; appointed wagoner, no date; returned to company as private, June 29, 1863; wounded in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; mustered out, June 30, 1864, at New York City.

BROWER, JOHN—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, June 3, 1862, at Arlington, Va.

BROWN, ALEXANDER—Age, 30 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, May 23, 1861; wounded, no date; died of his wounds, May 8, 1864, at Alexandria, Va.

BROWN, AUGUSTUS T.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, July 1, 1861; killed in action, July 21, 1861, at Bull Run, Va.

BROWN, CHARLES L.—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, May 23, 1861; discharged, October 1, 1863, also borne as Browne.

BROWN, DAVID—Age, 19 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, December 15, 1863; discharged for disability, March 6, 1864, at Culpeper Court House, Va.

BROWN, GEORGE—Age, 19 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, December 23, 1863; transferred to Co. H, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

BROWN, HENRY—Age, 37 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, December 5, 1863; deserted, February 21, 1864, from guard at New York.

BROWN, JR., HENRY—Age, 36 years. Enrolled, June 1, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. I, August 1, 1861; promoted first sergeant, December 3, 1862; mustered in as second lieutenant, Co. A, December 20, 1862; transferred to Co. F, March 1, 1863; mustered in as first lieutenant, March 23, 1863; mustered out, June 14, 1864, at New York City. Commissioned second lieutenant, January 16, 1863, with rank from December 20, 1862, vice D. S. Unckles, resigned; first lieutenant, August 18, 1863, with rank from March 2, 1863, vice W. H. Tigney, promoted quartermaster.

BROWN, JOHN—Age, 26 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, November 28, 1862, at Governor's Island, New York.

BROWN, JOHN A.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, May 23, 1861; deserted from Camp Marion, Upton Hill, Va.

BROWN, JOHN C.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, May 23, 1861; promoted corporal, July 14, 1862, sergeant, July 1, 1863; re-enlisted as a Veteran, February 12, 1864; transferred to Co. A, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

BROWN, WILLIAM C.—Age, 15 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as musician, Co. C, May 23, 1861; appointed principal musician, July 1, 1863; mustered out with regiment, June 6, 1864, at New York City.

BROWNELL, CHARLES A.—Age, 26 years. Enlisted, August 29, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, August 30, 1862; discharged, November 5, 1862, for promotion as second lieutenant, 173d Infantry.

BROWNING, HENRY—Age, 34 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, December 7, 1863; transferred to Navy, April 26, 1864.

BRUMBERGER, see Bromberger.

BRUZMAN, see Braznell.

BRYANT, CHARLES—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, September 25, 1862, at hospital, Washington, D. C.

BRYANT, HENRY—Age, 20 years. Enlisted at New York City, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, March 7, 1864; no further record.

BRYANT, JAMES M.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, December 26, 1861; deserted, January 12, 1864, at Culpeper, Va., also borne as Jervis M. Bryant.

BRYSON, JOSEPH D.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, August 19, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, August 20, 1862; killed in action, September 14, 1862, at South Mountain, Va.

BUCKLEY, JOHN J.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, October 7, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, October 9, 1861; transferred to Co. K, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

BUCKMASTER, WILLIAM K.—Age, 44 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, January 11, 1864; no further record.

BUCKSTONE, SAMUEL—Age, 32 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, June 16, 1861, also borne as Samuel Buzton, and Sonal Buckstone.

BUGGY, RICHARD—Age, 44 years. Enlisted, August 21, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, August 23, 1862; discharged for disability, no date, also borne as Biggy and Buggard.

BUHRER, see Busher.

BUNTON, see Burnton.

BURGLUND, PETER—Age, 28 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, May 23, 1861; deserted, September 25, 1861, from Camp Wood, Arlington, Va.

BURKE, JOHN N.—Age, 27 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, December 15, 1863; transferred to Co. G, 14th Artillery, April 14, 1864, also borne as John M. Burke.

BURNES, SAMUEL—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, May 23, 1861; deserted, October 16, 1862, also borne as Burns.

BURNETT, JOSEPH M. E.—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as sergeant, Co. F, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, September 9, 1861.

BURNETT, LEVI F.—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, August 8, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, August 16, 1862; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, September 1, 1863.

BURNETT, THOMAS A.—Age, 20 years. Enrolled, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as sergeant, Co. C, May 23, 1861; as second lieutenant, October 28, 1861; as first lieutenant, September 21, 1862; as captain, February 1, 1863; mustered out, June 14, 1864, also borne as Thomas M. Burnett; not commissioned second lieutenant; commissioned first lieutenant, October 24, 1862, with rank from September 21, 1862, vice C. F. Toby, promoted; captain, February 10, 1863, with rank from January 29, 1863, vice C. F. Toby, discharged.

BURNETT, WILLIAM H.—Age, 27 years. Enrolled, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as second lieutenant, Co. C, May 23, 1861; promoted first lieutenant, July 1, 1861; discharged, July 30, 1861; not commissioned second lieutenant; commissioned first lieutenant in 14th Militia, July 8, 1861, with rank from July 1, 1861, vice D. Myers, promoted.

BURNETT, WILLIAM M.—Age, 52 years. Enrolled at Brooklyn, to serve three years; appointed captain, Co. C, April 18, 1861; discharged, June 30, 1861; not commissioned captain.

BURNS, ALBERT M.—Age, 19 years. Enrolled, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, May 23, 1861; promoted sergeant, January 1, 1863; sergeant-major, March 13, 1863; mustered in as second lieutenant, Co. F, January 9, 1864; mustered out, June 14, 1864, at New York City, also borne as H. M. Berns; commissioned second lieutenant, August 15, 1863, rank from March 2, 1863, vice H. Brown, Jr., promoted.

BURNS, GEORGE—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, May 23, 1861; deserted, December 13, 1862, from hospital, Washington, D. C.

BURNS, JOHN C.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, September 15, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, September 16, 1862; no further record.

BURNS, THOMAS—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, January 10, 1863, at Providence, R. I.

BURNS, THOMAS J.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, August 21, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, August 22, 1862; wounded in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; deserted, August 25, 1863, from hospital at Annapolis, Md., also borne as Byrns, and Barnes.

BURNS, WILLIAM—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, May 23, 1861; transferred to Co. C, First U. S. Cavalry, December 2, 1862.

BURNTON, THOMAS—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, August 14, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, August 16, 1862; wounded in action, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.; deserted, October 1, 1862, from hospital, Washington, D. C., also borne as Banton, and Bunton.

BURR, SIDNEY—Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. K, July 1, 1861; killed in action, July 21, 1861, at Bull Run, Va.

BURTIS, JAMES—Age, 42 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Engineers, May 23, 1861; mustered out, August 28, 1861, at Arlington, Va., also borne as John Burtis.

BURTIS, SYLVANUS A.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, May 23, 1861; deserted, July 10, 1861, at Washington, D. C.

BUSHER, LOUIS L.—Age, 26 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, May 23, 1861; promoted corporal, March 1, 1862; died of disease, May 23, 1862, at hospital, Falmouth, Va., also borne as Buhner.

BUTT, FRANK R.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Engineers, May 23, 1861; mustered out, August 28, 1861, at Arlington, Va., also borne as R. Frank But.

BUTT, RICHARD—Age, 42 years. Enrolled, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as captain, Engineers, May 23, 1861; mustered out, August 28, 1861, at Arlington, Va.; commissioned captain in 14th Militia, July 1, 1858, with rank from May 14, 1858.

BUXTON, see Buckstone.

BYERS, SAMUEL—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, August 20, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, August 21, 1862; wounded in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; transferred to Co. I, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

BYRAM, JOHN J.—Age, 34 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, May 23, 1861; transferred to Co. G, 51st Infantry, October 31, 1861, also borne as John S. Byroun.

BYRNE, MARTIN—Age, 28 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, December 2, 1863; transferred to Co. K, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

BYRNS, see Burns.

CADWELL, ROBERT A.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, March 25, 1862; killed in action, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.

CAFFERY, GEORGE—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, December 13, 1862, at Washington, D. C., also borne as Cafferey.

CAIRNS, HENRY—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, May 23, 1861; deserted, June 29, 1862, at Falmouth, Va.

CALLAHAN, JOHN—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as musician, Co. A, May 23, 1861; deserted, November 16, 1861.

CALLIS, JACOB—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, May 23, 1861; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City.

CAMERON, JOHN F.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, January 27, 1864; wounded in action, May 12, 1864, at Laurel Hill, Va.; transferred to Co. K, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, also borne as Cammeron.

CAMPBELL, ARCHIBALD—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, August 21, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, August 22, 1862; transferred to Co. I, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

CAMPBELL, BERNARD J.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, September 6, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, September 8, 1862; transferred to Co. H, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

CAMPBELL, JOHN—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, May 23, 1861; mustered out, June 14, 1864, at New York City.

CAMPBELL, JOSEPH A.—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, May 23, 1861; wounded and captured, July 21, 1861, at Bull Run, Va.; died of his wounds, August 20, 1861, at Richmond, Va.

CAMPBELL, SAMUEL—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, October 1, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as musician, Co. C, October 4, 1862; transferred to Co. D, March 1, 1863; to Co. H, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

CAMPBELL, THOMAS J.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, May 1, 1861; deserted in face of the enemy, December 11, 1862, at Fredericksburg, Va.

CAMPBELL, WILLIAM—Age, 18 years. Enlisted at New York City, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, October 29, 1861; promoted corporal, January 1, 1863; wounded in action, July 3, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, March 6, 1864; mustered out, October 28, 1864; as sergeant, Co. G, Sixth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, also borne as William M. Campbell.

CANN, BALDWIN—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, May 23, 1861; promoted sergeant, and returned to the ranks, no dates; re-enlisted as a Veteran, December 29, 1863; discharged for promotion to first lieutenant, Co. H, Fourth Cavalry, February 13, 1864.

CANNAVAN, THOMAS—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, December 4, 1863, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, December 8, 1863; deserted, February 1, 1864, at New York City, also borne as Cavanagh, and Conovan.

CANNING, CORNELIUS—Age, 28 years. Enlisted, August 26, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, August 27, 1862; wounded in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; transferred to Co. H, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

CANNING, JOHN—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, April 25, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, May 23, 1861; deserted, July 23, 1861, at Arlington, Va.

CARBERRY, PETER—Age, 30 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, November 12, 1861; promoted corporal, no date; sergeant, February 26, 1863; wounded in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; transferred to Co. I, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, also borne as Carbery, and Carbey.

CARDONA, RAMON—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in May 23, 1861, as sergeant, Co. H; second lieutenant, Co. I, February 26, 1862; first lieutenant, August 29, 1862.

CARLL, GEORGE W.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, May 23, 1861; missing in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; returned to company, October 8, 1863; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City.

CARLTON, NATHANIEL E.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, May 23, 1861; promoted sergeant, no date; wounded in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; died of his wounds, July 18, 1863.

CARNEY, BERNARD—Age, 34 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, May 23, 1861; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City, also borne as Cearney.

CARROLL, JOHN—Age, 34 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, December 8, 1863; transferred to Co. G, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

CARROLL, PETER—Age, 26 years. Enlisted, August 19, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H; transferred to Co. K, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

CARSHAW, see Kershaw.

CARSHAW, NATHANIEL C.—Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. K, March 19, 1862; killed in action, September 14, 1862, at South Mountain, Md.

CARSHAW, WILLIAM L.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, March 9, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. K, March 10, 1862; wounded in action, no date; discharged for disability, December 10, 1862, at Providence, R. I.

CASE, EDWARD—Age, 31 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, August 10, 1862; deserted, November 16, 1862.

CASEY, JOHN—Age, 28 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, May 21, 1861; deserted, January 23, 1862, from Camp Marion, Upton Hill, Va.

CASEY, LAWRENCE—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, September 6, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, September 8, 1862; no further record.

CASLER, ADAM—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, April 25, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, May 23, 1861; wounded in action, August 30, 1862, at Bull Run, Va.; no further record subsequent to November 3, 1862, also borne as Caslur.

CASSIDY, AMBROSE L.—Age, 40 years. Enrolled, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as first lieutenant and quartermaster, May 23, 1861; discharged, January 27, 1862, for promotion to major, 93d Infantry; commissioned first lieutenant and quartermaster in 14th Regiment, May 6, 1861, with rank from April 24, 1861.

CASSIDY, ANDREW—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, July 31, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. I, August 4, 1861; promoted, corporal and sergeant, no dates; transferred to Co. G, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

CASSIDY, JAMES—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, May 23, 1861; missing in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; returned to company, October 8, 1863; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City.

CASTLE, WILLIAM—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, September 17, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, September 18, 1862; transferred to Co. G, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, also borne as Castles.

CAVANAGH, see Cannavan.

CEARNEY, see Carney.

CHAMBERS, WILLIAM H.—Age, 41 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, September 30, 1862; discharged for disability, May 21, 1863, at Washington, D. C.

CHAPPLE, AUGUSTUS F.—Age, 26 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, April 18, 1861, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, May 23, 1861; promoted corporal, no date; discharged, April 1, 1863, for promotion.

CHAPIN, ALBERT M.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, September 5, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, September 6, 1862; killed in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.

CHESTER, WILLIAM—Age, 44 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, December 8, 1863; discharged for disability, March 7, 1864, at Culpeper, Va.

CHISOM, JESSE R.—Age, 30 years. Enlisted, September 15, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, September 16, 1862; transferred to Co. K, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

CHRISTMAN, FREDERICK—Age, 28 years. Enlisted, August 29, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, August 30, 1862; transferred to Co. I, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

CLAGGETT, CHARLES C.—Age, 26 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, September 18, 1862; wounded in action, December 12, 1862, at Fredericksburg, Va.; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, November 1, 1863; re-transferred from Forty-sixth Company, Second Battalion, Veteran Reserve Corps, no date; no further record.

CLARK, ALBERT H.—Age, 29 years. Enlisted, September 22, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, September 23, 1862; transferred to Co. E, November 14, 1862, to Veteran Reserve Corps, July 1, 1863.

CLARK, EDWIN R.—Age, 31 years. Enlisted, August 27, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, August 28, 1862; promoted corporal, no date; transferred to Co. I, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

CLARK, JOHN C.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, April 25, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, May 23, 1861; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City.

CLARKE, FRANCIS J.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, June 30, 1861, at Arlington, Va., to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, September 18, 1861; transferred to Co. H, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

CLARKE, JOHN—Age, 20 years. Enlisted at Washington, D. C., to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, January 5, 1861; discharged at Emory Hospital, Washington, D. C., December 11, 1862.

CLEARY, JAMES—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, July 1, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. I, August 1, 1861; transferred to Co. G, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

CLEARY, MICHAEL—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, December 8, 1863, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, December 13, 1863; no further record.

CLUCAS, RICHARD H.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as musician, Co. G, September 15, 1862; transferred to Co. K, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

COCKLE, THOMAS B.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, May 28, 1861; transferred to Illinois Artillery Regiment, August 2, 1861.

CODDINGTON, WILLIAM H.—Age, 40 years. Enlisted, August 22, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, August 23, 1862; wounded in action, September 14, 1862, at South Mountain, Md.; died of his wounds, September 19, 1862, in hospital at Middleton, Md.

COE, JAMES—Age, 35 years. Enlisted, April 25, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, May 23, 1861; promoted sergeant, no date; deserted, January 28, 1863, at Falmouth, Va.

COGGINS, PATRICK—Age, 25 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, December 17, 1863; transferred to Co. C, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

COINE, JAMES—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, April 25, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, May 23, 1861; deserted, December 12, 1861, at Upton Hill, Va., also borne as James J. Coyne.

COIT, MASON B.—Age, 34 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as corporal, company of engineers, May 23, 1861; mustered out, August 28, 1861, at Arlington, Va.

COLE, JEREMIAH—Age, 31 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, May 23, 1861; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City.

COLE, RICHARD F.—Age, 31 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, May 23, 1861; wounded in action, July 21, 1861, at Bull Run, Va.; discharged, May 23, 1864, at Washington, D. C.

COLE, WILLIAM—Age, 27 years. Enlisted, September 29, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, September 30, 1861; no further record.

COLEMAN, JR., JOHN—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, May 23, 1861; captured in action, August 28, 1862, at Gainesville, Va.; paroled, no date; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City.

COLGAN, DOMINICK—Age, 20 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, May 23, 1861; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City.

COLGAN, PATRICK—Age, 19 years. Mustered in as private, Co. K, August 1, 1861; died of disease, October 29, 1862, at Washington, D. C.

COLGAN, PATRICK H.—Age, 17 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as musician, Co. F, May 23, 1861; mustered out, June 14, 1864, at New York City.

COLLIER, JOHN G.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted at New York City, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, January 27, 1864; no further record.

COLLINS, RICHARD T.—Age, 27 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, May 23, 1861; deserted, November 11, 1861, from Camp Marion, Upton Hill, Va.

COLLINS, WILLIAM—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as musician, Co. A, May 23, 1861; deserted, August 1, 1861, at Arlington, Va.

COLTON, THOMAS—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, April 25, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, May 23, 1861; deserted, September 20, 1861, at Arlington, Va.

COMPSTON, DAVID B.—Age, 38 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, company of engineers, May 23, 1861; mustered out, August 28, 1861, at Arlington, Va.

CONANT, ROGER—Age, 26 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, July 29, 1861.

CONDON, MICHAEL—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, April 25, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, August 25, 1861, at Arlington, Va.

CONEY, FRANKLIN—Enlisted, December 23, 1863, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, December 30, 1863; deserted, May 4, 1864, also borne as Franklin Cooney.

CONGOR, JOHN M.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, April 5, 1862, at Upton Hill, Va.

CONKLIN, CHARLES—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, September 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. K, September 24, 1861; promoted corporal, March 10, 1862; sergeant, April 1, 1863; killed in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa., also borne as Charles E. Conklin.

CONKLIN, JAMES W.—Age, 24 years. Enlisted at New York City, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, March 12, 1864; no further record.

CONNELLY, JAMES—Age, 41 years. Enlisted, December 19, 1863, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, December 21, 1863; discharged for disability, March 8, 1864, at Culpeper, Va.

CONNELLY, MATHEW—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, August 27, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, August 28, 1861; missing in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.

CONNOLY, JOHN H.—Age, 30 years. Enlisted, August 22, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, August 23, 1862; wounded in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; discharged for disability, March 19, 1864, at New York City.

CONNOLLY, MICHAEL—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, May 23, 1861; wounded in action, September 14, 1862, at South Mountain, Md.; deserted, October 14, 1862, from City Hospital, Brooklyn.

CONNOR, CHRISTOPHER—Age, 26 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, company of engineers, May 23, 1861; mustered out, August 28, 1861, at Arlington, Va.

CONNOR, GEORGE A.—Age, 36 years. Enlisted, October 1, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as bandmaster, October 24, 1861; discharged, August 17, 1862, at Camp Halstead, Va.

CONNOR, PAUL S.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, October 1, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as musician in band, October 24, 1861; discharged, August 17, 1862, at Camp Halstead, Va.

CONNOR, WILLIAM E.—Age, 14 years. Enlisted, October 1, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as musician in band, October 24, 1861; discharged, August 17, 1862, at Camp Halstead, Va.

CONOVAN, see Cannavan.

CONWAY, PATRICK—Age, 19 years. Enlisted at New York City, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, March 12, 1864; no further record.

COOK, ANDREW—Age, 28 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, February 1, 1864; mustered out, May 8, 1865, at Hart's Island, New York Harbor, also borne as Andrew J. Cook.

COOK, ANTHONY—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, May 23, 1861; missing in action, July 21, 1861, at Bull Run, Va.; no further record.

COOK, CHARLES S.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, August 21, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, August 22, 1862; deserted, June 24, 1863, at Smoketown, Md.

COOK, GEORGE—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, May 23, 1861; discharged at Camp Wood, Washington, D. C., June 24, 1861.

COOK, HENRY C.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, August 27, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, August 28, 1862; transferred to Co. H, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

COOK, JOHN—Age, 26 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, May 23, 1861; discharged for disease, February 9, 1863, at Convalescent Camp, Alexandria, Va.

COOK, JOHN E.—Age, 34 years. Enlisted, August 27, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, August 28, 1862; transferred to Co. K, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

COOKSON, HENRY J.—Age, 26 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, May 23, 1861; promoted sergeant, March 11, 1863; first sergeant, June 1, 1863; wounded in action, November 30, 1863, at Mine Run, Va.; discharged, May 23, 1864.

COOLEY, RICHARD—Age, 26 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, October 21, 1862; no further record.

COONEY, FRANKLIN, see Franklyn Coney.

COONEY, JOHN—Age, 44 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, November 30, 1863; transferred to Co. H, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

COOPER, FREDERICK—Age, 26 years. Enlisted, September 26, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, September 27, 1862; no further record.

COPELEY, ALFRED J.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, May 23, 1861; killed in action, May 10, 1864, at Laurel Hill, Va., also borne as Copley.

CORBETT, ALEXANDER B.—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, May 23, 1861; promoted corporal, no date; discharged for disability, September 3, 1862, at Washington, D. C., also borne as Corbitt.

CORDONA, RAMON—Age, 21 years. Enrolled, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as corporal, Co. H, May 23, 1861; promoted sergeant, July, 1861; mustered in as second lieutenant, Co. I, February 26, 1862; as first lieutenant, August 29, 1862; mustered out June 13, 1864, at New York City, also borne as Raymon Cordovia; not commissioned second lieutenant; commissioned first lieutenant, October 24, 1862, with rank from August 29, 1862, vice C. Scholes, killed in action.

CORLIES, JOSEPH—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, May 23, 1861; wounded in action, August 29, 1862, at Bull Run, Va.; discharged for wounds, February 12, 1863, at Washington, D. C., as Joseph H. Corliss.

CORNWELL, SYLVESTER—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, May 23, 1861; wounded in action, August 29, 1862, at Bull Run, Va.; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, July 1, 1863.

CORR, EDWARD L.—Age, 23 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, August 14, 1862; wounded in action, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.; discharged for wounds, January 13, 1863, at New York City, also borne as Con.

COSGROVE, HARRY—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, September 25, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, no further record.

COTTIER, JOHN C.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. I, January 27, 1864; discharged, May 14, 1864.

COTTY, EDWARD—Age, 38 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, May 23, 1861; discharged for disease, May 25, 1863, at Washington, D. C.

COUGHRAN, JAMES—Age, 22 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, December 21, 1863; no further record.

COX, BERNARD D.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, May 28, 1861; deserted, October 17, 1862, at Washington, D. C.

COX, JAMES P.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, May 23, 1861; deserted, February 4, 1862, at Upton Hill, Va.

COX, JOHN—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, May 23, 1861; promoted drum-major, June 21, 1861; returned to ranks and transferred to Co. I, August 18, 1861; appointed musician, no date; wounded in action, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; discharged for disability, May 19, 1864, at Philadelphia, Pa.

COX, MICHAEL—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, May 23, 1861; re-enlisted as a Veteran, December 31, 1863; transferred to Co. B, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

COYNE, JAMES J., see James Coine.

CRAMMER, WILLIAM—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, May 23, 1861; deserted, November 20, 1861, at Upton Hill, Va.

CRANE, GEORGE L.—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, May 23, 1861; discharged, August 21, 1863.

CRANE, PATRICK—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, May 23, 1861; transferred to Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

CRANFORD, HENRY L.—Age, 28 years. Enrolled, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as commissary sergeant, May 23, 1861; as first lieutenant, Co. G, July 1, 1861; promoted quartermaster, February 20, 1862; mustered out at Pratt's Landing, Va., March 23, 1863; for promotion to captain, and Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. Volunteers, also borne as Crawford; not commissioned first lieutenant or quartermaster.

CRANOR, JACOB—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, December 19, 1863, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, December 21, 1863; no further record.

CRANSTON, ALFRED—Age, 21 years. Enrolled, June 30, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. I, August 1, 1861; promoted sergeant, September 1, 1862; mustered in as second lieutenant, September 17, 1862; mustered out, June 13, 1864, at New York City, also borne as Cranson; commissioned second lieutenant, October 24, 1862, with rank from September 17, 1862, vice R. Cordona, promoted.

CRASK, WILLIAM—Age, 42 years. Enlisted, August 27, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, August 28, 1862; transferred to Co. E, November 14, 1862; to Co. H, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

CRAWFORD, MICHAEL—Age, 35 years. Enlisted, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, December 19, 1863; transferred to Co. H, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

CREAGAN, JAMES—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, May 23, 1861; discharged, June 15, 1861.

CREIGHTON, ROBERT—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, May 3, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, May 23, 1861; deserted, August 1, 1861, at Arlington, Va.

CROCKER, PELEG B.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, May 23, 1861; promoted first sergeant, August 3, 1861; wounded in action, August 29, 1862, at Bull Run, Va.; discharged for disability, January 15, 1863, at Washington, D. C.

CROFFORD, MICHAEL—Age, 35 years. Enlisted, December 19, 1863, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, December 23, 1863; no further record.

CRONAN, JOHN—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, May 23, 1861; deserted, September 19, 1861, at Arlington, Va., also borne as Cronin.

CRONIN, TIMOTHY—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, May 23, 1861; promoted corporal, April 4, 1862; discharged for disability, April 8, 1863, at Baltimore, Md.

CRONLIES, GEORGE B.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, September 16, 1861, at New York City, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, September 19, 1861; deserted, December 6, 1861, at Upton Hill, Va., borne as Curless and Curlis.

CROOK, JAMES—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, August 20, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, August 21, 1862; no further record.

CROSS, JAMES F.—Age, 28 years. Enlisted, April 12, 1864, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, April 19, 1864; transferred to Co. H, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

CULLEN, ANDREW—Age, 28 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, May 23, 1861; promoted sergeant, August 1, 1862; wounded in action, August 29, 1862, at Bull Run, Va.; discharged for wounds, December 22, 1862, at Washington, D. C.

CULLEN, JEREMIAH—Age, 18 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, December 8, 1863; transferred to Co. G, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

CULLY, JAMES—Age, 27 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as sergeant, Co. A, May 23, 1861; promoted first sergeant, no date; deserted, no date, from New York City.

CUMMINGS, EDWARD—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, September 18, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, September 19, 1862; no further record.

CUNNINGHAM, JOHN —Age, 43 years. Enlisted, August 26, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, August 27, 1862; wounded in action, September 14, 1862, at South Mountain, Md.; discharged for wounds, January 10, 1863, at Baltimore, Md.

CUNNINGHAM, ROBERT—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, September 2, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, September 3, 1862; transferred to Co. G, December 1, 1862; captured in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; returned to company, October 10, 1863, from Annapolis, Md.; promoted corporal, and returned to ranks, no dates; transferred to Co. A, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

CUNNINGHAM, THOMAS—Age, 33 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, September 9, 1861; transferred to Co. I, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

CURLESS and CURLIS, see Cronlies.

CURLEY, JOHN—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, May 23, 1861; deserted, February 6, 1862, at Upton Hill, Va.

CURRY, JOHN E.—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, May 23, 1861; wounded in action, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, July 1, 1863, as James E. Currey.

CURTIS, WILLIAM—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, May 23, 1861; discharged, April 2, 1864, for promotion to hospital steward, U. S. army.

CUSCADDEN, FELIX—Age, 30 years. Enlisted, June, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. I, August 1, 1861; wounded in action, July 21, 1861, at Bull Run, Va.; died of his wounds, September 14, 1861.

CUSCADEN, GEORGE—Age, 36 years. Enlisted, April 25, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, May 23, 1861; promoted corporal, no date; sergeant, January 8, 1864; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City.

CUTTS, JOHN—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, May 23, 1861; discharged, May 23, 1864, at Washington, D. C.

DACLON, WILLIAM—Age, 44 years. Enlisted at New York City, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, March 11, 1864; no further record.

DAGNALL, PHILIP M.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, May 23, 1861; transferred to Co. H, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, also borne as Philip F. Dagnall.

DAKIN, WILLIAM—Age, 27 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, May 23, 1861; captured in action, July 21, 1861, at Bull Run, Va.; paroled, June 2, 1862, at Washington, N. C.; no record subsequent to September 28, 1862.

DALY, MICHAEL—Age, 29 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, May 23, 1861; killed in action, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.

DALY, WILLIAM—Age, 21 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, March 10, 1862; discharged for disability, July 6, 1862, at Washington, D. C.

DANAGER, WILLIAM—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, December 29, 1863, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, December 30, 1863; transferred to Co. H, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, also borne as Dunigan, and Dunningan.

DANIELS, FRANK—Age, 42 years. Enlisted, September 22, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, September 23, 1862; transferred to Co. G, Seventh Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, December 17, 1864, from which mustered out, June 28, 1865, at Washington, D. C., also borne as Franz Daniels.

DANIELSON, JOHN—Age, 33 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, company engineers, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, July 31, 1861, at Arlington, Va.

DARROW, JOSEPH E.—Age, 17 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years, mustered in as private, Co. C, May 23, 1861; wounded and captured, July 21, 1861, at Manassas, Va.; died of his wounds, September 26, 1861, at Richmond, Va.

DARVEY, JOHN—Age, 33 years. Enlisted at New York City, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, March 11, 1864; no further record.

DASEY, see Deasy.

DAUCH, ANTHONY—Age, 28 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, May 23, 1861; deserted, December 2, 1861, at Arlington, Va., also borne as Dausch and Dusch.

DAUM, LEONARD—Age, 33 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. I, December 4, 1863; transferred to Co. G, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

DAUGHERTY, see Dougherty.

DAUNCEY, EDWARD N.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, May 23, 1861; transferred to Co. I, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, also borne as Edward W. Dauncey.

DAVENPORT, ABRAHAM C.—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, September 6, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, September 8, 1862; transferred to Co. H, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, also borne as Abram C. Davenport.

DAVENPORT, CHARLES E.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, May 23, 1861; captured in action, July 21, 1861, at Bull Run, Va.; paroled, no date; discharged, February 25, 1864, at Washington, D. C.

DAVENPORT, JOHN R.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, May 23, 1861; promoted sergeant, January 1, 1863; wounded in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City.

DAVEY, GEORGE R.—Age, 33 years. Enrolled, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as first lieutenant, Co. H, May 23, 1861; promoted captain, February 26, 1862; killed in action, August 29, 1862, at Bull Run, Va.; commissioned first lieutenant, in 14th Militia, March 25, 1858, with rank from same date; not commissioned captain.

DAVEY, THOMAS L. R.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, May 23, 1861; discharged, September 3, 1863, at Washington, D. C., also borne as Davy.

DAVIS, ALFRED W.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, May, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, May 23, 1861; discharged, August 2, 1861; refused to swear in.

DAVIS, EVAN—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, May 23, 1861; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City.

DAVIS, HENRY W.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, May 23, 1861; deserted, October 23, 1861, at Upton Hill, Va.

DAVIS, RICHARD—Age, 34 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. I, January 14, 1864; transferred to Co. G, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

DAVIS, THEODORE C.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, August 26, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, August 27, 1862; transferred to Co. H, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

DAVIS, WILLIAM—Age, 32 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, company of engineers, May 23, 1861; mustered out August 28, 1861, at Arlington, Va.

DAVIS, WILLIAM W.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, May 23, 1861; promoted corporal, May 25, 1862; wounded in action, August 29, 1862, at Bull Run, Va.; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, July 16, 1863.

DAWSEN, THOMAS H.—Age, 27 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, May 23, 1861; promoted commissary sergeant, November 1, 1862; mustered out with regiment, June 6, 1864, at New York City.

DAY, JAMES—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, July 1, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. K, August 1, 1861; promoted sergeant, January 1, 1864; transferred to Co. I, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

DAYTON, JOHN W.—Age, 27 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, August 1, 1861; deserted, November 13, 1861, at Upton Hill, Va.

DEACON, ALFRED—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, May 23, 1861; promoted corporal, no date; sergeant, January 1, 1864; mustered out, June 14, 1864, at New York City.

DEAN, CHARLES N.—Age, 30 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, May 23, 1861; promoted corporal, March 1, 1862; killed in action, May 10, 1864, at Laurel Hill, Va.

DEASY, JOHN J.—Age, 32 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, September 10, 1862; wounded in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; transferred to Co. H, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, also borne as Dasey.

DE BEVOISE, GEORGE B.—Age, 26 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as corporal, Co. H, May 23, 1861; promoted sergeant, July 1, 1861; died June 14, 1862, in hospital, Washington, D. C.

DE BEVOISE, WILLIAM H.—Age, 35 years. Enrolled, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as captain, Co. H, May 23, 1861; as major, February 20, 1862; as lieutenant-colonel, October 1, 1862; discharged for disability, May 11, 1863; commissioned captain in 14th Militia, May 12, 1860, with rank from February 4, 1859; not commissioned major; commissioned lieutenant-colonel, October 24, 1862, with rank from October 1, 1862, vice E. B. Fowler, promoted.

DECKER, GEORGE—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, December 23, 1863, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, December 30, 1863; transferred to Co. B, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

DECKER, ROBERT—Age, 36 years. Enlisted at New York City, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, March 7, 1864; no further record.

DECKER, ROBERT A.—Age, 33 years. Enlisted, April 25, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, January 2, 1864, at Convalescent Camp, Va.

DEERING, GEORGE R.—Age, 34 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as hospital steward, May 23, 1861; mustered out, April 1, 1862, at Washington, D. C., for promotion to assistant surgeon, 30th Infantry, also borne as Rodger M. Deering, and George R. Drewny.

DEGAN, EDWARD—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, April 25, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, May 23, 1861; killed in action, July 21, 1861, at Bull Run, Va.

DE GRAFF, ISAAC H.—Age, 26 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, May 23, 1861; missing in action, July 21, 1861, at Bull Run, Va.; returned April 9, 1863; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City.

DELANEY, GEORGE W.—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, August 27, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, August 28, 1862; transferred to Co. K, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

DEMAREST, ALFRED M.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, September 24, 1862; no further record.

DEMPSEY, JOHN—Age, 26 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, December 28, 1863; transferred to Co. H, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

DENHAM, FRANCIS—Age, 26 years. Enlisted, August 14, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, September 21, 1862; transferred to Co. A, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, also borne as Demham.

DENNIN, WILLIAM H.—Age, 27 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, May 23, 1861; promoted corporal, no date; returned to ranks, June 23, 1863; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City, also borne as Denin.

DE ORSAY, JAMES—Age, 26 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, December 9, 1863; died of disease, January 25, 1864, at Culpeper, Va.

DE SHONNEAS, THOMAS—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, December 28, 1863, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, December 29, 1863; deserted, April 15, 1864, also borne as Delouris, and DeThonnear.

DESMOND, DENNIS—Age, 26 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, May 23, 1861; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City.

DE TOUHEY, JOHN—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, May 23, 1861; promoted corporal, February 15, 1862; wounded in action, August 29, 1862, at Gainesville, Va.; died of his wounds, October 13, 1862, at Georgetown, D. C.

DEVLIN, BARTHOLOMEW—Age, 21 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, September 8, 1862; deserted, May 2, 1863, on the march to Chancellorsville, Va., also borne as Develin.

DEVLIN, JAMES—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, June 9, 1861.

DEWEY, ALFRED E.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, November 8, 1861; deserted, August 9, 1862, from hospital at Washington, D. C.

DEWEY, DAVID B.—Age, 30 years. Enrolled at Arlington, Va., to serve three years; mustered in as assistant surgeon, January 1, 1862; discharged for disability, April 29, 1863; commissioned assistant surgeon, June 23, 1862, with rank from December 29, 1861.

DE WITT, WILLIAM W.—Age, 33 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, October 20, 1862, at Washington, D. C.

DE WOLFE, STEPHEN—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, April 25, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, May 23, 1861; promoted corporal, March 1, 1862; killed in action, August 30, 1862, at Bull Run, Va.

DEY, SAMUEL—Age, 28 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, January 29, 1864; transferred to Co. B, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, also borne as Dye.

DICK, ROBERT—Age, 43 years. Enlisted, August 27, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, August 28, 1862; transferred to Co. H, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

DICKENSON, AMOS—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. L, of Engineers, May 23, 1861; mustered out, August 28, 1861, at Arlington, Va., also borne as David Dickenson.

DIETZ, JACOB—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, May 23, 1861; wounded and captured, July 21, 1861, at Bull Run, Va.; died, October 27, 1861, at Richmond, Va.

DILKS, HENRY—Age, 16 years. Enlisted, April 25, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as musician, Co. G, May 23, 1861; deserted, July 23, 1861, at Arlington Heights, Va.; also borne as Henry M. Dilks, subsequent service in Co. C, Thirty-seventh Militia.

DILLON, MICHAEL—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, August 2, 1861, at Arlington, Va.

DINELY, WILLIAM—Age, 28 years. Enlisted, August 21, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, August 22, 1862; deserted, November 10, 1863, from Central Park Hospital, New York City.

DITMAS, HENRY C.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, July 27, 1861, at Arlington, Va.

DIXON, WILLIAM—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as musician, Co. B, May 23, 1861; captured in action, August 29, 1862, at Manassas, Va.; paroled and deserted, no dates.

DOAN, SPENCER K.—Age, 33 years. Enlisted, August 25, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, August 26, 1862; transferred to Co. H, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

DOBSON, DAVID—Age, 27 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. L, of Engineers, May 23, 1861; mustered out, August 28, 1861, at Arlington, Va.

DOBSON, FREDERICK—Age, 20 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. I, January 5, 1864; transferred to Co. G, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 8, 1864.

DOEPPER, JOHN—Age, 25 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, September 9, 1862; captured in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; paroled, August 25, 1863, at City Point, Va.; transferred to Co. K, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, also borne as Doepher.

DOHERTY, HUGH—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, May 23, 1861; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City, as Dougherty.

DOHERTY, JAMES H.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, July 1, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, July 5, 1861; deserted, July 22, 1861, at Arlington Heights, Va., also borne as Dougherty.

DOHERTY, WILLIAM—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, May 23, 1861; deserted, August 11, 1861, at Upton Hill, Va., also borne as Dougherty.

DOLAN, JOHN—Age, 22 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, October 13, 1862; no further record.

DONAGHUE, JOHN—Age, 30 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, December 2, 1863; deserted, May 12, 1864, also borne as Donohue.

DONAHUE, JAMES—Age, 29 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, May 23, 1861; promoted sergeant, no date; first sergeant, April 5, 1863; missing in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; returned October 8, 1863; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City, as James C. Donahue, also borne as Donohue.

DONAHUE, JAMES F.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, February 1, 1862; deserted, June 2, 1863.

DONAHUE, JAMES T.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, May 23, 1861; deserted, July 30, 1861.

DONAHUE, MATTHEW—Age, 28 years. Enlisted, August 19, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, September 20, 1862; wounded in action, and died, May 8, 1864, at Laurel Hill, Va., also borne as Donohue.

DONAHUE, PATRICK—Age, 29 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, December 3, 1861; transferred to Co. I, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864; also borne as Donohue.

DONELLY, PATRICK—Age, 30 years. Enlisted, August 28, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, August 29, 1862; transferred to Co. H, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

DONNELLY, JAMES—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, May 23, 1861; deserted, November 14, 1861, at Upton Hill, Va.

DONOGHUE, JOHN—Age, 24 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, October 2, 1862; no further record.

DONOHUE, see Donahue.

DONOHUE, JAMES—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, May 23, 1861; missing in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; returned, October 9, 1863; mustered out, June 14, 1864, at New York City.

DONOHUE, JAMES P.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, October 7, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, October 9, 1861; no further record.

DONOVAN, PATRICK H.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, August 26, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, August 28, 1862; discharged, September 20, 1864.

DORPH, CHARLES—Age, 41 years. Enlisted, October 1, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as musician in band, October 24, 1861; discharged, August 17, 1862, at Camp Halstead, Va.

DOUGHERTY, see Doherty.

DOUGHERTY, DOMINICK—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, July 29, 1861, at Arlington, Va., also borne as Dominick G. Dougherty.

DOUGHERTY, JAMES—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, June 30, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. K, August 1, 1861; wounded in action, August 29, 1862, at Manassas, Va.; deserted, no date, at Washington, D. C.

DOUGHERTY, PATRICK—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, May 23, 1861; deserted, July 14, 1861, at Arlington, Va., also borne as Daugherty.

DOUGLASS, GEORGE A.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, May 23, 1861; wounded in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; died of his wounds, July 31, 1863.

DOUGLASS, WILLIAM B.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, May 23, 1861; mustered out, March 30, 1864.

DOWD, JOHN—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, May 23, 1861; killed in action, July 21, 1861, at Bull Run, Va.

DOWDELL, ANDREW—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, August 26, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, August 28, 1862; deserted, December 16, 1862, also borne as Dowden.

DOWER, CHARLES—Age, 21 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, January 11, 1864; transferred to Co. B, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

DOWNNEY, PATRICK—Age, 36 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, June 1, 1861; promoted sergeant, August 17, 1861; discharged for disability, December 16, 1862, at Washington, D. C.

DOXEY, WILLIAM—Age, 26 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, May 23, 1861; wounded in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City, also borne as Doxey.

DOYLE, FRANCIS—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, May 23, 1861; promoted corporal, September 13, 1861; wounded in action, August 29, 1862, at Bull Run, Va.; discharged for wounds, October 14, 1862, at Alexandria, Va.

DRAIN, WILLIAM L.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, August 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, August 18, 1861; transferred to Co. I, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

DRAKE, WILLIAM H.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, August 18, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, August 19, 1862; died of disease, July 9, 1863, at Washington, D. C.

DREW, JOHN T.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, August 26, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, August 28, 1862; wounded in action, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.; died of his wounds, October 18, 1862, at Smoketown, Md., also borne as John F. Drew.

DREWNYY, see Deering.

DRUMMOND, MORRIS D.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, August 4, 1861, at Arlington, Va.

DUBOIS, ROBERT K.—Age, 26 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, May 23, 1861; deserted, January 28, 1862, at Upton Hill, Va.

DUCK, FREDERICK G.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, May 23, 1861; deserted, October 11, 1861, at Arlington, Va.

DUEL, JOHN—Age, 28 years. Enlisted, August 21, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, August 22, 1862; discharged for disability, January 13, 1863, at New York City.

DUFFY, JAMES—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, May 23, 1861; mustered out, May 23, 1864, at Washington, D. C.

DYE, see Dey.

EAGAN, DENNIS—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, May 23, 1861; deserted, August 11, 1861, at Arlington, Va.

EAGAN, JOHN—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, July 29, 1861, at Arlington, Va.

EAGAN, STEPHEN—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, September 9, 1861, at New York City, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, September 13, 1861; discharged for disease, July 19, 1863, at Alexandria, Va.

EARLE, GEORGE A.—Age, 22 years. Enrolled, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as corporal, Co. C, May 23, 1861; wounded in action, August 29, 1862, at Groveton, Va.; promoted second lieutenant, September 21, 1862; mustered in as first lieutenant, February 11, 1863; discharged for wounds, April 4, 1863; commissioned second lieutenant, October 24, 1862, with rank from September 21, 1862, vice T. A. Burnett; promoted first lieutenant, February 12, 1863, with rank from January 29, 1863, vice T. A. Burnett, promoted.

EARLY, THOMAS—Age, 28 years. Enlisted, November 29, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, December 1, 1862; transferred to Co. I, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

EASON, JOHN W.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, April 25, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, May 23, 1861; promoted corporal, no date; sergeant, January 8, 1864; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City, also borne as Easton.

EASTBURN, WILLIAM S.—Enlisted, September 2, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. K, September 3, 1861; discharged, February 20, 1864.

EDIE, JAMES—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, June 30, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. K, August 1, 1861; wounded in action, August 29, 1862, at Bull Run, Va.; discharged for wounds, December 15, 1862, at New York City.

EDWARDS, JAMES—Age, 38 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, February 24, 1864; transferred to navy, March 23, 1864.

EDWARDS, JAMES—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, May 23, 1861; deserted, August 11, 1861, at Arlington, Va.

EDWARDS, JOHN—Age, 28 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, November 24, 1862; no further record.

EDWARDS, JOHN S.—Age, 28 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, September 25, 1862; wounded in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, January 16, 1864; re-transferred to this company, March 31, 1864, and transferred to Co. H, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

EDWARDS, WILLIAM H.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, July 3, 1863, at Baltimore, Md.

EGOLF, JOHN—Age, 21 years. Enrolled, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. —, May 23, 1861; promoted corporal, no date; wounded in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; mustered in as second lieutenant, January 18, 1864; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City, also borne as John A. Egolff.

EGOLF, THOMAS—Age, 20 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, June 9, 1862; died of disease, January 24, 1863, at Convalescent Camp, Alexandria, Va.

EGOLF, WILLIAM—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, September 27, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, September 28, 1861; promoted corporal, no date; wounded in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; died of his wounds, July 18, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa., also borne as Egolff.

EICHHOLZ, JOSEPH—Age, 28 years. Enlisted, August 28, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, August 27, 1862; transferred to 121st Company, Second Battalion, Veteran Reserve Corps, September 22, 1862, also borne as Eicholz.

ELCOCK, GEORGE S.—Age, 21 years. Enrolled, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as second lieutenant, Co. E, May 23, 1861; as first lieutenant, August 4, 1861; as captain, February 22, 1862; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City; commissioned second lieutenant in Fourteenth Militia, May 6, 1861, with rank from April 29, 1861; first lieutenant (in militia), August 12, 1861, with rank from August 4, 1861, vice Wm. H. Middleton, resigned; not commissioned captain.

ELDARD, JAMES—Age, 35 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, May 23, 1861; appointed wagoner, no date; returned to company as private, November 19, 1863; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City.

ELDARD, JAMES E.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, August 21, 1861; discharged for disability, December 19, 1862, at hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

ELKS, JOHN—Age, 37 years. Enlisted, December 28, 1863, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, December 30, 1863; transferred to Co. G, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

ELLIS, CHARLES W.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, May 23, 1861; discharged, August 1, 1861, at Camp Wood, Arlington, Va.; refused to take oath, also borne as Charles B. Ellis.

ELLIS, GEORGE—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, January 29, 1864, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, January 30, 1864; mustered out, May 8, 1865, at Hart's Island, New York Harbor.

ELWOOD, LEROY—Age, 31 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, August 20, 1862; deserted, September 10, 1862, at Antietam, Md., while in the face of the enemy.

EMMONITE, see Semmonite.

ENNIS, EDWARD—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, May 10, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, May 23, 1861; wounded and captured in action, July 21, 1861, at Bull Run, Va.; died of his wounds, August 12, 1861, at Richmond, Va.

ERANAMANN, JOHANNES—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, December 4, 1863, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. I, December 8, 1863; transferred to Co. G, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, also borne as Johannes Ernamana.

ERKENBRACK, JOSEPH—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, May 23, 1861; captured in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; returned to company, no date; promoted sergeant, January 4, 1864; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City, also borne as Joseph R. Erkenbrack.

ERKENBRACK, THOMAS A.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, August 26, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, August 27, 1862; captured in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; returned to company, no date; transferred to Co. B, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

EUSTICE, DANIEL—Age, 19 years. Enlisted at New York City, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, March 12, 1864; no further record.

EVANS, ELEAZER—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, June 30, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. K, August 1, 1861; promoted corporal, April 1, 1863; captured in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; returned to company, October 9, 1863; promoted sergeant, January 1, 1864; transferred to Co. K, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

EVANS, FREDERICK—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, June 30, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. I, August 1, 1861; promoted corporal, January 1, 1864; transferred to Co. G, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, also borne as Evers.

EVANS, GEORGE—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, November 3, 1862, at Washington, D. C., also borne as Everus.

EVERDING, HENRY—Age, 30 years. Enlisted, April 25, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as sergeant, Co. G, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, July 7, 1862, at Eckington Hospital, Washington, D. C.

EVERITE, WILLIAM D.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, February 12, 1863, at Washington, D. C., also borne as William R. Everett.

EVERS, WILLIAM T.—Age, 34 years. Enlisted, September 15, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, September 16, 1862; dishonorably discharged, May 25, 1864.

EYRE, CHARLES—Age, 30 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, September 22, 1862, at Washington, D. C.

EYRE, GEORGE—Age, 37 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, September 22, 1862, at Washington, D. C.

FAGAN, THOMAS J.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as corporal, Co. B, May 23, 1861; wounded in action, July 21, 1861, at Bull Run, Va.; discharged for wounds, November 17, 1861, at Upton Hill, Va.

FALES, EUGENE H.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, May 23, 1861; mustered out, April 5, 1862, for promotion to first lieutenant, 131st Infantry.

FALLER, see Foller.

FALLON, PATRICK—Age, 25 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, December 14, 1863; discharged for disability, March 6, 1864, at Culpeper Court House, Va.

FARLEY, CHARLES—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as sergeant, Co. F, May 23, 1861; mustered out, June 14, 1864, at New York City.

FARLEY, JAMES L.—Age, 26 years. Enrolled, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as assistant surgeon, May 23, 1861; as surgeon, January 24, 1862; discharged for disability, June 10, 1863; commissioned assistant surgeon in Fourteenth Militia, May 13, 1861, with rank from April 24, 1861; as surgeon, June 23, 1862, with rank from January 24, 1862, vice J. M. Homiston, resigned.

FARRELL, JOHN—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, May 23, 1861; deserted, October 6, 1861, from Camp Wood, Arlington, Va.

FARRELL, PATRICK—Age, 28 years. Enlisted, September 2, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, September 3, 1862; transferred to Co. H, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

FARRELL, THOMAS—Age, 28 years. Enlisted, August 22, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, August 26, 1862; killed in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.

FARRELL, WILLIAM—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, August 25, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, August 26, 1862; wounded in action, July 3, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, February 15, 1864; mustered out, July 14, 1864, as of Co. K, First Regiment, Veteran Reserve Corps, at Elmira, N. Y.

FARRELL, WILLIAM M.—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, May 23, 1861; deserted, September 21, 1861, at Arlington, Va.

FARRIS, JOHN—Age, 19 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, February 23, 1864; transferred to Co. H, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

FASKETT, WILLIAM—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, May 23, 1861; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City, also borne as Foscett.

FAY, JOHN—Age, 26 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, May 23, 1861; killed in action, July 21, 1861, at Bull Run, Va.

FEAROUS, JOHN—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, May 23, 1861; deserted, September 22, 1861, at Upton Hill, Va.

FERRY, DANIEL—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, August 20, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, August 28, 1862; deserted, December 29, 1862, at Cockpit Point, Va.

FILES, LEVI M.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted at New York City, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. I, March 1, 1862; discharged for disability, December 28, 1862, at Baltimore, Md.

FINLEY, WILLIAM H.—Age, 43 years. Enlisted at New York City, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, March 10, 1864; no further record.

FENN, PETER—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, May 23, 1861; wounded, October 5, 1861, at Upton Hill, Va.; discharged for disability, January 30, 1863, at Washington, D. C.

FISH, HENRY—Age, 42 years. Enlisted, August 29, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, August 30, 1862; discharged for disability, September 3, 1863, at Alexandria, Va.

FISHER, GEORGE—Age, 31 years. Enlisted, October 1, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as musician in band, October 24, 1861; discharged, August 17, 1862, at Camp Halstead, Va.

FISHER, JOHN H.—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, May 23, 1861; promoted hospital steward, April 20, 1862; mustered out with regiment, June 6, 1864, at New York City.

FITTING, JACOB—Age, 24 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, December 14, 1863; transferred to Co. G, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

FITZGERALD, EDWARD—Age, 21 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, December 16, 1863; transferred to Co. K, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

FITZGERALD, MICHAEL—Age, 21 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, December 12, 1863; deserted, no date, from Hart's Island, New York Harbor.

FITZGERALD, MICHAEL—Age, 40 years. Enlisted at Ninth Congressional District, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, March 9, 1864; no further record.

FITZPATRICK, ARTHUR—Age, 30 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, May 23, 1861; deserted, August 18, 1861, at Arlington, Va.

FITZPATRICK, PATRICK—Age, 22 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, March 4, 1862; deserted, April 18, 1862, at Catlett's Station, Va.

FITZSIMMONS, EDWARD—Age, 28 years. Enlisted, August 26, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, August 28, 1862; deserted, December 16, 1862, at Rappahannock, Va.

FLAHERTY, PATRICK—Age, 40 years. Enlisted, June 30, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. K, August 1, 1861; wounded on the skirmish line, August 29, 1863, at Reynolds Crossing, Va.; re-enlisted as a Veteran, January 4, 1864; died of disease, July 26, 1864, at Washington, D. C.

FLINT, JAMES—Age, 16 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn to serve three years; mustered in as musician, Co. E, May 23, 1861; discharged, July 24, 1862, at Fal-mouth, Va.

FLAVIN, EDWARD—Age, 22 years. Enrolled, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as corporal, Co. A, May 23, 1861; promoted sergeant, September 13, 1861; mustered in as second lieutenant, Co. F, February 26, 1863; transferred to Co. A, March 1, 1863; mustered in as first lieutenant, to date January 7, 1863; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City, as Edward H. Flavin; commissioned second lieutenant, February 12, 1863, with rank from January 13, 1862, vice Wm. A. Ball, promoted; first lieutenant, March 17, 1863, with rank from December 24, 1862, vice J. W. Redding, promoted.

FLOOD, THOMAS—Age, 21 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, November 28, 1863; transferred to Co. G, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

FLYNN, EDWARD—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, August 28, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, August 28, 1862; unassigned, August 30, 1862; no further record.

FLYNN, JAMES—Age, 18 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, December 8, 1863; transferred to Co. G, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

FLYNN, PATRICK—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, May 23, 1861; promoted sergeant, February 1, 1863; wounded, April 29, 1863, at Pollock's Creek, Va.; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City.

FOE, EDWARD—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, May 23, 1861; deserted, July 16, 1863, from near Elkton Station, Md.

FOHS, JOSEPH—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, October 1, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as musician in band, October 24, 1861; discharged, August 17, 1862, at Camp Halstead, Va.; again enlisted, September 27, 1862, as musician in Co. C; transferred to Co. A, May 1, 1863; to Co. I, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

FOHS, PETER—Age, 43 years. Enlisted, October 1, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as musician in band, October 24, 1861; discharged, August 17, 1862, at Camp Halstead, Va.

FOLLER, PETER—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability September, 19, 1861, as Peter Faller.

FORDER, WILLIAM—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, May 23, 1861; died of disease, August 31, 1861, in hospital at Washington, D. C., also borne as William F. Forder.

FORMAN, JOHN L.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, May 23, 1861; deserted, September 25, 1861, at Arlington, Va.

FORRESTER, GEORGE W.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, May 23, 1861; promoted corporal, November 1, 1862; wounded in action, July 1, 1863, and died of his wounds, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.

FORRESTER, HENRY—Age, 34 years. Enlisted, September 8, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, September 9, 1862; no further record.

FOSTER, ANDREW—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, May 23, 1861; deserted, November 1, 1861, at Upton Hill, Va.

FOSKETT, see Faskett.

FOWLER, EDWARD B.—Age, 35 years. Enrolled, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as lieutenant colonel, April 19, 1861; as colonel, October 24, 1862; mustered out with regiment, June 6, 1864, at New York City; commissioned lieutenant colonel in Fourteenth Militia, April 27, 1861, with rank from April 19, 1861; colonel, October 24, 1862, with rank from October 1, 1862, vice A. M. Wood, resigned.

FOWLER, JOHN C.—Age, 23 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, September 25, 1862; no further record.

FOX, GEORGE—Age, 29 years. Enlisted, December 16, 1863, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, December 21, 1863; transferred to Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

FOX, JAMES—Age, 21 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, December 16, 1863; transferred to Co. K, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

FOX, JOSEPH—Age, 29 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, December 16, 1863; transferred to Co. K, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

FOX, PHILIP—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, September 17, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, September 18, 1862; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, September 8, 1863.

FRANCIS, LOUIS—Age, 40 years. Enlisted, July 1, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. I, August 1, 1861; discharged for disability, July 12, 1864, at New York City.

FRANK, MARTIN—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, May 23, 1861; killed in action, July 21, 1861, at Bull Run, Va., also borne as Martin Franks and Frank Marten.

FRANKLIN, LUCIEN A.—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, July 24, 1861, at Arlington, Va.

FRANSON, EMILE—Age, 30 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, December 21, 1863; transferred to Co. C, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, also borne as Eimel and Eimil Fransen.

FRAZER, ROBERT—Age, 31 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, May 23, 1861; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City.

FREAR, GEORGE B.—Age, 27 years. Enlisted, August 25, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, August 26, 1862; died of disease, March 16, 1863, in regimental hospital at Belle Plain, Va.

FREITAG, CONRAD—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, September 10, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, September 11, 1862; promoted corporal, September 1, 1863; wounded in action, May 8, 1864, at Laurel Hill, Va.; mustered out May 22, 1865, at Ladies' Home Hospital, New York City, also borne as Freitag.

FRENCH, JOHN—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, July 28, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, August 4, 1861; promoted corporal, no date; sergeant, January 1, 1864; transferred to Co. H, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

FRENCH, WILLIAM—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, May 23, 1861; deserted, September 6, 1862.

FRITCHLER, CHARLES L. R.—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, September 10, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, September 11, 1861; transferred to Co. H, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, also borne of Fritschler.

FROW, JOHN—Age, 25 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, September 30, 1861; promoted corporal, April 10, 1864; killed in action, May 10, 1864, at Laurel Hill, Va., also borne as Frew.

FULLER CHARLES—Age, 25 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, December 14, 1863; transferred to Co. K, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

FULLER, LORA M.—Private, Co. C, Twenty-first Infantry; transferred to Co. G, this regiment, no date; to Co. G, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

FULTON, JOHN—Age, 35 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as corporal, Co. L, engineers, May 23, 1861; mustered out, August 28, 1861, at Arlington, Va.

FUNK, JAMES R.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, December 16, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, December 18, 1861; discharged, November 16, 1863.

FUREY, JOHN V.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, May 23, 1861; discharged September 28, 1862, for promotion to quartermaster, U. S. Volunteers, also borne as John W. Fevery, and John N. Ferry.

FUREY, JR., ROBERT—Age, 30 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, May 23, 1861; discharged for hernia, December 12, 1862, at Washington, D. C.

GALLAGER, MICHAEL—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, July 1, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. I, August 1, 1861; deserted, January 22, 1862, at Upton Hill, Va., also borne as Gallagher.

GALLAGHER, GEORGE—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, May 23, 1861; deserted, October 23, 1861, at Upton Hill, Va.

GANNON, JOHN—Age, 28 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, October 29, 1861; deserted, January 24, 1862, at Upton Hill, Va.

GARCIA, MANUEL—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, May 23, 1862.

GARDENER, ROBERT—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, December 3, 1863, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, December 8, 1863; killed, May 8, 1864, at the Wilderness, Va.

GARDNER, GEORGE B.—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H; deserted, August 9, 1863, also borne as Gardiner.

GARMAN, FRANCIS—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, May 23, 1861; promoted corporal, February 1, 1863; wounded in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City.

GARVIN, OLIVER C.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, May 23, 1861; discharged, September 7, 1861, for promotion to captain, Co. G, Fifty-second Infantry.

GASIDER, ISAAC L.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, September 25, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, September 25, 1862; no further record.

GASTON, ALBERT G.—Age, 28 years. Enrolled, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as paymaster, May 23, 1861; discharged, July 28, 1861; commissioned paymaster in Fourteenth Militia, February 17, 1860, with rank from January 2, 1860.

GAUFFRAU, MARCELIN—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, May 23, 1861; deserted, August 9, 1862, from hospital, also borne as Gauffreau, and Marcelin Gauffreau.

GAULT, ROBERT—Age, 33 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, September 13, 1861, at Arlington, Va.

GEARY, MANUS—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, May 23, 1861; captured in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; returned to company, October 8, 1863; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City, as Manny J. Geary, also borne as Manus J. Geary.

GEISELLMAN, FRANCIS H.—Enlisted, April 25, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, January 13, 1863, at New York City, also borne as Dayton Geisselman, Giesleman, Guselman.

GEIST, see Gost.

GEOGHAGAN, THOMAS—Age, 21 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, August 26, 1862; wounded in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; deserted, April 11, 1864, from hospital, Germantown, Pa., also borne as Geaghan.

GEORGE, CHARLES E.—Age, 26 years. Enlisted, December 26, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, December 30, 1861; discharged for disability, October 25, 1862, at hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

GEORGE, THOMAS C.—Age, 38 years. Enlisted, August 21, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, August 23, 1862; wounded in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; transferred to Co. H, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

GEROW, ALEXANDER D.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, May 23, 1861; wounded, July 21, 1861, at Bull Run, Va.; died of his wounds, August 21, 1861.

GIBBS, JAMES—Age, 28 years. Enlisted, September 3, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, September 10, 1862; wounded in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; transferred to Co. G, Sixth Regiment, Veteran Reserve Corps, March 16, 1864, from which mustered out, July 14, 1865, at Cleveland, Ohio.

GIBBS, JOHN—Age, 21 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. K, February 25, 1864; transferred to Co. K, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

GIBNEY, THOMAS F.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, May 23, 1861; promoted corporal, no date; wounded in action, August 29, 1862, at Bull Run, Va.; returned to ranks, December 1, 1863; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City.

GIESLEMAN, see Geissellman.

GILBERTSON, JAMES G.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, May 23, 1861; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, January 18, 1864.

GILDERSLEEVE, ALONZO—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, September 12, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as musician, Co. G, September 15, 1862; deserted, May 31, 1863, at expiration of furlough.

GILL, ADOLPHUS W. H.—Age, 31 years. Enrolled, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as first lieutenant and adjutant, May 23, 1861; as captain, Co. I, August 1, 1861; captured and paroled, no date; discharged, March 11, 1865; commissioned first lieutenant and adjutant, Fourteenth Militia, May 6, 1861, with rank from April 20, 1861; not commissioned captain.

GILLEN, DANIEL J.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, November 27, 1861; transferred to Co. K, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

GILLESPIE, CHARLES H.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, July 27, 1861, at Arlington, Va., as Charles A. Gillespie.

GILLIN, JOHN—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, April 25, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, November 18, 1862, at Annapolis, Md., again enlisted and mustered in as private, December 14, 1863; transferred to Co. C, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, also borne as Gillon.

GILLMOUR, GEORGE—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, August 21, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, August 22, 1862; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, August 1, 1863, from which discharged as a sergeant, July 3, 1865, at Harrisburg, Pa.

GLANVILLE, HENRY E.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, December 17, 1863, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. I, December 21, 1863; transferred to Co. C, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 6, 1864; also borne as Glenwill.

GLASSON, ROBERT—Age, 44 years. Enlisted, August 27, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, August 28, 1862; discharged for disability, November 25, 1862, at New York City.

GLINNAN, JOHN—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, May 23, 1861; deserted, July 24, 1861, at Arlington, Va., also borne as Glennan.

GLOVER, EDWARD—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, August 28, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, August 29, 1862; transferred to Co. I, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

GLOVER, ROBERT—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, April 18, 1862, at Upton Hill, Va.

GOETZ, JACOB—Age, 22 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, December 15, 1863; transferred to Co. K, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, also borne as Gratz.

GOLDRICK, see Gouldrick.

GOLDY, JOSEPH—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, May 23, 1861; transferred to Co. A, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, also borne as Joseph H. Goldy, Goldie and Goldey.

GOLDSMITH, WILLIAM F.—Age, 35 years. Enlisted, August 21, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, August 27, 1862; transferred to Co. B, November 15, 1862; discharged for disability, March 10, 1864, at DeCamp Hospital, Davids Island, New York Harbor, also borne as William H. Goldsmith.

GOODENOUGH, JR., ROLLIN H.—Age, 21 years. Enrolled, April 25, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as second lieutenant, Co. G, May 23, 1861; dismissed, August 31, 1863, for desertion; commissioned second lieutenant, Fourteenth Militia, April 28, 1861, with rank from same date, original.

GOODISON, WILLIAM—Age, 31 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, February 24, 1864; transferred to Co. H, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

GORMAN, CHARLES P.—Age, 27 years. Enlisted, August 22, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, August 23, 1862; deserted, March 1, 1863, from hospital, Rappahannock, Va.

GOST, GEORGE F.—Age, 34 years. Enlisted, June 30, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. K, August 1, 1861; transferred to Co. G, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, as Geist.

GOTTFRIED, THOMAS—Age, 37 years. Enlisted at New York City, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, March 8, 1864; no further record.

GOTTHIENER, EDWARD—Age, 38 years. Enlisted, September 16, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, September 18, 1862; no further record.

GOULD, WILLIAM—Age, 42 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, April 13, 1862, at Upton Hill, Va.

GOULDRICK, THOMAS—Age, 22 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, December 12, 1863; deserted, January 17, 1864, at Culpeper, Va., also borne as Goldrick and McGoldrick.

GOWAN, JAMES—Age, 20 years. Enlisted at New York City, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, March 11, 1864; no further record.

GRAEF, FRANCIS—Age, 26 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, May 23, 1861; deserted, September 24, 1861, at Upton Hill, Va.

GRAEN, CHARLES A.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, June 16, 1861, also borne as Charles H. Gruen.

GRAHAM, JOHN—Age, 18 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, August 20, 1862; deserted, November 12, 1862.

GRAHAM, JOHN—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, December 29, 1863, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, December 30, 1863; transferred to Co. G, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

GRAHAM, THOMAS—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, April 25, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, May 23, 1861; deserted, April 25, 1863, at Rappahannock, Va.

GRANVILLE, HENRY C.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, December 17, 1863, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, December 23, 1863; no further record.

GRATZ, see Goetz.

GRAY, CYRUS—Age, 34 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, December 7, 1863; died of disease, January 4, 1864, at Alexandria, Va.

GREELY, SAMUEL—Age, 38 years. Enlisted, September 23, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. I, September 30, 1861; deserted, August 28, 1862, at Warrenton, Va.

GREEN, BENJAMIN T.—Age, 34 years. Enlisted, June 30, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as sergeant, Co. I, August 1, 1861; wounded in action, August 29, 1862, at Bull Run, Va.; died of his wounds, September 17, 1862, at Fairfax Seminary, Alexandria, Va.

GREEN, HENRY S.—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, May 23, 1861; deserted, January 29, 1862, at Upton Hill, Va.

GREENOUGH, CHARLES H.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, August 22, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, August 23, 1862; transferred to Co. I, June 1, 1863; captured in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; paroled, no date; deserted, January 15, 1864, at Parole Camp, Annapolis, Md.

GREENSLADE, GEORGE D.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, August 20, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. K, August 21, 1862; transferred to Co. G, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, as George C. Greenlake.

GREGG, JOSEPH—Age, 27 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. L, Engineers, May 23, 1861; mustered out, August 28, 1861, at Arlington, Va.; again enlisted, August 27, 1862, and mustered in as private, Co. D, August 28, 1862; transferred to Co. I, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, also borne as Joseph W. Gregg.

GREGSON, JOSEPH—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, May 23, 1861; deserted, January 13, 1862, at Upton Hill, Va.

GRIBBIN, THOMAS—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, May 2, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, May 23, 1861; deserted, September 21, 1861, at Arlington, Va.

GRIFFIN, WILLIAM H.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, May 23, 1861; promoted sergeant, January 1, 1863; discharged, May 8, 1863, for promotion to second lieutenant, 102d Infantry.

GRIFFING, JAMES F.—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, May 23, 1861; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City, as James T. Griffing.

GRIFFITH, WILLIAM S.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, May 23, 1861; deserted, July 21, 1863, at Washington, D. C.

GRIFFITHS, CHARLES W.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, October 25, 1862; transferred to Co. H, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

GRIFFITHS, FREDERICK H.—Age, 23 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. K, July 1, 1861; transferred to Co. A, July 9, 1861; promoted corporal, no date; killed, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.

GRINDALL, JOHN—Age, 32 years. Enlisted, August 27, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, August 28, 1862; transferred to Co. F, November 11, 1862, to Co. K, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864; prior service in Co. D, 25th Infantry.

GROGAN, PHILIP H.—Age, 32 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as first sergeant, Co. L, Engineers, May 23, 1861; discharged, August 28, 1861, at New York City.

GROVES, JOHN—Age, 29 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, September 6, 1862; no further record.

GRUEN, CHARLES H., see Charles A. Graen.

GUINAND, PETER W.—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, May 23, 1861; appointed wagouer, July 1, 1862; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864.

GRUMMAN, JOSIAH M.—Age, 28 years. Enrolled, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as first sergeant, Co. H, May 23, 1861, as second lieutenant, August 5, 1861; captured while on picket, November 18, 1861, at Falls Church, Va.; paroled, February 22, 1862; mustered in as first lieutenant, February 26, 1862; wounded in action, August 29, 1862, at Manassas, Va.; died of his wounds, September 9, 1862, at Washington, D. C.; commissioned second lieutenant, 14th Militia, August 12, 1861, with rank from August 5, 1861, vice Charles H. Morris, promoted; not commissioned first lieutenant.

GUMMERSON, DAYTON—Age, 32 years. Enlisted, May 4, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, May 23, 1861; deserted, October 10, 1861, at Upton Hill, Va.

GUNSON, JOHN J.—Age, 28 years. Enlisted, September 19, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, September 20, 1862; transferred to Co. I, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

GUY, ROBERT W.—Age, 29 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, August 25, 1862; wounded in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; discharged for wounds, March 30, 1864, at New York City.

GUSELMAN, see Geissellmann.

HAARD, FRANZ—Age, 20 years. Enlisted at New York City, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, March 3, 1864; no further record.

HABERMAN, JOHN H.—Age, 30 years. Enlisted, August 20, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, August 21, 1862; no further record.

HACKETT, GEORGE H.—Age, 27 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. L, Engineers, May 23, 1861; mustered out, August 28, 1861, at Arlington, Va.; again enlisted as private, Co. D, August 27, 1862; transferred to Co. I, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

HAGAN, PETER—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, July 7, 1862, at Alexandria, Va.

HAGEMANN, ERNST—Age, 38 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, December 9, 1863; transferred to Co. K, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, also borne as Hagarman and Erast Hagerman.

HAGERTY, JOHN—Age, 32 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, May 23, 1861; deserted, September 23, 1861, at Arlington, Va., also borne as Hagherty.

HAIGH, EDWIN D.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, December 13, 1861, at Upton Hill, Va.

HAILEY, see Harley.

HALEY, see Harley.

HALL, GEORGE S.—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, August 20, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, August 21, 1861; wounded, no date; transferred to Co. K, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

HALL, JOSEPH—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, May 23, 1861; discharged, September 11, 1861, for promotion.

HALL, SAMUEL—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, May 23, 1861; deserted, August 11, 1861, at Arlington, Va.

HALLENBECK, JACOB A.—Age, 24 years. Enlisted at Hudson, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, November 30, 1861; wounded in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; transferred to Co. A, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

HALLORIN, PATRICK—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, May 23, 1861; transferred to Co. C, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, also borne as Halloran.

HALY, THOMAS—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, May 23, 1861; promoted corporal, no date; wounded in action, July 3, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; re-enlisted as a veteran, December 31, 1863; transferred to Co. G, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

HAM, MORRIS—Age, 24 years. Enlisted at Hudson, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, December 1, 1861; discharged for disability, May 23, 1862, at Falls Church Hospital, Va., also borne as Hann.

HAMILTON, GEORGE—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, May 23, 1861; deserted, July 26, 1861, from Camp Wood, Arlington, Va.

HAMILTON, JOHN—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, May 23, 1861; deserted, January 30, 1862, at Upton Hill, Va.

HAMILTON, JOHN—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, May 23, 1861; wounded in action, August 30, 1862, at Bull Run, Va.; discharged for wounds, April 16, 1863, at Fairfax Seminary, Va., also borne as John F. Hamilton.

HAMMERER, HENRY—Age, 18 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, December 23, 1863; no further record.

HAMPTON, ROBERT J.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, August 21, 1862; promoted corporal, no date; transferred to Co. B, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

HAMPTON, ZACHIAS—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, May 23, 1861; promoted first sergeant, January 1, 1863; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City, as Zaccheus Hampton.

HANCOCK, JOHN—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, August 27, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, August 29, 1862; transferred to Co. E, November 11, 1862; no further record.

HANCOCK, SAMUEL—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, September 1, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, September 3, 1862; promoted corporal, December 1, 1863; transferred to Co. H, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

HANLY, LARRY—Age, 27 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. L, Engineers, May 23, 1861; mustered out, August 28, 1861, at Arlington, Va., also borne as Lawrence Hanley.

HANN, see Ham.

HANNEGAM, see Hunnegan.

HANNEMY, EDWARD—Age, 40 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, May 23, 1861; died of disease, April 27, 1862, at Brooklyn, N. Y.

HARDIMAN, FRANCIS—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, May 23, 1861; killed in action, July 21, 1861, at Bull Run, Va.

HARLEY, BERNARD—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, December 8, 1863, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, December 13, 1863; transferred to Navy, April 26, 1864, also borne as Hailey.

HARMING, see Horning.

HARNICKELL, ALBERT G. A.—Age, 24 years. Enrolled, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as captain, Co. F, May 23, 1861; discharged, September 29, 1862; commissioned captain, Fourteenth Militia, May 4, 1861, with rank from May 2, 1851; original.

HARRADAY, CHARLES E.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as sergeant, Co. D, May 23, 1861; promoted first sergeant, October 11, 1861; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City.

HARRADAY, JOHN—Age, 32 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as corporal, Co. D, May 23, 1861; killed in action, July 21, 1861, at Bull Run, Va.

HARRIS, FRANCIS—Age, 28 years. Enlisted, December 1, 1863, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. I, December 23, 1863; deserted, March 31, 1864, at Culpeper, Va.

HARRIS, HARRY H.—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, August 25, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, August 26, 1862; deserted, March 2, 1864, from hospital, Germantown, Pa.

HARRISON, GEORGE—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, December 18, 1863, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. I, December 21, 1863; transferred to Co. G, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

HART, GEORGE W.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, August 23, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, August 25, 1862; transferred to Co. C, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

HART, JOHN J.—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as corporal, Co. B, May 23, 1861; returned to ranks, no date; deserted, February 6, 1862, at Upton Hill, Va.

HART, MICHAEL J.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, May 23, 1861; deserted, August 11, 1861, at Arlington, Va., also borne as Michael M. Hart.

HARTE, DANIEL J.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, June 30, 1861, at Arlington, Va., to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, September 18, 1861; wounded in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; discharged for disability, March 29, 1864, at Washington, D. C.

HARTNEY, ARTHUR—Age, 18 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, February 6, 1864; transferred to Co. H, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

HARTY, JAMES—Age, 19 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, September 29, 1862; no further record.

HARVEY, BERNARD—Age, 35 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. I, December 16, 1863; transferred to Co. G, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

HARVEY, JOHN—Age, 39 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, December 9, 1863; transferred to Co. K, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

HARWAY, GEORGE W.—Age, 36 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. I, December 1, 1863; transferred to Co. G, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, also borne as George Hasway.

HASKELL, THOMAS F.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, May 23, 1861; discharged, August 14, 1861, for promotion.

HASTINGS, STEPHEN—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, May 23, 1861; killed in action, July 21, 1861, at Bull Run, Va.

HAVEMAN and HAVERMANN, see Hubbleman.

HAWKINS, JOSEPH—Age, 28 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, September 19, 1861, at Arlington, Va.

HAWKINS, WILLIAM—Age, 21 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. I, December 18, 1863; discharged for disability, September 24, 1864, at Willets Point, New York Harbor.

HAWKS, THOMAS—Age, 27 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, May 23, 1861; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City.

HAWSEY, ABRAM G.—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, May 23, 1861; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City, as Hawney, also borne as Hawvey.

HAWTHORNE, MATHEW—Age, 35 years. Enlisted, August 29, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. K, August 30, 1862; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, September 30, 1863.

HAWTHORNE, SAMUEL—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, August 29, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. K, August 30, 1862; wounded in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; promoted corporal, no date; transferred to Co. G, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

HAYES, JOHN J.—Age, 37 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, September 4, 1862; no further record.

HAYS, JOHN—Age, 42 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. I, December 12, 1863; transferred to Co. G, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, also borne as Hayes and Heyes.

HEAD, FRANK F.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as sergeant, Co. C, May 23, 1861; wounded in action, July 21, 1861, at Bull Run, Va.; died of his wounds, July 22, 1861.

HEAD, HENRY T.—Age, 24 years. Enrolled, April 13, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as sergeant-major, May 23, 1861; promoted adjutant, August 3, 1861; mustered in as major, May 12, 1863; mustered out with regiment, June 6, 1864, at New York City; commissioned adjutant in 14th Militia, August 12, 1861, with rank from August 1, 1861, vice A. W. H. Gill, promoted; major, July 23, 1863, with rank from May 12, 1863, vice R. B. Jordan, promoted.

HEALD, JOSEPH—Age, 20 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, August 25, 1862; transferred to Co. E, November 11, 1862; to Veteran Reserve Corps, September 30, 1863; mustered out, November 17, 1865, as of Co. B, Ninth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, also borne as James Heald.

HEALY, JEREMIAH—Age, 19 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. I, December 16, 1863; transferred to Co. G, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, also borne as Healey and Haley.

HEALY, JOHN—Age, 20 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, December 23, 1863; no further record.

HEALY, THOMAS—Age, 21 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, August 26, 1862; wounded in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; discharged for disability, April 9, 1864, at New York City.

HECKER, JACOB—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, December 9, 1863, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. I, December 21, 1863; transferred to Co. G, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

HEEDLESS, MANUEL—Age, 39 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, November 1, 1861; captured in action, August 29, 1862, at Groveton, Va.; paroled, no date; transferred to Co. B, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

HEFFERMAN, JAMES—Age, 28 years. Enlisted, July 1, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. K, August 1, 1861; discharged for disability, August 16, 1861, at Arlington, Va.

HEGERMAN, ————Age, 21 years. Enlisted, June 30, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. I, August 1, 1861; promoted corporal, no date; mustered out, June 30, 1864, at New York City.

HELLER, HERMAN—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, December 16, 1863, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, December 23, 1863; deserted, no date, from Hart's Island, New York Harbor.

HENDERSON, JAMES—Age, 25 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, January 13, 1864; transferred to Co. D, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

HENDERSON, ROBERT—Age, 28 years. Enrolled, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, May 23, 1861; promoted first sergeant, January 1, 1863; mustered in as second lieutenant, April 5, 1863; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City, as Robert D. Henderson. Commissioned second lieutenant, March 17, 1863, with rank from December 24, 1862, vice E. Flavin, promoted.

HENDERSON, SAMUEL—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, May 23, 1861; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City.

HENNIGAR, CHARLES F.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, August 26, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. K, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

HENSON, JOSEPH—Age, 49 years. Enrolled, April 5, 1864, at New York City, to serve three years; mustered in as chaplain, April 28, 1864; mustered out with regiment, June 6, 1864, at New York City; commissioned chaplain, April 13, 1864, with rank from April 5, 1864, vice Joseph S. Inskip, resigned.

HERBERT, JOHN—Age, 27 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, May 23, 1861; transferred to Co. G, June 1, 1861; discharged for disability, June 17, 1861.

HERGUNOTHER, MICHAEL—Age, 34 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, December 30, 1863; transferred to Co. H, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, also borne as Hergenroether.

HERMAN, SELAH H., see Silah H. Homan.

HERMANCE, CHARLES—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, April 25, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, May 23, 1861; discharged, September 22, 1862, at Washington, D. C., for promotion as second lieutenant, 158th Infantry.

HERMANCE, FRASER A.—Age, 30 years. Enlisted, April 25, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as corporal, Co. G, May 23, 1861; promoted sergeant, no date; first sergeant, March 1, 1862; mustered out with company, June 2, 1864, at New York City.

HESS, FREDERICK—Age, 41 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, December 19, 1863; discharged for disability, April 3, 1864, at Culpeper Court House, Va.

HEWSTLER, JOSEPH—Age, 20 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. I, January 11, 1864; transferred to Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, also borne as Hewiller.

HEYES, see Hays.

HICKMAN, GEORGE W.—Age, 37 years. Enlisted, July 1, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. I, August 4, 1861; wounded in action, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.; died of his wounds, September 18, 1862.

HICKS, EDWARD N.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, May 23, 1861; deserted, February 4, 1862, from Camp Marion, Upton Hill, Va.

HICKS, JOSEPH H.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, September 6, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, September 8, 1862; transferred to Co. I, June 1, 1863; wounded in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; transferred to Co. G, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

HIGGINBOTHAM, RICHARD D.—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, June 30, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. I, July 1, 1861; killed in action, July 21, 1861, at Bull Run, Va., also borne as Richmond D. Higginbotham.

HIGGINBOTHAM, SAMUEL—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, May 23, 1861; promoted corporal, March 1, 1862; sergeant, November 1, 1862; re-enlisted as a veteran, February 12, 1864; transferred to Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

HIGGINS, PATRICK—Age, 44 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. I, December 28, 1863; transferred to Co. G, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864; prior service in Co. K, Thirty-first New Jersey Infantry.

HIGGINS, RICHARD—Age, 18 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, January 23, 1864; transferred to Co. I, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

HILBERT, GEORGE—Age, 26 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, January 11, 1864; transferred to Co. I, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

HILL, WILLIAM H.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as sergeant, Co. E, May 23, 1861; discharged, August 18, 1861, for promotion to second lieutenant, Co. C, Fifth New Jersey Infantry.

HILTON, GEORGE—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, April 25, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, May 23, 1861; deserted, January 22, 1862, at Upton Hill, Va.

HINE, CHARLES—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, May 23, 1861; wounded in action, July 21, 1861, at Bull Run, Va.; discharged for wounds, August 3, 1861, at Arlington, Va., also borne as Hines.

HINES, FRANCIS—Age, 28 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, March 21, 1864; no further record.

HINGLE, HENRY W.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, May 23, 1861; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, July 1, 1863.

HINGLE, LOUIS L.—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, May 23, 1861; deserted, January 10, 1863, from hospital, Washington, D. C.

HINGSTON, RICHARD—Age, 36 years. Enlisted, September 9, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, September 10, 1862; no further record.

HINGSTON, WILLIAM—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, September 4, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, September 5, 1862; no further record.

HINKLEY, GEORGE H.—Age, 26 years. Enlisted, September 9, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, September 10, 1862; no further record.

HOAGLAND, EDWARD—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, May 23, 1861; mustered out, June 14, 1864, at New York City.

HODGES, WILLIAM A.—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, June 30, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. I, August 1, 1861; transferred to Co. G, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, also borne as Hodge.

HOEY, GEORGE W.—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, May 23, 1861; deserted, January 25, 1862, at Upton Hill, Va.

HOGE, MOSES—Age, 25 years. Enlisted at New York City, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. I, March 1, 1862; discharged for disability, June 13, 1862, at Washington, D. C., also borne as Hogue.

HOLBROOK, ASA—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, May 23, 1861; promoted corporal, September 14, 1862; sergeant, February 1, 1863; wounded in action, April 29, 1863, at Reynolds Crossing, Va.; mustered out, June 14, 1864, at New York City, also borne as Asa A. Holbrook.

HOLMES, HENRY—Age, 28 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as sergeant, Co. D, May 23, 1861; wounded and captured in action, July 21, 1861, at Bull Run, Va.; escaped from Richmond, Va., no date; no further record.

HOLMES, REUBEN—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, July 1, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as corporal, Co. K, August 1, 1861; deserted, April 14, 1862, near Bristoe Station, Va.

HOLZAPFEL, JOHN—Age, 27 years. Enlisted, August 26, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, August 27, 1862; transferred to Co. H, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

HOMAN, SELAH H.—Age, 40 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, December 7, 1863; transferred to navy, May 1, 1864, also borne as Silah H. Herman.

HOMESTON, JOSEPH M.—Age, 30 years. Enrolled, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as surgeon, May 23, 1861; discharged, October 13, 1862. Commissioned surgeon, Fourteenth Militia, February 26, 1861, with rank from February 1, 1861.

HONNEGER and HONNEGGER, see Hunnegan.

HOOPER, WILLIAM H.—Age, 27 years. Enlisted, September 16, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, September 17, 1862; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, September 30, 1863.

HORAN, JOHN H.—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, May 23, 1861; promoted corporal, September 14, 1862; missing in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; returned, October 8, 1863; promoted sergeant, January 12, 1864; mustered out, June 14, 1864, at New York City, also borne as Horne.

HORNING, GOTLIEB—Age, 28 years. Enlisted, December 12, 1863, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. I, December 23, 1863; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, February 15, 1864; mustered out, August 23, 1865, at Washington, D. C., as of Eighth Company, Second Battalion, Veteran Reserve Corps, also borne as Harming.

HORTON, ALBURTIS A.—Age, 29 years. Enlisted, September 3, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, September 4, 1862; wounded in action, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; mustered out, May 16, 1865, at Satterlee Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., also borne as Alburtis F. Horton.

HORTON, MICHAEL—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, April 25, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, May 23, 1861; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City, also borne as Holton.

HOTTE, CHARLES—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. L, Engineers, May 23, 1861; mustered out, August 28, 1861, at Arlington, Va., also borne as Charles J. Holt.

HOUSE, ALFRED—Age, 28 years. Enrolled at Washington, D. C., to serve three years; mustered in as assistant surgeon, December 31, 1862; discharged for disability, August 7, 1863; commissioned assistant surgeon, December 5, 1862, with rank from October 28, 1862, vice —.

HOVEY, HANFORD A.—Age, 26 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, January 21, 1862; promoted corporal, no date; transferred to Co. H, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

HOWARD, HENRY—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, September 13, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, September 15, 1862; no further record.

HOWARD, JOHN B.—Age, 30 years. Enrolled, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as first lieutenant, Co. K, May 23, 1861; discharged, June 30, 1862, for promotion to captain, and assistant quartermaster, U. S. Volunteers; not commissioned first lieutenant.

HOWELL, WILLIAM G.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, December 10, 1863, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. I, December 13, 1863; transferred to Co. C, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

HOWICK, JAMES—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, July 1, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. I, August 1, 1861; deserted, April 7, 1863, at Belle Plains, Va.

HOWLAND, FRANK A.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, May 23, 1861; discharged, September 2, 1862, for promotion to second lieutenant, Co. K, Forty-eighth Infantry, also borne as Albert F. Howland.

HUBBARD, ASHBIL—Age, 28 years. Enlisted, December 15, 1863, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. I, December 21, 1863; transferred to Co. G, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

HUBBLEMAN, JOHN—Age, 30 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, August 18, 1862; discharged, December 22, 1862, at Patent Office hospital, Washington, D. C., also borne as Haveman and Haverman.

HUDSON, GEORGE—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, May 23, 1861; discharged, November 27, 1861.

HUESTLER, JOSEPH—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, December 11, 1863, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, December 23, 1863; no further record.

HUGHES, GEORGE G.—Age, 28 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, September 5, 1862; no further record.

HULL, ANDREW—Age, 36 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Company of Engineers, May 23, 1861; mustered out, August 28, 1861, at Arlington, Va., also borne as Addison Hall.

HULSE, CHARLES L.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as sergeant, Co. D, May 23, 1861; discharged, February 27, 1864, at Washington, D. C.

HUNNEGAN, JACOB—Age, 37 years. Enlisted, December 12, 1863, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. I, December 21, 1863; transferred to Co. G, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, also borne as Hannegan, Honneger and Honnegger.

HUNTER, THOMAS H.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, May 23, 1861; deserted, October 1, 1861, at Upton Hill, Va.

HUSSEY, RICHARD—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, August 20, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, August 21, 1862; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, November 6, 1863.

HUTTIMIER, FREDERICK A.—Age, 35 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, May 23, 1861; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, July 1, 1863, also borne as Huttamier and Huttemier.

HYDE, JR., GORDIAN K.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, September 3, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, September 4, 1862; transferred to Co. H, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

HYDE, HENRY M.—Age, 27 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, May 23, 1861; promoted corporal, no date; discharged, November 12, 1861.

HEYER, JOSEPH G.—Age, 32 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as first sergeant, Co. A, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, June 18, 1861, also borne as Hyler.

HYSON, EDWARD—Age, 30 years. Enlisted, August 20, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, August 21, 1862; missing in action, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; returned, October 7, 1863; transferred to Co. K, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

ILSLEY, SILAS A.—Age, 21 years. Enrolled, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as corporal, Co. E, May 23, 1861; as second lieutenant, Co. I, August 1, 1861; discharged, February 17, 1862, for promotion to first lieutenant, Co. I, Fifty-sixth Infantry; not commissioned second lieutenant.

INSKIP, JOSEPH S.—Age, 44 years. Enrolled, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as chaplain, May 23, 1861; discharged, July 21, 1862; commissioned chaplain in Fourteenth Militia, June 29, 1861, with rank from May 10, 1861.

INYARD, JR., NICHOLAS—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, May 23, 1861; deserted, November 21, 1861, from Camp Marion, Upton Hill, Va.

IRELAND, PATRICK—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, May 23, 1861; missing in action, July 1, 1863, returned to company, October 8, 1863; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City.

IRVING, WILLIAM—Age, 30 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, December 31, 1863; transferred to Co. B, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

ISLER, LUDWIG—Age, 19 years. Enlisted at New York City, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. K, July 26, 1861; killed in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa., also borne as Ludwig Yzler.

IVERS, JAMES—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, May 23, 1861; killed in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa., also borne as Ireneo.

JACKSON, JOHN—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, August 12, 1862, at hospital, Washington, D. C.

JACOB, LOUIS—Age, 26 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, May 23, 1861; discharged, April 23, 1864, at Fort Wood, New York Harbor.

JACOBOWSKI, HERMAN—Age, 26 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, December 1, 1863; wounded in action, May 8 to 14, 1864, at Spottsylvania, Va.; died of his wounds, May 22, 1864, at Emory Hospital, Washington, D. C.

JACOBS, NATHANIEL—Age, 44 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, October 1, 1862; wounded in action, May 10, 1864, at Laurel Hill, Va.; transferred to Co. I, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, also borne as Nathaniel Jacobs and Jacobus.

JACOBUS, THOMAS H.—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, August 19, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, August 20, 1862; discharged for disability, January 5, 1863, at New York City.

JACOBY, GOTTHARDT—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, May 10, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, July 27, 1861, at Arlington, Va.

JAUNCEY, FREDERICK—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, September 5, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, September 6, 1862; died of disease, February 5, 1863, at Baltimore, Md.

JAUNCEY, JAMES—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, September 5, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, September 6, 1862; wounded in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; discharged for wounds, April 12, 1864, at hospital, David's Island, New York Harbor.

JELLY, JAMES—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, May 23, 1861; deserted, July 25, 1861, at Arlington, Va.

JELLY, JOHN—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, May 23, 1861; promoted corporal, July 1, 1863; mustered out, March 13, 1865, at Ladies' Home Hospital, New York City, as John H. Jelly.

JENKINS, JOHN—Age, 27 years. Enlisted, June 30, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as sergeant, Co. I, August 1, 1861; returned to the ranks, February 7, 1862; mustered out, July 13, 1864, at New York City.

JENNINGS, WILLIAM P.—Age, 41 years. Enlisted, August 22, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, August 23, 1862; discharged for disability, March 28, 1863, at hospital, West Philadelphia, Pa.

JOCHUM, JOHN—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, August 20, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, August 21, 1862; wounded in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; transferred to Co. I, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

JOHNSON, ALBERT—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, May 23, 1861; deserted, November 10, 1861, from Camp Marion, Upton Hill, Va., also borne as Alfred Johnson.

JOHNSON, GEORGE—Age, 23 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, November 24, 1862; no further record.

JOHNSON, JOHN P.—Age, 42 years. Enlisted, October 1, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as musician in band, October 24, 1861; discharged, August 17, 1862, at Camp Halstead, Va.

JOHNSON, RICHARD—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, May 23, 1861; deserted, August 10, 1862, at Falmouth, Va.

JOHNSON, ROBERT H.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, September 29, 1862; mustered out, May 23, 1865, at Frederick, Md.

JOHNSTON, HUGH—Age, 31 years. Enlisted, September 11, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, September 12, 1862; deserted, September 10, 1863, from Camp Parole, Westchester, Pa.

JONES, GEORGE B.—Age, 34 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as sergeant, Co. A, May 23, 1861; promoted quartermaster-sergeant, same date; discharged for disability, August 24, 1861, at Arlington, Va.

JONES, GEORGE C.—Age, 35 years. Enlisted, September 25, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, September 26, 1862; deserted, March 24, 1863, from hospital, Windmill Point, Va.

JONES, H. SERGEANT—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, May 23, 1861; promoted sergeant-major, January 11, 1864; mustered out with regiment, June 6, 1864, at New York City, also borne as Henry S.

JONES, JEPHTHA A.—Age, 36 years. Enrolled, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as first lieutenant, Co. D, May 23, 1861; wounded in action, July 21, 1861, at Bull Run, Va.; discharged, September 7, 1861; commissioned first lieutenant, Fourteenth Militia, June 29, 1861, with rank from May 15, 1861.

JONES, JOSIAH—Age, 16 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as musician, Co. B, May 23, 1861; deserted, January 31, 1862, at Upton Hill, Va.

JONES, PHILIP W.—Age, 27 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, December 11, 1861; killed in action, August 30, 1862, at Gainesville, Va.

JONES, WILLIAM—Age, 25 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, October 18, 1862; no further record.

JONES, WILLIAM—Age, 19 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, December 12, 1863; deserted, no date, from Hart's Island, New York Harbor.

JONES, WILLIAM H.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, August 29, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, September 3, 1862; discharged for disability, May 26, 1863, at Philadelphia, Pa.

JORDAN, FREDERICK—Age, 30 years. Enlisted, August 13, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, August 14, 1862; died of disease, September 17, 1863, at Brooklyn, N. Y.

JORDAN, JAMES H.—Age, 23 years. Enrolled, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as second lieutenant, Co. I, May 23, 1861; discharged, August 2, 1861; enrolled and mustered in as captain, September 29, 1862; discharged, January 13, 1863; commissioned second lieutenant, Fourteenth Militia, May 4, 1861, with rank from May 2, 1861; original captain, October 24, 1862, with rank from September 29, 1862, vice A. G. A. Harnickell, resigned.

JORDAN, ROBERT B.—Age, 34 years. Enrolled, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as captain, Co. A, May 23, 1861; as major, December 25, 1862; as lieutenant-colonel, May 12, 1863; dismissed, September 2, 1863; reappointed and mustered in as lieutenant-colonel, March 6, 1864; mustered out with regiment, June 6, 1864, at New York City; commissioned captain in Fourteenth Militia, February 26, 1861, with rank from October 24, 1860; major, March 17, 1863, with rank from December 24, 1862, vice C. F. Baldwin, discharged; lieutenant-colonel, June 23, 1863, with rank from May 12, 1863, vice W. H. DeBevoise, resigned; re-commissioned lieutenant-colonel, February 6, 1864, with rank from January 25, 1864, vice himself, dismissed.

JORDAN, THOMAS—Age, 36 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. L, engineers, May 23, 1861; mustered out, August 28, 1861, at Arlington, Va.

JOSLIN, CHAUNCEY C.—Age, 49 years. Enrolled, July 13, 1863, at Frankstown, Md., to serve three years; mustered in as assistant surgeon, August 7, 1863; discharged for disability, January 7, 1864; commissioned assistant surgeon, July 23, 1863, with rank from July 6, 1863, vice H. Dusenbury, declined.

JOURDAN, JAMES—Age, 30 years. Enrolled, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as major, May 23, 1861; discharged, January 2, 1862, for promotion to lieutenant-colonel, Fifty-sixth Infantry; commissioned major, Fourteenth Militia, April 27, 1861, with rank from April 19, 1861.

JOURDAN, WILLIAM H.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, July 19, 1861; discharged for disability, August 27, 1861.

JUDD, CHARLES D.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, May 23, 1861; discharged, February 27, 1862, for promotion to second lieutenant, Co. F, Second Artillery, also borne as Charles P. Judd.

JUDGE, NICHOLAS—Age, 26 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, February 22, 1862; discharged for disability, April 24, 1862.

JUKES, HENRY—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, May 23, 1861; wounded in action, July 21, 1861, at Bull Run, Va.; discharged for wounds, December 13, 1861, at Upton Hill, Va.

KAISER, see Kiaser.

KALT, HYRON—Age, 25 years. Enrolled, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as second lieutenant, engineers, May 23, 1861; mustered out, August 28, 1861, at Arlington, Va.; not commissioned second lieutenant.

KAMMORAR, HENRY—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, December 14, 1863, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. I, December 21, 1863; transferred to Co. G, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, also borne as Kamerer and Keemmerer.

KANE, THOMAS—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, August 25, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, August 26, 1862; missing in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; returned, October 8, 1863; transferred to Co. A, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

KANZER, CHRISTIAN—Age, 38 years. Enlisted, July 31, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. I, August 4, 1861; transferred to Co. K, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, also borne as Kenzer and Kerger.

KAUFMAN, ADAM—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, August 29, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, August 30, 1862; discharged for disability, October 15, 1862, near Sharpsburg, Md.

KAUFMAN, PETER—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, August 29, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, August 30, 1862; transferred to Co. K, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

KEARSING, AMBROSE W.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. K, August 23, 1862; discharged for disability, February 18, 1863, at Washington, D. C.

KEARSING, EDWARD F.—Age, 27 years. Enlisted, August 29, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. K, August 30, 1862; discharged for disability, December, 1862, at Washington, D. C.

KEATING, DAVID—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, May 20, 1862, from hospital, Washington, D. C.

KEATING, JAMES—Age, 27 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, May 23, 1861; promoted corporal, May 1, 1863; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City, also borne as Keaton.

KECK, AUGUST—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, June 30, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. K, July 1, 1861; promoted corporal, April, 1863; returned to ranks, no date; re-enlisted as a veteran, January 4, 1864; transferred to Co. H, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, also borne as Kick and Kuck.

KEEMMERER, see Kammorar.

KEENAN, ANDREW—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, January 25, 1863, at Convalescent Camp, Va.

KEENAN, JAMES—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, August 23, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, August 25, 1862; transferred to Co. H, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

KEENAN, JOHN F.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, May 23, 1861; deserted, September 1, 1861, at Upton Hill, Va.

KEENAN, WILLIAM J.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, July 1, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, July 5, 1861; deserted, November 9, 1861, at Upton Hill, Va.

KEHOE, DANIEL—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, June 30, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. K, August 1, 1861; deserted, February 23, 1863, on expiration of furlough.

KEHOE, JOSEPH—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, July 1, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. K, August 1, 1861; promoted corporal, April 1, 1863; re-enlisted as a veteran, January 4, 1864; transferred to Co. G, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

KELLOGG, LEWIS M.—Age, 28 years. Enlisted, August 21, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, August 22, 1862; transferred to Co. I, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, also borne as Louis M. Kellogg.

KELLS, FRANCIS—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, August 23, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, August 25, 1862; discharged, October 31, 1863.

KELLINGER, see Kollinier.

KELLY, CHARLES—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, May 23, 1861; killed in action, July 21, 1861, at Bull Run, Va.

KELLY, GEORGE W.—Age, 28 years. Enlisted, June 30, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. I, August 1, 1861; deserted, August 26, 1862, from hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.

KELLY, MICHAEL—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, May 23, 1861; wounded in action, July 21, 1861, at Bull Run, Va.; discharged for wounds, January 11, 1863, at Alexandria, Va.

KELLY, ROBERT—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, July 27, 1861, at Arlington, Va.

KELLY, THOMAS—Age, 45 years. Enlisted at Troy, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, February 24, 1864; died of disease, March 21, 1864, at Albany, N. Y.

KELLY, WILLIAM—Age, 27 years. Enlisted, August 22, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, August 23, 1862; deserted, December 12, 1862, at Brooks Station, Va.

KELSEY, WILLIAM H.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, August 23, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, August 25, 1862; wounded in action, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.; discharged for wounds, October 7, 1862, at Frederick City, Md.

KELTY, SIMON—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, January 10, 1863, at Providence, R. I.

KENNEDY, GEORGE H.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, August 14, 1862; deserted, November 10, 1862.

KENT, EDWARD B.—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, October 9, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, October 10, 1861; transferred to Co. H, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

KENZER, see Kannzer.

KERBY, CHARLES—Age, 32 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as first sergeant, Co. E, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, June 18, 1861.

KERCHIEFFER, ERNEST—Age, 31 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, May 23, 1861; killed in action, July 21, 1861, at Bull Run, Va., also borne as Kerschoffer.

KERGER, see Kannzer.

KERNAN, see Kiernan.

KERNAN, BARNARD—Age, 31 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, August 21, 1862; wounded in action, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; transferred to Co. D, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, also borne as Barney and Bernard Keenan.

KERR, PETER—Age, 34 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, January 28, 1864; transferred to Co. I, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

KERSHAW, WILLIAM E.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, May 23, 1861; wounded in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; discharged for disability, December 10, 1862, at Providence, R. I., also borne as William A. and E. Carshaw.

KIASER, CHARLES—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, August 26, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, August 27, 1862; wounded in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; transferred to Co. K, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, also borne as Kaiser.

KIERNAN, PATRICK—Age, 18 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. I, December 17, 1863; transferred to Co. G, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, also borne as Kernan.

KICK, see Keck.

KIMMEY, JACOB—Age, 45 years. Enlisted, July 1, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. K, August 1, 1861; died of disease, December 19, 1861, at Upton Hill, Va.

KINCHLOW, THOMAS—Age, 21 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, December 23, 1863; no further record.

KING, JAMES M.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, May 23, 1861; deserted, January 30, 1862, at Upton Hill, Va.

KING, JOSEPH—Age, 27 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, May 23, 1861; transferred to Co. K, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

KIRCHNER, HEINRICH—Age, 19 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, December 8, 1863; transferred to Co. K, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, also borne as Kierchmed and Kirchmea.

KISSELL, JOHN—Age, 22 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, November 30, 1863; deserted, October 30, 1864, from DeCamp Hospital, Davids Island, New York Harbor.

KLASSMAN, GEORGE—Age, 40 years. Enlisted, September 8, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, September 13, 1862; wounded in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; transferred to Co. K, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, also borne as Klassiman.

KNOWER, CHARLES A.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, September 5, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, September 13, 1861; promoted corporal, November 1, 1862; discharged for disability, February 6, 1863, from hospital, Washington, D. C.

KNOWLES, HENRY B.—Age, 38 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, May 23, 1861; killed in action, August 29, 1862, at Bull Run, Va., also borne as Knowls.

KNOWLTON, JOHN M.—Age, 34 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, May 23, 1861; deserted, April 10, 1864, at Washington, D. C.

KOESTER, CHARLES—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, May 23, 1861; deserted, November 1, 1861, from near Upton Hill, Va.

KOLLNYER, JAMES H.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, May 23, 1861; transferred to Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, also borne as Kellinger.

KOLMEYER, JOSEPH—Age, 30 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, December 7, 1863; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, March 17, 1864.

KONNEGER, JOSEPH—Age, 37 years. Enlisted, December 12, 1863, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, December 23, 1863; no further record.

KRACK, HENRY—Age, 39 years. Enlisted, December 8, 1863, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, December 23, 1863; transferred to Co. K, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

KRANOR, JACOB—Age, 18 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, December 19, 1863; transferred to Co. I, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864; also borne as Kramer, Kraner, Kreener.

KROGERE, BENJAMIN—Age, 28 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, February 18, 1864; transferred to Co. C, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

KRUSER, FREDERICK B.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, May 23, 1861; captured in action, August 30, 1862; released and exchanged, October, 1862; returned to company, October 17, 1863; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City, as Frederick P. Kruser, also borne as Kreuser or Krusser.

KUCK, see Keck.

LACKEY, see Leckey.

LA COMBE, GARDIEU—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, March 2, 1862.

LAIDLAW, LEFFERT L.—Age, 25 years. Enrolled, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as first lieutenant, Co. G, May 23, 1861; promoted adjutant, July 1, 1861; discharged, August 2, 1861; commissioned first lieutenant, Fourteenth Militia, April 28, 1861, with rank from same date; original, not commissioned adjutant.

LAKE, ROBERT—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, May 23, 1861; deserted, November 18, 1861, from Camp Marion, Upton Hill, Va.

LALEY, MICHAEL—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, July 1, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G; discharged, September 25, 1861; refused to take the oath.

LANDON, SAMUEL—Age, 29 years. Enlisted, August 27, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, August 28, 1862; discharged for disability, March 31, 1863, at Belle Plains, Va.

LANE, DANIEL—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, June 30, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. I, August 1, 1861; promoted sergeant, no date; wounded in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, no date, also borne as Lain.

LANE, GEORGE E.—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, August 25, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, August 26, 1862; deserted, November 22, 1862, at Stafford Court House, Va.

LANG, JOHN—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, October 14, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. I, October 24, 1861; deserted, January 23, 1862, at Upton Hill, Va.

LANGDON, WILLIAM A.—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as corporal, Co. D, May 23, 1861; promoted sergeant, March 1, 1862; re-enlisted as a Veteran, February 12, 1864; wounded in action, May 8, 1864, at Laurel Hill, Va.; transferred to Co. I, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

LANGE, LUDWIG A.—Age, 27 years. Enlisted, December 8, 1863, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, December 23, 1863; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, March 17, 1864; discharged, December 19, 1865, as of Thirty-second Company, Second Battalion, at Washington, D. C., also borne as Louis A. Lainge.

LANGLEY, WILLIAM A.—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, September 3, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, September 4, 1862; transferred to Co. I, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

LAPINE, ISAAC M.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, May 23, 1861; deserted, July 26, 1861, at Arlington, Va.

LARKIN, WASHINGTON—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, August 29, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, August 30, 1862; killed in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.

LARKINS, JAMES—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, May 10, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, May 23, 1861; deserted, July 22, 1861, at Arlington, Va.

LARRABEE, DAVID—Assistant surgeon, Eighty-sixth Infantry; mustered in as surgeon of this regiment, July 29, 1863; discharged, March 16, 1864; commissioned surgeon, July 23, 1863, with rank from June 25, 1863, vice J. L. Farley, discharged.

LATHROP, CHRISTOPHER—Age, 44 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. I, December 3, 1863; transferred to Co. G, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

LATIMER, JOHN—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, May 23, 1861; deserted, September 26, 1861, at Arlington, Va.

LATTA, ALFRED C.—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, December 4, 1863, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. I, December 8, 1863; transferred to Co. G, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

LAUGHLIN, JAMES—Age, 22 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, December 21, 1863; transferred to Co. K, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

LAURENCE, see Lawrence.

LAVERY, DANIEL—Age, 42 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, December 8, 1863; transferred to Co. K, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

LAWRENCE, SMITH B.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, May 23, 1861; deserted, January 28, 1862, at Upton Hill, Va., also borne as Laurence.

LAWRENCE, THOMAS H.—Age, 26 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as corporal, company of engineers, May 23, 1861; mustered out, August 28, 1861, at Arlington, Va.

LAWSON, WILLIAM—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, May 23, 1861; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City, also borne as William B. Lawson.

LAYTON, JOHN W.—Age, 27 years. Enlisted, August 21, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, August 22, 1862; transferred to Co. I, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

LEARY, ROBERT T.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, May 23, 1861; deserted, December 25, 1862, from hospital, Portsmouth Grove, R. I., also borne as Robert D. Leary.

LECKEY, JOHN—Age, 28 years. Enlisted, September 9, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, September 10, 1862; discharged for disability, February 4, 1863, at Washington, D. C., also borne as Lackey and Seekey.

LE CLERCE, ALFRED—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, July 28, 1861, at Arlington, Va.

LEE, JOHN—Age, 28 years. Enlisted, October 1, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as musician in band, October 24, 1861; discharged, August 17, 1862, at Camp Halstead, Va.

LEE, JOHN W.—Age, 24 years. Enlisted as corporal, June 30, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; not mustered in Co. I; killed in action, July 21, 1861, at Bull Run, Va.

LEE, PATRICK—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, August 2, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, September 3, 1862; wounded in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; deserted, April 1, 1864, from hospital, Germantown, Pa.

LEGGETT, CHARLES E.—Age, 23 years. Enlisted at Hudson, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, December 1, 1861; mustered out, June 27, 1864, at New York City.

LENCIONI, PIETRO—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, July 20, 1861, at Arlington, Va.

LENG, LUDWIG—Age, 27 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, December 8, 1863; no further record.

LENNON, THOMAS—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, August 20, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, August 21, 1862; no further record.

LEONARD, JOHN V.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, December 5, 1863; discharged for disability, March 6, 1864, at Culpeper, Va., also borne as John W. Leonard.

LESLIE, RICHARD—Age, 30 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, May 23, 1861; appointed wagoner and returned to company as private, no dates; discharged for disease, February 17, 1864, at Camp Distribution, Alexandria, Va.

LESTER, FRANCIS W.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. I, January 4, 1864; transferred to Co. G, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

LEVERT, MACK—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, September 17, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, September 19, 1862; no further record.

LEWIS, JAMES—Age, 22 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, October 21, 1862; no further record.

LEWIS, JOHN—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, June 30, 1861, at Arlington, Va., to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, September 18, 1861; promoted corporal, March 1, 1863; wounded in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; promoted sergeant, January 1, 1864; discharged for disability, April 7, 1864, at Washington, D. C.

LEWIS, WILLIAM T.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, August 29, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, August 30, 1862; no further record.

LIBBY, HENRY—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, October 16, 1862, at Washington, D. C., also borne as Henry A. Libbey.

LIMING, ISAAC—Age, 32 years. Enlisted, August 28, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, August 29, 1862; transferred to Co. I, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

LINDSAY, WILLIAM—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, May 23, 1861; killed in action, May 10, 1864, at Laurel Hill, Va., also borne as Lindsey.

LINDSEY, THOMAS—Age, 39 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, August 22, 1862; promoted corporal, no date; discharged, January 4, 1864, for promotion, also borne as Thomas W. Lindsay.

LINNANE, PETER F.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, May 23, 1861; captured, July 22, 1861, and paroled at Manassas, Va., no date; discharged, May 21, 1862, at Washington, D. C.

LIVINGSTON, JOHN—Age, 30 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, May 23, 1861; deserted, January 28, 1862, at Upton Hill, Va.

LIZE, ALEXANDER A.—Age, 30 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, January 15, 1862; discharged for disability, January 21, 1863, at Washington, D. C.

LLOYD, EDWARD—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, May 23, 1861; deserted, January 30, 1862, at Upton Hill, Va.

LLOYD, JOSEPH—Age, 19 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, September 18, 1861; deserted, February 4, 1862, at Upton Hill, Va.

LONG, JAMES—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, May 23, 1861; promoted corporal, no date; sergeant, January 8, 1864; transferred to Co. K, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

LONG, LUDWIG—Age, 37 years. Enlisted, December 8, 1863, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, December 13, 1863; no further record.

LOUGHHEAD, ————Age, 23 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, May 23, 1861; deserted, August 10, 1861, at Arlington, Va., as Lonehead.

LOURTEBACK, DAVID—Age, 41 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. I, December 9, 1863; transferred to Co. G, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, also borne as Loniteback and Loutiback.

LOUTRINGER, MARTIN—Age, 32 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, May 23, 1861; deserted, February 12, 1863, at McDougall Hospital, Fort Schuyler, New York Harbor.

LOWEN, CHARLES—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, May 23, 1861; deserted, January 23, 1862, at Camp Marion, Upton Hill, Va.

LOYD, ALFRED—Age, 36 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, September 27, 1862; transferred to Co. A, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

LUCKEY, CORNELIUS B.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

LUCKEY, GEORGE—Age, 21 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, August 21, 1862; transferred to Co. K, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

LUDDEN, WILLIAM A.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, May 23, 1861; captured while on picket, November 18, 1861, at Falls Church, Va.; paroled, February 22, 1862; discharged for disease, April 10, 1863, at New York City.

LUDWIG, AUGUST—Age, 39 years. Enlisted, December 17, 1863, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. I, December 21, 1863; transferred to Co. G, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, also borne as Ludwig.

LUNDY, WILLIAM—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, July 1, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. I, August 4, 1861; discharged, October 4, 1863.

LUSH, JR., THOMAS R.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, May 23, 1861; deserted on expiration of furlough, December 9, 1861.

LUSK, SAMUEL—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, August 28, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, August 30, 1862; transferred to Co. H, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

LYNCH, EDWARD—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, May 10, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, May 23, 1861; promoted corporal, no date; deserted, January 25, 1862, at Upton Hill, Va., also borne as Edward F. Lynch.

LYNCH, JOHN—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, May 10, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, May 23, 1861; deserted, September 20, 1861, at Arlington, Va.

LYNCH, MICHAEL—Age, 21 years. Enlisted at Jamaica, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, December 23, 1863; transferred to Co. K, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

LYNCH, WILLIAM—Age, 20 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, January 28, 1864; transferred to Co. H, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

LYNCH, WILLIAM—Age, 27 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, May 23, 1861; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City, also borne as William H. Lynch.

LYNN, JAMES—Age, 35 years. Enlisted, December 15, 1863, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. K, December 23, 1863; discharged, September 3, 1864, at Insane Asylum, Washington, D. C.

LYON, NATHANIEL—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, September 9, 1861, at New York City, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, September 13, 1861; captured, November 18, 1861, while on picket at Falls Church, Va.; paroled, February 22, 1862; discharged, April 7, 1862.

LYON, TIMOTHY—Age, 35 years. Enlisted, December 15, 1863, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. K, December 23, 1863; killed in action, May 11, 1864, at Spottsylvania, Va.

MAAS, WILLIAM B.—Age, 26 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, May 23, 1861; promoted corporal, July 1, 1863; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City.

MACK, JOHN—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, May 23, 1861; promoted corporal, June 12, 1863; missing in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; returned, October 8, 1863; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City.

MACKAY, DONALD—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, August 23, 1861, at Arlington, Va., also borne as McKay.

MACKKEY, JOHN H.—Age, 25 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, October 14, 1862; missing in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; returned, December 25, 1863; transferred to Co. I, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

MADDEN, CHRISTOPHER—Age, 25 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, March 10, 1862; wounded in action, August 29, 1862, at Bull Run, Va.; discharged for wounds, October 27, 1863, at Portsmouth Grove, R. I.

MADDEN, JOHN—Age, 28 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, May 23, 1861; missing in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; returned, October, 1863; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City.

MADDEN, JOHN V.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted at New York City, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, March 9, 1864; no further record.

MADDEN, WILLIAM—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, May 23, 1861; wounded in action, September 14, 1862, at South Mountain, Md.; discharged for wounds, January 13, 1863, at New York City.

MADDEN, WILLIAM—Age, 33 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, December 21, 1863; transferred to Co. K, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

MADRICK, JOHN—Age, 34 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, October 22, 1862; no further record.

MAEDRICH, see Meadrich.

MAGEE, see McGee.

MAGER, JAMES—Age, 32 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, December 2, 1863; transferred to navy, March 23, 1864, also borne as Major.

MAGGONIGLE, see McGunigle.

MAGONIGLE, WILLIAM B.—Age, 35 years. Enlisted, August 25, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, August 26, 1862; transferred to Co. C, November 14, 1862; wounded in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; transferred to Co. H, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, also borne as McGonigle.

MAGRATH, PETER—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, December 9, 1863, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, December 23, 1863; discharged for disability, December 12, 1864, at McDougall Hospital, New York Harbor, also borne as McGrath.

MAHON, PATRICK—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, June 30, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. K, August 1, 1861; discharged for disability, March 11, 1863, at Baltimore, Md., also borne as Mahan.

MAHONEY, CORNELIUS J.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, April 25, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, May 23, 1861; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City, also borne as McHoney.

MAHONEY, DAVID—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, May 10, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, May 23, 1861; deserted, September 29, 1861, at Arlington Heights, Va.

MAIN, WILLIAM A.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, August 18, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, August 29, 1862; transferred to Co. E, November 14, 1862; wounded in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, February 15, 1864, from which discharged June 25, 1865, as of Co. B, Twenty-fourth Regiment, at Washington, D. C.

MAITLAND, WILLIAM H.—Age, 31 years. Enlisted, December 9, 1863, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, December 23, 1863; transferred to Co. K, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

MALEY, THOMAS W.—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, May 23, 1861; discharged, May 23, 1864, at Washington, D. C., also borne as Marley.

MALLORY, GEORGE—Age, 34 years. Enrolled, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as captain, Co. B, May 23, 1861; killed in action, August 29, 1862, at Gainesville, Va., also borne as Mallery; commissioned captain, Fourteenth Militia, May 4, 1861, with rank from May 2, 1861; original.

MALOY, JOHN—Age, 18 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, February 24, 1862; deserted, June 5, 1862, at Catletts Station, Va.

MANDERVILLE, STEPHEN O.—Age, 23 years. Enrolled, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as sergeant, Co. E, May 23, 1861; as second lieutenant, August 4, 1861; as first lieutenant, February 23, 1862; as captain, Co. G, November 24, 1863; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City; commissioned second lieutenant in Fourteenth Militia, August 12, 1861, with rank from August 4, 1861, vice George S. Elcock, promoted; not commissioned first lieutenant; commissioned captain, November 13, 1863, with rank from October 10, 1863, vice G. Plass, discharged.

MANEE, GEORGE—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, May 23, 1861; promoted corporal, July 1, 1863; sergeant, April 1, 1864; missing in action, May 8, 1864, at the Wilderness, Va., also borne as George Mann; no further record.

MAJOR, see Mager.

MANESCA, LEWIS—Age, 44 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, May 23, 1861; promoted corporal, November 1, 1862; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City, also borne as Louis Manesca.

MANNING, JAMES—Age, 42 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. K, December 16, 1863; discharged for disability, March 31, 1864, at Culpeper, Va.

MANGIN, see Menken.

MANSFIELD, WILLIAM L.—Age, 28 years. Enrolled, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, July 10, 1862, at Philadelphia, Pa.

MARFING, JOSEPH—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, May 23, 1861; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, February 15, 1864.

MARKEY, ANDREW—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, May 23, 1861; deserted on expiration of furlough, August 7, 1861.

MARLEY, see Maley.

MARS, HENRY—Age, 23 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. K, February 3, 1864; transferred to Co. G, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, also borne as Marsh.

MARSHALL, FRANK M.—Age, 27 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, May 23, 1861; discharged, March 13, 1863.

MARSHALL, GEORGE E.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, May 23, 1861; wounded in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City.

MARSHALL, JOSEPH—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, May 23, 1861; deserted, July 15, 1862, at Alexandria, Va.

MARTIN, ADDISON D.—Age, 20 years. Enrolled, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, May 23, 1861; promoted sergeant, no date; mustered in as first lieutenant, November 2, 1863; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City, also borne as Anderson D. Martin; commissioned, not mustered, second lieutenant, August 18, 1863, with rank from May 24, 1863, vice J. Bloomfield, died of wounds; first lieutenant, November 13, 1863, with rank from October 10, 1863, vice J. Manderville, promoted.

MARTIN, FRANK, see Martin Frank.

MARTIN, GEORGE M.—Age, 22 years. Enrolled, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, May 23, 1861; promoted first sergeant, March 1, 1863; mustered in as second lieutenant, May 27, 1863; mustered out, June 14, 1864, at New York City, also borne as J. M. Martin.

MARTIN, GEORGE W.—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, May 23, 1861; died of disease, June 15, 1862, in hospital, Washington, D. C.

MARTIN, MICHAEL—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, May 23, 1861; deserted, July 24, 1861, at Arlington, Va.

MARTINDALE, JOSEPH B.—Age, 27 years. Enlisted, August 26, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, August 27, 1862; wounded in action, July 3, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; transferred to Co. I, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

MASON, JR., NEHEMIAH—Age, 26 years. Enlisted, August 28, 1862, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, August 29, 1862; transferred to Co. E, November 14, 1862; died of disease, December 18, 1862, at Fredericksburg, Va.

MATHEWS, JAMES—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, September 9, 1861, at New York City, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, September 13, 1861; wounded in action, August 29, 1862, at Bull Run, Va.; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, July 1, 1863; mustered out, September 14, 1864, as of Co. F, Thirteenth Regiment, Veteran Reserve Corps.

MATHEWS, PHILIP—Age, 30 years. Enlisted, September 8, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, September 9, 1862; missing in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; returned, January 15, 1864; transferred to Co. I, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, also borne as Matthews.

MATHEWS, SAMUEL—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, August 19, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. K, August 21, 1862; promoted corporal, no date; transferred to Co. K, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

MATTHEWS, JAMES—Age, 30 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, December 8, 1863; transferred to Co. G, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

MATTHEWS, JOHN T.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, August 22, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, August 23, 1862; discharged for disability, February 26, 1863, at Mount Pleasant Hospital, Washington, D. C.

MAUSER, S. JOHN—Age, 51 years. Enlisted, July 1, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. K, August 1, 1861; no record subsequent to June 22, 1862, also borne as John Mausser and Mouser.

MAXWELL, JOSEPH—Age, 26 years. Enlisted, August 28, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, August 29, 1862; transferred to Co. H, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

MAXWELL, WILLIAM, 1ST—Age, 26 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, May 23, 1861; wounded in action, August 29, 1862, at Bull Run, Va.; discharged for disability, July 13, 1863, at New York City.

MAXWELL, WILLIAM, 2D—Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, March 10, 1863, at hospital, Baltimore, Md.

MAYER, JOHN—Age, 24 years. Enlisted at New York City, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, March 9, 1864; no further record.

McAULEY, WILLIAM—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, May 23, 1861; deserted, July 16, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa., also borne as McCauley.

McAULIFF, JAMES—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, June 19, 1861, also borne as McAuliffe.

McBRIDE, JAMES H.—Age, 40 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, May 23, 1861; promoted sergeant, September 1, 1861; discharged for disability, July 16, 1862, at Alexandria, Va.

McCAFFERTY, AUGUSTUS—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, May 23, 1861; discharged, May 23, 1864, at Washington, D. C., also borne as James McCofferty.

McCAFFERY, ————Age, 37 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, December 29, 1863; transferred to Co. H, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

McCAFFREY, ARTHUR—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, October 14, 1862, at Philadelphia, Pa.

McCAMLEY, DANIEL—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, May 23, 1861; captured in action, November 18, 1861, at Falls Church, Va.; paroled, February 23, 1862; discharged, April 13, 1862, at Camp Progress, near Bristoe Station, Va.

McCANN, FELIX—Age, 32 years. Enlisted at New York City, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, March 9, 1864; no further record.

McCARTHY, LAWRENCE—Age, 18 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, December 29, 1863; transferred to Co. H, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

McCARTHY, MICHAEL—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, May 23, 1861; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City.

McCARTY, JAMES W.—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, May 23, 1861; promoted corporal, no date; deserted, August 26, 1863, at Washington, D. C.; commissioned, not mustered, second lieutenant, November 13, 1863, with rank from August 18, 1863, vice H. R. Williams, promoted.

McCAULEY, DANIEL—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, May 23, 1861; deserted, February 2, 1862, at Upton Hill, Va.

McCAULEY, see McAULEY.

McCHESNEY, CHARLES—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, May 23, 1861; discharged by Civil Authorities, August 2, 1861, at Brooklyn, N. Y.

McCHESNEY, CHARLES—Enlisted, March 1, 1862, at New York City, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. I, April 30, 1862; promoted corporal, January 1, 1864; transferred to Co. G, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

McCLUNG, JAMES H.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, May 23, 1861; wounded and captured in action, July 21, 1861, at Bull Run, Va.; died of his wounds, October 13, 1861, at Richmond, Va.

McCLOSKEY, see Mykolsky.

McCLUR, see McLeer.

McCLURE, see McCurry.

McCLUSKEY, THOMAS—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, April 25, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, May 23, 1861; deserted, May 1, 1862, at Falmouth, Va.

McCLUSKY, HUGH—Age, 40 years. Enlisted, December 17, 1863, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. K, December 23, 1863; discharged for disability, March 31, 1864, at Culpeper, Va., also borne as McClaskey.

McCONNALOGUE, WILLIAM—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, August 25, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, August 27, 1862; missing in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; returned, October 8, 1863; transferred to Co. K, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, also borne as McCoulong.

McCONNELL, GEORGE—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, July 31, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. I, August 4, 1861; wounded in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; died of his wounds, July 8, 1863.

McCONNOCHIE, ALFRED—Age, 20 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, December 30, 1863; transferred to Co. H, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, also borne as McConnichie; veteran.

McCONNOCHIE, WILLIAM J.—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, August 27, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, August 28, 1862; mustered out, June 12, 1865, at Judiciary Square Hospital, Washington, D. C.

McCORMACK, BERNARD—Age, 28 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, August 25, 1862; transferred to Co. G, November 14, 1862; wounded in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; transferred to Co. D, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

McCORMICK, JAMES—Private, Co. H, Thirtieth Infantry; transferred to this regiment, February 29, 1864; no further record.

McCUE, CHARLES—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, September 19, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, September 20, 1862; missing in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; deserted, October 25, 1863, from Camp Parole, Annapolis, Md.

McCUNICLE, see McGunigle.

McCURRY, JOHN—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, June 6, 1862, at Washington, D. C., as John McClure.

McDERMOTT, TIMOTHY—Age, 39 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, December 29, 1863; transferred to Co. H, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, also borne as Lawrence McDermot.

McDONALD, JAMES—Age, 44 years. Enlisted, December 28, 1863, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. I, December 30, 1863; discharged for disability, April 3, 1864, at Culpeper, Va.

McDONALD, JAMES—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as sergeant, Co. A, May 23, 1861; discharged, September 14, 1861, at Arlington, Va., for promotion to lieutenant, Sixth Heavy Artillery.

McDONALD, JOHN—Age, 25 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, February 5, 1864; transferred to Co. I, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

McDONALD, MICHAEL—Age, 30 years. Enlisted, November 21, 1863, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, December 13, 1863; no further record.

McDONNOUGH, MICHAEL—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, August 28, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, August 29, 1862; transferred to Co. I, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

McDOWELL, ROBERT C.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, August 27, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, August 28, 1862; transferred to Co. H, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

McFAEL, THOMAS P.—Age, 29 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, April 5, 1862, at Upton Hill, Va.

McFAIL, THOMAS—Age, 20 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. K, February 10, 1864; transferred to Co. B, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, also borne as McPhail.

McGAHEY, JOHN—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, May 23, 1861; deserted, January 29, 1862, at Upton Hill, Va.

McGEE, JAMES—Age, 32 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, December 2, 1863; transferred to Co. K, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, also borne as Magee.

McGEEHAN, JAMES—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, July 1, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. I, August 1, 1861; wounded in action, July 21, 1861, at Bull Run, Va.; discharged for disability, November 1, 1862, at Washington, D. C.; subsequent service in Co. A, Sixteenth Artillery.

McGEEHIN, RICHARD—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, September 29, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as musician, Co. B, September 30, 1862; transferred to Co. I, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

McGLINCHY, JOHN D.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, August 23, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, August 25, 1862; transferred to Co. I, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, also borne as McGlinchey.

McGLOM, JAMES—Age, 26 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, June 19, 1861, also borne as McGlone.

McGOLDRICK, see Gouldrick.

McGONIGLE, see Magonigle.

McGOVRIN, JOHN—Age, 18 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. I, December 11, 1863; transferred to Co. G, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, also borne as McGovern.

McGOWAN, JOHN H.—Age, 29 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, May 23, 1861; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City.

McGRATH, MICHAEL—Age, 22 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, October 27, 1862; absent in arrest at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, February and April, 1864; no further record.

McGRATH, see Magrath.

McGROTTY, JAMES—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, May 23, 1861; died of disease, September 23, 1861, at Arlington, Va., also borne as McGroarty and McGroatty.

McGUIRE, FRANCIS—Age, 18 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, December 21, 1863; deserted, no date, at Harts Island, New York Harbor.

McGUIRE, JAMES—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, May 23, 1861; promoted sergeant, April 5, 1863; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City.

McGUIRE, PATRICK—Age, 28 years. Enlisted, September 11, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, September 12, 1862; no further record.

McGUIRE, THOMAS—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, July 1, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. K, August 1, 1861; discharged for disability, February 6, 1863, at Washington, D. C.

McGUIRK, SAMUEL—Age, 20 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, March 8, 1862; deserted, July 28, 1862, at Falmouth, Va.

McGUNIGLE, JOHN—Age, 29 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, May 23, 1861; wounded in action, July 21, 1861, at Bull Run, Va.; died of his wounds, no date, at Centerville, Va., also borne as Maggonigle and McCunicle.

McHENRY, JAMES—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, November 15, 1861, at Arlington, Va.

McHENRY, MICHAEL—Age, 43 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, December 9, 1863; transferred to Co. K, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

McHONEY, see Mahoney.

McINTIRE, GEORGE—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, May 23, 1861; promoted corporal, January 1, 1864; wounded, May 8, 1864; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City, as George F. McIntire, also borne as McIntyre.

McINTYRE, JOHN—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, February 14, 1863, at Convalescent Camp, Va.

McKANE, WILLIAM—Age, 34 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, June 8, 1862, at Upton Hill, Va.

McKAY, see Mackay.

McKEE, ROBERT A.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, May 11, 1864; no further record.

McKINNY, ALLAN—Age, 43 years. Enlisted, December 21, 1863, at Jamaica, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, December 24, 1863; no further record.

McLEER, JAMES—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, May 23, 1861; promoted corporal, November 1, 1861; wounded in action, July 21, 1861, Bull Run, Va., and August 29, 1862, at Groveton, Va.; discharged as sergeant for physical disability, July 27, 1863.

McMILLAN, ROBERT—Age, 28 years. Enlisted, September 29, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, September 30, 1862; transferred to Co. G, November 1, 1862; promoted corporal, no date; transferred to Co. G, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, also borne as McMillen.

McNAMARA, JAMES—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, May 23, 1861; discharged, December 10, 1862, also borne as McMamara.

McNAMEE, JOHN—Age, 29 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, May 23, 1861; transferred to Co. I, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

McNEELY, CORNELIUS J.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, October 17, 1862; no further record.

McNEIL, JOHN—Age, 27 years. Enrolled, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as sergeant, Co. H, May 23, 1861; promoted first sergeant, August 5, 1861; mustered in as second lieutenant, March 2, 1862; captured, no date; paroled, December 6, 1862; mustered in as captain, January 17, 1863; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City; not commissioned second lieutenant; commissioned captain, October 24, 1862, with rank from August 29, 1862, vice George R. Davey, killed in action.

McPHAIL, ALEXANDER—Age, 18 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. K, December 14, 1863; transferred to Co. A, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

McPHAIL, see McFAIL.

McQUILLEN, JOHN—Age, 31 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as first sergeant, Co. B, May 23, 1861; returned to ranks, no date; died of his wounds, May 10, 1864.

McTASNEY, DANIEL—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, May 23, 1861; deserted, February 1, 1862, at Upton Hill, Va., also borne as McTassney.

MEADRICH, JOHN—Age, 34 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, October 22, 1862; wounded in action, April 29, 1863, at Reynolds Crossing, Va.; transferred to Seventy-second Company, Second Battalion, Veteran Reserve Corps, March 1, 1864, also borne as Maedrich.

MEARS, GEORGE W.—Age, 26 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, May 23, 1861; discharged, December 28, 1861, for promotion to first lieutenant, Co. E, Fourth Artillery, also borne as J. W. Morris.

MEEHAN, PATRICK—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, January 19, 1864, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, January 27, 1864; transferred to Co. I, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, also borne as Mehan.

MEEKER, GEORGE H.—Age, 37 years. Enlisted, May 4, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, May 23, 1861; promoted sergeant, no date; killed in action, December 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, Va.

MELIO, MICHAEL—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, May 23, 1861; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City, also borne as Melia.

MENKEN, JOSEPH—Age, 39 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, December 7, 1863; discharged, August 23, 1864, at New York City, as Joseph Mangdill, also borne as Minkin and Mangin.

MERRITT, MORDECAI—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, May 23, 1861; mustered out, June 14, 1864, at New York City.

METZLER, AUGUSTUS—Age, 32 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, May 23, 1861; promoted corporal, no date; transferred to 65th Company, Second Battalion, Veteran Reserve Corps, October 9, 1863.

METZLER, CHARLES Z.—Age, 29 years. Enlisted, August 28, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, August 29, 1862; transferred to Co. K, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

MEYER, HENRY—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, August 28, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, September 19, 1862; no further record.

MICHAELIS, AUGUSTUS—Age, 44 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, October 2, 1862; no further record.

MICHELL, HARRY W.—Age, 24 years. Enrolled, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, May 23, 1861; promoted corporal, August 1, 1861; sergeant, November 1, 1861; first sergeant, November 1, 1862; mustered in as second lieutenant, February 1, 1863; wounded in action, July 1-2, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; mustered in as first lieutenant, April 5, 1863; captured in action, May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness, Va.; paroled, March 10, 1865; mustered out, March 12, 1865; commissioned, February 12, 1863, with rank from January 29, 1863, vice George A. Earle, promoted; first lieutenant, July 28, 1863, with rank from April 4, 1863, vice George A. Earle, discharged.

MIDDLETON, BENJAMIN F.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as corporal, Co. E, May 23, 1861; promoted sergeant, no date; wounded in action, July 21, 1861, at Bull Run, Va.; deserted, February 4, 1862, at Upton Hill, Va.

MIDDLETON, STILES—Age, 17 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, July 1, 1861; captured and paroled, no dates; discharged, April 15, 1862, at Washington, D. C.

MIDDLETON, WILLIAM H.—Age, 33 years. Enrolled, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as first lieutenant, Co. E, May 23, 1861; discharged, July 29, 1861; commissioned first lieutenant in Fourteenth Militia, May 6, 1861, with rank from April 29, 1861.

MILLARD, WILLIAM S.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, June 30, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. I, August 1, 1861; killed in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.

MILLER, see Muller.

MILLER, ANDREW—Age, 35 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, company of engineers, May 23, 1861; mustered out, August 28, 1861, at Arlington, Va.

MILLER, CHARLES—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as sergeant, Co. A, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, August 24, 1861, at Arlington, Va.

MILLER, JOSEPH J.—Age, 23 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, September 24, 1862; no further record.

MILLER, ROBERT—Age, 29 years. Enlisted, August 29, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, August 30, 1862; no further record.

MILLER, VALENTINE—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, September 8, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, September 9, 1862; missing in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; returned, January 13, 1864; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, March 16, 1864, also borne as Mistor.

MILLER, WILLIAM—Age, 21 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, December 21, 1863; transferred to Co. K, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

MILLER, WILLIAM G.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, August 12, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, August 14, 1862; killed in action, September 14, 1862, at South Mountain, Md.

MILLIGAN, ROBERT—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, October 24, 1862, at Philadelphia, Pa.

MILLS, JOHN—Age, 32 years. Enlisted, August 25, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, August 26, 1862; no further record.

MILLSPAUGH, VIRGIL—Age, 42 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. K, December 7, 1863; transferred to Co. G, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

MINCHEN, JOHN—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, May 23, 1861; mustered out with company, June 2, 1864, at New York City.

MINEW, JOHN—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, May 23, 1861; killed in action, July 21, 1861, at Bull Run, Va.

MINEW, JOSEPH—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, May 10, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, June 17, 1861.

MINKIN, see Menken.

MISTOR, see Miller.

MITCHELL, DAVID—Age, 22 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, March 10, 1864; no further record.

MOFFATT, JAMES—Age, 45 years. Enlisted, June 30, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. K, August 1, 1861; discharged for disability, February 13, 1863, at Convalescent Camp, Va.

MOFFATT, JAMES—Age, 40 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, March 11, 1864; no further record.

MOKLER, EDWARD—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, May 23, 1861; wounded in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City, as Edward A. Moakler.

MOLONY, JAMES—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, October 20, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, October 21, 1862; no further record.

MONGER, GEORGE—Age, 38 years. Enlisted, December 9, 1863, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, December 23, 1863; transferred to Co. K, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

MONKS, SAMUEL—Age, 39 years. Enlisted, July 1, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. K, August 1, 1861; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, September 30, 1863, from which discharged as of Co. D, Thirteenth Regiment, at Portland, Me.

MONROE, JOHN—Age, 23 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, November 8, 1862; no further record.

MONTANUS, HENRY—Age, 18 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, July 1, 1861; deserted, March 10, 1862, at Upton Hill, Va.

MONTANUS, JOHN—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, February 21, 1863, also borne as Montenus, and Montarnis.

MOODY, JOHN—Age, 28 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, August 20, 1862; transferred to Co. K, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

MOORE, ALFRED—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, May 23, 1861; captured in action, August 29, 1862, at Groveton, Va.; exchanged, October, 1862; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City.

MOORE, ELIAS H.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. I, January 11, 1864; transferred to Co. G, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

MOORE, THOMAS—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, May 23, 1861; deserted, November 30, 1862, from hospital, Washington, D. C.

MORAN, THOMAS—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, September 24, 1861, at Arlington, Va., also borne as Thomas J., and Thomas P. Moran.

MORGAN, EDWIN D.—Age, 24 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, December 11, 1861; deserted, December 14, 1862, from hospital at Washington, D. C., also borne as Edward D. Morgan.

MORGAN, WESLEY—Age, 35 years. Enlisted, September 25, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, September 25, 1862; transferred to Co. H, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864; prior service in Co. E, Seventy-first Militia.

MORLEY, JOHN—Age, 24 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, September 9, 1861; wounded in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; died of his wounds, September 20, 1863, at Newark, N. J.

MORONG, ISRAEL—Age, 42 years. Enlisted, September 17, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, September 19, 1862; no further record.

MORRELL, ABRAM—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, August 21, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, August 22, 1862; transferred to Co. H, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, also borne as Morrill.

MORRELL, JOHN—Age, 21 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, September 30, 1861; wounded in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; transferred to Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

MORRILL, BENJAMIN A.—Age, 43 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, May 23, 1862, at Upton Hill, Va., also borne as Benjamin J. Morrell.

MORRIS, see Mears.

MORRIS, see Norris.

MORRIS, CHARLES H.—Age, 30 years. Enrolled, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as second lieutenant, Co. H, May 23, 1861; as captain, Co. K, July 16, 1861; discharged for disability, January 18, 1863; commissioned second lieutenant in Fourteenth Militia, May 6, 1861, with rank from April 25, 1861, not commissioned captain.

MORRIS, JAMES—Age, 19 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. K, December 5, 1863; transferred to Co. G, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

MORRIS, THOMAS—Age, 32 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. K, January 12, 1864; transferred to Co. K, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

MORRIS, WILLIAM J.—Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. K, October 11, 1861; deserted, June 12, 1863.

MORRISON, RICHARD—Age, 32 years. Enlisted, December 28, 1863, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. I, December 30, 1863; discharged for disability, April 3, 1864, at Culpeper, Va.

MORROW, JAMES 1ST—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, May 23, 1861; deserted, February 22, 1862, at Upton Hill, Va.

MORROW, JAMES 2D—Age, 21 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, September 19, 1861; discharged for disability, February 25, 1864.

MORROW, RICHARD—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, May 23, 1861; discharged, October 8, 1862, at Washington, D. C.

MORROW, THOMAS—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, May 23, 1861; deserted, March 1, 1863, from hospital.

MORTON, CHARLES—Age, 25 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, December 19, 1863; deserted, December 22, 1863, at Kelly's Ford, Va., also borne as James Morton.

MOTT, HENRY G.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, July 1, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. I, August 1, 1861; wounded in action, July 21, 1861, at Bull Run, Va.; deserted, January 24, 1862, at Upton Hill, Va.

MOTT, JOHN—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, July 1, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. I, August 1, 1861; discharged for disability, February 5, 1863, at Alexandria, Va.

MOTT, WILSON S.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, December 16, 1863, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. K, December 23, 1863; discharged for disability, July 20, 1864, at Willets Point, New York Harbor.

MOUSER, see Mauser.

MUDGE, FREDERICK R.—Age, 30 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. I, December 31, 1863; transferred to Co. G, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, also borne as Mudger.

MULLER, WILLIAM—Age, 26 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, May 23, 1861; deserted, January 26, 1862, at Upton Hill, Va., also borne as Miller.

MULLINS, WILLIAM—Age, 26 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, October 28, 1862; no further record.

MULVEHILL, WILLIAM P.—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, December 15, 1863, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. K, December 21, 1863; discharged for disability, March 7, 1864, at Culpeper, Va., also borne as Mulverhill and William B. Mulerill.

MUNGERFORD, JOHN—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, April, 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, May 23, 1861; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City, also borne as Mungovin.

MUNKENBECK, ————Age, 19 years. Enlisted, August 19, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. K, August 20, 1862; discharged for disability, February 14, 1863, at Convalescent Camp, Va.

MUNSON, OWEN—Enrolled and appointed assistant surgeon, November 29, 1862; discharged, February 16, 1863; commissioned assistant surgeon, December 5, 1862, with rank from November 29, 1862, vice D. B. Dewey, resigned.

MURPHY, MICHAEL—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, September 2, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, September 3, 1862; wounded in action, April 29, 1863, at Reynolds Crossing, Va.; died of his wounds, May 8, 1863, at FitzHugh House, Va.

MURPHY, ORLANDO—Age, 18 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, November 8, 1861; deserted, January 25, 1862, at Upton Hill, Va.

MURPHY, PETER—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, May 23, 1861; captured in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; paroled and sent to Camp Chester, Pa., July, 1863; no further record.

MURRAY, JAMES—Age, 26 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, May 23, 1861; killed in action, July 21, 1861, at Bull Run, Va.

MURRAY, JOHN—Age, 21 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. K, December 7, 1863; transferred to Co. B, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

MURRAY, WILLIAM—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, May 23, 1861; died of disease, August 12, 1861, at Brooklyn, N. Y.

MUSSEHL, CHARLES—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, May 23, 1861; promoted corporal, no date; killed in action, September 14, 1862, at South Mountain, Md.

MYCKOLSKY, ALEXANDER—Age, 27 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. K, January 11, 1864; transferred to Co. G, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, also borne as McCloskey.

MYERS, CLEMENS J.—Age, 31 years. Enlisted, December 4, 1863, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, December 8, 1863; transferred to Co. D, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, also borne as Clements J. Myers.

MYERS, DAVID—Age, 29 years. Enrolled, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as first lieutenant, Co. C, May 23, 1861; promoted captain, July 1, 1861; wounded in action, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.; died of his wounds, September 25, 1862; not commissioned first lieutenant; commissioned captain in Fourteenth Militia, July 8, 1861, with rank from July 1, 1861, vice William M. Burnett, resigned.

MYERS, JR., EVERT—Age, 27 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, May 23, 1861; promoted sergeant, October 1, 1861; discharged, August 26, 1863, also borne as Everet J. Meyers.

MYERS, GEORGE F.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, May 23, 1861; deserted, February 14, 1862, from Camp Marion, Upton Hill, Va.

MYERS, JAMES H.—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as corporal, Co. F, May 23, 1861; returned to ranks, no date; discharged for disability, August 1, 1861, at Arlington, Va.

MYERS, JOHN—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, July 29, 1861, at Arlington, Va.

MYERS, JR., JOHN F.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, August 8, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, August 14, 1862; missing in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; no further record.

NASH, WILLIAM A.—Age, 27 years. Enlisted, August 20, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, August 21, 1862; transferred to Co. D, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

NAUGHTON, CYRUS B., see Cyrns B. Norton.

NAYLOR, ROBERT S.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years, mustered in as private, Co. E, May 23, 1861; captured in action, August 28, 1862, at Gainesville, Va.; paroled, no date; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City.

NELLIS, JOHN—Age, 17 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, November 2, 1861; discharged, August 10, 1862; subsequent service in Co. E, Fifth Artillery, also borne as John N. Nellis.

NELSON, JOHN—Age, 30 years. Enlisted, August 29, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, August 30, 1862; transferred to Co. I, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

NESBIT, JAMES—Age, 40 years. Enlisted, July 1, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. I, August 1, 1861; discharged for disability, January 30, 1863, at Alexandria, Va.

NESBITT, JAMES—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, May 23, 1861; promoted corporal, November 1, 1862; wounded in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, December 1, 1863.

NESBITT, THOMAS—Age, 17 years. Enlisted, December 5, 1863, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. I, December 8, 1863; deserted, January 1, 1864, at Kelly's Ford, Va.

NESTOR, PATRICK—Age, 30 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, May 23, 1861; killed in action, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md., also borne as Nester.

NEWBERG, SENECA—Age, 27 years. Enlisted, December 12, 1863, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. K, December 23, 1863; transferred to Co. G, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, also borne as Seneca Newbery.

NEWKIRK, WILLIAM—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, May 23, 1861; deserted, October 20, 1861, at Upton Hill, Va.

NEWMAN, JOHN—Age, 26 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, May 23, 1861; promoted corporal, no date; missing in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; returned, October 8, 1863; wounded in action, May 8, 1864, at Piney Branch Church, Va.; no further record.

NEWMAN, WILLIAM B.—Age, 35 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, company of engineers, May 23, 1861; mustered out, August 28, 1861, at Arlington, Va.

NICHOLS, JR., LEWIS—Age, 26 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as corporal, Co. B, May 23, 1861; promoted first sergeant, November 1, 1862; wounded in action, May 10, 1864, at Laurel Hill, Va.; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City, as Louis Nichols.

NOACK, ROBERT C.—Age, 26 years. Enlisted, September 12, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, September 15, 1862; no further record.

NOLAN, JAMES C.—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, May 23, 1861; deserted, August 11, 1861, at Arlington, Va.

NOLAN, JOHN—Age, 36 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, September 28, 1861; discharged for disability, May 25, 1862, at Falmouth, Va.

NOLAN, TIMOTHY—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, August 23, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, August 25, 1862; transferred to Co. H, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

NOONAN, DANIEL—Age, 19 years. Enlisted at New York City, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, March 8, 1864; no further record.

NORRIS, CHARLES—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, May 23, 1861; discharged, March 31, 1864, also borne as Charles F. and Charles T. Norris, and as Charles Morris.

NORTON, CYRUS B.—Age, 35 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. I, December 26, 1863; transferred to Co. G, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, also borne as Cyrus B. Naughton.

NORTON, PATRICK—Age, 38 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, May 23, 1861; promoted corporal, February 1, 1863; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City.

NUGENT, FRANCIS—Age, 30 years. Enlisted, December 31, 1863, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. K, January 5, 1864; transferred to Co. G, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

NUTHMAN, THEODORE—Age, 26 years. Enlisted, August 21, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, August 22, 1862; mustered out, May 13, 1865, at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, also borne as Numan.

NUTT, JAMES—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, May 23, 1861; deserted, November 17, 1861, at Upton Hill, Va.

NUTTMAN, WILLIAM—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, May 23, 1861; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City.

O'BRIEN, BURY J.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, August 26, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, August 27, 1862; transferred to Co. I, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, also borne as Benj. J. and Bary J. O'Brien.

O'BRIEN, DAVID—Age, 23 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, September 30, 1862; no further record.

O'BRIEN, JOHN—Age, 40 years. Enlisted, December 8, 1863, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. K, December 23, 1863; transferred to Co. G, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

O'BRIEN, PATRICK—Age, 25 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. I, December 8, 1863; transferred to Co. G, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, also borne as O'Brian.

O'BRIEN, THOMAS—Age, 25 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. K, December 17, 1863; transferred to Co. G, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

O'CONNELL, EUGENE—Age, 41 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. K, December 8, 1863; transferred to Co. G, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

O'CONNELL, JAMES C.—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, May 23, 1861; deserted, July 31, 1861, at Arlington, Va.

O'CONNOR, EDWARD A.—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, September 5, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, September 6, 1862; wounded in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; deserted, August 5, 1863, from hospital at Germantown, Pa.

O'CONNOR, FRANCIS—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, November 30, 1862, at Philadelphia, Pa.

O'CONNOR, JOHN—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, June 30, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. I, August 1, 1861; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, November 6, 1863.

O'CONNOR, JOHN—Age, 27 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, company of engineers, May 23, 1861; mustered out, August 28, 1861, at Arlington, Va.

O'CONNOR, DANIEL—Age, 19 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, November 30, 1863; transferred to Co. A, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

O'DONNELL, WILLIAM C.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, June 27, 1863, at New York City.

O'FLAHERTY, JOHN—Age, 23 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, December 7, 1863; transferred to Co. K, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

O'FLARATY, WILLIAM—Age, 18 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. K, December 11, 1863; transferred to Co. G, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, also borne as O'Flaherty.

O'GARA, JOHN—Age, 18 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, October 17, 1862; transferred to Co. K, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

OGLE, CHARLES—Age, 42 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, December 8, 1863; discharged, August 23, 1864, at New York City.

O'HARE, GEORGE—Age, 27 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, May 23, 1861; deserted, September 25, 1861, at Arlington, Va., also borne as O'Hard.

O'KAFFE, PATRICK—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, June 30, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. K, August 1, 1861; captured in action, August 29, 1862, at Bull Run, Va.; exchanged, no date; deserted, April 27, 1863, also borne as O'Keefe.

O'KEEFE, THOMAS—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, August 23, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, August 25, 1862; deserted, December 17, 1862, at Rappahannock, Va.

OLIVER, JOHN—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, June 30, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as sergeant, Co. K, August 1, 1861; returned to ranks, no date; transferred to Co. G, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

OLIVER, JOHN—Age, 32 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, company of engineers, May 23, 1861; mustered out, August 28, 1861, at Arlington, Va.

OLIVER, JOHN A.—Age, 34 years. Enlisted, September 10, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, September 11, 1862; deserted, October 25, 1863, from Convalescent Camp, Alexandria, Va.

O'NEIL, DANIEL—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, January 30, 1863, also borne as William O'Neil.

O'NEIL, WILLIAM—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, September 19, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, September 20, 1862; missing in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; returned, December 10, 1863; transferred to Co. I, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, also borne as O'Niell.

O'NIEL, GEORGE—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, May 23, 1861; killed in action, August 29, 1862, at Bull Run, Va., also borne as O'Neal.

O'RIELLY, FRANCIS—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, May 23, 1861; deserted, October 27, 1863, at Bristoe Station, Va.

O'RIELLY, JAMES—Age, 27 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, April 15, 1862; discharged for disability, February 27, 1863, at Philadelphia, Pa., also borne as O'Reilly.

OSBORNE, GEORGE—Age, 37 years. Enlisted, September 5, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, September 6, 1862; transferred to Co. I, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, also borne as Osborn.

OSTRANDER, MARCUS B.—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as corporal, Co. D, May 23, 1861; returned to ranks, no date; killed in action, July 21, 1861, at Bull Run, Va.

OSTRANDER, PETER W.—Age, 31 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, company of engineers, May 23, 1861; mustered out, August 28, 1861, at Arlington, Va.

O'SULLIVAN, JEREMIAH—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, May 23, 1861; deserted, January 5, 1862, at Upton Hill, Va.

O'SULLIVAN, TIMOTHY—Age, 27 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, May 23, 1861; wounded and captured in action, July 21, 1861, at Bull Run, Va.; paroled, January 17, 1862; discharged for wounds, April 29, 1862.

OTIS, HARISON—Age, 41 years. Enlisted, December 15, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. K, December 21, 1861; transferred to Co. G, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

OWEN, ROBERT H.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, May 23, 1861; wounded in action, July 21, 1861, at Bull Run, Va.; discharged for wounds, February 22, 1862, at Upton Hill, Va.

OWSKY, JACOB H.—Age, 26 years. Enlisted, December 1, 1863, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, December 7, 1863; no further record.

PACKARD, PERES A.—Age, 31 years. Enlisted, August 29, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, August 30, 1862; transferred to Co. H, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

PALMER, JOHN W.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, May 23, 1861; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City.

PARCELS, JAMES M.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, November 8, 1861; discharged for disability, June 25, 1862, at Washington, D. C.

PARKER, JOHN—Age, 18 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, February 4, 1863; transferred to Co. I, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

PARRY, WILLIAM H.—Age, 33 years. Enlisted, August 27, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, August 28, 1862; transferred to Co. I, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

PASSANO, MEDORA—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, May 23, 1861; deserted, July 21, 1861, at Bull Run, Va.

PASSEIN, ALFRED—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, May 4, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, May 23, 1861; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, January 1, 1863.

PATTERSON, THOMAS J.—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, May 23, 1861; deserted, July 21, 1863, at Washington, D. C., also borne as Thomas G. Patterson.

PAYNTON, GEORGE W.—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, August 20, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, August 21, 1862; discharged for disability, December 24, 1862, also borne as Rynton and Pynton.

PEACH, EDWARD—Age, 35 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, March 26, 1862.

PEARCE, CHARLES T.—Age, 28 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, May 23, 1861; promoted corporal, January 1, 1864; mustered out, June 14, 1864, at New York City, also borne as Charles F. Pearce.

PEARCE, EDWARD E.—Age, 36 years. Enrolled, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as second lieutenant, Co. B, May 23, 1861; as first lieutenant, August 29, 1862; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City; commissioned second lieutenant in Fourteenth Militia, May 4, 1861, with rank from May 2, 1861, original; first lieutenant, October 24, 1862, with rank from August 29, 1862, vice J. Uffendill, promoted.

PEARSON, ALANSON—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, May 23, 1861; wounded in action, September 14, 1862, at South Mountain, Md.; died of his wounds, October 27, 1862, at Brooklyn, N. Y.

PECK, JAMES—Age, 18 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. K, December 5, 1863; discharged for disability, March 31, 1864.

PECK, WILLIAM F.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, May 4, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, June 17, 1861, at Camp Wood, Arlington, Va.

PEDDIE, ALEXANDER—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, May 23, 1861; transferred to Co. D, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

PEITSCH, EDMUND—Age, 35 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, May 26, 1862, at hospital, Falls Church, Va.

PELLIGINY, LOUIS—Age, 21 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. I, February 23, 1864; transferred to Co. G, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

PENDERGAST, JOSEPH H.—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as corporal, Co. A, May 23, 1861; promoted sergeant, no date; discharged for disability, October 14, 1862, at Philadelphia, Pa.

PENDLETON, WILLIAM—Age, 32 years. Enlisted, September 4, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, September 5, 1862; died of typhoid fever, January 4, 1863, at Stanton Hospital, Washington, D. C.

PENDRELL, ALBERT—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, May 23, 1861; promoted corporal, November 1, 1862; wounded in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; died of his wounds, July 2, 1863, also borne as Albert M. Pendrell and Pendrill.

PENI, STEDMAN O., see Steadmead Pine.

PENNINGTON, JOHN H.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, July 27, 1861, at Arlington, Va.

PERINE, DANIEL—Age, 42 years. Enlisted, August 20, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, August 21, 1862; transferred to Co. A, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, also borne as Perrine.

PERPIGNAN, ALBERT H.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, January 1, 1863, at Fairfax, Va., also borne as Albert C. Perpegnan, Jr.

PERRY, FULGENCE—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, January 10, 1863, at Providence, R. I.; again enlisted, January 20, 1864; transferred to Co. B, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, also borne as Fulgence A. Perry.

PERRY, JAMES H.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, May 23, 1861; discharged, August 15, 1861, for promotion to second lieutenant, Co. I, Forty-eighth Infantry.

PETERS, DANIEL—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, October 24, 1862, at Philadelphia, Pa.

PETTINER, JOSEPH—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, August 18, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, August 19, 1862; transferred to Co. K, December 19, 1862; dishonorably discharged for desertion, June 26, 1863, also borne as Petner; true name Joseph Wade; subsequent service, Co. E, Seventy-fifth Infantry.

PETTIT, CLINTON—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, May 23, 1861; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, July 27, 1863.

PETTMAN, see Pittman.

PFEIFFER, GEORGE—Age, 29 years. Enlisted, July 1, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. K, August 1, 1861; transferred, same date, to Co. F; discharged for disability, May 15, 1862, at Alexandria, Va.

PHELAN, JOHN—Age, 25 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. K, February 26, 1864; transferred to Co. G, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, also borne as Phalen.

PHILLIP, BENJAMIN D.—Enrolled and appointed second lieutenant, no date; wounded in action, July 21, 1861, at Manassas, Va.; discharged for disability, January 2, 1862; prior service, Seventy-first Militia; not commissioned second lieutenant.

PHILLIPS, WILLIAM—Age, 29 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, May 1, 1861; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City, also borne as Wm. H. Phillips.

PIERCE, CHARLES B.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, May 23, 1861; missing in action, December 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, Va.; no further record.

PIERCE, FREDERICK—Age, 28 years. Enlisted, September 9, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, September 10, 1862; no further record.

PINCKNEY, WILLIAM H. H.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, August 26, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, August 27, 1862; promoted corporal, January 1, 1864; transferred to Co. H, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

PINE, O. STEADMEAD—Age, 18 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, December 28, 1863; transferred to Co. I, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, also borne as Stedman O. Peni and Pine.

PINK, SAMUEL T.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, May 23, 1861; deserted, October 10, 1862.

PITTMAN, WILLIAM H.—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, May 23, 1861; mustered out with company, June 2, 1864, at New York City, also borne as Pettman.

PLANT, CHARLES—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, May 23, 1861; wounded in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; mustered out, June 14, 1864, at New York City.

PLASKET, GEORGE—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, May 23, 1861; deserted, February 5, 1862, at Upton Hill, Va., also borne as George W. Plaskitt.

PLASS, GARWOOD—Age, 35 years. Enrolled, April 25, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as captain, Co. G, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, October 10, 1863; commissioned captain in Fourteenth Militia, April 28, 1861, with rank from same date, original.

PLOWS, JOSEPH E.—Age, 27 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, May 23, 1861; promoted corporal, October 11, 1861; wounded in action, August 29, 1862, at Bull Run, Va.; promoted sergeant, November 11, 1862; discharged for disability, November 29, 1862, at Philadelphia, Pa.

POLLARD, CALVIN—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, April 24, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, June 17, 1861; again enlisted, January 15, 1862; mustered in as private, Co. D, January 10, 1862; transferred to U. S. Army, November 6, 1862.

POMERICK, ROBERT—Age, 28 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, May 23, 1861; killed in action, July 21, 1861, at Bull Run, Va., also borne as Pomerich.

POOLE, GEORGE—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, December 3, 1863; transferred to Co. K, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, also borne as Pool.

PORTER, GEORGE—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, August 25, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, August 26, 1862; deserted, September 23, 1862, at Keedysville, Md.

PORTER, GEORGE A.—Age, 31 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. K, January 5, 1864; transferred to Co. G, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

PORTER, JAMES—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, December 14, 1863, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. K, December 24, 1863; transferred to Co. G, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

POST, ANDREW—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, January 18, 1864, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as musician, Co. I, January 27, 1864; transferred to Co. G, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, also borne as Poss.

POST, STEPHEN—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, May 23, 1861; transferred to Co. I, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

POTTER, CHARLES R.—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, September 13, 1861, at Arlington, Va.

POTTS, JOHN G.—Age, 33 years. Enlisted, August 21, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, August 22, 1862; wounded in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; discharged for wounds, October 13, 1863, at Chestnut Hill Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

POUCH, ALFRED H.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, May 23, 1861; deserted, January 10, 1862, from Camp Marion, Upton Hill, Va.

POUCHER, ABRAM—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, May 23, 1861; wounded in action, August 29, 1862, at Bull Run, Va.; died of his wounds, September 6, 1862.

POWELL, ELIAS—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, May 23, 1861; discharged for disease, September 17, 1861, at Arlington, Va.

POWELL, GEORGE H.—Age, 27 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, June 18, 1861, at New York City.

POWELL, WILLIAM—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, May 23, 1861; wounded in action, April 29, 1863, at Reynolds Crossing, Va.; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City, as William B. Powell.

POWER, WILLIAM—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, May 23, 1861; killed in action, August 23, 1862, at Rappahannock Station, Va., also borne as Wm. Powers.

POWERS, JOHN H.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, June 16, 1861.

PRENTICE, EZRA P.—Age, 24 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, August 23, 1862; appointed wagoner and returned to company, no date; transferred to Co. K, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

PRESCOTT, CHARLES R.—Age, 26 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as corporal, Co. F, May 23, 1861; captured in action, July 21, 1861, at Bull Run, Va.; died, August 14, 1861, at Richmond, Va.

PRICE, JAMES—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, June 5, 1862, at Patent Office Hospital, Washington, D. C., as James A. Price, also borne as Pryce.

PROVENZALE, MICHAEL—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, May 23, 1861; deserted, August 16, 1862, from camp at Culpeper, Va., also borne as Provinzale.

PRYCE, see Price.

PUGH, JOSEPH C.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, May 23, 1861; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, October 7, 1863.

PUTNAM, STROD S.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, February 15, 1864; transferred to Co. K, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

PUTNEY, THOMAS—Age, 26 years. Enlisted at New York City, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, July 26, 1861; no further record.

PYNTON, see Paynton.

QUIGLEY, THOMAS—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, September 17, 1861, at Arlington, Va.

QUINN, EDMOND—Age, 44 years. Enlisted, December 12, 1863, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, December 21, 1863; transferred to Co. H, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

RAB, JACOB—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, November 18, 1861, at Hudson, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, November 20, 1861; captured in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; returned to company, August 30, 1863; mustered out, June 27, 1864, at New York City, as Jacob A. Raab.

RAE, WILLIAM C.—Age, 23 years. Enrolled, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as sergeant, Co. B, May 23, 1861; promoted first sergeant, February 15, 1862; mustered in as second lieutenant, August 29, 1862; killed in action, May 10, 1864, at Spottsylvania, Va.; commissioned second lieutenant, October 24, 1862, with rank from August 29, 1862, vice E. Pearce, promoted.

RAFF, WILLIAM—Age, 31 years. Enlisted, August 27, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, August 28, 1862; transferred to Co. I, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

RANDOLPH, ABEL F.—Age, 39 years. Enlisted, August 27, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, August 28, 1862; transferred to Co. I, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, also borne as Albert F. Randolph.

RANDOLPH, ALBERT F.—Age, 34 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, August 19, 1862; wounded in action, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.; discharged for wounds, January 13, 1863, at New York City.

RANDOLPH, ALBERT T.—Age, 35 years. Enlisted, December 9, 1863, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, December 23, 1863; transferred to Co. H, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, also borne as Albert F. Randolph.

RANKIN, JAMES D.—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, January 7, 1863, at Washington, D. C.

RANKIN, WILLIAM—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, May 23, 1861; promoted corporal, May 25, 1862; sergeant, January 1, 1863; killed in action, May 8, 1864, at Laurel Hill, Va.

RASCOL, JULES—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, May 23, 1861; deserted, November 20, 1862, from Camp Parole, Annapolis, Md.

RASER, WARREN B.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, April 25, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, May 23, 1861; wounded in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; promoted corporal, no date; sergeant, January 8, 1864; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City, also borne as Rasor.

RATCHFORD, MICHAEL—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, August 25, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, August 26, 1862; missing in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; returned, October 8, 1863; died of disease, February 4, 1864, at Brooklyn, N. Y.

RAWLEY, WILLIAM—Age, 37 years. Enlisted, December 10, 1863, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. I, December 13, 1863; died of disease, January 27, 1864, at Alexandria, Va., also borne as Rowley.

RAYMONA, HENRY A.—Age, 28 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, August 17, 1863, also borne as Raymond.

REDDING, JOHN—Age, 24 years. Enrolled, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as corporal, Co. A, May 23, 1861; promoted sergeant, June 18, 1861; mustered in as second lieutenant, July 1, 1861; as first lieutenant, August 4, 1861; as captain, January 7, 1863; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City, as John W. Redding; commissioned second lieutenant, Fourteenth Militia, July 8, 1861, with rank from July 1, 1861, vice John H. Styles, promoted; first lieutenant, August 12, 1861, with rank from August 5, 1861, vice John H. Styles, resigned; captain, March 17, 1863, with rank from December 24, 1862, vice R. B. Jordan, promoted.

REED, JOHN—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, May 23, 1861; wounded in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City, also borne as James Reed.

REES, LOUIS—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, September 8, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, September 9, 1862; transferred to navy, April 19, 1864.

REHKAMP, BERNARD—Age, 30 years. Enlisted, August 26, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, August 27, 1862; transferred to Co. I, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

REILEY, JAMES—Age, 26 years. Enlisted, August 27, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, August 28, 1862; transferred to Co. I, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, also borne as Reilly, and Riley.

REILL, JACOB—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, August 22, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, August 25, 1862; wounded in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, no date; from which discharged, July 17, 1865, at Washington, D. C.

REILLY, PATRICK—Age, 28 years. Enlisted, June 30, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. K, August 1, 1861; wounded in action, August 29, 1862, at Manassas, Va.; discharged for disability, February 25, 1863, at Point Lookout, Md.

REINHARD, JULIUS—Age, 22 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, September 9, 1862; transferred to Co. H, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

RELVIN, see Rhien.

RENOUF, CHARLES E.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, November 14, 1862, at Washington, D. C.

REVERE, GEORGE W.—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, August 20, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, August 21, 1862; deserted, November 2, 1863, from hospital, New York City.

REVERE, WILLIAM—Age, 26 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, May 23, 1861, discharged for disability, November 5, 1862, at hospital, Washington, D. C.

REYCROFT, JOHN—Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. K, July 1, 1861; transferred to Co. G, August 1, 1861; no further record.

REYNOLDS, GEORGE B.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, August 20, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, August 21, 1862; deserted, October 25, 1862, from hospital at Frederick, Md.

REYNOLDS, HOBBY—Age, 30 years. Enlisted, August 19, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, August 20, 1862; wounded in action, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.; transferred to Co. H, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

REYNOLDS, JAMES E.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, May 23, 1861; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City, also borne as John E. Reynolds.

REYNOLDS, JOHN—Age, 35 years. Enlisted at New York City, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, March 9, 1864; no further record.

REYNOLDS, STANLEY—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, June 30, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. K, August 1, 1861; deserted, June 22, 1863.

REYNOLDS, WILLIAM A.—Age, 36 years. Enlisted at New York City, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. I, March 1, 1862; transferred to Co. G, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

RHEUDE, JOHN F.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, May 23, 1861; transferred to Co. H, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

RHIEM, JOSEPH—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, May 23, 1861; dishonorably discharged, August 2, 1862, at Falmouth, Va., also borne as Rhein and Relvin.

RHINE, LOUIS—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, August 29, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, August 30, 1862; no further record.

RHODES, JAMES—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, April 25, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, May 23, 1861; promoted sergeant, no date; discharged for disability, January 20, 1863, also borne as John J. Rhodes.

RIBOT, JOHN—Age, 38 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, December 16, 1863; discharged for disability, March 6, 1864, at Culpeper, Va., also borne as Riebert.

RICE, GEORGE H.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as corporal, Co. A, May 23, 1861; promoted sergeant, no date; discharged for disability, December 30, 1862, at Harewood Hospital, Washington, D. C.

RICE, ROBERT—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, April 25, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, May 23, 1861; deserted, January 22, 1862, at Upton Hill, Va.

RICH, ERSKINE—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, September 9, 1861, at New York City, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, September 13, 1861; wounded and captured while on picket, November 18, 1861, at Falls Church, Va.; paroled, February 22, 1862; discharged, September 8, 1862, for promotion as second lieutenant, Thirty-first Infantry.

RICH, JAMES B.—Age, 24 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, September 15, 1862; wounded in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; transferred to Co. H, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

RICH, THEODORE F.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, September 9, 1861, at New York City, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, September 13, 1861; captured while on picket, November 18, 1861, at Falls Church, Va.; paroled, February 22, 1862; discharged, April 13, 1862, at Camp Prospect, Va.

RICHARDSON, DAVID P.—Age, 30 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, May 23, 1861; deserted, September 2, 1861, at Arlington, Va.

RICHARDSON, JOSEPH—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, April 25, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. K, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, October 9, 1861, at Arlington, Va., also borne as Joseph V. B. Richardson.

RICHARDSON, MATTIAH J.—Age, 28 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, August 26, 1862; promoted corporal, no date; transferred to navy, no date, also borne as Matthias Richardson; prior service in Co. C and Co. H, Fifty-third Infantry.

RICHARDSON, SIMEON H.—Age, 29 years. Enlisted, July 1, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. I, August 1, 1861; captured in action, July 21, 1861, at Bull Run, Va.; paroled, no date; discharged, May 21, 1862, at Washington, D. C.

RICHARDSON, THOMAS—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, September 2, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, September 3, 1862; wounded in action, May 10, 1864, at Laurel Hill, Va.; transferred to Co. I, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

RICHARDSON, THOMAS—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, August 26, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, August 27, 1862; transferred to Co. H, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

RICHMOND, CHARLES H.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, December 16, 1863, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, December 23, 1863; transferred to Co. H, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

RICHMOND, FRANK W.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, May 23, 1861; transferred to Co. G, January 1, 1863; missing in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; returned, October 10, 1863; promoted corporal, no date; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City.

RICHMOND, HENRY W.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, December 16, 1863, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, December 23, 1863; transferred to Co. H, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

RICHMOND, JOHN H.—Age, 16 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as musician, Co. F, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, November 19, 1862, at New York City, also borne as John S. Richmond.

RICHMOND, VAN D.—Age, 17 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as musician, Co. E, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, February 12, 1863, at hospital, Washington, D. C.

RIEBERT, see Ribot.

RIKER, EDWARD—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, August 30, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, September 3, 1862; transferred to Co. C, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

RIKER, JOSEPH—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, May 23, 1861; mustered out, June 14, 1864, at New York City, as Joseph L. D. Riker.

RILEY, see Reiley.

RILEY, HUGH—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, April 25, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, May 23, 1861; deserted at Falmouth, Va., August 5, 1862, also borne as Butt.

RILEY, HUGH—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, April 25, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as corporal, Co. G, May 23, 1861; returned to ranks, no date; deserted, November 9, 1861, at Upton Hill, Va.

RILEY, JAMES—Age, 29 years. Enlisted, August 13, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, August 14, 1862; promoted corporal, February 1, 1863; wounded in action, April 29, 1863, at Reynolds Crossing, Va., and May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania, Va.; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, October 3, 1864; discharged, June 17, 1865, as of Fifty-first Company, Second Battalion, at Satterlee Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

RILEY, THOMAS—Age, 22 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, October 2, 1862; no further record.

RILEY, WILLIAM H.—Enlisted, August 25, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, August 26, 1862; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, March 16, 1864.

RILLEY, PHILIP—Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, May 23, 1861, also borne as Riley; no further record.

RINGLAND, JOSEPH—Age, 30 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, August 29, 1862; promoted corporal, no date; transferred to Co. G, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

RITCHIE, JACOB—Age, 38 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, company of engineers, May 23, 1861; mustered out, August 28, 1861, at Arlington, Va.

ROACH, WILLIAM—Age, 21 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, December 21, 1863; deserted, no date, from Hart's Island, New York Harbor.

ROBBINS, JOHN R.—Age, 41 years. Enlisted, August 26, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, August 27, 1862; transferred to Co. C, November 13, 1862; to Co. H, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, also borne as John B. Robbins.

ROBERTS, ELIAS E.—Age, 26 years. Enlisted, August 25, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, August 27, 1862; missing in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; returned, October 8, 1863; promoted corporal; returned to ranks, no dates; transferred to Co. K, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

ROBERTS, ERASTUS B.—Age, 37 years. Enlisted, September 13, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, September 15, 1862; wounded in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; died of his wounds, July 4, 1863.

ROBERTS, JOHN—Age, 22 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. K, January 19, 1864; deserted, February 20, 1864.

ROBERTS, RICHARD M.—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, June 30, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as corporal, Co. K, August 1, 1861; promoted sergeant, January 1, 1863; transferred to Co. K, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

ROBERTSON, NATHANIEL—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, May 23, 1861; mustered out, May 13, 1865, at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor.

ROBINSON, HUGH—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, May 23, 1861; deserted, September 27, 1861, at Arlington, Va., also borne as Robertson.

ROBINSON, JOHN—Age, 34 years. Enlisted, December 9, 1863, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, December 23, 1863; transferred to Co. K, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

ROBRECHT, CHARLES—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, May 23, 1861; promoted corporal, no date; sergeant, April 5, 1863; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City.

ROCHE, JOHN—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, August 28, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, August 29, 1862; transferred to Co. I, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, also borne as Roach.

ROCHFORT, JOHN F.—Age, 29 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, May 23, 1861; discharged, February 20, 1862, for promotion as second lieutenant, Independent Corps Light Infantry.

RODGERS, THOMAS—Age, 26 years. Enlisted, December 23, 1863, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, December 30, 1863; deserted, April 19, 1864, at Culpeper, Va., also borne as Rogers.

ROGERS, DAVID D.—Age, 31 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as sergeant, Co. B, May 23, 1861; returned to ranks, no date; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City.

ROGERS, GEORGE—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, July 31, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. I, August 4, 1861; transferred to Co. F, Second Battalion, Twelfth U. S. Infantry, no date, also borne as George E. Rogers.

ROGERS, GEORGE H.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, May 23, 1861; captured in action, July 21, 1861, at Bull Run, Va.; paroled, no date; discharged, June 15, 1862.

ROGERS, GEORGE L.—Age, 27 years. Enlisted, August 28, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, August 29, 1862; no further record.

ROGERS, SUMMERS—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, May 23, 1861; promoted corporal, no date; deserted, September 25, 1861, at Arlington, Va.

ROGERS, WILLIAM H.—Age, 28 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, April 3, 1862, at Upton Hill, Va.

ROIKER, JACOB F.—Age, 34 years. Enlisted, September 25, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, September 28, 1862; wounded, no date; transferred to Co. H, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, also borne as Roecker and Roceker.

ROLLER, GEORGE—Age, 23 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, October 1, 1861; captured and paroled, no dates; discharged, April 4, 1862, at Camp Prospect, Va.

ROONEY, EDWARD—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, May 23, 1861; deserted, July 5, 1861, at Arlington, Va.

ROONEY, THOMAS—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, May 23, 1861; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City, as Rooney.

ROSE, GOTTLIEF—Age, 23 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. K, December 28, 1863; transferred to Co. I, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

ROSE, SAMUEL R.—Age, 32 years. Enlisted, August 20, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, August 21, 1862; killed in action, September 14, 1862, at South Mountain, Md.

ROSS, WILLIAM J.—Age, 30 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, August 20, 1862; transferred to Co. K, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864; commissioned, not mustered, second lieutenant, April 13, 1864, with rank from same date, vice ———

ROSSELL, WILBER F.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, September 29, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, September 30, 1862; transferred to Co. G, June 1, 1863; to Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, also borne as Russell.

ROSWELL, HORACE—Age, 34 years. Enlisted, August 20, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, August 21, 1862; deserted, January 8, 1863, at Belle Plains, Va.

ROTH, CHARLES—Age, 28 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, May 23, 1861; discharged, May 25, 1864.

ROTH, VALENTINE—Age, 34 years. Enlisted, August 23, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, August 25, 1862; transferred to Co. I, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

ROUGH, JOHN—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, September 11, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, September 15, 1862; no further record.

ROURKE, JAMES—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, May 23, 1861; transferred to Co. C, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, also borne as James W. Rourke and Rouke.

ROURKE, JAMES—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, May 23, 1861; deserted, November 10, 1862, while on the march, also borne as James M. Rourke.

ROWLEY, see Rawley.

ROYLAND, see Boylan.

RUFF, WILLIAM—Age, 21 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, October 21, 1862; no further record.

RULE, HENRY B.—Age, 34 years. Enlisted, August 22, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, August 23, 1862; discharged for disability, December 22, 1862, at Fairfax Seminary, Va.

RUSHMORE, THOMAS B.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, February 6, 1863, at Washington, D. C.

RUSSELL, see Rossell.

RUSSELL, ALEXANDER W.—Age, 27 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, company of engineers, May 23, 1861; mustered out, August 28, 1861, at Arlington, Va.

RUSSELL, PATRICK—Age, 33 years. Enlisted, August 21, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, August 22, 1862; wounded in action, April 29, 1863, at Reynolds Crossing, Va.; deserted, June 28, 1863, near Emmettsburg, Md.

RYAN, DAVID—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, April 25, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as sergeant, Co. G, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, July 27, 1861, at Arlington, Va.

RYAN, JOHN—Age, 29 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, May 23, 1861; killed in action, July 21, 1861, at Bull Run, Va.

RYAN, JOHN—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, August 21, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, August 22, 1862; wounded in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; transferred to Co. B, Twenty-fourth Regiment, Veteran Reserve Corps, December 4, 1864; from which discharged, February 18, 1865, at Washington, D. C., also borne as John T. Ryan.

RYAN, JOHN—Age, 30 years. Enlisted, August 29, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, August 30, 1862; no further record.

RYAN, MARTIN—Age, 29 years. Enlisted at New York City, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, July 26, 1861; no further record.

RYAN, WILLIAM—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, June 30, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. K, August 1, 1861; promoted corporal, April, 1861; wounded in action, April 1, 1863; wounded in action, May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville, Va.; transferred to Co. K, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

RYNTON, see Paynton.

SABINE, HENRY C.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, September 4, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, September 5, 1862; transferred to Co. H, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

SAGE, AUGUSTUS B.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, September 29, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, September 30, 1862; no further record.

SAGENDORPH, JOHN W.—Enlisted at Hudson, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, November 30, 1861; deserted, June 1, 1862, at Falmouth, Va.

SALTER, THEODORE R.—Age, 25 years. Enrolled, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as first lieutenant, Co. F, May 23, 1861; killed in action, July 21, 1861, at Bull Run, Va.; commissioned first lieutenant in Fourteenth Militia, May 4, 1861, with rank from May 2, 1861; original.

SAMONITE, see Semonite.

SAMPSON, ALFRED M.—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, September 11, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, September 12, 1862; no further record.

SANFORD, MARCUS B.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, May 23, 1861; discharged, May 23, 1864, at Washington, D. C.

SANDS, JOSEPH—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, May 23, 1861; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, July 1, 1863, also borne as Joseph H. Sands.

SANG, FREDERICK—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, August 20, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, August 21, 1862; wounded in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; transferred to Co. H, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

SARA, MARIO—Age, 27 years. Enlisted, October 1, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as musician in band, October 24, 1861; discharged, August 17, 1862, at Camp Halstead, Va.

SATCHELL, GEORGE A.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, May 23, 1861; promoted sergeant, April 5, 1863; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City.

SATCHELL, WILLIAM—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, May 23, 1861; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City.

SAUNDERS, FREDERICK N.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, May 23, 1861; promoted corporal, no date; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City, also borne as Frederick M. Sandders.

SAVAGE, JAMES W.—Age, 31 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, September 3, 1861; deserted, March 1, 1864, at Washington, D. C.

SAVAGE, WILLIAM—Age, 36 years. Enlisted, December 10, 1863, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. I, December 13, 1863; transferred to Co. G, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

SCHELL, CHARLES C.—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, May 23, 1861; killed in action, July 21, 1861, at Bull Run, Va.

SHELLENBERG, ANTHONY, see Anton Von Schellenberg.

SCHMIDT, CHARLES—Age, 26 years. Enlisted, December 11, 1863, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. I, December 13, 1863; transferred to Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, also borne as Charles Smith.

SCHMIDT, HENRY—Age, 29 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, May 23, 1861; missing in action, July 21, 1861, at Bull Run, Va.; no further record.

SCHMIDT, JOHANN—Age, 29 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, December 21, 1863; transferred to Co. B, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, also borne as John Schmidt and Smith.

SCHMIDT, ROBERT—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, October 24, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. K, October 25, 1862; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps; no date.

SCHMITH, JACOB—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, May 23, 1861; promoted corporal, January 12, 1863; mustered out with company, June 14, 1864, at New York City, also borne as Schmidt.

SCHNEPF, HENRY—Age, 25 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, August 30, 1862; wounded in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; transferred to Co. I, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, also borne as Schnepf.

SCHOFIELD, see Scofield.

SCHOLES, CLAYTON—Age, 19 years. Enrolled, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, May 23, 1861; promoted first lieutenant, Co. I, July 1, 1861; killed in action, July 21, 1861, at Bull Run, Va.; not commissioned first lieutenant.

SCHOONMAKER, CHARLES—Age, 31 years. Enlisted, December 12, 1863, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, December 23, 1863; transferred to Co. H, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, also borne as Schoemaker.

SCHRADER, see Sheader.

SCHRYVER, ALFRED E.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, May 23, 1861; mustered out, May 13, 1865, at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, as Schriver.

SCHULTZ, HERMAN—Age, 25 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, December 18, 1863; discharged for disability, March 7, 1864, at Culpeper, Va.; prior service in Co. D, Thirty-fifth Infantry.

SCHURIG, CHARLES—Age, 25 years. Enrolled, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as sergeant, Co. H, May 23, 1861; promoted first sergeant, March 1, 1862; captured, no date; paroled, December 6, 1862; mustered in as first lieutenant, to date from November 10, 1862; wounded in action, May 8, 1864, at Piney Church, Va.; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City; commissioned first lieutenant, October 24, 1862, with rank from September 10, 1862, vice J. M. Grumman, died of wounds received in action.

SCHWEBEL, FRANCIS H.—Age, 40 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, August 5, 1861, at Arlington, Va.

SCHWEIGERT, JOHN—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. K, July 26, 1861; deserted, January 25, 1863, at Belle Plains, Va.

SCOFIELD, GEORGE—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, May 23, 1861; deserted, March 30, 1862, at Alexandria, Va., as Schofield.

SCOFIELD, GEORGE B.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, company of engineers, May 23, 1861; mustered out, August 28, 1861, at Arlington, Va.

SCOFIELD, JAMES T.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, company of engineers, May 23, 1861; mustered out, August 28, 1861, at Arlington, Va.; again enlisted, September 18, 1861; mustered in as private, Co. C, September 24, 1861; promoted sergeant, March 1, 1863; wounded in action, July 3, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; discharged for disability, March 25, 1864, at Philadelphia, Pa.

SCOTT, DAVID—Drum Major, Twenty-fourth Infantry; transferred to this regiment as principal musician, May 15, 1862, reduced to musician and transferred to Co. A, April 4, 1863; re-transferred to Twenty-fourth Infantry, May 10, 1863; prior service in Twenty-first Infantry.

SCOTT, GEORGE W.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, April 25, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, June 17, 1861.

SCOTT, ROBERT—Age, 30 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, May 23, 1861; killed in action, July 21, 1861, at Bull Run, Va.

SCRIMAGER, WILLIAM B.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, September 17, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, September 25, 1861; died of disease, September 10, 1862, at Leesburg, Md.

SCUDDER, JULIUS—Age, 28 years. Enlisted, August 27, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, August 29, 1862; transferred to Co. I, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

SEAMAN, JAMES—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, September 13, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, unassigned, September 15, 1862; no further record.

SEAMAN, WALTER—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, May 23, 1861; wounded in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City.

SEARS, WILLIAM H.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. I, February 3, 1864; transferred to Co. G, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 6, 1864, also borne as William A. Sears.

SEEKEY, see Lackey.

SEICK, see Syke.

SEIVERT, JOHN—Age, 34 years. Enlisted, December 10, 1863, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. I, December 13, 1863; captured, December 19, 1863, at Kelly's Ford, Va.; died of disease, September 16, 1864, at Andersonville, Ga., also borne as Sives, Sivert and Sivist.

SEMMONITE, WILLIAM H.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, July 26, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as corporal, Co. K, August 1, 1861; returned to ranks, no date; discharged for disability, February 14, 1863, at Washington, D. C., also borne as Emmonite.

SEMONITE, RADCLIFFE—Age, 26 years. Enlisted, August 22, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, August 28, 1862; transferred to Co. A, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, also borne as Samonite.

SENGER, see Singer.

SERI, CHARLES—Age, 32 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, May 23, 1861; wounded in action, August 29, 1862, at Bull Run, Va.; discharged for disability, November 12, 1862, at Washington, D. C., also borne as Teri.

SESSON, PARDON, see Bordon Sissen.

SEYMOUR, JAMES—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, May 23, 1861; killed while on picket, November 18, 1861, at Falls Church, Va.

SEYMOUR, JAMES C.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, September 19, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, September 24, 1861; died of disease, October 9, 1861, at Arlington, Va.

SHAFFER, THOMAS W.—Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, May 23, 1861; discharged for heart disease, January 21, 1863, at Convalescent Camp, Alexandria, Va.

SHANLEY, JOHN—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, May 23, 1861; transferred to Co. D, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

SHANLEY, THOMAS—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, July 1, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, July 5, 1861; deserted, July 22, 1861, at Arlington, Va.

SHANNON, JOHN—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, May 23, 1861; promoted sergeant, January 1, 1863; wounded in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City.

SHAW, EDWARD F.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, February 24, 1862; deserted, February 23, 1863, from hospital, Washington, D. C.

SHAW, JOHN—Age, 19 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, October 1, 1861; deserted, January 23, 1862, at Upton Hill, Va.

SHAW, WILLIAM—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, May 23, 1861; promoted corporal, January 1, 1863; wounded in action, April 29, 1863, at Pollock's Mills Creek, Va.; missing in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; returned to company, October 9, 1863; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City.

SHAW, WILLIAM S.—Age, 42 years. Enlisted, August 27, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, August 28, 1862; transferred to Co. I, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

SHEADER, WILLIAM—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, December 9, 1863, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, December 23, 1863; transferred to Co. H, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, also borne as Schrader and Shrader.

SHELTON, GEORGE N.—Age, 27 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as sergeant, Co. E, May 23, 1861; promoted first sergeant, August 4, 1861; discharged for disability, July 26, 1862, at Alexandria, Va.

SHERLOCK, SAMUEL R.—Age, 30 years. Enlisted, September 22, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, September 23, 1862; deserted on expiration of furlough, January 15, 1864.

SHERMAN, CHARLES P.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, company of engineers, May 23, 1861; mustered out, August 28, 1861, at Arlington, Va.

SHERMAN, WILLIAM B.—Age, 34 years. Enlisted, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, December 4, 1863; discharged for disability, March 9, 1864, at Culpeper, Va.

SHIEL, JAMES—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, May 23, 1861; deserted, August 30, 1861, at Arlington, Va.

SHIER, CHARLES H.—Age, 29 years. Enlisted, April 25, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as sergeant, Co. G, May 23, 1861; deserted, July 5, 1861, at Arlington, Va.

SHOOK, REVERE D.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, May 23, 1861; deserted, January 23, 1862, at Upton Hill, Va.

SHRADER, see Sheader.

SIEDEL, ERNEST—Age, 24 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, July 1, 1861; killed in action, July 21, 1861, at Bull Run, Va.

SILVA, JOHN N.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, September 16, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, September 17, 1862; captured in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; paroled, no date; transferred to Co. H, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

SIMMONS, CHARLES—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, April 25, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, May 23, 1861; promoted corporal, no date; killed in action, August 29, 1862, at Bull Run, Va.

SIMMONS, ROBERT—Age, 30 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, May 23, 1861; killed in action, July 21, 1861, at Bull Run, Va.

SIMON, JACOB—Age, 35 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, December 4, 1863; transferred to Co. K, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, also borne as Symon.

SINGER, EDMUND—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, July 1, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. I, August 1, 1861; deserted, December 26, 1861, at Upton Hill, Va., also borne as Senger.

SISSEN, BORDON—Age, 26 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, September 30, 1861; wounded in action, August 29, 1862, at Bull Run, Va.; died of his wounds, September 18, 1862, at Georgetown, D. C., also borne as Pardon Sesson.

SISTY, BENJAMIN F.—Age, 30 years. Enlisted, September 9, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, September 10, 1862; wounded in action, August 29, 1863, at Pollock's Mills Creek, Va.; discharged, September 25, 1863.

SIVES, SIVERT, and SIVEST, see Seivert.

SKARREN, JOHN H.—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as corporal, Co. F, May 23, 1861; promoted sergeant, August 5, 1861; first sergeant, February 1, 1863; wounded in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; mustered out, May 23, 1864, at New York City.

SKELTON, ALONZO—Age, 24 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, August 14, 1862; promoted corporal, July 1, 1863; transferred to Co. G, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

SKELTON, THADDEUS—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, May 23, 1861; discharged for disease, September 24, 1861, at Arlington, Va.

SLATTERY, CORNELIUS—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, August 25, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, August 26, 1862; transferred to Co. I, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

SLOCUM, CHARLES—Age, 19 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, November 30, 1863; transferred to Co. K, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

SMITH, see Schmidt.

SMITH, ASA B.—Age, 27 years. Enlisted, June 30, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. I, August 1, 1861; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, July 1, 1863.

SMITH, GEORGE W.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, October 21, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, October 26, 1861; discharged for disability, June 14, 1862, at Washington, D. C.

SMITH, GEORGE W.—Age, 15 years. Enlisted, September 13, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as musician, Co. C, September 18, 1861; deserted, November 2, 1861, at Upton Hill, Va.

SMITH, GEORGE W.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, January 16, 1864, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. K, January 27, 1864; transferred to Co. G, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

SMITH, HENRY—Age, 15 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as musician, Co. H, May 23, 1861; deserted, August 1, 1861, at Arlington, Va., as Henry S. Smith.

SMITH, HENRY—Age, 28 years. Enlisted, September 13, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, September 15, 1862; no further record.

SMITH, HENRY C.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, December 1, 1861, at Hudson, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, December 10, 1861; discharged for disability, July 12, 1862, at Carver Hospital, Washington, D. C.

SMITH, ISAAC C.—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as sergeant, Co. G, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, September 12, 1862, at Washington, D. C., also borne as John Smith.

SMITH, JAMES—Age, 15 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as musician, Co. D, May 23, 1861; deserted, August 2, 1861, at Camp Wood, Arlington, Va.

SMITH, JOHN, see Johann Schmidt.

SMITH, JOHN—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, May 23, 1861; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City.

SMITH, JOHN H.—Age, 39 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, May 23, 1861; deserted, November 23, 1861, at Camp Marion, Upton Hill, Va., also borne as John W. Smith.

SMITH, JONATHAN A.—Age, 23 years. Enrolled, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as corporal, Co. C, May 23, 1861; promoted sergeant major, August 3, 1861; mustered in as second lieutenant, Co. K, February 19, 1863; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City; commissioned second lieutenant, February 10, 1863, with rank from January 18, 1863, vice W. F. Twibill, promoted.

SMITH, JOSEPH—Age, 27 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, January 21, 1863, at Washington, D. C.

SMITH, LAWRENCE—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, December 11, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, December 13, 1861; wounded in action, August 29, 1862, at Bull Run, Va.; transferred to Co. C, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

SMITH, MICHAEL—Age, 17 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, June 30, 1861; appointed musician, no date; deserted, January 22, 1862, at Upton Hill, Va.

SMITH, MITCHELL T.—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, May 23, 1861; deserted, July 21, 1863, at Washington, D. C., also borne as Mitchell F. Smith.

SMITH, ORSAMUS—Age, 28 years. Enrolled at Culpeper, Va., to serve three years; mustered in as surgeon, April 23, 1864; mustered out with regiment, June 6, 1864, at New York City; commissioned surgeon, April 7, 1864, with rank from March 26, 1864, vice D. Larrabee, discharged.

SMITH, RUDOLPH—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, May 23, 1861; transferred to Co. G, Twenty-fourth Regiment, Veteran Reserve Corps, February 12, 1864, also borne as Rudolph H. Smith.

SMITH, SAMUEL—Age, 17 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as musician, Co. D, May 23, 1861; deserted, October 8, 1861, from Camp Marion, Upton Hill, Va.

SMITH, SMITH—Age, 41 years. Enlisted, August 26, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, August 27, 1862; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, November 15, 1863.

SMITH, THEODORE—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, May 23, 1861; discharged, August 8, 1861.

SMITH, WALTER M. C.—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, September 10, 1862, at Washington, D. C.

SMITH, WILLIAM—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, May 23, 1861; deserted, September 16, 1862, from camp near South Mountain, Md.; apprehended, October 23, 1863; no further record.

SMITH, WILLIAM—Age, 39 years. Enlisted, September 19, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, September 20, 1862; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, no date; from which discharged, July 10, 1865, as of Co. G, Third Regiment, Burlington, Vt.

SMITH, WILLIAM—Age, 30 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. K, December 5, 1863; transferred to Co. G, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, also borne as William H. Smith.

SMITH, WILLIAM E.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, December 4, 1863, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, December 8, 1863; transferred to Co. H, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

SMITH, WILLIAM H.—Age, 16 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, May 23, 1861; discharged, August 8, 1861.

SMITH, WILLIAM H.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, December 17, 1863; transferred to Co. K, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

SMITH, WILLIAM J.—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, May 23, 1861; wounded in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; transferred to Co. B, Twenty-fourth Regiment, Veteran Reserve Corps, December 4, 1863.

SMITH, WILLIAM S.—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, May 23, 1861; re-enlisted as a veteran, March 1, 1864; wounded in action, May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania, Va.; transferred to Co. I, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

SMITH, WILLIAM Z.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, January 29, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, January 30, 1862; transferred to Co. G, November 1, 1863; to Co. K, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

SMITHSON, EDWARD H.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, July 1, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, August 4, 1861; wounded in action, August 29, 1862, at Bull Run, Va.; discharged for disability, February 25, 1863, at Davids Island, New York Harbor.

SMOCK, GEORGE W.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, May 23, 1861; promoted corporal, no date; wounded in action, April 29, 1863, at Fredericksburg, Va.; discharged for wounds, September 9, 1863, at Annapolis, Md.

SNEDEKER, ALONZO—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, May 23, 1861; deserted, January 23, 1862, at Upton Hill, Va., as Alonzo V. B. Snedeker.

SNEDEKER, RUDOLPH—Age, 19 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. I, January 4, 1864; transferred to Co. G, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

SNOW, GEORGE—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, May 23, 1861; discharged for disease of lungs, July 18, 1861, also borne as George W. Snow.

SNYDER, IAACE—Age, 35 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, May 23, 1861; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, July 16, 1863.

SNYDER, WILLIAM—Age, 32 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as sergeant, no date; mustered out, August 28, 1861, at Arlington, Va.

SOLOMONS, WILLIAM—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, September 24, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, September 25, 1862; no further record.

SOUTHERLAND, see Sutherland.

SPAULDING, ALONZO N.—Age, 30 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, May 23, 1861; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City.

SPAULDING, WILLIAM—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, May 23, 1861, deserted, September 16, 1862.

SPEAR, LEOPOLD—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, January 2, 1863, at Alexandria, Va., as Leopold Spear, also borne as Spiet.

SPEAR, WILLIAM H.—Age, 26 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, September 9, 1862; transferred to Co. I, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

SPELCY, SAMUEL C.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, April 19, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, May 23, 1861; wounded in action, August 30, 1862, at Bull Run, Va.; discharged for disability, April 25, 1864, at Annapolis, Md., also borne as Spellcey.

SPELSEY, see Spellcy.

SPENCER, ROBERT—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, June 30, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. I, August 1, 1861; appointed wagoner, and returned to company as private, no dates; re-enlisted as a veteran, December 31, 1863; transferred to Co. G, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, also borne as Robert B. Spencer.

SPOWERS, JOHN J.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, August 25, 1862; missing in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; returned to company, November 5, 1863; transferred to Co. H, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

SQUIRES, FRANK—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, September 14, 1861.

STACK, JAMES—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, May 23, 1861; deserted, August 11, 1861, at Arlington, Va.

STACKMEYER, JOHN G.—Age, 37 years. Enlisted, December 31, 1863, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. I, January 4, 1864; transferred to Co. G, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

STACKPOLE, MICHAEL—Age, 26 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, May 23, 1861; re-enlisted as a veteran, March 1, 1864; deserted on expiration of veteran furlough, April 17, 1864.

STAFFORD, JAMES P.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, May 23, 1861; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, February 15, 1864.

STAHN, CHRISTOPHER H.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, August 18, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, August 19, 1862; deserted, October 31, 1862, from camp at Smoketown, Md.

STANTON, EDWARD H.—Age, 30 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, May 23, 1861; deserted, July 17, 1861, at Arlington, Va.

STAPLETON, WILLIAM—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, April 25, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, May 23, 1861; killed in action, July 21, 1861, at Bull Run, Va.

STAUNTON, LAWRENCE—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, May 23, 1861; promoted corporal, January 1, 1864; wounded in action, May 10, 1864, at Laurel Hill, Va.; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City, as Laurence Stanton.

STEARNS, WILLIAM L. B.—Age, 34 years. Enrolled at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as captain, Co. E, April 18, 1861; discharged, December 11, 1861, also borne as Stearns; commissioned captain in Fourteenth Militia, February 17, 1860, with rank from April 10, 1859.

STEELE, JOHN—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, September 29, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, September 30, 1862; no further record.

STEEN, BENJAMIN—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as corporal, Co. C, May 23, 1861; wounded in action, August 28, 1862, at Groveton, Va.; discharged for disability, December 1, 1862, at Alexandria, Va., also borne as Benjamin S. Steend.

STEPHENS, ENOCH—Age, 30 years. Enlisted, June 30, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as first sergeant, August 1, 1861; returned to ranks, no date; transferred to Co. I, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

STEPHENS, JOHN—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, July 26, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. K, August 1, 1861; transferred to Co. I, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

STEVENS, CHARLES—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, July 30, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. I, August 4, 1861; deserted, June 1, 1863, also borne as Charles D. Stevens and Steven.

STEVENS, EDWIN—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, November 11, 1861.

STEVENS, GEORGE W.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, May 23, 1861; promoted corporal, October 11, 1861; discharged for disability, October 10, 1862, at Washington, D. C.

STEWART, HENRY N.—Age, 27 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as sergeant, Co. C, May 23, 1861; discharged for disease, February 3, 1863, at Annapolis, Md.

STEWART, EDWARD—Age, 27 years. Enlisted at New York City, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, March 10, 1864; no further record.

STEWART, JOHN—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, company of engineers, May 23, 1861; mustered out, August 28, 1861, at Arlington, Va.

STEWART, WILLIAM—Age, 29 years. Enlisted, April 25, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as corporal, Co. G, May 23, 1861; promoted sergeant, March 1, 1862; discharged, May 10, 1862, at Falmouth, Va., also borne as Stuart.

STEWART, WILLIAM—Age, 33 years. Enlisted, October 18, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, October 20, 1862; no further record.

STEWART, WILLIAM H.—Age, 26 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, August 20, 1862; wounded in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; discharged for wounds, December 22, 1863, at New York City, also borne as Steward.

STILLWELL, GEORGE—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, April 19, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, May 23, 1861; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City.

ST. JOHN, GEORGE G.—Age, 38 years. Enlisted, August 20, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, August 21, 1862; transferred to Co. C, November 13, 1862; to Co. H, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

ST. JOHN, STEPHEN A.—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, September 16, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, September 17, 1862; transferred to Co. I, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

ST. LEGIER, JAMES—Age, 31 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, December 9, 1863; transferred to Co. K, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, also borne as St. Ledger and St. Leger.

STOHR, CHRISTOPHER C.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, August 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, August 19, 1861; no further record.

STONE, MALCOM—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, May 23, 1861; wounded in action, July 21, 1861, at Bull Run, Va.; discharged for wounds, December 3, 1862.

STONE, MATTHEW—Age, 27 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, December 29, 1863; transferred to Co. H, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

STORMS, ABRAM—Age, 28 years. Enlisted, October 1, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as musician in band, October 24, 1861; discharged, August 17, 1862, at Camp Halstead, Va.

STORMS, WILLIAM H.—Age, 26 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, September 12, 1862; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, no date; from which discharged, July 6, 1865, as of Co. G, Twentieth Regiment, at Wilmington, Del.

STORRER, AARON A.—Age, 30 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, May 23, 1861; missing in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; returned to company, no date; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City.

STORZ, ADOLPH—Age, 20 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, May 17, 1864; mustered out, May 8, 1865, at Harts Island, New York Harbor.

STOUT, GEORGE M.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, September 5, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, September 17, 1861; wounded in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; transferred to Co. I, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

STRAFFEL, EDWARD—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, May 23, 1861; deserted, May 20, 1862.

STRAUSS, LOUIS—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, April 25, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, May 23, 1861; promoted corporal, no date; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City, also borne as Strouse and Strouss.

STRYKER, WILLIAM H. H.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, May 23, 1861; wounded while on picket, November 18, 1861, at Falls Church, Va.; discharged for wounds, January 15, 1862.

STUART, see Stewart.

STUART, CHARLES—Age, 21 years. Enrolled, April 25, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as first sergeant, Co. G, May 23, 1861; as first lieutenant, March 5, 1862; dismissed, September 15, 1862; not commissioned first lieutenant.

STUART, JAMES D.—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, August 20, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, August 21, 1862; wounded in action, April 29, 1863, at Fredericksburg, Va.; discharged for wounds, November 19, 1863, at New York City, also borne as Stuard.

STUBBS, MICHAEL—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, May 23, 1861; wounded in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; promoted sergeant, December 1, 1863; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City.

SULLIVAN, MICHAEL—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, May 23, 1861; died of disease, August 31, 1861, in hospital, Arlington, Va.

STYLES, JOHN H.—Age, 36 years. Enrolled, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as first lieutenant, Co. A, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, August 2, 1861; commissioned first lieutenant in Fourteenth Militia, July 8, 1861, with rank from July 1, 1861.

SUMMER, MATTHIAS—Age, 34 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. K, December 7, 1863; transferred to Co. I, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

SUMMERS, WILLIAM—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, May 23, 1861; discharged for promotion, September 3, 1861, at Arlington, Va.

SUPPER, WILLIAM—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, March 31, 1862.

SUTHERLAND, ALEXANDER—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, May 23, 1861; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, July 1, 1863, also borne as Southerland.

SUTTON, JOHN A.—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, July 26, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. K, August 1, 1861; discharged for disability, September 15, 1862, at Washington, D. C.

SWALM, WILLIAM F.—Age, 24 years. Enrolled, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as assistant surgeon, May 23, 1861; discharged, November 15, 1862; not commissioned in 1861; not mustered, assistant surgeon, February 23, 1864, with rank from January 18, 1864, vice C. C. Joslyn, resigned.

SWAN, ANTROPH, see Swan Autorp.

SWAN, JAMES—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, May 23, 1861; missing in action, August 29, 1862, at Bull Run, Va.; no further record, also borne as Sworm.

SWEENEY, DANIEL—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, January 19, 1864, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, January 27, 1864; transferred to Co. I, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, also borne as Sweeny.

SWEENEY, HUGH S.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, August 25, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, August 26, 1862; transferred to Co. K, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

SWITZER, JOHN M.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, May 23, 1861; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City, also borne as John H. Switzer.

SYKE, RUDOLPH—Age, 44 years. Enlisted, December 12, 1863, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, December 21, 1863; transferred to Co. H, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, also borne as Seick.

SYMON, see Simon.

TALFORD, CHARLES R.—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, August 19, 1861, at Arlington, Va.

TASSIE, THOMAS—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, August 29, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, August 30, 1862; transferred to Co. K, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

TAYLOR, GEORGE—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, May 23, 1861; deserted, January 31, 1862.

TAYLOR, JAMES W.—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, September 22, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, September 23, 1862; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, July 1, 1863.

TAYLOR, JOHN T.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, July 31, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. I, August 4, 1861; re-enlisted as a veteran, March 24, 1864; transferred to Co. D, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

TAYLOR, ROBERT—Age, 32 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, May 23, 1861; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, August 5, 1863; mustered out, April 18, 1864, as of Co. E, Fourteenth Regiment, Veteran Reserve Corps.

TAYLOR, WALTER—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, May 23, 1861; killed while on picket, November 18, 1861, at Falls Church, Va.

TAYLOR, WILLIAM—Age, 30 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, May 23, 1861; deserted, November 6, 1862.

TEASDALE, CHARLES—Age, 31 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, May 23, 1861; promoted corporal, no date; sergeant, December 1, 1863; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City.

TEHAN, THOMAS F.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, June 30, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. I, August 1, 1861; promoted first sergeant, no date; mustered out, July 20, 1864, at Washington, D. C., as Teahan.

TEN EYCK, CONRAD A.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, May 23, 1861; deserted, October 10, 1862, at Alexandria, Va.

TEN EYCK, DAVID—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, September 13, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, September 15, 1862; killed in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.

TEN EYCK, MARTIN—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, May 23, 1861; deserted on expiration of furlough, January 31, 1862, at Brooklyn, N. Y.

TERI, see Seri.

THATFORD, JOSEPH—Age, 21 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, December 4, 1861; promoted corporal, no date; captured and paroled, no dates; deserted, September 10, 1863, from parole camp at Westchester, Pa.

THATFORD, STEPHEN H.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, May 23, 1861; wounded in action, August 29, 1862, at Bull Run, Va.; died of his wounds, September 20, 1862, at Washington, D. C.

THETFORD, CHARLES E.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, October 17, 1861; discharged for disability, October 19, 1862, at Washington, D. C.

THETFORD, WILLIAM—Age, 21 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, October 12, 1861; deserted, February 2, 1862, also borne as William R. Theiford.

THIERY, AUGUSTUS—Age, 26 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, May 23, 1861; promoted corporal, no date; sergeant, February 1, 1863; mustered out, June 14, 1864, at New York City.

THOMAS, ANDREW—Age, 40 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. K, December 28, 1863; discharged for disability, March 7, 1864, at Culpeper, Va., also borne as Ansel Thomas.

THOMAS, JOHN—Age, 36 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, June 12, 1862, at Washington, D. C.

THOMAS, JONATHAN—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, September 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, September 24, 1861; wounded in action, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.; died of his wounds, October 10, 1862, at Snake-town, Md.

THOMPSON, ALONZO F.—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, August 20, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, August 23, 1862; discharged for disability, March 10, 1863, at Washington, D. C.

THOMPSON, CHARLES S.—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, July 1, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. I, August 1, 1861; discharged for disability, December 6, 1862, at Washington, D. C.

THOMPSON, EDWARD G.—Age, 27 years. Enlisted, August 28, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, August 29, 1862; transferred to Co. I, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

THOMPSON, JOHN—Age, 23 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, October 10, 1862; no further record.

THOMPSON, WILLIAM A.—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, August 22, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, August 26, 1862; deserted, December 16, 1862; subsequent service in Co. D, First Engineers.

THORP, JAMES E.—Age, 38 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, September 12, 1862; no further record.

THURSTON, ROBERT P.—Age, 32 years. Enlisted, August 28, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, August 29, 1862; wounded in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; died of his wounds, July 28, 1863.

THURSTON, WILLIAM P.—Age, 37 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, December 3, 1863; transferred to Co. H, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

TIBBALS, ALBERT C.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, May 23, 1861; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City, as Tibballs.

TICKNER, ALFRED P.—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, August 21, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, August 23, 1862; wounded in action, December 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, Pa.; transferred to Co. H, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

TICKNER, AUGUSTUS B.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, May 23, 1861; captured in action, July 21, 1861, at Manassas, Va.; paroled, no date; mustered out, May 21, 1862, at Washington, D. C.

TICKNER, EDWARD A.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, May 23, 1861; deserted, September 20, 1861, from Camp Wood, Arlington, Va.

TIGNEY, WILLIAM H.—Age, 21 years. Enrolled, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as commissary sergeant, May 23, 1861; first lieutenant, Co. F, September 29, 1862; as quartermaster, March 23, 1863; mustered out with regiment, June 6, 1864, at New York City; commissioned first lieutenant, October 24, 1862, with rank from September 29, 1862, vice James H. Jordan, promoted; quartermaster, August 18, 1863, with rank from March 2, 1863, vice A. S. Cassidy, resigned.

TINKER, J. FRED—Age, 21 years. Enrolled, July 1, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. K, August 1, 1861; promoted sergeant, March 10, 1862; mustered in as first lieutenant, January 8, 1863; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City; commissioned first lieutenant, October 24, 1862, with rank from September 17, 1862, vice J. B. Howard, promoted captain and assistant quartermaster, U. S. Volunteers.

TINKER, RICHARD M.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, June 30, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. K, August 1, 1861; transferred to Co. G, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

TITUS, CHARLES—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, May 18, 1861; discharged for disability, April 13, 1862, at Upton Hill, Va.

TOBEY, CHARLES B.—Age, 33 years. Enrolled, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as first sergeant, Co. C, May 23, 1861; as first lieutenant, August 1, 1861; as captain, October 24, 1862; discharged, February 1, 1863; commissioned first lieutenant in Fourteenth Militia, August 12, 1861; with rank from August 5, 1861, vice Wm. H. Burnett, resigned; captain, October 24, 1862, with rank from September 21, 1862, vice D. Myers, died of wounds received in action.

TOBEY, GEORGE W.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, May 23, 1861; wounded in action, August 29, 1862, at Groveton, Va.; died of his wounds, November 25, 1862, at Georgetown, D. C.

TOMPKIN, WILLIAM H.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as corporal, Co. D, May 23, 1861; promoted sergeant, October 11, 1861; wounded in action, August 29, 1862, at Bull Run, Va.; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City.

TOMPKINS, ROBERT B.—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, May 23, 1861; wounded in action, August 30, 1862, at Bull Run, Va.; discharged for disability, December 19, 1863, at Convalescent Camp, Alexandria, Va.

TOMSEY, B.—Age, 17 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, May 23, 1861; promoted corporal, no date; sergeant, December 1, 1863; wounded, June 10, 1864; absent in hospital, Washington, D. C., at muster out of company, also borne as James B. Tomsey.

TOPPINS, JOHN—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, June 30, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. K, August 1, 1861; deserted, April 27, 1863, from hospital.

TRAVIS, GEORGE W.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, May 23, 1861; deserted, February 10, 1862, at Upton Hill, Va.

TRIPPETT, JOHN B.—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, May 23, 1861; discharged, March 28, 1862, also borne as Trippeth.

TROTTER, WILLIAM—Age, 25 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, September 19, 1862; no further record.

TRULL, GEORGE—Age, 34 years. Enlisted, December 16, 1863, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, December 21, 1863; discharged for disability, March 7, 1864, at Culpeper, Va., also borne as Truce.

TUCKER, ADONIRANE J.—Age, 44 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, December 8, 1863; transferred to Co. K, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

TUCKER, FRANCIS—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as corporal, Co. F, May 23, 1861; wounded in action, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.; died of his wounds, October 12, 1862.

TUCKER, JOHN—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, September 5, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, September 8, 1862; no further record.

TURLEY, ANDREW—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, May 23, 1861; transferred to Co. C, Sixteenth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, September 30, 1863; re-transferred to this company, April 5, 1864; no further record.

TURNBULL, DAVID H.—Age, 26 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, February 17, 1863, at Convalescent Camp, Va.; again enlisted, January 14, 1864; transferred to Co. I, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

TURNER, CHARLES D.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, February 15, 1864; no further record.

TWAITS, JAMES B.—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, May 23, 1861; promoted sergeant, no date; wounded in action, August 29, 1862, at Bull Run, Va.; discharged for wounds, February 9, 1863, at Washington, D. C., also borne as Tuait.

TYLER, H. P.—Age, 26 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, September 7, 1861, at Arlington, Va., also borne as Henry D. Tyler.

TWIBILL, WILLIAM F.—Age, 25 years. Enrolled, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, May 23, 1861; promoted sergeant, Co. K, August, 1861; mustered in as second lieutenant, June 18, 1862; as captain, February 26, 1863; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City, also borne as Twibelle; not commissioned second lieutenant; commissioned captain, February 10, 1863, with rank from January 18, 1863, vice C. H. Morris, resigned.

UFFENDILL, ISAIAH—Age, 34 years. Enrolled, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as first lieutenant, Co. B, May 18, 1861; as captain, August 29, 1862; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City; commissioned first lieutenant in Fourteenth Militia, May 4, 1861, with rank from May 2, 1861, original; captain, October 24, 1862, with rank from August 29, 1862, vice G. Mallory, killed in action.

UFFENDILL, JOHN—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, September 22, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, September 25, 1861; discharged for disability, January 26, 1863, at Convalescent Camp, Va.

UNCKELS, DAVID S.—Age, 22 years. Enrolled, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, May 23, 1861; promoted second lieutenant, August 5, 1861; discharged for disability, December 22, 1862; commissioned second lieutenant in Fourteenth Militia, August 12, 1861, with rank from August 5, 1861, vice John W. Redding, promoted.

UNCKLES, FRANK—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, September 8, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, September 9, 1862; missing in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; returned, October 8, 1863; transferred to navy, April 18, 1864, also borne as Francis Unkles.

UNDERHILL, WILLIAM P.—Age, 25 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, December 15, 1863; no further record.

URIE, WILLIAM—Enlisted at New York, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. I, March 1, 1862; promoted corporal, no date; transferred to Co. B, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

UZZELL, JAMES D.—Enlisted at Falmouth, Va., to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, August 3, 1862; dishonorably discharged, December 20, 1862, also borne as Charles D. Uzzell.

VALENTINE, HENRY—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, April 25, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, May 23, 1861; deserted, January 1, 1863, at Manassas, Va., also borne as Henry C. Valentine.

VALKNER, JOHN, see Edward Volkner.

VAN BELL, JOHN—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, May 23, 1861; promoted sergeant, no date; wounded in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; promoted first sergeant, December 26, 1863; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, also borne as Van Belle.

VAN BRUNT, HENRY—Age, 24 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, August 20, 1862; killed in action, September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.

VAN BRUNT, MARTIN—Age, 23 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. K, December 7, 1863; wounded in action, no date, at the Wilderness, Va.; died of his wounds, May 27, 1864, at Washington, D. C.

VAN DUYN, CHARLES H.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, August 14, 1862; discharged for disability, December 12, 1862, at headquarters, New York Harbor.

VAN HORN, WILLIAM H.—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, January 30, 1863, at Belle Plains, Va.

VAN INGEN, PETER D.—Age, 26 years. Enlisted, August 20, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. K, August 22, 1862; wounded in action, April 29, 1863, at Reynold's Crossing, Va.; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, September 30, 1863.

VAN KEUREN, ISAAC—Age, 40 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, May 23, 1861; discharged, June 6, 1864, at New York City.

VAN PELT, WALTER—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, May 23, 1861; promoted corporal, no date; killed in action, August 30, 1862, at Bull Run, Va.

VAN VOORHIES, GEORGE E.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, May 23, 1861; discharged, August 22, 1861, at Washington, D. C.

VAN WINKLE, PETER—Age, 24 years. Enlisted at New York City, to serve three years; mustered in as private, unassigned, July 26, 1861; no further record.

VAN WYCKLEN, ABRAHAM—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, April 25, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, June 6, 1861, at Washington, D. C.

VERZI, LIBERAL—Age, 26 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, February 6, 1862, at Upton Hill, Va.

VICTORY, JOHN P.—Age, 26 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, company of engineers, May 23, 1861; mustered out, August 28, 1861, at Arlington, Va.

VIZORS, THOMAS—Age, 23 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, December 19, 1863; deserted, March 29, 1864, at Culpeper, Va., also borne as Vigers.

VLIET, JOHN—Age, 26 years. Enrolled, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as first sergeant, Co. D, May 23, 1861; as second lieutenant, October 11, 1861; as first lieutenant, October 1, 1862; as adjutant, July 15, 1863; mustered out with regiment, June 6, 1864, at New York City; not commissioned second lieutenant; commissioned first lieutenant, October 24, 1862, with rank from October 1, 1862, vice William M. Baldwin, promoted; adjutant, August 18, 1863, with rank from May 12, 1863, vice H. P. Head, promoted.

VOLKNER, EDWARD—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, May 23, 1861; mustered out, May 30, 1864, as John Valkner, also borne as Voelkner.

VON GESSNER, CARL—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, August 21, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, unassigned, August 22, 1862; no further record.

VON RIELFE, HECTOR—Age, 39 years. Enlisted, December 7, 1863, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. K, December 8, 1863; transferred to Co. K, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, also borne as Von Rifle.

VON SCHELLENBERG, ANTON—Age, 38 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, December 15, 1863; transferred to Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, also borne as Antony Schellenburg and Schillenburg.

VOORHEIS, CLARK G.—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, July 1, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as sergeant, Co. K, August 1, 1861; promoted first sergeant, March 10, 1862; missing in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; returned, October 8, 1863; transferred to Co. K, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

WACKE, O'HAGEN E. G.—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, May 23, 1861; deserted, October 11, 1861, at Arlington Heights, Va., also borne as Edward Wackerhagen.

WADE, WILLIAM P.—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, May 23, 1861; killed in action, July 21, 1861, at Bull Run, Va.

WADE, see Pettiner.

WAGNER, ADAM—Age, 25 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, September 30, 1862; transferred to Co. C, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

WAGNER, FREDERICK—Age, 28 years. Enlisted, April 19, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, July 23, 1863, at Convalescent Camp, Va.

WAGNER, JOHN—Age, 28 years. Enlisted, October 9, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, October 10, 1862; wounded in action, May 10, 1864, at Laurel Hill, Va.; died of his wounds, May 16, 1864.

WAKEFIELD, CHARLES E.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, May 23, 1861; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City.

WALDRON, HAMPDON—Age, 21 years. Enrolled at Albany, to serve three years; mustered in as second lieutenant, Co. I, April 2, 1862; as first lieutenant, Co. D, December 9, 1863; mustered out, June 3, 1864, at New York City; commissioned second lieutenant, April 2, 1862; with rank from same date, vice S. A. Ilesley, resigned; first lieutenant, August 18, 1863, with rank from March 25, 1863, vice Charles Stuart, dismissed.

WALKER, LOUIS—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, May 23, 1861; transferred to Sixty-seventh Infantry, December 2, 1861, also borne as Louis A. Walker.

WALLACE, WILLIAM—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, September 10, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as musician, Co. H, September 11, 1862; missing in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; returned, March 17, 1864; transferred to Co. K, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

WALLACE, WILLIAM—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, April 25, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, August 6, 1862, at Washington, D. C.

WALLAN, see Wollan.

WALSH, see Welsh.

WALSHAW, JOHN—Age, 43 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C; discharged for disability, July 30, 1861, at Arlington, Va.

WALTER, GEORGE W.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, December 2, 1862, at Philadelphia, Pa., also borne as Walters.

WALTERS, HENRY—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, August 26, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, August 30, 1862; wounded in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; transferred to Co. I, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

WALTERS, ISAAC H.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, May 23, 1861; discharged, November 26, 1861, at Brooklyn, N. Y.

WALTERS, JAMES H.—Age, 30 years. Enlisted, September 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. K, September 24, 1861, died of disease, September 12, 1862, at Washington, D. C.

WALTON, JOHN—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, September 2, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, September 4, 1862; captured in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; paroled, no date; transferred to Co. K, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

WALTON, JOSEPH—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, September 3, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, September 5, 1862; wounded in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; died of his wounds, July 3, 1863.

WALTON, WILLIAM—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, December 26, 1863, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. K, December 30, 1863; transferred to Co. I, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

WALZ, JOHN—Age, 34 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. K, December 9, 1863; transferred to Co. H, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, also borne as Waltz.

WARBURTON, SAMUEL—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, August 25, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, August 30, 1862; wounded in action, May 10, 1864, at Laurel Hill, Va.; transferred to Co. I, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, also borne as Warberton.

WARD, JAMES—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, August 27, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, August 29, 1862; wounded in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, no date.

WARD, JOSEPH P.—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, May 23, 1861; deserted, June 24, 1861, at Washington, D. C.

WARD, MICHAEL—Age, 28 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, October 6, 1862; wounded in action, May 10, 1864, at Spottsylvania Court House, Va.; discharged for wounds, July 18, 1864, at New York City.

WARD, THOMAS H.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, May 23, 1861; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, January 31, 1864.

WARD, WILLIAM H.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as sergeant, Co. F, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, August 17, 1861, at Arlington, Va.

WARING, FRED A.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, June 30, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. K, August 1, 1861; transferred to Co. K, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

WARMNER, see Werrman.

WARNER, BENJAMIN—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, May 23, 1861; deserted, September 22, 1861, at Arlington, Va.

WARNER, JOHN F.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, May 23, 1861; captured in action, July 21, 1861, at Bull Run, Va.; paroled, no date; deserted, June 5, 1862, from Camp Parole, Annapolis, Md.; apprehended, September 10, 1863; no further record.

WARREN, FRANK M.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, May 23, 1861; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, August 1, 1863, also borne as Francis M. Warren.

WARREN, HENRY—Age, 40 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, May 23, 1861; discharged for heart disease, June 16, 1861, at Washington, D. C.

WARREN, JAMES—Age, 39 years. Enlisted, August 25, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, August 26, 1862; discharged for disability, December 23, 1862, at Baltimore, Md.

WARREN, THOMAS R.—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, May 23, 1861; deserted, July 24, 1861, at Arlington, Va.

WARREN, WILLIAM B.—Age, 26 years. Enlisted, August 25, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, August 26, 1862; transferred to Co. C, November 14, 1862; to Co. H, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

WARREN, WILLIAM F.—Age, 28 years. Enlisted, August 22, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

WARTHMANN, HENRY—Age, 34 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, May 23, 1861; deserted, October 23, 1861, at Upton Hill, Va.

WATERBURY, ZENO C.—Age, 26 years. Enlisted, August 20, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, August 25, 1862; mustered out, May 31, 1865, at Washington, D. C.

WATERS, LEWIS—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as principal musician in band; reduced to musician, and transferred to Co. F, June 1, 1861; to Co. G, November 1, 1861; deserted, November 10, 1861, at Upton Hill, Va., also borne as Wasser, Ludwig Waser and Lonis Waters.

WATTS, JAMES—Age, 27 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, September 18, 1862; transferred to Co. I, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

WEBB, ROBERT W.—Age, 35 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, company of engineers, May 23, 1861; mustered out, August 28, 1861, at Arlington, Va.

WEBB, THOMAS—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, September 15, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, September 17, 1862; deserted, no date; absent in arrest at Fort Columbus, New York City, October 31, 1863; no further record.

WEBBER, CHARLES F.—Age, 35 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, May 23, 1861; wounded in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; died of his wounds, July 19, 1863.

WEBSTER, ROBERT—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, June 30, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. I, August 1, 1861; transferred to Co. G, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

WEEKS, ANDREW—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, May 23, 1861; deserted, November 11, 1861, from Camp Marion, Upton Hill, Va.

WEEKS, GEORGE D.—Age, 27 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, company of engineers, May 23, 1861; mustered out, August 28, 1861, at Arlington, Va., also borne as George W. Weeks.

WEEKS, THOMAS—Age, 28 years. Enlisted, October 1, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as musician in band, October 24, 1861; discharged, August 17, 1862, at Camp Halstead, Va.

WEINBERG, JOHN—Age, 44 years. Enlisted at New York City, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, March 12, 1864; no further record.

WEINMER, see Werrman and Weimer.

WEISE, see Wise.

WELCH, EDWARD—Age, 20 years. Enlisted at New York City, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, March 5, 1864; no further record.

WEISSER, ARTHUR F.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, February 16, 1863, at Buffalo, N. Y.

WELCH, ROBERT—Age, 28 years. Enlisted, August 27, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, August 29, 1862; wounded in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; transferred to Co. K, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

WELCH, WILLIAM H.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, October 25, 1862; no further record.

WELLS, JOHN A.—Age, 32 years. Enlisted, July 1, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as corporal, Co. I, August 1, 1861; deserted, January 22, 1862, at Upton Hill, Va.

WELSH, EDWARD—Age, 18 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, December 16, 1863; appointed musician, and returned to company as private, no dates; transferred to Co. A, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

WELSH, JAMES—Age, 22 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, December 15, 1863; discharged for disability, March 7, 1864, at Culpeper, Va.

WELSH, OSCAR—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, May 23, 1861; promoted corporal, January 1, 1863, mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City.

WELSH, WILLIAM—Age, 22 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, March 4, 1862; discharged for disability, February 3, 1863, at Washington, D. C., also borne as Walsh.

WERNER, FRANCIS—Age, 23 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. K, December 8, 1863; transferred to Co. G, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, also borne as Wolner and Frank Werner.

WERRMAN, LUDWIG—Age, 27 years. Enlisted, December 8, 1863, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. K, December 23, 1863; transferred to Co. H, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, also borne as Warnmer, Weinmer and Weimer.

WESCOTT, GEORGE E.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as sergeant, Co. E, May 23, 1861; promoted first sergeant, no date; returned to ranks, December 26, 1863; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, February 15, 1864, also borne as Westcott.

WEST, JAMES—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, May 23, 1861; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City.

WEST, JOHN D.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, September 13, 1861, at Arlington, Va.

WEST, ROWLAND R.—Age, 30 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, May 23, 1861; discharged, October 28, 1861, for promotion.

WESTCOLE, JAMES E.—Age, 28 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, May 23, 1861; deserted, March 8, 1863, at Washington, D. C., also borne as Westcott.

WESTLAKE, DAVID B.—Age, 27 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. K, December 30, 1863; transferred to Co. H, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

WESTON, JOHN D.—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, June 30, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. I, August 1, 1861; wounded in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; discharged for disability, October 26, 1863, at New York City.

WESTON, JOSEPH M.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, May 23, 1861; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City, also borne as J. W. Weston.

WHALEY, CHARLES—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, April 20, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, May 23, 1861; wounded in action, August 29, 1862, at Bull Run, Va.; died of his wounds, September 6, 1862, at Washington, D. C., also borne as Charles M. Whaley.

WHALEY, WILLIAM P.—Age, 41 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, December 3, 1861; wounded in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; transferred to Co. A, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

WHITE, EDWARD—Age, 24 years. Enlisted at New York City, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, March 12, 1864; no further record.

WHITE, GEORGE W.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, September 1, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, September 3, 1862; transferred to Co. H, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

WHITE, HENRY—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, August 27, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, August 28, 1862; transferred to Co. K, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

WHITE, JAMES—Age, 30 years. Enlisted, July 1, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. K, August 1, 1861; discharged for disability, December 26, 1862, at Alexandria, Va.

WHITE, JOHN—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, August 29, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, August 30, 1862; died of gangrene, June 21, 1864, at Third Division Hospital, Alexandria, Va.

WHITE, JOHN—Age, 35 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, September 8, 1862; transferred to Co. E, November 13, 1862; killed in action, May 10, 1864, at Laurel Hill, Va.

WHITLOCK, JAMES—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, August 20, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. I, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

WHITMAN, PHILIP—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, January 10, 1863, at Providence, R. I.

WHITMORE, FRANCIS S.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, May 23, 1861; transferred to Co. K, 121st Infantry, no date.

WHITNEY, STEWART—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, August 28, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, August 30, 1862; transferred to Co. H, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

WHITTALL, GEORGE—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, August 26, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, August 27, 1862; transferred to Co. H, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

WIER, DANIEL—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, July 1, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. I, August 1, 1861; deserted, October 28, 1862, at Alexandria, Va.

WIER, DONALD M.—Age, 40 years. Enlisted, July 1, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. I, no date; died of disease, July 28, 1861, at Arlington, Va.

WIGGINS, LESTER T.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, May 23, 1861; captured in action, July 21, 1861, at Bull Run, Va.; paroled, no date; discharged for disability, March 30, 1863, at Camp Parole, Annapolis, Md.

WIGGINS, WILLIAM—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, May 23, 1861; deserted, October 18, 1861, from Camp Marion, Upton Hill, Va.

WILLCOX, GEORGE W.—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, August 10, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, August 20, 1862; died of pneumonia, November 8, 1862, at Mount Pleasant Hospital, Washington, D. C.

WILKINS, LEMUEL—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, September 25, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, September 26, 1862; transferred to Co. G, June 1, 1863; to Co. K, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864; prior service in Co. C, Thirteenth Militia.

WILKINSON, DAVID A.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, May 23, 1861; captured in action, August 29, 1862, at Bull Run, Va.; exchanged and deserted, October, 1862.

WILKINSON, EDWARD—Age, 29 years. Enlisted, October 1, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as musician in band, October 24, 1861; mustered out, August 17, 1862, at Camp Halstead, Va.

WILKINSON, JAMES—Age, 37 years. Enlisted, January 2, 1864, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. K, January 4, 1864; discharged for disability, March 7, 1864, at Culpeper, Va., also borne as John Wilkinson.

WILKINSON, WILLIAM A.—Age, 25 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. K, September 3, 1862; missing in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; returned to company, October 8, 1863; transferred to Co. K, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

WILLIAMS, CHARLES—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, September 3, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, September 4, 1862; transferred to Co. I, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

WILLIAMS, GEORGE—Age, 18 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, December 17, 1863; transferred to Co. B, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

WILLIAMS, HENRY R.—Age, 22 years. Enrolled, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, May 23, 1861; promoted corporal, October 11, 1861; mustered in as second lieutenant, October 1, 1862; as first lieutenant, August 18, 1863; wounded, September, 1863; discharged for wounds, April 25, 1864; commissioned second lieutenant, October 24, 1862, with rank from October 1, 1862, vice J. Vliet, promoted; first lieutenant, November 13, 1863, with rank from August 18, 1863, vice J. Vliet, promoted.

WILLIAMS, JOHN—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, May 23, 1861; appointed wagoner, no date; mustered out, June 14, 1864, at New York City.

WILLIAMS, THOMAS—Age, 39 years. Enlisted, December 14, 1863, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, December 15, 1863; no further record.

WILLIAMS, WILLIAM—Age, 38 years. Enlisted, September 11, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, September 12, 1862; killed in action, May 10, 1864, at Laurel Hill, Va.

WILLIAMSON, WILLIAM T.—Age, 40 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, May 25, 1862, at Falmouth, Va.

WILLS, THOMAS—Age, 30 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, December 14, 1863; deserted, February 15, 1865, from Summit Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

WILMARTH, FREDERICK D.—Age, 34 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, February 16, 1864; transferred to Co. I, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

WILSON, DAVID C.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, June 16, 1861.

WILSON, DAVID L.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, September 9, 1862; transferred to Co. I, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

WILSON, JOSEPH—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, July 1, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, August 4, 1861; promoted corporal, no date; discharged, January 1, 1864, for promotion to second lieutenant, Co. F, Thirty-ninth Infantry, also borne as Joseph Wilson, Jr.

WILSON, RIVERS S.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, July 28, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, August 1, 1861; deserted, November 11, 1861, at Arlington, Va.

WILSON, WILLIAM—Age, 27 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, May 23, 1861; mustered out, June 14, 1864, at New York City.

WINN, JOHN—Age, 18 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, December 15, 1863; appointed musician, no date; transferred to Co. G, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

WINN, MICHAEL—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, May 23, 1861; wounded in action, August 30, 1862, at Bull Run, Va.; died of his wounds, October 1, 1862, at Alexandria, Va.

WINSTANLEY, HENRY H.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, June 30, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. I, August 1, 1861; promoted sergeant, no date; re-enlisted as a veteran, March 23, 1864; transferred to Co. G, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, also borne as Henry W. Winstanley.

WINTERS, HUGH J.—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, September 3, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. K, September 5, 1862; discharged for disability, June 12, 1863, at Convalescent Camp, Va.

WISE, JOHN H.—Age, 25 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, May 23, 1861; promoted corporal, no date; sergeant, January 1, 1864; mustered out, June 14, 1864, at New York City, also borne as Weise.

WOLCOTT, HENRY—Age, 19 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. K, October 14, 1861; re-enlisted as a veteran, March 8, 1864; transferred to Co. G, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

WOLLAN, CHARLES—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, December 12, 1863, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, December 21, 1863; transferred to Co. K, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864, also borne as Wallan.

WOLNER, see Werner.

WOLSTENCROFT, THOMAS—Age, 37 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, August 20, 1862; deserted, June 28, 1863, while on the march near Emmetsburg, Md., also borne as Wilsoncroft, Wilstencroft, Wolstencroft and Woolstencroft.

WOOD, ALFRED M.—Age, 33 years. Enrolled, April 4, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as colonel, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, October 18, 1862; commissioned colonel, Fourteenth Militia, April 13, 1858, with rank from March 30, 1858.

WOOD, JOHN—Age, 23 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, September 9, 1861; wounded in action, August 29, 1862, at Bull Run, Va.; discharged for wounds, February 24, 1863, at Baltimore, Md.

WOOD, LORENZO D.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, May 23, 1861; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City, as Lorenzo D. C. Wood.

WOOD, MICHAEL—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, May 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, May 23, 1861; deserted, October 23, 1861, at Upton Hill, Va.

WOODHEAD, JAMES—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, August 29, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, August 30, 1862; wounded in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; discharged for disability, February 26, 1864.

WOODS, CURTIS H.—Age, 36 years. Enlisted, September 15, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, September 16, 1862; killed in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.

WOODWARD, CHARLES D.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, January 9, 1864; no further record.

WOODWARD, GEORGE H.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, August 25, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, August 26, 1862; transferred to Co. I, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

WOOLEN, CHARLES—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, December 12, 1863, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private; unassigned, December 23, 1863; no further record.

WOOLSTENCROFT, ALFRED—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, May 23, 1861; captured in action, July 21, 1861, at Bull Run, Va.; paroled, June 2, 1862, at Washington, D. C.; no further record.

WOOLSTENCROFT, RICHARD—Age, 20 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, March 27, 1863, at Alexandria, Va.

WORTS, CHARLES—Age, 24 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, August 2, 1861, at Arlington, Va.

WREFORD, WILLIAM J.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, August 20, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. K, August 1, 1862; wounded in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; promoted corporal, no date; transferred to Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

WRIGHT, FREDERICK E.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, September 6, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. B, September 8, 1862; wounded in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; died of his wounds, July 27, 1863.

WRIGLEY, SQUIRE—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, July 1, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. I, August 1, 1861; missing in action, August 29, 1862, at Bull Run, Va.; no further record.

WYMAN, WILLIAM—Age, 44 years. Enlisted, October 1, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as musician in band, October 24, 1861; discharged, August 17, 1862, at Camp Halstead, Va.

YATES, BENJAMIN P.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, January 10, 1863, at Washington, D. C.

YEAMAN, JR., ROBERT—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, August 20, 1862, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, August 21, 1862; transferred to Co. I, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

YORK, JOHN F.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, May 23, 1861; promoted sergeant, December 1, 1862; re-enlisted as a veteran, March 23, 1864; transferred to Co. H, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

YOUNG, FERDINAND—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, July 1, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. K, August 1, 1861; deserted, January 20, 1863, at Belle Plains, Va.

YOUNG, JOHN F.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted, July 1, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as corporal, Co. I, August 1, 1861; promoted sergeant, no date; discharged for disability, December 15, 1862.

YOUNG, JOHN H.—Age, 21 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. D, May 23, 1861; promoted corporal, November 1, 1862; wounded in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; mustered out with company, June 6, 1864, at New York City, also borne as John Y. Young.

YOUNG, JOHN S.—Age, 22 years. Enlisted, July 31, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. I, August 4, 1861; transferred to Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

YZLER, see Isler.

ZELLINSKY, FERDINAND—Age, 23 years. Enlisted, April 18, 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, May 23, 1861; promoted corporal, no date; discharged for disability, February 13, 1863, at Harewood Hospital, Washington, D. C., also borne as Zellerisky and Zyelinsky.

The Fourteenth in the Spanish-American War

THE Fourteenth Regiment, Infantry, New York Volunteers, as the organization became known when, in May, 1898, it was mustered into the service of the United States to take part in the Spanish-American War, saw only about four months' camp service and did not reach the front. Every preparation for duty in Cuba had been made, however, and the troops were in a fine state of organization. Officers and men were anxious to participate in the real action, but this ultimate movement was finally deemed unnecessary by the Government.

Since its return from the battlefields of the War of the Rebellion, the Fourteenth had been in active service twice, during the quarantine disturbances at Fire Island in September, 1892, and throughout the Brooklyn motormen's strike in January, 1895. When the United States intervened in Cuba, the regiment then boasted the following inscribed silver rings on the lances of its colors:

On the national color: Advance into Virginia, May 24, 1861; Bull Run, Va., July 21, 1861; Ball's Cross Roads, Va., August 27, 1861; Upton's Hill, Va., October 5, 1861; Binn's Hill, Va., November 18, 1861; Falmouth, Va., April 17-18, 1862; Carmel Church, Va., July 23, 1862; Massaponax, Va., August 6, 1862; General Pope's Campaign, Va., August 16-Sept. 3, 1862; Rappahannock River, Va., August 21, 1862; Rappahannock Station, Va., August 23, 1862; Sulphur Springs, Va., August 26, 1862; Gainesville, Va., August 28, 1862; Groveton, Va., August 29, 1862; Second Bull Run, Va., August 30, 1862; South Mountain, Md., September 14, 1862; Reedyville, Md., September 15-16, 1862; Antietam, Md., September 17, 1862; Fredericksburg, Va., December 13-15, 1862; Port Royal, Va., April 22-23, 1863; Fitzhugh's Crossing, Va., April 29-May 2, 1863; Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; Gettysburg, Pa., July 1-3, 1863; Mine Run, Va., November 28-30, 1863; Wilderness, Va., May 5-7, 1864; Spottsylvania, Va., May 8-21, 1864; Piney Branch Church, Va., May 8, 1864; Laurel Hill, Va., May 10, 1864; Spanish-American War, 1898.

On the state color: Fire Island, September, 1892; Brooklyn, January, 1895.

Having volunteered its services, the Fourteenth was one of the regiments selected in General Orders, No. 8, General Headquarters, State of

New York, dated Adjutant General's Office, Albany, April 27, 1898, to enter the service of the United States. The regiment consisted at that time of ten companies. Upon receipt of this order it began recruiting to fill these and to organize two additional ones.

On May 1st another order was received to the effect that the regiment should report at 10 A. M. on the following day at the Flatbush Avenue station of the Long Island Railroad, in Brooklyn, and there take train for the camp at Hempstead, L. I. This program was duly carried out, the regiment reporting at the camp to Maj. Gen. Charles F. Roe, who was in command of the National Guard.

Here the companies continued to recruit and replace the men rejected by the medical officers. Organization as a twelve company regiment, under the provisions of general orders, No. 11 A. G. O. Albany, May 3, 1898, was quickly effected. The Fourteenth then was mustered into service as follows: Companies A, G, K and M on May 13th; the other companies on May 16th.

The next day, on receipt of instructions from Washington, the regiment broke camp at Hempstead and proceeded by rail to Camp Geo. H. Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Georgia. It arrived there May 29th and was assigned to the First Brigade, First Division, Third Army Corps.

Until September 3d the routine of camp life was followed. The men received their full war equipment, were drilled, did sentry duty and various fatigue camp work. As it happened this was the most severe experience the second generation of the old "Fighting Fourteenth" saw. That they would have continued to uphold the honor of the regiment in a harder, harsher test is undoubted. But they were never to "march in the enemy's country."

While here, recruiting officers were sent to Brooklyn in June, and they returned in July with 302 new men. Following orders issued at First Division, Third Corps Headquarters, August 31st, the regiment moved by rail on September 3d to Camp Shipp, Anniston, Alabama. It went into camp there on the next day with the remainder of its brigade and division.

On September 5th, the Fourteenth received orders to prepare for muster-out and to proceed as soon as preliminary steps could be taken to the corner of Eighth Avenue and Fifteenth Street, Brooklyn, the armory, where the officers and men would be granted leaves of absence for thirty days, after which they would be mustered out of the service of the United

States. The men left Anniston on the 14th, arriving in Brooklyn September 16th. They were mustered out October 27, 1898.

The following is a list of the commissioned officers under whom the regiment served:

Colonels.

Frederick Dent Grant, May 2 to June 1.
Wilbur E. Wilder, June 6 to October 27.

Lieutenant-Colonel.

Ardolph Loges Kline, May 2 to October 27.

Majors.

Bennett H. Tobey, May 2 to September 5.
Edmund Harmon Mitchell, May 2 to October 27.
Charles A. Andrews, June 13 to October 27.

Regimental Adjutants.

John W. Nutt, May 2 to July 21.
Henry H. Adams, Jr., July 21 to September 11.
Lewis Hamilton Foley, September 13 to October 27.

Battalion Adjutants.

Henry B. Welsh, May 17 to June 21.
Joseph Bryan Beatty, June 18 to October 27.
Calhoun Cragin, June 18 to October 27.
Carl Wilhelm, August 1 to October 27.

Regimental Quartermaster.

George Redmond Jennings, May 2 to October 27.

Surgeons.

John Lincoln Macumber, May 2 to August 25.
Arthur H. Bogart, September 7 to November 28.

Assistant Surgeons.

Arthur H. Bogart, May 2 to September 7.
Thomas B. Spence, May 2 to November 28.

Chaplain.

James Oliver Wilson, May 16 to October 27.

COMPANY A.

Captain William C. Noble, May 2 to October 27.
 First Lieut. Philip Elsdon Wingate, May 2 to October 27.
 Second Lieut. Gustave Theodore Bruckman, May 9 to June 14.
 Second Lieut. Alfred C. Rautsch, June 14 to October 27.

COMPANY B.

Captain John Henry Foote, May 2 to October 27.
 First Lieut. Timothy Francis Donovan, May 2 to October 27.
 Second Lieut. Lewis Hamilton Foley, May 7 to July 23.
 Second Lieut. Louis Bedell Grant, July 24 to October 27.

COMPANY C.

Captain Thomas Heape Avery, May 2 to October 27.
 First Lieut. John Patrick McNamara, May 2 to October 27.
 Second Lieut. Edward Denton Raymond, May 2 to June 15.
 Second Lieut. Louis Morris Greer, June 22 to August 30.
 Second Lieut. Andrew Armstrong, October 17 to October 27.

COMPANY D.

Captain William Lewis Garcia, May 2 to October 27.
 First Lieut. Henry H. Adams, Jr., May 2 to July 21.
 First Lieut. John W. Nutt, July 21 to October 27.
 Second Lieut. Joseph T. Griffin, May 2 to October 27.

COMPANY E.

Captain Benjamin Franklin Cross, May 2 to October 27.
 First Lieut. Patrick F. McLaughlin, May 2 to October 27.
 Second Lieut. William Macauley, May 2 to October 27.

COMPANY F.

Captain John Francis Carroll, May 2 to October 27.
 First Lieut. Harry Van Cott Bell, May 2 to July 26.
 First Lieut. Carl Wilhelm, July 26 to October 27.
 Second Lieut. John W. Creighton, May 2 to October 27.

COMPANY G.

Captain Carl Leonard Holemberg, May 2 to October 27.
 First Lieut. Charles Hamilton, May 2 to October 27.
 Second Lieut. George Rydberg, May 2 to October 27.

COMPANY H.

Captain Frank Elbridge Sweet, May 2 to October 27.
First Lieut. Homer Cecil Croscup, May 2 to October 10.
First Lieut. James Otis Moore, October 10 to October 27.
Second Lieut. James Otis Moore, May 10 to October 10.
Second Lieut. Thomas J. Brown, Jr., October 10 to October 27.

COMPANY I.

Captain Joseph Richard Kendrick Barlow, May 2 to September 5.
Captain Homer Cecil Croscup, October 10 to October 27.
First Lieut. John Joseph Bergen, May 2 to September 3.
Second Lieut. H. Millard Horton, May 2 to October 27.

COMPANY K.

Captain Charles A. Andrews, Jr., May 2 to June 13.
Captain David Patterson Henry, June 14 to September 3.
Captain Henry H. Adams, September 15 to October 27.
First Lieut. Charles W. Bridges, May 3 to September 3.
Second Lieut. Joseph Bryan Beatty, May 2 to June 18.
Second Lieut. Athelstane Kendrick, June 18 to October 17.
Second Lieut. Joseph T. Griffin, October 17 to October 27.

COMPANY L.

Captain Bernard Mathew Wagner, May 2 to July 14.
Captain Van D. Macumber, July 23 to October 27.
First Lieut. Van D. Macumber, May 2 to July 23.
First Lieut. Lewis Hamilton Foley, July 23 to September 13.
First Lieut. Ovington B. Bogart, October 10 to October 27.
Second Lieut. Calhoun Cragin, May 4 to June 18.
Second Lieut. Adelbert S. Hart, June 18 to September 7.
Second Lieut. Fernando H. Mickelborough, September 15 to
October 27.

COMPANY M.

Captain Richard H. Harding, Jr., May 2 to October 27.
First Lieut. David Patterson Henry, May 2 to June 14.
First Lieut. Gustave Theodore Bruckman, June 14 to October 27.
Second Lieut. Ovington B. Bogart, May 2 to October 9.
Second Lieut. Francis A. Adams, October 14 to October 27.

HISTORY OF
FIGHTING FOURTEENTH

THIS history was compiled by C. V. Tevis and D. R. Marquis from data in the possession of the regiment. Among those who furnished material assistance to the compilers were Comrades William H. H. Pinckney, John H. Styles, Peter W. Ostrander, Ramon Cardona, Charles F. Baldwin, Alfred Cranston, William L. Drain, and many others.

