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# R E C O R D

OF THE SERVICE OF THE

## FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT

OF

MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Printed for the Regimental Association.

CAMBRIDGE:  
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PREFACE.

THE Association of Officers of the FIFTY-FIFTH MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS, at their last annual meeting, voted to print in pamphlet form the diary kept by Colonel Fox during the regimental service. A committee, consisting of General Hartwell, Doctor Brown, Major Goodwin and Captain Soule, was appointed to confer with Colonel Fox for the purpose of revising the record, and to take in charge its printing and distribution. Very little change has, however, been made from the original draft; and the thanks of the Association are due to the author for his kindness in placing this material at their disposal. Should any profit accrue from the sales, it will be devoted to the relief of destitution among the men of the regiment, or their families.

Lest this record should fall into the hands of any person not immediately interested in the contents, it may be well to state here, that it is not published nor in any way offered to public criticism. It only purports to be a plain narrative of events, printed for the use of the participants. No peculiar prominence and no singular merit are claimed for the regiment, beyond the reputation shared by so many other organizations in the Massachusetts line, of having done in a soldierly and efficient manner whatever duty there was to do.

In finishing their work, the committee of publication send friendly greeting to the fellow-soldiers into whose homes this Record may come.

# FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT

or

## MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

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The success of the Fifty-fourth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers having shown that the project of raising colored troops was practicable, and that regiment being filled, it was determined to proceed immediately to the formation of the Fifty-fifth Massachusetts. The committee who had furnished the recruits for the Fifty-fourth, expressed the opinion that it could be recruited in less than six weeks.

On the 12th of May, 1863, therefore, on the arrival at Readville of a squad of recruits, Leonard G. Alden, of Cambridge, was commissioned and mustered in as second-lieutenant of the Fifty-fifth Massachusetts; and entered at once upon the discharge of his duties, enrolling and taking charge of the first detachment at the camp just vacated by the Second Massachusetts Cavalry, Col. Charles R. Lowell.

Lieut.-Col. N. P. Hallowell, and Capt. A. S. Hartwell, of the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts, had been designated as colonel and lieutenant-colonel of the new regiment; and Lieut. Charles B. Fox of the Second Massachusetts Cavalry, as major,—all being at that time stationed at Readville, and able to devote themselves at once to the interests of the organization.

On the afternoon of May 28, the Fifty-fourth Regiment left Readville for Hilton Head, S.C., the recruits of the Fifty-fifth were transferred to the barracks thus vacated, and routine of drill and discipline began.

Recruits arrived so rapidly, that the want of a sufficient number of experienced officers was seriously felt. Lieuts. Nutt and Tilden, of the Fifty-fourth, had remained at Readville, to receive promotion

in the new regiment. The field officers were constantly occupied with squad and company drills. Mr. Parker, afterward captain in the Second Heavy Artillery, and others, afforded valuable aid as volunteers. But the deficiency still continued; and, owing to the unwillingness of the War Department to discharge competent men from active service to accept commissions, appointments which would otherwise have been thought inexpedient were necessary; and several commissions were issued to civilians, throwing upon the really qualified officers the labor of teaching the teachers, besides introducing errors, hard to correct, in the elementary drill of the men.

Though most of the recruits had passed an examining surgeon at Buffalo, a large number were rejected by the regimental surgeon in camp; and, notwithstanding the opinion of the Recruiting Committee, that, after all the trouble and expense of collecting and forwarding men, too many were thus set aside, experience proved that it would have been better in the end had the number been much larger.

On the evening after the arrival of the first squad of recruits, at the conclusion of the tattoo roll-call, and before the ranks were broken and the men dismissed for the night, a striking and unusual scene occurred. One of their number stepped from the ranks and made a simple and appropriate prayer, and the whole squad joined in singing one of their peculiar hymns. The practice thus commenced was continued, and adopted by each company in succession, and was seldom omitted during the stay of the regiment at Readville; but continued with increased interest, partly on account of the really fine singing, until it became a great attraction to the friends of the officers and men. This led to the formation of several glee-clubs; one remarkably good one, mostly from Company F, which gave a concert at Dedham a short time before the departure of the regiment, realizing therefrom an addition to the company fund. These evening exercises, as well as the drills and parades, attracted many visitors, including on one occasion Governor Andrew and staff, and will long be remembered by those who had the pleasure of attending them.

While the squad of raw recruits remained in the cavalry camp, guard-duty was performed by detachments from the Fifty-fourth; but, on the departure of that regiment and the change of camp, regular guard was established and instruction in the routine of

guard-duty commenced. Many, of course, were the mistakes and absurdities committed in ties and other new duties; but they were no more than would be noticed in any new regiment.

The arms and equipments for the regiment were not received until the 23d of June, when they were furnished with the Tower pattern of the Enfield Rifle, calibre .574; but, on commencing guard-duty, fifty old-pattern Springfield muskets to each company had been provided by Gen. Pierce, commanding Camp Meigs, from the State Arsenal, and, though much out of repair, were far better than nothing for that duty and for drill.

The great importance of target-practice, before entering the field, was fully appreciated by those having the regiment in charge; and an issue of one round of buck and ball, and three rounds of blank cartridges per man for the Springfield, and six rounds of ball for the Enfields, was obtained from the State. The blank cartridges were used in volley firing. The target-practice is worthy of record. With the Springfield smooth bore, at eighty yards, one-eighth of the balls struck a target eighteen by twenty inches in size, two-thirds struck within a circle of five feet radius around the centre of the target. With the Enfield rifled musket, distance a hundred and a hundred and fifty yards, one shot out of twenty struck a target eighteen inches in diameter, and about one-half struck within a circle of five feet radius. This firing was without a rest, and the first practice.

The regiment had its first evening parade under Col. Hallowell, at its first camp, three companies being represented. Similar parades, without arms, were held, other companies being added as formed, until the first Sunday evening after the receipt of the arms from the United States, when the first full and regular dress-parade of the regiment took place.

The first battalion-drill, of Companies A, B, C, and D, took place under command of Major Fox during the first week in June, and other companies were gradually added at succeeding drills under the different field officers until all were under instruction. Until the departure from Readville, battalion-drill became the regular duty of every pleasant afternoon, and was omitted only on such days as practice marches of from four to six miles were made over the roads of the surrounding country.

While the regiment was thus rapidly perfected in squad, company, and battalion drill, and in the duties of the soldier, a drum

corps of twenty, mostly lads from twelve to fifteen years of age, was making good progress under a competent instructor.

A set of instruments having been furnished by the liberality of friends of the regiment, a band of seventeen was detailed from the enlisted men, and placed under the instruction of Professor Bond. This band improved rapidly, made a creditable appearance on dress-parades, and played with effect on the march through Boston, on the twenty-first of the same month.

The departure for the seat of war of the Second Massachusetts Cavalry, and the return to Readville for muster out of two of the nine months' regiments, rendered necessary a large amount of fatigue-duty about the barracks at Camp Meigs, which devolved entirely upon the Fifty-fifth, the only regiment then stationed there. This duty interfered with the regular drills, and somewhat retarded improvement in military exercises.

The regiment remained without its colors for some time after its organization, using on drills and parades a flag which had been presented by the young ladies of Dorchester to the Wide Awakes of that town. This delay was occasioned by the non-arrival of a gentleman from Ohio, who had been delegated to present to the regiment a stand of colors, the gift of the colored ladies of that State. These consisted of a national color of heavy silk, and a regulation infantry color of embroidered blue silk. This color was too heavy to be carried in service, and was besides one, to which, as a State organization, the regiment was not entitled. It was left in Boston, but was afterward sent to the regiment while near Savannah; and, upon the muster out of the regiment, was deposited by Col. Hartwell in the hands of Gov. Andrew, and now remains with Mrs. Andrew. With these colors there were also two guidons of silk, small national flags with oak staves. On the 18th of July, Gov. Andrew presented to the regiment, in the presence of a large assembly of its friends, both the State and Ohio colors. In addition to these a set of markers of blue silk was afterward presented to the regiment by ladies residing near Blue Hills. The State color from Massachusetts, and the national from Ohio, were taken with the regiment to the field, carried through most of its service, and, being much worn, were exchanged for others about the time of the occupation of Savannah. Most unfortunately these service-worn flags, while on the way northward, were destroyed by fire at the express-office in Beaufort.

Many visitors were attracted to Readville during the stay of the regiment, and the drills and parades were witnessed by large numbers of spectators. Many came, of course, from curiosity; but many from sincere interest in the organization and the cause. Much kindness was experienced, both by officers and men, from persons, often entire strangers at the first, and many acquaintances were made and friendships formed which continued or were remembered with pleasure long after.

On the 4th of July, 1863, a festival was prepared for the regiment by the ladies in the vicinity. Music and dancing, with games and prizes were the order of the day, and in the evening a display of fireworks from the high embankment of the railroad overlooking the camp. The leader of the regimental band was presented with a silver cornet. The military exercises of the day consisted in a review of the regiment by Brig.-Gen. R. A. Pierce commanding the camp, an officer who took great interest in the formation of both the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Regiments.

By the exertions of Col. Hallowell and others, permission was obtained from the War Department to exchange the regulation knapsack, which was exceedingly awkward and inconvenient, for "Short's" knapsack,—a great improvement over the army pattern.—The difference in cost, amounting to one dollar each, was paid by the men.

Very few desertions occurred at Readville, and the deserters were men of such character that their officers had no desire to retake them; and though the usual amount of minor military offences common to all new organizations occurred, only one case to any extent serious happened. Private Benjamin Hayes, while forcibly resisting Lieut. Kingston, the officer of the guard, in the discharge of his duty, was shot by him, and narrowly escaped with his life. The testimony in the case was somewhat confused, and it was rather a nice question as to how far the lieutenant was justified in his action. It would have been satisfactory, in view of the effect on the regiment, if the officer had been court-martialled and either sustained or condemned; but it was thought advisable by the proper authorities to accept his resignation. From the known bad character of the wounded man, and the subsequent noble conduct of the lieutenant while a non-commissioned officer in a Kentucky organization, it would be unjust to charge him with having been actuated by improper motives. Hayes recovered from his wound, and afterward died at Readville of typhoid fever.

No regiment left Massachusetts with a better outfit than the Fifty-fifth. Few, if any, in better drill and discipline for the length of time they had been under instruction; none with a more faithful, intelligent, and efficient corps of officers, or men more thoroughly devoted to the cause which they had undertaken. While large bounties were being paid to other organizations, the men of this received only the fifty-dollar bounty from the State, paid a few days before their departure. Uncertain whether, in case of capture, the government who had accepted them as soldiers could or would protect them as such; doubtful whether, if prisoners in the hands of the enemy, instant death or slavery—worse than death—might not be their portion; destined to wait for months for even that poor recognition of service, the pay of a private soldier, these men took their lives in their hands and went forth cheerfully to the fight for the cause of the Union and the freedom of their race. It is due to such devotion that their errors to which all are liable be passed lightly over.

The amount sent home by the enlisted men to their families, on receipt of the State bounty, was large, in proportion to the sums received, and a large portion of their monthly pay was allotted to their families through the medium of the State Commissioners; this last, however, was rendered useless by the delay in the payment of the regiment, and most of the allotments were finally cancelled.

Several non-commissioned officers and privates were detached from the Fifty-fourth Regiment previous to its departure, to take part in the organization of the Fifty-fifth, some of whom afterward became valuable members of the regiment, and all of whom rendered good service in the drills at the commencement.

While at Camp Meigs, great attention was paid to neatness of dress, cleanliness of person, and the order and police of the camp and barracks. Each company was marched under a commissioned officer to the neighboring pond, immediately after reveille roll-call: frequent inspections of the barracks and kitchens were made by the company and regimental officers and officers of the day. The neatness and thoroughness of the cooking for the companies were very observable, and much above the average, partly for the reason, no doubt, that almost every company contained one or more excellent cooks. To the great care bestowed on the sanitary condition of the men may perhaps be attributed the fact, that the

varioloïd, which attacked a few did not spread or in any way interfere with the formation of the regiment.

A great desire existed, among those who had been deprived of all educational privileges, to learn to read and write; and through the kindness and labors of Dr. Bowditch and others, a school was established to teach those who desired to learn. Many availed themselves of this, and many were assisted by their company officers and their better informed fellow-soldiers, so that a decided improvement in this respect was effected among the men during their stay at Readville.

The Fifty-fifth was first ordered to proceed by land to New York, and then embark for Newbern, N.C.; but the occurrence of the draft riots caused a change of route to be deemed advisable by the Department at Washington. In anticipation of marching "through New York," the regiment for several days had been carefully drilled in street-firing, and it was matter of disappointment to most of them that their route was changed. There may well be doubt if this taking counsel of fear was wise, when it is remembered with what an ovation the Ninth United-States colored troops, not long after, marched down Broadway, and what a re-action in public feeling might have been produced by a thoroughly drilled and disciplined colored regiment, marching firmly and boldly, as they had a right to do, through New-York streets. Certainly it could not have been necessary to run away from that besotted *canaille*; and a bolder course would have brought out the old, and made new, friends of freedom. Agreeably to orders, however, the regiment broke camp at Readville on the morning of Tuesday, July 21, 1863: were conveyed by the Providence railroad to Boston: marched through some of the principal streets to Battery Wharf: and embarked safely on the steamer "Cahawba," with instructions to report to Brig.-Gen. Wilde, at Newbern, N.C. All the baggage, except the personal baggage of the officers, had been placed on board the night before, and every movement was made with great promptness.

Owing to the excited state of the public mind, and a heavy shower, which commenced before the column reached the wharf, the contemplated review by the Governor on the common was omitted. The regiment marched through Boston with loaded muskets and fixed bayonets and five rounds of ball cartridges per man. It would not be fair to old Boston to say that ball cartridges

secured for the Fifty-fifth a quiet passage through its streets. The Fifty-fourth and "Wagner," it is true, had not then been heard from; but the general satisfaction in this new "policy," or at least the absence of opposition, was clear, from the fact that no signs of disapprobation were made by the spectators who thronged the streets on the route of the regiment, and that frequent cheers and applause greeted them, especially on Tremont, Cambridge, Court, and State Streets. The men marched and appeared well. Officers who were personally known were heartily cheered at various points, particularly near the Park-street Church, where members of the Forty-fourth Regiment had collected under Col. Lee.\* Many bouquets were thrown to the officers by their lady friends, the colonel being particularly favored.

Previous to embarking, the muskets were discharged by company into the dock; but in their damp state, could not be packed away in boxes as originally intended, and it was some time before they recovered in appearance from the exposure, and want of care on the voyage. The accommodations on the steamer were good, the facilities for rationing the men fair, and all were as comfortably quartered as they could expect on transport. During the process of embarking, the public were excluded from the wharf, to avoid confusion. A few men who had been under arrest at Fort Independence having been put on board, the gangways were drawn in, and such of the friends as the rain had not dispersed, came upon the wharf and witnessed the departure. Firing two guns by way of salute, the "Cahawba" cast off and proceeded on her way about two o'clock, P.M. Not a man was left behind in passing through the city, nor did a case of drunkenness or rowdyism on the part of any member come to the knowledge of the officers.

A few men, not well enough to march, had been left at Readville. Capt. Gordon remained at home in Exeter, N.H., sick; Lieut. Kingston waited in Boston for the acceptance of his resignation; Lieutenants Ladd and Marsh, and Second Asst.-Surgeon Babbitt had not yet reported for duty. With these exceptions, the regiment had its full complement of officers. The commissioned officers, with the exception of the chaplain, a colored clergyman from New Bedford, were white. The non-commissioned officers, includ-

\* Lieut. G. L. Hamwell, Capt. S. W. Child, and Goodwin, Lieuts. D. H. Jones and Woodward, as well as many of the Fifty-fifth's officers, had been members of the Forty-fourth.

ing the non-commissioned staff, with the exception of the hospital steward, were colored.

A regular guard was maintained on the steamer during the passage; but no difficulties, except of a trivial nature, occurred. Sea-sickness claimed its usual number of victims from both officers and enlisted men; the weather for the first forty-eight hours being quite rough.

The "Cahawba" reached the wharf at Morehead City, Saturday morning, July 25, and the regiment was landed, and marched half a mile up the railroad track to the line of earthworks erected for the defence of the place, where arms were stacked and ranks broken to await the train from Newbern. Freed from the confinement of shipboard, the men overran the neighborhood, in search of water and eatables, especially melons, large numbers of which were speedily disposed of. At five o'clock, all, except the quartermaster's detail, were loaded on a train of open cars, from which they were safely landed on the south bank of the Trent, opposite Newbern, between seven and eight P.M. of the same day.

The regiment was formed in column by company, by the side of the track. The departure of the train had been telegraphed from Morehead, and Gen. Wilde and staff awaited our arrival. Col. Hallowell reported to the General, and camping ground was assigned on the bank of the river below Fort Spinola, where the command went into bivouac,—their first experience in the field. While on the march from the railroad, a halt was ordered opposite the camp of the First North-Carolina Colored Troops, Col. Beecher, where the men were provided with abundance of hot coffee, and the officers hospitably entertained.

Sunday morning was spent in pitching camp, wall tents for the officers and shelters for the men being furnished from Newbern. Fair water was obtained from wells and springs by the river, and the location seemed not undesirable. Much to the astonishment of all, a brigade drill was ordered by Gen. Wilde for Sunday afternoon.

Monday, July 27, was occupied in arranging camp, and establishing the order of daily calls and duties. The evening dress parade was followed by a second brigade drill, lasting until after dark. By July 28, the camp had acquired a neat and regular appearance, while the men had recovered from the fatigue and confinement of the voyage, and resumed their usual soldierly bearing. The

regiment compared favorably with the First North-Carolina Colored Troops in drill and discipline, and was especially distinguished by their precise manner of saluting and of performing guard duty. Their dress parade also presented more steadiness and precision. There can be no doubt that the evening drills referred to affected unfavorably the health of the Fifty-fifth, a large majority of whom were entirely unacclimated, and that they were in a great degree the cause of much of the sickness which now developed itself. The drills of the 28th and 29th July were in brigade movements; combined with firing blank cartridges by file, company, wing, rank, and alternate battalions, both in advance and retreat.

During the night of July 29, while we were expecting to start on a raid into the interior, orders unexpectedly came to embark for Charleston, S.C., where Gen. Gilmore, after a partial success, had met a severe repulse from Fort Wagner on Morris Island, and the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts, leading the assault, had lost its noble young colonel and two of its captains killed, together with nearly half its number killed, wounded, and missing.

The embarkation commenced on the morning of July 30, in the midst of a pouring rain. Companies D, G, I, and K marched over the bridge to Newbern, and went on board the schooner "Recruit," which had been surveyed and ordered for repairs, and were towed by a tug to the bar at Hatteras Inlet. The remaining six companies embarked from Fort Spinola on the steamer "Maple Leaf," from which part of Company E was afterward transferred to the schooner "Williams," to lighten the steamer over the bar. On board the "Maple Leaf" were Col. Hallowell, Lieut.-Col. Hartwell, Surgeon Brown, Chaplain Jackson; Adjutant Hallowell, Quartermaster Mussey, and the band; on the schooner "Recruit," Major Fox and Asst.-Surg. Wilder. Brig.-Gen. Wilde and staff were also on the steamer, with a small detachment of the First North-Carolina Colored Troops, which regiment embarked at Morehead City for Charleston, at about the same time.

By order of Gen. Wilde, the regiment left Newbern in light marching order, the men wearing their blouses and carrying only their blankets. Knapsacks, stores, tents, officers' baggage and the horses of the field and staff, with men in charge, and those too sick for duty, were left under the command of Lieut. J. T. Nichols in the camp, which remained standing, with whom also remained Commissary-Sergeant Becker, in charge of the quartermaster's

stores. The places of the sick were filled by recruits destined for the Second North-Carolina Colored Troops, who, by order of Gen. Wilde, received the arms and equipments of the former. Officers and men were supplied with three days' rations only; but fortunately rations in bulk had been put on board the "Recruit," which were needed and used before her arrival at Folly Island.

On reaching Hatteras Inlet, the sea was found to be too rough for the tug, which was to have towed the sailing vessels over the bar. The timely arrival of the mail steamer from New York, however, prevented delay from this cause, and took them all over before sunset.

The "Maple Leaf" arrived at Stono Inlet, off Folly Island, S.C., Aug. 3, and landed her detachment, which proceeded along the beach to the extreme northerly end of Folly Island, and bivouacked in the sand. So urgent was the call for men that heavy details for fatigue were at once made, and it was not until after five days that the camp vacated by the Forty-seventh New York, about four hundred yards south of Light-House Inlet, in a small grove of palmetto on the beach, was assigned to the Fifty-fifth, the First North Carolina going into camp directly north of them.

After ten tedious days of head winds, light winds, and no winds, during three of which the Hatteras Light was constantly in sight, the "Recruit" arrived off Light-House Inlet, by Morris Island, Aug. 9, meeting, a few miles at sea, the "Maple Leaf" in search of her, she having towed in the "Williams" the day previous. The "Recruit" was towed over the inlet bar the next day. Fortunately the detachment had not suffered for water, as the troops on the "Williams" had. Aug. 9th saw the regiment once more together upon Folly Island, as part of Wilde's Brigade, Vogdes' Division of the Tenth Corps, under Gen. Gilmore.

From Aug. 10, until the opening of fire upon Fort Sumter, Sept. 5, 1863, heavy details for both night and day fatigue were made from the regiment, amounting on the average to at least three hundred and fifty men each twenty-four hours. These details were employed in cutting timber, making gabions, building wharves, loading and unloading stores, artillery, and ammunition, hauling heavy guns to the front, and working in the trenches on Morris Island. The greater part of the work was under fire. In addition to this, the regiment furnished part of the picket for the north end of Folly Island. During this time, the white and colored regiments



on Morris Island were worked with equal severity, their duty only differing from that of the Fifty-fifth in having to take in turn the duty of grand guard. From Gen. Vogdes' Division on Folly Island, however, all details for fatigue were made from the colored troops. If there were any exceptions to this rule, they did not come to the notice of the officers of the Fifty-fifth, as they must have been almost sure to do, as all details for Morris Island passed along the beach directly in front of their camp. According to Vogdes' statement, however, these details were made on him by Gilmore.

From Sept. 17 to Oct. 28, in addition to guard, picket, and fatigue duty, the whole regiment was required to be under arms at four A.M., and to remain until daybreak enabled the outposts to see across the marshes. It was considered very unhealthy for the men to stand still or lie down in the open air before sunrise, and the regiment was frequently drilled upon the beach, by company or battalion, during this morning hour.

During the operations which resulted in the evacuation of Forts Wagner and Gregg, the men of the Fifty-fifth were employed upon every important work of the approaches from right to left, including the "Swamp Angel" and Block Island. After the evacuation, they worked also upon Wagner, Gregg, and the intervening batteries, and all this under a fire, more or less constant, from the guns and mortars of the enemy. The testimony of the engineer and ordnance officers under whom they served in the trenches and batteries, as given in reply to questions officially asked, was substantially as follows:—

"Under similar circumstances, they accomplished at least a third more fatigue duty in a given time than the details from white regiments. That there were few, if any, shirks; the details mustering full. That there was no marked deficiency in mechanical skill, for the work they were required to perform."

While the heavier siege-guns were being mounted at the front, the work was exceedingly arduous.—the details often amounting to five hundred men in twenty-four hours, a large part of the work being at night. Fortunately, this period of extremely severe duty was not of long duration.

Considering the length of time during which the details were exposed to constant shelling, and the imperfect cover available, it is remarkable that the only casualties should have been a few slight bruises. Several narrow escapes, however, occurred.—such

as the bursting of a shell in the same splinter-proof with Capt. Crane and Lieut. Fowler, injuring neither, and the fall of a private, on Block Island, into the furrow cut by a shot which passed directly under him.

After the opening of fire upon Fort Sumter, the details from the regiment were greatly lessened, averaging, from that date until the first of November following, about one hundred and fifty per day, allowing daily drills and dress parade, a more strict performance of guard duty, and attention to the order and neatness of camp. The men and their quarters, therefore, speedily assumed a more military appearance. It had not been deemed proper to be very exacting, when, in addition to guard and picket, the work of a day-laborer was required of every man.

During the last week in August, "A" tents were drawn for the regiment, and their condition was rendered more comfortable. The water obtained from wells dug near the camp was strongly sulphuretted, and somewhat brackish, and liable, at first, to affect the health. The greatest annoyance experienced was from the immense clouds of fine sand which penetrated everywhere, and covered whatever eatables we had. The beach, at low water, was a capital ground for drill, being smooth, hard, wide, and several miles long.

After much exertion, on the part of Col. Hallowell, to overcome the opposition of Gen. Wilde, who, anxious to return with his command to North Carolina, was unwilling to favor any thing looking to a continuance in the Department of the South, permission from Gen. Gilmore was obtained, by Lieut.-Col. Hartwell, to proceed to Newbern, and procure the regimental baggage; and he accordingly sailed in the steamer "Delaware," Sept. 22, 1863. He returned to Folly Island, Sept. 30, having been successful in his mission, and landed the baggage at Pawnee Landing in Folly River, from whence it was transferred in wagons to the camp.

Soon after the departure of the regiment from North Carolina, the guard left at the camp had been ordered to Fortress Monroe, and the camp equipage and stores removed to Newbern. They were not sufficiently guarded there, nor were proper measures taken to preserve the commissary stores. It was found, on examination, that many articles of public and private property had been lost, stolen, or destroyed. The most serious loss fell upon the enlisted men. A number of knapsacks were missing, and, from

many of those remaining, overcoats, dress-coats, and trousers had been stolen. No allowance could be obtained for these losses,—a manifest injustice; as the company and regimental commanders acted in strict accordance with definite orders, and the articles were lost through no fault of the men. The officers proceeded to procure the proper certificates to account for their loss of public property; but much trouble and loss would have been prevented by forethought and proper care for the troops on the part of some one in authority.

In September, during Lieut.-Col. Hartwell's absence at Newbern, Col. N. P. Hallowell went North, on leave from the War Department. He was suffering from an old and severe wound in the arm, received at Antietam, which, under the heat and exposure, had become rapidly worse. He did not return to the regiment. Finding that it would be several months before he could again be fit for duty, he resigned his commission, Nov. 1, 1863. The loss of Col. Hallowell was a source of great regret to all connected with the regiment. Universally beloved and respected as an officer and a man, thoroughly interested in the cause in which he had been engaged from the first, all felt that his place could not be easily filled. Adjutant Hallowell, also, after a long and heroic struggle against a severe affection of the sciatic nerve, which at times made every movement a torture, was obliged to leave on sick furlough for the North, and, soon after, to resign his commission. Lieut. Leonard C. Alden, after a sickness of several weeks, during which he gradually failed, at length started for his home, *via* Hilton Head, Oct. 4. He had waited too long, however, and he died at Beaufort Hospital, Oct. 5, 1863, of chronic diarrhoea. A graduate of Harvard University, in the class of 1861, a fine scholar and faithful officer, with tastes which did not at all incline to military life, Lieut. Alden entered the service to leave, it thus early and sadly, solely from his great interest in the cause which the colored troops represented. The first officer commissioned in the regiment, he was the first to die. He had left his duties as instructor at Harvard College, receiving notice of his appointment late one evening, and reporting at headquarters for duty the next day. He died among strangers, as no soldier, officer or man, could leave the regiment to attend him. The deep regret felt by the regiment at his loss was expressed in resolves signed by all the officers, and sent to his afflicted mother. His remains

were afterwards removed North by his brother, and lie in Mount Auburn. Capt. C. P. Bowditch and Lieuts. Wood and Messinger left the regiment at this time, broken down by hard duty and the severe heat of the southern climate, Capt. Bowditch to return to the regiment, at the expiration of his leave, in good health and spirits. Lieut. Wood had been detailed on a boat expedition the first night of his arrival on Folly Island. His constitution, weakened by wounds received at Antietam, was not able to bear the malaria of the river, and, after a lingering and partial convalescence, he returned to the regiment only to resign. Lieut. Messinger, a young appointee from civil life, entirely unaccustomed to hardships, or even to absence from home, resigned, at Beaufort Hospital, on account of ill health. Lieut. Harrison Holt, the second officer mustered into the regiment, had found that duty as an infantry-officer so aggravated an old foot-wound, which he had supposed healed, as to render him unfit for duty. He was detached as post-adjutant at Beadville, but now rejoined his regiment, to forward his resignation, and receive his discharge.

Notwithstanding the excessive fatigue-duty which the exigencies of the service called upon the men to perform during August, September, and October, 1863, a duty usually destructive of drill and discipline, they preserved in a good degree their military character, and continued hopeful and cheerful, though rumors of trouble in regard to their pay began to be heard. The regiment, of course, contained some bad men; but, making a slight allowance for difference of education, it appeared to no disadvantage when compared with white regiments.

During October, 1863, night fatigue-duty ceased almost entirely, and only a regular fatigue-party of fifty each day was detailed for the engineer-yard on Morris Island. The drills, during this month, averaged one and a half hours daily. Soft bread was furnished to the regiment, and vegetables were issued to prevent scurvy.

Oct. 10, a detail of forty-seven men from Company F, and sixty-seven from Company G, under Capt. Wales, accompanied by Lieuts. Jones and Ladd, was ordered to Otter and Botany Bay Islands, at the mouth of Edisto River, to assist in building signal stations of the line from Folly Island to Hilton Head.

During the last week in October, Col. Beecher assumed command of the brigade, Gen. Wilde having left for North Carolina. At the same time, orders were so modified that only those not

detailed for duty were required to be under arms at daybreak. Capt. Wheelock Pratt, who had formerly served as a sergeant of engineers in the regular army, had been detailed, Aug. 22, to assist the engineers on Morris Island. About this time, he rejoined his company for a short while, but was soon detailed again, and remained on detached service until the muster out of the regiment. He received a severe shock from the explosion of a shell in the trenches fronting Wagner, to the effects of which his death in December, 1866, was probably due.

On the departure of Adjutant Hallowell, Lieut. L. B. Perry was detailed as acting-adjutant. He was afterward appointed adjutant.

The termination of severe duty allowing more leisure to the men, more cases of misconduct occurred, and four men were tried by court-martial during October. On account of extenuating circumstances, their sentences were light. This month, a gift was received, from the freedmen near Hilton Head, of a quantity of sweet potatoes. They also, at another time, sent a large number of watermelons to the regiment. About this time, the stores of the regimental sutler, D. W. Johnson, arrived, much to the gratification of officers and men; for the former had been dependent for stores upon the sutlers and commissaries on Morris Island, which the distance, and restrictions on passes, made difficult of access. Almost the only luxury obtainable in August and September was fresh fish, caught by the men from the beach.

Nov. 6, Col. M. S. Littlefield, Fourth United-States Colored Troops, relieved Col. Beecher in command of the brigade.

Nov. 8, the camp was changed to a spot, previously selected by Col. Beecher, on the west slope of a wooded ridge, in the middle of the island, on the road leading from the Campbell House to the beach. This ridge was the third from the sea.—the bluff over the beach being the first.—and only a gentle rise or two of wooded ground separated it from the marshes bordering on Folly River. A good location for cold weather; it would have been decidedly unhealthy in summer, when the health of the troops could only be preserved by encamping as near as possible to the beach, exposed to the sea-breeze.

Major Fox first proceeded, with Company K, to lay out the new camp; and, by the 18th, the regiment was re-assembled, with the exception of Company C, which remained at Light-House Inlet, to fill details for the engineer yard. This new camp was gradually

improved, a parade ground cleared in front, and soon made, if not the best regimental camp on the island, certainly the best ever occupied there by the regiment.

Quartermaster Mussey, having been detailed as acting brigade-quartermaster, his place was filled first by Lieut. Fowler, and afterwards by Lieut. Garrison.

The question of the payment of the regiment now began to assume a definite shape. Enlisted as Massachusetts volunteers, under the same act as other regiments of her quota, the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth had received the same outfit, had been promised, and had never for one moment doubted, that they should receive the same pay, rations, and clothing. Assured by the War Department in letters and telegrams, Gov. Andrew had authorized the officers of both regiments to promise their men "the same pay and treatment" as white troops. As the squads first came to Beadville from their different recruiting-places in the west, it was found that promises of large State bounty had been made. The men were told that these were false, except for fifty dollars of State bounty; but were solemnly assured that pay and rations should be "like those of white troops." Rumors arose, that the pay of ten dollars a month only, including clothing, would be offered them, under an act intended for the enlistment of freedmen in the South for laborers and cooks. That the Government would be guilty of this breach of faith was not credited by officers or men until the actual tender of that amount by a paymaster of the United States placed it beyond a doubt. Many of the officers preferred to decline taking pay for themselves under the circumstances: but the men requested them to do so, and they received their pay Nov. 28. The enlisted men refused almost unanimously to receive this offer, preferring to await a decision of the War Department, or the action of Congress, to give them their just dues. In the same spirit, they afterward declined to receive from the State of Massachusetts the difference between ten and thirteen dollars per month. Major James Sturges, accompanied with the constant and enthusiastic friend of the regiment, Mr. E. W. Kinsley, visited the regiment, provided with funds from Massachusetts, to pay over this difference. Great as was the suffering of the men and their distant families for money, stern justice to their race would not allow them to take it. They must let their families remain destitute, and they must go on and fight, and die

if necessary, *for nothing*, rather than take the pay and position of menials in the Union army. They declared they would serve three years without pay rather than waive their undoubted claim to recognized equality with other troops. The feeling of the officers was, that the men claimed only what was just and right; although, fearing the effect of long delay, they made the offer seem as favorable as they could. Both Major Sturges and Mr. Kinsley addressed the regiment, and fully explained to them the object of their visit. Several non-commissioned officers and privates expressed their views and those of their comrades, in a quiet and proper manner, the remarks of Sergt.-Major Trotter being especially good. They sent their gratitude to Gov. Andrew, and to Massachusetts; but said they would await justice from the proper source. Major Sturges and Mr. Kinsley returned, convinced that the men were *sound*. The visit of these gentlemen was very gratifying to the command; and the officers and men will long remember their hearty words of encouragement and good cheer.

The detachment, under Capt. Wales, continued absent during November, and lost two men, taken prisoners. The circumstances were as follows: Sergt. Johnson and Private Logan of Company F obtained permission to go for oysters along the creek, and venturing too far, and being unarmed, were taken, as was afterwards ascertained from a rebel surgeon, by a boat-party in search of oranges for the rebel hospitals. When first captured, the men narrowly escaped being killed, but were finally taken to Charleston, where they were imprisoned, but not treated with very unusual severity. When Charleston was evacuated, they were removed to Salisbury, N.C., where, after many hardships, Sergt. Johnson died, Dec. 12, 1864. Logan was afterward exchanged.

A change was this month made in the non-commissioned staff by the return of Quartermaster-Sergt. A. W. Shadd to his company, the transfer of Sergt.-Major Robinson to the position of quartermaster-sergeant, and the appointment of First Sergt. J. M. Trotter, of Company K, to be sergeant-major.

Much trouble was experienced in the hospital department, as the weather grew colder, from want of proper means of warming the hospital tents. Finally, large chimneys of turf were built for each tent, which made them comparatively comfortable. The regiment was visited about this time by Rev. Charles Lowe, agent from the State of Massachusetts, to ascertain the condition of

Massachusetts troops in the department, and Lieut.-Col. Browne, military secretary of Gov. Andrew.

Another detail removed a hundred men of Companies B and I from the regimental camp this month, a detachment under command of Capt. Gordon being ordered to Pawnee Landing. The vacancy of Col. Hallowell was filled by the appointment of Lieut.-Col. Hartwell as colonel, Major Fox as lieutenant-colonel, and Capt. Wales as major. Major Wales was relieved at "Botany Bay" by Capt. Hamilton, and returned to the regiment in December. The detachment under Capt. Hamilton rejoined the regiment, Dec. 23, and that under Capt. Gordon, Dec. 30. The camp of the latter, at Pawnee Landing, had been very neatly and tastefully arranged, and had been much noticed. A detachment of one hundred men, of Companies E and K, was stationed on Long Island during the greater part of December, at the "Stockade" fort, under Capt. Goodwin.

In November and December the general health of the regiment greatly improved. The loss by disease during August and September had been heavy; but as severe night fatigue duty was reduced, and especially after the first frosts, deaths became less frequent. Mrs. Gen. Lander twice visited the command in December, to ascertain what was needed for the comfort of the sick which she could supply from the stores at her command. Mr. and Mrs. Severance, with some ladies of their acquaintance from Boston, and Mr. Fay from Chelsea, with Miss Gilson, visited the regiment in December, and cheered all hands with their presence and with the comfortable things they brought for the sick. A great improvement was also made in the condition of the regimental hospital. — floors being laid, frames put up for the tents, doors constructed, bunks built, and the kitchen, nurses' quarters, and dispensary put in fine order for the comfort of the sick.

The assignment of Col. Littlefield to the command of the brigade caused great dissatisfaction in both regiments. His own regiment, the Fourth South-Carolina Colored Troops, was but a skeleton organization, not entitling him to his rank by its numbers, and not being within the brigade or district. His military knowledge was not so great as that of many of the captains of his command. He never ventured on a brigade drill, though Cols. Beecher and Hartwell several times did so while in temporary command.

Christmas, 1863, was observed by the regiment as a holiday, and passed in various games and amusements. In most of the companies, an extra dinner was provided, either from the company fund or by their officers. For instance, in addition to army rations, Company D had apple-dumpling and mince-pies; Company F, mince-pies and apples; Company H, ham and apples, &c.

Jan. 1, 1864, found the regiment with a full field and staff, all present except Asst-Surgeon Babbitt, and a good proportion of company officers. Company B was stationed at Long Island; the fatigue details were light, and the regular picket consisted of one commissioned officer and thirty enlisted men each day, with five posts to cover the brigade front on Folly River, connecting with those of Foster's Brigade on the right and Gordon's Division on the left.

The resignation of Chaplain Jackson was at this time offered and accepted.

Jan. 10. A chapel and school-house, built of poles, palmetto leaves, and shelter-tents was finished and dedicated; Col. Beecher, then commanding the brigade, making an address on the occasion.

Jan. 20. The troops on Folly Island were reviewed on the beach by Gen. Gordon. The regiment had previously been present at a review by Gen. Vogdes before leaving their first camp.

A strong effort was made about this time to procure the transfer of the Fifty-fifth to the division commanded by Gen. Gordon. The attempt was unsuccessful. Had it been otherwise, the result would probably have been the transfer of the regiment to Virginia. The detachment under Lieut. Nichols, numbering forty-one enlisted men, rejoined the regiment, Jan. 30, from Portsmouth, Va. Left sick, or as guards in the camp at Newbern, Gen. Wilde, on his return, had attached them to the Second North-Carolina Colored Troops, and it was only after presenting the case to Gen. Butler that an order to rejoin their regiment was obtained. While absent, they had seen some active service, had one or two men wounded, and lost one member of Company D, taken prisoner. During this month Company F was detached from the regiment, to take the place of re-enlisted men furloughed from Rockwell's Connecticut Battery, and became well drilled in artillery duty, to the great advantage of the regiment; for the officers and men of the company were able to make their knowledge useful in after service,

and to instruct the other companies. The battery was well managed in their hands, both on drill, reviews, and in action, as related below. From this experience, and from the other companies afterwards being stationed at forts on Folly Island and elsewhere, the greater part of the regiment became familiar with light and heavy artillery practice.

Fifteen recruits were received during January, 1864. They were mostly good men, and turned out well.

During the early part of the month of February, Company F, serving Rockwell's Battery, took part in the expedition to John's Island, under Brig-Gen. Schimmelpennig, of Gordon's Division. They were under artillery fire, and were reported as having performed their duty faithfully. The movement, itself, was to attract attention from Gen. Seymour in Florida.

Feb. 13. Companies A, C, and I, with Lieut.-Col. Fox and Asst-Surgeon Wilder, embarked on the steamer "Peconic" for Jacksonville, Fla. The remaining companies, with Col. Hartwell, Major Wales, and Surgeon Brown, followed, Feb. 14, on the steamer "Collins." Asst-Surgeon Babbitt was detailed to remain on Long Island. The "Peconic" reached Jacksonville at 3 P. M., Feb. 14, having ascended the St. Johns unmolested, and with only a short delay by grounding off Yellow Bluff. The town was occupied by the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts and a light battery, the main body of the troops having moved out to Camp Kinnigan, a rebel camp of rendezvous about two miles south-west of Jacksonville, where they had captured some artillery and prisoners, after a slight picket skirmish. By order of Gen. Seymour, the detachment on the "Peconic" bivouacked at the further edge of the town, near the just abandoned camp of the First North-Carolina Colored Troops, which was with the advance. On leaving Folly Island, a number of men who had been exposed in Virginia to the small-pox, were left behind; but the precaution nearly proved unavailing, as several cases were found among the troops which had preceded them in Florida. Before leaving Folly Island, the men of the Second United-States Colored Troops, attached to the regiment at Newbern, had been detached and formed into a separate command under a captain of their own regiment, and their arms and equipments returned to the companies from which they had been taken.

Feb. 15. The companies on board the steamer "Collins"

landed at night and bivouacked in one of the squares of Jacksonville; and on the 16th, the regiment, except Companies D and I, left to take charge of the baggage, marched to Camp Finnigan, where a rendezvous for colored troops was established under Col. Littlefield, with the expectation, not to be realized, of obtaining a large number of recruits during the contemplated operations in Florida.

Feb. 17. The Fifty-fourth Massachusetts left Jacksonville, and proceeded to Baldwin, to which point the troops had advanced, and the Fifty-fifth was the same day ordered back to garrison Jacksonville, with Col. Hartwell in command, and Capt. Nutt as provost-marshal. The regiment bivouacked west of the town, doing picket, provost, and fatigue duty, with their baggage in store under a guard.

During the return march from Camp Finnigan, a rape was committed by four soldiers, three of whom were arrested, and proved to be members of the Fifty-fifth. They were tried and convicted by a military commission, and sentenced to be hanged. The sentence of two of them was executed at Camp Finnigan; of one, in the public square in Jacksonville. This latter execution, necessarily by the dim moonlight, as the troops marched at dawn, was a solemn and impressive scene. The regiment could but see the justice of the sentence, and there was never cause for repetition of the sad lesson.

Feb. 19. Companies D, E, G, H, I, and K, under Col. Hartwell, marched toward Baldwin, while the remaining four companies, in charge of Lieut.-Col. Fox, were left as part of the garrison of Jacksonville. Col. Hartwell's orders were to march to the front. On arriving at Baldwin, Col. Tilghman, with the Third United-States Colored Troops, was found in charge of knapsacks of the advancing regiments and of commissary stores and ammunition. Col. Tilghman, assisted by Major Bardwell, both scientific men and good volunteer officers, had thrown up some works around the place, and prepared for any flank movement of the enemy. Following suit with the other regiments, Col. Hartwell left his knapsacks here, and pushed on rapidly. At "Darby's," by orders received from Gen. Seymour through Col. Tilghman, a company under Capt. Nutt was left. This was the first long march of the men, and sore feet and weariness prevailed on the second day out; but shortly after leaving Darby's, the heavy and regular roll of

distant cannonade was perceived. The men marched on in silence, listening intently. It was evident to all that a battle was going on; and so deceptive was the sound, as it reverberated through the level pinelands, that it was supposed to be but a few miles off. Sore feet and weariness were forgotten. "Take a long, swinging step," was the order, obeyed with alacrity. Knapsacks were lightened by throwing away the many articles a marching-soldier learns how to do without. Lieut. Garrison, acting quartermaster, started to the rear to order Capt. Nutt to leave Darby's, and march to the front; but he met that officer on the way with his company almost at double quick. As the afternoon advanced, and the firing still continued and seemed not to grow nearer, hopes were felt that we were driving the rebels. On reaching Barbour's, just after dark, Major Appleton was found with a part of the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts, and with orders for Col. Hartwell to relieve him and wait there for further orders. The sound of firing had ceased. Major Appleton hastily drew in his pickets and marched, and Col. Hartwell threw out a new picket-line, covering the stream of the St. Mary's in front, and the railroad on our left, and bivouacked for supper. About ten o'clock that night the news came,—a defeat at Olustee. In ambulances, on horses, caissons, and on foot, the wounded came in through that long night. The worn-out regiments sadly went into the bivouacs occupied by them at Barbour's the night before; and all was quiet except the moans of the wounded as they were assisted to places of shelter, or by fires built around the house by men detailed from the Fifty-fifth. Heavy pickets of the Fifty-fifth and Fifty-fourth were thrown out, and the onset of the enemy was hourly expected. But, strangely enough, the night wore away, and the whole command were allowed to make their way back to Jacksonville unmolested. Feb. 22.

During the three days preceding Feb. 22, all the force in Jacksonville, where the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts, Col. Osborn had now arrived, were engaged in strengthening the defences, the work on which was rapidly advanced as Gen. Seymour's command reached there in retreat, and fresh regiments arrived from South Carolina. While the regiment was posted outside the main defences of the town, it was visited by a brother of Lieut. Alden, and a clergyman from Haverhill. The "Quaker gun" on the picket line of the regiment will not be forgotten. The temporary rifle-bits the regiment had made there were given up, and all

were drawn back with the entire command, behind the heavy works of the town, where they remained for several days and nights, most of the time under arms, and in constant expectation of attack. The rebels, however, did not venture an assault. Companies A, B, and C rejoined the regiment on its arrival within the lines. Company F continued detached, to garrison redoubt "Fribley," in consequence of their previous artillery practice.

Feb. 28. Lieut.-Col. Fox, with Companies B and J, and Asst.-Surgeon Wikler, were ordered to Yellow Bluff, a point about half-way between Jacksonville and the mouth of the St. Johns, and commanding the channel of the river, to fortify and hold the place, and assist in building a signal tower. A squad of New-York engineers accompanied the detachment, which was strengthened by the arrival of Company K, March 1, and Company C, March 11. They remained at Yellow Bluff until April 17, during which time they felled acres of pine woods, cut and built two heavy lines of abatis, dug several rifle-pits, built two stockades and a magazine, and a wing to surround the signal tower, which was raised to a height of nearly one hundred feet. The work was steady and severe; but the location was good, and the command in good health and spirits during their stay.

At Yellow Bluff an accident deprived the regiment of one of its most promising young officers, Lieut. Dennis H. Jones, of Company J. He had gone with a scouting party down the river, landed from the creek, and proceeded a short distance inland, to a house where boats were reported concealed. An alarm being raised that the rebels were approaching, caused by the firing of a party in search of cattle, they hurried to their boat, which had been drawn up on the marsh; but, in the endeavor to launch it, a revolver was accidentally discharged, the ball passing directly through the heart of Lieut. Jones, and instantly killing him. His body was sent to Jacksonville, and every effort was made to forward it in safety to his friends, but without success, and he was buried at Hilton Head.

At Yellow Bluff, plenty of fresh beef was obtained from the surrounding country; and scouting parties sent twenty or thirty miles inland were absent two or three days. The officers were quartered in houses at the landing, and the men were made comfortable with lumber from the old buildings.

March 11. The regiment was ordered to Pilatka, further up

the St. Johns, leaving the Yellow-Bluff and Fort-Fribley detachments behind. The other troops at Pilatka were the Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth New York, James' Rhode-Island Battery, and some Massachusetts cavalry, all under Col. Barton. Col. Hartwell was put in charge of making the defences, which were a line of heavy earthworks surrounding the town. Three batteries were thrown up, guns were mounted in them, the wood was cut away to clear the view, and the place was put in a good state for defence. It was a beautiful spot. The orange groves near the camp were loaded with ripe oranges, rare flowers were blooming luxuriantly, the moss drapery that hung from the live oaks made comfortable beds, and pigs and chickens which had not deserted the town with its other residents, and cows straying loosely outside the lines, were put in requisition for the use of the troops. Here Chaplain Bowles, a colored clergyman from Ohio, joined the regiment. A skirmish or two with the pickets and several alarms occurred; but the enemy kept usually out of sight. Capt. Hamilton made a daring excursion from Pilatka, with a rebel deserter, some forty miles into the interior, visiting the neighborhood of the rebel camps, and being absent several days. While the regiment was at Pilatka, Major Wales was inspector, Lieut. R. James was aide-de-camp with Gen. Ames, and Lieut. Bradish was post-ordnance officer. About this time the rebels, by means of torpedoes, destroyed two transports between Jacksonville and Pilatka, Major Wales being on board one of them, but escaping unhurt.

Work was at all points growing lighter, and the men looked forward to easier times, when Pilatka was suddenly evacuated, and the regiment embarked on the propeller "Sentinel" for Folly Island. The "Sentinel" arrived off Yellow Bluff, April 17, and soon after the "Neptune," with part of the Eighth United-States Colored Troops, relieved the garrison there, and Company F at Fort Fribley. The four companies embarked, and the regiment steamed away in the direction of Charleston. The "Neptune" arrived at Pawnee Landing, April 18, and the "Sentinel," delayed by accidents to her rudder, April 20, finding Folly Island almost deserted, part of Alvord's Brigade embarking for Virginia, and only two detached regiments on duty at the post.

Company F was ordered to Fort Green at Light-House Inlet; Companies B, C, and K, occupied the camp of the Third New York at Pawnee Landing, and Company I that of Rockwell's Bat-

tery. On the arrival of the "Sentinel," Col. Hartwell established headquarters at the former camp of the Eighty-ninth New York, near the intrenched line above Pawnee Landing, to which camp Company I removed, April 24th. Major Wales reported for duty April 24, and was assigned to command of Fort Green.

On the return trip from Florida, a slight difficulty occurred, resulting in the arrest of several men, who were afterward court-martialled and sentenced to Fort Clinch. A partial refusal to do duty had previously occurred among the detachment at Yellow Bluff, which had been checked without serious trouble. Only a few turbulent spirits were engaged in these demonstrations, which were discountenanced by nearly all the men. The question of the pay of the regiment was, however, becoming more serious every day, and constant watchfulness and care were required to prevent trouble.

Company A having been ordered to join the garrison of Fort Green, the first of May found the regiment located as follows: A and F at Fort Green, B at Pawnee Landing, and the remaining seven companies at the headquarters camp near the intrenched line. Lieut.-Col. Fox was placed in command at Fort Green, and Major Wales was detailed with Gen. Schimmelpfennig as acting assistant inspector-general. Lieut. James did not report to the regiment at the conclusion of the Florida campaign; but continued on the staff of Gen. Ames, and went with him to Virginia.

The duty assigned to the regiment until May 8th was severe. On the night after the arrival of the first detachment, two-thirds were at once ordered to relieve the pickets, and for several weeks the details continued excessive. This was necessary from the withdrawal of the greater portion of the Tenth Corps from the Department of the South.

May 8. The companies at Fort Green were relieved by a detachment of the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts. As they were preparing to leave, Battery Lamar opened fire on Long Island, and they fired a parting salute at Secessionville, at long range, and with doubtful effect.

May 12. Lieut. George F. McKay, formerly of the Thirteenth Massachusetts, and chief clerk of the First Corps, Army of the Potomac, joined the regiment.

May 18. The regiment moved to Stono Inlet, a capital place for a summer camp. The company tents were pitched on a level

plain of sand, the front not two hundred feet from high water. Just above them, at the foot of the bluff, were the tents of the company officers; and on the sand-hills above, commanding a view of the ocean from Charleston Bar to Edisto, and of Kiawah, Coles, Long, James, and other islands, were the headquarters tents. The water was good, and this location the most comfortable, as it was that longest occupied by the regiment on Folly Island.

On the 21st of May, Companies D, E, G, and H, with ten men from Company B, and ten from Company I, and the One-hundred and-third New-York Volunteers, left camp at noon on an expedition to James Island. They crossed from Pawnee Landing to Long Island, and before daylight on the 22d, passed in boats from the south end of Long to Tiger Island, and thence across the marsh at low-tide to James Island, arriving there just at dawn. The rebel pickets were driven, in a brisk skirmish, and passing along the easterly side of James, the expedition reached Folly, by way of Coles Island, at night. One man of the Fifty-fifth, Phineas Cost, of Company E, was wounded in the leg by a musket-ball. This reconnoissance was a great advantage to the men engaged in it, giving them a little experience of actual service. Long-range artillery they had become familiar with: this was their first field movement in front of the enemy. The expedition was under the immediate command of Major Morrison of the One-hundred and-third New York. Col. Hartwell accompanied it as a volunteer. Captains Nutt, Hamilton, Crane, and Goodwin, and Lieuts. Stimpson, Ladd, Boynton, Bean, and Bradish, went with their respective companies, — Capt. Nutt and Lieut. Stimpson receiving favorable mention in the report of the commanding officer.

On the afternoon of May 23, a feint was made by the whole regiment, in steamers, up the Stono River, as far as Legaréville, a small party landing there, and another on Battery Island. The gunboats "Paul Jones" and "Sonoma" passed up the river in advance of the transports, and exchanged shots with Battery Pringle. The expedition returned to Stono about midnight. May 29, the detail for the batteries at Pawnee Landing, previously from Company F, was equalized between Companies F, B, and A, and soon after withdrawn entirely, and a picket substituted.

May 19, seemingly authentic intelligence came of the passage, by Congress, of the bill for the payment of the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Regiments. So direct was the information as to leave



no doubt in the minds of the officers of its truth. Later news, however, brought no confirmation, but spoke of the matter as still uncertain. And this was only one of several disappointments, until nothing seemed worthy of credit, and the officers were unwilling to promise any thing to the men for the future, while the latter, at times, almost lost confidence in their commanders. To preserve a proper degree of order and discipline in a regiment thus situated was no light task.

May 19. One hundred dollars was received from Miss Hallowell, sister of the colonel, for the benefit of the sick and others in the regiment in absolute need of money. This lady was also instrumental in extending aid to the families of many of the regiment during their long term of unpaid service.

Orderly-Sergt. John F. Shorter, of Company D, having been commissioned as second lieutenant by Gov. Andrew, an application was this month made for his discharge for muster, which was refused by Gen. Hatch, on the ground of his African descent. This was believed to be contrary to the official opinion of the attorney-general, and the application for his muster was forwarded to the War Department. This application received from Gen. Schimmelpennig a strong and earnest indorsement in its favor, but was unsuccessful. An additional difficulty thus arose in the management of the regiment, increasing the discontent of the enlisted men. Acting Regimental Quartermaster Garrison was this month relieved at his own request, and Lieut. John O. Mowrey was detailed in his place.

June 1, 1864. The regiment continued comfortably encamped at Stono Inlet, doing a small amount of picket and fatigue duty, drilling regularly, comparatively healthy, the officers subject to details for guards, boards of survey, and courts-martial, but to no excessive duty. June 6th. Col. Hartwell went to Hilton Head, to obtain, if possible, permission to visit Washington to attend to the pay question; but permission was not granted, and he returned to the regiment. June 9th. Lieuts. Gannett and Stimpson left the regiment, their resignations having been accepted. Lieut. Gannett was afterward recommissioned and returned to the regiment, in Dec. 1864, to render most faithful and efficient service.

Wednesday morning, June 15, a few men refused to fall in for fatigue duty; but, by the prompt action of their officers, the mutinous spirit was soon checked.

While the regiment occupied their first camp near Pawnee Landing, a disturbance arose from Private Wallace Baker's forcibly resisting Lieut. Ellsworth, an officer newly appointed from the Second Massachusetts Infantry. Baker was tried by a general court-martial, and sentenced to be shot for mutiny. He was executed in presence of the troops on the island, June 18th, 1864, by a detail from his own regiment. This sad but necessary execution no doubt saved the lives of others by showing the inevitable result of such a course; but, had justice been done the enlisted men in regard to their position as soldiers, no such example would have been needed.

During the latter part of June, 1864, information was received that the garrison of Charleston was much weakened by the withdrawal of troops to Virginia and elsewhere, and a general advance was determined on. Maj.-Gen. Foster, though unable from wounds to take the field, was present on Stono River, on his flagship, in general direction. All the available troops in the department were assembled. Gen. Schimmelpennig took charge of the force from Morris and Folly Islands, Gens. Saxton and Hatch of those on Johns Island, and Gen. Birney and Col. Montgomery of those that were to make a feint of an advance from the Edisto. The different bodies of troops did not co-operate as intended. Had they done so, in the opinion of rebel officers, Charleston would have fallen. As it was, Fort Johnson was at one time almost in the possession of the force from Morris Island, who gained the parapet, but were driven back or taken prisoners for want of reinforcement.

The column to which the Fifty-fifth was attached was directed against Fort Lamar, a large earthwork forming the left of the rebel advanced line on James Island, and in a strong position on the bank of the creek dividing Long from James Island. The column consisted of the Fifty-fifth Massachusetts, Lieut.-Col. Fox, the One-hundred-and-third New York, Major Morrison, and the Thirty-third United-States Colored Troops, Major Trowbridge, with a section of the Rocket Battery, the whole under the immediate command of Col. Hartwell. On the night of the 30th, this force crossed in boats from Pawnee Landing to Long Island: but the order for attacking the next day was countermanded, and the Fifty-fifth returned to Folly Island, and bivouacked behind the sand-hills. Soon after dark, on the evening of July 1st, the One-hundred-and-third New York commenced crossing from Long to Tiger Island,

at the point where the former expedition had crossed. The Thirty-third and Fifty-fifth meanwhile crossing from Folly to Long, and following the One-hundred-and-third. The crossing to Tiger Island was made in pontoon boats, with great care and silence, as it was within easy range of Lamar's guns. Before daybreak July 2d, the whole force was formed in column among the low trees and bushes of Tiger Island, having made the landing on the marshy shore through mud from ankle to waist deep. Just at daybreak, the morning being quite misty, the advance across the marsh to James Island commenced in the following order: Co. D, Capt. Nutt, of the Fifty-fifth, deployed as skirmishers, with instructions, after reaching the firm ground of James Island, to wheel to the left, and open communication with the force crossing from Cole's Island, and the three regiments crossing by the flank in the following order: One-hundred-and-third, Thirty-third, Fifty-fifth; the One-hundred-and-third to take the right on reaching the main island, the Thirty-third to advance on their left, and the Fifty-fifth to follow as reserve on the centre. The Fifty-fifth crossed, was halted on reaching firm ground, and formed in close column by company, and moved forward across a field somewhat obstructed by old abatis. Meanwhile the head of the column had unexpectedly encountered a section of artillery in a small field-work supported by a squad of cavalry and infantry, and in the sudden fire of musketry and grape had met a decided check. The Fifty-fifth deployed into line, and advancing, under a severe fire, across the road which the battery covered, charged and captured two twelve-pounder Napoleon guns, the limbers of which were driven off with the supporting cavalry. Several shells were left by the gunners in their retreat, and the guns were at once taken in charge by Company F, and turned on the flying rebels. It is but justice to the Thirty-third to state that their color-bearer with a few men pressed on after the Fifty-fifth and was on the ground only a short distance in their rear, and that their regiment was armed with nearly worthless old Austrian rifles, which were soon after condemned. The line of the Fifty-fifth was at once reformed, and advanced to a heavy hedge, bank, and ditch beyond the field-work captured. By this time, however, the Battery Lamar and the whole rebel line were thoroughly aroused; and as the only hope of capture was in surprising the garrison, the advance was stopped by orders signalled from Gen. Schimmelpennig. The work of

strengthening the position occupied was hurried forward, under a severe cannonade from the enemy's whole line, mounting some twenty to thirty heavy guns, which continued with brief intervals during the entire day, although with little effect. The casualties of the Fifty-fifth in this affair were as follows: Killed,—enlisted men, seven. Mortally wounded,—enlisted men, two. Wounded,—commissioned officers, two; Capt. Goodwin, severely, and Capt. Thurber, slightly; enlisted men, seventeen, one of whom afterward died at Beaufort. The loss fell upon the companies as follows:—Killed or died from wounds,—Co. A, one; Co. B, one; Co. C, three; Co. I, two; Co. K, three. Wounded: Co. A, two; Co. B, one; Co. E, two; Co. F, two; Co. G, one; Co. H, one; Co. I, three; Co. K, four. The loss in the other regiments is not remembered; but it did not differ very greatly in proportion to the numbers engaged. During and after the fight the wounded were carried back by the stretcher corps, under Asst.-Surgeon Wilder, to Tiger Island, and thence by boats to the field hospital on Long Island, under a severe fire from Battery Lamar, so accurate that a fragment of a shell broke the stretcher on which Capt. Goodwin was lying, just missing his head. It was thought a needless exposure, however, to bury the dead under such a fire, and they were left until night. Before midnight the column received orders to fall back toward Coles Island, and join the force which had crossed at that point, with whom communication had been kept up through Capt. Nutt's skirmishers; and the movement was so rapidly executed that the dead were left where they fell. An effort made to recover their bodies the next day failed. How their remains were treated by the rebels will appear hereafter.

By daylight, Col. Hartwell's command had united with that of Col. Heine, and formed behind rifle-pits thrown up by civilian employes of the Quartermaster's Department. Here the troops remained, at one time reinforced by a second line of rifle-pits in their rear, occupied by Col. Montgomery's troops, and favored with an occasional shell from Lamar and Pringle until the evening of July 10. Meanwhile the gunboats, mortar schooners, and monitors shelled Fort Pringle with some effect; the attacks on Fort Johnson, and the advance on John's Island failed, and the enemy were so reinforced that further attempts were useless, and crossing the Coles-Island Bridge, the Fifty-fifth, with the remainder of Gen. Schimmelpennig's command, returned to their camps on Folly and

Morris Islands. While holding the line of rifle-pits, the troops suffered greatly from heat, several cases of severe sunstroke occurring. The picket line also, composed in part of raw recruits from German regiments, was at times quite unsteady, and once became so bewildered as to fire directly into the troops in their rear, killing Private Dallas Scott, of Co. G. In the first affair of July 2, several prisoners and horses were captured, and some of the enemy's pickets killed by the advance skirmishers.

By July 13, the regiment was once more settled in camp, all the wounded needing further treatment having been sent to general hospitals at Beaufort.

During the months of June and July, the garrison of Fort No. 2, at the south end of Long Island and a portion of the picket were detailed from the Fifty-fifth. During the action on James Island the garrison was from Company G chiefly, under Capt. Hamilton, though a portion of that company was on James Island with the regiment. The fort was also engaged much of the time with the rebel batteries, being furnished with gunners from Company F. Parts of other companies were also detached on picket at the crossing to Tiger Island, so that it would be difficult to say exactly how many of each were in the charge. After the return to Folly Island, the captured guns were, by order of the general commanding, placed in front of the headquarters of the Fifty-fifth, where they remained for a long time as trophies.

July 13. Col. Hartwell was assigned to the command of the Post of Folly Island, and Adj. Perry having been previously detached as post adjutant, Lieut. McKay was appointed adjutant of the regiment. Col. Hartwell did not again return to command of the regiment until it was ordered home for muster out, being constantly in command of post or brigade. Lieut. Perry was afterwards transferred from the post to the staff of Gen. Hatch, and appointed captain and assistant-adjutant-general volunteers.

July 26 to 28. One hundred and fifty men, under Capt. Soule, formed part of an expedition to Legaréville, on John's Island, after bricks and lumber. They encountered no force of the enemy, but after their return, a party of rebel cavalry set fire to and destroyed all the remaining houses, some of them fine ones, to prevent us from further use of them. The burning was a splendid sight, viewed from the headquarters of the Fifty-fifth at night.

After the James-Island expedition, there was an almost daily

exchange of shots between the thirty-pounder rifled Parrotts in Fort No. 2, Long Island, garrisoned by men from the Fifty-fifth, and the rifled guns in Battery Lamar; but for many weeks no casualties occurred.

The small number of troops at the post, at this time, and the length of the line, made the duty for both officers and men exceedingly severe, and from this and the exposure on James Island much sickness resulted.

On the 13th and 14th of July, two partial combinations among the enlisted men to refuse duty took place; but, by prompt action on the part of company officers, and the arrest of one or two of the leading spirits, they were checked at the outset. At about this time also, the regiment was formed on the beach, before reveille roll-call, by some of the non-commissioned officers, with the intention of demanding an explanation from the officers. It is doubtful, however, if the men as a body realized the mutinous tendency of their action at first, for a few plain words caused them at once to disperse to the company streets for roll-call. And here let it be observed that the men most prominent in these troubles were not, as a general thing, those whose families were suffering from delay of payment, but discontented and unruly spirits, who were anxious to leave the service any way; or those who expected to gain the race at one bound; or, worse than all, really bad men, enemies to all order and restraint. There were exceptions to these, of course; but they were few, the best men being willing to wait and be guided by their officers, who, they believed, had their true interest at heart.

The discharges of Sergts. Trotter, Shorter, and Dupree were this month returned disapproved from department headquarters, as "no law existed for their muster as commissioned officers." Information was received about this time, that a definite settlement of the pay question had been made by Congress, and that the paymaster only waited for funds. It was judged best, however, after so many disappointments, to say nothing to the regiment until the arrival of official information. Meanwhile pay-rolls and musters were made as they had been at the proper season.

July 20. Co. H, Capt. W. D. Crane, was ordered to garrison Fort Delatfield, the chief earthwork at Stono Inlet. The detachment of Company F, which had been with Capt. Hamilton at Long Island as gunners, was relieved. Private Beverly Bell, of Com-

pany B, was drowned in July, in Folly River, by the overturning of the despatch boat from Long Island in a squall. The rest of the crew were rescued by a passing boat.

About Aug. 1, Capt. Gordon resigned and was discharged, on account of ill health. Nearly at the same time, Capt. Nutt, Lieuts. Ellsworth and Marsh (sick), and Capt. Goodwin (wounded) went North, leaving the regiment short of officers. Lieut. Marsh resigned, and did not return.

Saturday, Aug. 1, an expedition under Capt. Thurber, with Company F, started for Legaréville, while another party was sent to Kiawah to assist union officers, said to be near our lines, trying to escape from the rebels. If there were such, however, they failed to communicate with us. The transfer of troops from the northern district to other portions of the department made the duty of the regiment at this time very severe, the men going on in turn five days out of eight. The Sunday morning inspections were omitted for want of men. Dress-parades took place perhaps twice in a week. Three or four hours of company-drill were all that could be obtained, and battalion-drills were impossible.

Aug. 7. Company B was detached as provost guard at Stono Landing, and Capt. Grant was detailed as asst.-provost-marshal.

Aug. 11. Enough men could be mustered for battalion-drill. Only three regiments now occupied the Post of Folly Island, which included Folly, Coles, and Long Islands; namely, the Fifty-fifth Massachusetts, Fifty-fourth New York, and Thirty-third United-States Colored Troops. The camps on Folly Island were at the south end, communication being kept with the garrison at Fort Green by pickets.

Aug. 19. Major Wales, who had been relieved from staff duty, and returned to the regiment Aug. 1, was ordered to the command of Long Island, and Company G was, at the same time, to report to Capt. Hamilton, as garrison of Fort No. 2. During the month of August, squads from the different companies were drilled in the artillery manual with the captured pieces, either by their own officers or the non-commissioned officers of Company F.

The question of the pay of the regiment now began to assume a definite shape. Aug. 22, after various rumors, orders were received from the War Department, announcing that the pay of all colored troops was to be the same as that of all other volunteers, from Jan. 1, 1864, and providing for payment on the same basis, from date of

enlistment, of all enlisted previous to that date who were free "on or before April 21, 1861," to which latter fact each man was required to make oath. No form of oath was prescribed; but against the names of those who should so swear were to be placed upon the pay-roll the words, "Free on or before April 21, 1861," which would entitle the soldier to his full pay from enlistment. What motives of policy led to the adoption of this provision were not known to the regiment. It affected few in the Fifty-fifth, for the only instruction given to the men was, that one who was not actually held as a slave on the date specified was perfectly justified in calling himself a free man. Beyond this each was left to his own judgment. This proviso was unjust in the extreme to regiments that had enlisted like the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth, as part of the regular quota of the State, and only served to show how strong was the hold of prejudice upon the country, and how slowly the situation was appreciated by many of even the most loyal men.

To an outside observer all trouble from the pay question would now seem ended. Such, however, was not the case. So many times had the men been deceived, intentionally by their enemies, unintentionally by their friends, that they feared some deception, some few going so far even as to consider the whole thing a trap to ascertain who had been held as slaves, in order to return them to their masters at the close of the war. The non-commissioned officers of the regiment were called up, after the papers were prepared, and the matter was explained to them. An explanation was also made to the regiment on parade, and the men were told that if any of them still doubted, all reasonable and proper questions would be answered by their officers. The companies were then called upon to take oath before the regimental commander. It was a time of much anxiety. In no two companies was the feeling the same: to no two could the case be presented in exactly the same way. Several men, natives of Massachusetts who had been always free, felt it as a deep disgrace that such an oath should be required of them, and only after full consideration yielded for the benefit of their comrades. Only a few men, mostly from one company, held out and refused to take the oath, and they not from any scruples of conscience. They had cause to regret it afterward, in the trouble they had about their pay. Only two or three acknowledged having been slaves. That others were so held, there was not much doubt; but their officers were not required to go behind the oath,

and how far the men were guilty of false swearing would be rather a nice question. It may have been that all these men had a right to call themselves "free," whatever the slave-holders said,—free before God, if not before man. If all army oaths had been as just in intention, the government and morality would have been the gainers.

Aug. 23, completed the preparation of the rolls as required by the act of Congress, and they were made up as rapidly as possible for the muster of Aug. 31, with a reasonable certainty that on them the regiment would be paid in full.

Aug. 31. The regiment was mustered for pay, confidently expecting to receive, before the next month expired, the benefits which had heretofore failed to follow this ceremony. The rolls were thoroughly examined at headquarters during the afternoon and evening of the day of muster, and were forwarded to Washington and Hilton Head, Sept. 1, that there might be no possible delay, for which the officers should be responsible, in the payment.

Sept. 15. The regiment was thoroughly inspected by Capt. Danielson, of the Thirty-third United-States Colored Troops, Acting Post Inspector, in compliance with the request made for such an inspection. The arms, equipments, and clothing of the regiment were inspected, and the quarters, kitchens, camp, and company and regimental books were very thoroughly examined. The report of this inspection was gratifying.

Information was received, Aug. 15, that Sergts. Trotter, Dupree, and Phoenix, who had received furloughs for thirty days and started for the north, had been paid in full on the regimental rolls, while awaiting transportation at Hilton Head. This information came in letters from the sergeants themselves to the regiment, and was communicated to the men both officially and unofficially, setting at rest for ever the question which had so long been so serious in connection with every thing relating to the command.

Sept. 29. Major Lockwood, Paymaster, arrived at post headquarters, having the previous day paid off the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts. He had only funds for a partial payment of the Fifty-fifth, until he should receive more by the steamer "Arago."

Sept. 30. The non-commissioned staff and Company B were paid in full to Aug. 31. The inspection for this month showed decided improvement in the arms, equipments, and bearing of the men.

Sunday, Oct. 2, the church had a gala day. A melodeon was

borrowed from the post sutler. Several strangers, both men and women, were present from the contraband camp, so called; the glee club acted as a choir, and the chapel tent was filled to overflowing; good order and decorum prevailed, both inside the tent and out.

Oct. 7. The payment of the regiment to Aug. 31 was completed, having occupied three days. Thus the government did tardy justice to the colored troops, after retaining for a year and a half, in full service as soldiers, two regiments, regularly enlisted in the Free States as part of the quota of Massachusetts, under the same authority as her other regiments. Faithfully those regiments worked, fought, suffered, and died. Nobly they maintained their character as men, their position as soldiers. Well may a few indiscretions and hasty acts be overlooked among two thousand men, many of them uneducated, taken from an oppressed race, patiently awaiting justice from lukewarm friends, under fire of an enemy's guns. Great was the relief experienced by the officers in the payment of the regiment. It was like the loosening of a cord, long drawn to extreme tension. Fearing and watching lest, by some fatal mischance, the record of the regiment might be ruined, the last six months had been months of continuous wear upon their minds. The future now seemed easy. A command that had passed through such an ordeal could easily be controlled to the end.

In connection with the payment of the regiment, several facts are worthy of record. It had been often asserted by their enemies that the receipt of money by the men would make little difference to their families; that the black man was naturally improvident, and would send to his family or lay up but little. There was sent home by the enlisted men, by the Adams Express alone, the amount of over \$60,000; two companies, F and K, sending over \$6,000 and \$7,000 respectively. This was in addition to the amounts sent by mail or otherwise invested.

For many months the sutler had sold to the men on credit; he had also lent to many of the men, from time to time, without security, and every officer had probably done the same. It is not known that in a single case any man present with the regiment failed to repay his debts, often entirely forgotten by the lender; and the sutler's accounts were settled promptly and in full. Nearly eleven hundred dollars were raised by the men, without aid or suggestion from the officers, to supply the band and drum corps

with new instruments. In considering all this, it must also be taken into account, that the heavy fatigue duty and the transfer from Newbern had caused unusual amounts of clothing to be drawn, to lessen the balance due the men.

Oct. 7. The troops on Folly Island were reviewed by Gen. Schimmelpfennig, who succeeded Gen. Saxton in the command of the district.

Oct. 12. The regiment, with all the troops on Folly Island, was turned out under arms and in great haste at midnight, by an alarm from the gunboat "McDonough," stationed in Stono River. Heavy guns and ransketry were heard for a few moments, and an immediate attack seemed certain. Soon all was quiet however, and, after remaining under arms for an hour, an order from post headquarters dismissed the troops to quarters. A boat sent to the gunboat had found the alarm to be simply a practice-drill, of which, singularly enough, no information had been given to the post commander.

Oct. 12. Ten recruits were received, apparently good men. They were assigned to Companies C and F, and placed on squad-drill under a sergeant.

Oct. 15. Capt. Nutt, of Company D, relieved Major Wales in command at Long Island, Major Wales rejoining the regiment for the purpose of forwarding his resignation. Oct. 16, the regiment was thoroughly inspected by Col. Hartwell, as post commander. Frequent brigade-drills were held this month.

Soon after the establishment of the camp at Stono, an arrangement had been made with the sutler for an officer's mess. It proved a social and pleasant institution, and continued until the Broad River Expedition, in Nov. 1864. It was afterward revived for a short time on James Island, in the spring of 1865.

Oct. 24. An expedition of one hundred men from the Fifty-fifth Massachusetts, and Thirty-third United-States Colored Troops, was sent to Legaréville, under Major Wales, to procure bricks for repairing the bakery ovens. They returned the next day having met no opposition, and having obtained by hard labor five hundred second-hand bricks, at a cost, as estimated by Capt. Cushing, assistant-quartermaster, of \$2.50 per brick, not including the ordinary expenses of the troops sent out.

Oct. 26. A large detail was furnished the Medical Department, to prepare the regimental hospital for the winter. After several

days' hard labor, and delay by a gale which blew down one newly erected tent, the hospitals were placed in satisfactory condition.

Oct. 23. The headquarters guard, detailed from the regiment by Gen. Schimmelpfennig, was relieved by Gen. Scammon, who succeeded in command of the district. Forty-eight recruits were received on the same date. They had been originally enlisted for the Fifty-fourth Regiment; but, that organization being full, were transferred, by order of Maj.-Gen. Foster, to the Fifty-fifth. They were at once divided into squads for drill. Sergts. Mitchell, of Company F, and Dupree, of Company G, being detailed to assist Sergt. Jones, of Company D, in that duty. These recruits were mostly good men, though nearly half were enlisted for one year only. They were the last recruits received who were of any value except to count on the rolls.

Oct. 31. A thorough inspection of the regiment was this day made, revealing steady improvement.

Nov. 7. A disturbance among some members of the band and drum corps, who had run guard after taps, was prevented by the coolness and soldierly conduct of Corp. Andy Smith, Company B, of the provost guard. It resulted in the reduction of both the principal musicians.

Nov. 8. An inspection of worthless ordnance and quartermaster's stores, by Capt. Sampson, acting assistant-inspector-general, relieved company commanders from the necessity of retaining them longer on the rolls.

Nov. 11. Private William Barden, Company B, a prisoner awaiting sentence, was shot by one of the provost guard, while on a working party, for resisting the guard. Barden died in the post hospital the same night.

Nov. 15. The regiment was thoroughly inspected by the district inspector, whose report was very creditable to the command.

Nov. 18. Gen. Hatch, who had relieved Gen. Potter, Gen. Scammon's successor, in command of the district, visited the camp while the regiment was on drill. The same day, the regimental prize medal for the best shot, paid for by an appropriation of the post council, and made in Boston after a design by Major Wales, was received.

The weather was now growing cool, heavy gales and cold storms from the north were frequent, and it was with difficulty that fuel could be obtained. The only timber on the island was above Paw-

nee Landing, and most of the fuel had to be hauled thence by teams or brought from the neighboring islands.

Nov. 21. Major Wales's resignation was returned to the regiment, approved, and he left for the North by the next boat. In him the regiment lost an energetic officer, though, during most of his connection with it as a field officer, he had been on detached service. Capt. Nutt, senior captain, was promoted to be major in his place.

Nov. 23. Confidential instructions were received from Gen. Hatch, to be ready to move at a moment's notice, and to make all needful preparations as quietly as possible, issuing necessary clothing, and keeping constantly on hand three days' cooked rations.

Nov. 24. The Thanksgiving appointed by the President was duly observed in camp by services in the morning, a dress-parade and review, and games and other festivities in the afternoon.

Nov. 25. Companies D and E, from Long Island, and B, from provost-guard, reported to the regiment for duty. Nov. 26. the regiment received marching orders, and on Sunday morning, Nov. 27, embarked with five days' cooked rations, one hundred and forty rounds of cartridges per man, and shelter tents and blankets; six companies on the steamer "Mary Boardman," and two on the steamer "Frazer." Company H remained in Fort Delafield, and Company G, at Battery No. 2, Long Island. The destination of the command, contained in sealed orders to be opened after crossing Stono Bar, proved to be Hilton Head, to report to Brig-Gen. Hatch, on steamer "Cosmopolitan."

Nov. 28. The regiment arrived at Hilton Head, at two, A.M., but found no one to report to, until Col. Hartwell, who had just returned from home-leave, came on board at daylight, with orders for the "Boardman" to take the two companies from the "Frazer," and proceed to Parry's Island to coal. During the night of the 28th, the steamer was fog-bound in Beaufort River, but moved slowly down at sunrise. Col. Hartwell again came alongside in a tug. He had been appointed to command a brigade, consisting of the Fifty-fifth and Fifty-fourth Massachusetts, and the One hundred-and-second and Twenty-sixth United-States Colored Troops. With him came Major Nutt, who had been mustered at Hilton Head, and Capts. Soule and Crane, who were at Hilton Head on a few days' leave. Capt. Crane's company having been left at Folly Island, he took a place as aid on Col. Hartwell's staff. Adj.

McKay was detailed as acting assistant-adjutant-general of the brigade, and Lieut. J. C. Hall was appointed acting adjutant of the regiment. Lieut. Hill, an officer just promoted from the Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry, also reported to Col. Hartwell, for staff duty.

During the night of Nov. 28, the "Mary Boardman" steamed slowly up Broad River, in accordance with instructions from Col. Hartwell, following the advanced transports, delayed often by the fog, and sounding carefully all the way. A lifting of the fog showed the "Cosmopolitan," loaded with troops, fast aground, with a falling tide, on a shoal half a mile to the left. Some of the boats in tow of the "Boardman" were sent to her assistance. Further up the river a gunboat was passed in the same condition. At three and a quarter, P.M., Nov. 29, the "Boardman" grounded in the creek about a fourth of a mile below Boyd's Landing, where a landing had been effected without opposition, under cover of the gunboats, and where artillery, stores, and troops were being rapidly disembarked, while the engineers were constructing temporary wharfs as speedily as possible. By tugs which came alongside, the regiment was at once landed on the muddy bank, near Col. Boyd's deserted mansion, and bivouacked for the night, preparatory to the expected advance toward the Charleston and Savannah Railroad at daybreak.

#### HONEY HILL.

At dusk on the evening of Nov. 29, the regiment debarked with some trouble at "Boyd's Neck," a plantation jutting into the marshes which border Broad River, and bivouacked for the night in an old cotton-field, whose tall, dried grasses afforded excellent bedding. Just after sunrise the next morning, the troops composing the expedition moved out along the plantation road, towards the village of Grahamville; the first brigade, composed of the Fifty-sixth and One-hundred-and-twenty-seventh New-York, Twenty-fifth Ohio, Thirty-fifth United-States, and a battery of the Third Rhode-Island Artillery, under Gen. Potter, having the advance, and the second brigade, under Col. Hartwell, of the Fifty-fifth, following. Only the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Massachusetts of this brigade marched with the column, the One-hundred-and-second and Twenty-sixth United-States being sent

in another direction, and rejoining the brigade late in the afternoon. Broken bridges delayed the march, and at noon the advance had only reached a small, white church, at a cross-roads some three miles from the landing. Here the enemy's skirmishers were encountered, supported by a piece of artillery, which fell back slowly, on the Grahamville road. When the firing commenced, the Fifty-fifth were halted in a hollow by a brook-side, but were soon ordered forward over the ground where the first dead were lying, and formed in line in a field at the left of the road. The advance had also deployed, and charged cheering through the woods in front, from which the rebels were easily driven with slight loss. Returning to the road, and moving forward, the brigade was formed in column in the next open field at the right, and advanced half a mile, while the artillery followed the road. The rebels had set fire to the grass, so that the pioneer corps were here advanced in front of the column as it marched, to beat out the flames. On a slight slope, at the further end of the field, the column was halted for half an hour, under the full heat of a burning sun. In the mean while, the first brigade had come upon the enemy's intrenchments, situated on a bluff at the further side of a small swampy creek, which crossed the main road just as it turned sharply to the left. The surrounding woods were thickly grown with underbrush, so that infantry movements were very much impeded, and artillery could not be used except in the roadway. Here the first brigade was deployed obliquely to the left, and two pieces of artillery posted at the corner of a branch road, which led to the right at right angles, just before the bend in the main road. This position proved to be commanded by the rebel sharpshooters and artillery, and the gunners suffered severely. Regiment after regiment was advanced to support this section, and to feel the enemy's works; but all were driven back to places of partial shelter. As the firing at the front grew heavier, the Fifty-fifth and Fifty-fourth Massachusetts had been moved to the right, advanced somewhat, and formed in double column in the thick woods; when they were hurried forward and ordered by the commanding general to take the flank, at double-quick, along the road to the front. As the road was filled with artillery wagons, the files of the regiment were very much broken up in this movement; and, when it reached the branch road, directly in front of the artillery, the leading company was filed to the right, and brought to quick time to close up the rear,

and the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts filed to the left, and formed "on the right by file into line." As soon as the regiment had nearly cleared the road, it was ordered to move by the left flank. An advance in line was made for a short distance; but the severe fire of the enemy's musketry and artillery compelled the second brigade, now at the front, to withdraw, when orders to form double column on the centre were given. The three right companies (K, L, and M) did not receive the last order, however, and advanced, under Lieut.-Col. Fox and Major Nutt, into the woods at the right of the road. The remaining five companies, in double column, were led up the road in a desperate charge. The only approach leading to the rebel batteries and intrenchments, was the narrow cutting through which the road crossed the swamp, and in this defile the companies were subjected to a concentrated fire of artillery and infantry from the enemy's breastworks, at a distance of less than a hundred yards. The result could not long be left in doubt; and, although the regiment twice rallied and returned to the charge, it finally fell back in disorder, and reformed in line under cover of the woods. In their last charge, Capt. Crane, who was at the head of the column, riding at Col. Hartwell's side, was struck in the forehead by a canister ball and instantly killed; Lieut. Boynton, his college friend and classmate, was struck in the leg by a bullet, fell forward, rose again, was again struck, and sank dead in the road-side stream. Col. Hartwell's horse was killed by a charge of canister, and the colonel himself, wounded in the hand in the first part of the action, fell under his horse. From this perilous position he was rescued by the gallantry of Lieut. Ellsworth, who sprang back as the regiment retreated, and, aided by two of the men, dragged him from under his horse, and into a place of safety. One of the men was hit, and Col. Hartwell twice wounded, as they were bearing him off. Lieut. Hill, Col. Hartwell's aide, was blown from his horse by the concussion of a shell and taken to the rear; but he soon returned to the field. Color-Sergt. Robert King, a brave, handsome lad of eighteen, was blown to pieces by the explosion of a shell; but the colors were snatched from his hand, and sustained by Corp. Andy Smith. The loss in these charges was heavy, as in each one the enemy fired grape and canister at short range. In the mean time Companies K, L, and M had advanced in line half a mile into the woods, and connecting with the Twenty-fifth Ohio on the right, remained in position at



the edge of a stream for about half an hour, lying down quietly under fire. The regiments on the right fired continuously, and attracted to themselves a large share of the rebel fire, which was governed entirely by the sound, as the two forces, scarcely a hundred yards apart, could only see the rising smoke of their opponents' guns, above the thick and luxuriant undergrowth of the swamp. Col. Fox at this time returned to the left, to find the other companies of the regiment, with whom he remained until the end of the afternoon. Finding himself separated from the rest of the regiment and brigade, unable to get orders from any quarter, unable to see the rebels in front, and entirely ignorant of the relative position of the forces, Major Nutt finally withdrew the three companies to the shelter of a bank running parallel with the branch road, and near the corner now occupied by two boat howitzers on wheels, in place of the field-pieces from which all the officers and nearly every gunner had been shot down. In this important and advanced angle of our lines these companies lay until after dark. Shortly before dusk, they were joined by the other companies, under Col. Fox. During the afternoon, the infantry fire between the two lines, still invisible to each other, but at times only fifty yards apart, was often very hot, and Capt. Woodward was shot through the leg, Lieut. Hall through the body, and Capt. Soule slightly in the arm. Not long after dark, the Fifty-fifth was silently withdrawn, and joined the column in retreat. Before reaching the white church, where the battle had commenced, the regiment had been detailed in small squads to bear off the wounded, and reached camp at Boyd's Neck in small parties late at night. The next morning's roll-call revealed a loss, in killed and wounded, of half the officers and a third of the enlisted men engaged.

At sunrise, on the morning of Dec. 1, the Fifty-fifth again marched to the front, reporting to Gen. Hatch, at the Coosawhatie road, some two miles from the landing. The brigade was re-organized under the command of Col. Silliman, of the Twenty-sixth United-States Colored Troops, whose regiment had landed late the night previous. After considerable countermarching, the Fifty-fifth was placed in position on the right of the Grahamville road in the woods, their front covered by a small, swampy stream. On their right was the One-hundred-and-second United-States Colored Troops, on their left, across the road, the naval brigade, with a battery of seven howitzers under Com. Preble. Here the troops

rested for the night on their arms. Dec. 2. The construction of breastworks commenced. The ground occupied by the Fifty-fifth was too wet for much digging; but, by felling trees and piling up logs, a respectable cover was obtained before night. During the day, the rebels shelled the centre of Gen. Hatch's lines with a section of artillery, brought up under cover of the woods; but they made no other demonstration. The picket lines, however, were annoyed at night by scattered cavalry; and so much firing resulted that the order was given to advance the pickets in search of the enemy in all cases of firing without cause, which was effectual in checking the disturbance. Dec. 3. Two regiments, with a section of artillery sent out on the road from the landing, found the enemy in force and returned. Rations had been short for a day or two; but fresh meat, foraged by the cavalry, was now issued. At noon, Dec. 5, six companies of the Fifty-fifth, with two howitzers from the Naval Brigade, advanced about a mile on the Grahamville road. The movement was intended as a feint; and finding the rebels in small force at the church, and exchanging shots with them, the detachment returned to camp, with one man wounded in the foot.

Dec. 6. The troops holding the extended line of works around the cross-roads, were gradually and quietly withdrawn, and extended until, on relieving the pickets at night, the rifle-pits were occupied only by the Fifty-fifth, which formed scarcely more than a skirmish line, supported by a company of cavalry and a section of artillery. At daybreak they fell back to the landing, to find that all the troops had embarked on board transports, and that only the commissary and quartermaster's stores, with a few surgeons and some sick and wounded men remained.

The Fifty-fifth, with a section of New-York artillery, the cavalry battalion and a detachment of engineers, remained at Boyd's Landing, to fortify and hold the place, supported by the gunboat "Pontiac," Capt. Luce. Two rifled howitzers from the navy, and a twelve-pounder captured by Gen. Potter, were left, and manned from Company F. Dec. 7. Work was commenced on the line laid out by the engineers, consisting of a redoubt for fourteen guns on the right, one on the left and one in the centre for three guns each, all connected by a line of rifle-pits. This line was about half a mile in length. Dec. 12. The detachment of engineers was withdrawn to Deveaux's Neck, and the work laid

out by them ended. It was too long to be built or guarded by the fore and left, so situated that the gunboat could give little aid, while the woods were so near as to make part of it untenable if attacked. A new line, about half-way between the first and the landing, was commenced, and rapidly pushed forward to completion. On the 8th of December, the horse of a cavalry vidette was shot from the woods; and it was found necessary to withdraw the cavalry, and place infantry pickets in the place during the day, pushing forward the cavalry at night. Dec. 9. The New-York battery was ordered to Deveaux's Neck. Dec. 12. A tug, arriving with stores, brought the sad intelligence of the death of Lieut. Hill, serving on Col. Silliman's staff at Deveaux's Neck. He was mortally wounded while fearlessly riding on the skirmish line. Though he had held his commission in the regiment but a short time, he had been associated with the regiment while a sergeant of the Fourth Cavalry, and was respected by all. Adj. McKay was also wounded at the same time, and went North on furlough.

Until Jan. 1, 1865, the regiment remained at Boyd's Landing. The men built huts, and made themselves as comfortable as possible in the absence of tents and baggage. The twelve-pounder was placed in position on the Grahamville road, and a howitzer on each flank. Some beef cattle had been left behind by the commissary, and more were driven in by the cavalry. A party under Lieut. Ellsworth drove in the rebel pickets, and captured some fresh beef, so that there was no actual want of food. The officers of the gunboat were very accommodating, and assisted the troops as much as they were able, receiving fresh beef in return. Occasionally shots were exchanged with the rebel pickets, and every day or two the gunboat shelled the woods inland.

Since the first week in December, heavy firing had been often heard in the direction of Savannah, which was supposed to indicate the advance of Sherman.

On the 14th of December, Capt. Grant rejoined the regiment from detached duty on Folly Island; and Lieuts. Carter and Mutell, newly appointed, reported for duty.

Dec. 22. News was received of the capture of Fort McAllister, on the Ogeechee, by Gen. Hazen. Forage and rations were the same day landed at Boyd's Landing, for Gen. Slocum's Division which was expected to reach tide-water at that point. The rations, a few days after, were reshipped, a change of plans having followed

the capture of Savannah. Dec. 25. There was very little opportunity for the celebration of Christmas; but the rooms of Col. Boyd's house, used as headquarters, were adorned with ever-green.

At the time when the Rhode-Island artillery was withdrawn to Deveaux's Neck, most of the cavalry were also ordered away. Dec. 27. A reconnoitring party from the cavalry exchanged shots with rebel videttes at the old naval battery; and, on the following day, their position was shelled with a boat howitzer, taken by hand to the Cotton Press. Dec. 31. The command was mustered for pay on memorandum rolls, no blanks being available.

The patience, cheerfulness, and good conduct of the regiment during this month's campaign, deserve especial mention. Though there was much suffering from inclement weather, from scanty clothing, and often from short rations, few complaints were heard. Hard work was not grumbled at; and, recognized in their rights as soldiers, the men willingly accepted the hardships of the field, while striving to crush rebellion and elevate their race. Especially to be noticed were the courage, patience, and cheerfulness of the wounded through the long, rough march following the battle of Honey Hill.

Jan. 1, 1865. The post was visited by Gen. Hatch, who ordered that the houses on Fripp's Plantation, about a mile above Boyd's, and used by the rebels as a lookout, should be burned, which was the next day done by boats from the "Pontiac."

Jan. 3. The "Pontiac" ordered to assist in the transportation of Sherman's army, left just at night, and her place was supplied by a navy tug, carrying two twelve-pounders, which anchored on the same spot, giving the impression in the morning that the "Pontiac" had shrunk during the darkness. A rebel deserter, who had come into our lines from the picket at the naval battery, was sent off on the gunboat. He had sent his comrade for water, and then ridden to our pickets. He was a poor white, whose wife and children were in Savannah. He seemed thoroughly tired of the war.

Jan. 6. Eleven contrabands, seven men, and four women, came in at daylight. They had been in the woods for eleven days, without fire and with scanty food. One of the men had been a teamster during the evacuation of Savannah, and had worked on the batteries at Honey Hill. According to his statement, the rebel line

was unprotected by works a short distance to our right of the road as we advanced, and could have been turned from that direction.

Jan. 9. Gen. Hatch again visited the post, leaving a detachment of engineers to take up the wharves and pontoon boats.

Jan. 10. Three contrabands (men) came in, and were sent to the front to Gen. Hatch. A deserter from Wheeler's Cavalry also came in, who was a pretty good specimen of that command, a Kentuckian, reckless and careless, who deserted from the guard-house, rather than be tried for insubordination or treasonable sentiments to the Confederacy. He reported Wheeler's force at and near Grahamville, which had been before suspected from a change in the pickets.

Jan. 11. Orders were received from Major-Gen. Foster, to evacuate Boyd's Landing, and embark for Savannah, via Hilton Head. The steamer "Fountain," which was to take the troops, grounded at the mouth of the creek, and was pulled off on the evening tide by the tug. At dusk, the cavalry was put on a large scow, the gangway being covered with boughs to prevent noise. The navy howitzers were with much labor placed on the tug; the twenty-four pounder, with the engineers' tools and ammunition, on the small scow; and the troops then went on board the "Fountain." The scows were taken in tow by the tug; and Boyd's Landing was deserted except by a picket of a lieutenant, a sergeant, and six privates left in the road beyond the rifle-pits, who withdrew silently, and embarked in a small boat as soon as the steamers were fairly under way down the creek. So quietly was all this done that a scouting party of the rebel cavalry came down the road within sight of our picket, in the dim moonlight, but heard no sign of the movement.

The regiment arrived at Hilton Head at daylight, Jan. 12, and, after landing the cavalry and artillery, left for Fort Thunderbolt near Savannah, by the inland passage. This route was necessarily taken on account of the unfitness of the steamer for the transportation of troops; for though a new boat chartered by the government for that express purpose, she was so unsteady that the ordinary movements of the men on board caused her to roll from side to side, and in a rough sea would have made her very uncomfortable. As it was, her machinery gave out near Seabrook Landing, and a despatch was sent to Hilton Head for another boat. Meanwhile the "Fountain" tied up alongside the wharf, and the regiment was landed for a short time. At 11, A.M., Jan. 13, the

"Splph," a large boat with abundant accommodations for the regiment, arrived; and they re-embarked, and about sunset arrived at Fort Thunderbolt. In the vicinity of the fort, which was being dismantled, were some of Sherman's troops, awaiting transportation. The ranking officer was Gen. Wood, and by him a place was assigned for the regiment, to bivouac about half a mile from the landing. This was the first regiment of colored troops they had seen, and remarks concerning them were heard from the crowds at the wharf and along the line of march. On one side of the field assigned for the bivouac was the First Alabama Cavalry, and not far off a Missouri infantry regiment. The feeling of Sherman's army against colored troops occasionally made itself manifest in words, but in no other way. On the morning of the 14th, the camp was changed to a field about a mile to the north; but was hardly located, when it was surrounded by a division of Sherman's troops, and it was thought best to move again a short distance. The same evening a dress-parade was held, which was viewed with surprise by the men of the surrounding regiments. Among the Ohio troops were many former acquaintances of men in the Fifty-fifth; and this with the parade and drills, and the knowledge that the regiment had seen active service, and were not holiday soldiers sent to occupy the forts taken by the Western army, soon put them on a good footing. At the conclusion of a dress-parade, a Western soldier, who stood back of the commanding officer, exclaimed as the regiment came to "order arms," "Bully! There ain't a regiment in Sherman's whole army could do that!"

Jan. 16. Orders were received from Gen. Foster to relieve the garrison of Fort Jackson, and occupy that work and the neighboring earthwork, Battery Lee, and Fort Bartow on the bluff, about half a mile to the south-west, across the rice swamps. Companies C, D, and F were stationed at Jackson; and A, B, E, I, and K, at Bartow. Major Nutt, Surgeon Brown, and Quartermaster Mowry, left for Hilton Head, to provide for the transportation, &c., of the baggage and stores. Major Nutt returned Jan. 20. As soon as shelters were built, the work of clearing up the forts was commenced. Fort Jackson was on the rice fields of the Savannah River; Fort Bartow was on St. Augustine Creek, and only accessible by land over a narrow causeway. The barracks at the former were very filthy. The magazines were in confusion, containing quantities of shot and shell, though but little powder. The work of clearing up, and

remounting guns, was carried on vigorously while the command remained. On the evening of Jan. 22, the regiment was visited by three members of the Boston Relief Committee, sent out with provisions to Savannah, and by Carleton, of the "Boston Journal." They arrived in the midst of a pouring rain, having left their steamer aground in Warsaw Sound, and were assisted on their way to Savannah the next morning. Jan. 26. Asst.-Surgeon Wilder went North on leave, Asst.-Surgeon Babbitt having rejoined the regiment.

On the evening of Jan. 27, the arsenal at Savannah, where the ammunition for the rebel navy was stored, was set on fire. Much damage was done to the city by the fire, and the explosion of the shells. At the forts, the bursting shells sounded like a rapid firing of field artillery, and aroused the whole garrison.

Jan. 28. A detail of three hundred men under Capt. Torrey, was sent to dismantle a battery situated between Thunderbolt and McAllister. Half of this detail were taken by boat, and the balance marched a distance of fifteen miles. This was the only fatigue party from the regiment at Savannah, and they received pretty hard usage, for they were detained by the ordnance officer in charge until their rations were entirely gone, and left to march back to camp with absolutely no provisions.

Jan. 30. Col. Hartwell, who had received a brevet as brigadier-general for his conduct at Honey Hill, visited the regiment for the first time since that action, and was heartily welcomed by both officers and men. He was still somewhat lame from the effect of his wounds. Gen. Hartwell did not remain with the regiment: but returned to Hilton Head, where he had been placed on special duty by Gen. Foster. The object in ordering the Fifty-fifth to Savannah was never exactly known to them. Whether it was the original intention that they should form part of the garrison, or whether they were to have joined the column that marched under Sherman, northward, or whether they were only sent there on exhibition as a specimen of the colored troops, for the benefit of the Western troops, is matter for conjecture.

Jan. 31. The companies were comfortably quartered, the forts were in comparatively good order, and the next day drills in both infantry and heavy artillery tactics were to commence, when marching orders came, to be ready the next morning to embark on the steamer "Cosmopolitan." At eight, A.M., Feb. 1, therefore,

the companies from Fort Bartow marched over dikes to Fort Jackson, and at three, P.M., the regiment embarked.

The regiment was ordered to Morris Island to take part in active operations; but the captain of the steamer had later orders to proceed to Hilton Head, and (what settled the question) had only enough coal to take him there. To Hilton Head, therefore, the regiment went, arriving about sunset. The officer in command reported to Gen. Foster, and was directed to report with his regiment to Brig.-Gen. Potter. During the night the steamer "Louisburg" came alongside, and the regiment was transferred to her. At daybreak, the "Louisburg" passed up the river to Beaufort, where the One-hundred-and-forty-fourth New York joined the expedition in another steamer, and both boats started in the direction of Edisto, proceeding up the South Edisto River towards Jehosso Island, where a landing was to be made at Aiken's Plantation. That point, however, was found to be too near a rebel battery on the main land. The boats were therefore ordered back a couple of miles to Prince's Creek, where the pilot said there was a landing. The "Louisburg" ran in there close to the bank, the picket landed in boats, a rough pontoon bridge was built to the shore, and the regiment landed at the deserted quarters of Dr. Bailey's plantation, in the midst of a drizzling rain. Dr. Bailey's plantation was supposed to be on an island separated from Edisto Island by a narrow creek, over which there was said to be a bridge. Pickets were thrown out on the old roads leading toward the landing, and the regiment bivouacked in line, making themselves comfortable with the fodder stored in the barns around. A hasty examination just at night failed to show any decided indication of the main road inland.

At daylight, Feb. 4, the One-hundred-and-forty-fourth New York landed, and the Fifty-fifth started inland. After proceeding about a mile, the road grew less distinct, and finally was lost altogether, and a return to the starting point became necessary. Fresh directions were obtained from the old pilot, and the regiment again marched in the rain, this time following road traces where they were visible, and the general direction where they were not. The march ended on the bluff overlooking a deep and wide creek, beyond which could be seen houses and men, supposed to be on Edisto Island, but across which there was no trace of a bridge. A rest was ordered, while the commanding officer with a squad of

men followed the creek from river to river, ascertaining that no bridge across it existed. The One-hundred-and-forty-fourth came up about noon; and, as there was no possibility of marching to Dawho Ferry and joining the Thirty-second United-States Colored Troops, both regiments returned to the landing, and were quartered in the deserted plantation houses.

Meanwhile Gen. Potter and staff, landing on the opposite side of the creek, had ridden across the island, and finding the Thirty-second Regiment, sent back orders for the Fifty-fifth and One-hundred-and-forty-fourth to re-embark, and proceed by water to Seabrook Landing in the North Edisto; which they accordingly did, reaching that point about noon, Feb. 4, and marched thence about six miles inland, the Fifty-fifth to a bridge which the Thirty-second Regiment had just finished repairing, where they bivouacked for the night, and the One-hundred-and-forty-fourth in another direction toward Jehosse Island.

On the morning of Feb. 5, the march toward Dawho Ferry was resumed under Gen. Potter. The roads were obscured by the vegetation of several seasons, and could be traced only with extreme difficulty, the regiment often was compelled to march single file. At Dawho Ferry, where only a narrow creek divided the island from the main land, the regiments bivouacked in line of battle, built large fires, and made as much noise as they chose.

Feb. 6. The Fifty-fifth received orders to report to Gen. Hartwell and leaving the Thirty-second at Dawho, they marched back to Seabrook Landing, and re-embarked on the "Louisburg," for Stono Inlet. The weather was rough, and, on arriving off the bar, only just light enough remained to distinguish the buoys marking the channel: the "Cosmopolitan," coming a little later, was obliged to stand off until daybreak. While the "Louisburg" lay in the North Edisto, Private John Roberts, of Company C, died on board of typhoid fever.

On landing at Folly Island, it was found that Quartermaster Mowry had left only two days before for Hilton Head, with orders to store the regimental baggage at Beaufort. Feb. 7, the regiment bivouacked on its old ground, where nothing remained of its once neat and regular camp, save a few old tents occupied by such of the sick as had not been able to rejoin the regiment, a few returned furloughed men, and a small and very poor squad of recruits lately sent there to await the regiment, — all under charge

of Lieut. Sprague. Enough old tents remained to quarter the officers; and the men were fitted with shelter tents and lumber from the deserted camps.

Feb. 7. Gen. Hartwell, with the One-Hundred-and-forty-fourth New York, arrived. The day was occupied in issuing clothing and rations. Feb. 8, Company H reported for duty, and the same day all the detailed men were ordered back to the regiment, Company G alone remaining on detached duty on Long Island.

Feb. 9. The force assembled at Stono Inlet started, under direction of Gen. Schimmelpfennig, on an expedition to James Island. The troops moved in two detachments: the left by way of Battery Island, and the right, under command of Gen. Hartwell, and consisting of the One-hundred-and-forty-fourth and Fifty-fourth New York, and Fifty-fifth Massachusetts, by way of the old bridge at the northerly end of Cole's Island. The crossing to Cole's Island was made in the night; and, at daylight on the 10th, the skirmishers crossed to James Island, the bridge was rapidly laid on the old timbers, and the whole force moved over unopposed. The movement was covered by several gunboats. Immediately after the passage of the infantry, the bridge was carefully strengthened for the artillery. Through some fault in the work, one field-piece broke through and was lost in the creek, the men and horses barely escaping. Another field-piece and two boat-howitzers from the gunboats, were landed in safety.

The line was formed in the old intrenchments dug the previous July, which were found undisturbed. The skirmish line now advanced to the crest of the hill, in front of the rifle-pits, without opposition, though the rebels could be seen in the works constructed for their picket line. During the day, our skirmish line kept up some firing with the enemy, and towards sunset Gen. Gillmore came up the river in the "Coit," and sent orders ashore to "advance and engage the enemy." The line of battle of the four regiments was formed, and moved forward in handsome style, being expressly designed to call out the enemy's force. At the edge of the plain that lay in front of the enemy's rifle-pits, the Fifty-fifth, the Thirty-third United-States, and Fifty-fourth New York were massed in column in the rear of the right and left wings, and halted, while the One-hundred-and-forty-fourth and Thirty-second moved on in line, with the skirmish line from the Fifty-fourth New York advancing rapidly in their front. The enemy,

composed of the Charleston Battalion, under Major Manigault, kept up a brisk fire, and held out until our line was almost in their works. The musketry was severe as our men crossed the open sand and marsh, behind which the rebel "half-moons" were made; and a sharp skirmish of short duration resulted, ending in the capture of the rifle-pits and a number of prisoners. Under the sharpest of the fire the advancing line wavered for a moment; but a cheer from the Fifty-fifth, as they deployed into line, to move forward, steadied it at once. The cheer was taken up, and the rifle-pits were carried. The regiment had one man wounded in this affair, the enemy firing in general too high. Lieut. James, who had rejoined the regiment from Virginia, acted in this expedition as aide to Gen. Hartwell. Seven prisoners were taken, including two commissioned officers, one the major commanding the picket line. At dark, the Fifty-fifth retired from the front, and the next morning recrossed to Folly Island.

Feb. 11. The regiment embarked at night, with nine days' rations, on the "Cosmopolitan," as part of an expedition under Gen. Potter, destined to attempt a landing at Bull's Bay, some ten miles to the north of Charleston Harbor.

Sunday morning, Feb. 12, the expedition, consisting of ten gun-boats and three large transports, entered Bull's Bay, and came to anchor. The Fifty-fifth was transferred to the "tin-clad" river transport "Augusta;" but a violent gale prevented any movement. Capt. Hall at this time rejoined the regiment, and both he and Capt. Goodwin, on account of disability from wounds preventing their marching, were detailed on staff-duty, Capt. Hall with Gen. Hartwell, and Capt. Goodwin with Gen. Potter.

The water in the creeks leading from Bull's Bay proving too shallow for any but the lightest-draft gunboats, the larger were mostly withdrawn, and the transports, accompanied by one gunboat and the howitzer launches, moved up Owendaw Creek at high tide, and shelled the rebel earthworks. The enemy replied from two guns. No landing was attempted, and with ebb-tide the boats withdrew.

Feb. 14. A violent gale prevented operations, and water becoming scarce, and the troops suffering from the close confinement on the transports, a landing was effected on Bull's Island, where fresh water was abundant, and fresh pork and oysters were found in moderate quantities. The troops remained on shore during the

night, and Company G rejoined the regiment, having been relieved from duty on Long Island. Singularly enough, after having garrisoned Battery No. 2 for so long a time, and been continually under fire, having had the parapet ploughed by balls, the magazine laid almost bare, shells put through their tents, &c., the only casualty which had occurred happened on the day before their departure, when a shell from Battery Lamar wounded five men, one quite severely.

Feb. 15. The troops re-embarked. Men and officers were greatly crowded. In the cabin of the "Augusta," after all had retired, every available inch of room was occupied, officers being extended in the berths, on the seats, chairs, floor, and even on and under the table, — and this in air decidedly close; for the waves were so high that the deadlights were closed, and an officer venturing to open one was favored with a salt-water bath.

Feb. 16. Another landing was attempted at Andersonville. The howitzer boats were advanced, the troops placed in the boats, and every preparation made for landing. Three companies of the Fifty-fifth were moving up the creek in rear of the launches, when the rebels opened on the latter with a rifled piece, and the signal was given for the boats to retire. Two of the transports with the launches then crossed to the north side of the bay. The One-hundred-and-forty-fourth New-York, and Thirty-second United-States were put into small boats, and, with the launches and boat-howitzers, formed in line, under the immediate command of Gen. Hartwell, and effected a landing without loss, the enemy only waiting until the shells from the boat-howitzers reached them. The transport "Augusta," in attempting to obey a signal to follow the other boats, proved her quality, by floating broadside down the creek before wind and tide, and, in spite of the double engines, running aground and requiring the aid of another steamer to get her off, and finally reaching the other boats too late to disembark that night. On this expedition the tin-clads were failures.

Feb. 18. The "Augusta" grounded in attempting to follow the other boats into the creek where the troops had landed; but the Fifty-fifth were taken off in boats, and thus lightened, she came up to the landing. The regiment was ashore before sunset, and bivouacked behind some slight earthworks a short distance from the landing, where the engineers had already built a temporary wharf, for landing the horses and stores. The advantages of foraging

were now felt; and the officers and men were supplied with fresh beef, mutton, and sweet potatoes, from the neighboring plantations.

Sunday, Feb. 19. News was received from the fleet, of the evacuation of Charleston; and all the gunboats were seen dressed in colors from deck to masthead. The rebels were also ascertained to have left the front of Gen. Potter's command. An advance was ordered, first to Andersonville, where the first attempt to land had been made, and where a small earthwork and a line of rifle-pits were found; and thence to the Christ Church Line, the outer defence of Charleston against an attack from this direction. On reaching the main road in the afternoon, it was found that Hardee's rear, composed of Rhett's Second South-Carolina Regulars, two thousand four hundred strong, had that day passed. The works at Christ Church were found entirely deserted, and so hurriedly abandoned that much artillery was left behind. On this march, the Fifty-fifth brought up the rear, and was charged with the duty of collecting cattle and taking charge of the contrabands who joined the command. At Christ Church the troops bivouacked for the night; but in the morning, after a short delay to await the return of foraging parties, the line of march was resumed for Mount Pleasant, opposite Charleston. Bouts from the fleet had landed at this place, and a few soldiers had come over from Sullivan's Island; but the Fifty-fifth was the first body of troops to enter the town after its evacuation. Words would fail to describe the scene which those who witnessed it will never forget, — the welcome given to a regiment of colored troops by their people redeemed from slavery. As shouts, prayers, and blessings resounded on every side, all felt that the hardships and dangers of the siege were fully repaid. The few white inhabitants left in the town were either alarmed or indignant, and generally remained in their houses; but the colored people turned out *en masse*. Assiduously had they been taught to regard the "Yanks" as their enemies; carefully had every channel of information been closed against them: but all to no purpose. "Bress de Lord," said an old, gray-haired woman, with streaming eyes, and hands clasped and raised toward heaven, "bress de Lord, I's waited for ye, and prayed for ye, long time, and I knowed you'd come, an ye has done come at last;" and she expressed the feelings of all.

A provost-guard was detailed from the Fifty-fifth Massachusetts and One-hundred-and-forty-fourth New-York, and Major Nutt made

provost-marshal. Little disorder, however, occurred. Some pigs, geese, and chickens came to untimely evils, both regularly and irregularly, as was to be expected, and some of the white inhabitants complained that the colored troops insulted them, which, when it is considered that they thought it an insult for a black man to address them without first removing his hat, was also to be expected; but no one was hurt, and no complaints brought against the men of the regiment were found to rest on any substantial basis. The troops had been besieging the place for nearly two years, knowing it as the birthplace and hot-bed of rebellion, yet no unusual effort was required to restrain them.

Camping grounds were assigned to the several regiments of the command; and the Fifty-fifth took its position in a level field between the village and Sullivan's Island, where air and water were good, and there was a fine place for salt-water bathing, of which the men soon availed themselves. This rest was, however, short. On the morning of Feb. 21, orders came to draw five days' rations, and prepare to move; and, the same afternoon, the tin-clads transferred the command to Charleston, where they landed just before sunset.

Daylight was fading when the line was formed to march through the city to a camping ground on Charleston Neck. Before the march commenced, three rousing cheers were given by the men of the Fifty-fifth, and given with a will. They were then told that the only restriction placed on them in passing through the city, would be to keep in the ranks, and that they might shout and sing as they chose.

Few people were on the wharf when the troops landed, or in the street when the line was formed: but the streets, on the route through the city, were crowded with the colored population. Cheers, blessings, prayers, and songs were heard on every side. Men and women crowded to shake hands with men and officers. Many of them talked earnestly and understandingly of the past and present. The white population remained within their houses, but curiosity led even them to peep through the blinds at the "black Yankees."

On through the streets of the rebel city passed the column, on through the chief seat of that slave power, tottering to its fall. Its walls rung to the chorus of manly voices singing "John Brown," "Babylon is falling," and the "Battle-Cry of Freedom;" while, at intervals, the national airs, long unheard there, were

played by the regimental band. The glory and the triumph of this hour may be imagined, but can never be described. It was one of those occasions which happen but once in a lifetime, to be lived over in memory for ever.

With little straggling, the regiment reached the position assigned to it, near the line of works built for the defence of Charleston Neck, and went into bivouac for the night.

Brig.-Gen. Potter had been ordered to advance into the interior, to observe the movements of the rebel garrison of Charleston, who had retired toward the Santee River. His command consisted of two brigades under Gen. Hartwell and Col. Kozlay, a section of artillery, and a small detachment of cavalry. These troops were collected on Charleston Neck, on the night of Feb. 21. Gen. Hartwell's staff contained two officers from the Fifty-fifth; viz., Capt. Hall and Lieut. James. Capt. Goodwin, being still prevented from marching by the wound received at James Island, was serving on the staff of Gen. Potter. Capt. Woodward and Adj. McKay were absent, wounded.

Wednesday morning, Feb. 22, the column commenced its advance, moving out of the intrenchments upon the Columbia Road. Rumors of rebel cavalry were numerous; but the command reached Goose Creek, about seventeen miles from Charleston, about sunset, without having seen an armed rebel. At this point a system of foraging was commenced, which was continued until the return of the expedition. A party, under a commissioned officer, was sent out from each regiment in the morning, to visit the plantations along the line of march, taking whatever provisions were thought necessary, and all stores which would be useful to the enemy, especially all good horses. In this way, the troops lived well, though only a limited amount of regular rations was issued. These foraging parties found no lack of provisions on the large farms. The smoke-houses and store-rooms were often filled with abundance of food; but, among the small planters and poor families, they found much want and suffering. The troops soon became tired of poultry, sweet potatoes, rice, and meat, and received eagerly the occasional issues of hard bread and pork made by the quartermaster.

The bridge over Goose Creek had been burnt by the retreating rebels. The stream at that point was not fordable, and, as several days would be required to rebuild, one brigade crossed some miles

above and the other at a point below, while a detachment was left to protect and assist the engineers in the work. The two brigades met beyond the creek; and, turning to the right from the Columbia Road, the column took the direction of the North-eastern Railroad, and bivouacked at the cross roads, about twenty-five miles from Charleston. From this point, a detachment under Major Nutt was sent during the night to Dean Hall, a plantation on Cooper River, to capture a squad of rebel cavalry reported to be there, and to bring off what rice they could from a large mill there, and destroy the rest, together with the mill itself. The rebels had burnt the mill, and disappeared; but a quantity of rough rice was destroyed.

Feb. 21. The march was continued in a drizzling rain, still in the general direction of the railroad. At White's Plantation, the cavalry of the rebel rear-guard fired upon the foraging parties, and the head of the column found the rebel skirmishers drawn up on the edge of a wood. Their visible force numbered only about one hundred, however; and they were quickly driven by the skirmishers of the Second Brigade, and a few shells from the artillery. The column then advanced to Monk's Corner, a spot famous in Revolutionary history, as the scene of one of Gen. Marion's skirmishes, and bivouacked in line of battle for the night.

Feb. 25. The Fifty-fifth was ordered forward to rebuild the bridges over the Santee Canal and Biggin Creek, which had been destroyed by the rebels, and also to ascertain if Biggin Church, a strong position beyond the canal, was occupied by them. The cavalry skirmishers of the enemy were found at the creek, their picket being on the bluff overlooking it, but falling back at once and throwing down the last timber of the bridge as they left. They were soon driven across the canal, but held for a time their position on its further bank. The creek-bridge was rebuilt, under a scattering fire; but a gun being placed on the hill, and two companies advanced to the edge of the canal, the rebels ceased firing and fell back, and a detachment, following over a temporary bridge, found that they had continued to retreat without attempting to hold the church. A despatch was found at the church, from Gen. Lovell to Major Jenkins, commanding the cavalry, ordering him to push back, and, if possible, to occupy Monk's Corner. The major probably did not think it possible.

Company B being left on picket at the church, an ancient building erected before the Revolution, the regiment was withdrawn



and bivouacked in line on the bluff overlooking the creek. On the road at this point was a small but quite good house, in the yard of which the gun was placed while the bridge below was being rebuilt. The people there were of Dutch descent; and one middle-aged lady, who had been a teacher, seemed to have been well educated. She was rather a singular person, and, strange to say, was a strong Unionist. Here regimental headquarters were established; and, during the evening, Gen. Cartwell came down, and the Glee Club of Company F sang several of their songs, much to the entertainment of all. A bright little girl, called Eliza, was made quite a pet of by the officers, and will probably long remember the skirmish at Biggin Creek.

Feb. 26. The command marched at seven, A.M., toward St. Stephens Depot. No more opposition from the enemy was met; but the roads grew rapidly worse, until, in a swamp about four miles from St. Stephens, they were almost impassable for artillery. At least one quarter of the eighteen miles of road from Biggin Church to St. Stephens was under water, and rain fell during most of the day.

The village of St. Stephens, which was reached about sunset, consisted of the railroad station, a store or two, and some dozen or two small houses scattered over the surrounding country. It was situated at the edge of the Santee Swamp, about a mile from the river. Here, during the week preceding, had been collected for transportation most of the troops that had been withdrawn from Charleston, and other points of the coast south of the mouth of the Santee. Some ten thousand infantry and cavalry, and nine pieces of artillery, had taken the cars here during that time for North Carolina, the last detachment having left the day before. The next morning a reconnoissance made by Company F to the Santee, over a mile of trestle-work, averaging more than fifteen feet in height, proved the statement of the villagers to be true,—that the retreating rebels had burnt the bridge over the river. Only the iron piers were left standing, of one of the finest railroad-bridges in the State. A rebel picket was seen across the river, and a mile distant a small earthwork, but there appeared to be no body of troops near.

On the morning of Feb. 27, the bivouacs hastily made the previous night were abandoned, and the different regiments were placed with more regularity in the woods adjoining the village. As horses were from time to time brought in, a squad of mounted

infantry was organized, under Lieut. C. L. Roberts, who did good service as foragers and videttes.

Feb. 28. The regiment was mustered for pay. The same afternoon a detachment consisting of Companies G and K, under Capt. Hamilton, started for a plantation about fifteen miles distant. While at Monk's Corner, four men of the Fifty-fourth New-York had been captured by rebel cavalry. Information had been received that these captors and their prisoners were to be at this place this night, and it was resolved to attempt their capture and the release of the prisoners. The night was exceedingly dark; but, guided by a negro, the two companies crossed the country, wading often through water waist-deep, surrounded the house, captured a lieutenant and two men, and released the prisoners. Two of the rebels were killed, as was also one man of Company G, who ventured forward into the light and became a good mark. The detachment returned to camp the afternoon of the next day.

While the command remained at St. Stephens, many rebel deserters and stragglers came or were brought in. They were mostly from the poor whites, and almost all expressed themselves as tired of the war. They seemed surprised at the good treatment they received from the colored troops, as they had been told they would be shot at once if officers were not present. In most cases, this class were allowed to return to their homes, on taking the prescribed oath. Their desire for peace was in most cases, no doubt, sincere, as their families were suffering, many were conscripted, and the war had greatly enlarged their knowledge of national affairs and of Yankee character.

On the forenoon of March 1, the mounted men were sent to examine the ferry, about eight miles above the railroad bridge. The party passed down the ferry road, fording several streams from two to four feet deep, and pushed forward into the river-swamp, until they could go no farther without swimming their horses. The distance across was found by the landmarks pointed out by the guide, to be about five miles, and it was evident that no large number of troops could cross with the water at the depth it then was. Rain fell during the whole day, and the party returned to St. Stephens completely soaked.

March 2. The command again started and marched over roads rendered worse than before by two days' additional rain. The line of march was, however, away from the swamps and toward the

pine-lands; and there was more clear water and not so much mud as there had been on the St. Stephens road. A shout from the head of the column always announced the presence of water to be forded; and, wet and cheerful, the regiments paddled on and reached Pineville soon after noon. This was a pretty village among the tall pines, on slightly rising ground, and was the summer residence of the planters from the surrounding country, whose plantations were unhealthy during the hot season. The houses were comfortable, some of them even elegant, though but few were occupied during the winter months. Most of them were at this time in charge of servants. Though the whole command bivouacked in the village for dinner, little damage was done except to fence-rails. Eight or ten buildings were, however, burnt by the rear-guard, by Gen. Potter's order, they having been used as headquarters by the guerillas. After dinner, the march was resumed. The column left the main road, moved across the country, through the fine plantations of the Ravenel Family, and bivouacked at night on the bank of a small stream near the plantation of Mayor Macheth, of Charleston, on the Black-Oak Road. Here Private Chase, serving as orderly to Gen. Hartwell, was captured by rebel scouts within fifty rods of the head of the column. He was unarmed at the time, and was supposed by his captors to be a servant, so that he easily threw them off their guard, and, by aid of a colored man at a plantation to which he was taken at night, escaped, and rejoined the regiment the next day. The men who captured him were bushwhackers, and told him that, had he been armed or a soldier, they would have shot him at once.

March 3. The command moved over roads, with more mud and not less water than the day previous, along the north side of the Santee Canal, until they again arrived at Biggin Church. Here a brigade of four regiments, under Col. Van Wyck, of the Fifty-sixth New-York, reported to Gen. Potter.

On the morning of March 4, the column started at seven o'clock, but, after marching a mile, found that the bridge over the western branch of the Cooper River, a narrow but unfordable stream, had been destroyed. The engineers, with large details, began to rebuild the bridge. The width was too great to cross artillery over a single span, and fixing a pier in the deep and swift current was not easy. Company B, of the Fifty-fifth, was detailed to return by the church to Biggin Creek, where a canal-boat was found

at the time the crossing had been made. This boat, together with a sloop found fastened to the river-bank, in despite of many difficulties, were taken down the canal, and up the western branch of the Cooper, to the bridge, and there were used as centro supports.

March 5. The march was resumed at seven, A.M., and at noon reached Strawberry Ferry, over the Cooper River. Here the regiment bivouacked on a bluff overlooking a fine rice plantation of a rebel captain, in whose house were Gen. Potter's headquarters. At the foot of the bluff was a large rice-mill, where the command obtained considerable meal. Opposite were the ruins of Dean Hall, burnt the day after the regiment left Charleston. Thus far all rice-mills had been destroyed; but this one being near Charleston, accessible by river, was allowed to stand. All along the line of this day's march, fine houses and plantations had been passed, mostly abandoned however, their owners having been deeply interested in the rebellion.

The steamer "Croton" arrived at the landing near the rice-mill soon after the troops had gone into bivouac, loaded with clothing and rations, both of which were at once issued, as living on the country had now become difficult, this region being accessible to the navy; and the route was soon to enter the unproductive region north of the Cooper River, between this point and its mouth.

March 6. The route followed turned away from the river, and lay through pine-lands, productive only of turpentine and inhabited by the poor whites. Few settlements were found, and the roads were exceedingly bad. Col. Van Wyck's brigade took a road nearer the river, turning to the right a short distance from the ferry. The halt for the night was made at a plantation, where some members of the family had taken refuge in the swamp, from which, however, they were soon brought back unharmed. The worst evil done them was the confiscation of their poultry, and the organization of a dancing party in their yard.

March 7. The command moved this morning by way of Half Way Creek Road and Cainhoj Ferry to Daniel's Island, on a creek emptying into the Cooper River, and in sight of Charleston. Van Wyck's brigade united with Gen. Hartwell's at the forks of the road early in the afternoon. This day's march was through a richer country. The destruction of a small bridge by the navy, to admit of the passage of their launches up the creek, brought the command to a halt, when they bivouacked for the night. During the

night, the bridge was rebuilt, and the next morning a crossing was made in the rain to a bivouac among the pine woods on Daniel's Island. No communication from Charleston was found here, the expedition having arrived, perhaps, sooner than expected. Rations were getting short. An attempt was made to collect fresh beef from the plantations; but it was not very successful, cattle being scarce and poor, the island having been thoroughly foraged by the navy. Gen. Potter obtained a boat, and opened communication with Charleston, which resulted in the transfer of the command, early the next morning, to Clement's Ferry, on a creek opposite the city. Here were found the ruins of an old, substantial brick tavern, or ferry-house. For three or four days, on all the mile-stones had been seen inscribed, "So many miles to Calais;" and Calais had become quite a by-word, and was supposed to be a place of some importance. But no search or inquiry could discover the place, until, at Clement's Ferry, the oldest inhabitant, on being questioned, remembered that Calais had been the former name of the ferry.

At Clement's Ferry, with short rations, and on low ground soaked with water, for it still rained, the troops remained during the afternoon and night of the 9th March. During the night, a violent thunder-shower drenched and completely inundated the crowded camp of the regiment, whose shelter-tents were in a live-oak grove on the border of the marshes.

March 10. The tin-clad "Augusta" slowly worked her way up the creek, and on her second trip the Fifty-fifth was transferred to Charleston. Marching out over Meeting Street, on the plank road, and through the intrenchments, the regiment went into bivouac at Rickersville, just beyond, in a high, dry, and well-shaded field. The next day a regular camp was established, the first mail was received for three weeks, brigade headquarters were located in a good house opposite the camp, and Gen. Potter's expedition to the Santee successfully ended.

March 11 to 16, inclusive, the regiment remained in camp at Rickersville. On the former date, application was made to send for the regimental baggage stored at Beaufort: permission having been given, Lieut. Bean was ordered to Hilton Head for muster as first lieutenant, and also with instructions for the quartermaster. A partially successful application was also made for the return of the large number of men on detached duty. Surgeon Brown,

Capt. Goodwin, and Lieut. Roberts here rejoined the regiment. Capt. Hall had assumed command of his company at St. Stephens. The inspection of Sunday, March 12, showed the regiment to be in very good condition considering its late service.

March 13. Sixteen recruits were received for the regiment, none of whom were ever of any service as soldiers. Two or three were at once rejected by a proper board of officers. One was a Portuguese, who could not speak a word of English, and was suffering from an affection of the spine.

March 14. The provisional brigade was broken up by the departure of the Thirty-second United-States Colored Troops for North Edisto, and the One-hundred-and-forty-fourth New-York for Hilton Head. Asst.-Surgeon Wilder returned from furlough this day.

March 15. The regiment was inspected by Brig.-Gen. Seth Williams, of the Inspector-General's Department, whose report of its condition and appearance was very favorable. On the evening of March 15, the regiment being together in camp for the first time since the action at Honey Hill, a meeting of the officers was called at headquarters, by request of Gen. Hartwell; and resolutions were passed expressive of their sorrow for the loss of their comrades, Capt. Crane and Lieuts. Boynton and Hill, and of sympathy for their families and friends.

March 16. Orders were received to break camp the next day and proceed to James Island, where the regimental baggage, which had this day arrived at Charleston, was ordered to be landed.

By great exertion, most of the new instruments for the band were obtained from the regimental baggage, where they had been stored since their arrival by express: so that, on the morning of the 17th, the command marched down King and Bay Streets with band playing and colors flying, every man doing his best to give the regiment a regular and soldierly appearance. This was the first time the music of the band had been heard since their instruments were packed away at Polly Island, Nov. 27, 1864.

Difficulty arose in transferring the regiment to James Island, from the want of sufficient transportation; by sunset, however, men, baggage, and horses were ferried over, although too late to reach that night the point assigned for the camp at McLeod's house, on Wappoo Cut, the former location of the rebel quartermaster and commissary for the island. Two companies, therefore,

moved on, to relieve the Fifty-fourth New-York, ordered to North Carolina, and the remainder bivouacked at James-Island Creek Bridge. Here a somewhat startling incident occurred to a party of officers, who had made themselves comfortable with a good fire, in an old house formerly occupied by the rebel ordnance department. They had not noticed that powder had been scattered around on the floor, and probably worked its way into the cracks and joints, until sudden flashes of fire announced the fact, and caused a hasty evacuation.

The rebels, when abandoning James Island, had destroyed most of the bridges: but the bridge over James-Island Creek had been only slightly injured, so that a few planks made it passable for infantry or single horsemen. The regiment passed over the next morning; but, as several days would have been required to fit the bridge for the passage of teams, the baggage was transferred from the wharf opposite the city to the camp at Wappoo Cut, by a small captured steamer.

March 18. In accordance with the orders of Brig.-Gen. Schimmelpfennig, commanding the defences of Charleston, to whose command the Fifty-fifth was now assigned, the several companies were stationed as follows: Companies C, G, and I, under Capt. Hamilton, at Fort Pemberton, on a high bluff at the junction of Wappoo Cut, and Stono River,—a regular bastioned fort neatly built, with buttresses, water-battery, and arched brick sallyport, but without bomb-proof, and only formidable from its position. Companies C and G were quartered in good barracks, and Company I, in "A" tents pitched on the parade-ground. The situation was excellent: high, airy, with good water, and a fine ground for drills. Companies D and F, under Capt. Thurber, were stationed at Battery Pringle, and quartered in the barracks and huts, rebuilt from those left by the rebel garrison. This fort was on the Stono River, below Pemberton, and near the bridge to John's Island, and formed the right of the line of defence of which Battery Lamar was the left. The traces of shot and shell from the gunboats, in the attacks of July and February, were plainly visible in the rear of the works. Two field-pieces, in charge of Company F, were placed to cover the John's-Island Bridge, which was further held by gunboats in the stream below. The heavy guns in this line of works were nearly all in position, though mostly spiked. Company E was afterward ordered to this point, and quartered in barracks.

This location was equally healthy with Pemberton. The rest of the regiment were quartered in tents at McLeod's Plantation, as the plantation-houses were occupied by a portion of the Fifty-fourth New-York, whose order to proceed to North Carolina had been countermanded.

Sunday, March 19. A visit was made by a party of officers to the line of works, from Battery Pringle to Battery Lamar, and to the battle-ground of July 2, 1864, in front of the latter work. One object of this visit was to ascertain what disposition had been made of the bodies of the men who fell in that action, concerning which various rumors had from time to time prevailed. Those rumors proved only too correct. Within the rebel lines, on an island, held solely, except during short expeditions, by their forces, by the side of a road over which their cavalry must have passed daily, the dead of the Fifty-fifth had lain for more than eight months unburied, where they fell. Several were recognized, by their position, and the remnants of their clothing; but, among bones of nine bodies, there was not to be found a single skull! Of the skeletons found, seven were of the Fifty-fifth, and two, from their position, probably of the Thirty-third United-States Colored Troops. So far as could be judged, the bodies of the white troops who fell, had been buried by the enemy.

March 21. A detail, under charge of Sergt. Wallace, of Company F was sent to Charleston, as headquarters-guard, for Gen. Schimmelpfennig. This detail, after the departure of that officer for the North, was transferred to Gen. Hatch's headquarters, and did not rejoin the command until it moved from St. Andrews to Summerville. It presented, while on this duty, a military appearance creditable to the regiment. This day also, a wagon and four horses broke through the bridge over James-Island Creek, and only one horse was saved. The bridge being now utterly impassable even for the pickets, its repair was ordered; and a party was detailed to cut timber for the purpose.

March 22. Every effort was made by the regimental and company officers, to complete their returns, and put in order their books before another movement should take place. For four months they had been separated from their baggage, and all their papers and accounts were greatly in arrears. The hospital was also established at some deserted plantation-houses, between McLeod's and Fort Pemberton. Asst.-Surg. Babbitt had been ap-

pointed surgeon of the One-hundred-and-third United-States Colored Troops, and had left the regiment at Biggin Church, on the homeward march from the Santee River.

Immediately after the discovery of the remains of those killed in the action of July 2, a party had been detailed to collect the bones and bring them, under a proper escort, to the regimental camp, where they had been received by the companies under arms. Sunday, March 25, they were buried with appropriate ceremonies. The remains were inclosed in one coffin, which, draped with the flag, on which was placed a wreath and cross of flowers, was borne by men who had been present in the action where they fell, and most of whom had been wounded there. The escort was Company E, under Capt. Goodwin; and the coffin was followed by the men and officers of the regiment, and by Gen. Hartwell and staff. The grave was under some beautiful elms, within an old fort, on a bluff at the junction of Ashley River and Wappoo Cut, and overlooking the city and harbor. With a hymn by the glee club, and an address by the chaplain, the exercises were concluded.

March 28 to April 1. Gen. Hartwell assumed the temporary command of the regiment. March 28. Capt. Goodwin was again detailed on the staff of Gen. Potter, now assigned to the command of an expedition from Georgetown to the interior.

April 3. Rumors of another move were heard this day and the next. April 5. Marching orders were received. A force consisting of the Fifty-fifth Massachusetts, Fifty-fourth New-York, and a section of the Third New-York Battery, all under Gen. Hartwell, being ordered to Murray's Ferry, to co-operate, if necessary, with Gen. Potter's expedition, north of the Santee. The regiment crossed to Charleston, marched through the city, and bivouacked on its former camping-ground, at Rickersville. The baggage was stored at Fort Pemberton and McLeod's Plantation, in charge of a guard of convalescents, under Lieut. Lee. April 6. Gen. Hartwell's command marched at six, A.M., with eight days' rations, and one hundred rounds of ammunition per man, sixty of which were carried on the teams. The route taken was the Columbia Road, and the halt for the night was made just beyond the Goose-Creek Bridge. From this point a detachment, under Major Nutt, was sent to Dean Hall, where a squad of rebel cavalry were reported to be murdering the negroes who were trying to reach Charleston by the river. The report was, no doubt, true; but the guide, either frightened, or

ignorant of the way, took the wrong road, and the detachment, after marching far into the night, went into bivouac, and rejoined the column the next forenoon. April 7. The march was continued until the head of the column arrived within a short distance of Monk's Corner, when it turned to the left, on the south side of the Santee Canal, and moved toward Pineapolis, a village of summer residences similar to Pineville, though smaller. Few families or articles contraband of war were found there. A detachment, sent from Monk's Corner to the canal and creek bridges on the Biggin-Church Road, reported no signs of the enemy in that direction. After marching until after dark, the command bivouacked, in line of battle, near the house of Mr. Cain, the artillery in position, and the men sleeping at the foot of their gun-stacks. Squads of cavalry were reported in front and rear; and a mounted party, in advance of the infantry, were fired on just as the line for bivouac was formed. The cavalry seen, however, did not number over twenty-five or thirty; and the report of troops in line of battle in the front proved to be an error. Mr. Cain's house and plantation were very fine. He claimed to have made an agreement with his former slaves, with which they were satisfied. Whether they were or not, few of them left him at that time. Many of the trees and fences around the yard were cut to strengthen the position, but the house and grounds were not otherwise injured. April 8. The line of march was resumed in the early morning, in a drizzling rain, through the plantations to the Black-Oak Road, to Pineville, where a halt for dinner was made: thence to Mexico, to the plantation of W. M. Forcher. As the troops left Cain's Plantation, the carriage-barn was fired, whether by accident or design is not known. The fire did not, however, spread to other buildings. At Pineville, all sorts of rumors were current of the cruelties practised by the guerilla cavalry, who were said to have shot and hung many of the negroes in that vicinity. The men of the regiment were greatly excited, and effort was necessary to preserve discipline. It was difficult to trace most of the reports to their source, but it is to be feared that some of them had too good foundation. One thing was certain, that a company of negroes had a fight at Pineville, with a squad of rebel scouts, under Lieut. Pettus, in which the latter had been at first defeated, and only effected their purpose after the arrival of reinforcements. Alarmed by these stories and events, an exodus of the freed people commenced at

this point, which continued during the remainder of the expedition, until the refugee-train was far larger than the rest of the column. The Poreher homestead was the most elegant which the expedition had seen. The house was filled with articles of convenience and luxury, with treasures of art and family relics. It was situated in a large park, shaded by magnificent trees. The position was good; and the line was formed for bivouac, the right at the mansion house, the left beyond that of the overseer, the out-buildings, over which guards were placed, being in the rear. There was slight picket-firing during the night, probably, however, at cattle and hogs. The march was resumed soon after daylight. Mr. Poreher was known to have been an original and most decided rebel, and he was taken to Charleston as a prisoner; but his property would not have been destroyed as it was, had he not in reply to the question of the provost-marshal, "if he had any wine in his cellars," merely stated that he had not, omitting to say that he had a large amount in the garret. During the night a quantity of this liquor reached the mounted men of the escort, and probably some of the refugees; and by one or the other, while in liquor, the house and all the out-buildings, except the dwelling of the overseer, which was saved by the exertions of Chaplain Bowles, who had spent the night there, were set fire to and destroyed as soon as the guards were withdrawn and the troops upon the march. As soon as the existence of the wine was ascertained by the provost-marshal, Capt. Torrey, he destroyed what remained of it.

During the march of April 9, to Eutaw Springs, the enemy's cavalry, in small squads, was continually in sight: and the advance-guard frequently exchanged shots with them. At one point, they seemed inclined to make a stand: but a twelve-pound shell caused them to change their minds. On this day's march, a house, from which the skirmish-line was fired upon, was burnt: but otherwise the only injury done to persons or property was the seizure of arms and provisions and means of transportation needed by the command. Eutaw Springs was reached about sunset: and the line was formed for bivouac on the crest of a hill looking toward Nelson's Ferry, to which point two companies, under command of Major Nutt, were sent to communicate with Gen. Potter. This they were not able to do; but a party crossed the river and burnt a lot of cotton, leaving a written notice that it was done by order of the general commanding the *division*. Major Nutt brought

back information that gunboats and transports had passed up the river a day or two previous. Some good horses having been seized, a squad of mounted infantry, numbering ten or more from each regiment, was organized under Lieut. Roberts. Lieut. Pettus, of the rebel cavalry, came in this day, under pretence of a flag of truce, but, as was supposed, in order to escape capture. He was released, however, after a night's detention, with a communication to Gen. Ferguson. A detachment, under Capt. Soule, attempted, at night, the surprise and capture of a squad of cavalry, whose rendezvous was ascertained; but their pickets were too vigilant, and the only capture was a horse and rifle.

On the morning of April 10, the position of the Fifty-fifth was changed to the opposite slope of the hill, in the direction of Mexico and Charleston, at the forks of the road, the line being almost the same as that of Gen. Marion, at the battle of Eutaw Springs. The ruin of the brick house was near the centre of the line. The magnificent Eutaw Spring, boiling up a stream of water at least six inches in diameter, through the limestone rock, at the main spring, beside several smaller outlets near, formed a splendid pool of clear, cool water, in which, and in the creek below, the dusty and weary troops had time and opportunity to refresh themselves. The rebel cavalry were occasionally seen at a distance, but the position was too strong for them to attack. The refugee-train had increased until it numbered more than a thousand; it was here placed in charge of Quartermaster Mowry and Chaplain Bowles.

Early in the afternoon of April 10, the command moved, this time in the direction for Charleston, by a cross-road to the State road, and then to the city, or crossing it to Charleston, by way of Ridgville and Summerville, if deemed advisable. The heat at noon had now become so great, that it was thought best to march as far as possible at morning and evening: and a halt was not made until nearly midnight, when the troops were brought into line in front of a country church, some five miles from the State road, their front covered by a swamp. The only incident of the night had been the exchange of shots by the advance-guard with a party of rebel cavalry, who rode hastily off, leaving a couple of rifles and blankets in their haste. An early start was made on the morning of April 11, the Fifty-fifth, which had been in advance the previous day, taking its place as rear-guard, and continuing to act as such during the rest of the expedition. The artillery was

placed one piece in advance and the other in the rear. The five miles of swamp to the State road was the worst that had been experienced. The artillery and brigade-wagons passed it with trouble, but for many of the teams of the refugees it was far too severe a test. So great was the difficulty in getting them through, and so bad was known to be the Ridgeville Road, that it was decided to proceed to Charleston by the direct route. The Fifty-fifth had just reached the State road, and halted for a rest with the artillery in position at the cross-roads, and the rear-guard deployed as skirmishers, when two mounted men, sent back to see if all were out of the swamp, were fired upon by the enemy's cavalry who appeared in the edge of the woods. But they came no further: a shell planted in their midst, followed by two more into the woods, caused their speedy retreat; and they did not venture within rifle-shot again. There was good reason to believe, however, that this party of cavalry murdered, in cold blood, unarmed colored men, and perhaps women, left behind in the swamp. To check such cruelties, a message was left for their commander at the next house, that a repetition would insure the destruction of every house on the road.

After the noon halt of this day, the refugee-train was arranged in two lines, and closed up as compactly as possible, and every measure was taken to hasten the march: for forage and provisions were becoming scarce, and the country afforded little chance for seizures.

Condensed as the train was, it was nearly a mile in length. There were teams of every description and of all makes, varieties, and ages, from the buggy and one-mule tip-cart, to the six-mule wagon and four-ox hay-rigging. And as were the wagons, so were the harnesses, new and old, fit and unfit, patched up, nailed up, tied up, and pegged up; and the animals were proper companions to wagon and harness. Upon these motley teams were loaded feather-beds and tinware, looking-glasses and iron pots, earthenware, damask curtains, silk dresses, frying-pans, churns, &c. in short, almost every article of dress and household furniture one can imagine in addition to food and forage. And beside this, almost every wagon was filled to overflowing with women and children. The writer counted twenty-six children, under five years of age, in one plantation-wagon. Each was anxious to save his property, little enough for a start in life, in the best cases; and, as team after

team gave out from overwork, it was only by direct orders and sometimes threats, that enough could be got rid of to enable the jaded beasts to keep ahead of the rear-guard. Some strange scenes took place with tired or obstinate animals; and one remarkable and rather dangerous performance of the chaplain's, with an enraged ox, will not soon be forgotten by the witnesses. Women and men walked hour after hour beside the teams, toting heavy bundles on their heads, and children of fourteen did the same, or carried children younger than themselves; and yet when, at the close of the day's march, the camping-ground was reached, and the fires lighted, all the fatigue and hurry and vexation of the day seemed to be forgotten, and all were merry and happy together. Such an exodus is not often witnessed; once seen, it could never be forgotten. The number of refugees could not have been less than two thousand. Whether they in any way bettered their condition by leaving their homes on the plantations, is matter of doubt. To them it appeared a flight from slavery to freedom. Many, it is to be feared, perished from want and disease in an overcrowded city. During the afternoon of this day, the bridge over Four-Hole Swamp Creek broke down under a heavy ammunition-wagon, and the repairs delayed the march for more than an hour. This day also, Major Nutt, while pursuing with the mounted men some rebel scouts down a cross-road, received a severe fall from his horse breaking through a small bridge, which disabled him for several days. The rear-guard burnt this afternoon on the bluff, above Four-Hole Swamp Creek, the house of an officer of the Home-Guard Cavalry, said to have been concerned in some of the outrages on the freed people. It was thought he might have purposely weakened the bridge also, but of that there was no evidence.

April 12. The march was commenced before breakfast, and early in the forenoon the command reached Goose Creek. Here the refugees were placed in camp, under guard of Companies J and K, and the mounted men, to be rationed and brought to Charleston by rail. The Fifty-fourth New-York had gone on; the artillery followed; and the Fifty-fifth, closing up the ranks, marched steadily to the alternate music of band and drum corps, and, resting during the hottest of the day, reached the camping-ground at Rickettsville just at night, to bivouac on it for the third time.

April 13. The regiment remained in bivouac at Rickersville, resting from the hard marching of the previous week. At midnight a mounted orderly brought a despatch from Gen. Hartwell, announcing the fall of Richmond, and the surrender of Lee. The band was ordered out, and the camp was aroused by the music of "Hail Columbia," "The Star-spangled Banner," "Yankee Doodle," "John Brown," and "Babylon is Falling;" while officers and men rushed wildly out in anything but regulation dress, and cheer after cheer was heard as the news passed from company to company. It was several hours before the camp was again quiet.

April 14. Companies I and K arrived at the Four-mile House with the refugee-train. At Goose Creek the mounted men, under Lieut. Roberts, had a skirmish with a squad of rebel cavalry near the Eighteen-mile House. Loss, one man dismounted by his own animal, a mule. The celebration at Fort Sumter took place this day; but it was attended by no officers of the Fifty-fifth, excepting Gen. Hartwell and staff.

April 15. The refugee-camp was visited by Hon. Henry Wilson, William Lloyd Garrison, and others, who were on a visit to Charleston.

April 16. The camp was visited by Rev. H. W. Beecher and others. When they arrived, the officers and men were seated on the parade-ground, while religious services were conducted by the chaplain.

April 17. Orders were received to move to St. Andrews, on the south side of the Ashley River, where a fine position on high land, open to the sea-breeze, and furnished with good water, was selected in the angle formed by the Ashley River and Wappoo Cut, and nearly opposite McLeod's house on James Island.

April 19. The sad news of the assassination of President Lincoln was received at Charleston, causing intense excitement among the troops and the freed people. The usual signs of mourning, flags at half-mast, minute-guns and tolling bells, the various headquarters draped in black, and the crape shrouding the colors and worn by the officers of the different commands, seemed feeble expressions of feeling, for so great a loss. Even the rebel population united in condemnation of so cowardly a murder; and scarcely a colored person could be met in the streets, who had not assumed, in some form or other, the badge of mourning. "Pears like we all ought to put on black for him," said a well-dressed old servant-

woman to a crowd of her acquaintances, "for he was a mighty good father to us."

April 20. The regiment left Rickersville for St. Andrews, passing through the city and marching down Meeting Street, by platoon front.

The regiment remained at St. Andrews from April 21 to May 7. Eight companies were located at headquarters, while Companies B and F were stationed at two redoubts. Abundance of lumber had been left by the former occupants of the ground, and the tents of both officers and men were speedily made comfortable.

A line of rifle-pits had been commenced by the former garrison, extending from the Ashley River to Wappoo Cut, along the picket line. A moderate detail completed these in a few days, after which the only regular details were for pickets, which were not large. A howitzer, in charge of a detail from Company F, was stationed at the picket reserve, on the Savannah Road. The outpost on this road killed the only dangerous character found near the camp at St. Andrews, viz., a large rattlesnake.

Guard mountings and parades were resumed in regular form, also the usual company and battalion drills, and the effects of the two expeditions soon ceased to be visible. While the regiment remained at this point, two men from each company were allowed passes to Charleston each day, provided they could first pass a full-dress inspection, to the satisfaction of their company commander. The effect of these inspections on the general appearance of the command was evident.

Both at James Island and at St. Andrews, there was no land communication with Charleston, and rations and quartermaster's stores were brought over by boats, with the management of which, frequent boat expeditions had familiarized most of the men.

April 22. Lieut. Carter was relieved from his detail as acting adjutant, at his own request, and returned to duty with his company. Lieut. C. W. Mutell was detailed to supply his place, and was appointed adjutant on the promotion of Adjt. McKay to be captain.

April 28. Orders were received from the War Department for the muster of First Sergt. John F. Shorter as second lieutenant, under his commission issued March 24, 1864. The sergeant had been so severely wounded in the action at Honey Hill as to be unfit for active service, and a further delay occurred until special instructions could be obtained by the mustering officer.



Reports having been continually received at district headquarters, that, since the return of the expedition to Entaw Springs, outrages had been constantly perpetrated on the colored people at many points in St. Andrews' Parish, and that, notwithstanding the surrender of Lee and Johnston, and the President's proclamation, they were still continued, the Fifty-fifth received orders, May 2, to be in readiness, with six days' rations, to proceed to Adams' Run, and a section of the Third New-York Battery was sent over to accompany them. Meanwhile Capt. Torrey, of Gen. Hartwell's staff, started out, in company with Capt. Ellsworth, Lieut. Gannett, and Sergt. Fountain, with a flag of truce, to communicate, if possible, with Major Jenkins, said to be in command of the cavalry in our front; but he failed to find either Major Jenkins or any of his command.

May 3. The orders for the advance to Adams' Run were countermanded; and the artillery started for the wharf to return to Charleston, but was met by an order to remain at St. Andrews, and await further instructions.

Orders were soon after received for the troops at St. Andrews to proceed, by the south bank of the Ashley River, to Bacon's Bridge, and, crossing at that point, to report to Gen. Hartwell, who, in command of the Twenty-fifth Ohio, Fifty-fourth New-York, and One-hundred-and-second United-States Colored Troops, was to follow the north bank to that point, and occupy Summerville. On the morning of May 7, the Fifty-fifth having been relieved by the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts, and, having stored baggage and camp equipage in Charleston, marched from St. Andrews as directed. The commanding officer was furnished with official copies of the agreement between Gen. Grant and Gens. Lee and Johnston, and was instructed to keep a small advance guard, in charge of a commissioned officer, constantly ahead of the column, who were to display a flag of truce on the appearance of any troops, and on no account to fire unless fired upon.

The following officers were at this time on detached service, and did not accompany the regiment: viz., Capt. Goodwin, acting assistant inspector-general Northern district, Lieut. Dahl, acting assistant provost-marshal of the same, and Lieut. Jewett, acting assistant adjutant-general at Gen. Hatch's headquarters. Capt. Torrey and Lieut. Gannett were on Gen. Hartwell's staff. After a march of eighteen miles, over a good and well-shaded road,

the command halted for the night, at the junction of a small creek with the Ashley River; and an effort was made to communicate with Gen. Hartwell, by means of Coston Signals. The effort was unsuccessful, however, on account of the low ground and dense foliage, though a rocket sent up by Gen. Hartwell was seen, and the drums, at tattoo, could be heard on both sides. About three miles from the St. Andrews Camp, the rebel line of defence was passed, overgrown with grass and weeds, and never, apparently, a very formidable work. At the creek-crossing, near St. Andrews' Church, however, were found two or three dismantled batteries, which completely commanded the narrow causeway by which the road passed through a wide rice-swamp. At the Bee's-Perry Road, a regular bastioned fort, with embrasures for fourteen guns, and all the timber felled for three or four hundred yards around, was located directly in the centre of the crossing.

Just after tattoo roll-call, this evening, a sad affair occurred in Company K. Privates Lewis Dickinson and John Shaw had been engaged in some dispute, while cleaning their guns at the close of the day's march; and the latter had threatened to kill the former, though no one supposed him serious. After the roll had been called, however, he approached Dickinson, and, striking him on the temple with a thick sapling, fractured his skull so that he died in a few moments.

Dickinson was buried the next morning, before the day's march commenced, on the banks of the Ashley; and Shaw was taken along under a strong guard. He was afterward tried and convicted of murder by a court-martial, but escaped punishment in consequence of informality in the proceedings, or calling of the court.

Bacon's Bridge, over the Ashley, is approached from the south over a level and open road, while the north bank is a high bluff, offering a natural defence, which the rebels had made more formidable by the construction of earthworks. Starting at an early hour, May 8, the regiment joined the rest of the command on the outskirts of the village of Summerville. At a small house on the line of this morning's march was found an old white man, who actually showed some enthusiasm at the sight of the old flag, and greeted it with hat in hand and tears in his eyes.

After a brief rest, the brigade entered the village of Summerville, and, after marching through the principal streets, went into camp by regiments, on different sides of the town; the Fifty-fifth

on the Bacon's-Bridge Road, on the slope of a hill just above the boundary creek. Companies B and F were detailed as provost-guard.

Summerville, about twenty-one miles from Charleston, on the line of the South-Carolina Railroad, is built on rolling land, well wooded with oak and pine, and watered by numerous springs and brooks. It was the summer residence of many of the business men of Charleston. Two large rebel hospitals had been established there, as it was noted, as a healthy location.

May 9. Company E, under Lieut. W. C. Roberts, was ordered to Ridgeville, to assist the engineers in rebuilding a railroad-bridge at that place. They rejoined the regiment on the 10th, and, on the 11th, Companies A, C, D, and G were sent by rail to the same village, to rebuild the bridges and trestle-work over the creeks of Four-Hole Swamp. This detachment, under Capt. Hamilton, camped directly in Ridgeville; but so good was the discipline, that a resident declared that the only private property missing, when they left, was one fence-rail! The good behavior of the men there is the more noticeable, as Ridgeville had been reported, probably with truth, as the rendezvous of some of the bands who had been prominent in the persecution of the freed people.

May 12. The camp of the regiment was changed to the opposite side of the road and stream, the land being higher and the situation better. The field and staff took possession of the deserted house of a captain of the rebel army, who, by the way, had the coolness to write a note asking that he might be allowed rent for it. May 13. Adjt. McKay rejoined the regiment, but was at once detailed as acting assistant adjutant-general of the brigade. On the same day, Companies B and F were relieved as provost-guard; and the four companies from Ridgeville rejoined the regiment, having been relieved by the Twenty-fifth Ohio. The provost-duty from this date was done by successive details from the different regiments.

Sunday, May 14. The camp was visited by the district commander, Gen. Hatch. On the same day the churches in the village were opened. Most of the officers of the Fifty-fifth attended the Episcopal, where the officiating clergyman fully accepted the situation, reading the prayer for the President clearly and distinctly. It had been ordered, that all enlisted men attending the churches should have places in the galleries; and some dissatisfaction was

occasioned by the action of a non-commissioned officer on guard at the Baptist Church, who admitted white soldiers to the floor, but excluded colored. This seemed, however, on investigation, to have been in consequence of a misunderstanding in regard to the orders.

May 16 and 17. All the men unfit for duty at St. Andrews, who had been left there in charge of Lieut. Harman, mostly worthless recruits, were sent to general hospital; and the remainder, convalescents and others, rejoined the regiment with that officer.

May 17. The regiment was inspected by Major Culp, the district inspector.

May 18. The regiment again prepared for a move. The baggage was packed and transported to the railroad-station; and the regiment itself took up its quarters for the night in the Hospital Barracks, near by, to await transportation to Orangeburg.

So great had been the change of opinion in regard to colored troops, during the stay of the brigade at Summerville, that ladies who, at first, would not venture into the streets, had often invited officers of the two colored regiments to their houses, or met them at the houses of others on friendly terms; and a deputation was actually sent to Gen. Hatch, headed by the mayor of the place, to request that the Fifty-fifth might be allowed to remain at Summerville!

May 19. The regiment proceeded, by railroad, to Orangeburg, some sixty miles west of Summerville, in the direction of Columbia. The progress toward Orangeburg was slow; for the track was in bad condition, especially near Branchville, where a portion of one of Sherman's Corps had passed. In many places the track was so overgrown with weeds and grass as to cause the wheels of the engine to slip as if they were greased. The train, however, arrived within two miles of Orangeburg before sunset; but here all signs of a track ended. There were the embankments and cuttings of the road and numerous iron bars twisted into coils, spirals, and other figures, but no sleepers and no rails: this was the condition of things, for miles toward Columbia, — the work of Sherman's men.

The regiment bivouacked in an open field, by the railroad; and the train was unloaded and sent back to Summerville. The Fifty-fifth had been ordered to occupy the town, but it was found that another regiment had already done so without orders.

May 20. Major Nutt, who had been placed in charge of the artillery, wagon-train, and guard, arrived after a rapid march over a hard road. Gen. Hartwell also arrived, and the remainder of the brigade. Brigade headquarters were established in the town; and the regimental band was sent to play in the square in front, during the evening. Sunday, May 21. Nearly a thousand of the colored people of Orangeburg and vicinity visited the regiment, to see the "Black Yankees," witness the parade, and attend the religious services of the day. Chaplain Bowles preached an able, appropriate, and earnest sermon from Isaiah xviii. 7.

No objection was made to the presence of visitors during the day, but the rule was adopted to clear the camp of all strangers at retreat.

May 22. The regiment passed through the town, marching by platoons, to the music of the band, to a position assigned them about a mile beyond. The location was a fine one, a gently sloping hillside, covered with a pine growth, with a good-sized brook at its foot. It had been occupied as a camping-ground by the British in the Revolution, and by several of the rebel battalions at the commencement of the rebellion. The chief objection to the place was the scanty supply of water in summer. The baggage and camp equipage was brought up as speedily as possible, and the camp was arranged on the supposition that the command would remain there for a considerable time.

The One-hundred-and-second United-States Colored Troops was afterward located by the side of the Fifty-fifth, and the Fifty-fourth New-York on the other side of the brook or branch, nearer the town.

May 24. Gen. Hatch and staff met the rebel generals, Lovell and Preston, and staffs, at Orangeburg, all being in full uniform, and making quite a display. The purpose of the meeting was not known.

As many officers as could be spared from the regiment were now detailed, and employed to assist in arranging contracts between the planters and the freed people. A commission was appointed, of which Lieut.-Col. Fox and Capt. Soule were members from the Fifty-fifth, to have a general oversight of labor contracts. A court was also organized for the trial of offences committed by civilians.

May 29. Lieut.-Col. Fox, and Capt. R. J. Hamilton, received

thirty days' leave, and started for the North. Col. Fox, finding that personal matters required his presence at home, and receiving information that the regiment would probably be retained in service its complete term, forwarded his resignation, which was accepted June 24. Major Nutt and Capt. W. Pratt were promoted to fill the respective vacancies of lieutenant-colonel and major. In June, Lieut. Harman resigned, and went North. July 1. Surg. Brown resigned at the expiration of three years' service, and Asst.-Surg. Wilder was appointed surgeon.

Brigade headquarters continued at Orangeburg until the regiment went North, but the command was much broken up. The Twenty-fifth Ohio, a few days after their arrival at Orangeburg, was sent on to Columbia, forty miles distant, whence they furnished garrisons for Newberry, Chester, and Camden. Of the Fifty-fifth, Companies A and I, under Capt. Woodward, were stationed at Port Motte, near the junction of the Congaree and Wateree Rivers; Company G at Branchville, under Capt. Hamilton, and Companies B, D, E, and F, under Capt. Thurber, were detailed as provost-guard at Orangeburg, and encamped in a pleasant grove on the edge of the town, the rest of the regiment continuing in their old camp in the pine woods beyond the town. The Fifty-fourth New-York Volunteers occupied a grove, near the railroad. In July, the One-hundred-and-second United-States Colored Troops, Col. Chipman, a fine regiment recruited in Michigan, was sent to Winstboro', thirty miles above Columbia. Small posts of two or three men each were stationed at different points within a radius of twenty miles from Orangeburg, to settle petty disputes and difficulties. The whites protested in terror against colored troops being sent out for this purpose, but finally were as urgent in begging that they might be kept there. The conduct of these squads was never complained of, and their good sense and impartiality were much praised. Capt. Grant was detailed as post quartermaster, and until the South-Carolina Railroad was turned over to its owners, he had charge of its management, from Orangeburg to Charleston. Lieut. Gannett continued provost-marshal as long as the regiment stayed. Capt. Soule acted as chairman for the "Commission on Labor," until July 17, when he was appointed provost-judge, in which capacity he acted until the departure of the regiment. During the sessions of "Judge" Soule's Court, in Orangeburg, the influx of litigants, and their

counsel and witnesses was large and of extremely variegated appearance. The Court, on its circuit about the county in an old ambulance, although laboring under disadvantages from heavy roads, hot weather, and worn-out mules, nevertheless secured respect and confidence. Two resident lawyers, Messrs. Ellis and De Treville, acted as advisory members of the court, and certainly did themselves great credit by their fairness to the blacks, and their endeavor to strengthen loyalty among the whites.

The Fourth of July was celebrated with a review of all the troops, firing of salutes, music, &c. The inhabitants of the town, and from miles around, black and white, turned out to witness the military display. Many were the gray uniforms to be seen among the crowd, the wearers of which must have seen with surprise the precision of the firings, marching, and drill of the colored regiments.

Several of the enlisted men were married at Orangeburg, and about a dozen of the brides returned with the regiment to Boston. Although it is somewhat unsoldierly to tattle in regard to the lighter amusements with which war-worn veterans regale themselves in garrison towns, it may not be amiss to say that very many of the officers, in all grades, from the youthful lieutenant of the South Shore to the general commanding the brigade and his staff, solaced their leisure hours, by respectful and decorous attentions to the fair Carolinian ladies, of whom there were a goodly number willing to consort with Yankees, and even with officers of negro troops! The Orphan Asylum, which had been moved from Charleston to avoid the shelling, was the chief focus of attraction, as it is well known that all religiously-inclined New-Englanders have incredible prejudices in favor of school-teachers, especially toward those gifted with graces of person, as well as beauty of mind. There were a large number of refugees from Charleston remaining at Orangeburg, and many of these, and many of the resident families, interchanged civilities with the officers, inviting them freely to their houses, and showing themselves appreciative of courtesy and ready to return kindness.

During the stay at Orangeburg, speculation was rife as to whether the regiment would be retained in the service for its full term, or would be discharged with the Massachusetts white troops. Meanwhile the summer wore away. Every one was as busily occupied as the heat allowed in the multifarious business of settling

the countless disputes and difficulties in the district, and in keeping a reasonable degree of order and quiet. Some time in July, Gen. Carl Schurz visited the town, and was conveyed to Columbia and back, upon his Southern "tour of inspection." All were anxious to be at home and out of service; but every thing looked as if their stay in South Carolina might continue indefinitely, as it was evident that some troops must remain, and there were not then regulars enough to take their place. Orders for muster out at last came. Officers and clerks at once went to work on the rolls, and the camp was alive with exultation and delight at the prospect of a return home. Aug. 24. The Fifty-fifth broke camp, the detached companies came in, the line was formed along the railroad track in front of the Orphan Asylum, the baggage and finally the men were loaded upon the long train of rickety baggage cars, and amidst the kindly farewells of many white friends, and the enthusiastic shouts of the entire colored population, with the lively music of the Fifty-fifth Band, the regiment moved away from Orangeburg. The Fifty-fourth New-York Regiment was drawn up in line to bid them adieu. The two regiments had long been brigaded together, and no discord or ill feeling had ever occurred. The Fifty-fifth men and the Fifty-fourth, which was composed of Germans, had marched, drilled, fought, and encamped side by side, and loud and hearty were the parting cheers they gave each other.

The piney fragrance of the hillside camp at Orangeburg, the Southern beauty of its long street, the friendliness of many of its people, the pleasant trips into the surrounding country, and all the incidents of garrison life, will dwell in the memories of men and officers in marked contrast with previous experiences of camp life on the low and dreary sand-hills of Folly Island.

On reaching Charleston, the regiment was ferried across the harbor to Mount Pleasant, and there encamped in a live-oak grove by the waterside. After a busy week of working at the rolls, the regiment was mustered out, Aug. 29, by Capt. Robinson: but it could not be formally discharged until its return to Massachusetts. Sept. 6. Companies A, B, F, G, H, and I, under Lieut.-Col. Nutt, sailed for Boston in the steamer "Karnac;" and, Sept. 14, the steamers "Ben De Wolf" steamed out of the harbor with companies C, D, E, and K, and the band, under Gen. Hartwell. The "De-ford" had a very rough passage, and was twice struck by lightning,

which somewhat shattered the masts. She weathered the storm, and, Sept. 20, landed her troops at Galloupe's Island, in Boston Harbor, where the "Karnac" had arrived Sept. 13.

On Saturday, Sept. 23, the Fifty-fifth was paid off, and discharged from the service of the United States. On the following Monday, the regiment was received at Boston by the recruiting committee, and by a committee of the colored citizens, and marched through some of the streets to the Common, escorted by Capt. Gaul's company of militia, the "Shaw Guard," and several associations of colored citizens. The streets were lined with friendly spectators, and cheers and hearty greetings told plainly enough of the confidence and regard that the regiment had secured for itself at home. After a "Dress Parade" on the Common, the last orders were given, "The Parade is dismissed!" "Break ranks, march!" An hour was given to a bountiful collation furnished by the friends of the regiment, to greetings from those of the home friends who had succeeded in "getting inside," and to parting words with comrades. The regiment then quietly disbanded, most of the men taking the afternoon trains for their homes at the West. 32 commissioned officers and 822 enlisted men were mustered out; of these, 18 officers and 653 men had left Readville in 1863, and had served with the regiment from its organization.

## LETTERS FROM GOVERNOR ANDREW.

During the long interval between the enlistment of the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteers, and their first payment as soldiers, Governor Andrew spared no labor in urging upon the authorities at Washington the justice of according to these troops their proper pay. Copies of the letters, from which extracts are given below, were sent to Col. Hartwell by the Governor's military secretary, together with the printed opinion of Atty.-Gen. Bates, upon the claim of Chaplain Harrison, of the Fifty-fourth, to full officer's pay. It would be impossible to reproduce here the whole, or a tithe, of the voluminous correspondence bearing upon this subject; but the following extracts will show its spirit:—

Boston, March 24, 1864.

*To His Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States.*

Sir,—I beg leave to submit to your consideration by this communication and accompanying papers, the case of the Rev. Samuel Harrison, lately chaplain of the Fifty-fourth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers.

Mr. Harrison was duly elected chaplain of the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, Aug. 22, 1863; was commissioned by me as such, Sept. 8, 1863; and was mustered into the service of the United States, Nov. 12, 1863, at Morris Island, S.C. by Charles A. Brooks, mustering officer.

On demanding his pay as chaplain of the United States paymaster at Hilton Head, he was met by the following refusal in writing, viz.:—

HILTON HEAD, S.C. Feb. 6, 1864.

Samuel Harrison, chaplain of the Fifty-fourth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers (colored troops), asks pay at the usual rate, \$100 per month, and two rations, which, he being of African descent, I decline paying, under Act of Congress, passed July 17, 1862, employing persons of African descent in military service of the United States. The chaplain declines to receive any thing less.

A. TIX EYCK, Paymaster U.S.A.

I respectfully ask your Excellency's attention, as a preliminary inquiry, to the manner in which the Fifty-fourth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers (and its companion the Fifty-fifth) were organized.

They were organized as Massachusetts Volunteers, precisely in the same manner as were other regiments of State volunteers, and under the following order of the War Department, viz.:—

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 29, 1863.

*Ordered.*—That Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, is authorized, until further orders, to raise such number of volunteer companies of artillery for duty in the forts of Massachusetts and elsewhere, and such corps of infantry for the volunteer military service, as he may find convenient; such volunteers to be enlisted for three years or until sooner discharged, and may include persons of African descent, organized into separate corps. He will make the usual needful requisitions on the appropriate staff-bureaus and officers for the proper transportation, organization, supplies, subsistence, arms, and equipments of such volunteers.

EDWIN M. STANTON, *Secretary of War.*

In no respect do the troops raised and organized under this order differ, as to provision by the order for their organization, rights, liabilities, or pay, from any other regiments of volunteers. And admitting, for the sake of argument, that any men mustered as soldiers, and doing a soldier's duty, can be rightly turned off with less than a soldier's pay, still, these two regiments from Massachusetts are under no such possible disability. They were raised, enlisted, mustered, sworn in, and used under the laws for raising and accepting volunteers. They stand in every respect, as the foregoing order shows, upon the same law which supports the rights of white soldiers. The order of the President of the United States, issued under the hand of the Secretary of War; the contract of enlistment, the muster-rolls, and the commissions of their officers,—are all evidence of the identity of these regiments in rights and legal character, with all other regiments of State volunteers. They were raised in direct pursuance of, in specific reference and conformity to, and by express words under, the Act of Congress, for the recruitment and acceptance of State volunteers; and the laws for the payment of the volunteer army of the United States apply to these men, or they apply to nobody. Under the 11th section of the 195th chapter of the Acts of 1862, the President is specifically authorized to employ persons of African descent, and for this purpose he may organize and use them in such manner as he may judge best for the public welfare. Acting through the Secretary of War, the President did think best to cause these men to be organized into regiments as volunteer soldiers, under the Act of Congress for the acceptance of volunteers. They became such volunteers by the concurrent act of the Government and themselves. But before the passage of this act, indeed, your Excellency was

not restricted to the acceptance of *white* men, by the laws authorizing you to accept volunteers. A man of African descent has always been competent to be enlisted into the regular army of the United States, or into the navy of the United States, and to be employed in any arm of either service. In the navy, men of color have always been employed, and have been paid according to the grade of their employment. Even in the army, colored men, acting in the capacity of stevedores, and as employes of the quartermaster's and ordnance departments, have been and are employed, and are paid according to the value of their services,—sometimes, as I am informed, even at the rate of one dollar by the day. So that not only is the distinction made by the paymaster against these troops contrary to the law and to justice, but opposed to the daily practice of the Government itself.

[*The remainder of this letter is devoted to the case of Chaplain Harrison.*]

I have the honor to be your Excellency's obedient servant,

JOHN A. ANDREW.

BOSTON, May 13, 1864.

*To the President of the United States.*

Sir,—I respectfully call to the attention of your Excellency the case of the Rev. Samuel Harrison (lately chaplain of the Fifty-fourth Regiment of Massachusetts Infantry Volunteers), and the communication which I had the honor to address to your Excellency on the twenty-fourth day of March last, and the decision of the Attorney-General of the United States on the questions of law involved in the case, which decision was submitted by him to your Excellency, under date of the twenty-third day of April last, and concluded in the following words, viz.:—

Your attention having been specially called to the wrong done in this case, I am also of opinion, that your constitutional obligation to take care that the law be faithfully executed makes it your duty to direct the Secretary of War to inform the officers of the pay department of the army that such is your view of the law; and I do not doubt that it will be accepted by them as furnishing the correct rule for their action.

EDW. BATES, *Attorney-General.*

Addressed, "To the President."

As a proper representative of Chaplain Harrison, and also of all the non-commissioned officers and privates of the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Regiments of Massachusetts Infantry Volunteers, the rights and interests of all of whom are involved in the settlement of the legal questions aforesaid, after having waited during a reasonable time for the consideration of the subject by your Excellency, I do hereby respectfully claim, and so much as in me lies, I do, by this appeal to your Excellency, hereby demand of and from the Executive Department of the Government of the United States, the just, full, and immediate payment to all the aforesaid

officers and men, of the sums of money now due to them as volunteer soldiers of the United States, serving in the field, according to the 5th section of the 9th chapter of the Acts of Congress of the year 1861, placing the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the volunteer forces in all respects as to pay, on the footing of similar corps of the regular army. Already these soldiers — than whom none have been more distinguished for toilsome work in the trenches, fatigue duty in camp, and conspicuous valor and endurance in battle — have waited during twelve months, and many of them yet longer, for their just and lawful pay.

Many of those who marched in these regiments from this Commonwealth have been worn out in service, or have fallen in battle on James Island, in the assault upon Fort Wagner, or in the affair of Olustee, yielding up their lives for the defence of their native country, in which they had felt their share of oppression, but from which they never had received justice.

Many, also, yet linger, bearing honorable wounds, but dependent upon public charity, while unpaid by the Government of the nation the humble wages of a soldier, and sick at heart as they contemplate their own humiliation.

Of others yet alive and remaining in the service, still fighting and wholly unpaid, the families have been driven to beggary and the almshouse.

These regiments, sir, and others situated like these, stung by grief, and almost crazed by pangs with which every brave and true man on earth must sympathize, are trembling on the verge of military demoralization. Already one man of a South-Carolina regiment, raised under the orders of Maj.-Gen. Hunter, with the same interpretation of the laws of Congress now given them by the Attorney-General of the United States, has suffered the penalty of death for the military offence of mutiny, by refusing further obedience to his officers, and declaring that, by its own breach of faith, the Government of the United States had released him from his contract of enlistment as a soldier. The Government which found no law to pay him except as a nondescript and a contraband, nevertheless found law enough to shoot him as a soldier.

In behalf of the sufferings of the poor and needy; of the rights of brave men in arms for their country; of the statutes of Congress; and of the honor of the nation, I pray your Excellency to interpose the rightful power of the Chief Executive Magistrate of the United States, who is bound by his oath "to take care that the laws be faithfully executed;" and, by its immediate exercise, to right these wrongs.

I have the honor to remain

Your Excellency's obedient servant,

JOHN A. ANDREW.

*The Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.*

(Telegram.)

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

BOSTON, Feb. 7, 1864.

Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, } U. S. Senators,  
Hon. HENRY WILSON, }  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

"The order under which the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Regiments were raised, is in the following words, viz:—

*(As in letter of March 24, given above.)*

"Therefore, even if men employed under the §10 sections of the Act of July, 1862, are soldiers; or, if any soldiers, mustered and sworn as such, can be turned off with less than soldier's pay (which I deny as a lawyer), still our two regiments are not under such disabilities.

"They were raised, enlisted, mustered, sworn in, and used, under the laws for raising and accepting volunteers, in every respect, as the foregoing order shows, standing on the same foundation of law which supports the rights of white soldiers. To deny them those rights, I declare as a lawyer, would not rise to the dignity of a respectable blunder.

"At all events, Secretary Stanton's order, my published promise thereunder, the written contracts of enlistment by the men, with their subsequent muster-in pursuant thereto, by the United-States regular mustering officer, are conclusive on the government.

"I will never give up the rights of these men while I live, whether in this world, or the next.

"JOHN A. ANDREW."

## SKETCHES OF DECEASED OFFICERS.

**MAJOR PRATT.**—Wheelock Pratt was born in Sterling, Mass., May 29, 1829. His father was Col. John B. Pratt, of the state militia, and his grandfather, Lieut. Joel Pratt, of the Continental Army. Aug. 9, 1860, he was married to Miss Anna R. Hildreth, in Hartford, Conn. A part of his early life was spent with a maternal uncle in Rochester, N.Y., and for several years before his marriage he resided in Georgia. In Sept. 1861, he enlisted in "C" Company, United-States Engineer Battalion, then under Capt. James B. McPherson, since Major-General of Volunteers, and Brigadier-General U.S.A. Major Pratt served with his company through the peninsular campaign, at Antietam, South Mountain, and Fredericksburg, until May 1863, when he was commissioned Captain in the Fifty-fifth Massachusetts. Aug. 22, 1863, he was detailed for engineer duty in the trenches before Wagner, and had charge of the principal sap the morning our forces carried the work. The engineer officer desired to place him in charge of the reconstruction of Battery Wagner; but owing to a written protest, by the officers of the New York Engineers, against having an infantry captain of "niggers" put there, Capt. Pratt was placed in charge of Battery Chatfield, in rear of Cummings Point. While superintending the construction of that work, a shell from Fort Moultrie exploded near him, inflicting a slight wound on his face, and causing a permanent injury to the brain, which, three years later, Dec. 29, 1866, resulted in coma, paralysis, and death.

Nov. 19, 1863, he was relieved from engineer duty, and from January to July, 1864, was detached as post ordnance officer at Morris Island; from July, 1864 until the muster out of the regiment, he was in charge of the ordnance depot of the department at Hilton Head.

None but one skilled in engineering and ordnance, can appreciate the responsible and severe duties performed by Major Pratt, to the entire satisfaction of his superior officers. In Gen. Gillmore's report of his engineering and artillery operations against Charleston, he says, "Capt. W. Pratt, Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteers, and Lieut. M. Adams, Fourth

New-Hampshire Volunteers, were the only infantry officers detailed for engineer duty. They rendered efficient services during the latter part of the siege." This from an officer not given to awarding to his subordinates credit for their services, is a great deal.

Major Pratt was of large build, tall and erect. His bearing and manner showed him to be a natural soldier. Few volunteer officers approached so nearly to the model of an educated army officer, of the precise and formal school. He was somewhat stern in manner, and silent and reserved, except with intimate friends, to whom he revealed an affectionate, gentle nature, susceptible as a child's to any slight, but quick to forgive. A brave, single-hearted man, a faithful and intelligent soldier, his sad decease, just after the close of the war, when a useful and happy future was apparently before him, illustrates the truth that the best and bravest go first.

**WILLIAM DWIGHT CRANE** was the son of Phineas M. and Susan Dwight Crane. He was born at East Boston, November 29, 1840. His father is a physician, and his grandfather, Elijah Crane, of Canton, was a major-general of militia, and Grand Master of the State Masonic Grand Lodge. William was an apt scholar and diligent student, taking diplomas and a Franklin Medal at the Boston Public Schools. He entered the Freshman Class of Harvard College, in July, 1859. While attending to his college studies, he cultivated his rather remarkable taste for vocal and instrumental music, and was employed in giving lessons upon the pianoforte, and as organist for the East-Boston Unitarian Society, of which he became a member. He left college in July, 1862, and enlisted as a private in Company D, Forty-fourth Massachusetts, with which regiment he served in North Carolina, until commissioned First Lieutenant, Fifty-fifth Massachusetts, June 7, 1863. He received his captain's commission upon the 19th of the same month, and was assigned to Company H. He served constantly with his company, which he brought into fine condition. In the fall of 1864, he was placed in command of Fort Delafield on Folly Island, garrisoned by his own company, and there studied and drilled his men in artillery. In November, 1864, he acted as judge-advocate of a court-martial. While in that capacity, he went on a short leave of absence with a brother officer to St. Helena. Returning to Hilton Head to take passage to Folly Island, he found that his regiment was lying in the stream, under marching orders for an expedition, and that his company had remained behind at Fort Delafield. He at once went to Col. Hartwell, who had been placed in command of a brigade, and, expressing a desire to go with the expedition, was assigned by that officer to the position of aid and chief of staff. His duties allowed him but little time for rest on the nights of the 27th and 28th of November; but never was seen a brighter, happier face than Capt. Crane's, on the morning of the 30th, as he rode out with the



troops on the Grahamville Road. He was well aware that severe fighting must come during the day, and that he could hardly fail to be placed in the most exposed situations. But his mind was calm and serene. While the command rested near the brow of the hill, awaiting the order to descend the farther slope, and join in the fierce conflict, Crane conversed with his friend Soule on home friends and on the chances before them. A few minutes brought the orders to advance. Crane mounted his horse, and rode at the head of the column. Almost as soon as he got under fire, his horse was wounded. When the charge was made up the causeway, Crane was conspicuous, and was plainly heard by the rebels, as one of their officers afterwards stated, calling out, "Come on, men: they are only Georgia militia!" When within perhaps one hundred yards of the enemy's works, he was seen to fall, shot through the head, probably by a solid shot, which caused instant death. Almost at the same moment his friend Capt. Boynton, at the head of the company which led the charge, fell mortally wounded. As the enemy retained possession of the field, their bodies could not be recovered. But they received honorable burial at the enemy's hands. Col. Colcock, the rebel officer in charge of that portion of their line, states that he rode over the ground after the action, and was attracted by the appearance of the bodies of two officers lying opposite each other, one of dark and the other of light complexion: that he stopped, and ordered up a burial party to bury them apart by themselves. And there, close by the spot where they fell, lie the remains of Crane and Boynton, united in death as in life. To those unacquainted with Capt. Crane, it might seem fulsome praise to say all that might with sincerity be said of him. Besides being a thorough officer, devoted to the faithful performance of his duties, he was trusted and beloved by every one who knew him. In appearance, he was slightly below the medium height, with square, broad shoulders, light hair, blue eyes, fresh, smooth face, and clear, ringing voice. His nature was a bright and happy one. His cheerful, social temperament and his fine singing brought him always a welcome. A sketch of his character would be incomplete without reference to the strong religious turn of his mind. There are few whose lives, thoughts, and motives would bear a closer scrutiny than his, for purity and sincerity; and none whose death has been more glorious.

WINTHROP PERKINS BOYNTON was born in Boston, August 29, 1841. His parents were Perkins and Mary Anne Boynton. He was prepared for college in the public schools of Boston, entering as a Freshman at Harvard, in July, 1859. At college he was a faithful although not a brilliant scholar. He was a close student of natural science, was reserved and quiet in his manners, and an active gymnast. At the age of seventeen he joined the Bowdoin-square Baptist Church. He tried in vain, before his graduation

from college in 1862, to get a commission in the army. While assisting his friend Crane to drill his men at Readville, a commission as second lieutenant in the Fifty-fifth was issued to him, at his own urgent request, and by Crane's solicitations. The friends were in the same company for a considerable time. November 21, 1863, Boynton was promoted to a first-lieutenancy; and from July, 1864, he was in command of Company E. In September, 1864, he was detailed, with his company, on outpost-duty on Long Island. In the Broad River Expedition he was in command of Company D, which was the advance company of the charging column at Honey Hill. While bravely marching at the head of his men, encouraging them on by his sword and voice, he fell, wounded in the side; rose, advanced a few steps, was again struck, and fell dead. Precisely at the same moment, but a few feet distant, his friend Crane met a soldier's death. Their bodies remained in the possession of the enemy, who buried them together in a grave separated from the rest. Sad as their death was in some aspects, and deeply as their loss was mourned throughout the regiment, yet it seemed fitting that these two, whose lives had been so closely united, should fall together.

"We tell their doom without a sigh."

The brightest dreams of a soldier were realized in their gallant and heroic death. Both were enthusiastic and consistent in their devotion to the rights of the colored race. Worthy companions of Shaw, Russell, and Simpkins, they fell while leading on those "men of African descent" who loved and trusted them. Although the sounds of victory did not greet their dying ears, no less, on that account, was the triumph for the cause of freedom advanced by that day's record.

Boynton, like Crane, was a man of singular purity of life and motive. In person he was rather tall, with erect and soldierly carriage, long and curling black hair, dark complexion, and cavalier face. He was modest and reserved, but determined and prompt. Whatever success the regiment gained must be ascribed in no small degree to the moral influence of men like Crane and Boynton.

DENNIS HARTWELL JONES was born in Winchester, N.H., Feb. 8, 1846, his parents removing the subsequent summer to Brattleboro', Vt., where they resided until January, 1857, when they removed to Boston, Mass., and, in 1858, to Jamaica Plain. The boy, notwithstanding these changes, seems to have done well at his various schools. The breaking-out of the war found him a schoolboy, full of enthusiasm, and eager to enter the army, but restrained by filial reasons until July, 1862, when, by his parents' full consent, he enlisted in Company I, Forty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, being then only sixteen years old. The fact that Col. F. L. Lee (of the Forty-fourth) among the first advocates and friends of colored

troops, thought him worthy to take a commission in the Massachusetts colored regiments, is pointed out with honest pride by his parents as evidence of his worth as a soldier and as a man. He was commissioned First Lieutenant in the Fifty-fifth, and went into camp at Readville, June 8, 1863, being assigned to Company I. In consequence of Capt. Gordon's illness, he had command of his company for a long time. His nature was affectionate and confiding; his manners quiet, and unassuming, securing him the love and respect of his company and of his brother officers. A journal kept by him to record the daily routine of duties shows how constant and severe a service he was subjected to, in the trenches and on picket and guard; but not a word appears reflecting the slightest degree of discontent or discouragement, but a spirit of cheerfulness, and of willing devotion to his duty, pervades every page.

Lieut. Jones accompanied the regiment to Florida, and went with his company in the Yellow Bluff detachment.

Here, March 23, 1864, while on a scouting expedition outside of the lines, his party were, as they supposed, attacked by rebel scouts, who turned out to be some men from the New-York Engineers out in search of beef. In the confusion caused by this mistake, Lieut. Jones was shot by the accidental discharge of a comrade's pistol and died instantly. The letters of his companions in the regiment show how closely they had become attached to him. The following extract from Col. Hartwell's letter to Col. Lee, of March 29, 1864, simply expresses the feeling of the regiment: "Besides what you will be able to say about him, from his service under you, will you add my testimony that Dennis Hartwell Jones has most faithfully, honorably, and satisfactorily discharged his duty in my regiment; that I deeply regret his loss, as of an officer always efficient, amiable, and gentlemanly, and that this is the feeling of us all. It did Jones good to assume the responsibilities of his position here. He had developed into a stronger and nobler man than when he came to us, and I had come to respect and love him very much."

EDWIN BETHVEN HILL was born April 18, 1832, at Salem, Mass. He was married Sept. 6, 1852, to Abby E. H. Kinsley. He early learned the shoemaker's trade, but afterwards learned and worked at the carpenter's trade. He enlisted and served in the Mexican War, returning home at its close quite worn out with the exposure and hardships of service. At the breaking-out of the rebellion, he entered the service as First Lieutenant, Company C, Second Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry; but ill-health compelled him to resign and return home at the close of the year 1861. When the cadets were called on for service, although he was still suffering from a recent surgical operation, he went with them into service at Fort Warren, where he remained until October, 1862. In December, 1862, he enlisted as

a Private in the Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry, with which he served as a most efficient non-commissioned officer, until his commission as a Second Lieutenant in the Fifty-fifth Massachusetts. Lieut. Hill was no ordinary man. Cool, discreet, and fearless, he was naturally fitted for the army. His frame was firmly knit, tough, and sinewy. His words were few; and it was observable that he seldom talked of himself, and that he answered inquiries of those who had heard of his varied military experience in a most modest way. The short time that he was in the regiment sufficed to secure for him the thorough respect and confidence of his comrades and superiors; and his early loss was, with reason, deeply regretted. The regiment was honored by the knightly service and heroic death of this man. His widow still resides in Salem, respected by her neighbors, who have heard what manner of man her quiet, unobtrusive husband had been.

LIEUT. LEONARD CASE ALLEN'S commission was the first issued in the Fifty-fifth Regiment, "and his," to quote the words of Col. Hallowell, "was the first life demanded." The honor of being first was not new to him. At the "primary school kept [by Malan Goodrich] in the basement of the Warren-street Chapel," at the Grammar, High, and Latin Schools, and at college, he was, if not always nominally, yet really and confessedly, first in scholarship; and, if he was not the first of his class (H. C. 1861) to enlist against the rebellion, it was only because he had sufficient reason for waiting till he did. At the Exhibition of May 7, 1861, he spoke, not needlessly, although after Sumner, against "Compromise." Two years later (May 12, 1863), he added his sword to the cause which he had defended with his voice. At the College Commencement, the subject of his "part" was "National Character elevated by National Affliction." Dying in the army hospital at Hilton Head, Oct. 5, 1863, he purified the grief of kindred and friends by his high example of patriotic devotion. His death, indeed, was almost predestined; and, more than the average soldier, he might have expected never to return from the campaign to which he marched. All whom he consulted before enlisting, even his future Colonel, who afterwards yielded to his indignation, counselled him rather to stay at home, and use his powerful intellect in behalf of the same great end. This advice might have been heeded if military service had not offered, besides the chance of sacrifice for his country, an opportunity of testifying directly against the iniquity of slavery, and the prejudice which declared the blacks only fit to be slaves. Hence he chose the field, and a place in a colored regiment. He was firmly built, not strong, with neither the appearance nor necessary equipment of a soldier, and having a chronic difficulty in his throat, which, unfortunately, was accompanied by exceeding deafness. Such bodily defects would have been the safeguard of a coward against conscience and conscription. He only said, the com-

try needs even me; and entreated to be passed. His infirmity somewhat isolated him in the regiment, and the loneliness of his death-bed is too painful to imagine. He fell, like thousands of others, before the malarial, the most pleasant ally of the Confederates.

In Mr. Higginson's "Harvard Memorial Biographies" will be found particulars of Alden's life which cannot be related here. Among all the curious juxtapositions in which our civil war, like every other, abounded, that to which our lamented comrade contributed could not easily be excelled. Born in Boston, Dec. 22, 1839, he was a lineal descendant of John Alden, of the "Mayflower," and on this side received Teutonic blood in his veins. By his mother, he was, not remotely, related to French Huguenots. And if the chivalry of Charleston and the Sea Islands had been asked to name the most unnatural compound that could be opposed to them in an "unnatural" war, they would surely have said, "One of our blood, — the boasted Huguenot, — soiled with the admixture of 'Dutch' and 'Pilgrim' strains, born in Boston on Forefather's Day, and leading a company of 'niggers' against us!"

JOHN FREEMAN SHORTER was born in Washington, D.C., in the year 1842. His father was for a long time messenger in the United-States Senate. At the time of his enlistment, Lieut. Shorter was working as a mechanic in Delaware, Ohio. With few early advantages, he had acquired by hard-study a good English education. In the spring of 1863, hearing of the organization of the Massachusetts regiments, he left home, and joined the Fifty-fifth Massachusetts, then recruiting at Readville. June 24, 1864, he was appointed First Sergeant of Company D. In this position, he proved himself to be an excellent Orderly. Quiet, reserved, modest, he yet held his company in the strictest control. With every soldierly quality, from scrupulous neatness to unflinching bravery, he well merited the reputation of the best non-commissioned officer in the regiment. As such, he was selected for the first promotion from the ranks, and was commissioned as Second Lieutenant by Gov. Andrew, March 24, 1864. The department commander (Brig.-Gen. John P. Hatch) refused him a discharge as Private and muster as Lieutenant, because "men of African descent could not be commissioned in the United-States Volunteers!" While occupying the anomalous position of an officer commissioned and not yet mustered, he was wounded in the foot, at Honey Hill, S.C., Nov. 30, 1864. By this wound he was so severely crippled, that, when the Secretary of War finally decided to recognize colored line-officers, a special order was necessary to authorize his remuster. Notwithstanding this wound, he continued on duty with the regiment after returning from the hospital, and was finally mustered as Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1865. When the Fifty-fifth returned to Massachusetts, he accompanied them, and was discharged with his

company, Aug. 29, 1865. He set out directly for Delaware, Ohio, where the young lady resided to whom he was engaged to be married. On the way, he was exposed to the contagion of the small-pox, which his constitution, weakened by wounds, could not resist; and, soon after arriving at his destination, he died of varioloid.

The officers and men of the regiment will retain him in very pleasant and honorable remembrance. In person he was tall, of muscular build, with head carried a trifle forward, hair light, complexion almost white, and blue eyes, whose lively expression brightened a face otherwise somewhat grave. He was very reticent; but his few words were crisp, earnest, and to the point. A thorough soldier and a thorough man, he earned and worthily filled the grade to which he was promoted, and amply justified the friendship of the officers of the regiment and the State authorities of Massachusetts, who had urged upon the United-States Government the justice and the policy of the final recognition of the rights of his race, implied in opening to them promotion from the ranks.

## ROLL OF SURVIVING OFFICERS.

**NORWOOD PENROSE HALLOWELL.** — Colonel. Student. Married. Born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 13, 1839. Residence, when commissioned, Philadelphia, Pa. Graduate of Harvard College in the Class of 1861. Joined Fourth Battalion Infantry, M.V.M., June 10, 1861. First Lieutenant Company H, Twentieth Massachusetts Infantry, June 10, 1861. Captain Company D, Nov. 26, 1861. Severely wounded in left arm, at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862. Lieutenant-Colonel Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Infantry, April 17, 1863. Colonel Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Infantry, June 24, 1863. Resigned, Nov. 2, 1863. Is now a wool commission merchant, and resides in New-York City.

**ALFRED STEDMAN HARTWELL.** — Colonel. Student. Single. Born June 11, 1836, in West Dedham, Mass. Graduate of Harvard College in the Class of 1858. Occupation, on entering service, tutor at Washington University, St. Louis, Mo. Served as Corporal Third Regiment Missouri Reserve Corps, three months' troops, May, 1861. First Lieutenant Company F, Forty-fourth Regiment, M.V.M., July, 1862, nine months' troops. Captain Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers, March, 1863. Lieutenant-Colonel Fifty-fifth Massachusetts, May 30, 1863. Colonel Fifty-fifth Massachusetts, Dec. 11, 1863. Brigadier-General, by brevet, United States Volunteers, Nov. 30, 1864. Retained in service in the Department of the South, and mustered out April 30, 1865. Returned to Law School, at Cambridge, September, 1865. Representative to the General Court from Natick, 1866-7. Admitted to practice of law, Feb. 1, 1867. Now practising law at No. 4, Court Street, Boston. Residence with parents, at South Natick, Mass.

**CHARLES BARNARD FOX.** — Lieutenant-Colonel. Civil Engineer. Married. Born in Newbury (now Newburyport), Mass., Jan. 17, 1833. Residence, when commissioned, Dorchester, Mass. Joined Fourth Battalion Rifles, M.V.M., April 17, 1861. Sergeant, May 23, 1861. Second Lieutenant Company K, Thirteenth Massachusetts Infantry, July 16, 1861.

First Lieutenant, Aug. 16, 1862. First Lieutenant Second Massachusetts Cavalry, Dec. 1, 1863. Major Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Infantry, June 1, 1863. Lieutenant-Colonel, Dec. 1, 1863. Brevet-Colonel United States Volunteers, April 1, 1867, to rank from March 13, 1865. Resigned, June 24, 1865. Represented the town of Dorchester in the State Legislature, in the session of 1865-6. Is now a clerk in the United States Naval Office, Boston, and resides in Dorchester, Mass.

**WILLIAM NUTT.** — Lieutenant-Colonel. Shoemaker. Married. Born in Topsham, Vt., Aug. 5, 1836. Residence, when commissioned, Natick, Mass. Enlisted from Natick in May, 1861, in Company J, Second Massachusetts Infantry, and served therein as Corporal and Sergeant. Second Lieutenant Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Infantry, March 5, 1863. First Lieutenant, May 22, 1863. Captain Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Infantry, May 31, 1863. Major, Nov. 28, 1864. Lieutenant-Colonel, June 25, 1865. Brevet-Colonel United States Volunteers, to date from March 13, 1865. Mustered out with regiment, Aug. 29, 1865. Is now studying law, and acting as agent of Freedmen's Bureau, at Halifax Court House, Va. His family continue to reside in Natick.

**SIGOURNEY WALES.** — Major. Clerk. Single. Born in Boston, Mass., Sept. 5, 1836. Residence, when commissioned, Chelsea, Mass. Joined the Fourth Battalion Rifles, M.V.M., in the spring of 1861. Mustered into the service of the United States, July 16, 1861, as a Sergeant of Company C, Thirteenth Massachusetts Infantry. Served as Sergeant, First Sergeant, Sergeant-Major, Second Lieutenant, and Acting Adjutant, of Thirteenth Massachusetts Infantry. Mustered as Captain Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Infantry, May 23, 1863. Major, Dec. 1, 1863. Served as Acting Assistant Inspector-General on the staff of Generals Ames and Schimmelpfennig, in the Department of the South. Resigned, Nov. 22, 1864. Is now a salesman in a dry-goods house, and resides in New York.

**WILLIAM SYMINGTON BROWN, M.D.** — Surgeon. Physician. Married. Born in Glasgow, Scotland, Feb. 9, 1822. Residence, when commissioned, South Reading, Mass. Served previously as Assistant Surgeon Thirty-third Massachusetts Infantry. Surgeon Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Infantry, June 9, 1863. Resigned, July 1, 1865, at expiration of three years' service. Is a practising physician in Stoneham, Mass.

**BURT GREEN WILDORF, M.D.** — Assistant Surgeon. Comparative Anatomist. Single. Born in Boston, Mass., Aug. 11, 1842. Residence, when commissioned, Cambridge, Mass. Entered the service as Medical Cadet, U.S.A. Assistant Surgeon Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Infantry, May 25, 1863. Surgeon, July 11, 1865. Mustered out with regiment, Aug. 29, 1865. Is now assistant in comparative anatomy at Museum of Zoology, Cambridge, Mass., and professor elect of Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.

**WARREN MASON BARRETT.** — Assistant Surgeon. Physician. Married.

Born in Taunton, Mass., May 8, 1832. Residence, when commissioned, Braintree, Mass. Graduate of New-York Medical College in 1858. Examining Surgeon, Braintree, Mass., 1862. Assistant Surgeon Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Infantry, Sept. 14, 1863. Detailed away from regiment at Beaufort, S.C., Fredericksburg, Va., and Annapolis, Md., the greater part of the time until just before the action at Honey Hill, S.C. Left the regiment at Biggin Church, S.C., on the advance under General Potter, to join the One-hundred-and-third United-States Colored Infantry, of which he had been appointed Surgeon. Mustered out, to accept that appointment, March 7, 1865. Was mustered out of the service, at Savannah, Ga., April 30, 1866. Is now a practising physician in Randolph, Mass.

W. H. LORIMER. — Assistant Surgeon. Physician. Single. Born in Enfield, Mass., March 11, 1812. Residence, when commissioned, Boston, Mass. Graduate of Harvard College in the Class of 1833. Private Forty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, August, 1862, to July, 1863. Assistant Surgeon Fifty-fifth Massachusetts, June 14, 1865. Mustered out with regiment, Aug. 29, 1865. Is now a practising physician at No. 135, North Pauline Street, Chicago, Ill.

GEORGE B. MESSEY. — Quartermaster. Teacher. Married. Born in Newark Valley, Tioga County, N.Y., Feb. 11, 1831. Residence, when commissioned, Edgartown, Mass. Enlisted as Quartermaster Sergeant, Third Battalion First Massachusetts Cavalry. First Lieutenant and Quartermaster Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Infantry, May 15, 1863. Served as Brigade Quartermaster during the winter of 1863-4. Resigned, Aug. 19, 1864. Is now a civil engineer on the Southern Central Railroad, and resides at Owego, Tioga County, N.Y.

JOHN OSBORNE MOWRY. — Quartermaster. Mechanic. Married. Born in Pelham, Mass., 1823. Residence, when commissioned, Athol, Mass. Served for two years as a Corporal in the Twenty-seventh Massachusetts Infantry. First Lieutenant Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Infantry, July 10, 1863. Regimental Quartermaster, Aug. 29, 1864. Mustered out with regiment, Aug. 29, 1865. Went to Illinois on business in the fall of 1865, being, it is supposed, successful, to remove his family. He started for the East in August, 1867. Has not since been heard from, and is presumed to be dead.

WILLIAM PENROSE HALLOWELL. — Adjutant. Merchant. Married. Born in Philadelphia, Pa., May 18, 1833. Residence, when commissioned, Philadelphia, Pa. First Lieutenant and Adjutant Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Infantry, May 29, 1863. Resigned, on account of illness, Feb. 25, 1864. Has retired from business on account of ill health, and resides at Clifton Hill, Montgomery County, Pa.

LEONARD BATTLE PERRY. — Adjutant. Mining Engineer. Married. Born in Dover, Mass., Jan. 19, 1811. Residence, when commissioned, South Natick, Mass. Second Lieutenant Fifty-fifth Massachusetts In-

fantry, July 17, 1863. First Lieutenant, Feb. 29, 1864. Appointed Adjutant, April 20, 1864. Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General Volunteers, April 13, 1865. Mustered out upon resignation, under Special Order No. 539, Adjutant-General's Office, Oct. 23, 1865. Was detailed as Acting Assistant Adjutant-General at various headquarters, Department of the South, from June 1, 1864, until appointment as Assistant Adjutant-General. Is now a manufacturer of lumber, &c., and agent of the Rowlsburg Lumber and Iron Company, and resides at Rowlsburg, West Va.

CHARLES W. METELI. — Adjutant. Book-keeper. Married. Born in Chicopee, Mass., Aug. 12, 1843. Residence, when commissioned, Springfield, Mass. Enlisted as Private, Company A, Forty-sixth Massachusetts Infantry, in August, 1862, and served nine months. Enlisted as Private in Company H, Forty-second Massachusetts Infantry, in June, 1861. Appointed First Sergeant. Second Lieutenant Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Infantry, Dec. 13, 1864. First Lieutenant, June 25, 1865. Adjutant, July, 1865. Brevet-Captain, United-States Volunteers, to date from March 13, 1865. Mustered out with the regiment, Aug. 29, 1865. Is now an insurance agent, and resides in Springfield, Mass. Is Adjutant of the First Battalion of Infantry, M.V.M.

WILLIAM JACKSON. — Chaplain. Clergyman. Married. Born in Norfolk, Va., Aug. 16, 1818. His father was a pilot of that port, and was employed, during the war of 1812, in evading the British blockading fleet, and removed to Philadelphia after the Nat. Turner insurrection, in 1831, made Virginia a disagreeable place of residence for the free negroes. Served in the navy on board sloop "Vandalia," 1834-5. Joined the Baptist Church 1837, and, Sept. 16, 1842, was ordained as pastor of the Oak-street Baptist Church in Philadelphia. He afterward was settled at Newbury, N.Y., Wilmington, Del., again at Philadelphia, and finally at New Bedford, Mass. Was appointed Post Chaplain at Readville, Mass., March 10, 1863. Chaplain Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Infantry, July 14, 1863. Resigned, Jan. 14, 1864. Is now pastor of the Salem Baptist Church in New Bedford, Mass.

JOHN R. BOWERS. — Chaplain. Clergyman. Married. Born in Lynchburg, Va., June 13, 1826. Residence, when commissioned, Chillicothe, Ohio. Chaplain Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Infantry, March 27, 1864. Resigned, June, 1865. Present residence, Albany, Athens County, Ohio.

ROBERT JAMES HAMILTON. — Captain. Clerk. Married. Born in Springfield, Mass., July 18, 1843. Residence, when commissioned, Springfield, Mass. Entered the service of the United States in the Thirty-fourth Massachusetts Infantry, and served as First Sergeant. Captain Company G, Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Infantry, June 15, 1863. Brevet-Major United-States Volunteers, to date from March 13, 1865. Mustered out with regiment, Aug. 29, 1865. Is now in business in Springfield, Mass.

CHARLES EDWARD GRANT.—Captain. Clerk. Single. Born in Boston, Mass., 1811. Residence, when commissioned, Boston, Mass. Entered the service of the United States in the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Infantry, in which regiment he was a Sergeant. Captain Company B, Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Infantry, June 22, 1863. Mustered out with the regiment, Aug. 29, 1865. Is now in business in Boston, Mass.

CHARLES CARROLL SOULE.—Captain. Student. Single. Born in Boston, Mass., June 25, 1842. Residence, when commissioned, Brookline, Mass. Graduate of Harvard College in the Class of 1862. First mustered into United-States' service, as First Lieutenant and Adjutant Fourth Battalion Infantry, M.V.M., May 25, 1862, but the battalion not being needed, was mustered out June 1, 1862. "Military Superintendent of Plantations," at Port Royal, S.C., from July to September, 1862. Private Forty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, Oct. 6, and Second Lieutenant Oct. 22, 1862. Mustered out with regiment, June 18, 1863. Captain Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteers, June 19, 1863. Brevetted Major, to date from March 13, 1865, but declined the brevet. Mustered out with regiment, Aug. 29, 1865. In business with Captain Thurber, at Charleston, S.C., from October, 1865, to April, 1866. Has since been a clerk at the bookstore of Little, Brown, & Co., Boston. Resides in Brookline.

JOHN GORDON.—Captain. Student. Single. Born in Exeter, N.H., 1843. Residence, when commissioned, Chelsea, Mass. Enlisted in the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Infantry, and served as Corporal. Captain Company I, Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Infantry, June 30, 1863. Resigned, July 26, 1864. Is now a book-keeper for a firm in Boston, and resides in Chelsea, Mass.

CHARLES PICKERING BOWDITCH.—Captain. Student. Married. Born in Boston, Mass., 1842. Residence, when commissioned, Boston, Mass. Graduate of Harvard College in the Class of 1863. Captain Company A, Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Infantry, July 7, 1863. Transferred to Fifth Massachusetts Cavalry, as Captain, June 7, 1864. Resigned on account of illness, Aug. 23, 1864. His present residence and place of business is Geneva, N.Y.

FRANK GOODWIN.—Captain Company E. Clerk. Single. Born in Boston, Mass., March 17, 1845. Residence, when commissioned, Boston, Mass. Served as Private, Company F, Forty-fourth Massachusetts Infantry, August, 1862, to June, 1863. Captain Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Infantry, July 29, 1863. Brevet-Major United-States Volunteers, to date from March 13, 1865. Served as Assistant Inspector-General on the staff of General March and Porter, in the Department of the South. Severely wounded in both thighs in the action on James Island, S.C., July 2, 1864. Mustered out with regiment, Aug. 29, 1865. Is now a salesman for manufacturers' articles, and resides in Boston.

JAMES DANFORTH THURBER.—Captain. Married. Born in Plymouth, Mass., Feb. 21, 1839. Residence, when commissioned, Plymouth, Mass. Graduate of Harvard College in the Class of 1858. Enlisted, Aug. 12, 1862, as a Private, Company A, Thirteenth Massachusetts Infantry. Second Lieutenant Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Infantry, June 15, 1863. First Lieutenant, July 7, 1863. Captain Company F, Dec. 1, 1863. Brevet-Major United-States Volunteers, to date from March 13, 1865. Slightly wounded in the arm during the action on James Island, S.C., July 2, 1864. Mustered out with regiment, Aug. 29, 1865. Is now a clerk in the Boston Custom House, and resides at Plymouth, Mass.

WILLIAM HAVILAND TORREY.—Captain. Machinist. Single. Born in Baltimore, Md., 1839. Residence, when commissioned, Foxboro', Mass. Entered the service of the United States in the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Infantry, in which regiment he served as a Sergeant. First Lieutenant Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Infantry, July 20, 1863. Captain Company C, March 1, 1864. Brevet-Major United-States Volunteers, to date from March 13, 1865. Resigned, July 7, 1865. His residence and business, at last accounts, were in Foxboro', Mass.

GEORGE MOORE WOODWARD.—Captain. Attorney. Single. Born in Worcester, Mass., April 6, 1838. Served nine months as Private in Forty-fourth Massachusetts Infantry. First Lieutenant Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Infantry, June 22, 1863. Captain Company A, Sept. 18, 1864. Severely wounded in the leg, at Honey Hill, S.C., Nov. 30, 1864. Mustered out with regiment, Aug. 29, 1865. Is now engaged in the practice of law in Worcester, Mass.

THOMAS FOLGER ELSWORTH.—Captain. Clerk. Married. Born in Ipswich, Mass., Nov. 12, 1840. Residence, when commissioned, Ipswich, Mass. Enlisted as Private in Company K, Second Massachusetts Infantry, July 6, 1862. Corporal, July 3, 1863, for bravery in action. Second Lieutenant Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Infantry, Oct. 24, 1863. First Lieutenant, July 27, 1864. Captain Company H, April 6, 1865, for bravery at the battle of Honey Hill, S.C. Resigned, June 23, 1865. Is, at present, a night-inspector in the Custom House, Boston, and resides at East Cambridge, Mass.

JOSIAH C. HALL.—Captain. Teacher. Single. Born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 3, 1840. Residence, when commissioned, Cincinnati, Ohio. Private, Corporal, and Sergeant, Seventy-fifth Ohio Infantry, from Oct. 9, 1861, to April 9, 1864. Second Lieutenant Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Infantry, Feb. 14, 1864. First Lieutenant, Sept. 28, 1864. Captain Company D, "for bravery and gallantry in the battle-field," April 13, 1865. Severely wounded at Honey Hill, S.C., Nov. 30, 1864, by a minie ball through the body. Mustered out with the regiment, Aug. 29, 1865. Resides, at present, in Cincinnati, Ohio.

**GEORGE THOMPSON GARRISON.**— Captain. Printer. Single. Born in Brooklyn, Conn., Feb. 13, 1836. Residence, when commissioned, Boston, Mass. Second Lieutenant Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Infantry, June 22, 1863. First Lieutenant, Dec. 1, 1863. Captain Company I, June 24, 1865. Served as Acting Regimental Quartermaster during the spring of 1864. Brevet-Major United-States Volunteers, to date from March 13, 1865. Mustered out with regiment, Aug. 29, 1865. Is now a book-keeper, and resides in the Highland District of Boston.

**NATHANIEL EUSTACE LADD.**— Captain. Shoemaker. Single. Born in Groveland, Mass., June 16, 1840. Residence, when commissioned, Groveland, Mass. Served as a Private in Company A of the Thirty-third Massachusetts Infantry. Second Lieutenant Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Infantry, Sept. 14, 1863. First Lieutenant, May 19, 1864. Captain Company H, Aug. 26, 1865. Brevet-Major United-States Volunteers, to date from March 13, 1865. Assistant Provost-Marshal, Charleston, S.C., summer, 1865. Mustered out with regiment, Aug. 29, 1865. Is a manufacturer of boots and shoes, and resides in Groveland, Mass.

**GEORGE FREDERICK MCKAY.**— Captain. Book-keeper. Single. Born in Boston, Mass., Feb. 23, 1812. Residence, when commissioned, Boston, Mass. Enlisted in July, 1862, as a Private in Company C, Thirtieth Massachusetts Infantry, and served until May, 1864, having been, during a part of that time, on detail at Corps Headquarters of First Army Corps. First Lieutenant Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Infantry, May 11, 1864. Adjutant, June 1, 1864. Captain Company C, Feb. 27, 1865. Wounded, Feb. 9, 1865, at Charleston and Savannah Railroad, while serving as Acting Assistant Adjutant-General on the staff of Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General Hollowell. Brevet-Major United-States Volunteers, to date from March 13, 1865. Mustered out with regiment, Aug. 29, 1865. Is now a book-keeper, and resides in Boston, Mass.

**WYLLIS GANNETT.**— First Lieutenant. Sailor. Single. Born in St. Louis, Mo., 1837. Residence, when commissioned, St. Louis, Mo. Entered the service of the United States in the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Infantry, and served as a Sergeant in that regiment. First Lieutenant Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Infantry, July 19, 1863. Resigned, June 6, 1864. Re-commissioned, Feb. 1, 1865, and mustered out with regiment, Aug. 29, 1865. Brevet-Captain United-States Volunteers, to date from March 13, 1865. He now resides in St. Louis, Mo.

**EPHRAIM ALBERT WOOD.**— First Lieutenant. Clerk. Single. Born in Boston, Mass., 1841. Residence, when commissioned, Chelsea, Mass. Enlisted in the Thirtieth Massachusetts Infantry, July 16, 1861. First Lieutenant Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteers, July 20, 1863. Resigned, Aug. 2, 1864, on account of sickness, aggravated by the effects of wounds received in the battle of Antietam. Is now a travelling salesman, and may be reached at the care of Hays, Wood, Sen & Co., 15, Broad Street, Boston.

**ROBERTSON JAMES.**— First Lieutenant. Single. Born in Albany, N.Y., Aug. 31, 1846. Residence, when commissioned, Newport, R.I. Second Lieutenant Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Infantry, May 16, 1863. First Lieutenant, Sept. 1, 1863. Brevet-Captain United-States Volunteers, to date from March 13, 1865. Served on the staff of Gen. Ames, in Florida, and also, for a short time, in Virginia. Resigned, July 12, 1865. Is now in business in connection with a railroad at Burlington, Iowa.

**EDWARD STEARNS STIMPSON.**— First Lieutenant. Clerk. Married. Born in Danvers, Mass., March 16, 1836. Served with the Salem Zouaves from April 18, to Aug. 1, 1861. Enlisted as Sergeant in Forty-eighth Massachusetts Infantry. Afterwards transferred to Sixteenth Massachusetts Infantry. Second Lieutenant Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Infantry, May 22, 1863. First Lieutenant May 23, 1863. Was on detached service as Post Adjutant, at Pawnee Landing, Folly Island, S.C., during the winter of 1863-4, and for a short time was acting Adjutant of the regiment. Was favorably mentioned in general orders, for conduct on a reconnaissance on James Island, S.C., May 10, 1864. Resigned, June 6, 1864. Is now in the employ of the Salem Leg Co., and resides in Salem, Mass.

**HARRISON HOLT.**— Residence, when commissioned, Andover, Mass. Had previously served as First Lieutenant in a New-York cavalry regiment, and resigned on account of wounds. First Lieutenant Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Infantry, June 24, 1863. Resigned, Oct. 14, 1863. His present business and residence are unknown.

**EZEKIEL FOWLER.**— First Lieutenant. Married. Painter. Born in Salisbury, Mass., 1825. Residence, when commissioned, Amesbury, Mass. Entered the service of the United States, in the Fourteenth Massachusetts (First Heavy Artillery) Regiment, and served in that regiment as Sergeant Major. Second Lieutenant Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Infantry, May 28, 1863. First Lieutenant Nov. 1, 1863. Resigned, June 15, 1864. His present residence and occupation are unknown.

**THOMAS LEADER HARMAN.**— First Lieutenant. Clerk. Married. Born in Southampton, England, 1810. Residence, when commissioned, Cambridge, Mass. Was a Sergeant in the Thirtieth Massachusetts Battery. Second Lieutenant Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Infantry, May 26, 1863. First Lieutenant, July 9, 1864. Resigned, June 3, 1865. Is now in business in New-York City.

**ALPHONZO MARSH.**— First Lieutenant. Painter. Married. Born in Uingham, Mass., 1839. Residence, when commissioned, Fitchburg, Mass. Enlisted as a private in the Twenty-first Massachusetts Infantry, July 19, 1864. Second Lieutenant Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Infantry, Aug. 21, 1863. First Lieutenant, July 9, 1864. Resigned, Sept. 20, 1864. Is now a painter in the employ of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and resides in Philadelphia.

**WILLIAM C. ROBERTS.**—First Lieutenant. Provision-dealer. Married. Born in Weston, Mass., 1835. Residence, when commissioned, Weston, Mass. Second Lieutenant Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteers, March 5, 1864. First Lieutenant, Sept. 18, 1864. Brevet-Captain United-States Volunteers, to date from March 13, 1865. Mustered out with regiment, Aug. 29, 1865. Is now a provision-dealer, and resides in Boston, Mass.

**JOSIAH A. BEAN.**—First Lieutenant. Shoe-cutter. Married. Born in Mt. Vernon, Me., 1828. Residence, when commissioned, South Natick, Mass. Second Lieutenant Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Infantry, March 16, 1864. First Lieutenant, March 13, 1865. Brevet-Captain United-States Volunteers, to date from March 13, 1865. Mustered out with regiment, Aug. 29, 1865. Is now a grocer, and resides in South Natick, Mass.

**E. HARRIS JEWELL.**—First Lieutenant. Clerk. Single. Residence, when commissioned, Roxbury, Mass. Served as a Private in the Sixth New-York Cavalry. Second Lieutenant, Sept. 12, 1864. First Lieutenant, April 13, 1865. Slightly wounded at Honey Hill, S.C. Mustered out with regiment, Aug. 29, 1865. Present residence, New-York City.

**HENRY NEWTON SHELDON.**—First Lieutenant. Lawyer. Single. Born in Waterville, Me., June 28, 1843. Residence, when commissioned, Boston, Mass. Graduate of Harvard College in the Class of 1863. Second Lieutenant Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Infantry, Sept. 24, 1864. First Lieutenant, April 13, 1865. Mustered out with regiment, Aug. 29, 1865. Is now a lawyer, and resides in Boston, Mass.

**PETER N. SPRAGUE.**—First Lieutenant. Boot and shoe cutter. Married. Born in Hingham, Mass., Dec. 16, 1826. Residence, when commissioned, East Weymouth, Mass. Served three months as Sergeant, Company I, Fourth Regiment, M.V.M., in the spring of 1861. Second Lieutenant Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Infantry, Sept. 24, 1864. First Lieutenant, April 21, 1865. Mustered out with regiment, Aug. 29, 1865. Is now an entry clerk in a store in Boston, and resides in Hingham, Mass.

**SOLOMON C. STANFORD.**—First Lieutenant. Teacher. Married. Born in Fairfield, Me., 1832. Residence, when commissioned, New-York City. Served previously as Sergeant in the One-hundred-and-twenty-seventh New-York Infantry. Second Lieutenant Fifty-fifth Massachusetts, Nov. 16, 1864. First Lieutenant, Aug. 5, 1865. Mustered out with regiment, Aug. 29, 1865. Is now a teacher at Irvington, New York.

**CHARLES L. ROBERTS.**—First Lieutenant. Clerk. Married. Born in Weston, Mass., Nov. 17, 1841. Residence, when commissioned, Weston, Mass. First Lieutenant Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Infantry, at its organization. Second Lieutenant Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Infantry,

Dec. 5, 1864. First Lieutenant, July 25, 1865. Is now a provision-dealer, and resides in Boston, Mass.

**GEORGE H. CARRER.**—First Lieutenant. Clerk. Single. Born in Dorchester, Mass., 1840. Residence, when commissioned, Boston, Mass. Served as Private in the Forty-fourth Massachusetts Infantry. Second Lieutenant Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Infantry, Dec. 13, 1864. First Lieutenant, Aug. 6, 1865. Brevet-Captain United-States Volunteers, to date from March 13, 1865. Mustered out with regiment, Aug. 29, 1865. Is now an insurance agent in Boston, Mass.

**JOHN H. KINGSTON.**—Second Lieutenant. Residence, when commissioned, Lexington, Ky. Was a Corporal in the Twenty-third Kentucky Infantry. Second Lieutenant Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Infantry, June 6, 1863. Resigned and mustered out, at Readville, in July, 1863. His present residence and occupation are unknown.

**WILLIAM DORANCE MESSINGER.**—Second Lieutenant. Single. Residence, when commissioned, Peterboro', N.Y. Second Lieutenant Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Infantry, June 22, 1863. Resigned, Dec. 27, 1863. Is now in the Commercial National Bank, Chicago, Ill.

**JOSEPH TOWNSEND NICHOLS.**—Second Lieutenant. Mechanic. Married. Residence, when commissioned, Royalston, Mass. Served, previously, as a Private in the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts Infantry. Second Lieutenant Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Infantry, July 7, 1863. Commissioned First Lieutenant, but not mustered. Resigned, June 4, 1864. Resides in Royalston, Mass.

**EZRA P. GOULD.**—Second Lieutenant. Residence, when commissioned, Cambridge, Mass. Was a Corporal in the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Infantry. Second Lieutenant Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Infantry, Dec. 20, 1863. Transferred to the Fifty-ninth Massachusetts Infantry, Jan. 22, 1864, as Captain, and was afterwards promoted to be Major. He resides in Newton Centre, Mass.

**ALBERT HENRY BRADSHAW.**—Second Lieutenant. Clerk. Single. Born in Boston, Mass., March 5, 1844. Residence, when commissioned, Boston, Mass. Served nine months as Private of the Forty-fourth Massachusetts Infantry. Second Lieutenant Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Infantry, March 7, 1864. Resigned, June 30, 1864. Acting Post Ordnance Officer at Pilatka, during the stay of the regiment at that point. Is now a dealer in manufacturers' articles, and resides at Milwaukee, Wis.

**CHARLES F. LEE.**—Second Lieutenant. Clerk. Single. Born in Templeton, Mass., 1842. Residence, when commissioned, Templeton, Mass. Served as Corporal Eighteenth Massachusetts Infantry, — seriously wounded in action. Lieutenant Fifty-seventh Massachusetts Infantry. Second Lieutenant Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Infantry, Feb. 1, 1865. Commissioned as First Lieutenant, but not mustered. Brevet First Lieutenant



United-States Volunteers, to date from March 13, 1865. Mustered out with regiment, Aug. 29, 1865. Is now a real-estate agent in Boston, Mass.

GEORGE A. GLIDDEN. — Second Lieutenant. Residence, when commissioned, Natick, Mass. Served as Sergeant in Second Massachusetts Infantry, Second Lieutenant Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Infantry, May 6, 1865. Mustered out with regiment, Aug. 29, 1865. Present residence, Natick, Mass.

MARSHALL E. HUNTER. — Second Lieutenant. Watchmaker. Married. Born in New Salem, Mass., 1811. Residence, when commissioned, Boston, Mass. Served as Private Third Rhode-Island Cavalry, and Sergeant Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry. Second Lieutenant Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Infantry, May 15, 1865. Mustered out with regiment, Aug. 29, 1865. Present residence, Chicago, Ill.

JAMES MONROE TROTTER. — Second Lieutenant. Teacher. Single. Born in Grand Gulf, Miss., Feb. 7, 1812. Residence, when commissioned, Cincinnati, Ohio. Enlisted as a Private in Company K, Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Infantry, at its formation. First Sergeant, June 11, 1863. Sergeant-Major, Nov. 19, 1863. Commissioned Second Lieutenant, April 10, 1864, but not mustered until July 1, 1865. Slightly wounded at Honey Hill, S.C., Nov. 30, 1864. Mustered out with regiment, Aug. 29, 1865. Is now a clerk in the Boston post-office, and resides in Boston.

WILLIAM H. DUPRE. — Second Lieutenant. Plasterer. Single. Born in Petersburg, Va., March 13, 1838. Residence, when commissioned, Chillicothe, Ohio. Enlisted as a Private in Company H, Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Infantry, June 5, 1865. First Sergeant, June 25, 1865. Commissioned Second Lieutenant, May 30, 1864, but not mustered until July 1, 1865. Mustered out with regiment, Aug. 29, 1865. Is now a letter-carrier from the Boston post-office, and resides in Boston, Mass.

CHARLES L. MITCHELL. — Commissioned Second Lieutenant, Sept. 20, 1865, but never mustered, on account of disability from wounds. Printer. Single. Born in Hartford, Conn., November, 1829. Residence, when commissioned, Boston, Mass. Enlisted in Company F, Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Infantry, during the formation of the regiment. Corporal, Aug. 23, 1863. Sergeant, June 29, 1864. Slightly wounded, losing his right foot, at Honey Hill, S.C., Nov. 30, 1864, and was discharged, in consequence, Oct. 20, 1865. He represented Ward Six, of Boston, in the Legislature of 1866-7, and, at present, a printer, and resides in Boston, Mass.

ABRAHAM WYSTRADO. — Commissioned as Second Lieutenant, but never mustered, on account of the non-issuance of a regiment. Teacher. Married. Born in West Chester, Pa., Feb. 25, 1814. Residence, when commissioned, Chatham, C.W. Enlisted as a Private in Company B, Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Infantry, May 17, 1863. Appointed Quartermaster Sergeant, June 24, 1863. Returned to company, in consequence of change in Quar-

termaster's Department, Nov. 19, 1863. Sergeant, Aug. 4, 1864. Sergeant-Major, July 1, 1865. Mustered out with regiment, Aug. 29, 1865. Is now keeping a photographic gallery, and studying law, at South Saginaw, Mich.

RICHARD M. WHITE. — Commissioned Second Lieutenant, but never mustered, on account of discharge of regiment. Farmer and drover. Married. Born in Sumter, S.C. Residence, when commissioned, Ohio. Served in a Kansas Cavalry Regiment. Enlisted as Private in Company D, Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Infantry. Sergeant, May 31, 1863. Regimental Commissary Sergeant, Dec. 12, 1863. Mustered out with the regiment, Aug. 29, 1865. Present residence, Savannah, Ga.

MARTIN F. BECKER. — Commissioned Second Lieutenant, but never mustered, on account of discharge of regiment. Was born in Africa, and educated in Germany. Enlisted as a Private in Company B, Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Infantry. Commissary Sergeant, June 24, 1863. Returned to company, Dec. 12, 1863. Quartermaster Sergeant, March 1, 1864. Mustered out with regiment, Aug. 29, 1865. Present residence, Charleston, S.C. Was a member of the Constitutional Convention of South Carolina.

ARMSTEAD M. JONES. — Commissioned as Second Lieutenant, but never mustered, on account of the discharge of the regiment. Brickmaker. Married. Born in Charlotte County, Va. Enlisted, at the formation of the regiment, in Company D, Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Infantry. Sergeant, May 25, 1863, and Color-Sergeant of the regiment until June, 1864. First Sergeant, July 1, 1865. Is now a gardener, and resides at Sidney, Ohio.

STATISTICS OF ENLISTED MEN.

Number who had been slaves . . . . .	247
" pure blacks . . . . .	550
" mixed blood . . . . .	430
" who could read . . . . .	477
" who could read and write . . . . .	319
" church-members . . . . .	52
" married . . . . .	219
Average age . . . . .	23½ years.
" height . . . . .	5½ feet.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Disease.	Typhoid fever . . . . .	33
	Chronic diarrhoea . . . . .	9
	Pneumonia . . . . .	8
	Consumption . . . . .	6
	General debility . . . . .	6
	Dysentery . . . . .	2
	Small-pox . . . . .	1
	Measles . . . . .	1
	Congestive chills . . . . .	1
	Unknown (mostly died away from regiment) . . . . .	16
	Sentence general court-martial . . . . .	4
	Accident . . . . .	4
	Murdered . . . . .	1
	In action, or from wounds received . . . . .	31
	<b>Total</b> . . . . .	<b>175</b>

DATE.	Average Sick. Percent.	DEATHS.			DISCHARGE.
		Diseases.	In action or from wounds.	Other causes.	
1863.					
July . . . . .	—	7	—	—	3
Aug. . . . .	119	10	—	—	—
Sept. . . . .	166	8	—	—	—
Oct. . . . .	108	10	—	—	—
Nov. . . . .	122	10	—	—	1
Dec. . . . .	116	6	—	—	—
1864.					
Jan. . . . .	112	4	—	—	—
Feb. . . . .	49	1	—	3	—
March . . . . .	18	1	—	—	—
April . . . . .	47	5	—	—	—
May . . . . .	97	2	—	—	—
June . . . . .	63	2	—	1	—
July . . . . .	80	3	11	2	—
Aug. . . . .	89	2	—	—	—
Sept. . . . .	72	5	—	—	—
Oct. . . . .	58	2	—	—	1
Nov. . . . .	59	1	30	1	—
Dec. . . . .	20	6	10	—	3*
1865.					
Jan. . . . .	16	3	1	1	1
Feb. . . . .	8	7	—	—	—
March . . . . .	31	9	2	—	—
April . . . . .	39	—	—	—	—
May . . . . .	23	2	—	1	—
June . . . . .	41	—	—	—	—
July . . . . .	58	4	—	—	21
Aug. . . . .	—	1	—	—	—
Sept. . . . .	—	1	—	—	—
		112	54	9	30

\* During the year; exact date unknown.

CAUSES OF DISCHARGE.

Disability from sickness . . . . .	82
" " wounds received in action . . . . .	35
" " " " accidentally . . . . .	2
	<b>119</b>

RECRUITS RECEIVED.

1863 . . . . .	1	Oct. 12, 1864 . . . . .	10	March 25, 1865 . . . . .	6
Jan., 1864 . . . . .	15	Oct. 23, 1864 . . . . .	48	Feb. 1, 1865 . . . . .	19
March 14, 1864 . . . . .	1	March 12, 1865 . . . . .	16	April 15, 1865 . . . . .	1
May 7, 1864 . . . . .	1	March 29, 1865 . . . . .	21	April 17, 1865 . . . . .	1
June 11, 1864 . . . . .	1	March 22, 1865 . . . . .	1	May, 1865 . . . . .	1
		<b>Total</b> . . . . .			<b>153</b>

## BIRTHPLACE.

Maine . . . . .	1	North Carolina . . . . .	30	Kentucky . . . . .	68
Vermont . . . . .	1	South Carolina . . . . .	6	Tennessee . . . . .	21
Massachusetts . . . . .	22	Georgia . . . . .	6	Michigan . . . . .	8
Rhode Island . . . . .	3	Alabama . . . . .	5	Wisconsin . . . . .	7
Connecticut . . . . .	4	Mississippi . . . . .	9	Iowa . . . . .	9
New York . . . . .	23	Louisiana . . . . .	1	District of Columbia	10
New Jersey . . . . .	8	Arkansas . . . . .	1	Nova Scotia . . . . .	1
Pennsylvania . . . . .	139	Missouri . . . . .	66	Canada . . . . .	3
Delaware . . . . .	13	Ohio . . . . .	222	Africa . . . . .	1
Maryland . . . . .	19	Indiana . . . . .	37	Unknown . . . . .	11
Virginia . . . . .	196	Illinois . . . . .	56		

## TRADES AND OCCUPATIONS.

Farmers . . . . .	596	Masons and Plaster- ers . . . . .	16	Machinist . . . . .	1
Laborers . . . . .	76	Brickmakers . . . . .	3	Rope-maker . . . . .	1
Barbers . . . . .	34	Whitewashers . . . . .	2	Fisherman . . . . .	1
Waiters . . . . .	50	Stonecutters . . . . .	2	Tinker . . . . .	1
Cooks . . . . .	97	Printers . . . . .	3	Harness-maker . . . . .	1
Blacksmiths . . . . .	21	Boatmen . . . . .	6	Caulker . . . . .	1
Painters . . . . .	7	Teachers . . . . .	6	Glass-grinder . . . . .	1
Tennisters . . . . .	27	Clerks . . . . .	5	Musician . . . . .	1
Grooms . . . . .	7	Porters . . . . .	5	Moulder . . . . .	1
Hostlers . . . . .	9	Carpenters . . . . .	6	Confectioner . . . . .	1
Coachmen . . . . .	3	Wagon-makers . . . . .	2	Tobacco-worker . . . . .	1
Coopers . . . . .	5	Millers . . . . .	2	Clergyman . . . . .	1
Sailors . . . . .	20	Engineers . . . . .	3	Broom-maker . . . . .	1
Butchers . . . . .	8	Firemen . . . . .	2	Baker . . . . .	1
Iron-workers . . . . .	2	Coppersmith . . . . .	1	Student . . . . .	1
Shoemakers . . . . .	9				

## ROSTER OF ENLISTED MEN.

COMPANY A. — Continued.

NAME.	Age.	Rank.	Residence.	Occupation.	Present Residence.	REMARKS.
Peterson, Charles H.	19	Corporal.	Brooklyn, N.Y.	Rope-maker.	New York.	Sergeant April 21, 1864; 1st Sergeant July, 1865.
Phillips, Samuel	22	Private.	Palmira, Mo.	Teamster.		
Pointer, Mason	23	"	Bloomington, Ill.	Farmer.		
Porter, Charles C.	43	"	Guilford, Conn.			Transferred from Fifty-fourth Massachusetts.
Porter, Ephraim	19	"	Pike Co., Mo.	Laborer.		Deserted July 2, 1865.
Punell, William	18	"	Montgomery Co., Pa.	Iron-worker.		Killed Nov. 30, 1864.
Ralstone, James	21	"	Indianapolis, Ind.	Painter.		
Roul, Jacob W.	20	Corporal.	Springfield, O.	Farmer.		Reduced June 1, 1864.
Rhodes, James	16	Private.	Indianapolis, Ind.	Laborer.		Drummer.
Roach, John	17	"	Quincy, Ill.	"		
Richardson, Elijah	22	"	Bawles Co., Mo.	"		Corporal April 22, 1865.
Rogers, Charles	25	"	Battle Creek, Mich.	Farmer.		
Saunders, William H.	26	Sergeant.	Indianapolis, Ind.	Barber.	Crawfordsville, Ind.	Wounded Nov. 30, 1864; discharged April 1, 1865, wounds.
Shinal, David	21	Private.	Madison Co., Ky.	Farmer.		
Shinal, William	21	"	Springfield, Ill.	"		
Smith, James H.	21	"	Chicago, Ill.	Waiter.		Corporal May 1, 1864.
Smith, John M.	21	"	Old Town, Me.	Shoemaker.		Deserted July 20, 1863; arrested, returned Oct. 3, 1863; hung (for rape, sentence General Court-Martial, Feb. 18, 1864.
Smith, William L.	25	"	Quincy, Ill.	Sailor.		Sergeant Oct. 1, 1864; wounded Nov. 30, 1864.
Spears, David	19	Corporal.	Sibley Co., O.	Farmer.		Wounded Nov. 30, 1864; Corporal May 1, 1865.
Spencer, Peter	20	Private.	Quincy, Ill.	Laborer.		Died Aug. 28, 1863, Folly Island, S.C., dysentery.
Stearns, Jared	18	"	"	"		Discharged Sept. 15, 1864, Folly Island, S.C., disability.
Steth, John W.	24	"	Wayne Co., Ind.	Blacksmith.		Died Nov. 17, 1864, Folly Island, S.C., disease.
Thomas, Samuel P.	18	Sergeant.	Madison Co., O.	Laborer.		Hospital Nurse.
Tilman, John	23	Private.	St. Jefferson, O.	Bricklayer.		Sergeant Aug. 30, 1863; discharged Nov. 1, 1864, disability.
Thompson, William	20	Corporal.	Charlestown, Mass.	Butcher.		Discharged July, 1865, disability.
Vestar, John	23	Private.	Indianapolis, Ind.	Barber.		
Ward, Moses	31	"	Harrisburg, O.	Farmer.		Hospital Nurse.
Welcome, Reuben	17	"	Bawles Co., Mo.	"		
White, Daniel	19	"	Philadelphia, Pa.	"		
White, Samuel	26	"	Indianapolis, Ind.	Laborer.		
Wilkins, David	31	"	Pittsburg, Pa.	Barber.	U.-S. Army.	Corporal March, 1864; Sergeant May 1, 1865.
Williams, Clayborne	18	"	Chillicothe, O.	Painter.		[consumption.
Williams, Thomas	24	"	Newport, Ind.	Blacksmith.		Corporal April 21, 1864; died Folly Island, S.C., July 30, 1864,

RECRUITS.

NAME.	Age.	Rank.	Residence.	Occupation.	Present Residence.	REMARKS.
Ballant, Lewis H.	19	Private.	Norfolk, Va.	Laborer.	Boston, Mass.	Recruit January, 1864.
Bracts, Noah	18	"	Virginia.	Seaman.		" " "
Harris, David	27	"	Suffolk, Va.	Farmer.		Wounded Nov. 30, '64; died July, '65.
Lewis, Wendell	23	"	Boston, Mass.	Blacksmith.		Discharged July, 1865, disability.
Samuel, William	35	"	New York.	Laborer.		" " "
William, Peter	19	"	Wilmington, N.C.	Farmer.		" " "
Porter, Edward	44	"	Springfield, Mass.	"		Oct. 23, 1864; killed Nov. 30, 1864.
Brown, George H.	21	"	Halifax, N.S.	Waiter.		March 12, 1865.
Drummond, George W.	32	"	London, Eng.	Seaman.		" " "
Douglas, Antonio	30	"	Greensboro, N.C.	Farmer.		[Mass.
Miner, Levi A.	18	"	North Carolina.	Waiter.		Substitute for D. Campbell, Townsend,
Carlarone, Donald	21	"	Concord.	"		March 20, 1865; deserted July, 1865. Substitute for [Michael Shea, Ward 1, Boston.
Hazzard, Samuel	29	"	"	"		" " "
Nichols, John	26	"	Boston, Mass.	"		" " "
Savers, William	31	"	"	"		" " "
Smith, Thomas P.	24	"	"	"		" " "
Anderson, Joseph	18	"	Salem, Mass.	"		March 25, 1865; discharged July, 1865, disability.
Cadwell, Charles	27	"	Boston, Mass.	"		" " "
Madison, Leonard E.	19	"	"	"		" " "
Owens, James	28	"	"	"		" " "
Snawson, John	23	"	Boston, Mass.	"		Died July, 1865, disease.
White, Alexander	22	"	"	"		Discharged July, 1865, disability.

NAME	Age	Rank	Residence	Occupation	Present Residence	REMARKS
Adams, Albert	20	Corporal	Waynesville, O.	Farmer		Wounded Nov. 30, 1864; Sergt. Feb. 1, 1865; reduced May 13, [1865; Corp'l July 14, 1865.
Adams, Andrew	23	Private	Richmond, La.			
Adams, Joseph	39	"	Washington, D.C.	Sailor	Washington, D.C.	
Akers, George W.	19	"	Carthage, O.	Masterer	Carthage, O.	Corp'l. May 14, 1865.
Baldman, Lewis S.	33	"	Brownsville, Pa.	Sailor	Brownsville, Pa.	
Bardine, William	22	"	Memphis, Tenn.			Shot by Provo-Guard, Folly Island, S.C., Nov. 11, 1864.
Bazel, George	18	Sergeant	Pickaway, O.	Farmer		Wounded Nov. 30, '64; died, Beaufort, S.C., Dec. 13, '64, wounds.
Bell, Beverly	20	Private	Quincy, Ill.	Sailor		Drowned Folly River, S.C., July 28, '64.
Berry, Daniel	20	"	Wilmington, Del.	Farmer	Wilmington, Del.	
Boyer, Isaiah	26	"				Killed Nov. 30, 1864.
Bowdry, William	24	"	Milwaukee, Wis.	Barber	Milwaukee, Wis.	Wounded Nov. 30, '64; discharged June, '65, wounds.
Brage, John	21	"	St. Louis, Mo.	Mechanic	St. Louis, Mo.	
Broughton, Charles	19	Sergeant	Pittsburg, Pa.	Teamster	Pittsburg, Pa.	Reduced at own request, Sept. 29, 1863.
Brown, Charles	36	Private	Ellison, Md.	Farmer		Killed Nov. 30, 1864.
Brown, Thomas	37	"	Caldwater, O.	"	Carthage, O.	Corp'l. May 14, 1865.
Buckner, George	20	"	Pickaway, O.	"	Pickaway, O.	
Butler, Samuel	35	"	Sabine, Ill.	"		
Bush, George W.	22	Corporal	Carthage, O.	"	Carthage, O.	Reduced at own request, Aug. 7, 1864.
Calwell, William	48	Private	Milwaukee, Wis.	"	Milwaukee, Wis.	Discharged July 28, 1864, Folly Island, S.C., disability.
Chatman, James	21	"	Harrisburg, O.	"	Harrisburg, O.	Wounded July 2, 1864, Nov. 30, 1864; discharged March, 1865, [wounds.
Chisum, Jacob	45	"	St. Louis, Mo.	Teamster		
Christy, William	18	"	Mercerburg, Pa.	Farmer		Corp'l. Nov. 14, 1865; wounded Nov. 20, 1864.
Coleman, John	23	"	Jamestown, Ill.	"	Jamestown, Ill.	
Cole, John W.	23	"	Wilmington, Del.	Laborer		Hung at Camp Finnigan, Fla., Feb. 18, '64, for rape.
Cole, Charles	19	"	Frederick, Md.	Header		Drummer. Died Folly Island, S.C., Dec. 20, '65, typhoid fever.
Corn, Simon A.	27	"	Indianapolis, Ind.	Farmer		Wounded Nov. 30, 1864.
Craig, Fortunatus	19	"	Carthage, O.	"	Carthage, O.	
Curtis, Benjamin	25	"	Jamestown, Ill.	"	Jamestown, Ill.	Died Beaufort, S.C., June 30, '65, chronic diarrhoea.
Curtis, Richard H.	27	"	"	"		
Dobbs, William H.	23	"	Wilmington, Del.	"	Wilmington, Del.	Wounded Nov. 30, 1864.
Doeblin, Henry	20	"	St. Louis, Mo.	"		Corp'l. 1864; wounded Nov. 30, 1864.
Eyer, John	19	"	Downsville, Pa.	"		
Fryer, Aaron A.	20	"	Bohonesville, O.	"		
Fry, James	18	Corporal	Pickaway, O.	Hostler		Died Folly Island, Dec. 23, 1865, typhoid fever.
Fry, William A.	25	Private	"	Farmer	Carthage, O.	Wounded Nov. 30, 1864.
Gillman, James	19	"	"	"	Boston, Mass.	
Green, John	21	"	Waynesville, Mo.	Sailor		[request.
Golden, Augustus H.	41	Corporal	Milwaukee, Wis.	"	Milwaukee, Wis.	Sergt. Oct. 27, '63; Aug. 7, '64, returned to Corp'l. at own
Hademant, Elijah	24	Private	Keokuk, Iowa.	Cook	Keokuk, Iowa.	Corp. Oct. 22, 1863; wound'd Nov. 30, 1864; reduced July, 1865.
Hall, I. B.	21	"	Carthage, O.	Farmer	Carthage, O.	

Haren, Joseph	22	Private	Jamestown, Ill.	Farmer		Killed Nov. 30, 1864.
Harris, George	22	"	Newbern, N.C.	"		Died Beaufort, S.C., Dec. 1864, disease.
Hartford, William W.	19	"	Yarmouth, N.S.	Tinker		Died Folly Island, S.C., Dec. 21, 1865, typhoid fever.
Howard, William	21	"	Yenia, O.	Farmer		Wounded Nov. 30, 1864; discharged June, 1865.
Ingrison, Gabriel D.	31	Sergeant	Boston, Mass.	Clerk	Canada.	Deserted from furlough.
Jackson, Henry	18	Private	Brownsville, Pa.	Farmer	Brownsville, Pa.	Discharged June, 1865, disability.
Jackson, James H.	19	1st Sergt.	Adrian, Mich.	Blacksmith	Boston, Mass.	Transferred from 54th Massachusetts.
Jackson, Phillip	20	Private	Winchester, Va.	Waiter		
Jackson, William H.	19	"	Charlestown, Va.	Farmer		Died Yellow Bluff, Fla., March 15, 1864, small-pox.
Johnson, William	19	"	Hilton Head, S.C.	"		
Jones, William	27	"	Uniontown, Pa.	Hostler		Killed Nov. 30, 1864.
Kees, John	22	"	Florida, O.	Farmer		Wounded Nov. 30, '64; died Beaufort, S.C., Dec. 26, '64, wounds
King, John	24	"	Bellefontaine, O.	"		Died Beaufort, S.C., March 3, 1865, chronic diarrhoea.
Lewis, Edward	31	"	Shippensburg, Pa.	"		Killed Nov. 30, 1864.
Lloyd, Spencer	21	"	Wilmington, Del.	Porter		Hung at Camp Finnigan, Fla., Feb. 18, 1864, for rape.
Lovett, Joseph	19	"	Old Pt. Comfort, Va.	Driver	Philadelphia.	
Low, Robert H.	30	Corporal	New Bedford, Mass.	Barber	New-York City.	Reduced Nov. 20, '63; discharged same date, disability.
Mackertold, Charles	20	Private	Carthage, O.	Farmer	Carthage, O.	Corp'l. March 1, 1865; reduced May 14, 1865.
Mayhew, Edward	27	"	Lowell, Mass.	"		Died Folly Island, Sept. 22, 1864, congestive chills.
Mayhew, Daniel	24	"	Breeze Station, Ill.	"	Breeze Station, Ill.	
Mayhew, James	28	"	"	"	Shoal Creek, Ill.	
McGruder, Michael	50	"	St. Louis, Mo.	Sailor	Alton, Ill.	
Moore, Samuel	24	"	Alton, Ill.	Cooper	Alton, Ill.	
Moore, Weston H.	30	"	Carthage, O.	Farmer	Carthage, O.	Wounded Nov. 30, 1864.
Morgan, John	27	"	Jamestown, Ill.	"	Jamestown, Ill.	
Morris, Emery	21	"	Wilmington, Del.	Laborer		
Moss, Lane H. G.	18	"	Carthage, O.	Farmer		
Myers, Frank	28	"	Monroe Station, Mo.	"		Discharged June 16, 1865, disability.
Newson, Robert	19	"	Bellefontaine, O.	"	Bellefontaine, O.	Drummer.
Nord, Forrest	32	"	Washington, Miss.	"		
Oglesby, John D.	23	"	Jamestown, Ill.	"	Springfield, Ill.	Corp'l. '64; wounded Nov. 30, '64; Sergt. May 14, '65.
Overton, Thomas R.	20	Corporal	Carthage, O.	"		Reduced June 13, 1864; wounded Nov. 30, 1864.
Peck, Lewis	20	Private	Shelbyville, Mo.	"		Killed July 2, 1864.
Pendagrass, Tecumseh	25	"	Breeze Station, Ill.	"		
Pulaski, Henry	18	Sergeant	Pittsburg, Pa.	Fish-dealer		Reduced Oct. 22, 1863.
Ridie, Richard	28	Private	Greenville, Miss.	Farmer		Killed Nov. 30, 1864.
Roberts, William H.	19	"	Wilmington, Del.	"		Corp'l. March 1, 1865.
Lee, John	28	"	Springfield, Ill.	"		Died Readville, Mass., July 12, 1863, pneumonia.
Shadd, Abram W.	19	"	Westchester, Pa.	Teacher	South Saginaw, Mo.	Sergt. Aug. 8, 1864; Sergt. Major, 1865
Shuman, John	19	"	Uniontown, Pa.	Farmer	Buckstown, Pa.	
Smith, Andrew	29	"	Clinton, Ill.	Postman		Corp'l. June 14, 1864; Sergt. Feb. 1, 1865; Color-Sergt.
Smith, John	17	"	Richmond, Va.	Farmer		Wounded Nov. 30, 1864.
Smother, John	36	"	Brownsville, Pa.	"		Killed Nov. 30, 1864.
Smother, Perry	40	"	"	"	Brownsville, Pa.	Discharged June, 1865, disability.
Story, Alfred C.	28	Corporal	Keokuk, Iowa.	Barber	Keokuk, Iowa.	Sergt. May 14, 1865.

COMPANY B. — Continued.

NAME	Age	Rank	Residence	Occupation	Present Residence	REMARKS
Sutton, John	23	Private	Milwaukee, Wis.	Farmer	Milwaukee, Wis.	Ward-master; Hospital Steward, 1865.
Sweet, William N.	25	Corporal	Bellefontaine, O.	"	Finlay, O.	
Thomas, Elijah	18	Private	Springfield, Ill.	"	"	Wounded Nov. 30, 1864, died of wounds.
Venris, Thomas	23	"	Ft. Donelson, Tenn.	Teamster	Boston, Mass.	Wounded Nov. 30, 1864.
Walker, Joseph H.	34	"	Lewiston, Pa.	Cook	New-York City.	Sergt. Sept. 29, 1863; reduced May 13, 1865.
Washington, George	34	"	Quincy, Ill.	Farmer	"	
Whetzel, Francis W.	25	"	Cleveland, O.	Barber	"	Wounded Nov. 30, '64; died Beaufort, S.C., Jan. 9, '65, wounds.
Wickor, Robert	19	"	Pickaway, O.	Farmer	"	
Williams, Bryant	18	"	Quincy, Ill.	"	"	
Williams, James	20	"	Cincinnati, O.	"	"	Died Charleston, S.C., March 6, 1865, pneumonia.
Wilson, Sherbrow	35	"	Ballast, Pa.	Barber	"	Died Jacksonville, Fla., April 30, 1864, disease.

RECRUITS.

NAME	Age	Rank	Residence	Occupation	Present Residence	REMARKS
Holmes, Charles G.	20	Private	Boston, Mass.	Laborer	Salem, Mass.	Recruit Oct. 23, 1864.
King, A. L.	21	"	Springfield, Mass.	Barber	"	Killed Nov. 30, 1864.
Mumfo, P. E.	17	"	Concord, Mass.	Laborer	"	Wounded Nov. 30, 1864.
Mitchell, Perry	20	"	Greenfield, Mass.	Clerk	"	"
Wiggins, A.	22	"	Beverly, Mass.	Farmer	"	"
God, John	19	"	West Indies	Seaman	Boston, Mass.	Feb. 1, 1865.
Hulbin, James	27	"	Patterson, Md.	Boatman	"	Died Charleston, S.C., March, 1865, [disease.
Howard, Frank	23	"	Camden	Farmer	Hartford, Conn.	"
Kemp, William F.	20	"	Virginia	Waiter	"	"
Orly, Fredrick E.	21	"	Richmond, Va.	Laborer	New-York City	"
Donnell, George E.	19	"	Boston, Mass.	"	Greenwich Vill, Ms.	"
Tadbot, John F.	21	"	"	"	Abington, Mass.	"
Venston, Frank	19	"	Norfolk, Va.	Mariner	Boston, Mass.	Drummer.
Whiting, William	21	"	Virginia	"	"	"
Smith, George H.	21	"	New York	Waiter	"	"
Chapman, Dennis V.	23	"	Greenfield, Mass.	Teacher	"	March 26, 1865.
Jackson, George H.	"	"	"	"	Verzennes, Vt.	One year.
Moore, George H.	19	"	Rutland, Vt.	Farmer	"	Deserted July, 1865.
Ormsbee, John E.	18	"	"	Laborer	"	"
Prince, Philip	22	"	Lawrence, Mass.	"	Boston, Mass.	"
Thompson, William	23	"	Concord, Mass.	Barber	"	"
Hetcher, Isaac	22	"	"	Laborer	"	March 22, 1865.

COMPANY C.

NAME	Age	Rank	Residence	Occupation	Present Residence	REMARKS
Adams, David	19	Private	New Artich, O.	Wagon-m'r.	"	Promoted Corporal; wounded Nov. 30, 1864.
Ancher, Samuel	27	"	Terre Haute, Ind.	Groom	"	Band.
Bailey, John	33	"	Pickaway, O.	Farmer	"	
Ball, George	31	"	Palmyra, Mo.	"	"	
Bowlin, James	26	"	Farmland, Ind.	"	"	Wounded Nov. 30, 1864.
Barber, William	26	"	Wilmington, O.	"	"	
Banks, Solomon C.	22	"	Pickertown, O.	"	"	
Barnett, David	21	"	Urbana, O.	"	"	[Dec. 3, '64, wounds.
Barnett, George	24	"	"	Carpenter	"	Promoted Corp.; wounded Nov. 30, '64; died Beaufort, S.C.,
Brown, Harry	20	"	Cincinnati, O.	Stone-cutter	Boston, Mass.	Corporal Sept. 27, 1864; reduced Jan. 1, 1865.
Bobson, Jordan M.	24	Sergeant	Wilmington, O.	Farmer	"	Reduced Oct. 11, 1864.
Chapman, Charles	17	Private	Batavia, O.	Cook	"	
Coats, Isaac H.	24	"	Cumberland, Md.	Laborer	"	
Cromwell, George	24	Sergeant	Mound City, O.	Farmer	"	Wounded Nov. 30, 1864.
Cooley, Bailey	18	Private	Shelbyville, Mo.	"	"	Died Folly Island, S.C., Oct. 20, 1863, typhoid fever.
Crockett, John	18	"	Harrisburg, O.	"	"	Wounded Nov. 30, '64; discharged June, '65, wounds.
Coleman, Wesley	19	"	Shelby, Mo.	"	"	Corporal Sept. 27, 1864; reduced.
Cannon, Thomas	20	"	Dublin, Ind.	"	"	Wounded Nov. 30, 1864; discharged.
Clemens, Gabriel	18	"	Terre Haute, Ind.	"	"	
Cox, Elijah	32	"	Boston P.O., Ind.	"	"	Discharged Folly Island, Sept. 15, 1864, disability.
Dorsey, John	35	"	Detroit, Mich.	Barber	39th U.S. In.	Band Drummer.
Fabrax, Charles	17	"	Shelbyville, Mo.	Farmer	"	
Ford, John R.	21	"	Lebanon, O.	"	"	
Feltz, Albert T.	20	"	New Lexington, O.	"	"	
Feltz, C. C.	14	"	"	"	"	
Green, Levi	26	"	Wilmington, O.	"	"	
Green, Joseph	21	"	Xenia, O.	Servant	"	Deserted from sick furlough; supposed dead.
Green, Simon T.	23	"	Harrisburg, O.	Farmer	"	
Gibbs, Pleasant	22	"	Harrisburg, Ark.	"	"	Wounded Nov. 30, '64; discharged May, '65, wounds.
Harper, Hiram	21	"	Terre Haute, Ind.	"	"	
Hill, Samuel	19	"	Martinsville, O.	"	"	Wounded Nov. 30, 1864.
Higgins, Andre	21	"	Quincy, Ill.	"	"	Killed Nov. 30, 1864.
Higatower, James P.	31	"	Xenia, O.	"	"	Wounded Nov. 30, 1864.
Hargrave, William	22	Sergeant	Wilmington, O.	"	"	Wounded Nov. 29, 1864.
Hail, Davis A.	19	Private	Oberlin, O.	"	"	
Harris, Henry	19	"	Xenia, O.	"	"	Discharged June, 1865.
Hall, Charles	18	"	Cottonville, Mo.	Barber	"	
Howard, Josiah	23	Corporal	Russellplace, O.	Farmer	"	

COMPANY C. — Continued.

NAME.	Age.	Rank.	Residence.	Occupation.	Present Residence.	REMARKS.
Hightower, Orlando S.	22	Sergeant.	Wilmington, O.	Machinist.		
Hubbs, Robt.	32	Private.	Vincennes Ind.	Brick-maker.	Boston, Mass.	Regimental armorer.
Harrison, David	21	"	St. Louis, Mo.	Cook.		
Jenkins, Thomas	29	Corporal.	Pickersettown, O.	Farmer.		Reduced March 2, 1864; re-appointed June 1, 1865.
Jenkins, Alexander	29	Private.	Bloomington, O.	"		Wounded Nov. 20, 1864.
Johnson, James	29	"	Hamilton, Mo.	"		
Jenkins, Charles	18	"	Now Marion, O.	"		
Legget, Henry	31	"	Bloomfield, Ind.	Mariner.		
Lee, Moses	19	"	Palmira, Mo.	Farmer.		Died Folly Island, S.C., Aug. 13, 1864, typhoid fever.
Lee, Samuel	29	"	"	"		Died Readville, Mass., July 18, 1863, typhoid fever.
Lee, David	21	"	Xenia, O.	"		
Lee, John W.	28	"	Palmira, Mo.	"		
Lane, Francis	25	"	New York City.	Laborer.		
Larmont, Theonten	32	"	Vincennes, Ind.	Teamster.		Discharged Folly Island, S.C., June 2, 1864, disability.
Larmont, William	29	"	"	Farmer.		
Maze, Joseph	16	"	New Antioch, O.	"		Corporal Jan. 1, 1865; accidentally wounded.
Mowbray, Martin	27	Corporal.	Terre Haute, Ind.	"		Filet; Lance Corporal of Drum Corps.
Miller, William	25	Private.	Cincinnati, O.	Cook.		Died Readville, Mass., July 20, 1863, typhoid fever.
Morgan, Charles H.	26	"	Springfield, O.	Farmer.		
Malone, Silas	19	"	Ohio	"		
Moore, Isaac	18	"	Bellefontaine, O.	"		
Newland, Henry A.	18	"	Zanesville, O.	"		
Nelson, Gabriel	29	"	Palmira, Mo.	"		
Newton, Charles	21	"	Vincennes, Ind.	"		[Regimental Hospital Oct. 13, '64.
Payne, John H.	30	Corporal.	Bellefontaine, O.	Teacher.	Charleston, S.C.	Discharged Folly Island, S.C., Oct. 5, 1864, disability; died in
Pedlett, Alfred E.	28	Private.	Pittsburg, Pa.	Sailor.		Sergeant Oct. 12, 1864.
Perkins, Henry D.	19	"	Shelbyville, Mo.	Farmer.		Drummer; Principal Musician, Aug. 6, 1864; deserted; Fort
Powell, Henry T.	32	Corporal.	Cabletown, O.	"		[Marion; sentence, General Court-Martial.
Parker, Lott H.	25	"	Bellefontaine, O.	"		Killed July 2, 1864.
Price, Israel	27	Private.	Terre Haute, Ind.	Barber.		
Partridge, Embury	22	"	"	"		Band; discharged Folly Island Sept. 10, '64, disability.
Ross, Benjamin	22	"	Palmira, Mo.	Farmer.		
Wiley, Elias W.	36	"	White Ford, Mich.	"		
Roberts, Lewis	24	Corporal.	Bellefontaine, O.	Barber.		Reduced Sept. 20, 1863.
Roberts, William C.	27	Private.	"	Laborer.		Wounded Nov. 30, 1864.
Roberts, John	18	"	Terre Haute, Ind.	Farmer.		Died St. Louisburg, Edisto River, S.C., Feb. 4, 1865, typhoid
Roberts, Joseph	19	"	Baltimore, Ind.	"		Wounded Nov. 30, 1864.
Russell, William H.	19	"	Terre Haute, Ind.	"		Killed July 2, 1864.

Seward, Edward J.	24	Private.	Terre Haute, Ind.	Plasterer.		Wounded Nov. 20, '64; discharged July, '65, wounds.
Scott, Edward	21	"	"	Farmer.		
Scott, Benjamin	17	"	Waynesville, O.	"		Discharged Folly Island, S.C., Oct. 5, '64, disability.
Scott, Benjamin B.	29	"	Xenia, O.	"		Wounded Nov. 30, 1864.
Steward, Solomon	18	"	Terre Haute, Ind.	"		Died Newbern, N.C., Aug. 11, 1863, disease.
Stewart, Nathaniel	28	Corporal.	Wilmington, O.	Whitewasher.		Reduced June, 1865.
Sheldon, William	29	Private.	Pickaway, O.	Farmer.		Died Folly Island, S.C., Sept. 23, 1864, chronic diarrhoea.
Simonds, Samuel	19	"	Philadelphia, Mo.	"		Corpl. Jan. 1, 1865.
Simonds, Charles	18	"	"	"		Transferred from 54th Mass.; deserted, returned to duty, band;
Sessor, Oscar	"	"	Boston, Mass.	"		[Corpl. July, 1865.
Thomas, George W.	22	"	Cincinnati, O.	Sailor.		
Thomas, Alexander	42	"	Wilmington, O.	Tailor.		
Thompson, George W.	29	"	Maumee City, O.	Farmer.		Died Folly Island, S.C., Nov. 3, 1862, typhoid fever.
Thompson, Isaiah H.	23	"	"	"		Wounded July 2, '64; died Folly Island, S.C., July 3, 1864,
Talbot, Joseph	18	"	Roanoke, Mo.	"		[wounds.
Welch, Isaiah H.	21	1st Sergt.	Bellfont, Pa.	"	Xenia, O.	
Woodley, Henry	21	Private.	Bellefontaine, O.	"		
Ward, Emanuel	24	"	Centerville, Ind.	"		
Walton, David	42	"	Hambal, Mo.	"		
Walker, John W.	23	"	Oberlin, O.	Harness-m'r.	Oberlin, O.	Promoted Corpl.; reduced Sept. 26, 1864.

RECRUITS.

NAME.	Age.	Rank.	Residence.	Occupation.	Present Residence.	REMARKS.
Madrox, Isaac D.	21	Private.	Cambridge, Mass.	Barber.		Recruit Oct. 12, 1864.
Phillips, John	21	"	Nashville, Tenn.	Laborer.		" " " " One year.
Baldwin, William	21	"	Chesterfield, Mass.	Barber.		Recruit Oct. 23, 1864; wounded Nov. 20, 1864.
Duncan, Orin	30	"	Springfield, Mass.	Teamster.		" " " " Prisoner Nov. 30, '64; exchanged.
Herbert, Phillip	41	"	Greenfield, Mass.	Farmer.		" " " " " " " "
Eutter, David	19	"	"	Clerk.		" " " " " " " " One year; Corpl. June, 1865.
Peters, David P.	39	"	Worcester, Mass.	Laborer.		" " " " " " " "
Rome, George R.	29	"	"	Stone-cutter.		" " " " " " " "
Slaughter, Simon	24	"	Chicopee, Mass.	Factory Hand.		" " " " " " " "
Taney, Henry	32	"	Worcester, Mass.	Barber.		" " " " " " " "
Whipple, George J.	27	"	Chesterfield, Mass.	Farmer.		" " " " " " " "
Vanderburg, Levi	30	"	Rutland, Vt.	Teamster.		" " " " " " " " March 20, 1865. One year.
Willis, Montraville	25	"	"	Day Laborer.		" " " " " " " "
Wallace, George H.	30	"	"	Driver.		" " " " " " " "

Name	Age	Rank	Residence	Occupation	Present Residence	REMARKS
Adams, Nelson	42	Private	Springfield, Ill.	Farmer		
Allen, Emory	49	"	Indianapolis, Ind.	Tinman		Killed Nov. 30, 1864.
Brown, Paul	24	"	Eshyville, Ky.	Farmer		
Brown, John	18	"	Shelby Co., O.	"		[died at Beaufort, S.C.
Brown, Lyne S.	22	Corporal	Delaware Co., O.	Mason		Reduced Oct. 23, 1863; mortally wounded Nov. 30, 1864, and
Burke, Robert	22	"	Westfield, Ind.	Farmer		Reduced; mortally wounded Nov. 30, 1864; died in hospital.
Butler, Gilbert	16	Private	Butler Co., O.	"		Drummer.
Byrd, John H.	21	"	Logan Co., O.	"		
Cazy, William	59	"	Ypsilanti, Mich.	"		Hospital nurse; discharged July, 1865, disability.
Ceplus, William	18	"	Philadelphia, Pa.	Laborer		
Crombaw, William	18	"	Springfield, Ill.	Teamster		Wounded Nov. 30, 1864.
Crockett, Richard	30	"	Culwell Co., Ky.	Farmer		
Crowder, Paul	19	"	Miami Co., O.	"		Corporal Nov. 9, 1864; wounded Nov. 30, 1864.
Creedy, James W.	21	"	Indianapolis, Ind.	"		Wounded Dec. 3, 1864.
Crosby, John Q. A.	21	"	Cardington, O.	Barber		
Denise, Alexander	27	"	Springfield, Ill.	Farmer		Discharged Folly Island, S.C., June 2, 1864, disability.
Derrick, Elijah	38	"	Perryburgh, O.	"		Wounded Nov. 30, 1864. [18, 1863.
Diggs, Edward	22	"	Racine, Wis.	Teamster		Prisoner from St. Nichols detachment, Sandy Hook, Va., Dec.
Dixon, James H.	17	"	Indianapolis, Ind.	Barber		Band.
Douglas, Simon	20	Corporal	Sidney, O.	Porter		Sergeant Nov. 30, 1864; reduced April 22, 1865.
Dixon, Charles	20	Private	New Bedford,	Waiter		Wounded Nov. 30, 1864.
Edward, Charles	23	"	Monroe Co., Mo.	Laborer		
Erzgerald, Thomas H.	24	"	Springfield, Ill.	Cook		Wounded Nov. 30, 1864.
Fountain, Pierson	25	Corporal	Jackson, Ind.	Farmer		Sergeant Dec. 3, 1863; wounded Nov. 30, 1864.
Ferguson, Enoch	15	Private	Wilmington, Del.	"		Drummer; discharged Folly Island, S.C., June 9, 1864.
Gaskin, Lewis	19	"	Newbern, N.C.	Teamster		
Glaspy, Wallace L.	26	"	Hendon, O.	Farmer		Mortally wounded Nov. 30, 1864; died at Beaufort, S.C.
Graves, Samuel	28	"	Knox Co., Ind.	Militer		
Griffin, William H.	20	"	Detroit, Mich.	Blacksmith		Killed Nov. 30, 1864.
Groose, Charles H.	18	"	Delaware Co., O.	Carpenter		
Hall, Frederick	21	"	New York	Farmer		Wounded Nov. 30, 1864; deserted July, 1865.
Henry, Basil	18	"	Hannibal Co., Mo.	"		Promoted Corp.; wounded Nov. 30, '64; discharged June, '65,
Highwarden, Edward A.	29	"	Delaware Co., O.	Mason		Corporal Nov. 30, 1864. [wounds.
Highwarden, John W.	18	"	"	Farmer		
Hill, William	21	"	Wayne Co., O.	"		
Holland, Thomas	23	"	Laporte, Ind.	"		[Sept. 7, 1864, disease.
Holmes, Charles H.	22	Corporal	Champaign Co., O.	Laborer		Reduced at own request Oct. 2, '63; died Folly Island, S.C.,
Jobe, Samuel	30	Private	"	Farmer		

Johnson, Charles	21	Private	Holroyd, Mo.	Walter		
Johnson, James	19	"	Youngstown, O.	Mason		
Johnson, Matthew	15	"	"	Farmer		Corporal Dec. 10, 1863; Sergeant July 1, 1865.
Johnson, Weston	24	"	Hannibal, Mo.	"		
Jones, Arvstead M.	24	Sergeant	Shelby Co., O.	Teamster	Sidney, O.	Color Sergeant to June, 1864; 1st Sergeant July 1, 1865.
Jones, John M.	18	Corporal	Hannibal, O.	Farmer		Reduced and re-appointed.
Jones, Joseph	18	Private	Crawfordsville, Ind.	"		
Keith, George H.	19	"	Franklin Co., Penn.	"		Discharged Jan. 27, 1864, disability.
Keeton, William	20	"	Washington, Ind.	"		Died Beaufort, S.C., Oct. 27, 1863, chronic diarrhoea.
Kenny, David M. P.	23	"	Mt. Gilead, O.	"		
Lane, Nathan	18	"	Indianapolis, Ind.	Butcher		
Lett, Eli	28	Sergeant	Buffalo, N.Y.	Barber	Buffalo, N.Y.	Principal Musician Nov. 9, 1864.
Lewis, James	18	Private	Loudon Co., Va.	Farmer		[30, 1864
Lewis, Austin R.	24	"	Boston, Mass.	Mason		Corporal Dec. 2, 1863; Sergeant Dec. 18, 1863; killed Nov.
Lewis, George B.	29	"	Delaware Co., O.	Carpenter		Corporal June 11, 1864; reduced; re-appointed April 23, 1865.
McCloud, William R.	18	"	Hyde Co., N.C.	Farmer	Dorchester, Mass.	[1865, wounds.
McCoglin, Francis	30	"	Shelby Co., O.	"		Corporal Dec. 2, '63; wounded Nov. 30, '64; discharged June,
McFarlin, Matthew	29	"	Balto, Md.	Caulker		
McGerry, Ellis	22	"	Kalamazoo, Mich.	Farmer		
Mills, Nelson	21	"	Hannibal, Mo.	"		
Minton, James	23	"	Delaware Co., O.	"		Discharged Folly Island, S.C., June 18, 1864.
Morris, Theadore	25	Sergeant	Beddingsberg, Pa.	Barber		Reduced Dec. 2, 1863; Corporal April 21, 1864.
Morse, William H.	18	Private	Jackson, Ind.	Farmer		Died Folly Island, S.C., Nov. 11, 1863, consumption.
Parker, Thornton	24	"	"	"		Corporal Oct. 26, 1863; Sergeant April 23, 1864.
Pedford, Stephen W.	20	"	Henry Co., Ind.	"		
Peel, William J.	23	"	Shelby Co., O.	"		Killed Nov. 30, 1864.
Posey, John	22	"	Vincennes, Ind.	"		"
Reveis, Elijah	18	"	Youngstown, O.	"		
Riley, James	18	"	Springfield, Ill.	"		Wounded Nov. 30, 1864.
Robinson, George	25	"	Brown Co., Ind.	"		
Robinson, Samuel J.	22	1st Sergt.	Rochester, N.Y.	Printer		Sergeant Major June 24, 1863; Corporal; reduced June, 1864.
Sanders, Jeremiah	21	Private	Chicago, Ill.	Waiter		Corporal July 1, 1865
Shank, Jefferson	45	"	Monmouth Co.	Cook		Discharged Folly Island, S.C., Jan. 3, 1864.
Scott, Alexander	19	"	Bellefontaine, O.	Farmer		Band.
Scott, Andrew	32	"	Raleigh, N.C.	"		Deserted July, 1865.
See, Benjamin	34	"	Springfield, Ill.	"		Wounded Nov. 30, 1864.
Sharp, Samuel	22	"	Newbern, N.C.	"		Wounded Nov. 30, 1864; discharged, wounds.
Shorter, John F.	21	"	Delaware Co., O.	Carpenter		1st Sergeant June 24, '63; wounded Nov. 30, '64; 2d Lieut.
Shorter, Simon P.	19	Corporal	"	Mason		Sergeant Nov. 9, 1864. [July 1, '65; died 1865.
Simpson, James H.	18	Private	Thornstown, Ind.	Farmer		
Spington, Silas	19	"	Springfield, Ill.	Cook		Corporal July 1, 1865.
Smith, George P.	20	"	Crawfordsville, Ind.	Barber		Band.



NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

NAME.	Age.	Rank.	Residence.	Occupation.	Present Residence.	REMARKS.
Samuel J. Robinson		Ser. Maj.			Pennsylvania.	Q.-M. Sergeant, Nov. 19, 1863; reduced March 1, 1864.
Abram W. Shadd		Q.M. Ser.		Teacher.	S. Saginaw, Mich.	Returned to Company Nov. 19, 1865; Sergt. Maj. June, 1866.
Martin F. Hoeker	29	Com. Ser.	Fitchburg, Mass.	Printer.	Charleston, S.C.	Returned to Co. B, Dec. 12, 1863; Q.-M. Ser. March 1, 1864.
Richard Hoeker	30	Hos. Stew.	New-York City.	Chemist.		Discharged by General Court-Martial.
James M. Trotter		Ser. Maj.	Cincinnati, O.	Teacher.	Boston, Mass.	Wounded Nov. 30, 1864; Second Lieutenant July 1, 1865.
Richard W. White		Com. Ser.		Farmer.	Savannah, Ga.	
John H. Moore		Prin. Mus.				Reduced Nov. 10, 1864; re-appointed May 1, 1865.
Alfred V. Pelette					Charleston, S.C.	Reduced Nov. 8, 1864.
Eli Lett			Buffalo, N.Y.	Barber.	Buffalo, N.Y.	
John Sutton		Hos. Stew.				

COMPANY A.

NAME.	Age.	Rank.	Residence.	Occupation.	Present Residence.	REMARKS.
Adams, Peter	18	Private.	Louisville, Ky.	Waiter.	Cincinnati, O.	
Allen, Richard R.	20	"	Pike Co., Mo.	Laborer.		
Baker, Thomas	18	"	Xenia, O.			Originally a Drummer.
Bali, Cornelius	25	"	Washington, D.C.	Farmer.	Indianapolis, Ind.	Discharged July 16, 1865; disability.
Bates, Nathaniel C.	19	"	Wilkesbarre, Pa.	Blacksmith.	Boston, Mass.	Band.
Bias, Hiram	18	"	Columbus, O.	Barber.		
Hoeker, Primus	44	"	Springfield, Ill.	Farmer.		Discharged May 28, 1864; disability.
Brown, Henry	22	"	Reading, Pa.	Laborer.		Died Folly Island, S.C., Feb. 29, 1865; disease.
Brown, Milton	20	"	Quincy, Ill.	Farmer.		
Browning, Nelson	19	"	St. Louis, Mo.		Boston, Mass.	Fort Clinch, Fla., by General Court-Martial, for mutiny.
Butler, Hiram T.	20	Sergeant.	Cambridgeport, Ms.	Waiter.	"	Reduced Aug. 13, 1863; Corporal May 1, 1864.
Campbell, Samuel	24	Private.	Indianapolis, Ind.	Laborer.		
Clayborne, Archie	27	"	Harrisburg, O.	Farmer.		Died Dec. 7, 1864, Beaufort, S.C., wounds.
Clayborne, Henry	24	"		"		Corporal, 1864.
Crawford, John W.	22	"	Richmond, Ind.	"		Corporal Oct. 1, 1864.
Curry, Hamilton	44	"	Indianapolis, Ind.	Laborer.	Indianapolis, Ind.	
Dalila, William H.	19	"	Adams Co., Ill.	Farmer.		Wounded July 2, 1864.
Davis, James	22	"	Indianapolis, Ind.	Laborer.		Killed July 2, 1864.
Davis, John	28	"	Buffalo, N.Y.	Cook.		Transferred from Fifty-fourth Mass.; died Folly Island, S.C., [June 5, 1864, consumption.]
Davis, Leg	29	"	Indianapolis, Ind.	Laborer.		Corporal; reduced by General Court Martial, Nov. 15, 1864.
Dawson, Joseph	22	"	Harrisburg, O.	Cooper.		

Douglas, John D.	29	Private.	Ravies Co., Mo.	Farmer.		Deserted Folly Island, S.C., Dec. 31, 1863.
Dunn, Stephen	30	"	Garrett Co., Ky.			Corporal May 5, 1865.
Ewing, Paul	29	"	Springfield, O.	Waiter.	Terre Haute, Ind.	Wounded July 2, 1864; discharged July 2, 1865, wounds.
Evans, William H.	29	1st Sergt.	Wayne Co., Ind.	Farmer.		General disability.
Francis, John	19	Private.	Harrisburg, O.	Green.		Corpl. Aug. 1, 1864; died Aug. 18, 1864, Folly Island, S.C., gen- Fort Clinch, Fla., by General Court-Martial for mutiny.
Gabarin, Albert	39	"	Indianapolis, Ind.	Laborer.		
Galah, Sampson	28	"	Washington Co., Ky.	Farmer.	Boston, Mass.	
Geach, Young	25	"	Bloomington, Ill.			Wounded Nov. 30, 1864; Corporal July, 1865.
Gower, James	19	"	Wayne Co., Ind.	Mechanic.		
Green, Jordan	18	"	St. Louis, Mo.	Farmer.		
Griff, Henry	33	"	Springfield, O.	Laborer.		
Gross, Thomas	17	"	Rewie Co., Mo.	"		
Harmon, Alexander	18	"	Xenia, O.	Farmer.		
Harrod, James	19	"	Jefferson Co., Ind.	"	Wilmington, O.	Discharged Folly Island, S.C., Nov. 1, 1864, disability.
Hightower, John	29	"	Quincy, Ill.	"		
Hines, John	35	"	Brannanburg, Ky.	Wagoner.		
Hord, William	21	"	Noblesville, Ind.	Barber.	Charleston, S.C.	Band.
Hurley, Austin	18	"	Springfield, O.	Painter.		
Jefferson, George	27	"	Wayne Co., Mo.	Laborer.		
Jefferson, Thomas	15	"	Clark Co., Mo.	"		
Jehason, John	25	"	Noblesville, Ky.	Farmer.		Wounded Nov. 20, 1864.
Key, Melior	21	"	Wayne, Mo.	Laborer.		
Lewis, George	18	"	Indianapolis, Ind.	Farmer.		
Lewis, James W.	26	"	Pike Co., Mo.	"		
Lewis, John	23	"	Indianapolis, Ind.	Waiter.		Fort Clinch, Fla., by General Court-Martial, for mutiny.
Luth, William	18	"	Springfield, O.	Farmer.		
Mabb, Stephen H.	20	Corporal.	Chelsea, Mass.	Laborer.		Died Jan. 31, 1864, Folly Island, S.C., pneumonia.
Mandy, James	19	Private.	Indianapolis, Ind.	Cook.		Wounded Nov. 20, 1864; died Dec. 8, 1864, Beaufort, S.C., [wounds.]
Mann, Charles W.	26	"	Unionville, Conn.	Coppersmith.		
Martin, John H.	32	"	Indianapolis, Ind.	Laborer.		
Maxwell, Thomas	25	"	Cincinnati, O.	Waiter.		
Miles, Patrick	26	"	Boston, Mass.	Cook.	New-York City.	
Miller, Richard	20	"	Pike Co., Mo.	Laborer.		
Mitchell, Harrison	31	"	Ravies Co., Mo.	Farmer.		Died Oct. 14, 1863, Folly Island, S.C., typhoid fever.
Monroe, Jackson	25	"	Liveston Co., Mich.	"		Corporal July 15, 1863; reduced Oct. 4, 1863; discharged Sept. [4, 1864, disability.]
Morgan, Alexander	20	"	Cambridge, O.			
Morgan, Hiram	18	"	Springfield, O.	Waiter.		Killed Nov. 30, 1864.
Moss, Nathan M.	24	Corporal.	Indianapolis, Ind.	Barber.	Indianapolis, Ind.	Sergeant March 1, 1864; wounded Nov. 30, 1864.
Osborne, William H.	29	"	Boston, Mass.		Boston, Mass.	Reported "deserted," — probably discharged from Hospital.
Owens, Charles	19	Private.	Wayne Co., Mo.	Farmer.		Died Dec. 25, 1864, Folly Island, S.C., general debility.
Patterson, John H.	18	Corporal.	Hamilton, O.	Laborer.	Boston, Mass.	Reduced; wounded Nov. 30, 1864.
Perry, Alfred	20	Sergeant.	Indianapolis, Ind.	Barber.		Reduced April 21, 1864; band.

COMPANY D. — Continued.

NAME.	Age.	Rank.	Residence.	Occupation.	Present Residence.	REMARKS.
Sermons, Trotman	20	Private.	New-York City.	Sailor.		Killed Nov. 30, 1864.
Sufford, Charles H.	20	"	Delaware Co., O.	Waiter.		" "
Tanner, Holden	21	"	Tipton, Ind.	Farmer.		
Taylor, Samuel	21	"	Logan Co., O.	"		
Taylor, George W.	27	"	Bus-sylvania, O.	Wheelwright.		Killed Nov. 30, 1864.
Taylor, John	19	"	Jackson, Tenn.	Farmer.	Boston, Mass.	
Thompson, James	19	"	St. Louis, Mo.	Cook.		Discharged Folly Island, S.C., June 18, 1864.
Tout, Willis	35	"	Cynthiana, Ky.	Farmer.		Killed Nov. 30, 1864.
Ward, Stephen	23	"	Ballerontaine, O.	"		Corporal July 14, 1865.
Webb, Frank	20	"	Mitchell, Ind.	"		Regimental Commissary Sergeant Dec. 12, 1865.
White, George W.	25	"	Delaware Co., O.	Mason.		Deserted July, 1865.
White, Richard M.	22	"	Salon, O.	Teacher.	Savannah, Ga.	
Williams, Charles	18	"	Pike Co., Mo.	Farmer.		
Williams, Robert	22	"	Philadelphia, Pa.	"		
Wilkinson, Dennis	21	"	Crawfordsville, Ind.	"		
Wilson, Robert	18	"	Pettes Co., Mo.	"		
Wright, William	23	"	Lafayette, Ind.	Cook.		Discharged June 1, 1865, disability.
Wright, William H.	20	"	Genard, N.Y.	Farmer.		Discharged Folly Island, S.C., May 19, 1864, disability.
Washington, George		"				

RECRUITS.

NAME.	Age.	Rank.	Residence.	Occupation.	Present Residence.	REMARKS.
Evans, Peter	19	Private.	Boston, Mass.	Waiter.	U. S. Army.	Band; recruit 1863.
Allen, William	25	"	"	Plasterer.		Recruit Feb. 1, 1865.
Cooks, Joseph	24	"	"	Grinder.		" "
Davis, William	19	"	"	Farmer.		" "
Harrison, William	18	"	Baltimore, Md.	Laborer.		" "
Perry, G. O.	19	"	Boston, Mass.	Mariner.		" "
Patterson, Robert P.	19	"	"	Laborer.		" "
Smith, Edward	25	"	Darlington, Ky.	Farmer.		Deserted July, 1865.
Thomas, James W.	21	"	Boston, Mass.	Groom.		" "
Wooler, William	20	"	"	Driver.		" "
Montgomery, John W.	26	"	"	Teacher.		March 20, 1865.
Barrows, John	20	"	"	Gunsmith.		" "
Brown, Peter	21	"	Concord, Mass.	Laborer.		" "
James, John	22	"	Salon, Mass.	Barber.		" "
Washington, George	25	"	Boston, Mass.	Laborer.		Recruited Dec. 6, 1864, by Captain Le Barnes.

COMPANY E.

NAME.	Age.	Rank.	Residence.	Occupation.	Present Residence.	REMARKS.
Alexander, Wm. H.	19	Corporal.	Spencer, O.	Farmer.		Reduced April, 1864.
Barber, Edwin	20	Private.	Spencersburg, Mn.	Laborer.		Died Folly Island, S.C., Dec. 15, 1863, disease.
Bearman, William H.	22	"	Farmington, Mo.	Farmer.		
Bell, Charles H.	24	"	Chicago, Ill.	Laborer.		
Bizzell, Samuel C.	18	"	Ripley, O.	Blacksmith.		Wounded Nov. 30, 1864.
Black, James H.	21	"	Gadipolis, O.	Deer-band.		
Bomar, George	31	"	Paris, Tenn.	Blacksmith.		Died Folly Island, S.C., June 25, 1864, typhoid fever.
Brown, John W.	20	"	Huntersville, O.	Laborer.		
Brown, John W., 2d	20	"	Willsburg, Pa.	Butcher.		
Benton, Thomas	22	"	Sparta, Ala.	Farmer.		
Buckley, John W.	26	"	Nashville, Tenn.	Ironworker.		Color Sergeant.
Buckney, Isaac	27	Sergeant.	Prhana, O.	Farmer.		
Bulger, Mason	37	Private.	Merrilick, O.	"		Discharged Folly Island, S.C., Oct. 28, 1863, disability.
Burns, William	30	"	Maysville, O.	"		
Burt, Kane	32	"	Bloomington, Ill.	Laborer.		Wounded Nov. 30, 1864.
Berler, Charles	20	"	Ripley, O.	Farmer.		Discharged Folly Island, S.C., Aug. 21, 1864, disability.
Cantelbury, James	28	"	Chillicothe, Mo.	"		Killed Nov. 30, 1864.
Charleston, William	23	"	Upper Sandusky, O.	Laborer.		
Clark, Charles E.	19	"	"	"		
Clark, Jasper V.	23	"	Bloomfield, N.J.	"		Discharged Folly Island, S.C., Nov. 25, 1864, disability.
Clark, John W.	20	"	Upper Sandusky, O.	Farmer.		
Clark, Thomas	32	"	Paris, Tenn.	Laborer.		Reduced Feb. 29, 1864.
Colbroath, Pickens	19	Corporal.	Ripley, O.	Farmer.		
Collins, Frank	20	Private.	"	"		
Cullins, Joshua	23	"	Merrilick, O.	"		Reduced.
Coiwell, George	25	Sergeant.	Ripley, O.	"		Wounded May 20, 1864; discharged.
Corst, Phineas T.	19	Private.	Rackaway, N.Y.	"		Corpl. Aug. 14, 1864.
Crowder, Arinstrong	18	"	Pickaway, O.	"		
Curtis, John H.	36	"	Newmanon, Ill.	Waiter.		Promoted to Corpl.; reduced April 16, 1865.
Dean, Charles	21	"	Huntersville, O.	Farmer.		
Delay, Isaac B.	20	"	Ripley, O.	"		
Evans, Thomas T.	21	"	Chillicothe, O.	Waiter.	Boston, Mass.	Reduced Oct. 27, 1863; died Folly Island, S.C., Nov. 27, 1863, [disease.]
Fields, Samuel	19	Corporal.	Chillicothe, O.	Farmer.		Wounded Nov. 30, 1864.
Flood, Elisha	27	Private.	Moulton, O.	"		
Gardner, James J.	28	1st Sergt.	Boston, Mass.	Waiter.	Boston, Mass.	
Glasgow, Sandy	20	Private.	Trenton, Tenn.	Hostler.		
Gruy, Isaac	30	"	Paris, Tenn.	Farmer.		
Green, Jesse	23	"	Mt Airy, N.C.	"		Fort Marion; sentence General Court-Martial.

COMPANY E. — Continued.

NAME.	Age.	Rank.	Residence.	Occupation.	Present Residence.	REMARKS.
Gross, Nathaniel . . .	18	Private.	Ripley, O.	Farmer.		Died Readville, Mass., July 11, 1863, disease.
Hampton, Randolph . .	22	"	Bellefontaine, O.	"		Corpl. April 29, 1864; wounded Feb. 10, 1865; discharged July, [1866, wounded.
Harrison, Francis L. . .	37	"	Newman, Ill.	"		
Horb, Frederick . . .	20	"	Augusta, Ky.	"		Wounded July 2, 1864.
Hendrick, Powell . . .	29	"	Ripley, O.	"		Died Folly Island, S.C., Oct. 19, 1862, general debility.
Hendrick, Richard . . .	22	"	"	"		Corporal Oct. 27, 1863; Sergeant Aug. 17, 1864.
Hicks, Joseph . . .	16	Drum'or.	Indianapolis, Ind.	Laborer.		Drummer.
Higginson, George . . .	29	Private.	Trenton, O.	Farmer.		
Irving, Oscar . . .	39	"	Columbia, Tenn.	Laborer.		Deserted July, 1865.
Johnson, Henry . . .	24	"	Ripley, O.	Farmer.		
Johnson, Hezekiah . . .	37	"	Huntersville, O.	"		Corpl. Oct. 27, 1863; Sergt. March 31, 1864; reduced June, '64.
Johnson, Joseph . . .	26	"	Republic, O.	"		
Johnson, William H. . .	24	"	Chillicothe, O.	"		
Jones, George D. . . .	21	Corporal.	Ripley, O.		Ripley, O.	Reduced.
Jones, Jarett E. . . .	28	Sergeant.	Chillicothe, Mo.	Blacksmith.		Reduced.
Kennedy, Martin . . .	26	Private.	Cumberland, O.	Farmer.		Corporal Oct. 27, 1863; reduced.
Landrum, Howard . . .	39	"	Circleville, O.	"		
Lewis, George W. . . .	25	"	Ripley, O.	"		Corporal July 7, 1865.
Lyons, Benjamin . . .	27	"	Upper Sandusky, O.	"		
Magee B, Abraham . . .	24	"	Baltimore, Md.	Mariner.		Died Charleston, S.C., 1865, disability.
Malone, James . . . .	19	"	Marysville, O.	Laborer.		Wounded July 2, 1864; discharged June, 1865, wounds.
Martin, Henry . . . .	29	"	Ripley, O.	Farmer.		Died on Steamer Cosmopolitan, April 7, 1864, disease.
McKinney, Avelly . . .	29	"	Acorns, O.	Blacksmith.	Ripley, O.	
Merriman, Sylvester . .	21	"	Wauchoo, Ill.	Farmer.		Band.
Milgram, William H. . .	22	"	Newman, Ill.	"	Boston, Mass.	Wounded Nov. 30, 1864; discharged April, 1865, wounds.
Moss, Solomon . . . .	15	Drum'or.	Indianapolis, Ind.	Laborer.		
Nelson, James S. . . .	19	Private.	Republic, O.	Farmer.		
Paine, William . . . .	29	"	Trenton, Tenn.	"		
Parker, George M. . . .	24	Corporal.	Frankfort, O.	"		
Phelps, Samuel . . . .	30	Private.	Wilkesburgh, Pa.	Laborer.		Sergeant Oct. 27, 1863.
Rector, Calvin . . . .	30	"	Urbana, O.	Farmer.		
Renson, Jeremiah . . .	49	"	Somerset, Pa.	"		Died James Island, S.C., March 20, 1865, chronic diarrhoea.
Rend, Richmond . . . .	35	"	Bloomington, Ill.	"		Discharged June, 1865, disability.
Richardson, George W. .	19	"	Chillicothe, O.	Hostler.		
Richardson, James . . .	29	"	Philadelphia, Pa.	Coachdriver.		
Ritchie, Henry C. . . .	27	"	Marysville, O.	Farmer.		Deserted July, 1865.
Robison, Silas . . . .	23	"	St. Catherine, C.W.	"		Died Readville, Mass., July 16, 1863, typhus fever.
Rhoades, Isaac . . . .	33	"	Newman, Ill.	"		

Roberts, Charles H. . .	19	Private.	New York, N.Y.	Butcher.		
Samson, David W. . . .	19	"	Bellefontaine, O.	Farmer.		
Schell, William H. . . .	24	"	Ripley, O.	Brickmoul'r.		
Scott, Alexander . . . .	24	"	"	Farmer.		
Scott, Joseph . . . .	20	"	St. Louis, Mo.	Laborer.		Wounded Nov. 30, 1864.
Scott, William . . . .	18	Corporal.	Ripley, O.	Farmer.		Sergeant 1865.
Southwood, Archibald . .	18	Private.	Keokuk, Iowa.	"		Died Beaufort, S.C., April 21, 1864, disease.
Stein, Albert . . . .	27	"	Ripley, O.	"		
Thompson, Martin . . . .	21	"	Columbia, O.	Bricklayer.		Wounded Nov. 30, 1864.
Van Buren, Martin . . . .	20	"	Laporte, Ind.	Farmer.		
Warewick, Richard T. . .	28	"	Bellefontaine, O.	"		Corporal April 10, 1864.
Washington, George . . .	32	"	Winningburg, Pa.	Laborer.		Corporal Feb. 29, 1864; reduced Nov. 12, 1864.
Washington, James A. . .	29	"	Republic, O.	Farmer.		Corporal Feb. 29, 1864; reduced April 10, 1864.
Wells, Thomas J. . . .	23	"	Farmsburg, Ind.	Teamster.		Wounded Nov. 30, 1864; discharged.
White, George . . . .	32	"	Milford Centre, O.	Farmer.		
Whitzi, E. P. F. . . .	29	Sergeant.	Republic, O.	"		Reduced; discharged May 19, 1864, disability.
Williams, Henry . . . .	36	Private.	Bloomington, Ill.	Laborer.		
Willis, Stephen . . . .	18	"	Willsburg, Pa.	Farmer.		
Wilson, Nelson H. . . .	21	"	Ypsilanti, Mich.	"		Corporal April 29, 1864.
Wright, Jonathan . . . .	21	"	Sandusky, O.	"		
Wyatt, Benjamin . . . .	20	"	Ripley, O.	"		
Young, Henry . . . .	21	"	"	"		Promoted Corporal; accidentally wounded.

RECRUITS.

NAME.	Age.	Rank.	Residence.	Occupation.	Present Residence.	REMARKS.
Williams, John E. . . .	25	Private.	Boston, Mass.			Recruit June 21, 1864.
Forrest, Henry M. . . .	25	"	N. Lee, Mass.	Blacksmith.		Recruit March 12, 1865; discharged for disability.
Hall, Jerry . . . .	22	"	Boston, Mass.	"		" " " "
Cooper, Alexander . . . .	25	"	"	"		" " " "
Armstrong, Henry . . . .	21	"	Harrisburg, Pa.	Farmer.		Recruit March 14, 1865; deserted July, 1865.

COMPANY F.

NAME.	Age.	Rank.	Residence.	Occupation.	Present Residence.	REMARKS.
Abbott, John . . .	22	Private.	Bloomington, Ill.	Groom.		Died at Charleston, S.C., 1866.
Auderbury, John . . .	21	"	St. Louis, Mo.	Farmer.	Charleston, S.C.	
Bird, John . . .	24	Corporal.	Ypsilanti, Mich.	Barber.		Sergeant Nov. 19, 1863; died Folly Island, S.C., June 20, 1864, [pneumonia.
Bacon, Nelson . . .	25	Private.	Springfield, Ill.	Farmer.	Springfield, Ill.	
Boone, Richard B. . .	21	"	West Jefferson, O.	"	West Jefferson, O.	Corporal May 14, 1864.
Burton, Jordan R. . .	19	"	Levittown, Pa.	"		Died Folly Island, S.C., June 27, 1864, consumption.
Carter, John . . .	22	"	Belmont, O.	"		Died Folly Island, S.C., Sept. 8, 1863, typhoid fever.
Caples, James . . .	22	"	Middletown, Conn.	Butcher.	Bridgeport, Conn.	
Champ, Nelson . . .	19	"	Mt. Pleasant, O.	Farmer.	Mt. Pleasant, O.	Wounded Nov. 30, 1864; discharged David's Island, N.Y., Died 1864, disease. [wounds.
Chesborough, Charles	25	"	Middletown, Conn.	Mariner.		
Charles, Henry . . .	18	"	Smithfield, N.Y.	Farmer.	Peterboro, N.Y.	
Cox, Garrett . . .	41	"	Troy, O.	"	Troy, O.	
Cooper, William H. . .	19	"	Malden, Can.	"	Ypsilanti, Mich.	Deserted Readville, Mass., July, 1863; returned to duty Jan. 31, Died Folly Island, S.C., Sept. 17, 1863, typhoid fever. [1864.
Clark, Warner . . .	21	"	Harrisburg, Pa.	"		
Donegan, Cyrus . . .	21	Corporal.	Springfield, Ill.	Shoemaker.	Michigan.	
Douglas, William . . .	22	Private.	Java, Ind.	Farmer.	Java, Ind.	
Ditcher, Henry . . .	21	"	Uniontown, Pa.	"		Died Folly Island, S.C., Feb. 12, 1865, anasarca.
Ditcher, Benjamin F. B.	18	"	Washington, Pa.	Barber.	Boston, Mass.	Deserted July, 1865.
Dunbar, Joshua . . .	40	"	Troy, O.	Plasterer.	Troy, O.	Discharged Folly Island, S.C., Oct. 28, 1863, disability.
Dorsay, Robert . . .	21	Corporal.	Boston, Mass.	Mariner.	Boston, Mass.	Sergeant July 1, 1865.
Edwards, Isaac . . .	23	Private.	Barnesville, O.	Farmer.		Died Folly Island, S.C., Oct. 23, 1863, inflammation of the brain. Band.
Freeman, Anthony . . .	23	"			Brownsville, O.	
Ferguson, Carter . . .	26	"	Bloomington, Ill.	Cook.	Bloomington, Ill.	Deserted from furlough, Oct. 24, 1864.
Gray, David . . .	18	"	Uniontown, Pa.	Farmer.	Uniontown, Pa.	
Galloway, Henry T. . .	15	"	Savannah, Ga.	Servant.	Boston, Mass.	
Gray, James . . .	20	"	Uniontown, Pa.	Teamster.	Uniontown, Pa.	
Grandison, John . . .	20	"	Nicholsville, Ky.	Farmer.		Died Folly Island, S.C., July 3, 1864, typhoid fever.
Gilard, James . . .	18	"	Troy, O.	"		Wounded Nov. 30, '64; died Beaufort, S.C., March, '65, wounds.
Hobson, Robert L. . .	21	Sergeant.	Boston, Mass.	Barber.	Richmond, Va.	Discharged Folly Island, S.C., Oct. 28, 1863, disability.
Hadlock, Jasper . . .	23	Private.	Summertown, O.	Farmer.	Ohio.	Corporal May 29, 1864; wounded Nov. 30, 1864.
Hurley, Thornton . . .	25	"	"	"	Barnesville, O.	
Hurley, Joseph H. . .	23	"	"	"		
Hill, Thomas . . .	25	"	Yorkville, O.	"	Yorkville, O.	
Hood, James W. . .	20	"	Ypsilanti, Mich.	Groom.	Ypsilanti, Mich.	
Harris, Beverly . . .	21	"	Beverly, Mass.	Farmer.	Troy, O.	Corporal Oct. 11, 1864.
Harris, John . . .	40	"	Boston, Mass.	Laborer.	Boston, Mass.	
Hinson, Jonathan S. . .	41	"	"	Glass-grinder.		
Hall, William H. S. . .	23	"	Springfield, Mass.	Clerk.	Springfield, Mass.	Discharged Folly Island, S.C., Nov. 16, 1863, disability.
Jenkins, John H. . .	33	"	Boston, Mass.	Porter.	Boston, Mass.	Corporal Nov. 19, 1863; Lance-Sergeant of Pioneers.
Johnson, Robert, Jr. . .	29	Sergeant.	"	Clerk.		Prisoner, Botany-Bay Island, S.C., Nov. 12, 1862; died in [prison Florence, S.C., March, 1865.
Johnson, Henry W. . .	21	"	"	Mariner.	Boston, Mass.	
Johnson, Albert . . .	18	Private.	Milledgeville, Ga.	Farmer.		Drummer; died Folly Island, S.C., Nov. 28, 1863, pneumonia.

Jones, Peter . . .	23	Private.	West Milton, O.	Farmer.	Troy, O.	Wounded July 2, 1864; discharged Nov. 2, 1864, wounds.
Keith, Peter . . .	21	Sergeant.	Holidaysburg, Pa.	Shoemaker.	Holidaysburg, Pa.	Reduced July 1, 1865.
King, David U. . .	23	Private.	Mt. Pleasant, O.	Farmer.		Died Folly Island, S.C., Sept. 26, 1863, typhoid fever; } brothers.
King, Jonathan . . .	26	"	"	"	"	"
Kirk, James . . .	18	"	Laporte, Ind.	"	Laporte, Ind.	"
Lethwick, James R. . .	18	"	Fairmount, Va.	"	Fairmount, Va.	"
Lewis, Edward B. . .	29	"	Lowell, Mass.	Mariner.	Boston, Mass.	Discharged Folly Island, S.C., Aug. 21, 1864, disability.
Little, John . . .	29	"	Boston, Mass.	Cook.	"	Band.
Logan, Edward S. . .	22	"	Pittsburg, Pa.	Waiter.	Pittsburg, Pa.	Prisoner Botany-Bay Island, S.C., Nov. 12, 1863; exchanged; [discharged June, 1865.
Lee, Thomas . . .	21	"	Boston, Mass.	Groom.	New-York City.	
Lee, Edward . . .	22	"	"	Blacksmith.	"	Wounded Nov. 30, 1864; discharged July, 1865, wounds.
Myers, John M. . .	54	"	Princeton, Va.	Bricklayer.	Barnesville, O.	
Major, Edward . . .	20	"	Brooklyn, N.Y.	Painter.		Killed Nov. 30, 1864. [30, 1864.
Mabra, William . . .	35	"	Barnesville, O.	Engineer.	Barnesville, O.	Corporal Aug. 23, 1863; Sergeant June 20, 1864; wounded Nov.
Mitchell, Charles L. . .	33	"	Boston, Mass.	Printer.	Boston, Mass.	Principal Musician June 6, 1864; reduced Nov. 10, 1864; re-
Moore, John H. . .	25	"	Philadelphia, Pa.	Musician.	England.	Killed Nov. 30, 1864. [appointed May 1, '65; Leader of Band.
Northrup, Alvers . . .	19	"	Springfield, Ill.	Farmer.		
Peterson, David S. . .	23	"	Barnesville, O.	"	Barnesville, O.	
Peterson, Marcus . . .	29	"	"	"	"	
Peterson, Joseph H. . .	24	"	"	"	"	Wounded July 2, 1864.
Peterson, Ferdinand . . .	22	"	"	"	"	
Paine, Daniel A. . .	25	"	Belmont, O.	"	"	Wounded Nov. 30, 1864; died Beaufort, S.C., December, 1864.
Rodin, James D. . .	26	1st Sgt.	Boston, Mass.	Barber.	Boston, Mass.	
Robinson, William F. . .	18	Corporal.	Barnesville, O.	Farmer.		Died Folly Island, S.C., Aug. 17, 1863, disease.
Rutherford, Samuel . . .	24	"	Boston, Mass.	Laborer.	Boston, Mass.	Reduced March 23, 1864.
Riley, Frank . . .	24	Private.	New London, Mo.	Farmer.	New London, Mo.	
Rolen, John . . .	24	"	Springfield, Ill.	"	Springfield, Ill.	
Read, James H. . .	24	"	Mercer, Pa.	Barber.	Uniontown, Pa.	
Read, George W. . .	22	"	"	"	"	
Robbins, Albert O. . .	22	"	Peterboro, N.Y.	Farmer.	Peterboro, N.Y.	Discharged Folly Island, S.C., Sept. 15, 1864, disability.
Robbins, Laban . . .	25	"	"	Laborer.	"	
Seiden, Thomas . . .	25	"	Chelsea, Mass.	Waiter.	Boston, Mass.	
Shipp, John H. . .	20	Corporal.	Barnesville, O.	Farmer.	Barnesville, O.	Discharged May 23, 1864, disability.
Shipp, James . . .	26	Private.	"	"	"	Wounded Nov. 30, 1864; died Beaufort, S.C., Dec. '64, wounds.
Smith, Samuel . . .	20	"	Alleghany City, Pa.	"	Alleghany, Pa.	
Steele, Oliver . . .	22	"	Brookville, Pa.	Barber.	Brookville, Pa.	Corporal March 24, 1864; reduced Oct. 10, 1864.
Sampson Caswell . . .	22	"	Barnesville, O.	Farmer.	Barnesville, O.	Discharged Folly Island, S.C., Sept. 15, 1864, disability.
Stuart, William . . .	20	"	Cincinnati, O.	"	U.S. Army.	
Stewart, Abraham . . .	29	"	Mt. Pleasant, O.	"	Mt. Pleasant, O.	
Sawyer, William . . .	19	"	Oxford, O.	"	Oxford, O.	Discharged Folly Island, S.C., Sept. 10, 1864, disability.
Scott, David . . .	26	"	Pittsburg, Pa.	Cook.	Pittsburg, Pa.	
Shedd, Samuel . . .	24	"	Shirley, Mass.	Laborer.	Shirley, Mass.	Discharged Folly Island, S.C., June 12, 1864, disability.
Seymore, Ashbury . . .	23	"	White Plains, N.Y.	Hackman.		Died Folly Island, S.C., Sept. 4, 1863, disease.
Thomas, William . . .	18	"	Flushing, O.	Farmer.	Flushing, O.	Deserted July 7, 1865.
Trotter, William . . .	25	"	West Jefferson, O.	Groom.	West Jefferson, O.	
Thompson, Charles . . .	43	"	Boston, Mass.	Laborer.	Boston, Mass.	Discharged Folly Island, S.C., Oct. 5, 1864, disability.
Thompson, William . . .	19	"	Baltimore, Md.	Farmer.	Lynn, Mass.	

COMPANY F. — Continued.

NAME.	Age.	Rank.	Residence.	Occupation.	Present Residence.	REMARKS.
Wallace, Thomas . . .	23	Corporal.	Boston, Mass.	Mariner.	Boston, Mass.	Sergeant May 14, 1864.
Wicker, William . . .	28	Private.	Troy, O.	Farmer.	Kentucky.	Wounded Nov. 30, 1864.
Washington, Thomas . . .	35	"	Georgetown, Mo.	"	Detroit, Mich.	Corporal March 24, 1864.
Webster, Samuel . . .	20	"	Uniontown, Pa.	Groom.	Uniontown, Pa.	Wounded Nov. 30, 1864.
Wilson, Francis B. . . .	20	Corporal.	New York.	Farmer.	Boston, Mass.	
Wilson, Joseph . . . .	22	Private.	Barnesville, O.	"	Barnesville, O.	Corporal July 1, 1865.
Wood, John D. . . . .	28	"	Flushing, O.	"	Boston, Mass.	
Williams, Thomas . . .	27	"	Washington, D.C.	Blacksmith.	Camden, Me.	
Watts, Jeremiah . . . .	25	"	Boston, Md.	Farmer.		Died Beaufort, S.C., Dec. 12, 1863, pneumonia.
Welcome, Israel J. . . .	21	"	Carlisle, Pa.	"	Carlisle, Pa.	

RECRUITS.

NAME.	Age.	Rank.	Residence.	Occupation.	Present Residence.	REMARKS.
Davis, Samuel . . . . .	25	Private.	West Springfield.	Laborer.	Virginia.	Recruit Oct. 12, 1864.
Garner, Milton M. . . .	37	"	" "	"	" "	" "
Matthews, John E. . . .	27	"	Maryland.	"	Frederick, Md.	" "
Miner, Thomas . . . . .	22	"	Concord, Mass.	Farmer.	Norfolk, Va.	" "
Williams, Patton . . . .	19	"	Buffalo, N.Y.	Miller.	" "	Drummer.
Revalion, A. H. . . . .	31	"	Boston, Mass.	Barber.	Boston, Mass.	One year.
Viner, Henry . . . . .	24	"	East Maryland.	Waiter.	" "	Killed Nov. 30, 1864.
Wilson, Joseph . . . . .	25	"	Canada.	Farmer.	Philadelphia, Pa.	" "
Chase, Jacob C. . . . .	22	"	Salem, Mass.	"	Lynn, Mass.	Recruit Oct. 23, 1864; one year; band.
Cassell, Charles C. . . .	32	"	" "	Servant.	Salem, Mass.	" "
Cassell, James M. . . . .	42	"	" "	Laborer.	" "	" "
Coleman, George B. . . .	28	"	" "	Waiter.	" "	" "
Gibbes, William . . . . .	18	"	" "	Servant.	" "	Killed Nov. 30, 1864.
Fountain, J. W. . . . .	44	"	" "	Farmer.	Salem, Mass.	" "
Shearman, William . . . .	23	"	" "	Laborer.	" "	" "
Smith, William A. . . . .	18	"	" "	Sailor.	" "	" "
Stewart, L. . . . .	39	"	Cambridge, Mass.	Teacher.	" "	" "
Williams, George . . . . .	30	"	Salem, Mass.	Blacksmith.	" "	" "
Brown, David . . . . .	39	"	Boston, Mass.	Laborer.	Boston, Mass.	Recruit March 29, 1865.
Bouch, Samuel F. . . . .	29	"	" "	Teamster.	Lynn, Mass.	" "
Green, Henry . . . . .	22	"	" "	Seaman.	New-York City.	" "
Low, Zauri . . . . .	36	"	" "	Barber.	" "	Died June, 1865, disease.
Sampson, David H. . . . .	19	"	" "	Waiter.	Boston, Mass.	" "
Miner, Joseph J. . . . .	23	"	New Hampshire.	Mechanic.	Manchester, N.H.	Recruit March 12, 1865.
Samuels, Henry . . . . .	25	"	West Indies.	Cook.	Boston, Mass.	" "
Henry, Thomas . . . . .	21	"	Boston, Mass.	Teamster.	" "	" "
Hallam, Charles M. . . . .	23	"	Petersburg, Va.	Farmer.	Petersburg, Va.	" "
Blue, Daniel . . . . .	23	"	Boston, Mass.	Waiter.	Boston, Mass.	Recruit May 7, 1865.

COMPANY G.

NAME.	Age.	Rank.	Residence.	Occupation.	Present Residence.	REMARKS.
Anderson, Joseph . . . .	18	Private.	Troy, O.	Stone-cutter.		Corporal June 29, 1863; reduced.
Anderson, Wesley . . . .	21	"	" "	Farmer.	Troy, O.	
Berry, John . . . . .	25	"	Indianapolis, Ind.	"	39th U.S. In.	Corporal April 19, 1865; wounded Feb. 10, 1865.
Burns, William . . . . .	21	"	Bloomingsburg, O.	"	" "	
Brooks, Nimrod . . . . .	19	"	Columbus, O.	"	" "	
Brandon, Josiah . . . . .	21	"	Xenia, O.	Cook.	" "	
Brown, Daniel . . . . .	19	"	Clarksville, Miss.	Laborer.	" "	Corporal May 14, 1865.
Bowlin, Edward . . . . .	20	"	Farmland, Ind.	Farmer.	" "	
Brooks, William H. . . . .	30	"	Beverly, Mass.	"	" "	
Burton, Joseph . . . . .	19	"	Lewiston, Pa.	"	" "	
Curtis, Pleasant . . . . .	22	"	Carlisle, Ill.	Laborer.	" "	
Curtis, Joseph . . . . .	30	"	" "	Cooper.	" "	Corporal May 4, 1864.
Curtis, John . . . . .	23	"	" "	Engineer.	" "	Accidentally wounded June 10, 1864; died Beaufort, S.C., July 19, 1864.
Cabel, Samuel . . . . .	21	"	Keokuk, Iowa.	Waiter.	" "	Hospital Nurse.
Cotton, Wiley W. . . . .	19	"	Farmland, Ind.	Farmer.	" "	
Casson, James . . . . .	18	"	Mercersburg, Pa.	"	" "	
Casson, W. Theodore . . .	19	"	Boston, Mass.	Clerk.	" "	Drummer; died of disease.
Cox, William . . . . .	25	Corporal.	Troy, O.	Farmer.	" "	Reduced at own request, May 11, 1864.
Davis, William . . . . .	20	Private.	Alton, Ill.	"	" "	Fort Clinch, Fla.; sentence of General Court-Martial.
Diawiddle, Henry . . . . .	19	"	Galliticothe, O.	Porter.	" "	
Davis, Henry . . . . .	28	"	" "	Farmer.	" "	
Dix, Rufus M. . . . .	21	Corporal.	Xenia, O.	Waiter.	" "	Reduced.
Evans, Sterling . . . . .	23	Private.	Troy, O.	Farmer.	" "	
Elliott, John . . . . .	22	"	Altoona, Pa.	Laborer.	" "	
Ford, Lewis . . . . .	18	"	Columbia, Miss.	Farmer.	" "	
Fox, Lorenzo . . . . .	18	"	Troy, O.	Blacksmith.	" "	Died David's Island, N.Y., March 8, 1865, disease.
Fields, Oliver . . . . .	18	"	Brooklyn, N.Y.	Teamster.	" "	Drummer.
Francis William . . . . .	18	Corporal.	Chicago, Ill.	Farmer.	" "	Reduced June 20, 1863; deserted July 4, 1865.
Gibson, James T. . . . .	37	"	Troy, O.	Clergyman.	" "	Died Folly Island, S.C., Sept. 30, 1864, disease.
George, Gustus . . . . .	27	"	Alton, Ill.	Blacksmith.	" "	
Gillard, Harrison . . . . .	18	Private.	Troy, O.	Farmer.	" "	
Grain, James . . . . .	22	"	Jamestown, O.	"	" "	
Grimes, Burka . . . . .	25	"	Vincennes, Ind.	Cook.	" "	
Gibbon, William . . . . .	19	"	Lewiston, Pa.	Laborer.	" "	
Hill, Henshaw . . . . .	21	"	Vincennes, Ind.	"	" "	Deserted Aug. 21, 1865.
Harris, Robert . . . . .	20	"	Columbia, O.	Farmer.	" "	Discharged Folly Island, S.C., Nov. 25, 1864, disability.
Harris, Joshua . . . . .	23	"	Bedford, Pa.	"	" "	Died Folly Island, S.C., Sept. 8, 1863, typhoid fever.
Humes, Alick . . . . .	20	"	Troy, O.	"	" "	

COMPANY G. — Continued.

NAME.	Age.	Rank.	Residence.	Occupation.	Present Residence.	REMARKS.
Humes, John	18	Private.	Troy, O.	Farmer.		
Henry, William	19	"	Alton, Ill.	Cook.		
Henry, William, 2d	24	"	Columbia, O.	Waiter.		Died Folly Island, S.C., June 20, 1864, typhoid fever.
Hill, Andy	24	"	Vincennes, Ind.	Cook.		
Hunt, William	24	"	Troy, O.	Farmer.		Corporal May 11, 1864; reduced Feb. 1, 1865.
Hill, John	19	"	Economy, Ind.	"		
Harris, William	18	"	Lewiston, Pa.	Laborer.		Died Gallop's Island, Mass., Sept. 13, 1865, disease.
Jones, John W.	21	Sergeant.	Troy, O.	"		Reduced Feb. 1, 1865.
James, Henry	18	Corporal.	Pickertown, O.	Farmer.		Reduced Dec. 30, 1863.
Jackson, Alexander	29	Private.	Chillicothe, O.	"		Died Beaufort, S.C., March, 1865, disease.
Jackson, Manuel	23	"	"	"		
Johnson, Franklin	23	"	"	"		
Lockman, William	28	"	Milroy, Pa.	"		Killed March 1, 1865.
Loften, Eli	21	"	Terre Haute, Ind.	Cook.		
Love, William	18	"	Troy, O.	Farmer.		
Lidle, Solomon	21	"	Chillicothe, O.	"		
Mays, James	21	"	Cincinnati, O.	Laborer.		Died Folly Island, S.C., Feb. 1, 1865, consumption.
Macatee, Francis	24	"	Newmarket, O.	Farmer.		Promoted to Corporal.
Messer, Benjamin	22	"	Chicago, Ill.	Cook.		
Malone, Franklin	18	"	Chillicothe, O.	Farmer.		
McGee, Presley	23	"	London, O.	"		
Murphy, James	19	"	Queensville, Ind.	"		Discharged David's Island, N.Y., June 4, 1864, disability.
Morris, William	21	"	Fremont, N.Y.	"		Wounded July 2, 1864; discharged July 11, 1865, wounds.
Matthews, William	19	"	New Madison, Mo.	"		Shot June, 1865, in attempting to avoid arrest.
Means, Andrew J.	19	"	New Castle, Ind.	"		Died Folly Island, S.C., Oct. 14, 1863, typhoid fever.
Murray, Richard S.	19	"	Bloomington, Del.	"		Discharged Folly Island, S.C., May 28, 1864, disability.
Morrison, Cyrus	26	"	Millinton, Pa.	"		
Malone, Charles	25	"	Boston, Mass.	Blacksmith.		
Newbury, Lewis	19	"	Keokuk, Iowa.	Farmer.		Wounded Feb. 10, 1865.
Oglesby, Charles	22	Corporal.	Troy, O.	"		
Owens, James	25	Private.	Frankfort, O.	"		Reduced, and re-appointed Sergeant Feb. 1, 1865.
Outland, King S.	22	"	Farmland, Ind.	"		Discharged Beaufort, S.C., July 10, 1865, disability.
Outland, Alfred	18	"	"	"		
Phoenix, Hampton	21	Sergeant.	Wilkesbarre, Pa.	"		
Peter, John	25	Private.	Princeton, Ind.	"		
Roberts, John F.	24	"	Portland, Ind.	"		
Roldans, Simon	21	"	Farmland, Ind.	"		Died Folly Island, S.C., Nov. 8, 1863, typhoid fever.
Sibley, William	22	"	"	"		Died Folly Island, S.C., Oct. 3, 1863, typhoid fever.

Roberts, Charles	21	Private.	Farmland, Ind.	Farmer.		
Sandshooy, Nicholas	21	"	Cincinnati, O.	Barber.		
Scott, Dallas	19	"	Evansville, Ind.	Waiter.		Killed on picket, July 4, 1864.
Smothers, George	18	"	Farmland, Ind.	Farmer.		
Smothers, Thomas	18	"	"	"		
Shanklin, John	20	"	Nashville, Tenn.	Waiter.		
Seraggin, George	40	Corporal.	Boston, Mass.	"		Reduced; re-appointed Feb. 2, 1865.
Sinclair, Andrew	19	Private.	Philadelphia, Pa.	"		
Tyler, Samuel	22	"	Lexington, Ky.	Farmer.		Promoted Corporal; Sergeant April 19, 1865.
Terry, William	28	"	Thorntown, Ind.	"		Died Charleston, S.C., March 23, 1865, disease.
Till, John	22	"	Milroy, Pa.	Waiter.		Died Beaufort, S.C., July 9, 1865, disease.
Weaver, Harvey	23	"	Seymour, Ind.	Farmer.		
Webster, Henry	20	"	Boston, Mass.	"		Deserted July 4, 1865.
White, Israel	19	"	Troy, O.	"		Died Newbern, N.C., Aug., 1863, disease.
White, Spencer	19	"	"	"		Died Folly Island, S.C., Oct. 15, 1863, typhoid fever.
White, Henry	23	"	Carlisle, Ill.	Cooper.		Corporal Dec. 30, '63; reduced March 4, '64; re-appointed May
White, Silas	19	"	West Milton, O.	Farmer.		Discharged Folly Island, S.C., Aug. 21, '64, disability. [11, '64, [and reduced.
Williams, George	21	"	Farmland, Ind.	"		
Wallace, Solomon	21	"	Boston, Mass.	Blacksmith.		
Worthington, George H.	22	1st Sergt.	Defiance, O.	Farmer.		
Wesley, Charles	20	Sergeant.	Wilkesbarre, Pa.	"		Reduced April 19, 1865.
Viney, William M.	22	"	Boston, Mass.	Broommak'r.	Orangeburg, S.C.	

RECRUITS.

NAME.	Age.	Rank.	Residence.	Occupation.	Present Residence.	REMARKS.
Flora, Samuel	20	Private.	Springfield, Mass.			Recruit Oct. 23, 1864; wounded Feb. 10, 1865.
Jackson, D. M.	30	"	"			One year; died Aug. 14, 1865, disease.
Paine, William	38	"	Salem, Mass.			Discharged June 16, 1865, disability.
Smith, Peter	24	"	Falmouth, Mass.			
Walker, D.	19	"	Townsend, Mass.			One year.
Williams, Benjamin	19	"	Dana, Mass.			
Duggin, Francis	30	"	Boston, Mass.			Recruit March 20, 1865.
Freeman, Abraham	29	"	"			
Henderson, Samuel	21	"	"			

COMPANY II.

NO.	RANK.	RESIDENCE.	PROFESSION.	PRESENT RESIDENCE.	REMARKS.
Alexander, William M.	25	Private.	Keokuk, Iowa.	Fireman.	Keokuk, Iowa.
Alexander, John W.	27	"	"	Farmer.	"
Alexander, Henry A.	22	"	"	"	Keokuk, Iowa.
Alexander, Samuel	20	"	"	Cook.	"
Adams, Henry	25	"	Warrentown, Miss.	Farmer.	Warrentown, Miss.
Abram, Robert	26	"	Chillicothe, O.	"	Chillicothe, O.
Allen, William	24	"	Carlisle, Pa.	"	Carlisle, Pa.
Asken, William H.	28	"	Mercersburg, Pa.	"	"
Barton, Horace	21	"	Harrisburg, Pa.	Hostler.	Harrisburg, Pa.
Barton, David	22	Corporal.	"	Waiter.	"
Banc, Henry B.	29	"	"	Carter.	"
Bennett, George E.	20	Private.	"	Waiter.	"
Baker, Leonard	19	"	"	Teamster.	"
Burgess, Joseph	25	"	Mercersburg, Pa.	Teacher.	Carlisle, Pa.
Burke, Thomas S.	23	"	Maccombsburg, Pa.	Farmer.	Harrisburg, Pa.
Burke, William E.	22	"	"	"	"
Burns, Burrill L.	22	"	Washington, Va.	"	Mercersburg, Pa.
Bakers, George	21	"	Providence, R.I.	Sailor.	"
Barr, Lewis	28	"	Durham, N.C.	Farmer.	Illinois.
Chapman, James	25	"	Chillicothe, O.	Shoemaker.	Charleston, S.C.
Carr, Billy	19	"	Keokuk, Iowa.	Teamster.	Boston, Mass.
Cain, Samuel E. D.	25	Sergeant.	Harrisburg, Pa.	Waiter.	Harrisburg, Pa.
Calk, William D.	28	Private.	Mercersburg, Pa.	Farmer.	Mercersburg, Pa.
Calk, Archibald	24	"	"	"	"
Calk, George	23	"	"	"	Mercersburg, Pa.
Calk, William H.	18	"	"	"	Harrisburg, Pa.
Callahan, Jeremiah	33	"	Middletown, Pa.	Teamster.	"
Carter, Nelson	18	"	Prichard, Ill.	Waiter.	Cincinnati, O.
Carter, Daniel	34	"	Louisville, Ill.	Farmer.	Louisville, Ill.
Dixon, Moses	41	"	Chillicothe, O.	"	Chillicothe, O.
Dickinson, William W.	18	"	Keokuk, Iowa.	Teamster.	Keokuk, Iowa.
Davis, Benjamin	21	"	Leesburg, Va.	Farmer.	Templeton, Mass.
Davis, John	25	"	Mercersburg, Pa.	"	Mercersburg, Pa.
Dorsey, Harvey	27	"	Middletown, Pa.	Teamster.	Middletown, Pa.
Douglas, James	29	"	Chambersburg, Pa.	"	Boston, Mass.
Dodge, Henry	20	"	Mineral Point, Wis.	Farmer.	Mineral Point, Wis.
Dodson, Paul	20	Corporal.	Harrisburg, Pa.	Waiter.	Harrisburg, Pa.
Dupree, William H.	25	1st Sergt.	Chillicothe, O.	Plasterer.	Boston, Mass.

Discharged Folly Island, S.C., June 27, 1864, disability.  
 Died Readville, Mass., July 2, 1863, pneumonia.  
 Reduced Aug. 10, 1864; re-appointed May 26, 1865.  
 Rejoined April 4, 1864.  
 Corporal May 29, 1865.  
 Discharged Folly Island, S.C., Sept. 15, 1864, disability.  
 Wounded July 2, 1864; discharged May 11, 1865, wounds.  
 Died Folly Island, S.C., Aug. 3, 1863, disease.  
 Corporal Sept. 1, 1863; Sergeant April 11, 1865.  
 Reduced Sept. 1, 1863; Corporal April 11, 1863; reduced July [20, 1865].  
 Died Folly Island, S.C., Oct. 5, 1863, typhoid fever.  
 Discharged Folly Island, S.C., July 11, 1864, disability.  
 Corporal June 16, 1864; reduced Jan. 30, 1865; re-appointed [July 20, 1865].  
 Corporal Aug. 11, 1864.  
 Reduced May 26, 1865.  
 Second Lieutenant July 1, 1865.

Early, David	18	Private.	Chicago, Ill.	Waiter.	Chicago, Ill.
Edwards, Percy	33	"	Chillicothe, O.	Laborer.	Chillicothe, O.
Edwards, William	22	"	"	Farmer.	Columbus, O.
Edwards, Richard	19	"	Hannibal, Mo.	Waiter.	Carlisle, Pa.
Edwards, Alexander	20	"	Harrisburg, Pa.	Farmer.	"
Edwards, Nelson D.	24	"	Martinsburg, Va.	"	Harrisburg, Pa.
Edwards, Henry J.	22	"	Winchester, Md.	"	Docteur, Ala.
Edwards, Hugh	27	"	Docteur, Va.	"	"
Eales, George	29	Sergeant.	Chillicothe, O.	Shoemaker.	"
Eames, Benjamin	25	Private.	Mercersburg, Pa.	Farmer.	Mercersburg, Pa.
Eames, James	24	"	Middletown, Pa.	Under-shoemaker.	Boston, Mass.
Eames, Daniel	21	"	Anders-ouville, O.	Farmer.	Anders-ouville, O.
Eames, Henry	34	"	Chillicothe, O.	"	"
Eames, Alfred S.	18	"	Chicago, Ill.	Laborer.	Chicago, Ill.
Eames, John J.	38	"	Evansville, Ind.	Fireman.	Charleston, S.C.
Eames, John J.	26	Corporal.	Fremont, N.Y.	Farmer.	New-York State.
Johnson, John J.	17	Private.	Boston, Mass.	School-boy.	Boston, Mass.
Johnson, Walter L.	24	"	Shippensburg, Pa.	Farmer.	Shippensburg, Pa.
Jones, Elias	21	"	Harrisburg, Pa.	Laborer.	Harrisburg, Pa.
Kenny, James	24	"	Chillicothe, O.	Farmer.	Anders-ouville, O.
Lockhart, Jesse	20	"	Harrisburg, Pa.	Waiter.	Harrisburg, Pa.
Lee, William T.	21	"	Peoria, Ill.	Laborer.	Roxa, Ill.
Lee, George W.	19	"	Boston, Mass.	Waiter.	Boston, Mass.
Logan, William L.	22	Corporal.	Chillicothe, O.	Farmer.	Chillicothe, O.
Macdell, George	19	Private.	Harrisburg, Pa.	Waiter.	Harrisburg, Pa.
Miller, Elmer B.	29	Sergeant.	Middletown, Pa.	Farmer.	Middletown, Pa.
McLandy, Isaac	18	Private.	Shippensburg, Pa.	"	Carlisle, Pa.
Mason, Charles E.	29	"	Tusculum, Ill.	"	Brushy Fork, Ill.
Manuel, George W.	23	"	Champaign, Ill.	"	Champaign, Ill.
Morse, John	21	"	Mercersburg, Pa.	Engineer.	Mercersburg, Pa.
Orford, George J.	24	"	Farmland, Ind.	Farmer.	Farmland, Ind.
Perkins, John	19	"	Cincinnati, O.	Waiter.	Columbus, O.
Peyton, Charles A.	19	"	Champaign, Ill.	Barber.	Boston, Mass.
Payne, Jacob	21	"	Chillicothe, O.	Farmer.	Chillicothe, O.
Redman, William H.	20	"	"	"	Circleville, O.
Richardson, William	22	Corporal.	"	"	Boston, Mass.
Read, Henry	21	Private.	Shippensburg, Pa.	"	Harrisburg, Pa.
Roberts, John	19	"	Middletown, Pa.	"	"
Richt, Henry	21	"	Mercersburg, Pa.	"	"
Russell, Thomas	21	Corporal.	Chillicothe, O.	Baker.	Chillicothe, O.
Richardson, William	22	Private.	Harrisburg, Pa.	Waiter.	Harrisburg, Pa.
Slaughter, Laurence	29	"	Pahyra, Mo.	Farmer.	Missouri.
Shreves, Samuel	23	"	Harrisburg, Pa.	Waiter.	Harrisburg, Pa.

Discharged Oct. 28, 1863, disability.  
 Discharged June 16, 1865, disability.  
 Died Folly Island, S.C., Nov. 19, 1863, typhoid fever.  
 Discharged April 2, 1864, disability.  
 Died Beauport, S.C., Nov. 25, 1863, chronic diarrhoea.  
 Died Chillicothe, O., November, 1866, intermittent fever.  
 Sergeant July 1, 1865.  
 Drummer.  
 Corporal Sept. 9, 1863; reduced May 25, 1865.  
 Sergeant Sept. 1, 1863; reduced May 25, 1865.  
 1st Sergeant July 1, 1865.  
 Discharged Folly Island, S.C., Sept. 10, 1864, disability.  
 Accidently wounded Long Island, S.C., July 6, 1864.  
 Sergeant, 1865.  
 Died Folly Island, S.C., Sept. 19, 1864, disease.  
 Reduced Sept. 2, 1863.  
 Where, unknown.  
 Corporal April 4, 1864.

COMPANY II. — *Continued.*

NAME.	Age.	Rank.	Residence.	Occupation.	Present Residence.	REMARKS.
Stanton, Elias . . .	18	Corporal.	Harrisburg, Pa.	Shoe-mak'r.	Harrisburg, Pa.	Reduced June 15, 1864; re-appointed March 1, 1865.
Stewart, Henry . . .	24	Private.	"	Farmer.	"	
Stewart, William . . .	24	"	"	"	"	Corporal May 26, 1865.
Stewart, James H. . .	24	"	Independence, Ill.	"	Independence, Ill.	
Swively, Phillip . . .	29	"	Hagerstown, Md.	"	Hagerstown, Md.	
Simms, Jackson . . .	28	"	Harrisburg, Pa.	"	Harrisburg, Pa.	
Shirk, James H. . . .	21	"	Shippensburg, Pa.	"	"	
Stoner, William . . .	24	"	Mercersburg, Pa.	"	Mercersburg, Pa.	
Stener, John . . . . .	28	"	"	"	"	
Saulter, Aaron N. . .	21	"	Terre Haute, Ind.	"	Terre Haute, Ind.	
Tann, James H. . . . .	28	"	Chillicothe, O.	Plasterer.	Circleville, O.	
Turner, Joshua . . . .	18	"	Harrisburg, Pa.	Farmer.	Harrisburg, Pa.	
Thomas, John . . . . .	25	"	McConnorsburg, Pa.	"	McConnorsburg, Pa.	
Thomas, Moses . . . . .	27	"	"	"	"	Died Jacksonville, Fla., April 2, 1864, disease. Reduced April 10, 1865.
White, Thomas L. . . .	19	Sergeant.	Clerksburg, Pa.	Barber.	Harrisburg, Pa.	
Williams, John . . . . .	22	Private.	Sharpsburg, Md.	Farmer.	Sharpsburg, Md.	
Williams, Joseph . . .	40	"	Carlisle, Pa.	Blacksmith	Carlisle, Pa.	
Walker, William . . . .	22	"	Mercersburg, Pa.	Farmer.	Mercersburg, Pa.	

RECRUITS.

NAME.	Age.	Rank.	Residence.	Occupation.	Present Residence.	REMARKS.
Brown, James P. . . . .	24	Private.	Delaware, O.	Farmer.	Columbus, O.	Recruit January, 1864; Corporal July 1, 1864.
Stevens, George . . . .	18	"	Beverly, Mass.	"	Massachusetts.	Recruit Oct. 23, 1864.
Fairchild, L. L. . . . .	40	"	Greenfield, Mass.	"	"	Recruit March 20, 1865.
Bell, Thomas . . . . .	20	"	Boston, Mass.	"	New Orleans, La.	
Davis, Jefferson H. . . .	20	"	"	"	Massachusetts.	

COMPANY I.

NAME.	Age.	Rank.	Residence.	Occupation.	Present Residence.	REMARKS.
Anderson, John . . . . .	18	Private.	Niles, Mich.	Farmer.	"	Reduced July 16, 1863; died from wounds received in resisting [the guard on Boston Common, Sept. 26, 1865.
Brooker, Edg. Zack . . .	19	Sergeant.	Bloomington, Ind.	Barber.	"	
Burditt, Nelson . . . . .	20	Private.	Lancaster, Ky.	Farmer.	"	Deserted Newbern, N.C., July 30, 1863.
Brown, Elijah . . . . .	14	"	Sandusky, O.	"	"	
Berry, N. Lucas . . . . .	20	"	Columbia, Pa.	"	"	Fort Marion, Fla., sentence General Court-Martial. Died Folly Island, S.C., Oct. 29, 1863, typhoid fever.
Burton, Isaac . . . . .	21	"	Dover, Tenn.	"	"	
Butler, Benjamin . . . .	19	"	Vincennes, Ind.	"	"	
Brown, Joseph . . . . .	18	"	Philadelphia, Pa.	"	"	
Brown, Henry . . . . .	19	"	Beverly.	"	"	
Boyd, John . . . . .	22	"	Princeton, Ind.	"	"	
Baker, V. Isaac . . . . .	19	"	Hopkinsville, Ky.	"	"	
Clay, William H. . . . .	26	"	Aberdeen, O.	Labourer.	"	
Cox, Andrew . . . . .	23	"	Vincennes, Ind.	Farmer.	"	
Cole, Joshua . . . . .	22	"	Sandusky, O.	Farmer.	"	
Cain, Isaac . . . . .	19	"	Columbia, Pa.	"	"	
Crimmer, Charles . . . .	25	"	Newtown, Pa.	Barber.	"	Wounded Nov. 30, 1864. Wounded July 2, 1864. Corporal May 26, 1864; reduced. Drummer; discharged Folly Island, S.C., Aug. 22, '64, disability. Discharged Folly Island, S.C., June 1, 1864, disability.
Coats, Isaac . . . . .	19	"	Columbia, Pa.	Farmer.	"	
Casper, William . . . . .	18	"	Salem, N.J.	Sailor.	"	
Cole, David . . . . .	21	"	Princeton, Ind.	Farmer.	"	
Call, Henry . . . . .	22	"	"	"	"	Wounded July 2, 1864. Reduced Dec. 22, 1863; Corporal Sept. 19, 1864.
Corchius, Alfred . . . . .	21	"	Gallipolis, O.	Boatman.	"	
Davis, Robert . . . . .	40	Sergeant.	Columbia, Pa.	Farmer.	"	Wounded July 2, 1864; discharged June 16, 1865, disability. Drummer.
Davis, William . . . . .	36	Private.	Sandusky, O.	Drayman.	"	
Darnell, Morris . . . . .	29	"	"	Barber.	"	Appointed Corporal May 3, 1864.
Dorsey, Perry . . . . .	17	"	Newport, R.I.	Waiter.	"	
Erving, Joshua . . . . .	20	"	Paradise, Pa.	Farmer.	"	Died Folly Island, S.C., Sept. 7, 1863, typhoid fever. Reduced May 12, 1864. Corporal May 3, 1864; reduced May 21, 1864.
Freeman, Ephraim . . . .	37	"	Lullalo, N. Y.	"	"	
Fearce, Samuel . . . . .	19	"	Lawrenceville, N.J.	"	"	
Filpot, Thomas . . . . .	20	Corporal.	Princeton, Ind.	Waiter.	"	
Griffin, Harrison . . . .	18	"	Cleveland, O.	Waiter.	"	
Gray, David . . . . .	19	Private.	Sandusky, O.	Servant.	"	
Gardner, Frank . . . . .	22	"	"	"	"	Discharged Folly Island, S.C., June 24, 1864, disability.
Guthier, Eldridge . . . .	18	"	New London, Ind.	Farmer.	"	
Gutlin, Jackson . . . . .	19	"	Columbia, Pa.	Wagoner.	"	Wounded Nov. 30, 1864; discharged May 17, 1865, wounds. Corporal May 14, 1865; reduced June 24, 1865.
Gilson, Charles . . . . .	24	"	Princeton, Ind.	Butcher.	"	
Graham, John N. . . . .	22	"	Brownsville, Ind.	Farmer.	"	
Harris, William . . . . .	19	"	Sandusky, O.	Waiter.	"	
Harris, William, 2 . . . .	19	"	Princeton, Ind.	Farmer.	"	



NAME.	Age.	Rank.	Residence.	Occupation.	Present Residence.	REMARKS.
Hayes, Benjamin	19	Private.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Farmer.		
Jones, James	21	"	Cairo, Ill.	"		Died Roxbury, Mass., Sept. 21, 1863, typhoid fever.
Johnson, William H.	22	"	Sandusky, O.	Carpenter.		Wounded Nov. 30, 1864.
Jackson, Isaiah	19	"	Newtown, Pa.	Farmer.		Killed July 2, 1864.
Johnson, Wesley	23	"	"	"		Died Jacksonville, Fla., March 6, 1864, pneumonia.
Jackson, Elwood	19	Corporal.	Woodbury, N.J.	"		Discharged Folly Island, S.C., Oct. 16, 1864, disability.
Jackson, William H.	20	Private.	Elizabeth, N.J.	"		Sergeant Sept. 1, 1864.
Johnson, Harrison	20	"	Shawneetown, Ill.	"		Died Folly Island, S.C., May 31, 1864, consumption.
Lewis, Preston	19	"	Madison, Ind.	"		
Lust, Robert	30	"	Columbia, Pa.	Sailor.		
Lyles, Arthella	22	"	Princeton, Ind.	Farmer.		
Lyles, John	31	"	"	"		Died Folly Island, S.C., Aug. 31, 1863, typhoid fever.
Laws, Peter R.	36	1st Sergt.	Boston, Mass.	Bootmaker.	Boston, Mass.	
Morrison, Richard	19	Corporal.	Hamilton, O.	Broommak'r.		[Nov. 30, 1864; died Beaufort, S.C., 1864.
Miller, Edward	20	"	Columbia, Pa.	Miller.		Reduced July 1, '65; re-appointed Oct. 11, '64; mortally wounded
Middleton, Eli	20	Private.	Dollington, Pa.	Farmer.		Reduced May 28, 1864; re-appointed Sept. 12, 1864.
Marsh, Isaac	18	"	Madisonville, Mo.	"		Corporal August, 1865.
Morrison, William T.	18	"	"	"		
Mordant, William	23	"	Princeton, Ind.	"		Corporal June 21, 1865.
Merrick, James R.	18	"	New Albany, Ind.	"		
Mathes, James	30	Sergeant.	Stapleton, N.Y.	Truckman.		
Magill, Leonard	27	Private.	Uniontown, Pa.	Farmer.		
Nickerson, William	25	"	Williamsburg, O.	"		
Penick, Armstrong	23	"	Uniontown, Pa.	Barber.		Corporal July 16, 1863; reduced Aug. 26, 1863.
Prior, John L.	25	"	West Chester, Pa.	Farmer.		Corporal Sept. 23, 1863; reduced Sept. 19, 1864.
Prior, Edward L.	19	"	Philadelphia, Pa.	"		Died Roxbury, Mass., 1863, disease.
Pierce, James A.	20	"	Lawrenceville, Pa.	"		
Phillips, Daniel F.	30	Corporal.	Pittsfield, Mass.	Cook.		Corporal July 4, 1864.
Robinson, Thomas	21	Private.	Sandusky, O.	Farmer.		Sergeant July 4, 1864; died Charleston, S.C., May 3, 1865, (disease.
Royal, West	26	"	"	"		
Rix, James T.	24	"	Bohlersville, Md.	"		Died Folly Island, S.C., Nov. 1, 1863; typhoid fever.
Ridgely, Charles	20	"	Columbia, Pa.	"		Discharged Folly Island, S.C., June 1, 1864, disability.
Roberts, George	18	"	Bradfordville, Ky.	"		
Silencer, John	25	"	Vincennes, Ind.	"		Killed Nov. 20, 1864.
Said, Nicholas	26	Corporal.	Trotuit, Mich.	Teacher.	Charleston, S.C.	Discharged June 18, 1865, disability.
Swanman, William J.	28	Sergeant.	Columbia, Pa.	Barber.		Sergeant Sept. 16, 1863; reduced at own request and detailed in
Steeney, George W.	24	Private.	"	Farmer.		Killed July 2, 1864. [hospital Sept. 1, 1864.
Shadd, Gabriel J.	43	"	"	Shoemaker.		Corporal August, 1865.
Smith, Robert J.	32	"	Campstoga Cr., Pa.	Blackmith.		Discharged Folly Island, S.C., June 24, 1864, disability.
Sorell, Thomas	30	"	Brownsville, Pa.	Shoemaker.		Discharged Folly Island, S.C., June 1, 1864, disability.
Steward, John H.	23	Corporal.	Princeton, Ind.	Farmer.		Corporal July 2, 1863; deserted, returned, and reduced; dis-Sergeant Dec. 28, 1863; reduced Oct. 11, 1864.

Taylor, Stephen	40	Private.	Sandusky, O.	Carpenter.		Died Folly Island, S.C., Dec. 11, 1864, disease.
Thompson, John W.	20	"	Chambersburg, Ind.	Farmer.		Corporal May 29, 1864; Sergeant Oct. 12, 1864.
Thomasen, William	28	"	Woodbury, N.Y.	"		Discharged David's Island, N.Y., May 13, 1864, disability.
Williams, George	29	"	Sandusky, O.	Fireman.		
Wallace, James M.	29	"	"	"		Corporal May 3, 1864; Sergeant May 14, 1865.
Washington, Harrison	27	"	"	"		
Washington, Robert	22	"	Memphis, Ind.	"		
Washington, William	24	"	"	"		Corporal Jan. 1, 1865; reduced July 13, 1865.
Wood, Hiram	18	"	"	"		Died Folly Island, S.C., Dec. 21, 1863, typhoid fever.
White, Robert	22	"	Salem, Ind.	Barber.		Corporal Sept. 14, 1864; reduced June 17, 1865.
Wilson, Samuel	25	"	Washington, Pa.	Farmer.		
Way, Henry M.	33	"	Ht. Joy, Pa.	"		Corporal Aug. 15, 1863; reduced; Fort Clinch, Fla., sentence [General Court-Martial for mutiny.
Woods, Alfred	22	"	Trenton, N.J.	Waiter.	Florida.	Discharged May 17, 1865, disability.
Woodson, Peter W.	27	"	Woodbury, N.Y.	Farmer.		Corporal June 17, 1865.
Wickiffe, Roman	20	"	Louisville, Ky.	Boatman.		Corporal July 4, 1864; reduced Sept. 14, 1864.
Walden, Larkin H.	32	"	Princeton, Ind.	Farmer.		Died Folly Island, S.C., Aug. 16, 1863, typhoid fever.
Wiggin, John	19	"	"	Plasterer.		
Walden, Henry D.	20	"	"	Farmer.		
Walker, Henry	21	"	Cairo, Ill.	Laborer.		

RECRUITS.

NAME.	Age.	Rank.	Residence.	Occupation.	Present Residence.	REMARKS.
Brown, Charles	27	Private.	Lawrence, Mass.			Recruit Oct. 23, 1864; one year.
Brown, John	21	"	Essex, Mass.			" " " " three years; killed Nov. 30, 1864.
Clark, Theodore	21	"	Palmer, Mass.			" " " " " " discharged from 54th Mass.,
Green, John A.	21	"	Eastham, Mass.			" " " " " " [deserted July 30, 1865.
Hazard, Nahom G.	35	"	Concord, Mass.			" " " " " " one year.
Hamilton, James	20	"	Dorchester, Mass.			" " " " " " three years; drummer.
Hull, James	32	"	Chelsea, Mass.			" " " " " " [disability.
Hall, Edward	24	"	Greenfield, Mass.			" " " " " " discharged May 17, 1865,
Haskell, James	33	"	"			" " " " " " June 16, 1865, [disability.
Morey, Benjamin	38	Private.	Blufford, Mass.			Recruit Oct. 25, 1864; one year; died Charleston, S.C., March
Thorn, James P.	35	"	Greenfield, Mass.			" " " " " " three years. [1, 1865, disease.
Tappin, Elisha	43	"	Worcester, Mass.			" " " " " " one year.
White, George S.	18	"	"			" " " " " " " " three years.
Wallace, Samuel, Jr.	32	"	Palmer, Mass.			" " " " " " " " three years.
Wilson, Thomas C.	40	"	Dorchester, Mass.			" " " " " " " " died James Island, S.C.,
McLane, Charles	21	"	Boston, Mass.			" " " " " " " " March 20, 1865; three years. [March 20, '65, disease.
Tillman, Henry	34	"	"			" " " " " " " " one year.
Thomas, Richard	23	"	"			" " " " " " " " three years.

COMPANY K.

NAME.	Age.	Rank.	Residence.	Occupation.	Present Residence.	REMARKS.
Abbott, Wiley . . . . .	18	Private.	New Richmond, O.	Farmer.	New Richmond, O.	Deserted, Orangeburg, S.C., July 4, 1865.
Armistead, Archer . . . . .	23	"	Frankfort, O.	"	Frankfort, O.	
Ash, Jacob . . . . .	23	"	Adams Co., O.	"	Athens, O.	
Berry, Andrew . . . . .	23	"	Augusta, Va.	"		Died April 9, 1865, chronic diarrhoea.
Bird, Hozekiah . . . . .	18	"	Frankfort, O.	"	Bloomingsbury, O.	
Black, Edward . . . . .	26	"	Chillicothe, O.	"	Chillicothe, O.	
Boon, Abnzo . . . . .	22	Corporal.	Boston, Mass.	Laborer.		Corporal, Sept. 1, 1864. [Island, S.C., July 3, '64, wounds.
Bradley, Morris . . . . .	18	Private.	Hillsboro', O.	Farmer.		Sergeant, Sept. 1, 1863; wounded July 2, 1864; died Folly
Brown, Thomas J. . . . .	20	Corporal.	Zanesville, O.	"	Zanesville, O.	Died, Steamer Cosmopolitan, Feb. 16, 1864, disease.
Bryant, Enoch . . . . .	17	Private.	Washington, D.C.	Hack driver.	Washington, D.C.	Wounded July 2, 1864; discharged July, 1865, wounds.
Bryant, John W. . . . .	19	"	Hillsboro', O.	Farmer.		Discharged Folly Island, S.C., June 23, 1864, disability.
Buns, William H. . . . .	39	"	Ross Co., O.	"	Chillicothe, O.	Died Folly Island, S.C., Nov. 21, 1863, general debility.
Burton, Emery . . . . .	22	"	Jacksonville, Ill.	"		Died Newbern, N.C., Aug. 11, 1863, disease.
Campbell, Joseph . . . . .	21	"	Highland Co., O.	"	Hillsboro', O.	
Carr, Joseph . . . . .	23	"	Nashville, Tenn.	Moulder.	Nashville, Tenn.	
Carter, Joseph . . . . .	19	"	Gilson Co., Ind.	Hostler.	Indianapolis.	
Caston, Jonathan L. . . . .	32	Corporal.	Cannonsburg, Pa.	Teacher.	Cannonsburg, Pa.	[1864, disability.
Chapman, Ransom . . . . .	29	Private.	Xenia, O.	Farmer.	Xenia, O.	Reduced Sept. 1, 1864, discharged Folly Island, S.C., Sept. 15,
Clark, Lewis . . . . .	18	"	Jacksonville, Ill.	"	Mansfield, Mass.	Wounded July 2, 1864; discharged July 13, 1865, wounds.
Cotton, Willis . . . . .	20	"	Frankfort, O.	"	Frankfort, O.	
Cowan, Cyrus . . . . .	18	"	Tray, O.	"	Tray, O.	
Cross, David . . . . .	18	"	Coomswalk, Wis.	"	Coomswalk, Wis.	Corporal July 1, 1865.
Cross, Edwin . . . . .	19	"	Rock Co., Wis.	Barber.		
Dickinson, Walter C. . . . .	25	"	Ross Co., O.	Farmer.	Chillicothe, O.	[Martial
Dickinson, Lewis . . . . .	29	"	Parkersburg, Va.	"	Hillsboro', O.	Castle Pinckney, Charleston, S.C.; sentence General Court-
Essex, Andrew . . . . .	16	"	Hillsboro', O.	"	Hillsboro', O.	Murdered May 7, 1865, by Private John Shaw.
Essex, Jacob . . . . .	25	Sergeant.	Venice, O.	"		Discharged Folly Island, S.C., June 27, 1864, disability.
Evans, Armistead . . . . .	41	Private.	Chillicothe, O.	Cooper.	Chillicothe, O.	Reduced Sept. 1, 1863; died Folly Island, S.C., Feb. 13, 1865,
Farris, William . . . . .	22	Corporal.	Monongahela, Pa.	Coal-digger.	Monongahela, Pa.	[pneumonia.
Fitzhughes, Lewis . . . . .	31	Private.	Frankfort, O.	Farmer.	Frankfort, O.	Reduced July 15, 1863.
Flemming, Peter . . . . .	29	Sergeant.	Albany, O.	Teacher.	Albany, O.	Hospital Nurse.
Garns, Daniel . . . . .	23	Private.	Rock Co., Ind.	Farmer.	Rockville, Ind.	[1864.
Gavner, Benjamin . . . . .	23	"	Columbia, Ky.	Farmer.		First Sergeant Nov. 19, 1862; wounded at Honey Hill Nov. 30,
Goin, Horace . . . . .	36	Corporal.	Hillsboro', O.	Boonmaker.	Hillsboro', O.	Discharged June 8, 1865, disability. [general debility.
Goin, Randall . . . . .	23	Private.		"		Discharged Folly Island, S.C., Sept. 15, and died Oct. 15, 1864.
Gray, Charles . . . . .	29	"	Frankfort, O.	"	Frankfort, O.	Promoted Sergeant Sept. 1865; discharged July, 1865, disability.
Green, James . . . . .	18	"	Xenia, O.	"	Xenia, O.	Corporal July 14, 1865.
Griffin, Benjamin . . . . .	21	"	Lexington, Ky.	"		Deserted Readville, Mass., Jan. 23, 1863.
						Killed in action, July 2, 1864.

FIFTY-FIFTH MASSACHUSETTS INFANTRY.

Harvey, Claudius . . . . .	19	Private.	Lexington, Ky.	Confectioner.	Lexington, Ky.	
Henderson, John . . . . .	21	"	Ripley, O.	Farmer.	Ripley, O.	
Hicks, Charles . . . . .	20	"	Cambridge, O.	"	Cambridge, O.	Discharged Readville, Mass., Oct. 27, 1863, disability.
Hicks, John L. . . . .	20	"	Greenfield, O.	Blacksmith.	Greenfield, O.	
Jackson, Robert . . . . .	24	"	Hillsboro', O.	Farmer.	Hillsboro', O.	Corporal Nov. 1, 1863; wounded Nov. 30, 1864.
January, Samuel . . . . .	28	"	Brighton Co., Ky.	"		Wounded July 2, 1864; wounded Nov. 30, 1864.
Johnson, Charles . . . . .	22	"	St. Charles, Miss.	Hostler.		
Johnson, Isaiah . . . . .	18	"	Boston, Mass.	Servant.	Boston.	
Jones, Osborne . . . . .	20	"	Ross Co., O.	Farmer.	Chillicothe, O.	
King, Robert . . . . .	18	Corporal.	New Richmond, O.	"		Sergeant July 3, 1864 Color Sergeant; killed Nov. 30, 1864.
Lewis, James . . . . .	19	Private.	Chillicothe, O.	"	Chillicothe, O.	Wounded Nov. 30, 1864; deserted July 4, 1865.
Lugin, Edward . . . . .	16	"	Bainbridge, O.	"	Bainbridge, O.	
Low, David . . . . .	21	"	Columbus, O.	"	Columbus, O.	
Mayo, Henry . . . . .	29	"	Chillicothe, O.	"	Chillicothe, O.	
McFarland, James . . . . .	25	"	Hillsboro', O.	Cook.	Harvard, Mass.	
McPherson, George . . . . .	23	"	Stebbinsville, O.	Farmer.	Hillsboro', O.	Corporal Sept. 1, 1864; wounded Nov. 30, 1864.
Moore, Charles . . . . .	19	"	Columbus, Ga.	Painter.	Boston.	Corporal March 23, 1863; Sergeant July, 1865.
Moore, George W. . . . .	35	Sergeant.	Columbus, O.	Turner.	40th Regt. U.S.A.	Reduced Oct. 12, '63; Corp'l Jan. 1, 1865; Sergt. March 23, '65.
Needham, Morris G. . . . .	17	Private.	Springfield, O.	Painter.	Pomeroy, O.	Drummer; deserted July 4, 1865.
Nelson, William . . . . .	19	"	Frankfort, O.	Farmer.	Frankfort, O.	
Payne, Jacob . . . . .	20	"	Bainbridge, O.	"	Bainbridge, O.	Corporal Sept. 1, 1864; discharged July, 1865, disability.
Payne, Laurence . . . . .	20	"	Frankfort, O.	"	Frankfort, O.	Wounded July 2, 1864.
Payne, William . . . . .	33	"	Jackson, Co., Miss.	"		Corporal July 15, 1863; reduced.
Peril, Harrison . . . . .	22	"	Mason Co., Ky.	"		
Robman, Charles . . . . .	19	"	Hillsboro', O.	Teamster.	Hillsboro', O.	Wounded Nov. 30, 1864; discharged July, 1865, wounds.
Robman, Joseph . . . . .	22	"	Pike Co., O.	Farmer.		Died Newbern, N.C., July 26, 1863, measles.
Reed, Robert . . . . .	18	"	Monroe Co., Pa.	Barber.	Pennsylvania.	
Rickards, Edward . . . . .	23	Corporal.	Boston, Mass.	Laborer.	Boston.	Sergeant Nov. 1, 1863. [wounds.
Rickman, Finley . . . . .	22	Private.	Ross Co., O.	Farmer.		Wounded July 2, 1864; died Beaufort, S.C., July 25, 1864,
Rickman, Thomas . . . . .	18	"	Bainbridge, O.	"	Ross Co., O.	
Ross, James D. . . . .	26	"	Ross Co., O.	Laborer.	"	Deserted Jan., 1865.
Scott, Lewis . . . . .	19	"	Orangeburg, Ky.	Farmer.		Died Folly Island, S.C., Nov. 4, 1863, dysentery.
Selden, James . . . . .	25	"	Hillsboro', O.	"	Hillsboro', O.	
Seward, George . . . . .	22	"	Frankfort, O.	"	Frankfort, O.	
Shaw, John . . . . .	17	"	Wayne, Co., N.C.	Blacksmith.		Deserted after release from arrest, July, 1865.
Sielton, Henry . . . . .	26	"	Augusta Co., Va.	Farmer.	Virginia.	
Smith, Daniel . . . . .	18	"	New Richmond, O.	"	Richmond, O.	Corporal Aug. 29, 1863; reduced Aug. 22, 1864.
Smith, William H. . . . .	25	Sergeant.	Urbana, O.	"	Urbana, O.	Reduced Sept. 1, 1863.
Stevenson, James W. . . . .	23	Private.	Jacksonville, Ill.	Blacksmith.	Bloomingsburg, O.	Wounded Nov. 20, 1864; Corporal July, 1865.
Stevenson, Leonard . . . . .	22	"	Jacksonville, Ill.	Farmer.		
Steward, William . . . . .	18	"	Ross Co., O.	"	Ross Co., O.	
Stockley, Henry I. . . . .	21	"	Wayward Co., O.	"		Discharged Folly Island, S.C., June 23, 1864, disability.

ROSTER OF ENLISTED MEN.

COMPANY K. — Continued.

NAME.	Age.	Rank.	Residence.	Occupation.	Present Residence.	REMARKS.
Thompson, John H.	20	Private.	Troy, O.	Farmer.	Troy, O.	
Trotter, James M.	21	1st Sergt.	Grand Gulf, Miss.	Teacher.	Boston, Mass.	Sergt.-Major Nov. 19, 1863; Second Lieutenant July 15, 1865.
Turner, Olmstead.	27	Corporal.	Columbus, O.	Bootmaker.	Columbus, O.	Reduced Aug. 20, 1863; re-appointed Oct. 12, 1863; Sergeant [Nov. 19, 1863; wounded Nov. 30, 1864.
Wagoner, Peter	20	Private.	Boss Co., O.			Died Beaufort, S.C., Feb. 15, 1865, disease.
Ward, Virginus	18	"	Pike Co., O.	"		Died Newbern, N.C., Aug. 11, 1863, disease.
Wells, Marcus	19	"	Burlington, Iowa.	"	Burlington, Iowa.	
Wheeler, Isaac	22	"	Cannonsburg, Pa.	"	Cannonsburg, Pa.	
Williams, Abner	22	"	Leesburg, O.	"	Leesburg, O.	
Williams, Abner A.	28	"	Boss Co., O.	"	Jonesboro', Md.	Wounded Nov. 30, 1864.
Williams, David	19	"	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Deckhand.	40th Reg. U.S.A.	
Williams, Edmund	33	"	Highland Co.	Farmer.	Ohio.	Corporal Dec. 1, 1863.
Williams, John	23	"	Washington Co., Pa.	Cook.	Wash'n Co., Pa.	
Williams, James W.	19	"	Leesburg, O.	Laborer.	Leesburg, O.	
Wilson, Henry	19	"	Troy, O.	Farmer.	Ohio.	
Wilson, John	18	"	Maysville, Ky.	"	Maysville, Ky.	
Woods, Lewis	44	"	Hillsboro', O.	"	Hillsboro', O.	Corporal July 12, 1863; reduced July, 1865.
Woods, William	17	"	Clay Co., Md.	Blacksmith.		
Young, Washington	25	"	Greenbriar Co., Va.	Farmer.		Died Folly Island, S.C., May 27, 1864, typhoid fever.

RECRUITS.

NAME.	Age.	Rank.	Residence.	Occupation.	Present Residence.	REMARKS.
De-Laney, William T.	23	Private.	Halifax, N.S.	Barber.	Boston, Mass.	Recruit January, 1864. [diarrhoea.
Dickerson, E. J.	25	"	Kinderhook, N.Y.	Laborer.	Boston, Mass.	" " " Died Charleston, S.C., July, 1865, chronic
H. Jones, Melvin M.	19	"	Washington, N.C.	Laborer.	Boston, Mass.	" " " " " " "
Jarvis, Henry	20	"	Northampton Co., Va.	"	St. John, N.B.	" " " Wounded Nov. 20, 1864.
Jones, William H.	22	"	St. John, N.B.	Seaman.	St. John, N.B.	" " " " " " "
Magill, Thomas	21	"	Carlsie, Pa.	Cook.	"	" " " " " " "
Starns, Charles H.	25	"	Vergennes, Vt.	"	Boston, Mass.	" " " " " " "
Williams, William	20	"	Africa.	Seaman.	"	" " " " " " "
Bradley, Joseph H.	20	"	Boston, Mass.	"	Boston, Mass.	" " " " " " " Died Folly Island, S.C., Aug. 19, 1864,
Brown, John	23	"	Kingston, Jamaica.	Trader.	"	" " " " " " " March 12, 1865; discharged July, 1865, disability.
Britton, William	46	"	Pennsylvania.	Waiter.	"	" " " " " " " Discharged July, 1865, disability.
Dubeis, Jacob H.	24	"	Boston, Mass.	"	"	" " " " " " "
McCarthy, Joseph	24	"	Fall River, Mass.	Laborer.	Fall River, Mass.	" " " " " " "
Thompson, Isaac	21	"	Boston, Mass.	"	Boston, Mass.	" " " " " " " April 15, 1865.
Stanley, Romulus	24	"	Concord.	"	"	" " " " " " " " " 17. "
Jackson, William	21	"	New Brunswick.	Laborer.	"	" " " " " " " May, 1865.