

# John Reade



Residence Milford MA; a 38-year-old Trader

Enlisted on 11/13/1862 as a 1st Lieutenant

On 11/29/1862 he was commissioned into "**I**" **Co. MA 48th Infantry**

He Resigned on 3/7/1863

On 1/4/1864 he mustered into "**A**" **Co. MA 57th Infantry**

He Resigned, disability on 5/17/1865 at Camp Parole, Annapolis, MD

He was listed as:

**POW 7/30/1864 Petersburg, VA (Confined at Macon, GA)**

Paroled 3/16/1865 (place not stated)

Exchanged 3/25/1865 (place not stated)

Promotions:

2nd Lieutenant 3/2/1864 (As of Co. K)

1st Lieutenant 3/13/1865 by Brevet

Captain 3/13/1865 by Brevet

Intra Regimental Company Transfers:

4/6/1864 from company A to company K

He was described at enlistment as:

5' 8", light complexion, blue eyes, light hair

Other Information:

born 12/1/1824 in County Kilkenny, Ireland

Member of GAR Post # 11 (Abraham Lincoln) in Charlestown, MA

died 5/17/1897

(Member of Massachusetts State Senate 1891 and 1892)

After the War he lived in Charlestown, MA

# John Reade

## IDENTIFIED SWORD

This Model 1850 Foot Officer sword is identified to **Captain James Reade** from the state of Massachusetts. On 11/29/1862 he was commissioned into "**I**" **Co. 48th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry** and resigned on 3/7/1863. On 1/4/1864 he mustered into "**A**" **Co. 57th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry** and resigned on 5/17/1865 at Camp Parole, Annapolis, MD due to a disability.

With the **48th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry**, he participated in the **Reconnaissance toward Port Hudson** March 13-20, 1863. Duty at Baton Rouge till May 18. Operations against **Port Hudson** May 18-24. Action at **Plain's Store** May 21. Siege of **Port Hudson** May 25-July 9. Assaults on **Port Hudson** May 27 and June 14. Surrender of **Port Hudson** July 9. Moved to Donaldsonville July 9-10, and duty there till August 1. Action at **Cox's Plantation**, Donaldsonville, July 12-13. Moved to Boston, Mass., via Cairo, Ill., August 9-23. Mustered out September 3, 1863.

With the **57th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry**, he took part in the **Campaign from the Rapidan to the James** May 3-June 15, 1864. Battles of the **Wilderness** May 5-7; **Spotsylvania** May 8-12; **Ny River** May 10; **Spotsylvania Court House** May 12-21. **Assault on the Salient** May 12. **North Anna River** May 23-26. On line of the **Pamunkey** May 26-28. **Totopotomoy** May 28-31. **Cold Harbor** June 1-12. **Bethesda Church** June 1-3. Before **Petersburg** June 16-18. Siege of **Petersburg** June 16, 1864, to April 2, 1865. **Mine Explosion, Petersburg**, July 30, 1864. He was captured at the Crater and was a **Prison-of-War** and held at the Richland Jail, Columbia, S.C. until December 9, 1864.

The sword is a Roby Model 1850 Mounted Infantry Officer sword with a metal scabbard. The hilt retains 100% original shark skin grip and twisted wire and is tight, and the Roby marked blade has strong etching with a fair amount of original frosting.



# IDENTIFICATION



The identification is chased into the inside of the guard and reads:

*John Reade*

*Milford*

*Mass*

# FORTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT M. V. M.

Few men in the North previous to April 12, 1861, thought that the men of the South would be so rash as to precipitate a war between the two sections, and when on that day the news flashed over the wires that the Southern fire-eaters had fired upon Fort Sumter, and that the national ensign had been pulled down, a great wave of horror and indignation swept over the land. A call for 75,000 men for three months' service was issued by President Lincoln on the fifteenth day of April, 1861.

Many persons who considered themselves wise, pronounced the number too great, and to most people it did seem to be a vast army—three times greater than the whole regular army previous to that time. But little actual fighting was done by the regiments furnished under this call, but subsequently other calls were made for volunteers to serve for three years or during the war.

On August 4, 1862, President Lincoln issued orders for a draft of 300,000 men for nine months' service, but leave was granted to Governor Andrew to fill the quota of Massachusetts by volunteers, and it was in answer to this call that the men who later became the 48th Massachusetts Infantry were recruited. It was the intention (and great efforts were made by the gentlemen interested in its formation) to make this an exclusively Essex County regiment, but the exigencies of the war made it imperative that all regiments in process of formation should be immediately sent to the front, and for this reason several partially formed regiments were consolidated, and sent forward.

The regiments sent from Massachusetts under this call were designated as follows: —

3d, Col. Silas Richmond; 4th, Col. Henry Walker; 5th, Col. George H. Pierson; 6th, Col. Albert Follansbee; 8th, Col. Frederick J. Coffin; 42d, Col. Isaac S. Burrill; 43d, Col. Charles S. Holbrook; 44th, Col. Francis L. Lee; 45th, Col. Charles R. Codman; 46th, Col. George Bowler; 47th, Col. Lucius B. Marsh; 48th, Col. Eben F. Stone; 49th, Col. William F. Bartlett; 50th, Col. Carlos P. Messer; 51st, Col. Augustus B. R. Sprague; 52d, Col. Halbert S. Greenleaf; 53d, Col. John W. Kimball, and the 11th Battery, Capt. Edward J. Jones, which was the only battery of nine months' men raised in the Commonwealth.

Of these regiments, the 3d, 5th, 6th, 8th, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, and 51st, served their time on the Eastern coast; the 4th, 42d, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 52d, and 53d served in the Army of the Gulf, on the Mississippi River; the 11th Battery served in the Army of the Potomac.

During the month of September, 1862, the men being recruited for the Essex County regiment began to rendezvous in "Camp Lander," Wenham, Mass., and the Hon. Eben F. Stone, a prominent lawyer of Newburyport, was appointed "Commandant of Camp."

Barracks had been provided for two or more regiments, wells sunk, and every arrangement made for the comfort of the men, several partially formed companies of which came into camp during the month and were mustered into the U. S. service as soon as they were recruited to a minimum number.

Not much of special importance occurred to disturb the regular routine of camp life while here, the days being spent in actively drilling and becoming acquainted with the duties of a soldier; but occasionally some little break would be made in the monotony of camp life; it seems that there had grown up a feeling of jealousy among some of the officers of another regiment in the camp, because Mr. Stone had been appointed Commandant of Camp from civil life, and without previous military training, when there were other officers in camp who had had such training in the Volunteer Militia, and on October 24 the dissatisfaction culminated in an assault upon Capt. Stone's headquarters with bricks and other missiles, and for a time matters assumed rather a warlike aspect, but finally settled down with but very little bloodshed.

The quota of Massachusetts under this call was 19,090 men. The great numbers already in the field and the fact that the last previous call of July 2, for 300,000 men for three years' service had not been entirely filled, made it more difficult to secure these additional men but the officers worked with a will, and soon no doubt was felt that the object would be attained, and the call promptly answered. The first company to secure the requisite number of recruits was the company from Newburyport under command of Capt. Stone, which was mustered September 16, and from that time forward companies were mustered as they obtained the requisite number of men, until about November 1, when there were about 750 men in camp, distributed in eight different companies.

On the day previous to Thanksgiving Day the several companies were furloughed to go home to spend Thanksgiving, to report again in camp Saturday morning; only one company reported in accordance with orders, and as no other company put in an appearance, the Captain gave his men leave to return home, but to report again Monday morning, which they did, as did the other companies, only to feel a little chagrined to find that Adj. Gen. Schouler, with a part of his staff, had visited the camp on Sunday, and was very angry to find the camp deserted by all but one Lieutenant and just enough men for camp guard. His remarks were reported to have been very forcible, succinct and pithy, the air was said to have been lurid.

He said, "By God! I'll send this regiment South or to Hell!" and the men concluded that they hadn't much preference as to the two locations. As a compromise between, the regiment was ordered to move to Camp Meigs, at Readville, Mass., forthwith; but expecting to be sent to one of the aforementioned places later on.

December 4, the regiment broke camp at Wenham and left for Camp Meigs. While marching through Boston at the intersection of Washington and Boylston Streets, the two companies from Lawrence, commanded respectively by Capt. Colby and Rollins left, being transferred to the 4th Regiment which had been recruiting at Lakeville, Mass., thus filling up that regiment, and the unorganized 55th Irish Regiment, which had been also recruiting at Lakeville was brought to Readville, and merged with the remaining six companies from Wenham, which completed the organization of this regiment, thus disposing of all expectation of an Essex County regiment.

All the officers of the Wenham companies petitioned the Governor to allow the Lawrence companies to remain as formerly connected. They were a fine body of men and officers, and, being in the same camp together so long, a strong attachment had sprung up between the different companies; but the request was denied. The men and officers in the Irish regiment were also much dissatisfied, and there were a great many desertions, which (it was said) were encouraged by their officers; a large number of the latter resigned and others were summarily discharged. They had volunteered with the understanding that they were to form an Irish regiment, and they were very indignant that that arrangement was not carried out.

The accession of these new men having given the regiment the necessary number of men, on December 6 an election for field officers was held, and the regiment became the 48th Regiment of Massachusetts Infantry.

Capt. Eben F. Stone of Newburyport was elected Colonel, Mr. James O'Brien of Charlestown was elected Lieutenant-Colonel, and Capt. George Wheatland of Salem was elected Major.

The companies were designated as follows:—Co. A, from Newburyport and vicinity; Co. B, from West Newbury and vicinity; Co. C, from Salisbury and vicinity; Co. D, from Newbury and vicinity; Co. E, from Salem and vicinity; Co. F, at large; Co. G, at large; Co. H, from Lowell; Co. I, at large; Co. K, at large.

The line officers were as follows:—Co. A, Capt. Woodward, Lieuts. Lawrie and Morrison; Co. B, Capt. Stanwood, Lieuts. Rollins and Merrill; Co. C, Capt. Pettengill, Lieuts. Currier and Schoff; Co. D, Capt. Noyes, Lieuts. Lord and Wilson; Co. E, Capt. Howes, Lieuts. Sanders and Lee; Co. F, Capt. Sherman, Lieuts. Noyes and Burnett; Co. G, Captain (vacant), Lieuts. Rudderham and O'Brien; Co.

H, Capt. Rogers, Lieuts. Frawley and Maginness; Co. I, Capt. McGuire, Lieuts. Smith and Reade; Co. K, Capt. Todd, Lieuts. Clark and Bellen.

The position of the companies in line of battle: —

Right

Capt. Stanwood	B	1
„ Howes	E	2
„ Rogers	H	3
„ Todd	K	4
„ Noyes	D	5
„ Sherman	F	6
Lt. Smith	I	7
	G	8
Capt. Woodward	A	9
„ Pettengill	C	10

Left

December 22. Capt. McGuire of Co. I was discharged and on the 26th Lieut. Smith was promoted to fill the vacancy. This evening Edward Galligher of Co. H was shot dead by Lieut. Lord of Co. D, Provost Marshal, while drunk and disorderly, resisting arrest and assaulting the Marshal.

The regiment remained in Camp Meigs until December 27 actively drilling and the raw recruits getting whipped into shape for active duty in the field, but this morning orders were received to break camp and leave for New York and the South (or the other place previously alluded to) and the regiment left at an hour's notice, proceeding by rail to Groton, Conn., where they went on board the Sound steamer for New York arriving there at an early hour in the morning of the 28th and going at once on board the "Constellation," an old sailing vessel, just arrived from Europe with a load of immigrants. It had not been properly cleansed and was very foul and dirty; but it is a soldier's duty to bear with all sorts of inconveniences, and we soon learned to accept them without an undue amount of grumbling. There was no chance for a fire on board except in the first cabin, consequently the line officers, who occupied the second cabin, and the enlisted men who were quartered between decks, suffered considerably with the cold, but we were consoled with the thought that if we were destined for either of the places threatened by Gen. Schouler we should not be likely to grumble on account of cold weather.

Friday, January 2, got under way at 12.30 P. M., being towed out by tug "Rattler," which cast off and left us at 4.15, taking ashore a large mail for friends left at home.

January 8, we arrived off the mouth of Chesapeake Bay with little of special importance transpiring. Pilot came on board at 9.30 A. M. and we passed up the bay where we found many of the fleet composing the "Banks Expedition" of which we now find the 48th is a part, and came to anchor just below and near Fortress Monroe where we remained till January 15, when under sailing orders the tug hitched on again and we sailed away South at 2.30 P. M. in a gale of wind. The voyage South lasted until the 30th day of January during which the deadly ship fever (the surgeons call it "Purpura") broke out on board and several of our men died from its effects and received a soldier's burial at sea.

It is a sad sight to see the poor fellows launched into the deep dark waves, while their comrades stand nigh with anxious tearful faces. The fever increasing rapidly the men all came upon deck, the hatches battened down and the ship thoroughly fumigated.

The following letter is self-explanatory:

On board Ship "Constellation,"  
in Gulf of Mexico,  
January 24, 1863.

My dear Madam: —I have sad news to communicate. Your son is no more on this earth. He was taken ill last Wednesday, and, in less than twenty-four hours, he was a corpse. He died at four o'clock P. M., on Thursday and was buried at sunset in the Gulf Stream off coast of Florida, Latitude 25, Longitude 20 west.

Let me assure you that everything possible was done for him, by his comrades and our good surgeon, Dr. Hurd, to save him from ravages of ship fever, but all our efforts were in vain. The light of his youthful countenance has gone out forever.

What can I say to you, his good mother, who gave her only son an offering upon the altar of our common country?

A fond mother will desire the sad details, his last acts and words. An hour before he died, I told him the doctor feared he could not live. He seemed to be fully aware of his condition, and, turning his head toward me he said, "Tell mother I should rather have died fighting the battles of my country, but God's will be done." Very soon he drew his blanket over him and calmly sank into the arms of death, like one "who wraps the drapery of his couch about him and lies down to pleasant dreams."

His last thoughts were of his mother and he died lamenting only his inability to do more for his country.

He was a mere boy in age and looks but he had the judgment of an older patriot.

There are many creeds which will tell you that your son has not gone to happiness or Heaven. He lived an honest life, but died according to those creeds "unconverted."

"The upright, honest-hearted man,  
Who strives to do the best he can,  
Need never fear the Church's ban  
Or Hell's damnation;  
For God will need no special plan,  
For His salvation."

He died full of faith and hope, with a belief that he had done his whole duty to his country and his God. And I believe, in the language of the Mayor of our goodly city, "He was a soldier in a good cause, and at the command of the Supreme Governor, he has laid down his arms and gone up higher. Watchworn and weary, he has laid his armor off and rests in Heaven. The everlasting gates of fame have lifted up their heads and he has passed through to imperishable renown. The portals of history have been thrown wide open and he has marched in a hero."

Think then of your darling boy, not as dead but as having gone over to the majority in Heaven.

Permit me, my dear madam, to mingle my tears in sympathy with yours in this hour of your great affliction. May God bless and comfort you, I am,

Sincerely your friend,  
EDGAR J. SHERMAN, Captain.

Captain Sherman, after returning home, was met by the clergyman who officiated at the funeral of the young soldier, who said, "Captain, I read your letter at the funeral, and I do not think there was a dry eye in the audience." "But," said the Captain, "did you not regard the poetry as heretical?" "You were fully justified," said the clergyman, "in writing anything you could to comfort that poor heart-broken mother. But who knows that he died unconverted? Were not his last words, 'God's will be done?'"

In passing Cape Hatteras we experienced a fierce storm, but the old ship floundered safely along through the boiling sea with but little serious damage. The violent motion of the ship and the corresponding and sympathetic motion of our stomachs reminded us forcibly of the old bass aria in Haydn's Oratorio of "The Creation," "Rolling in foaming billows uplifted roars the boisterous sea." Except these and a few minor incidents the voyage was uneventful.

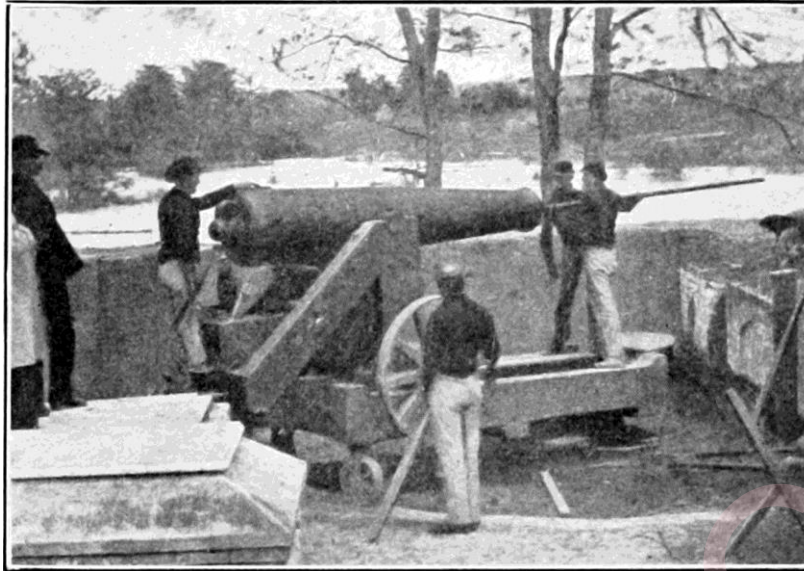
The vacancy in Captain's office in Co. G was filled on January 15 by appointment of Lieut. Schoff to that company as Captain.

On looking at the map of the United States we observe that the State of Louisiana lies on both sides of the Mississippi River and that the States of Arkansas and Mississippi lay on the right and left banks of that great stream, 500 miles of whose lower course was thus controlled during the first year of the Civil War by those three States unitedly inhabited by hardly as many white people as the city of New York.



**INSIDE REBEL BREAST WORKS,  
Port Hudson, La., After Surrender, July 8, 1863.**





**CEMETERY BATTERY,  
Baton Rouge, La., Looking Toward Port Hudson.**

If we observe then the course drained by that river and its tributaries, commencing with Missouri on its right bank and Kentucky on its left bank, we find it to consist of eight or nine large States, large portions of three or four others, and several large Territories, in all a country as large as Europe, as fine as any under the sun, holding at the commencement of the war more people than all the revolted States and destined to become one of the most populous and powerful regions on the face of the globe.

If any at the opening of the war supposed that those powerful States, comprising a great and energetic population, would ever consent to a peace that would put the lower course of that great national outlet to the sea in the hands of a foreign power far weaker than themselves, they were blind indeed to the lessons of history.

The people of Kentucky alone before they were constituted a State gave formal notice to the Federal Government that if the United States did not conquer Louisiana, they would conquer it themselves. In the words of a distinguished citizen of that martial State: "The mouths of the Mississippi belong by the gift of God to the inhabitants of its great valley. Nothing but irresistible force can disinherit them."

Akin to this was the feeling of the men of the Northwest at the outbreak of the Civil War. With them the opening of the Mississippi was an absorbing passion and they entered on that enterprise with alacrity and with a grim determination not to cease from their efforts until that great river which forms a part of the life and very existence of the West should be repossessed, and the insulted ensign of the Republic planted on the last battlements of the Rebellion.

By the Summer of 1863, after many a bloody fight on the river and on the land, they had reached Vicksburg, and Grant had drawn his lines of investment around that stronghold. Meantime their brethren of the East had ascended the river from its mouth and had taken possession of all the rebel defenses on the lower Mississippi. Subsequently Farragut, being away on the Gulf coast, the rebels seized the opportunity to fortify and garrison Port Hudson, in Louisiana. There remained then at the opening of the Summer of '63 these two strongholds, Vicksburg and Port Hudson, the retention of which was necessary to the Confederates if they would maintain their hold on the Mississippi.

Both parties to the struggle realized the importance of these positions. Jefferson Davis, while on a visit to Mississippi to inspect the defenses of Vicksburg, spoke as follows in a speech at Jackson before the Mississippi Legislature: "Vicksburg and Port Hudson are the real points of attack. Every effort will be made to capture these places with the object of forcing the navigation of the Mississippi

and severing the eastern from the western portion of the Confederacy. Let all then who have at heart the welfare and safety of the country go without delay to Vicksburg and Port Hudson. Let them go for thirty or sixty or ninety days. Let them assist in preserving the Mississippi River, that great artery of our country, and thus conduce more than in any other way to the perpetuation of the Confederacy and the success of our cause.”

Most people probably have a tolerably clear idea of Grant’s campaign against Vicksburg. As the history of the 48th Regiment is inseparably connected with the siege and capture of Port Hudson, it is proper that at this point some description of that place and its defenses should be given.

Port Hudson is situated on a bend on the eastern side of the Mississippi about twenty-two miles north of Baton Rouge, and 147 miles from New Orleans. It is 300 miles below Vicksburg. The bluff rising abruptly some forty feet above the surface of the river was covered with fortifications for a space of nearly four miles, constructed upon the most scientific principles of military art and armed with the heaviest and most approved guns which England could furnish the Confederates.

The river as it approaches the bend suddenly narrows and the current striking the west bank is thrown across with great velocity and carries the channel almost directly under the precipitous cliffs. Any vessel attempting the passage would be compelled to run the gauntlet of a plunging fire from the batteries which commanded the river for several miles above and below. Thus, it will be seen that on the river side the position was so fortified by nature and art that it was practically impregnable.

On the land side it was scarcely less so. There it was protected by a high parapet extending some seven or eight miles in a semi-circle from river to river, in front of which was a ditch from ten to twelve feet wide and six feet deep. Along nearly the whole line in front of this ditch and extending from half a mile to a mile from it was formerly a heavy growth of timber. This had all been cut down; so that in every direction the fallen tops of trees interlaced, trunks blocked up every passage and brambles were growing over the whole. Moreover, the space where this forest had stood was cut up in every direction by gullies and ravines, all containing more or less fallen timber. Under favorable circumstances, that is with a good supply of ammunition and provisions, and a garrison of 20,000 men, Port Hudson could have resisted any force that could have been brought against it.

The task of taking this stronghold fell to the lot of the Army of the Gulf, consisting mainly of the 19th Army Corps, to which the 48th M. V. M. was attached.

Two o’clock in the morning of Jan. 30, 1863. The old ship Constellation, bearing the 48th Regiment, is lying off the southwest pass of the Mississippi River and is throwing up rockets as a signal for a pilot. Presently a tug comes steaming out from the river and as daylight is breaking, we leave the muddy waters of the gulf behind us, not, however, without the assistance of a second powerful tug to take us over the bar, and enter the still muddier waters of the Mississippi. For some miles the river presents no objects of interest. Low marshy shores covered with coarse sedges, fit haunts for alligators and other venomous reptiles—in all about as uninviting a place as can well be imagined. Towards noon we reach the famous Forts Jackson and St. Philip, one of which gives us a salute as we pass.

They were occupied at this time by the 26th Massachusetts Regiment who cheered us lustily as we passed. At 9 o’clock A. M., January 31, arrived at quarantine where the ship was boarded by the health officer, who discovered no reason to detain us, although so very recently having been scourged by the ship fever, and he declared us “all right” and gave us a clean bill.

The only evidence of the desperate fight of the year before when Farragut ran the gauntlet of these forts are the remnants of several rebel gunboats which were destroyed during the fight and driven as high as possible on the banks of the river, and the Union sloop-of-war Varuna, which lay on the bottom of this river with only the tops of her masts out of water. After passing the forts, as we approach New Orleans the country becomes somewhat more interesting. We pass some fine plantations with stately mansions, large sugar houses and long rows of cabins, the habitations of the blacks. Much of the way we run close to the bank and as we turn bend after bend in the river, we are

tantalized by the sight of orange groves laden with the luscious fruit—so near and yet so far. We see very few white men. Most of them have doubtless gone into the rebel army. Now and then a planter standing on the bank gazes at us sullenly as we pass. It seemed evident that they were not over-pleased to see us. Our only welcome was from the negroes. Their shouts from the levee, accompanied by laughter and frantic gesticulations, bespoke their joy. One white man, bolder than his fellows, shouted the inquiry: "What regiment is that?" and being informed he imparted the cheerful information that we had come all the way from Massachusetts to find our graves—a prophecy which proved true of many a boy on board that ship.

February 1, Sunday, at 3 A. M., we reached New Orleans and anchored opposite the central part of the city, where we remained during the next day. Looking at New Orleans at that time, it was hard to realize that just previous to the opening of the war it had the largest export trade of any city in the world. Its stores closed, its fine business blocks deserted, its levee which had once groaned with the burden of a great commerce empty and desolate, the great metropolis of the Southwest lying under the guns of our ships of war was a mute but vivid witness of the folly of rebellion.

Leaving New Orleans on the 3rd at 11.45 A. M. we proceeded up the river. Above New Orleans the desolation became more marked. War had written his autograph over the whole face of the country. Crops of sugar cane which should have yielded thousands of pounds of sugar were still standing in February, when they should have been gathered months before. No hope of saving them, for the frost had been at work upon them. Moreover, the planter's negroes had left him, his horses had been stolen, his mules and teams confiscated by the Government. Defiant amid the general wreck, the planters were said to be bitterly cursing President Lincoln and praying for the destruction of the Union armies.

The village of Donaldson, the first place of importance above New Orleans, presented a sorry sight. Its inhabitants had had the bad habit of firing on our weaker steamers as they passed up and down the river. Farragut bore the outrage until forbearance ceased to be a virtue, and then assured the people that if the outrage were again repeated, he would shell the town. It was again committed and Farragut, true to his word, bombarded the place until only about half of the original town was left.

Approaching Baton Rouge, 125 miles above New Orleans, on the morning of the 4th, the first thing that attracted our attention was the ruined Capitol of the State, grim and ghastly in the morning light. This fine building was fired when our forces took possession of the town, by whom will never be known. The rebels charged the Unionists with doing the deed when they entered the place, and the Unionists as stoutly asserted that it was the last act of the rebels before leaving. The magnificent library, fine furniture and works of art were all destroyed. Only Powers' statue of Washington, the work of Northern genius, was rescued from the flames.

Our steamer drew up to the levee at Baton Rouge just as the sweet notes of the reveille were sounding from camp to camp, bugles echoing bugles, fifes warbling, drums beating, while here and there from a distant camp came the rich swell of a full band.

It was with the greatest delight that we disembarked, for we had already learned what it was to suffer. Confined for six weeks on an old hulk for which the Government was paying more every week than the ship was worth, we had not escaped the ravages of disease. The transport on which we had made the trip from New York had formerly been an emigrant ship. The seeds of disease were lurking in her timbers. While we were on the Atlantic a fatal disease—a spotted fever—broke out, and in a few days several of our boys had fallen victims and were consigned to a watery grave.

And now once again on terra firma our spirits rose accordingly, and there was a general feeling of hopefulness and cheer in our ranks as we marched over the bluff to a plain about two miles from the village, where we pitched our tents on a spot which was to be our home for several weeks. Our camping ground had once been occupied by the rebels for the same purpose. It was a part of the field on which the battle of the previous year had been fought. The trees in the vicinity still showed the

effects of the shot and fragments of shell, the bones of animals and soldiers' graves showed that our troops had gained no bloodless victory.

Picket duty, guard duty, and the routine of drill was our life for several weeks. The battlefield with its terrors had thus far kept aloof but we were brought face to face with a chapter of army life hardly less sad.

Though Baton Rouge and the country northward is much more healthful than the fever level below, still there is no place in all that region where one can lead the exposed life of a soldier with impunity. Many of our most rugged men yielded to the fatal miasm with which the night air is laden, and those who had never known a day's sickness in their lives went daily at the surgeon's call to get their dose of quinine. Death came and mustered out many. Funerals were of daily occurrence and sometimes it seemed of almost hourly occurrence. The notes of the dead march, the sad, sad wailing of the fife, the mournful throb of the muffled drum, the march with downcast eyes and arms reversed, the parting volley above the grave, and then the return march, quick time, arms at the right shoulder, fifes warbling like birds in springtime, and drums beating merrily—these sights and sounds were far too common.

Our sojourn at Baton Rouge was a period of waiting expectancy. We were learning that to wait is one of the chief duties of a soldier as it is indeed one of the most irksome.

On February 5 the regiment received a few old "Sibley" tents, a lot which had been left behind by some departing regiment. They were musty old things, but some of the boys went into them until our new ones, which we are entitled to, should arrive. Today the 48th was brigaded with the 116th New York, the 21st Maine and the 49th Massachusetts, constituting the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 19th Army Corps, with Maj.-Gen. C. C. Augur—a regular army officer—in command of the Division; Col. E. P. Chapin of the 116th New York (Senior Colonel) in command of the Brigade, and Maj.-Gen. N. P. Banks in command of the Department, which was designated as the "Department of the Gulf," and on February 6 muskets and ammunition were dealt out and we then for the first time considered ourselves full-fledged soldiers of "Uncle Sam."

On March 11 there was a grand review of the troops then at Baton Rouge. The sight of 20,000 well-drilled troops, infantry, cavalry, and artillery is no ordinary spectacle. Banks on his coal-black stallion with his Division and Brigade Commanders made a distinguished appearance, but the writer recalls that his interest centered chiefly in Farragut who with the Captains of the fleet had been invited to witness the parade.

At length on March 12 at 9 P. M. an order came to have twenty-four hours cooked rations and forty rounds of ammunition and be ready to march at a moment's notice. At daybreak the next morning we marched to the levee at Baton Rouge where we embarked on board a steamer and sailed slowly up the river. Another regiment accompanied us and two companies of cavalry. We had started on a reconnaissance. We were convoyed by the famous gunboat Essex which kept a half a mile ahead of us and occasionally threw a shell into the woods along the shore. We disembarked a few miles below Port Hudson under cover of the guns of the Essex. The road leading to the bluff a distance of a quarter of a mile from the river, swollen by the spring freshets, was entirely under water, in some places reaching nearly to the waists of the shorter men. Wading through this the order of march was formed upon the bluff. The cavalry went ahead, filling the road and stretching out over the fields on either side. We approached within a few miles of the Confederate works and drove in their pickets who left their posts so rapidly as to leave their cooking utensils lying near the smoldering embers of the fire where they had cooked their morning meal. Presently we came upon a company of guerillas who fled to the woods, all but one young fellow who was captured. At about noon, hot, tired and thirsty, we halted for a brief rest at a plantation some sixteen miles from Baton Rouge and I doubt if at any time or place during the great conflict the confiscation law was more vigorously and thoroughly enforced. Within a few minutes after our arrival the feathered inhabitants of the plantation had nothing further to say. Our march from this place to Baton Rouge was a rapid one. We were within a short

distance of a comparatively large and powerful army of the enemy and it was quite within the bounds of possibility that a force might be sent out to fall upon us before we could reach our camp. But the reconnaissance on the whole was a success. The road was clear of rebels and about five miles from Baton Rouge where the Montecino Bayou crosses the road, we met the division of General Cuvier Grover fresh from their camp at Baton Rouge. No one who witnessed those regiments of infantry and cavalry and the fine batteries accompanying them as they crossed the pontoon bridge and came springing up the hillside, and with their gun-barrels glistening in the rays of the setting sun disappeared from view on the winding road ahead will ever lose the impression there gained.

We reached our camp at Baton Rouge at about 9 o'clock. Most of us were footsore and all were weary, and creeping into our tents we were just settling down to a good night's rest when down from headquarters came an order to march at 3 the next morning. So, in the early morning we fell in each heavily laden with knapsack, a full supply of cartridges and two days' rations, and started on the road over which we had come the previous day. The morning was cool, the road in good order, trees just budding out and festooned with vines and moss. On the whole we enjoyed the scenery of the Southern Forest Road and the fresh morning air. Neither the heavy burdens nor the blistered feet caused by yesterday's weary march could wholly repress our enthusiasm, ignorant as we were of campaign life and eager for a change. But as we got out into the open country and old Sol rising higher and higher got in his work upon us our burdens seemed heavier and heavier every moment and every step was an agony. With rout step and arms at will, on, on we plodded through clouds of dust. No wonder that some of the boys sank by the side of the road exhausted, only to come up late in the evening after the regiment had bivouacked. But the longest day and the weariest march must have an end and as the shades of night were falling, we halted at a corn field where, after a hasty meal, we bivouacked for the night. With knapsacks for pillows and the starry heavens for canopy we lay along the ridges of the corn field and tired Nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep, soon came to our relief.

The writer remembers being hastily awakened after a few hours' sleep by the comrade by his side who said, "Look up over the trees!" and there we could easily trace the course of the shells from Farragut's mortar boats and could hear their dull, explosive thud as they fell inside the works at Port Hudson. But even that display of fireworks interested us but for a moment. Soon we were again sleeping soundly unconscious of the tumult on the river. Shortly after midnight the cry, "fall in" passed along the lines and slinging knapsacks and shouldering rifles we passed out of the field past the long, long lines of sleeping men and were again on the march, this time away from Port Hudson. What this movement meant we could not comprehend. Had disaster befallen the fleet or our troops at the front? Were we beginning the retreat? All was doubt and uncertainty. We stumbled along in the thick darkness through the dense woods, the silence of which was broken only by an occasional heavy booming sound from the river. The black darkness of the night grew heavier and heavier. It was at that darkest hour just before the dawn when all at once the entire heavens were aglow. An instant flash of lights as bright as the brightest noonday penetrated the inmost recesses of the forest and for a moment sharply outlined every soldier's form—then came a sound that shook the very earth, that thundered and reverberated along the entire horizon—then all was still and dark. "What is it?" was the question on every lip. Not until morning had fully dawned did we learn that it was the dying cry of the old warship Mississippi as she sank to her rest beneath the waters of the river whence, she had received her name.

The events of that memorable night form one of the most stirring chapters of the history of the war. Farragut having learned of our loss of the steamer Queen of the West between Vicksburg and Port Hudson determined to run past the batteries at the latter place and recover command of the river above. So, in his stout flagship, the Hartford, lashed side by side with the Albatross he led the perilous adventure arriving abreast of the rebel works at about midnight. The rebels were on the watch and immediately the flames of a vast bonfire in front of the heaviest batteries lighting up the entire breadth of the river shot up into the sky and the next instant the earth trembled to the roar of all

the rebel batteries, whereupon our mortar boats below began firing thirteen-inch shell, and four frigates and five gunboats moved up into the fight. As our ships came past within pistol shot of the batteries grape and canister swept their decks with murderous discharges, the crescent shape of the river enabling them to rake each vessel as it approached and again as it receded. By 1 o'clock the fight was virtually over, the Hartford and the Albatross having passed while most of their consorts had failed and dropped down to their anchorage below, when a fresh blaze told of a heavy loss. The Mississippi had run aground directly abreast of the heaviest and most central battery where her helpless plight was soon discovered and she at once became a target for them all. Here Capt. Melancthon Smith fought her nearly half an hour until she was completely riddled, when he ordered her set-on fire and abandoned, and she was burning ashore until she was so lightened that she floated, when she drifted down the river a blazing ruin, exploding several miles below when the fire had reached her magazine.

The morning after this memorable night found the 48th guarding a bridge on a road parallel to the main road from Baton Rouge to Port Hudson. We had fuel prepared ready in an emergency to burn the bridge as it was feared the enemy's cavalry might attempt to make a dash on the flank of our army. No cavalry appeared, however, and we were soon withdrawn and went into camp on the banks of the Montecino Bayou. And now the troops came pouring back from Port Hudson. They had advanced to the outer works, fired a few shots and retired. Not realizing that the movement was but a feint intended to deceive the enemy in the hope that they might withdraw some of their heavy guns from the bluff and thus make easier the passage of the fleet, Bank's soldiers showered curses on him and his tactics. They grew calmer when he issued a proclamation saying that the object of the expedition had been successfully accomplished. A week later all the troops were withdrawn to Baton Rouge. Banks with the larger part of the army left for an expedition in Western Louisiana and our Division was left to garrison Baton Rouge. We took up again the daily routine of picket duty, guard duty, and drill, varied occasionally by a night alarm from the picket line when we would hastily fall in in the darkness and prepare to meet an enemy that did not come. Such was our life for two months. Its monotony was broken on the 2d of May when Grierson with his troopers dusty, haggard and wayworn, rode into Baton Rouge. The story of their coming and of their incredible adventures flew like wild fire through the camps and the excitement was at a high pitch. Nothing like it had been known before in the war. Seventeen hundred men had ridden through the entire length of the State of Mississippi from the northeast to the southwest corner, encountering every conceivable danger and hardship. Thousands of Confederates had been trying to find and intercept them. But with matchless skill Grierson had escaped them by circuits, outwitted them by ruses, and attacked and routed them with far inferior numbers. In this raid of 600 miles through a country swarming with foes they had cut two railroads, burned nine bridges, destroyed two locomotives and nearly 200 cars, broken up three rebel camps, destroyed more than \$4,000,000 worth of Confederate government property, captured and paroled 1,000 prisoners and brought in with them 1,200 captured horses. Hundreds of dark-hued patriots accompanied them into Baton Rouge mounted on mules and horses they had borrowed from their late masters. Some idea of the pluck and endurance of the Westerners may be obtained from the fact that during the twenty-eight hours preceding their arrival at Baton Rouge they had marched more than sixty miles, had four fights and crossed the Comite River where it was necessary to swim their horses.

As the month of May wore away boat load after boat load of troops arrived at Baton Rouge and it soon became evident that the long-looked for movement against Port Hudson was at hand. The 48th received marching orders on the 11th and on the 18th was again on the familiar road to Port Hudson, starting on an expedition from which many in that column were never to return.

That night we camped sixteen miles from Baton Rouge where we remained until the 21st, on which day we received our baptism of fire. The regiment got into line at an early hour and took up line of march for Port Hudson. We had not moved a mile before the booming of guns ahead announced that our advance had found the enemy and, in all probability, we would soon be engaged.

On arriving at the intersection of the Bayou Sara and Port Hudson roads near the "Plains Store," so called, located at that point, the advance was checked by shots from a rebel battery planted at the "store." Col. Dudley's Brigade was in the advance and received the first shock; some of his troops skirmished in front while others made a flank movement, and the rebels were routed after quite a sharp engagement.

Lieut. Tucker of the Massachusetts 49th, acting on Col. Chapin's staff, lost a leg by cannon shot. After the battle was supposed to be over, and the rebels had precipitately retired, the Division (excepting the 48th) made preparations to bivouac in the field at the right and left of the Bayou Sara Road near the "Plains Store." A section of the 5th U. S. Regular Battery was sent a short distance up the Port Hudson Road and the 48th Massachusetts was ordered to its support.



**CITADEL PORT HUDSON, LA.,  
Previous to Assault of June 14, 1863.**



**CITADEL PORT HUDSON, LA.,  
After Assault of June 14, 1863.**

Col. Stone was informed that the Illinois cavalry were picketing on his front and right, and the 174th New York infantry on his left, and he was cautioned very strictly to be careful and not shoot those pickets by mistake.

The Staff Officer who conducted the 48th to its position, led them (and also the battery), entirely outside the pickets, so that unknown to Col. Stone the 48th was in a very exposed position, with neither front nor flanks protected. Cos. H and K were detached from the right wing and sent to the rear to guard the baggage train, leaving only three companies, B, E and D, in that wing; these three companies of the right wing, under Lieut.-Col. O'Brien, filed into the woods on the right hand side of the road; and the left wing, Cos. F, G, I, A and C, with Col. Stone, into the woods on the left-hand side of the road, and the battery was placed in the road between the two wings which were entirely separated from each other. Scarcely had the regiment taken its position when the rebels commenced shelling us and our battery smartly returned their fire. While this was transpiring a force of rebel infantry passed around the left flank, and to the rear of the left wing, and as soon as the artillery fire ceased, fell upon them while totally unprepared. The suddenness of the attack threw them into confusion and they gave way and retreated to the rear. The advance of the rebels was met by a countercharge of the 116th New York and the rebels were routed.

A portion of the rebel forces crossed the road and came upon the left flank and rear of the right wing. Lieut.-Col. O'Brien attempted to change front by throwing back his left, but a portion of the men became confused, and Col. O'Brien ordered a retreat. This order was not heard by Capt. Stanwood. Seeing some of his men about to fall back in disorder he ordered them to stand fast, which they did, and with a portion of Cos. E and D fell back about 100 yards and took a new position, rallying on the colors.

General Augur was at the rear and near the Plains Store and witnessed the occurrence: The battery guns went to the rear before the right wing left its position. Col. Stone lost both his horses, captured. At night Co. B went on picket.

The 48th lost two killed, several wounded and prisoners in the fight today.

May 22. Co. B was relieved from picket by Co. F. Calvin A. Farrington of Co. B was missing at roll call, having been taken prisoner. Lieut.-Col. O'Brien and Captain Stanwood were requested to come to Maj.-Gen. Augur's headquarters, which they did, and were complimented very highly for the part sustained by the right wing in yesterday's battle; and also, some of the officers and men of the left wing who rallied on the colors. The numbers in the right wing were so few that the General supposed at the time that there was but one company. He said the regiment did as well as any but veteran troops would do under the circumstances; that they had by mistake been placed in the wrong position and were very badly posted on either side of the road. He kindly criticized Lieut.-Col. O'Brien and told him that he made a great mistake by trying to make a wheel to the rear in the face of an aggressive enemy, his men being under fire for the first time; none but seasoned troops could do that safely. He said the Lieutenant-Colonel should have ordered the right of his command forward and met the enemy, and taken the aggressive, and he had confidence, from what he witnessed of their steadiness, that the men would have supported him. He then complimented the men for coolness under fire and said no doubt the regiment would feel chagrined at the outcome of their first battle, but no doubt an early opportunity would be given them to retrieve themselves. He also said that if the regiment should be called upon for volunteers for an assaulting party, in a future assault (which he thought would be the case very soon) he directed Captain Stanwood of Co. B and his company not to feel as if called upon, but to remain with the main body of the regiment, that he would not be expected to volunteer in any forlorn hope or assaulting party. His 1st Lieut. (Rollins) detailed to Col. Chapin's staff. Lieut. Merrill was acting Quartermaster of the regiment for some considerable time.

May 23. Alarm in the night—long roll beaten—regiment turned out under arms, but the alarm proved to be false. 48th ordered far down to the rear of the 1st Battery fight on the Bayou Sara Road.

Co. E's men proved themselves good foragers, bringing in quantities of poultry and pigs.



May 24. Regiment ordered to march to the front with one day's rations at 6 o'clock A. M. Co. B was detached and sent forward skirmishing into a narrow strip of woods; the mud and water were very deep and almost impenetrable. They advanced, however, with great difficulty through the woods to within about 300 yards of the rebel works and there remained through the day, lying in the edge of the woods, and witnessed the artillery battle between the opposing batteries in our immediate front till nearly dark when they were relieved by the Massachusetts 49th.

May 25. There was a smart fight near night upon our right in Gen. Grover's Division and some Rebs attempted to cut their way out but failed and were taken prisoners. The regiment ordered to sleep on their arms tonight.

May 26. One false alarm during the night. Regiment got into line promptly, but as promptly dismissed. Orders received from headquarters for volunteers for a "Forlorn Hope" to charge in advance of the brigade line, and storm the enemy's works tomorrow morning.

There were more than the required number came forward from the brigade (the call was for 200 men from the brigade) and ninety-two men were accepted from the 48th Massachusetts. The following are the names of those accepted from the 48th: Lieut.-Col. O'Brien; Co. A, Capt. Woodward, Lieut. Morrison, Privates E. C. Varina, N. F. Peabody, Isaac F. Porter, Henry M. Cross; Co. C, Lieut. Emery; Co. D, Private J. F. Kinsman; Co. E, Privates Geo. Wagner, John Lewis, H. Mansfield, Henry Krone, J. F. Stoddard; Co. F, Lieut. Noyes, Privates Austin Smith, George Boccock, P. Noonan, A. Mullins, John McDougal, J. P. Blanchard, D. C. Morrill, E. J. Oakes; Co. G, Capt. Schoff; Co. H, Capt. Rogers, Lieut. Frawley, Lieut. McGinness, Sergts. Thomas McLaughlin, John W. Leyes, Richard Ward, Corporals Timothy Lehiffe, Robert Leach, James Gildee, Daniel Desmond, Privates Michael Farley, Morrissey A. Hearn, Joseph Burgess, John Boyle, John Bradley, Michael Bates, Patrick Cullins, Patrick Dumey, Wm. Finnigan, James Gilogby, Matthew R. Gleason, John Kelley, James Leach, Dennis Leon, Dennis Noonan, James Walsley, Thomas Scully, Peter McCauley, Patrick Manus, William A. Murphy, Patrick Murray, James O'Connell, Wm. Powers, James Quigley, Patrick Riley, James Spear, Edward Slyne, William Tagget, Hugh Willey; Co. I, Capt. Smith, Lieut. Ricker, Lieut. Bassett; Co. K, Lieut. Harding, Privates Daniel Crowley, Ed. Ryan, J. Gallagher, James Rand, J. Keenan.

May 27. Before the men had had their breakfast orders were received to assault the enemy's works. Immediately we advanced quietly to the extreme edge of the woods where we laid on our arms till about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the "Forlorn Hope" under command of Lieut.-Col. O'Brien in the advance. At that hour and before the main line had fairly formed for the assault, we received a volley from the enemy's guns and at the same time the zip of the rebel bullets was getting unpleasantly frequent. General Augur, who stood very near, seeing the men dodge their heads at the disagreeable sound said, "No use boys to dodge them after you hear them," a fact we soon learned by experience. The "Forlorn Hope" had commenced the charge, O'Brien saying, "Come boys! pick up your bundles and follow me," and General Augur gave the command, "Forward the Brigade," and the whole brigade advanced into the "slashings." The whole forest of large trees and small had been felled and the limbs lopped off and left upon the ground, which was entirely covered with the stumps, logs and brush; and through this almost impenetrable Chevaux de Frise, the men attempted to charge, and over which a perfect storm of shell, canister and rifle bullets flew like hail; no formation could be maintained over such grounds and in a few moments, it was every one for himself. The "Forlorn Hope" and the main line became inextricably mixed, and advanced together, charged nearly up to the rebel works, but the fire was so severe that human endurance was not equal to the task set for us, and the men were compelled to drop behind stumps and logs, and take advantage of any shelter to be found, and acted as sharpshooters, hoping that reinforcements might be sent up and continue the assault. The 2d Louisiana from Dudley's brigade came up the road later, but too late to be of any service, and the assault was abandoned, and the men dropped back individually to their old line as best they could. Col. Chapin, 116th New York, commanding the brigade, Lieut.-Col. O'Brien, 48th Massachusetts, commanding the "Forlorn Hope," and many others were killed; Capt. Rogers, Co. H, Capt. Smith, Co.

I, Lieuts. Morrison, Frawley, Maginnis, Ricker, Bassett and Harding, and many others wounded, and a large number of the rank and file of the regiment were killed or more or less seriously wounded; Lieut. Ricker suffered the amputation of his leg. As we came back from the front, we had our first sight of the dreadful effects of a battle and burial of the dead in one line, about twenty dead bodies lying at the side of the road, and the long trench all ready to receive them. Poor fellows, with no coffin and no shroud but the blue uniform in which they had shed their blood for the flag they loved.

May 28. Ambulances and stretchers under flags of truce have been going all night, bringing in the bodies of the dead and wounded. Col. Chapin's body has been sent to New Orleans. Lieut.-Col. O'Brien's body has just been found in the most advanced line. When his clothes were opened the bullet which penetrated his body fell out, it having passed entirely through him and flattened up against a steel vest which he wore into the battle. He recklessly exposed himself and lost his life by so doing, seeking to retrieve himself from Gen. Augur's kindly criticism of his mistake of the 21st at Plains Store.

May 29. The regiment laid on their arms all night in expectation of an attack by the garrison, but the night passed away and all has been quiet in camp today. Several heavy thunder showers in the afternoon. Orders received to fall in with all our traps and go to the rear; mud very deep and the march tedious.

The 2d Louisiana has been attached to our brigade and Col. Charles J. Paine of that regiment, being senior Colonel, takes command of the brigade. He is a Massachusetts man and is said to be a fine officer.

May 30. Cannonading going on all the night and day from the batteries and from the fleet. Marched back to our old camp in front.

June 1. A Lieutenant of sharpshooters wounded during the early morning. Gen. Banks was much chagrined at the failure of the first assault. Regiment marched back to the rear after dark to support batteries. Laid in cornfield with cornstalks for bedding and pillow.

June 2. Regiment got into line at 4 o'clock and marched back to old camp ground. Co. E detailed to go to the rear to guard the baggage train to relieve Co. G.

June 3. Smart cannonading all night. Gen. Banks and Admiral Farragut give the Rebs no peace day or night.

June 4. Regiment marched back to the old camp in front. Four men of Co. B reported from Baton Rouge.

June 5. Officers ordered to report at Brigade Headquarters to confer about Lieutenant-Colonelcy. The laws of Massachusetts state explicitly that the vacancy shall be filled by the votes of the line officers of the regiment.

June 6. Rumored preparations for another assault. Col. Stone sent for Capt. Stanwood and requested him to act as Lieutenant-Colonel till the vacancy could be legally filled, saying that an election would soon be ordered.

June 7. False alarm in the night. Man with nightmare disturbed camp by upsetting a stack of guns and bringing out the whole regiment. Inspection at 9 o'clock A. M.

June 8. Harrison W. Dearborn, Co. B, died at Baton Rouge. Immense lots of cotton bales being hauled to the front for breastworks.

June 9. Smart firing during the night. Large fire to be seen in Port Hudson.

June 10. Some heavy cannonading during the night. Chaplain came up from Baton Rouge with mail today. Quartermaster came up from Baton Rouge with new teams.

June 11. Many of the men are suffering badly from rheumatism, malaria and kindred ailments, acquired from lying in the rifle pits, which are much of the time half full of water. Nothing more has been said regarding an election of Lieutenant-Colonel, and there is much speculation among the officers and men as to the reason.

June 12. An election for Lieutenant-Colonel was ordered by Col. Stone and held today and Capt. Stanwood was unanimously chosen.

June 13. The regiment received orders at 10 o'clock A. M. to report to Gen. Augur's headquarters at once. On reporting to Gen. Augur we were ordered to march away to the right to report to Gen. Arnold, chief of artillery. Reported at about 11 o'clock after a very quick march, in which many of the men suffered terribly, it being in the very heat of the day and with but one halt on the road; we must have marched at least seven or eight miles. Stacked arms and took entrenching tools—which in plain English means picks and shovels and axes. Some of the companies were detailed to clear out a big ravine which led up in the direction of the rebel breastworks and just in the rear of where it was intended to plant a battery, while others were busied in throwing up the breastworks, carrying up ammunition and other duties. Worked till dark and without supper; made preparations to bivouac, when we were ordered to take up our march again to our old camp at the rear near the Plains Store, whence we had started in the morning. Arrived in camp late in the evening, and after enjoying (?) coffee and hardtack laid our tired bones on the ground with the hope of gaining some rest; but our hopes were blasted. We had got scarcely settled to rest when the following order was received directly from Gen. Banks' headquarters:

"Headquarters, Department of the Gulf.

"Before Port Hudson, June 13, 1863, 8.45 P. M.

"Maj.-Gen. Augur will order the 48th Massachusetts, Col. Stone, to proceed at once to the headquarters of the 2d Division and report for temporary duty to Brig.-Gen. William Dwight, commanding the Division. A general assault upon the works of the enemy at Port Hudson will be made tomorrow morning, 14th instant."

The regiment got into line, being nearly 500 strong (or weak), but so used up that many fell out during the march through the woods, which occupied nearly all the night—the guide sent with us losing the way—and it was nearly morning when Col. Stone reported to Gen. Dwight. It was intended that we should occupy the extreme left on the river bank and make our charge at that point; but after reconnoitering the ground we were moved further to the right, to near the Mount Pleasant Road, and bivouacked at the side of the road.

June 14. A dense fog prevailing and terribly hot. Col. Stone reported to Gen. Dwight at a very early hour, before light, with 175 men and four Captains present for duty, the rest of the men having become exhausted by the work of yesterday and the night march through the woods, having started from Plains Store yesterday morning with nearly 500 men.

A tremendous artillery fire for an hour commenced at about 3 o'clock, both from land forces and the fleet. The men present in the regiment were consolidated into four companies, and Capt. Todd volunteered to take command of the right company, consisting of remnants of Cos. B and E.

The bombardment continued fiercely for an hour, during which time the columns were being formed for the assault in the rear of a piece of woods; the formation was in column by companies and Capt. Todd led the advance. We in the 48th could see the effect of the rebel fire on the brigade in advance of us, as it turned the corner of the woods into the Mount Pleasant Road. Quickly the order came down to "Forward the Brigade" (we were attached for the day to the brigade commanded by Col. Benedict). When we came out from the shelter of the woods the fire of the enemy was terrible, but the column moved forward firmly; the rebel line of breastworks was clearly defined before us, with the "Citadel" frowning in the front. As we advanced the march from quick time soon became double quick, and finally a mad rush, passing over dead and wounded in the road. The air fairly hissed with bullets

and shell, the groans of the wounded mingled with the cheers and yells of the charging troops, the shouts of the officers and also their imprecations as some poor fellows, losing their presence of mind, would try to dodge the flying missiles as they passed to bury themselves with a sickening "thud" in some other doomed comrade's body; it seemed as if pandemonium was let loose, and when we overtook and passed over the prostrate bodies of the red clothed fascine bearers, who had started in advance of the main column and who, unable to face the leaden storm, had dropped their burdens and taken shelter behind them, they were greeted with cries of derision, which quickly changed to cries of dismay when we came into the vortex and saw the ground swept as it were by a whirlwind, and every man sought shelter in ravines, behind stumps, logs and any object which could afford shelter.

This ended Gen. Dwight's movement. But it had advanced our lines so that we held possession of a rough hill which commanded the "Citadel," which had been the objective point of our assault, and which was the most formidable point in the rebel works. The men held themselves well and showed that former experiences had had a good effect. Capt. Todd was seriously wounded in the mouth; Adj. Ogden was slightly wounded; Darius Nelson of Co. B was killed and others both killed and wounded. The Lieutenant-Colonel was thrown down by the explosion of a shell, which happily did not wound him, but his right leg was seriously paralyzed and he laid on the field all day exposed to the pitiless fire of the rebel sharpshooters and the scarcely less endurable rays of the burning Louisiana sun, until night came and the Ambulance Corps brought relief. The scenes on the field were heart-rending, and the sufferings of the wounded appealed so strongly to the sympathy of their more fortunate comrades that lives were lost and others risked attempting to succor these unfortunate men.

The movement was much criticized by some of the officers, especially the cannonade which preceded the assault, as it is said that by it the Rebs were apprised that an assault was to be made and they were prepared to repel it, and the day which had opened so auspiciously ended in gloom. Details of stretcher-bearers plying their melancholy duty carried the wounded to the hospitals, and the dead swiftly to the long trenches.

June 15. Regiment was relieved from support of battery and marched leisurely back to our old camp near the front center. The men were almost entirely exhausted, but it was impossible to excuse them from duty, as all are in the same condition.

June 16. Received orders during the day calling for volunteers for another storming party of 1000 men.

June 17. Passed the night in the rifle pits. There was a very heavy rain early in the morning, filling the pits and making the situation very disagreeable. Order in regard to detail of one officer and twenty-five men for storming party countermanded, as more than the required number had volunteered.

June 18. Regiment supporting an Indiana battery, at the front, early in the morning having moved in to the rifle pits.

June 20. Sharpshooters are making things lively. There are rumors floating through the camps that Vicksburg has fallen. Regiment ordered to move into the rifle pits at dark.

June 21. Regiment occupied the rifle pits last night. The 2d Vermont Battery kept up a kind of intermittent firing. Regiment relieved at night and returned to the rear, bivouacking in the woods.

June 22. Election held in Co. B for vacant offices. Lieut. Merrill was elected Captain, receiving 16 votes to 15 for Lieut. Rollins; 1st Sergt. James S. Walsh was elected Second Lieutenant.

June 23. There has been considerable discussion of the vexing question of termination of service. There are very few officers left with the regiment, and the duty is very hard in consequence.

June 24. Lieut. Maginnis (who was wounded in the assault of the 27th of May) died of his wounds today.

June 26. Orders received to take the regiment to the rear and bivouac near Brigade Headquarters, and just at night ordered to relieve the 2d Louisiana in the advance rifle pits.

June 27. Col. Stone on the sick list. After being relieved from the rifle pits ordered to go to the left and support the 49th Massachusetts and 21st Maine, which we did, bivouacking at 11 o'clock P. M.

June 29. Heavy cannonading all night. An attempt was made a little to our left and front to capture an outpost of ours, but it failed; the Rebs were repulsed, and it is said with a loss of 90 prisoners; cannot vouch for the truth of the rumor. Regiment ordered into the rifle pits to support Holcomb's 2d Vermont Battery.

June 30. Were in the rifle pits near Holcomb's Battery all night. There were sounds of a smart skirmish down on the extreme left, which continued about an hour. Col. Stone left today for Baton Rouge, sick.

July 1. Regiment bivouacking near Brigade Headquarters. Rebs made a raid into Springfield Landing, stampeding the guards and destroying a considerable amount of government stores.

July 2. Regiment has laid in the woods near Brigade Headquarters this forenoon. Near noon orders came to fall in to repel an attack from the Rebs in the rear who had raided Springfield Landing and after destroying the government stores there were now on the march for Port Hudson. The "march to Port Hudson" proved to be a hoax, and the regiment was soon dismissed and at night went into the front rifle pits.

July 3. Regiment occupied the rifle pits, supporting Holcomb's Battery. Rebel sharpshooters very active. Gen. Grover visited the battery this afternoon. He looks anxious and careworn. Relieved from rifle pits by the 116th New York.

July 4. National salute fired at sunrise with shotted guns. This is not our usual way of celebrating our national birthday. Regiment received orders to get into line prepared to make another assault. The "Forlorn Hope" was already in position at the front. The regiment stood in line many long and weary hours, anxiously awaiting the signal gun to commence the assault. For some reason the assault was not made, and after a tedious wait we were relieved and allowed to return to camp. Another salute with shotted guns was fired at noon by Nims' Battery. A member of Co. E, who was captured from us on May 21st at Plains Store, escaped from Port Hudson today and came back to camp.

July 5. Gen. Banks has just passed up to the front with a flag of truce. Ordered into the rifle pits at night.

July 6. Passed the night in the rifle pits. The regiment is being rapidly decimated by hard duty and exposure to this terrible hot weather.

July 7. Two rebels came into headquarters from Port Hudson, and their accounts show that the garrison can hold out but a very short time.

Official news has been received from Gen. Grant that Vicksburg surrendered on the 4th. A gunboat came down river from that place early this morning bringing the news. Communication with the army was for some reason broken and it was quite late in the day before the message was delivered to Gen. Banks. It was at once communicated to the troops in the trenches; from man to man, from company to company, from regiment to regiment the word passed, and the cheers from the men rang out and the long-silenced bands filled the forests with the strains of the "Star Spangled Banner," "America," "Yankee Doodle" and other patriotic music. Received orders for the 48th to occupy the rifle pits and support Holcomb's 2d Vermont Battery tonight.

Before going on duty, the Lieutenant-Colonel visited Gen. Augur's headquarters, by his request, and was particularly instructed and cautioned as to his duty. He said, "You are going into the most important position on the line, and as the ranking officer on the brigade picket line you will be expected to exercise the greatest vigilance. The information we have leads us to expect that the

enemy will offer to surrender or make an attempt to break out through our thin lines, and it is expected that you will be prepared for either or any emergency. Double your outer picket line, keep your men well in hand and allow none to sleep. If any attempt is made to break out it must be prevented at all hazards till reinforcements reach you, which you may feel assured will be pushed forward to your assistance at the first alarm, and you must check the attack at the hazard of your lives; two companies from another regiment will be ordered into the rifle pits to strengthen your line." Regiment went into the rifle pits at about 9 o'clock in the evening.

July 8. The inevitable has happened! Port Hudson has fallen! Regiment laid quietly in rifle pits till shortly after 12 o'clock, midnight, the notes of a bugle were heard in our front sounding "a parley," and a few seconds later an officer with a small escort approached, bearing a lantern fixed to a long pole, with a white handkerchief tied beneath it to serve as a flag of truce. At the outpost the flag was halted and its object ascertained, which was the delivery of a dispatch to Gen. Banks from Gen. Gardner, in command of the Confederate forces in Port Hudson, which was immediately dispatched to Gen. Banks' headquarters by messenger. The dispatch contained a request for official assurance as to the truth of the report that Vicksburg had surrendered. If true, Gardner asked for a cessation of hostilities, with a view to consider terms of surrender of Port Hudson, and soon a blast upon a bugle brought back the little party of Confederates with the lantern swinging from the pole and the conference culminated in an agreement to surrender, and that a commission be appointed from each side to agree upon terms.



**LANDING AT BATON ROUGE, LA.,  
Looking Up River.**

Orders were immediately issued to cease firing all along the line and also from the fleet. Brig.-Gen. C. P. Stone, Col. Birge and Brig.-Gen. Dwight were designated by Gen. Banks as such commission. At 9 o'clock this morning the commissioners from both armies met just in front of our position, and nearly on the spot where Lieut.-Col. O'Brien had formed his men while waiting for the word on that eventful 27th of May. On the Confederate side the commissioners were Col. Miles, Col. Steedman, 1st Alabama, and Lieut.-Col. Smith, Chief of Artillery. Gen. Andrew was designated to receive the surrender, which it was finally decided should take place tomorrow morning, the 9th. The men of the 48th can feel with considerable satisfaction that through the carrying out of Col. Paine's plan (to crowd the hard work of the siege onto the nine months regiments) they have been placed in a position where they can claim the honor of receiving the flag of truce which surrendered this great stronghold after so many weary and exciting weeks of fighting, digging and suffering. While the negotiations have been going on officers from some of the rebel regiments came over into our lines and fraternized with us as socially as though no state of war ever existed between the two sections of

the country, and one officer expressed the wish that the war could now close and the North and South combine and whip out England; his reason being "that England had not recognized the independence of the Confederacy after the Trent affair."

July 9. The 48th was in line promptly at 4.30 this morning, in accordance with orders, but was obliged to wait until nearly 10 o'clock before commencing to march into Port Hudson, en route for Donaldsonville, at which hour the 48th with the Massachusetts 49th and 21st Maine took up the line of march to the landing and embarked on board steamer "Louisiana Belle" late in the afternoon after the ceremony of surrender, which was very short. The rebels were drawn up in line with Gen. Gardner at their head, the right resting near the railroad station. When the command "ground arms" was given every man placed his musket upon the ground. It was a very affecting sight, and there was no man in the victorious army who did not experience a feeling of pity go out to the brave men who had been compelled to surrender after so long and so brilliant defense. Gen. Gardner tendered his sword to Gen. Andrews who declined to receive it. The rebel flag was hauled down from the flagstaff where it so defiantly floated through the siege. A salute was fired by the naval battery, the stars and stripes run up. The garrison filed off as prisoners of war, and all was over.

More than 6,000 rebels surrendered. The soldiers were paroled but the officers were held as prisoners of war. Twenty pieces of heavy artillery and more than 30 pieces of field artillery were captured. The loss of the 19th army corps during the siege has been nearly 5,000 men. No correct account has been made of the rebel loss, but an approximate calculation will give it as nearly 1,000, which, considering that their fighting has been entirely behind breastworks, is very heavy. Port Hudson is a very strong place and would have cost us many more men to have taken it by storm. As we steamed away from the landing and gazed at the bluffs and remembered the long weeks of waiting in front of its land batteries, we could but take a long-drawn sigh of relief. We shall no doubt soon be sent home. Home! Can any outside the army imagine what this word means to us who have lain so many weary weeks in the swamps of Louisiana, watching the lines of the enemy with the eyes of hungry wolves, dying by hundreds, by bullet, and shell, and disease. It means friends, comfort, life itself, in exchange for misery, squalor, dirt, a dog's life, and death, and an unknown grave.

July 10. Reached Donaldsonville at 9 o'clock A. M. While on the passage down, and we were at breakfast, the steamer was fired on from the shore, but happily no one was hit. The shots were returned from the boat, but with what results of course we could not know, but we were not further molested.

After landing we made a reconnaissance till nearly dark when the regiment bivouacked for the night near the levee. The rebels have evidently drawn away their forces from the river and we shall probably have to seek them further inland.

July 11. False alarm in the night. Regiment fell in with arms, but were soon dismissed.

July 12. A steamer came up from New Orleans which shows that the blockade is raised, and the Mississippi river throughout its whole length is clear for the first time in two whole years.

July 13. Col. Paine's brigade received orders while at breakfast to fall in and march to support Col. Dudley. Marched out several miles and halted to make preparations for dinner, there being no indications of being called into action very soon. Some were fortunate enough to dine early, their meal being very frugal, and hard tack and coffee constituted their principal fare, and a little green corn from the fields. We were startled by the rattle of musketry in our immediate front, and we were at once ordered into line and found that Dudley was engaged with the enemy and had been gradually driving them back until he came upon their main line, when he was in turn being slowly and obstinately forced back. Our brigade was now ordered to the front at "double quick" on the road parallel to the bayou, and soon ordered to file to the right into a little green plantation road or path, and halted, our left resting on the bayou road. In our front was a rail fence with a deep ditch at the side of the road; beyond the fence an open field of about 125 yards extent and beyond that an immense corn field. By the waving of the corn tops we could trace the movements of Dudley's men

and could see that they were slowly retreating and coming back gradually towards our line. The regiment was ordered to occupy the ditch at the side of the road. Very soon Dudley's men made their appearance out of the corn, loading and firing as they fell slowly back. A more soldierly appearance could not have been made than was made by the regiment in our immediate front (the 161st New York. Col. Harrower,) as they retired, slowly, towards our line, turning and firing as they retreated. They came over the fence in our front and passed over us to our rear, where they laid down. The rebels followed them closely to the edge of the cornfield, and attempted to cross the open field in our front, but were immediately sent to the "right about" in some confusion, by the fire from the trusty rifles in the hands of the 48th boys who laid close to the ground, firing under the bottom rail in the fence, and the range being low the shots were very effective.

A short time previous, Col. Paine had taken the 49th out of their place in line, which was on our immediate right, leaving a gap in the brigade line which the 48th was directed to cover with an oblique fire, thus giving us double ground to cover. Col. Paine before leaving with the 49th came to Lieut.-Col. Stanwood and directed him to hold our ground at all hazards till his return.

The rebels tried several times to charge across the open field in our front, but were as often driven back by the steady fire from our men in the ditch.

While this was transpiring, the rebels had driven back the brigade on the opposite side of the bayou until their fire enfiladed the left of our brigade, and at the same time were rapidly flanking the whole force on our right which began to fall back, and in a short time we were left alone upon the field. A staff officer from Col. Dudley rode up and ordered the Lieutenant-Colonel to retire the regiment. His authority was not recognized, Lieut.-Col. Stanwood having received orders from our own brigade commander (Col. Paine) to hold the ground at all hazards until his return, which order he held himself bound to obey. Soon on looking to the right and left not a blue-coated soldier could be seen, and away to the right the rebel could be seen passing rapidly to the rear. On the opposite side of the bayou the fighting was going on far to our rear while from our front in the corn desultory shots came, viciously striking the fence rails above our heads. Feeling that in this case "discretion was the better part of valor" and not caring to be a second Casabianca, he directed the men to pass the word quietly down the line, without rising, and retire from their position as best they could, and rally in the rear on the colors.

This they did, and the Rebs were so close that many of the men were captured before they had time to retire from the ditch! The 48th lost in killed, wounded and missing 65 out of a total 201 men engaged. Lieut. Wilson, Co. D, and Lieut. Bassett, Co. I, were taken prisoners. Lieut. Wilson was reported as also wounded.

The men after retiring from the ditch rallied in the rear, and later took their place in the line of the brigade in the rear and in a low swamp. A tremendous rain storm came up towards night flooding our camp.

July 14. Our camp is located in a low swamp and is completely inundated. The men are all thoroughly soaked to the skin. The day has been spent in bringing in the dead and wounded. Among the dead is Edward T. Bennett of Co. B.

July 15. Still in camp at Donaldsonville. Received dispatches from New Orleans, announcing a great victory in Pennsylvania by Gen. Meade's army, on the 1st, 2d and 3d days of July. The first week in July has been a week of tremendous importance to the Union cause—Vicksburg-Port Hudson, and now this great victory of Gen. Meade's at Gettysburg—three names long to be remembered in American history. We hear that Col. Stone has recovered his horse which was captured from him at the battle of Plains Store, May 21.

July 16. Regiment received orders to change camp to the rear to secure higher ground, by which move the 48th has secured the best location in the brigade line. There are all sorts of rumors in regard to going home. Suppose that some of them may be true and expect that now that Port Hudson



has been taken that we shall be sent home before long. Received word from Baton Rouge that Joseph B. Hale of Co. B died in the hospital there today.

July 17. All prisoners taken from us on the 13th have been paroled, and have returned to camp today having marched from Thibodaux. They say that the Rebs had less than a thousand men on our side of the bayou in the battle, and our defeat was all owing to bad generalship on the part of our commanding officers.

July 18. Daniel F. Connell of Co. B who was taken prisoner on the 13th, came back to camp today, having been paroled, and walked from the rebel camp (which he thinks is nearly 100 miles from here) with one hardtack and a little corn meal for his rations during the march.

He thinks there are from 10,000 to 20,000 rebels between Donaldsonville and Thibodaux, with considerable artillery. A continued discussion of the question of "going home" now principally occupies the time of the men.

July 21. Capt. Bainbridge, a U. S. army officer, came to camp today and the Lieutenant-Colonel at once went before him and was mustered out as captain and immediately mustered in as Lieutenant-Colonel.

July 22. Capt. Schoff, Lieut. Morrison with a detail of thirty-three men went foraging at 4.30 this morning and returned at 3 P. M. having gone out about nine miles and obtained a large amount of corn. The regiment is now nearly destitute of commissioned officers.

July 23. The glorious news from Gen. Meade's army confirmed. Gen. Lee entirely defeated at Gettysburg, Penn., and driven back into Virginia. Our friends at home have by this time heard of our victory at Port Hudson and will be now looking for our return. Heavy thunder showers today.

July 24. Paymaster Maj. Palmer arrived at 7.30 o'clock A. M. and proceeded to pay off the regiment, which feat was accomplished at noon. Maj. Palmer informs us that the campaign is over and the men are being sent home as fast as transportation can be furnished.

July 25. Alarm in the night caused by the pickets firing into some old horse or mule.

July 26. Col. Love, 116th New York, in command of the brigade during Col. Paine's absence.

July 27. Very quiet in camp last night.

July 29. Regiment received drums today, and resumed regular dress parades which have been greatly interfered with during the siege of Port Hudson and during the stay here in Donaldsonville.

July 30. The camp here at Donaldsonville is evidently breaking up; some of the troops are on the move at daylight. Gen. Weitzel's old brigade has marched for Thibodaux. We are still kept on the "ragged edge" all the time looking for orders to start for Baton Rouge and home.

July 31. Orders have been received at headquarters for our removal to Baton Rouge, as soon as transportation can be furnished. At 11.30 o'clock this forenoon orders were received to prepare to move immediately. Several steamers have come and gone but none for us as yet, which is very tantalizing.

August 1. Steamer "Kepper" arrived and the 48th immediately went on board as also the 49th. Quarters were very much crowded and the men have suffered intensely on the hot deck during the passage up the river to Baton Rouge where we arrived just before dark. Disembarked with military precision.

August 2. Glad to get to our old quarters which seems something like home. During the night some of the men were jubilantly celebrating their return and became over-boisterous. The chaplain's tent caught fire from some mysterious cause and burned down. Col. Stone, although having left the regiment when in front of Port Hudson, and remained in Baton Rouge since that time on the sick list, took command of the regiment at once.

August 3. Col. Stone decided that he is able to take command of the regiment. How little we anticipated when we left Baton Rouge in May what changes would take place before we should return in August—Lieut.-Col. O'Brien and so many other brave and good men gone.

August 4. The Colonel has reported for duty. Orders have been received for an inspection of the regiment which at this time looks much like going home.

August 5. Our old parade ground which we used when we first came to Baton Rouge does not look at all familiar. The 49th Regiment has received orders to take transportation for New Orleans at once.

August 6. We are expecting every moment to get orders to start for home, and the delay is very vexatious.

August 7. Received orders to start for home by way of the Mississippi river and Cairo, Ill. (and in consequence we are all feeling happy), as soon as transportation can be secured.

August 8. The men are all busily engaged cleaning up guns and equipment's to turn over before going home. Home! how pleasant the sound, when it means so much to us who have for so long a time been deprived of all the comforts of home.

August 9. Inspection came off this morning at 7 o'clock and everything was found in "spick and span" condition. Notice has been received that the steamer is awaiting us at the landing, and we have turned in all ordnance and ordnance stores, surplus clothing, camp and garrison equipage and are now on-board steamer "Sunny South" ready for the start.

August 10. Steamer started up river at 3 o'clock this morning and arrived opposite Port Hudson at sunrise. Our passing of the batteries was much more quietly accomplished than was Commodore Farragut's last March. The scenery on the Mississippi River is very monotonous and tame. Have passed only one little village today. Fort Adams passed at 3 o'clock P. M. The men are suffering terribly from heat on the "burning deck." At 10 P. M. arrived at Natchez. Since coming to Louisiana, we have been using New Orleans horse car tickets and postage stamps for change.

August 11. We left Natchez at 5 P. M. The bluffs here at Natchez are 150 feet in height. The city is very prettily situated. Passed village of Washington on the left at 10.30 A. M.; Passed Gen. Taylor's plantation at 11.30 A. M.; Grand Gulf at 3 P. M.—a very strong place. Passed wreck of Indianola at sunset. Arrived at Vicksburg soon after 11 o'clock at night.

August 12. Passed head of the celebrated Vicksburg canal at 11.15 A. M. Passed Millican's Bend at 2 o'clock P. M. Steamer "Tempest" with the 49th Massachusetts on board has passed up.

August 13. Passed Napoleon Ark at the mouth of the Arkansas River about 9 o'clock.

August 14. Arrived at Helena, Ark., at 1.30 P. M. Stopped to coal till 4 o'clock and went on shore to stretch our legs during the stay. It is a very strong natural fortification, and many artificial works have been erected in addition. Two men were drowned attempting to come on board.

August 15. Arrived at Memphis at about 6 o'clock A. M. Left at 11.30 P. M.

August 16. Steamer ran aground and stuck fast for hours; reached Gayoso Landing at 4 P. M.

One must travel on the Mississippi River to get any idea of its greatness. Here we go puffing along, day after day, and night after night, and we wake up every morning and the same grand old river stretches away before us.

The distances on the Mississippi River are as follows: Passes to New Orleans, 125 miles; New Orleans to Baton Rouge, 130; Baton Rouge to Port Hudson, 30; Port Hudson to Natchez, 100; Natchez to Vicksburg, 140; Vicksburg to Memphis, 360; Memphis to Cairo, 240; total 1125 miles.

August 17. Arrived opposite Columbus, Kentucky, at 8 A. M. when the steamer was brought to by a shot across her bows from the Battery at this point. Arrived at Cairo, Ill., at 10 A. M. While stopping

here there has been some trouble with some of the more turbulent men on account of their not being allowed to go on shore.

August 18. At 10 o'clock A. M. commenced changing baggage from the steamer to the cars which occupied the time till about dark when the regiment went on board the cars and run out about 20 miles to a station called Wetaug, arriving a little before midnight and stopped till daylight. The delay is very tedious and vexatious. We are going home and trains going to the front have the right of way and so we are side-tracked to await their passing.

August 20. Still dragging slowly along. Arrived at Indianapolis, Ind., at 11 o'clock A. M. Regiment marched to the Soldiers' Home where a bountiful collation was furnished by the people of the city. James H. Short of Co. B, who was very sick when we left Baton Rouge, was left here in the hospital, he not being able to travel further.

August 21. Arrived at Gallion, Ohio, at 6 o'clock A. M. Could get nothing to eat on arrival, being at so early an hour. Reached Crestline at 6.30 A. M.; Cleveland at noon. Here we met with a very kind reception from the citizens with a good dinner; also, the same repeated at Erie, Penn. Reached Buffalo at 9.30 P. M. and received another splendid reception with collation. Here we changed cars and started for Albany at about midnight.

August 22. Arrived at Utica at 10.30 A. M. and were tendered another fine collation spread at the side of the track. Continued on for Albany where we arrived about 4 o'clock P. M.; went at once to the ferry and cars en route for Boston at sunset. Made good time and arrived at Springfield, Mass., at midnight. Here a few minutes were allowed to obtain lunch for which we had to pay a good round price—the first which has cost us a cent since leaving Cairo, and some considerable comment has been made that Massachusetts should be the first to ask her returning soldiers to pay for their rations.

August 23. Arrived in Boston without further incidents at 7.30 A. M. Marched to the Beach Street Barracks where we were served a government ration (which did not compare favorably with the food served out to us by the citizens of the cities and towns through which we have passed on our way home) after which the men were furloughed till September 3, then to report at our old Camp Lander at Wenham to be mustered out.

September 3. Regiment reported at Camp Lander, Wenham, and were mustered out. Casualties during the campaign: Killed and died of wounds, 23; wounded, 73; died of disease, 40; total, 136.

Maj.-Gen. Christopher C. Augur was in command of the 1st Division, 19th Army Corps, to which the 48th Massachusetts was attached and served its whole term of service.

He was born in New York, but was appointed to West Point from Michigan; graduated 16th in the class of 1843 (in which class Gen. Grant was the 21st). He served in the Mexican war with credit, and at the breaking out of the Rebellion was given a commission of Brigadier-General of Volunteers Nov. 12, 1861; was in command of a Division under Gen. Banks in the Shenandoah Valley, and was wounded severely at Cedar Mountain, receiving therefor a brevet of Colonel in the Regular Army; was promoted to Major-General of Volunteers, Aug. 9, 1862, and assigned to the command of the left wing of the army before Port Hudson, retired as full Brigadier-General in the Regular Army in 1885.

Colonel Edward P. Chapin, who commanded the 1st Brigade in Gen. Augur's Division, of which the 48th Massachusetts constituted a part, was the Colonel of the 116th New York. He was a very able and efficient officer, and it was expected that he would rise to advanced rank, but was killed in the desperate assault on Port Hudson, May 27, 1863, and thus the army and the country lost the services of a very promising officer. He was succeeded in the command of the Brigade by Col. Charles J. Paine of the 2d Louisiana Infantry, who remained in command during the remainder of the 48th's term, and subsequently received the brevets of Brigadier and Major-General of Volunteers.

The regiment, as finally made up, represented all classes. It contained recruits from the best old New England families in Essex and Middlesex, and from emigrants recently from foreign countries. A good

example of the former was the late Samuel Hoar of Concord (son of the late Judge E. Rockwood Hoar and nephew of the late Senator George F. Hoar), who left college to enlist as a private soldier in Company E, and who served the full term, then re-entered and graduated at Harvard College. He subsequently became a very able lawyer and distinguished citizen. He died April 11th, 1904, aged 59 years.

Col. Eben F. Stone was a man of high character and standing in the community in which he lived, and that had much to do with his selection to command the regiment. As time went on, he failed somewhat as a tactician, and the regiment was at a disadvantage on this account, although he could have passed an excellent examination in tactics. He was a brave officer and well-liked by the officers and soldiers of his regiment. Colonel Stone, after the war, made an honorable record in the civil service of the government. He served two years in the State Senate and two terms in Congress.

Lieut.-Col. O'Brien was regarded as a good officer and brave to the degree of recklessness.

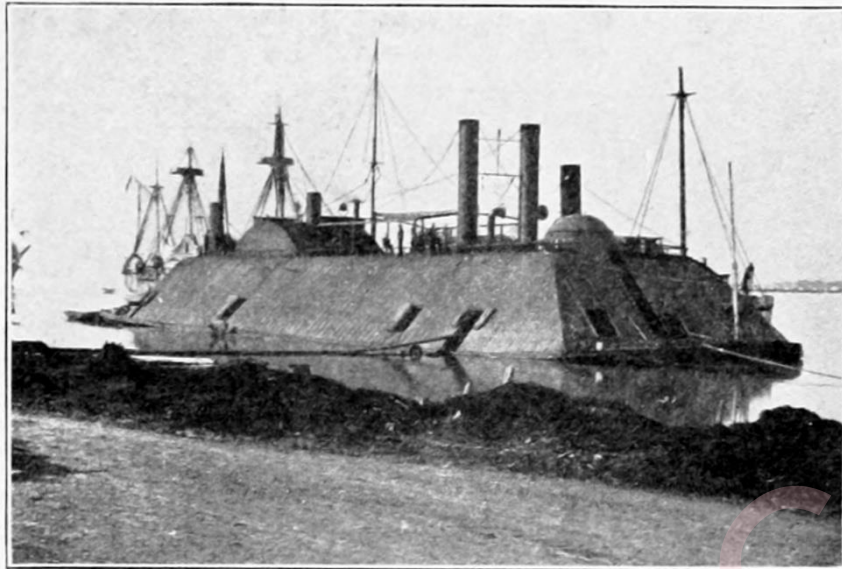
Capt. Stanwood earned the promotion which he received by a unanimous election as Lieutenant-Colonel by able, faithful, and patriotic services.

Dr. Yorick G. Hurd was one of the best surgeons of the Civil War. The death rate from sickness in our regiment was less than in any other in the Department, and that was due in great part to the faithful, conscientious, and untiring services of Dr. Hurd. He had not a lazy bone in his body. After the war he rendered good services in the military and civil service of the State. He was medical director of the Division on the Staff of General B. F. Butler, with rank of Colonel, from 1867 to 1876. He served two years in the State Senate. He did for many years excellent service as Master of the House of Correction and Superintendent of the Insane Asylum at Ipswich.

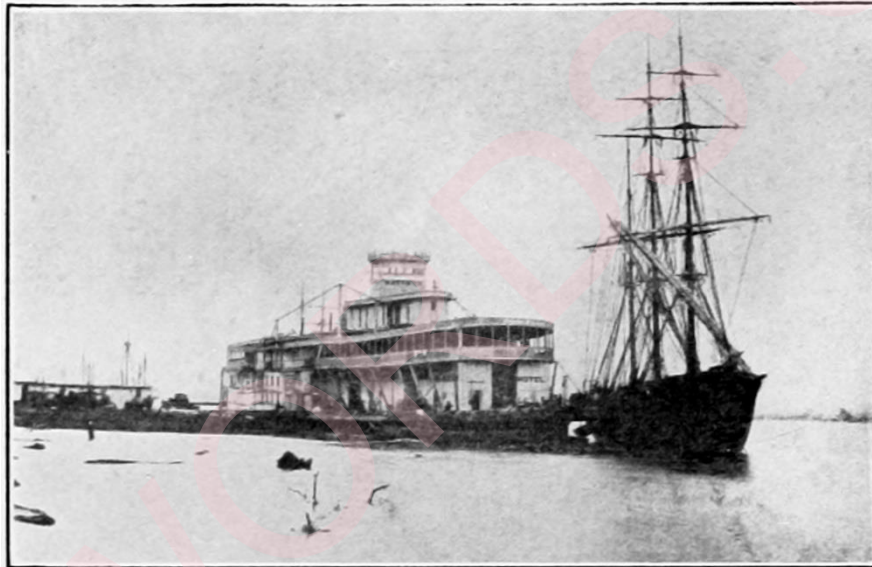
Capt. Edgar J. Sherman (of the same family of Roger Sherman and General William T. Sherman), enlisted as a private soldier and was subsequently elected Captain of Company F.

When the regiment advanced on Port Hudson, he was in the hospital sick of malarial fever. Hearing of the affair of Plains Store, the Captain, somewhat relieved of the fever but weak and emaciated, decided to join the regiment. The surgeons tried to induce him to remain a while longer, but not succeeding in this, gave orders forbidding it. The next morning the Captain put on his uniform, left the hospital, and took the early steamer for Springfield Landing. There he was met by the surgeons who called him a "walking ghost," and ordered him back to Baton Rouge. The Captain said he was not going on duty but only to visit the surgeon of his regiment and he was allowed to proceed.

He was there several days, remaining with Dr. Hurd, when he learned that there was to be a charge on the enemy's works the next day. He at once determined to go on duty. The Colonel and surgeon advised against it, withholding their consent, the doctor saying, "Captain, if you go into this fight and are not killed, your fever will come back and you will leave your bones in Louisiana." Capt. Sherman made the long march that night, with the aid of his soldiers, and led his two companies which carried the colors in the charge next day. When the charge did not succeed and the order came to get off the field, the Captain finally reached the ravine on the left, and was subsequently carried on a stretcher to the rear. Dr. Hurd found him exhausted, with the fever returning, and ordered him sent at once to the hospital at Baton Rouge.



**THE IRONCLAD ESSEX.**



**WHARF BOAT NATCHEZ,  
At Baton Rouge, La., 1863.**

Just as the Captain was being put into the ambulance he said to Dr. Hurd, "It is too bad about poor Captain Todd; he went down right in front of me and we went right on over his dead body." "Not by a d— sight!" said the Doctor. "I took an old broken French bayonet three inches long out of his mouth and he is all right."

Captain Sherman was seriously and dangerously ill for some time, and it was feared that the Doctor's prophecy might become true, —that the Captain would "leave his bones in Louisiana," but he recovered sufficiently to return home with the regiment.

Officers and men were so much needed at the time that Captain Sherman's disobedience of the order "not to leave the hospital" was condoned, and upon the recommendation of his superior officers, he was brevetted Major "for gallant and meritorious services."

Major Sherman subsequently served in the military and civil services of the State. In 1864, at the time of General Early's raid on Washington, he raised a company for one hundred days and was elected its Captain, and the company became Company K of the 6th Regiment.

He served as Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of Colonel, and as Chief of Staff of the Division, General B. F. Butler's, from 1867 to 1876. He served fourteen years as District Attorney for Essex County, five years as Attorney General, and now a Justice of the Superior Court, where he has served since 1887.

Capt. J. Scott Todd was an excellent officer, always faithful to every duty.

He was wounded and disabled in the charge on June 14. The enemy were short of ammunition and they used broken iron. An old piece of a French bayonet three inches long struck him in the mouth, knocking out his upper and under front teeth, cutting his tongue in two, its full length, and finally embedded itself in the roof of his mouth. The blow was so severe that the Captain lay on the field stunned and unconscious for a long time. With assistance he finally reached the rear and the doctor removed the iron and he was soon in condition for duty.

After the war the Captain did honorable service in the civil government of the State. He served two years in the State Senate. He also served for many years as a Trial Justice.

The following is taken from Hanson's History of the Sixth Regiment:

"Company K, Capt. Edgar J. Sherman, Lawrence.

"This company was a new one, raised mostly in Lawrence upon the call of the Governor for five thousand one hundred days men. Recruiting commenced on the 11th day of July, the company was filled on the 12th, went into camp on the 13th, was mustered into service on the 14th and on the 15th and 16th the men were clothed, armed and equipped throughout and ready to move on the 17th—just six days after the first movement was made.

"Captain Sherman, says the Lawrence American (edited by Captain Merrill, who was at Port Hudson in the Fourth Regiment), under extraordinary difficulties, raised a company of nine months men, enlisting himself as a private, from which he was promoted to a Captaincy, and, as we personally know, no braver or more faithful officer has left our city. Always attentive to the needs of his men, and even when weak and emaciated with sickness, as we saw him at Port Hudson (in the 48th Massachusetts) leaving the hospital, against the positive prohibition of the surgeon, to lead his men in the assault. He was brevetted Major for 'gallant and meritorious services.'"

## COMPANY I

JOHN READE. 1st Lt. Milford. Com. Nov. 13, 1862. M. Nov. 29, 1862. Was Com. 1st Lt. in the 55th reg't 9 months. Regiment disbanded and men transferred to the 48th reg't. Resigned and discharged Mar. 7, 1863.

# 57th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry Regiment

The 57th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry Regiment lost 10 officers and 191 enlisted men killed or mortally wounded and 86 enlisted men to disease during the Civil War.

1864	
April 6	Organized at Worcester and Reedville and mustered in under the command of Colonel William F. Bartlett.
April 18-20	Moved to Annapolis, Md., then to Washington and Alexandria and attached to 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 9th Army Corps, Army of the Potomac
May 3-June 15	Campaign from the Rapidan to the James
May 5-7	<b>Battle of the Wilderness</b>
May 8-21	<b>Battle of Spotsylvania Court House</b>
May 10	Ny River
May 12	Assault on the Salient
May 23-26	North Anna River
May 26-28	On line of the Pamunkey
May 28-31	Totopotomoy
June 1-12	<b>Cold Harbor</b>
June 1-3	Bethesda Church
June 16-18	Before Petersburg

June 16	Siege of Petersburg begins
June 27	Colonel Bartlett was promoted to brigadier general.
July 21	Napoleon B. McLaughlan was promoted to colonel.
July 30	<b>Mine Explosion, Petersburg</b>
August 18-21	Weldon Railroad
September	Attached to the 3rd Brigade, 1st Division, 9th Army Corps
September 29- October 2	Poplar Springs Church or Peeble's Farm
October 8	Reconnaissance on Vaughan and Squirrel Level Roads
October 27-28	Boydton Plank Road, Hatcher's Run
<b>1865</b>	
March 25	Fort Stedman
March 28-April 9	Appomattox Campaign
April 2	Assault on and fall of Petersburg
April 3	Occupation of Petersburg
April 4-9	Pursuit of Lee
April 20-28	Moved to City Point, then to Alexandria and duty there
May 23	Grand Review
July 30	Mustered out



# 57th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry

The 57th Massachusetts was raised in early 1864, as part of a major Union recruitment drive to fortify Ulysses S. Grant's victory campaigns. Its enlistees were a hodgepodge of Irishmen, Canadians, Southerners and local boys, mostly raw recruits with a sprinkling of veterans. They joined for a variety of reasons, but bounty money was almost always a serious consideration. The regiment received its indoctrination into army drill and discipline there in Massachusetts, and by April authorities rushed it off to the Virginia theater, where the regiment received its real training on the field of battle.

The 57th Massachusetts arrived just in time for the bloody spring offensive of the Army of the Potomac. Over the next 12 months the regiment was at the heart of Grant's campaign against Lee. From the confusion and disaster at the Wilderness, to the disappointing failure at Spotsylvania, to the lost opportunity at Petersburg, the 57th Massachusetts was at the center of the maelstrom. Only at Cold Harbor, where it had the good fortune to serve in a reserve capacity, did its men escape war's horrors. During the siege of Petersburg, which extended from mid-June to the following April, the 57th Massachusetts performed its share of tedious and debilitating trench duties, and it also participated in some of the most vicious battles, such as the "Crater," Weldon Railroad and Fort Stedman. By the war's end, its thinned ranks were a true testament to its hard service.

In its preliminary campaign the 57th Massachusetts suffered terribly in battle, which had disastrous repercussions when combined with the usual heavy losses due to disease and desertion that were endemic to Civil War regiments. The men learned quickly to care for themselves in combat, on the march and in camp, but the price was staggering. From the initial 1,000 men who enlisted, the effective strength fell below 100 by mid-summer.

## **Fifty-Seventh Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry Three Years**

The 57 Regt. Mass. Vol. Inf., the Second Veteran Regiment, was raised under the same circumstances and conditions as the 56th. A majority of its members must have had at least nine months service in some other unit. It was recruited at Camp Wool, Worcester, Mass., in the fall and winter of 1863, and William Francis Bartlett, who had been a captain in the 20th Regiment and colonel of the 49th, and had been twice severely wounded in action, was commissioned colonel.

The recruits came largely from the western part of the State, and the companies were mustered in on various dates between Dec., 1863, and Mar., 1864. On April 18, 1864, the regiment started for the seat of war, arriving at Annapolis, Md., two days

later. Here it became a part of Carruth's (1st) Brigade, Stevenson's (1st) Division, Burnside's (9th) Corps.

On April 23 the 9th Corps started for Washington, Carruth's Brigade being with the advance. Arriving the afternoon of the 25th, it was reviewed by the President and General Burnside, crossed the Potomac, and encamped near Arlington.

On the 27th the corps started for the Rappahannock River, following the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. The 57th arrived at Rappahannock Station May 3, and on the following day crossed the river and marched for Germanna Ford on the Rapidan. Crossing at this point on the morning of May 5, the corps remained in bivouac until the morning of the 6th, the ears of the men being deafened with the continuous roar of the battle which was already in progress.

On the morning of the 6th Stevenson's Division was sent to the support of Hancock's (2d) Corps on the Plank Road, and in the severe contest which followed the 57th lost 47 killed, 161 wounded, and 43 missing. Among the killed were Captain Gird and Lieutenant Childs, and among the wounded was Colonel Bartlett, who was soon after promoted to brigadier general and never returned to the command of the regiment.

Under Lieut. Colonel Chandler the 57th joined in the flank movement to Spotsylvania. Here on the 12th, it was engaged not far from Spotsylvania O. H., losing 13 killed, 55 wounded, and four missing. In the assault on the 18th, it suffered a further loss of three killed and 14 wounded. Moving with the army to the North Anna River, the 57th crossed near Quarles' Mill, then advanced down the river in an attempt to clear the crossing at Ox Ford. Here it was outflanked and driven back with a loss of 10 killed, 13 wounded, and 14 missing, among the killed being Lieut. Colonel Chandler. Captain Tucker now took command of the regiment.

In the operations near Cold Harbor the 9th Corps was on the extreme right near Bethesda Church and was not heavily engaged, its loss being slight. It remained on the lines near Cold Harbor until the 13th of June, when it withdrew toward the James. This river was crossed June 15, and on the evening of the 17th the 1st Division made an assault on the lines east of Petersburg in which the 57th lost 11 killed, 30 wounded, and three missing, among the wounded being Captain Tucker. For some time after this assault Captain Prescott commanded the regiment.

During the last two weeks of June and through the month of July the 57th did duty in the trenches, losing during that time Lieutenant Cheney and five men killed, and 23 officers and men wounded, Lieutenant Bowman mortally. Belonging now, through change in commanders, to Bartlett's Brigade, Ledlie's Division, the 57th was one of the first regiments to enter the "Crater", near Petersburg, on the morning of July 30, 1864. The regiment at this time was a mere skeleton, mustering less than 100 officers and

men. Here General Bartlett, the brigade commander, was taken prisoner, Major Prescott and Captains Howe and Dresser of the 57th and one enlisted man were killed, 16 officers and men were wounded, 28 were missing, and the colors were lost. Only Lieutenant Doty and 46 men were left of this veteran regiment.

From this time until the 18th of August the command was on duty in the trenches, losing one killed, and four wounded by sharpshooters. At the Weldon Railroad, Aug. 19, the 57th lost a third of its numbers. Lieutenant Doty and 29 men were now all that were left of the regiment. Convalescents and men on detached duty returned during September, so that at Poplar Grove Church, Sept. 30, the 57th carried into action about 60 men. Here it lost one killed, seven wounded, and one prisoner. On the 8th of October the regiment was again engaged near Poplar Grove Church, losing two killed and 12 wounded.

During the remainder of the fall and the succeeding winter and early spring the 57th was occupied in trench duty with few casualties. While so occupied the numbers of the regiment were increased by recruits, returned convalescents, etc., until in the latter part of March, 1865, it numbered 11 officers and 206 enlisted men. This was the number engaged March 25, 1865, at the battle of Fort Stedman. Here just before daylight a heavy Confederate force under Genl. John B. Gordon captured and for a time held the fort. The 57th was at this time posted just in the rear and a little to the right of the fort, and being attacked in force it was driven back for some distance. Later it joined in the counterattack in which the fort was retaken. In this action the regiment lost Lieutenant Murdock and five men killed, Major Doherty and 25 officers and men wounded, and 50 missing. Major Doherty died of his wounds next day. This was the last severe engagement of the regiment.

In the general assault on the Confederate lines April 2, the 57th was not engaged. On the morning of April 3, when definite news came of the evacuation of Petersburg, the 57th was one of the first regiments to enter the abandoned city. It was now assigned to guard the Southside Railroad, and it had proceeded as far as Wilson's Station when the news of Lee's surrender came and five days later that of the assassination of President Lincoln.

The 9th Corps was now ordered to Washington and encamped for a time near Tennallytown. There on June 20 it received the remnant of the 59th Regiment the order for the consolidation to be effective as of June 1, the 57th retaining its regimental designation. The combined organizations were mustered out July 30, 1865, and at once set out for Massachusetts. After a few days of rest at Readville, on the 9th of August the members of the regiment were paid off and discharged.

# 57<sup>th</sup> M.V.M.

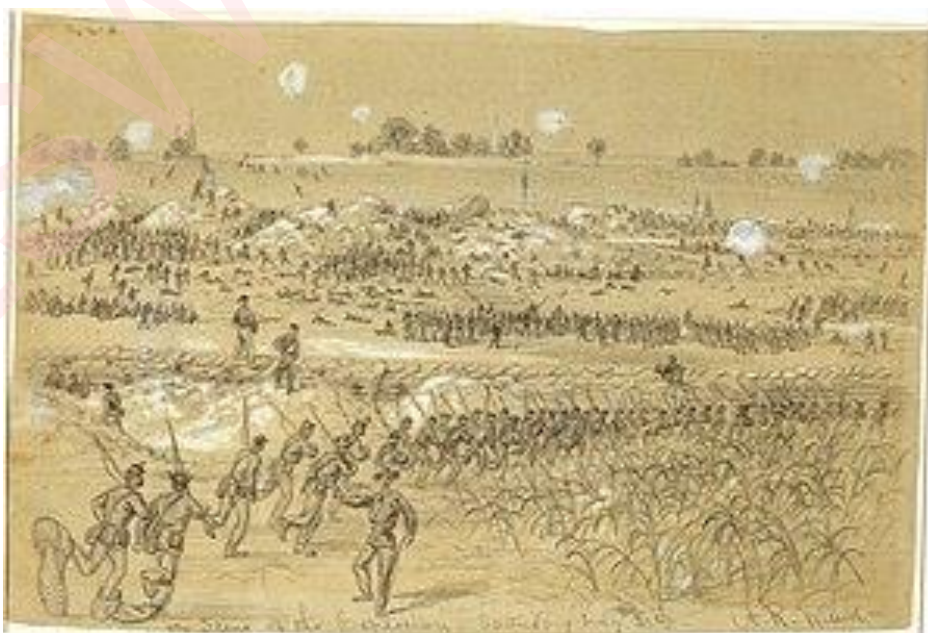
## Regimental history

### A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion

Organized at Worcester and Reedville and mustered in April 6, 1864. Moved to Annapolis, Md., thence to Washington and Alexandria April 18-20. Attached to 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 9th Army Corps, Army of the Potomac, to September, 1864. 3rd Brigade, 1st Division, 9th Army Corps, to July, 1865.

SERVICE.--Campaign from the Rapidan to the James May 3-June 15, 1864. **Battles of the Wilderness** May 5-7; Spotsylvania May 8-12; **Ny River** May 10; **Spotsylvania Court House** May 12-21. **Assault on the Salient** May 12. **North Anna River** May 23-26. On line of the Pamunkey May 26-28. **Totopotomoy** May 28-31. **Cold Harbor** June 1-12. Bethesda Church June 1-3. Before **Petersburg** June 16-18. **Siege of Petersburg** June 16, 1864, to April 2, 1865. **Mine Explosion, Petersburg**, July 30, 1864. Weldon Railroad August 18-21. Poplar Springs Church or Peeble's Farm September 29-October 2. Reconnaissance on Vaughan and Squirrel Level Roads October 8. Boydton Plank Road, Hatcher's Run, October 27-28. Fort Stedman March 25, 1865. Appomattox Campaign March 28-April 9. Assault on and fall of Petersburg April 2. Occupation of Petersburg April 3. Pursuit of Lee April 4-9. Moved to City Point, thence to Alexandria April 20-28, and duty there until July --. Grand Review May 23. Mustered out July 30, 1865.

Regiment lost during service 10 Officers and 191 Enlisted men killed and mortally wounded and 86 Enlisted men by disease. Total 287.



# Battle of the Crater

The **Battle of the Crater** was a battle of the American Civil War, part of the siege of Petersburg. It took place on Saturday, July 30, 1864, between the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia, commanded by General Robert E. Lee, and the Union Army of the Potomac, commanded by Major General George G. Meade (under the direct supervision of the general-in-chief, Lieutenant General Ulysses S. Grant).

After weeks of preparation, on July 30 Union forces exploded a mine in Major General Ambrose E. Burnside's IX Corps sector, blowing a gap in the Confederate defenses of Petersburg, Virginia. At that point, everything deteriorated rapidly for the Union attackers. Unit after unit charged into and around the crater, where most of them milled in confusion in the bottom of the crater. Grant considered this failed assault as "the saddest affair I have witnessed in this war."

The Confederates quickly recovered, and launched several counterattacks led by Brigadier General William Mahone. The breach was sealed off, and the Union forces were repulsed with severe casualties, while Brigadier General Edward Ferrero's division of black soldiers were badly mauled. It may have been Grant's best chance to end the siege of Petersburg; instead, the soldiers settled in for another eight months of trench warfare.

Burnside was relieved of command for the final time for his role in the fiasco, and he was never again returned to command, and to make matters worse, Ferrero and General James H. Ledlie were observed behind the lines in a bunker, drinking liquor throughout the battle. Ledlie was criticized by a court of inquiry into his conduct that September, and in December he was effectively dismissed from the Army by Meade on orders from Grant, formally resigning his commission on January 23, 1865.

During the Civil War, Petersburg, Virginia, was an important railhead, where four railroad lines from the south met before they continued to Richmond, Virginia, the capital of the Confederacy. Most supplies to General Lee's army and Richmond funneled through that location. Consequently, the Union regarded it as the "back door" to Richmond and as necessary for its defense. The result was the siege of Petersburg. It was actually trench warfare, rather than a true siege, as the armies were aligned along a series of fortified positions and trenches more than 20 miles (32 km) long, extending from the old Cold Harbor battlefield near Richmond to areas south of Petersburg.

After Lee stopped Grant's attempt to seize Petersburg on June 15, the battle settled into a stalemate. Grant had learned a hard lesson at Cold Harbor about attacking Lee in a fortified position and was chafing at the inactivity to which Lee's trenches and forts had confined him. Finally, Lt. Col. Henry Pleasants, commanding the 48th Pennsylvania Infantry of Major General Ambrose E. Burnside's IX Corps, offered a novel proposal to break the impasse.

Pleasants, a mining engineer from Pennsylvania in civilian life, proposed digging a long mine shaft under the Confederate Army lines and planting explosive charges directly underneath a fort (Elliott's Salient) in the middle of the Confederate First Corps line. If successful, not only would all the defenders in the area be killed, but also a hole in the Confederate defenses would be opened. If enough Union troops filled the breach quickly enough and drove into the Confederate rear area, the Confederates would not be able to muster enough force to drive them out, and Petersburg might fall.

Burnside, whose reputation had suffered from his 1862 defeat at the Battle of Fredericksburg and his poor performance earlier that year at the Battle of Spotsylvania Court House, agreed to Pleasants's plan.

## Mine construction

Digging began in late June, but even Grant and Meade saw the operation as a "mere way to keep the men occupied" and doubted it of any actual tactical value. They quickly lost interest, and Pleasants soon found himself with few materials for his project, and his men even had to forage for wood to support the structure.

Work progressed steadily, however. Earth was removed by hand and packed into improvised sledges made from cracker boxes fitted with handles, and the floor, wall, and ceiling of the mine were shored up with timbers from an abandoned wood mill and even from tearing down an old bridge.

The shaft was elevated as it moved toward the Confederate lines to make sure moisture did not clog up the mine, and fresh air was drawn in by an ingenious air-exchange mechanism near the entrance. A canvas partition isolated the miners' air supply from outside air and allowed miners to enter and exit the work area easily. The miners had constructed a vertical exhaust shaft located well behind Union lines. At the vertical shaft's base, a fire was kept continuously burning. A wooden duct ran the entire length of the tunnel and protruded into the outside air. The fire heated stale air inside of the tunnel, drawing it up the exhaust shaft and out of the mine by the chimney effect. The resulting vacuum then sucked fresh air in from the mine entrance via the wooden duct, which carried it down the length of the tunnel to the place in which the miners were working. That avoided the need for additional ventilation shafts, which could have been observed by the enemy, and it also easily disguised the diggers' progress.

On July 17, the main shaft reached under the Confederate position. Rumors of a mine construction soon reached the Confederates, but Lee refused to believe or act upon them for two weeks before he commenced countermining attempts, which were sluggish and uncoordinated, and were unable to discover the mine. However, General John Pegram, whose batteries would be above the explosion, took the threat seriously enough to build a new line of trenches and artillery points behind his position as a precaution. Shafts were also sunk by the Confederates in an effort to intercept the passage. Pleasants became aware of the Confederate's counter-movements and was able to frustrate their effort by changing the direction of the main and lateral galleries while increasing their depth below the surface.

The mine was in a "T"-shape. The approach shaft was 511 feet (156 m) long, starting in a sunken area downhill and more than 50 feet (15 m) below the Confederate battery, making detection difficult. The tunnel entrance was narrow, about 3 feet (1 m) wide and 4.5 feet (1.4 m) high. At its end, a perpendicular gallery of 75 feet (23 m) extended in both directions. Grant and Meade suddenly decided to use the mine three days after it was completed after a failed attack known later as the First Battle of Deep Bottom. Union soldiers filled the mine with 320 kegs of gunpowder, totaling 8,000 pounds (3,600 kg). The explosives were approximately 20 feet (6 m) under the Confederate works, and the T-gap was packed shut with 11 feet (3 m) of earth in the side galleries. A further 32 feet (10 m) of packed earth was placed in the main gallery to prevent the explosion blasting out the mouth of the mine. On July 28, the powder charges were armed.

## Preparation

Burnside had trained a division of United States Colored Troops (USCT) under Brigadier General Edward Ferrero to lead the assault. The division consisted of two brigades, one designated to go to the left of the crater and the other to the right. A regiment from both brigades was to leave the attack column and extend the breach by rushing perpendicular to the crater, and the remaining regiments were to rush through, seizing the Jerusalem Plank Road just 1,600 feet (490 m) beyond, followed by the churchyard and, if possible, Petersburg itself. Burnside's two other divisions, made up of white troops, would then move in, supporting Ferrero's flanks and race for Petersburg itself. Two miles (3 km) behind the front lines, out of sight of the Confederates, the men of the USCT division were trained for two weeks on the plan.

Despite the careful planning and intensive training, on the day before the attack, Meade, who lacked confidence in the operation, ordered Burnside not to use the black troops in the lead assault. He claimed that if the attack failed, black soldiers would be killed needlessly, creating political repercussions in the North. Meade may have also ordered the change of plans because he lacked confidence in the black soldiers' abilities in combat.<sup>[12]</sup> Burnside protested to Grant, who sided with Meade. When volunteers were not forthcoming, Burnside selected a replacement white division by having the three commanders draw lots. Brigadier General James H. Ledlie's 1st Division was selected, but he failed to brief the men on what was expected of them and was reported during the battle to be drunk, well behind the lines, and not providing leadership. (Ledlie would be dismissed for his actions during the battle).

### **Battle**

The plan called for the mine to be detonated between 3:30 and 3:45 a.m. on the morning of July 30. Pleasants lit the fuse accordingly, but as with the rest of the mine's provisions, they had been given poor-quality fuses, which his men were forced to splice themselves. After more and more time passed and no explosion occurred (the impending dawn creating a threat to the men at the staging points, who were in view of the Confederate lines), two volunteers from the 48th Regiment (Lt. Jacob Douty and Sgt. Harry Reese) crawled into the tunnel. After discovering the fuse had burned out at a splice, they spliced on a length of new fuse and relit it.<sup>[13]</sup> Finally, at 4:44 a.m., the charges exploded in a massive shower of earth, men, and guns. A crater (still visible today) was created, 170 feet (52 m) long, 100 to 120 feet (30 to 37 m) wide, and at least 30 feet (9 m) deep.

The explosion immediately killed 278 Confederate soldiers of the 18th and 22nd South Carolina and the stunned Confederate troops did not direct any significant rifle or artillery fire at the enemy for at least 15 minutes. However, Ledlie's untrained division was not prepared for the explosion, and reports indicate they waited 10 minutes before leaving their own entrenchments. Footbridges were supposed to have been placed to allow them to cross their own trenches quickly. Because they were missing, however, the men had to climb into and out of their own trenches just to reach no-man's land. Once they had wandered to the crater, instead of moving around it, as the troops had been trained, they thought that it would make an excellent rifle pit in which to take cover. They therefore moved down into the crater itself, wasting valuable time and realizing too late that the crater was much too deep and exposed to function as a rifle pit and quickly becoming overcrowded while the Confederates, under Brigadier General William Mahone, gathered as many troops together as they could for a counterattack. In about an hour, they had formed up around the crater and began firing rifles and artillery down into it in what Mahone later described as a "turkey shoot."

The plan had failed, but Burnside, instead of cutting his losses, sent in Ferrero's men. Now faced with considerable flanking fire, they also descended into the crater, and for the next few hours, Mahone's soldiers, along with those of Major General Bushrod Johnson and artillery, slaughtered the IX Corps as it attempted to escape from the crater. Some Union troops eventually advanced and flanked to the right beyond the crater to the earthworks and assaulted the Confederate lines, driving the Confederates back for several hours in hand-to-hand combat. Mahone's Confederates conducted a sweep out of a sunken gully area about 200 yards (180 m) from the right side of the Union advance. The charge reclaimed the earthworks and drove the Union force back towards the east.

### **Aftermath**

Following the Crater affair, a Reb wrote his homefolk that all the colored prisoners "would have been killed had it not been for gen Mahone who beg our men to Spare them." One of his comrades killed several, he continued; Mahone "told him for God's sake stop." The man replied, "Well gen let me kill one more," whereupon, according to the correspondent, "he deliberately took out his pocket knife and cut one's throat."

— *Bell I. Wiley, The Life of Johnny Reb: The Common Soldier of the Confederacy*

Union casualties were 3,798 (504 killed, 1,881 wounded, 1,413 missing or captured), Confederate 1,491 (361 killed, 727 wounded, 403 missing or captured). Many of the Union losses were suffered by Ferrero's division of the United States Colored Troops. Both black and white wounded prisoners were taken to the Confederate hospital at Poplar Lawn, in Petersburg. Meade brought charges against Burnside, and a subsequent court of inquiry censured Burnside along with Brig. Gens. Ledlie, Ferrero, Orlando B. Willcox, and Col. Zenas R. Bliss. Burnside was never again assigned to duty. Although he was as responsible for the defeat as Burnside, Meade escaped immediate censure. However, in early 1865, the Congressional Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War exonerated Burnside and condemned Meade for changing the plan of attack, which did little good for Burnside, whose reputation had been ruined. As for Mahone, the victory, won largely because of his efforts in supporting Johnson's stunned men, earned him a lasting reputation as one of the best young generals of Lee's army in the last years of the war.

Grant wrote to Chief of Staff Henry W. Halleck, "It was the saddest affair I have witnessed in this war." He also stated to Halleck, "Such an opportunity for carrying fortifications I have never seen and do not expect again to have."

Pleasants, who had no role in the battle itself, received praise for his idea and its execution. When he was appointed a brevet brigadier general on March 13, 1865, the citation made explicit mention of his role.

Grant subsequently gave in his evidence before the Committee on the Conduct of the War:

General Burnside wanted to put his colored division in front, and I believe if he had done so it would have been a success. Still, I agreed with General Meade as to his objections to that plan. General Meade said that if we put the colored troops in front (we had only one division) and it should prove a failure, it would then be said and very properly, that we were shoving these people ahead to get killed because we did not care anything about them. But that could not be said if we put white troops in front."

Despite the battle being a tactical Confederate victory, the strategic situation in the Eastern Theater remained unchanged. Both sides remained in their trenches, and the siege continued.





# OUR PRISONERS

## Conclusion of the Exchange at Charleston Nearly Eleven Thousand Union Soldiers Released.

### THE CHARNEL HOUSE AT ANDERSONVILLE.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HILTON HEAD, S.C., Saturday, Dec. 17, 1864.

Yesterday the reception of prisoners of war by Col. MULFORD was concluded. Over one thousand were brought down, making the total number received and placed on board the fleet between eleven and twelve thousand.

With the exception of some delay, occasioned by the campaign of Gen. SHERMAN, the exchange has been conducted very smoothly, and with good faith on the part of the Confederate authorities.

At 10 o'clock to-day the truce terminates, due notice having been given to the naval and military Commanders. At this hour, the sharpshooters, who have for some days past strolled and sunned themselves on the crumbling slopes of Fort Sumter, will no doubt become invisible, and the inhabitants of the city leave that portion of Charleston, known as "Shell Town," on the double quick. Even our own men will probably betake themselves to the shelter of the forts, and when again at work with the heavy guns, remember with pleasure the respite from labor (in a siege of 517 days' length) granted by the presence of the exchange fleet.

To Col. MULFORD the greatest praise must be given for his unflagging energy in carrying out even the minutest details of the expedition. Being very short of officers, a much larger share of the business -- even to the Quartermaster's and Commissary's Departments -- has been transacted by him, than should legitimately have fallen to the lot of one man. To repay him, however, for all this labor, he has the satisfaction of knowing that he has received the heartfelt blessing of each one of the many thousand men released by him from a dreadful captivity.

## FEDERAL PRISONERS OF WAR IN RICHLAND JAIL COLUMBIA, S.C., DEC. 9, 1864

John Reade, 2d Lieut 57th Mass Inf.

# John Reade

Reade, John  
Co. *D*, 48 Massachusetts Mil. Inf.

*Priv.* | *1<sup>st</sup> Lt.*

See also

GENERAL INDEX CARD.

\* This card must not be taken from the files.

(382)

Reade, John  
Co. *A K*, 57 Massachusetts Infantry.

*Priv.* | *2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut*

See also

GENERAL INDEX CARD.

\* This card must not be taken from the files.

(382)

# 48<sup>th</sup> Massachusetts Infantry

<sup>1284</sup>  
+ *Reade, John*  
Co. I, 48 Massachusetts  
Militia Infantry.

*Private Lieutenant*

## GARD NUMBERS.

1	<i>17009568</i>	26
2	<i>17008655</i>	27
3	<i>17008744</i>	28
4	<i>17008891</i>	29
5	<i>17008991</i>	30
6	<i>R 316-78-1865</i>	31
7		32
8		33
9		34
10		35
11		36
12		37
13		38
14		39
15		40
16		41
17		42
18		43
19		44
20		45
21		46
22		47
23		48
24		49
25		50

Number of personal papers herein *3*

Book Mark: *2330. U.S. 85*

*R 316-78-1865*

See also

1-15-53 982 - P.M.M.

M.S. 1078597

U.C. Smith  
for

R. | 48 | Mass. Mil.

John Reade  
Capt. Moran's Co., 55 Reg't Mass. Mil.†  
Age 38 years.

Appears on

**Company Muster-in Roll\***

of the organization named above. Roll dated

*Company Joe Hoskins  
Lakeville Mass.*, Oct 18, 1862.

Muster-in to date Oct 18, 1862.

Joined for duty and enrolled:

When Oct 18, 1862.

Where Milford

Period 9 months.

Bounty paid \$ 100 ; due \$ 100

Remarks :

† The 48 Reg't Mass. Mil. was formed by consolidation of 55 Reg't Mass. Mil. with the 43 Reg't., per S. O. 1269, Commonwealth of Mass., dated Dec. 8, 1862. S. O. 1283, Commonwealth of Mass., dated Dec. 13, 1862, directs that Capt. Moran's Co. be disbanded, the officers honorably discharged and the men placed in the company commanded by Capt. McGuire.—See 2330, V. S., 1885.

\* ~~42~~ The only roll on file for this organization.

Book mark: *R 216-N-1865*

*Furniss*

R. | 48 | Mass. Mil.

John Reade

1st Lt., Co. I, 55 Reg't Mass. Militia.†

Age 38 years.

Appears on

Company Muster-in Roll

of the organization named above. Roll dated

1st Lt. Joe Hooker Mass, Nov 15, 1862.

Muster-in to date Nov 15, 1862.

Joined for duty and enrolled :

When Nov 10, 1862.\*

Where Milford.\*

Period 9 months.\*

Bounty paid \$ 100; due \$ 100

Remarks: Mustered  
Nov 29 - Was.

† This organization subsequently became Co. I, 48 Reg't Mass. Mil. Infantry.

\* Muster-in roll shows enrollment of all men of this company as of same date. See enrollment on subsequent card or cards.

Book mark :

Lyell

R | 48 | Mass. Mil.

John Reade

1st Lt., Co. D., 48 Reg't Mass. Mil. Inf.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for Jan + Feb, 1863.

Joined for duty and enrolled:

When Oct 4, 1862.\*

Where Milford \*

Period 9 months.\*

Present or absent Present

Stoppage, \$ 100 for

Due Gov't, \$ 100 for

Remarks: Mustered in as Pvt Oct 18/62 and promoted to 1st Lt. Nov 15 1862.

\* See enrollment on card from muster-in roll.

Book mark :

Lyell

R

48

Mass. Mil.

John Reade

1<sup>st</sup> Lt., Co. I, 48 Reg't Mass. Mil. Infantry.

Appears on

**Company Muster Roll**

for March Apr, 1863.

Present or absent

Stoppage, \$ 100 for

Due Gov't, \$ 100 for

Remarks:

*Discharged  
by order of Maj Genl Banks  
Mch 7/63 \*See m.o.R. for  
correct casualty*

*\* As shown on roll*

Book mark:

*lyeylee*



R. | 48 | Mass. Mil.

John Read

1st Lt., Co. D, 48 Reg't Mass. Mil. Inf.

Age 38 years.

Appears on Co. Muster-out Roll, dated

Wenham Mass, Sept 3, 1863.

Muster-out to date \_\_\_\_\_, 186 .

Last paid to \_\_\_\_\_, 186 .

Clothing account:

Last settled \_\_\_\_\_, 186 ; drawn since \$ \_\_\_\_\_ 100

Due soldier \$ \_\_\_\_\_ 100; due U. S. \$ \_\_\_\_\_ 100

Am't for cloth'g in kind or money adv'd \$ \_\_\_\_\_ 60 / 100

Due U. S. for arms, equipments, &c., \$ \_\_\_\_\_ 100

Bounty paid \$ \_\_\_\_\_ 100; due \$ \_\_\_\_\_ 100

Remarks: Discharged  
by Gen Banks Mch 1 1863.

\* Resigned Mch 7 63 per A.O.  
66 Dept of Gulf 1863

\* as shown on roll.

Book mark:

Lyell

R | <sup>48</sup>~~55~~ | Mass

John Reade  
Capt. <sup>Morau's</sup> Co., 55 Reg't Mass Mil. Inf

**NOTATION.**

Book mark: R. 316, V. D. 1865

**The Military Secretary's Office,**

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, March 1, 1906.

It has this day (March 1, 1906,)

been determined by this Department from the records and from information furnished by the Auditor for the War Department, that the above-named man was enrolled October 4, 1862.

*m. j. holmes*

(M. S. O. 186)

Copyist.

Reade, John

1<sup>st</sup> Lt., Co. ...., 48 Reg't Mass. Inf.

3 Enclosures.

Bed Cards .....	Final Statements .....
Burial Records .....	Furloughs or L. of A. ....
Certs. of Dis. for Discharge .....	Med. Certificates .....
C. M. Charges .....	Med. Des. Lists .....
Descriptive Lists .....	Orders .....
Discharge Certificates .....	Pris. of War Record .....
Enlistment Papers .....	Resignations / .....

Other papers relating to—

Admission to Hosp'l .....	Furlough or L. of A. ....
Casualty Sheet / .....	Med. Examination .....
Confinement .....	Misc. Information .....
Contracts .....	Pay or Clothing .....
Death or Effects .....	Personal Reports .....
Desertion .....	Rank .....
Discharge from Hosp'l .....	Transfer to Hosp'l .....
Discharge from Service .....	Transfer to V. R. C. ....
Duty .....	Transportation .....

Ref. Slips. 1

Statement of Service Reference Slip.

Office *Adj. Genl. of Mass.*

Claim No. *(re 2276340)*

*John Reade*  
(Name.)

*Co. I, 48 Reg't Mass Inf.*

To *Co E* Div. *7-7-*, 191*5*

For *determination of final*  
*record. Was discharge*  
*honorable?*

*Enrolled Oct 4, 62, at*  
*Wilmington for 9 mos.*

*rejoin Aug 18, 62, at*  
*Lancaster*

*Feb 28, 63, present*

*Apr 30, 63, Discharge by*  
*order Maj. Genl. Banks.*

*Mich 7, 63.*

*W. O. Ball of Co. dated at*

Statement furnished \_\_\_\_\_, 191

Wenham, Mass., Sept  
3, '63, gives the same  
return. allpts (2) herewith.  
No returns or books.

Abrams  
P.D.

Mr R. Dix

Please furnish  
M.S. 1078597.

Abrams  
P.D.

Herewith  
320 Carmick S. N. H.

Receipt on tender  
of presentation March  
4, 63.

See case of J. O. Currier  
48 Mass

P.D.

Camp Banks, Baton Rouge La.  
Feb. 27<sup>th</sup> 1863

Sir

I hereby tender to you and through you to the proper authorities  
my resignation as First Lieutenant of Company A 48<sup>th</sup> Mass. V. M.  
under the Command of Captain Francis M. Smith. And most  
respectfully ask for my discharge from service. The same to take  
effect as soon as the proper authorities may see fit to grant the  
same,

Yours respectfully  
John Reade 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. Co. A.  
48<sup>th</sup> Regt. Mass. Vol. M.

Colt. Chas. G. Jones  
Commanding 48<sup>th</sup> Regt.

R 125  
1863  
Baton Rouge, Feb 27

Reade John  
1<sup>st</sup> Lt 48<sup>th</sup> Mass V.

Tenders his resignation

Resignation of  
Lieut. John Reade  
Co. A. 48<sup>th</sup> Regt. Mass. V

H. Hus, 1<sup>st</sup> Division,  
Baton Rouge, La.  
March 2<sup>nd</sup> 1863,  
Respectfully forwarded  
approved  
C. C. August  
Maj. G. C.

S. O. C. C.

Head Quarters  
48<sup>th</sup> Mass. Vols.  
Camp Banks Feb 27<sup>th</sup> 1863

Respectfully forwarded, and ap-  
proved upon the ground of utter  
incompetency, as well as inabil-  
ity, to learn the duties of his  
position. This resignation was  
sent in a word an order  
for examination, before a board  
of examiners,

Respectfully,  
C. C. Chapin, Colnd  
Comdr 48<sup>th</sup> Mass Vols.  
Head Quarters 1<sup>st</sup> Brigade August Div  
Camp Banks Feb 27<sup>th</sup> 1863  
Approved & respectfully forwarded  
C. C. Chapin  
Col 1<sup>st</sup> Brigade  
(over)

accept

OFFICERS' CASUALTY SHEET.

Regimental No. \_\_\_\_\_

State of *Massachusetts*

Name *John Reade*

Rank *Lieut* Regiment *48*

Arm *Infy*

Casualty *Dismissed*

Day *7*; Month *March*; Year *13*

Cause of casualty *Avoided military examination*

No. and source of the order accepting resignation, &c., *11 Gulf*

Remarks \_\_\_\_\_

*EEN*

Clerk.

(174)

\* D. D. Reade  
Major  
H & S Dept

War Department,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, Feb'y 11<sup>th</sup> 1868

Correct requisites and

Note on rolls in this case: Reigned

March 21<sup>st</sup> 1863 pay \$67 66 -

Dept of the Chief of 1863.

Chas. Beck

Assistant Adjutant General.

April Requisite corrected May 23<sup>rd</sup> 68  
Let's Note on Cases, H&S.

Since Mar 7/63





6625th July Mar 7/63  
Rec and having  
disch. hereby

Disch Mar 7/63

Forty-Eighth Regiment—Continued.

NAMES.	Age.	Residence.	Remarks.
<i>Company H—Con.</i>			
Tully, Hugh, . . . . .	41	Lowell. . . . .	- - -
Walsh, James, . . . . .	33	Billerica. . . . .	- - -
Whelan, Patrick, . . . . .	20	Lowell, . . . . .	Desr'd Oct. 21, '62.
Williams, John, 1st, . . . . .	44	Lynn, . . . . .	" Oct. 28, '62.
<i>Company I—At Large.</i>			
Michael C. McGuire, Captain, . . . . .	25	Boston, . . . . .	Disc'd Dec. 22, '62.
Frank M. Smith, " . . . . .	23	Lynn. . . . .	[from Co. F.
Frank M. Smith, 1st Lieut., . . . . .	23	" . . . . .	Prmt'd Capt., Dec. 26, '62.
John Reade, 1st " . . . . .	38	Milford, . . . . .	Disc'd Mar. 7, '63.
John W. Ricker, 1st " . . . . .	39	Newburyport. . . . .	- - -
William J. Hartwell, 2d Lieut., . . . . .	29	Dedham, . . . . .	Disc'd Mar. 7, '63.
George T. Wagner, 2d " . . . . .	28	Boston, . . . . .	Disc'd Dec. 15, '62.
James Bassett, 2d " . . . . .	34	Lowell. . . . .	[H. Q. Guard.
Thomas W. Herrick, 1st Sergeant, . . . . .	30	Boston, . . . . .	Trnsr'd to Gen. Banks'
Terrence Wade, 1st " . . . . .	40	" . . . . .	- - -
John Morris, Sergeant, . . . . .	28	- - -	- - -
Michael Killduff, " . . . . .	47	Roxbury. . . . .	- - -
James Nolan, " . . . . .	23	Boston. . . . .	- - -
Timothy Curtin, " . . . . .	41	Quincy. . . . .	- - -
John Lyons, " . . . . .	25	Milford, . . . . .	Died April 11 '63.
John H. Raymond, " . . . . .	35	Boston, . . . . .	Trnsr'd to Gen. Banks'
Matthew McDermott, Corporal, . . . . .	24	Charlestown. . . . .	[H. Q. Guard.
George Wagner, " . . . . .	21	- - -	- - -
Thomas H. Harper, " . . . . .	45	Boston. . . . .	- - -
John Freel, " . . . . .	33	S. Braintree. . . . .	- - -
Herman Manbphal, " . . . . .	23	Boston. . . . .	- - -
James Colwell, " . . . . .	23	- - -	- - -
Joseph Semple, " . . . . .	28	Milford. . . . .	- - -
James Riley, " . . . . .	23	Boston. . . . .	- - -
Robert Burns, Musician, . . . . .	15	- - -	Died Apr. 16, '63.
John J. Slattery, " . . . . .	20	Boston, . . . . .	Trans. to R. I. Cavalry,
Brooks, Frederick, . . . . .	27	" . . . . .	[March 6, 1863.
Butler, Patrick, . . . . .	21	Milford. . . . .	- - -
Barnett, Richard, . . . . .	26	- - -	Des'd Dec. 24, '62.
Brood, Henry, . . . . .	27	- - -	" Dec. 18, '62.
Boyd, Thomas, . . . . .	26	- - -	" Dec. 5, '62.
Bellmont, Charles, . . . . .	21	- - -	" Dec. 18, '62.
Bailey, James E., . . . . .	34	- - -	" Dec. 27, '62.
Brown, David, . . . . .	27	- - -	" Dec. 23, '62.
Cronin, Lawrence, . . . . .	44	Gardner. . . . .	- - -
Callahan, Michael, . . . . .	19	- - -	Des'd Nov. 24, '62.
Coy, Michael, . . . . .	18	- - -	Trans. to Gen. Banks'
			H. Q. Guard.
Croaker, Luke, . . . . .	20	- - -	Des'd Dec. 4, 1862.
Collins, Patrick, . . . . .	25	Woburn. . . . .	- - -
Davis, George W., . . . . .	28	- - -	Des'd Dec. 18, '62.
Darmody, James, . . . . .	21	- - -	" Dec. 7, '62.
Doyle, David, . . . . .	23	- - -	" Dec. 4, '62.
Doyle, Edward, . . . . .	45	Chelsea, . . . . .	" Dec. 4, '62.

*Forty-Eighth Regiment—Concluded.*

NAMES.	Age.	Residence.	Remarks.
<i>Company K—Con.</i>			
Courtney, Eugene, . . . . .	18	Boston. . . . .	- - -
Carroll, Peter, . . . . .	44	Lowell, . . . . .	Died Apr. 11, '63.
Dooley, James, . . . . .	22	S. Braintree. . . . .	- - -
Daley, Bartlett, . . . . .	17	Lowell. . . . .	- - -
Daley, Thomas, . . . . .	42	New Bedford. . . . .	[March 9, 1863.
Erwin, Thomas, . . . . .	18	- - -	Discharged to re-enlist,
Fay, William, . . . . .	18	Milford. . . . .	- - -
Gilman, Jeremiah, . . . . .	18	Boston. . . . .	- - -
Gerrety, John, . . . . .	22	Canton. . . . .	- - -
Kelley, James, . . . . .	28	Roxbury. . . . .	- - -
Landy, William, . . . . .	21	- - -	[May 13, 1863.
Lalar, Michael, . . . . .	35	Boston, . . . . .	Discharged to re-enlist,
McNabb, Thomas, . . . . .	18	Lowell. . . . .	- - -
McGee, Samuel, . . . . .	30	Boston. . . . .	- - -
Mahony, Thomas, . . . . .	20	Lawrence. . . . .	- - -
Mallett, Peter, . . . . .	40	- - -	Died March 19, '63.
McLeod, Alexander, . . . . .	20	Boston, . . . . .	" July 2, '63.
Nevin, John, . . . . .	25	Roxbury. . . . .	- - -
O'Brien, Patrick, . . . . .	18	Lowell. . . . .	- - -
O'Rielley, Charles, . . . . .	44	- - -	[April 27, 1863.
O'Connor, James, . . . . .	- - -	- - -	Transferred to Co. G,
Patterson, Anthony, . . . . .	20	Boston. . . . .	- - -
Peterson, John, . . . . .	20	" . . . . .	Died Aug. 2, '63.
Rand, James, . . . . .	18	Lowell. . . . .	[Aug. 1, 1863.
Ryan, Edward, . . . . .	- - -	- - -	Discharged to re-enlist,
Sheehan, Timothy, . . . . .	18	Milford. . . . .	- - -
Smith, George, . . . . .	19	Boston. . . . .	- - -
Shaw, Charles, . . . . .	19	N. Bridgew'r, . . . . .	Died May 25, '63.
Scott, John, 1st, . . . . .	33	Boston, . . . . .	Discharged to re-enlist,
Turnon, Thomas, . . . . .	43	" . . . . .	[May 13, 1863.
Teevan, George, . . . . .	25	" . . . . .	- - -
Thomson, Charles, . . . . .	44	New Bedford. . . . .	[Aug. 1, 1863.
Taft, Andrew, . . . . .	19	Framingham, . . . . .	Discharged to re-enlist,
Welsh, Henry, . . . . .	40	Boston. . . . .	- - -

This regiment was intended originally to be an Essex County regiment, and eight companies were raised for it in that county, and were sent to "Camp Lander," Wenham, but before it was completed an urgent call was made to forward the troops intended for the Banks Expedition.

Some five hundred men for an Irish regiment had been recruited at "Camp Joe Hooker." These men were ordered to join the Forty-Eighth and fill it up, and two companies were detached from the Forty-Eighth and attached to the Fourth, thus completing the organization of the Fourth and

1864.]

Forty-Eighth. This a recruits might serve unmilitary conduct of panies dissatisfaction deserted, but enough Mr. O'Brien, a brave Lieutenant-Colonel. faction were dishonor account for the many this regiment. Most ment left the State.

After the consolid "Camp Meigs." Fron 27th of December, 18 The regiment embark 29th, and sailed from 4th, 1863. After a de sailed for New Orleans 3d, the regiment was wick and sent to Bato of the First Division This brigade consisti New York, the Twent Forty-Ninth Massachu Colonel E. P. Chapin York, and was sent to March 13th, an imp Port Hudson. The e iana and the Forty-E Magee's cavalry, left

by transports to Sp embarked, under the fleet of Admiral Farr the landing, a dista under water. Wadii waists of the men, th the bluff, and the Springfield Landing to Baton Rouge. Th the exception of som

No.	Name	Rank	Company
14	Boston		
44	Lowell		
22	S. Brantton		
17	Lowell		
47	New Bedford		
18			
19	Milford		
19	Boston		
22	Canton		
28	Rosbury		
21			
25	Boston		
19	Lowell		
20	Boston		
20	Lawrence		
40			
20	Boston		
25	Rosbury		
18	Lowell		
44			
20	Boston		
20			
18	Lowell		
18	Milford		
19	Boston		
19	N. Bridgwt.		
20	Boston		
43			
25			
44	New Bedford		
19	Framingham		
40	Boston		

Forty-Eighth. This arrangement was made that the Irish recruits might serve in the same regiment. Through the unmilitary conduct of some of the officers in the Irish companies dissatisfaction was created, and many of the men deserted, but enough were held to complete the Forty-Eighth. Mr. O'Brien, a brave and patriotic gentleman was elected Lieutenant-Colonel. The officers who created the dissatisfaction were dishonorably dismissed the service. This will account for the many desertions which appear on the rolls of this regiment. Most all of them took place before the regiment left the State.

After the consolidation the Forty-Eighth removed to "Camp Meigs." From thence it left for New York on the 27th of December, 1862, to take shipping for New Orleans. The regiment embarked on the steamer Constellation, on the 29th, and sailed from New York for Fortress Monroe January 4th, 1863. After a detention of seven days, the Constellation sailed for New Orleans, where it arrived February 1st. On the 3d, the regiment was transferred to the steamer New Brunswick and sent to Baton Rouge, as a part of the First Brigade, of the First Division, Major-General Augur, commanding. This brigade consisting of the One Hundred and Sixteenth New York, the Twenty-First Maine, and the Forty-Eighth and Forty-Ninth Massachusetts, was under the command of the late Colonel E. P. Chapin, of the One Hundred and Sixteenth New York, and was sent to "Camp Banks."

March 13th, an important reconnoissance was made towards Port Hudson. The expedition consisting of the Second Louisiana and the Forty-Eighth Massachusetts, with Godfrey's and Magee's cavalry, left Baton Rouge at 2 A. M., and proceeded by transports to Springfield Landing. Here the force disembarked, under the cover of the guns of a portion of the fleet of Admiral Farragut. The road leading to the bluff from the landing, a distance of about half a mile, was entirely under water. Wading through this, in some places up to the waists of the men, the order of the march was formed upon the bluff, and the expedition proceeded to the juncture of Springfield Landing and Bayou Sara roads, and then returned to Baton Rouge. The rebel pickets were driven in, but with the exception of some skirmishing on the part of the cavalry,

intended originally to be a...  
companies were raised in...  
ent to "Camp Meigs."...  
and an urgent call was made...  
the Banks Expedition...  
for an Irish regiment...  
"The Forty-Eighth and...  
and fill it up, and...  
the organization of the...

no enemy was seen, although at one point our force was within five miles of the rebel intrenchments at Port Hudson. The object of the expedition was successfully accomplished, and at evening we met the head of General Grover's division at Montecino Bayou. The next day the regiment formed the rear-guard of the baggage train, the whole Nineteenth Corps having marched towards Port Hudson, for the purpose of making a diversion, while Admiral Farragut attempted to pass a portion of his fleet above the batteries. This having been accomplished on the part of the Hartford and the Albatross, the army was withdrawn, and for a few days went into camp at Montecino Bayou.

On the 20th, the regiment returned to its old camp at Baton Rouge. The army, with the exception of the First and Third Brigades of General Augur, was transferred to New Orleans and Brashear City, preparatory to the campaign in Western Louisiana. With this reduction of the force at Baton Rouge, the picket line was considerably shortened, and on the 4th of April the brigade moved to new quarters in the more thickly settled portions of the town. No variation from the usual routine of camp duties occurred until the 18th of May, when the regiment was ordered to report to Colonel Dudley, then in command of the Third Brigade, in camp at Merritt's plantation.

On the 21st, the whole force of General Augur having been brought together, the line of march was taken for Port Hudson. About ten A. M., a rebel battery at the Plains Store opened upon our column, the Third Brigade having the advance. This was silenced, and in the afternoon we occupied the open ground near the Store. A section of Arnold's battery was put upon the road leading directly from the Store into Port Hudson, and the Forty-Eighth was taken by General Augur to the support of this section, the right of the regiment resting in the woods on the right of the road, and the left of the regiment on the left of the road, with orders to bivouac there for the night. It had hardly taken its position when the enemy opened upon it with shot and shell from covered guns. The men were ordered to lie down, as Colonel Stone was told that the scouts of the One Hundred and Seventy-Fourth New York were out on his left flank, and the Illinois cavalry upon

1864.]

his right, and that his  
prise. But while the  
of infantry passed thro  
to the rear of the F  
opened a heavy fire of  
men surprised by th  
some confusion, but s  
Store. The One Hun  
Forty-Ninth Massachu  
when the enemy drew  
resistance was made  
the first time the regi  
seven wounded, and e

While General Au  
from the river belo  
and the other on  
Banks had passed do  
issippi above Port H  
Banks was now estab  
Augur's division mov  
intrenchments, but e  
divisions having tak  
ments a general assau  
A call was made in  
to a storming party  
Eighty-nine-two m  
tenant-Colonel O'Brie  
teen non-commissione  
storming party was t  
men carrying fascines  
to mount the enemy  
was such that the  
became mixed up a  
battle the Forty-Eig  
wounds, and forty-c  
Lieutenant-Colonel C  
pierced by a rifle s  
storming party whic  
a generous companio

his right, and that his position was well secured against surprise. But while the enemy's guns opened in front, a column of infantry passed through the woods to the left, and partially to the rear of the Forty-Eighth, and suddenly, with a yell, opened a heavy fire of musketry upon it at short range. The men surprised by this unexpected attack were thrown into some confusion, but soon rallied and fell back to the Plains Store. The One Hundred and Sixteenth New York and the Forty-Ninth Massachusetts were then ordered into the woods, when the enemy drew off towards Port Hudson, and no further resistance was made outside of the intrenchments. This was the first time the regiment was under fire; it lost two killed, seven wounded, and eleven prisoners.

While General Augur and General Sherman approached from the river below, the first on the Bayou Sara road, and the other on the Springfield Landing road, General Banks had passed down the Red River, and crossed the Mississippi above Port Hudson. Communication with General Banks was now established. On Sunday, May 25th, General Augur's division moved up from the Plains Store towards the intrenchments, but encountered no opposition. The different divisions having taken their positions around the intrenchments a general assault was ordered on Wednesday, May 27th. A call was made in General Augur's division for volunteers to a storming party of two hundred men. From the Forty-Eighth ninety-two men volunteered, among whom was Lieutenant-Colonel O'Brien, four captains, eleven lieutenants, fourteen non-commissioned officers, and sixty-three privates. The storming party was to precede the line of battle; one hundred men carrying fascines to fill the ditch, and one hundred armed to mount the enemy's works. But the nature of the ground was such that the storming party and the regiments soon became mixed up and made the advance together. In this battle the Forty-Eighth lost seven killed and died of their wounds, and forty-one wounded. Among those killed was Lieutenant-Colonel O'Brien. He fell early in the engagement, pierced by a rifle shot, as he turned to cheer forward the storming party which he was leading. He was a brave soldier, a generous companion and friend, and a true-hearted patriot.

His body was taken from the field, and sent to New Orleans, where it was interred.

The regiment, on the 5th of June, was sent to the Plains Store for rear-guard duty. On the 13th, it was ordered to report to General Dwight, then commanding on the left of our line, and on the 14th of June, it formed a part of the assaulting column under the command of Colonel Benedict. In that engagement the regiment lost two killed and eleven wounded. The next day it was ordered back to its brigade and shared all the exposure and hardship of the siege. July 8th, about 2 o'clock A. M., a bugle call for a parley was heard coming from the intrenchments. A flag of truce was sent up, and soon the offer of capitulation was made. Commissioners on the part of the two armies were appointed, and on Thursday, July 9th, our forces marched into the enemy's works. That evening the entire division of General Augur embarked on transports and proceeded to Donaldsonville, under the command of General Weitzel, General Augur being ill. A few miles below the fort, at Donaldsonville, the rebels had planted batteries behind the levee, on the west bank, which completely cut off all communication with New Orleans. The expedition disembarked on the morning of the 10th of July. On the 13th instant, an engagement took place between a portion of our forces, consisting of the First and Third Brigades, under the command of Colonel Dudley, on the right side of the Bayou Lafourche, and a detachment of General Grover's division, under Colonel Morgan, on the left side of the bayou. Our forces moved back from the river some three or four miles, when they found the enemy in considerable numbers with artillery. As the orders were not to bring on a general engagement, our forces fell back. The detachment on the left of the bayou moving back more rapidly than that upon the right, exposed Colonel Dudley's men to a flank fire, in which it suffered considerably. The loss in the Forty-Eighth was three killed and died of their wounds, seven wounded, and twenty-three were taken prisoners. All of the latter were paroled, and returned to the regiment, except Lieutenants Wilson and Bassett, who were carried to Texas. The enemy soon after retired from the river.

1864.]

On Saturday, August  
at Baton Rouge, having  
light marching order.  
August 9th, the regi-  
South, and on the mor-  
it arrived August 17th  
to Boston was by railro-  
August 23d. A furlough  
when the regiment was  
Lander."

AGGE

Killed and died of wounds  
Wounded in battle, .  
Wounded on picket and  
Wounded accidentally  
Shot themselves, .  
Died of disease, .

While on the way he  
was buried in Centralia  
train, and taken up de-  
of the sick and wound-  
Indianapolis. There  
Cleveland two more wa-

On Saturday, August 1st, the regiment returned to its camp at Baton Rouge, having left it seventy-four days previous, in light marching order.

August 9th, the regiment went aboard the transport Sunny South, and on the morning of the 10th sailed for Cairo, where it arrived August 17th. The transportation from this point to Boston was by railroad, where it arrived on Sunday morning August 23d. A furlough was given the men to September 3d, when the regiment was mustered out of service at "Camp Lander."

AGGREGATE OF CASUALTIES.

Killed and died of wounds received in battle, . . . . .	18
Wounded in battle, . . . . .	63
Wounded on picket and skirmishing, . . . . .	6
Wounded accidentally, . . . . .	4
Shot themselves, . . . . .	3
Died of disease, . . . . .	40

While on the way home, two died ; one from sun-stroke, who was buried in Centralia, Illinois, another was thrown from the train, and taken up dead, and buried in Mattoon, Illinois. All of the sick and wounded came on with the regiment as far as Indianapolis. There two were placed in the hospital. At Cleveland two more were left, and at Albany, one.



and in the leg, still insisted  
 gh having double duty to  
 old officers, still manfully  
 id, and rendered me inval-  
 of the regiment.  
 accompanied the expedition  
 is by reason of indisposi-  
 l by increasing illness, to  
 d day of the expedition."

REGIMENT.

of Commissions	Residence.
31, 1862.	Boston.
6, "	Cambridge.
6, "	New Bedford.
4, "	Cambridge.
4, "	Roxbury.
4, "	Somerville.
4, "	Boston.
6, "	"
17, "	Charlestown.
11, "	Cambridge.
12, "	Attleborough.
11, "	Boston.
23, "	"
30, "	Chelsea.
26, "	Concord.
7, "	Cambridge.
8, "	New Bedford.
10, "	Boston.
17, "	Charlestown.
11, "	Cambridge.
12, "	Attleborough.
11, "	Roxbury.
23, "	Boston.
30, "	Roxbury.
26, "	Concord.
7, "	Cambridge.
8, "	New Bedford.
10, "	Boston.
10, "	Charlestown.
17, "	Cambridge.
11, "	Attleborough.
12, "	Roxbury.
23, "	Boston.
30, "	Roxbury.
26, "	Concord.
7, "	Cambridge.
8, "	New Bedford.
10, "	Boston.
10, "	Charlestown.
17, "	Cambridge.
11, "	Attleborough.
12, "	Roxbury.
11, "	Boston.
23, "	Boston.
30, "	Concord.
26, "	New Bedford.
8, "	Cambridge.
28, "	Cambridge.
18, "	Boston.

This regiment was raised by Lucius B. Marsh, Esq., a prominent merchant in the city of Boston, and while being recruited was familiarly known as the "Merchants' Guard Regiment." It was sent to "Camp Edwin M. Stanton," Boxford, where it remained until within a few weeks of its departure from the State, when it was ordered to "Camp Meigs," Readville. After being fully organized and officered, it received marching orders on the 29th of November, to proceed to New York and report to Major-General Banks.

It remained in camp at Long Island two or three weeks, waiting transportation. The regiment is now in New Orleans, in the department of the gulf.

Since its departure, time has not permitted to receive any report from it.

FORTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

NAMES.	Rank.	Date of Commissions.	Residence.
Eben F. Stone, . . .	Colonel, . . .	Dec. 6, 1862,	Newburyport.
James O'Brien, . . .	Lieut. Colonel, . . .	6, "	Charlestown.
George Wheatland, Jr., . . .	Major, . . .	6, "	Salem.
F. Gilbert Ogden, . . .	Adjutant, . . .	27, "	Boston.
Horace W. Durgin, . . .	Quartermaster, . . .	8, "	Salem.
Yorick G. Hurd, . . .	Surgeon, . . .	8, "	Amesbury.
Francis F. Brown, . . .	Assist. Surgeon, . . .	8, "	Sudbury.
Samuel J. Spaulding, . . .	Chaplain, . . .	27, "	Newburyport.
Eben P. Stanwood, . . .	Captain, . . .	Aug. 30, "	West Newbury.
William S. Pettingill, . . .	" . . .	Sept. 1, "	Salisbury.
Benjamin F. Noyes, . . .	" . . .	10, "	Newbury.
Edgar J. Sherman, . . .	" . . .	Nov. 1, "	Lawrence.
James C. Rogers, . . .	" . . .	Sept. 24, "	Chelsea.
Charles Howes, . . .	" . . .	Dec. 10, "	Essex.
Calvin M. Woodward, . . .	" . . .	11, "	Newburyport.
Francis M. Smith, . . .	" . . .	26, "	Lynn.
J. Scott Todd, . . .	" . . .	27, "	Rowley.
Henry G. Rollins, . . .	1st Lieutenant, . . .	Aug. 30, "	Groveland.
John O. Currier, . . .	" . . .	Sept. 1, "	Amesbury.
William Lord, 4th, . . .	" . . .	10, "	Ipswich.
Francis M. Smith, . . .	" . . .	Nov. 1, "	Lynn.
Peter O. C. Frawley, . . .	" . . .	Sept. 24, "	Lowell.
John Reade, . . .	" . . .	Nov. 13, "	Milford.
Charles Saunders, . . .	" . . .	Dec. 10, "	Salem.
Ira F. Lawry, . . .	" . . .	11, "	Newburyport.
Leach Clark, . . .	" . . .	27, "	Boston.
Nicholas N. Noyes, . . .	" . . .	29, "	Amesbury.
Charles P. Morrison, . . .	2d Lieutenant, . . .	Aug. 28, "	Newburyport.
Moses B. Merrill, . . .	" . . .	30, "	West Newbury.

*Forty-Eighth Regiment—Continued.*

NAMES.	Rank.	Date of Commissions.	Residence.
Robinson N. Schoff, .	2d Lieutenant, .	Sept. 1, 1862,	Salisbury.
James Wilson, . . .	" "	10, "	Topsfield.
James McGinnis, . .	" "	Nov. 25, "	Belmont.
Charles J. Lee, . . .	" "	Dec. 10, "	Salem.
William J. Hartnett, .	" "	26, "	Dedham.
Henry J. Bellen, . .	" "	27, "	Boston.
John G. Tuxbury, . .	" "	29, "	Amesbury.

The Forty-Eighth regiment was recruited by Hon. Eben F. Stone, a prominent lawyer of Newburyport. It was sent to "Camp Lander," Wenham, where eight companies were organized for it, two of which were subsequently attached to complete the Fourth Regiment, then at "Camp Joe Hooker," Lakeville.

The remaining six companies were ordered to "Camp Meigs," Readville. The four companies which had been recruited chiefly through the exertions of Lieutenant-Colonel O'Brien, a worthy and patriotic adopted citizen, to form the Fifty-Fifth, or third Irish regiment, were attached to the Forty-Eighth, to complete its organization. Considerable difficulty ensued in accomplishing this object, but the regiment was finally organized, and Mr. Stone was elected Colonel and Mr. O'Brien Lieutenant-Colonel.

A few days ago it received orders to proceed to New York, and to report to Brigadier-General Andrews, left in command of the remaining regiments for the Department of the Gulf. This regiment is now on its way to New Orleans.

# 57<sup>th</sup> Massachusetts Infantry

## ORGANIZATION.

5

### COMPANY B.

Capt. Joseph W. Gird of Worcester.  
1st Lieut. E. Dexter Cheney of Worcester.  
2d Lieut. George S. Greene of Springfield.

### COMPANY C.

Capt. Charles D. Hollis of Lynn.  
1st Lieut. George E. Barton of Worcester.  
2d Lieut. Charles H. Royce of Pittsfield.

### COMPANY D.

Capt. Edson T. Dresser of Stockbridge.  
1st Lieut. Edward S. Dewey of Greenfield.  
2d Lieut. James Peacock of Worcester.

### COMPANY E.

Capt. George H. Howe of Monson.  
1st Lieut. John H. Cook of Northampton.  
2d Lieut. John Anderson of Holland.

### COMPANY F.

Capt. Levi Lawrence of Fitchburg.  
1st Lieut. Charles Barker of Fitchburg.  
2d Lieut. Alfred O. Hitchcock of Fitchburg.

### COMPANY G.

Capt. James Doherty of Boston.  
1st Lieut. Henry C. Ward of Worcester.  
2d Lieut. Henry B. Fiske of Springfield.

### COMPANY H.

Capt. Julius M. Tucker of Worcester.  
1st Lieut. John L. Goodwin of Worcester.  
2d Lieut. James W. Kennay of Boston.

### COMPANY I.

Capt. Albert Prescott of Charlestown.  
1st Lieut. Albert W. Cook of Milford.  
2d Lieut. John Reade of Milford

### COMPANY K.

No Captain designated.  
1st Lieut. Edwin Kimball, who declined commission and never served with the regiment.  
2d Lieut. James M. Childs of Worcester.



consciousness that the brave men who were with the Fifty-Seventh that day had done all, under the circumstances, that brave men could do. Looking back at it over the pages of history, we are unable to see anything on the part of the regiment that we are not proud to place on record; not one skulked or ran away, but all stood up manfully and faced death in obedience to orders and in the discharge of duty. They would have charged the crest in the first instance had any officer in authority been there to lead them or give the necessary orders. The responsibility of failure did not rest with those who participated in the engagement, either white or black, but those who were charged with the management. Men who freely give their lives can do no more.

The Fifty-Seventh Massachusetts lost in this engagement three officers killed, two wounded and one missing. The killed were Maj. Albert Prescott, Capts. George H. Howe and E. T. Dresser. Lieuts. George E. Barton and John Anderson wounded and Lieut. John Reade missing. Forty-five (45) enlisted men killed, wounded and missing, viz. :—

## KILLED.

Dwight D. Allen, 1st Sergt. Co. H.  
Henry Day, Pvt. Co. C.

## WOUNDED.

George W. Foster, Pvt., Co. A.  
Thomas Mara, " "  
Adam Petty, " "  
William J. Roper, " "  
Charles F. Paddock, " Co. B.  
Charles T. Randall, " "  
Daniel O'Keefe, " Co. D.  
Benjamin O'Brien, " "  
James G. Powers " Co. C (died of wounds Aug. 2d, 1864).  
Rufus G. Farnsworth, Sergt. Co. F.  
George F. Sabine, Pvt. Co. F.  
Dennis Donavan, " Co. G.  
Charles Wright, " Co. I.  
Michael Cadigan, " Co. K (died of wounds Aug. 6th, 1864).  
Albert W. Howe, " " (died of wounds July 30th, 1864).  
Charles A. Lewis, " "

**HENRY B FISKE**, 2d Lieutenant, residence, Springfield. Appointed Feb. 11, 1864; 1st Lieutenant, Oct. 7, 1864; declined commission; discharged, as 2d Lieutenant, for disability, Sept. 5, 1864. Record of service prior to Feb. 11, 1864, unknown. Residence reported, recent date, 129 Davenport St., Cleveland, Ohio.

**JOHN READE**, 2d Lieutenant, residence, Milford. 1st Lieutenant, 48th Mass. Infantry, nine months, Nov. 15, 1862; resigned, March 1, 1863; 2d Lieutenant 57th Mass. Infantry, March 2, 1864 (prisoner of war July 30, 1864, to — 1865); mustered out May 15, 1865; 1st Lieutenant and Captain, by brevet, to date from March 13, 1865, for faithful services during the campaigns of 1864 and 1865 — General Order 45, War Department, A.G.O., April 24, 1869. Served in the General Court of Massachusetts 1879, 1880 and 1881, in the Senate (Mass.) 1891 and 1892. Residence, present date, 187 Main St., Charlestown, Mass.

**GEORGE S. GREEN**, 2d Lieutenant, age 30; residence, Springfield. Enlisted and mustered into the U.S. service as Corporal Co. F, 10th Mass. Infantry, June 21, 1861; re-enlisted Dec. 21, 1863; discharged as 1st Sergeant, Feb. 8, 1864; 2d Lieutenant 57th Mass. Infantry, March 4, 1864; discharged, disability, Oct. 5, 1864; Major by brevet, to date from March 13, 1865, per General Order 67, War Department, A.G.O., July 16, 1867. Residence, recent date, Aurora, Ill.

**JAMES M. CHILDS**, 2d Lieutenant, age 36; residence, Worcester. Mustered into the U.S. service as 1st Sergeant Co. B, 57th Mass. Infantry, Jan. 4, 1864; 2d Lieutenant, April 9, 1864; killed in the battle of the Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864. Record of service prior to that in the 57th unknown.

**JAMES PEACOCK**, 2d Lieutenant, age 24; residence, Worcester. Mustered into the U.S. service as Private Co. D, 15th Mass. Infantry, July 12, 1861; discharged for disability, Nov. 22, 1862; 1st Sergeant Co. B, 57th Mass. Infantry, Jan. 4, 1864; 2d Lieutenant, April 9, 1864; discharged, May 25, 1865, on account of wounds received in battle of Fort Stedman, Va., March 25, 1865. Died at Worcester, Mass., date unknown. Reported at regimental reunion of 1883.

**CHARLES H. PINKHAM**, 2d Lieutenant, age 20; residence, Worcester. Mustered as Corporal Co. H, 57th, Jan. 11, 1864; Sergeant-Major, Jan. 1, 1865; 2d Lieutenant, June 12, 1865; mustered out, by expiration of service, July 30, 1865; 1st Lieutenant and Captain by brevet, to date from March 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious conduct while in front of Petersburg in 1864, and more especially for gallantry on the 25th of March, 1865, he, at that time, capturing the colors of the 57th North Carolina Volunteers of Gordon's rebel brigade\*." Awarded a medal of honor for the same service, and in saving the colors of his own regiment from capture. Present residence, Worcester, Mass.

**PATRICK GILMORE**, 2d Lieutenant, age 44; residence, West Springfield. 1st Sergeant Co. D, 57th Mass. Infantry, Jan. 25, 1864; 2d Lieutenant, June 12, 1865; mustered out, by expiration of service, July 30, 1865. Record of service prior to Jan. 25, 1864, unknown. Record and residence since muster out, unknown.

\*The words embraced in quotation are from General Orders No. 67, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, dated July 16, 1867.—J.A.

- Porter, Adolphus : age 21, res. Worcester, mustered Jan. 4, '64; dis. disability April 11, '65; pres. address unknown.
- Porter, Alfred F. : age 18, res. Shrewsbury, mustered Jan. 4, '64; died at Worcester, Mass., April 22, '65.
- Ray, Asa M. : age 37, res. Oxford, mustered Jan. 4, '64; dis. ex. of service July 30, '65; pres. address unknown.
- Reade, John : age 39, res. Milford, mustered Jan. 4, '64; dis. disability March 22, '64; pres. address unknown.
- Richell, Louis : age 28, res. Brookfield, mustered Jan. 4, '64; missing May 6, '64. War Dept. has no other information (probably killed in battle).
- Rice, William H. : age 22, res. Worcester, mustered Jan. 11, '64; dis. disability, April 24, '64; pres. address, Worcester, Mass.
- Rivod, Moses : age 18, res. Grafton, mustered Jan. 4, '64; killed at Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, '64.
- Roades, Theodore H. : age 24, res. Charlestown, mustered Dec. 5, '63; dis. order War Dept. Aug. 10, '65; trans. from 59th June 1, '65; pres. address unknown.
- Roe, George S. : age 27, res. Beverly, mustered Dec. 5, '63; dis. disability June 9, '65; trans. from 59th June 1, '65; pres. address unknown.
- Roper, William J. : age 18, res. Sterling, mustered Jan. 4, '64; dis. ex. of service July 30, '65; pres. address unknown.
- Rugg, Charles H. : age 21, res. Worcester, mustered Jan. 4, '64; missing May 6, '64. No later information; probably killed in battle of Wilderness.
- Sawtelle, Henry A. : age 19, res. Shrewsbury, mustered Jan. 4, '64; died of wounds, at Annapolis, Md., June 17, '64.
- Seaver, Roswell R. : age 18, res. Holden, mustered Jan. 4, '64; missing May 6, '64; dis. for disability July 13, '64; re-enlisted in Co. C, 25th Mass., Jan. 11, '65; dis. July 13, '65; pres. address unknown.
- Shaughnessy, Michael : age 25, res. Milford, mustered Jan. 4, '64; killed at Wilderness, Va., May 6, '64.
- Smith, Alfred : age 21, res. Worcester, mustered Jan. 4, '64; dis. ex. of service July 30, '65; pres. address unknown.
- Smith, Eli : age 26, res. Ware, mustered Jan. 4, '64; deserted Jan. 20, '64; bounty jumper; no later information.
- Swain, John H. : age 18, res. Lynn, mustered Dec. 5, '63; dis. ex. of service July 30, '65; trans. from 59th June 1, '65; pres. address unknown.
- Sweetser, Joseph E. : age 18, res. Barre, mustered Jan. 4, '64; died of wounds, at Salisbury, N.C., Oct. 30, '64, while prisoner of war.
- Tappan, Francis : age 28, res. Worcester, mustered Jan. 4, '64; dis. order War Dept. June 27, '65; pres. address unknown.

1631  
Reade, John  
Co. A, 57 Massachusetts Inf

Private 2<sup>d</sup> Lieutenant

CARD NUMBERS.

1	165 22530	26
2	165 29476	27
3	165 22627	28
4	165 22752	29
5	165 29649	30
6	165 29945	31
7	165 23217	32
8	165 30137	33
9	43 228252	34
10	43 228249	35
11		36
12		37
13		38
14		39
15		40
16		41
17		42
18		43
19		44
20		45
21		46
22		47
23		48
24		49
25		50

Number of personal papers herein 7

Book Mark:

See also

P

57

Mass.

John Reade

Plt, Co. A, 57 Reg't Mass. Infantry.

Age 39 years.

Appears on

Company Muster-in Roll

of the organization named above. Roll dated

Worcester Mass. Jan 4, 1864.

Muster-in to date Jan 4, 1864.

Joined for duty and enrolled:

When Dec 30, 1863.

Where Milford Mass.

Period 3 years.

Bounty paid \$ 25 100; due \$ 100

Remarks:

[Empty lines for remarks]

Book mark: OVR

Fuller



MAR-5.

16522570

1892.

A.O. Mar. 25-64  
Honorably discharged  
for S.O. 123 Mar. 21-64  
War Dept

R

57

Mass.

John Reade  
Lieut, Co. R, 57 Reg't Mass. Infantry.

Appears on

**Company Muster-in and Descriptive Roll**

of the organization named above. Roll dated  
Worcester Mass, Apr 6, 1864.

Where born Kell Kerny Ireland

Age 39 years; occupation Trader

When enlisted Mch 4, 1864.

Where enlisted Boston Mass

For what period enlisted 3 years.

Eyes Blue; hair light

Complexion light; height 5 ft. 8 in.

When mustered in April 6, 1864.

Muster-in to date April 6, 1864.

Where mustered in Worcester

Bounty paid \$ 100; due \$ 100

Where credited

Company to which assigned

Remarks Residence Worcester  
Worcester Co 8<sup>th</sup> Dist Mass

Book mark:

Kelly

R |

57

Mass.

John Reade  
Private

, Co. A, 57 Reg't Mass. Infantry.

Appears on

**Company Muster Roll**

for Jan 4 to Mar 1 1864.

Present or absent Absent

Stoppage, \$ 100 for

Due Gov't \$ 100 for

Remarks: Detached on re-  
cruiting service by  
S. O. 1192 A. G. O. State  
House Boston from  
Jan 5 - 64

Book mark:

Fuller

R | 57 Mass

John Reade

Priv., Co. A, 57 Reg't Mass Inf.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for Feb 29 to Aug 31, 1864.

Present or absent

Stoppage, \$ 100 for

Due Gov't, \$ 100 for

Remarks: Recd pay in full up to Feb 29, Dischgd by S.O. 123, War Dept. for promotion Mar 26-64.

Book mark:

Martin

P 1

57

Mass.

John Reade

Private, Co. K, 57 Reg't Mass. Infantry.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for Apr 6 to Aug 31 1864.

Present or absent absent

Stoppage, \$ 100 for

Due Gov't \$ 100 for

Remarks: Missing in action  
since July 30 1864  
Paid as private in "a" Co.

May & June /65 next  
roll in which name is  
gone -

Book mark:

Kerby

R 1

57

Mass.

John Reade  
2nd Lieut., Co. K, 57 Reg't Mass. Infantry.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for May & June 1865.

Present or absent

Stoppage, \$ 100 for

Due Gov't \$ 100 for

Remarks: Gained from  
Missing in action July 30,  
1864.

Mustered out in compli-  
ance with G.O. W.D. 1082 May 6,  
1865, May 17, 1865.

\* G.O. Discharge to take effect  
May 15, 1865 by S.O. 235, Par  
67 G.O. May 17, 1865.

x as on roll

Book mark:

Mustered

R

57

Mass.

John Reade

Pvt., Co. A., 57 Reg't Mass. Infantry.

Age 39 years.

Appears on Co. Muster-out Roll, dated

Delaney House Plc, July 30, 1865.

Muster-out to date \_\_\_\_\_, 186 .

Last paid to \_\_\_\_\_, 186 .

Clothing account:

Last settled \_\_\_\_\_, 186 ; drawn since \$ \_\_\_\_\_ 100

Due soldier \$ \_\_\_\_\_ 100; due U. S. \$ \_\_\_\_\_ 100

Am't for cloth'g in kind or money adv'd \$ \_\_\_\_\_ 100

Due U. S. for arms, equipments, &c., \$ \_\_\_\_\_ 100

Bounty paid \$ \_\_\_\_\_ 100; due \$ \_\_\_\_\_ 100

Remarks: Discharged by order  
of Sec. of War Mch 22/64  
Worcester Mass. for  
promotion.

Book mark \_\_\_\_\_

Bogart

R

57

Mass.

John Reade

2nd Lieut, Co. F, 57 Reg't Mass. Infantry.

Age 35 years.

Appears on Co. Muster-out Roll, dated

Delany House D.C. July 31, 1865.

Muster-out to date + \_\_\_\_\_, 1865.

Last paid to May 17, 1865.

Clothing account:

Last settled \_\_\_\_\_, 1865; drawn since \$ \_\_\_\_\_ 100

Due soldier \$ \_\_\_\_\_ 100; due U. S. \$ \_\_\_\_\_ 100

Am't for cloth'g in kind or money adv'd \$ \_\_\_\_\_ 100

Due U. S. for arms, equipments, &c., \$ \_\_\_\_\_ 100

Bounty paid \$ \_\_\_\_\_ 100; due \$ \_\_\_\_\_ 100

Remarks: <sup>+</sup>Mustered out in compliance with G.O. No 77

May 7, 1865.

Also dis charged & take effect

May 15, 1865 by S.O. 225 Par 67 A.G.O.

May 17, 1865.

Book mark \_\_\_\_\_

Printed



R | 57 | Mass.

John Reade  
2 Lieut. 57<sup>th</sup> Mass Vols.

Appears on

**General Order**

No. 45, dated War Department, Adjutant Gen-  
eral's Office, April 24, 1869.

Appointed to be

First Lieutenant

**BY BREVET**

in the Volunteer Force, Army of the United  
States, for faithful service during  
the campaigns of 1864 and 1865

To date from March 13, 1865.

8

(400)

C. Kline

Copyist.

*R | 57 | Mass.*

*John Reader*  
*2<sup>d</sup> Lieut. 57 Mass. Vols.*

Appears on

**General Order**

No. *45*, dated War Department, Adjutant Gen-  
eral's Office, *April 24*, 1869.

Appointed to be

*Captain*

**BY BREVET**

in the Volunteer Force, Army of the United  
States, for *faithful services*  
*during the campaigns of 1864*  
*and 1865*

To date from *March 13*, 1865.

*C. Klise*

*Lead John*  
*S. A. F.*

, Co. ....

57

Reg't

Mass. Inf.

7

Enclosures.

Bed Cards .....	Final Statements .....
Burial Records .....	Furloughs or L. of A. ....
Certs. of Dis. for Discharge .....	Med Certificates .....
C. M. Charges .....	Med. Des. Lists .....
Descriptive Lists .....	Orders .....
Discharge Certificates .....	Pris. of War Record .....
Enlistment Papers .....	Resignations .....

Other papers relating to—

Admission to Hosp'l .....	Furlough or L. of A. ....
Casualty Sheet .....	Med. Examination .....
Confinement .....	Misc. Information .....
Contracts .....	Pay or Clothing .....
Death or Effects .....	Personal Reports .....
Desertion .....	Rank .....
Discharge from Hosp'l .....	Transfer to Hosp'l .....
Discharge from Service .....	Transfer to V. R. C. ....
Duty .....	Transportation .....
<i>Ref. Slips. 1</i> .....	.....

MEMORANDUM FROM PRISONER OF WAR RECORDS. No. 349

(This blank to be used only in the arrangement of said records.)

NAME.	ORGANIZATION.				INFORMATION OBTAINED FROM—			
	RANK.	No. of Reg't.	State.	Arm of Service.	Co.	Records of—	Vol. Page.	Vol. Page.
11 Died	Capt					Co. Md	87 290	
12	2d Lt					Miss Roll	887	
13	1st Lt	54	Mass	S	R.O.C.S.			10

Captured at Petersburg July 30, 1864, confined at Richmond, Va. of Columbia St. —, 1865.

Admitted to Hospital at

where he died, N.E. Berry, Va. Mar 1, 1865, of

Paroled at N.E. Berry, Va. Mar 1, 1865, reported at Camp Parole, Md., 1865, 1865. Reported from Dept. & leave of absence. Arrived at Dept. of Md. May 27/65.

Copied by

(over)

(Record continued.)

Furloughed \_\_\_\_\_, 186 \_\_\_\_\_, for \_\_\_\_\_ days; returned \_\_\_\_\_, 186 \_\_\_\_\_;

deserted \_\_\_\_\_, 186 \_\_\_\_\_;

Reported on Release John Reade 207 Geo. Reg't. Mass Colo.

Pen Appl. 282 538. in S.C. Mar 27/85.  
Copied by C.S. 3/24/85

Adjutant General's Office,

March 25, 1885.

This is accepted as referring to \_\_\_\_\_

Reade

Co. "K", 57 Reg't, Mass Vols

and records will be corrected accordingly.

Assistant Adjutant Gen'l.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. John Reade

Co. B of the 57<sup>th</sup>

Mass. Vol.

having applied for a certificate on which to ground an application

Regiment

for leave of absence, I do hereby certify that I have carefully examined this officer and find that\* he is

incapacitated for military duty, suffering from scarlatina affecting his general health, the result of long confinement in Rebel Prisons. Period of recovery not remote - Original leave dated March 13. 1865.

And that in consequence thereof, he is, in my opinion, unfit for duty. I further declare my belief that he

will not be able to resume his duties in a less period than†

Twenty days, from April 12/65

and is unable to travel without incurring the risk of permanent disability.

Dated at

Boston

this 11<sup>th</sup> day of April 1865

Approved.

A. M. M. Larned  
Surgeon. U.S.A.  
Med. Director

M. D. Ball A. A. S. H.

\* Here the nature of the disease, wound, or disability, is to be fully stated, and the period during which the officer has suffered under its effects.

† Here state, candidly and explicitly, the opinion as to the period which will probably elapse before the officer will be able to resume his duties. Where there is no reason to expect a recovery, or when the prospect of a recovery is distant and uncertain, it must be so stated.

[This certificate to be made out in triplicate.]

R. 87. 1865.

Boston, Mass.

April 11<sup>th</sup> 1865.

Read, John.

No. 37<sup>th</sup> Mass. Vols.

Surgeon's Contingent.

Rec. also April 17<sup>th</sup> 1865.

L. R. Lusk John Reade

Co. B of the 57<sup>th</sup>

Regiment Mass. Vol. having applied for a certificate on which to ground an application

for leave of absence, I do hereby certify that, I have carefully examined this officer and find that\* his privates in Millbrook Mass. suffering from Scorbute affecting his gums, the result of long confinement in "Pit Prison" Period of recovery not remote Original leave dated March 18. 1865.

And that in consequence thereof, he is, in my opinion, unfit for duty. I further declare my belief that he will not be able to resume his duties in a less period than 30 days, from April 12/65 and is unable to travel without incurring the risk of permanent disability.

Dated at Boston, this 11<sup>th</sup> day of April 1865

Approved.

W. M. Larned Surgeon. Major. Med. Director.

Wm Dace A. of 4. 10.

\* Here the nature of the disease, wound, or disability, is to be fully stated, and the period during which the officer has suffered under its effects.

† Here state, candidly and explicitly, the opinion as to the period which will probably elapse before the officer will be able to resume his duties. Where there is no reason to expect a recovery, or when the prospect of a recovery is distant and uncertain, it must be so stated.

[This certificate to be made out in triplicate.]



2 Lint  
John Peade  
1877 Maps box

S.C. 20" days

Handwritten text, possibly a date or reference number, written vertically on the right side of the page.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. John Reade

Regiment Madras Coy

C. K. of the 57<sup>th</sup>

having applied for a certificate on which to ground an application

for leave of absence, I do hereby certify that I have carefully examined this officer and find that\* he is

invalidated by Mildred's fever, suffering from Scorbutic affecting his gums the result of long confinement in Rebel Prison Period of absence not remote

Original leave dated March 13. 1860

And that in consequence thereof, he is, in my opinion, unfit for duty. I further declare my belief that he

will not be able to resume his duties in a less period than 1 month days, from April 12/60

and is unable to travel without incurring the risk of permanent disability.

Dated at

Porto

, this

11<sup>th</sup> day of April 1860

Approved,

A. M. M. Loren  
Surgeon. R. M.

M. D. Dale a. g. s. a. s. e.

Med. Director

\* Here the nature of the disease, wound, or disability, is to be fully stated, and the period during which the officer has suffered under its effects.

† Here state, candidly and explicitly, the opinion as to the period which will probably elapse before the officer will be able to resume his duties. Where there is no reason to expect a recovery, or when the prospect of a recovery is distant and uncertain, it must be so stated.

[This certificate to be made out in triplicate.]

2 Lieut  
John Reade

P  
507 Maps bags  
April 11

LC 20 day

OFFICERS' CASUALTY SHEET.

Regimental No. \_\_\_\_\_

State of ~~Indiana~~ <sup>Mass.</sup>

Name John Read

Rank 2d Lt Regiment 57

Arm Inftry

Casualty M O Hon

Day 17 ; Month May ; Year 65-

Cause of casualty \_\_\_\_\_

No. and source of the order accepting resignation, &c., 235 O/O

Remarks \_\_\_\_\_

J A M  
Clerk.

✓ Lt. Read R  
March 1864  
57th Inf. N.Y. Co. K

War Department,  
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Washington, ~~Sept 21~~, 1864.

Note on rolls in this case

Discharged to take effect  
May 15. 1864. by S. O.  
of the 1230<sup>th</sup> par. 69. 1864. f. O.  
May 17. 1864.

Chas. Brooks  
Assistant Adjutant General.  
(234)

J. M. B.  
J. M. C.

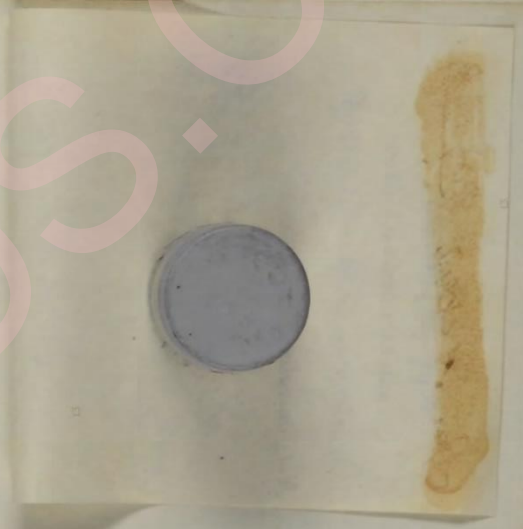
Answer or. Apr 20 1864

1  
11

✓ Lt. Read R  
57 d. 1st Regt. Co. K

235 Car. 1st Regt. May 17. 65.  
2nd Lieut. John Read 57  
Horse. Wagon is here by  
Am. direct'd. to take  
Effect May 15. 65.

Atton Bills



213-746  
29. 64  
182-1342  
m m l l e

219  
12-344

# Adjutant General's Office.

Washington, D C., Jan'y 31<sup>st</sup>, 1875.

Sir:

I have to inform you that John Reade  
Pvt, Co. A., 5<sup>th</sup> Reg't Mass Vol  
Volunteers, is reported on the master-roll of that Company for the months  
of May, April, May, June, July & Aug., 1864, as follows:  
Promoted to 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt (Co. A - same Reg't) March 26/64

and to request that you furnish this Office with such information relative to  
date of final payment allowed as an enlisted man  
this soldier as the records of your office afford.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

*S. W. P.*

Assistant Adjutant General.

(253.)

*[Signature]*

*[Signature]*  
P. 122  
No Auditor *[Signature]*

*[Signature]*

W.A.F. "A"  
(OFFICE FOLIO 100.)

Treasury Department,

SECOND AUDITOR'S OFFICE,

March 24, 1876.

Respectfully returned;

John P. Reader,  
Private, Co. H, 57th Mass  
in 1st grade  
disch. February 29<sup>th</sup>, 1864,  
in Co. Roll.

J. P. Steinhilber  
Auditor.

By J. C. Sturges

J. N. Benjamin,  
Asst. Secy.

Rec. 112, Encl. 1342



A. P. G.

March 3-31-76  
J. C. Sturges



6



Statement of Service Reference Slip.

Office Adj't Gen'l of Mass.

Claim No. (re 2276340)

John Reade  
(Name.)

Co. A+K, 57 Reg't Mass. Inf.

To Arch Div. A-30-, 1915

For loan of copy of S.O. 123,

Par. 54 War Dept. A.G.O.  
of Mch 21, 1864 - as per  
page 4 U.S. 1078597  
herein.

Johnson  
per Y.H.L.

V.R.R. See =

S.O. 123 - Par 54 =  
War Dept. A.G.O.  
March 21 - 1864

Statement furnished \_\_\_\_\_, 191

At the request of  
the Hon. of Mass.,  
the following officers  
and enlisted men  
we hereby honorably  
discharged the services  
of the U.S., to enable  
them to accept  
commissions in other  
regiments.

Priv John Reade,  
Co. A, 57 Mass Vols  
By order of the  
Secretary of War.

Headley  
per Y.H.L.

Arch. Div.:-  
Please also furnish  
copy of par. 67 S.O. 235  
A.G.O. of May 1865 -  
discharging him as Lt.  
57 Mass.

Johnson  
per Y.H.L.

V.R.R. See  
Printed copy of Par 67  
S.O. 235, Sept 10 May  
17-65 herein loaned  
240 Headley  
per Y.H.L.

Order dated May 17/65 -  
shows him discharged to  
take effect May 15/65 -  
services being no longer  
required - Y.H.L.

Arch. Div.:-

Please also furnish  
copy of par. 67-S.O. 235  
A.G.O. of May 1865 -  
discharging him as 2<sup>d</sup> Lt.  
57 Mass.

Johnson  
per J.H.L.

V R R R

Printed copy of Par 67  
S.O. 235. of May  
17-65 herewith loaned  
340 Healey  
patt

Order dated May 17/65 -  
shows him discharged to  
take effect May 15/65 -  
services being no longer  
required - J.H.L.

A-15-16428-0511-11

M.S.-1078597

MS 1085781.

Thos. E. Hatch  
Ex.

R. | 57 | Mass.

John Reade

Co. A, 57 Reg't Mass. Infantry.

Appears on

Company Descriptive Book

of the organization named above.

DESCRIPTION.

Age 39 years; height 5 feet 8 inches.

Complexion Light

Eyes Blue; hair Light

Where born Kilkenny, Ireland

Occupation Trader

ENLISTMENT.

When Dec. 30, 1863.

Where Milford

By whom L. Hunt; term 3 y'rs.

Remarks: Disch'd to accept  
commission in Co K  
same Reg't.

Sittler

R/

57

Mass.

John Reade  
2d Lt., Co. K, 57 Reg't Massachusetts Inf.

Appears on Returns as follows:

Apr & May 1864 Present.  
June 1864 Absent detached on duty  
at H. Qu. 1 Div. in charge  
of non-efficient & unarmed  
men of 1 Div. per A.O. No.  
Feb 1865 Present Feb 26 before Peters-  
burg Va. from missing in  
action.  
Absent prisoner of war  
since July 30/64.  
Mar 1865 Absent sick.  
Apr 1865 Absent prisoner of war  
since July 30/64.  
May 1865 Loss: Disch'd May 17/65  
Washington, D.C. D.O. No. 235  
under D.O. No. 52 May 6/65.

Book mark : \_\_\_\_\_

Morgan  
Copyist.

...men taken prisoners. After this action ...  
 ...of the line of works until August ...  
 ...killed, and one man wounded.  
 ...17th. Went into action near the ...  
 ...men killed, two officers and seven ...  
 ...a skirmish lost one man killed.  
 ...in camp near Yellow Tavern until ...  
 ...regiment went into action near the ...  
 ...men killed, one officer and seven ...  
 ...taken prisoners—of whom two were ...  
 ...throwing up fortifications the regiment ...  
 ...until October 25th, when it went on a ...  
 ...Hatchie's Run, and returned, after a ...  
 ...  
 ...25th. Returned to the same camp ...  
 ...November 15th, on which day the regiment ...  
 ...and relieved a part of the Second Corps ...  
 ...the left of Fort Hall.

December 12th. Moved to Fort Alexander Hays, and there remain.

The regiment belonged to the First Brigade, First Division, Ninth Army Corps, until a short time after the battle of August 19th. The division was then broken up on account of its diminished numbers, and the regiment assigned to the Second Brigade, Second Division. No loss in battle has ever affected the regiment so much as the destruction of the division at the head of which General T. G. Stevenson died, and General Julius White displayed such chivalric bravery, and of the brigade of six Massachusetts regiments which General Bartlett led in the charge on the "Crater."

The regiment, December 31, 1864, was in camp in front of Petersburg. The following are the officers who have been killed or died of wounds: Colonel Charles E. Griswold, May 6, 1864; Captain Robert J. Cowdin, June 3, 1864; Second Lieutenant John W. Crawley, June 17, 1864, and Major Wallace A. Putnam, wounded May 24th—died June 20, 1864.

FIFTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—(Second Veteran.)  
*Roster of Officers.*

FIFTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—(Second Veteran.)

*Roster of Officers.*

Residence.	Discharged.	Remarks.
Boston, . . .	- -	Brigadier-General of Volunteers.
Capt. 4th U. S. Cav., . . .	- -	- -
Pittsfield, . . .	Apr. 16, 1864.	- -
Brookline, . . .	- -	Killed in action, May 24, 1864.
Worcester, . . .	- -	- -
" . . .	Jan. 26, 1864.	- -
Roxbury, . . .	- -	Discharged.
Worcester, . . .	- -	Lieut. Colonel, June 15, 1864.
Charlestown, . . .	- -	Killed in action, July 30, 1864.
Boston, . . .	- -	- -
Stockbridge, . . .	- -	- -
Monterey, . . .	Nov. 22, 1864.	Dishonorably.
Holyoke, . . .	Jan. 30, 1865.	Disability.
Stockbridge, . . .	- -	- -
Westborough, . . .	Nov. 10, 1864.	- -
Worcester, . . .	- -	Killed in action, May 26, 1864.
" . . .	- -	Major, June 14, 1864.
Monson, . . .	- -	Killed in action, July 30, 1864.
Stockbridge, . . .	- -	" " "
Fitchburg, . . .	Sept. 19, 1864.	- -

FIFTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—(Second Veteran.)  
*Roster of Officers.*

NAME.	Rank.	DATE.
Sheldon, . . .	Colonel.	Aug. 19, 1862.
H. McLaughlin, . . .	Lieut. Colonel.	Dec. 15, 1862.
Chaffee, . . .	-	Dec. 15, 1862.
Tucker, . . .	Major.	Dec. 15, 1862.
Shaw, . . .	-	Dec. 15, 1862.
Crocker, . . .	-	Dec. 15, 1862.
Tucker, . . .	-	Dec. 15, 1862.
W. White, . . .	-	Dec. 15, 1862.
Wheat, . . .	-	Dec. 15, 1862.
Carver, . . .	-	Dec. 15, 1862.
Dunham, Jr., . . .	Captain.	Dec. 15, 1862.
Wheeler, . . .	-	Dec. 15, 1862.
Clark, . . .	-	Dec. 15, 1862.
Haver, . . .	-	Dec. 15, 1862.
Drew, . . .	-	Dec. 15, 1862.
Wheat, . . .	-	Dec. 15, 1862.

*Fifty-Seventh Regiment—Concluded.*

NAMES.	Rank.	Date of Commissions.
Henry B. Fiske, . . . . .	Second Lieutenant, .	Feb. 11, 1864
John Reade, . . . . .	" "	Mar. 2, "
George S. Greene, . . . . .	" "	4, "
James M. Childs, . . . . .	" "	April 9, "
James Peacock, . . . . .	" "	9, "
James W. Kennay, . . . . .	" "	9, "

*Tabular List of Casualties in the Fifty-Seventh.*

ENGAGEMENTS.	Dates.	OFFICERS.			ENLISTED MEN.			TOTALS.
		Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	
Wilderness, Va., . . . . .	May 6,	1	7	-	46	154	43	251
Spottsylvania, Va., . . . . .	" 12,	-	3	-	13	52	4	72
Spottsylvania, 2d, Va., . . . . .	" 18,	-	-	-	3	14	-	17
North Anna River, Va., . . . . .	" 24,	1	1	-	9	12	14	37
Coal Harbor, Va., . . . . .	June 3,	-	1	-	-	6	2	9
Before Petersburg, Va., . . . . .	" 17,	1	4	-	10	26	3	44
" In the trenches," Va., . . . . .	" 17,	1	5	-	5	18	-	29
" Crater," Va., . . . . .	July 30,							
" In the trenches," Va., . . . . .	" 30,	3	2	1	1	16	28	51
Weldon Railroad, Va., . . . . .	Aug. 9,	-	-	-	1	4	-	5
Poplar Grove Church, Va., . . . . .	19,	-	-	-	1	8	7	16
Poplar Grove Church, 2d, . . . . .	Sept. 30,	-	-	-	1	7	-	8
Poplar Grove Church, 3d, . . . . .	Oct. 8,	-	-	-	2	12	-	14
Totals, . . . . .	" 28,	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Totals, . . . . .		7	23	1	92	330	101	554

*Narrative.*

This regiment was organized in Worcester County during the autumn of 1863 and the winter and spring of 1864.

It left the State, April 18th, with its organization hardly completed—one company, H, being unarmed, and having no officers aside from a second lieutenant.

It was intended that this company should be armed with the "Spencer Repeating Rifle," but owing to some difficulty in obtaining the weapon in question, it became necessary, upon arriving at Annapolis, Md., to equip it with Enfield rifled

1865.]

PUBLIC

Fifty-Se

Residence.	Discharge.
Springfield, . . . . .	Sept. 5, 1
Milford, . . . . .	-
Springfield, . . . . .	Oct. 5, 1
Worcester, . . . . .	-
Boston, . . . . .	-

muskets, and it was no arm was obtained.

The regiment arrived immediately encamped the city. The camp was (with the entire Nin assigned,) was ordered

Washington was reached the city the corps was General Burnside. The Bridge into Virginia, near Alexandria, from the Rapidan via Fairfax the Bull Run Creek a march through Manass Junction and Bealton.

Arriving at Rappahannock occupied the deserted ment Maine Infantry.

of the Rapidan via Br at Germania Ford. At of the Wilderness with and twenty-one enlisted o'clock, A. M., and company, H, having the wagon train did not pass

During the action, wounded and missing, fifty-one. Colonel W

which necessitated his removal from the field, leaving the regiment in command of Lieutenant-Colonel Charles L. Chandler.

May 7th. At midnight moved in direction of Chancellorsville, crossing the old battle-field May 8th. May 9th. The Ny River was passed, and earthworks constructed on the road leading to Spottsylvania Court House.

The command remained at this point occasionally skirmishing with the enemy until May 12th, when an advance of our forces brought on the action of Spottsylvania, during which the regiment sustained a loss of seventy-two, inclusive of officers. The field of action was held and earthworks thrown up. Much loss was occasioned at this point by the enemy's sharpshooters. May 18th. The Fifty-Seventh and Fifty-Ninth Massachusetts, supported by the Fourth and Tenth Regular Infantry, being ordered to reconnoitre the position of the enemy, found them strongly posted, with heavily-constructed earthworks, defended by an abbatis of fallen timber, up to which the regiment moved, (within thirty yards of the works,) there remaining exposed to a withering fire of musketry and artillery until orders were received to withdraw, which was done in excellent order. The action was brief, but of the few then constituting the Fifty-Seventh, seventeen were left on the field.

The following day, May 19th, the regiment moved from the scene of the actions of May 12th and 18th, taking the line of march through Guinness Station, Va., in direction of Oxford Ford, situated on the North Anna River, at which point the command arrived May 24th, after an exhausting march, moving day and night. At noon, May 24th, the regiment was ordered to cross the river, and advance, for the purpose of developing the position and strength of the enemy.

The movement was unsuccessful. The brigade to which the Fifty-Seventh was attached, after advancing a half mile beyond the main line, without connection either upon the right or left, were attacked by the enemy simultaneously on both flanks, the command at the same time being exposed to a heavy fire from batteries until that moment concealed. The command retired in some disorder, leaving with the enemy our Lieutenant-Colonel, Charles L. Chandler, and thirty-six enlisted men.

1865.]

PUBL

May 26th. The regiment (recessed the river) recrossed the river, crossing the P... march, crossing the P... point, June 1st, near Road, afterwards taking Bethesda Church, being severely engaged, losing

From Coal Harbor... its brigade, crossing... course in direction of (the night of June 11... point. The march from the troops moving night take refreshments.

June 16th. The... our encampment. During fighting, the Second... engaged. June 17th... enemy's works, taken... of the Ninth Corps... portion of the enemy Division of the Ninth charging column being Division, Ninth Army connected, being ordered, advanced in musketry and artillery of the bayonet, though showing five officers and the wounded, J. M. T.

From June 17th to... of Captain Albert P... Petersburg.

The casualty list of 30th, in the trench enlisted men, twenty-

July 30th. The regiment (Prescott,) having been troops of the Eighteenth Crater.



ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

*Fifty-Seventh Regiment—Concluded.*

NAME.	RANK.	DATE.
Falks, . . . . .	Second Lieutenant.	Feb. 11, 1864.
Combs, . . . . .	"	"
Childs, . . . . .	"	"
Worck, . . . . .	"	"
Lowrey, . . . . .	"	"

*Tabular List of Companies in the Fifty-Seventh.*

COMPANIES.	DATE.	OFFICERS.			NUMBER OF MEN.
		Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	
Co. A, Va.	May 6.	1	7	-	100
Co. B, Va.	" 12.	-	3	-	100
Co. C, Va.	" 13.	-	-	-	100
Co. D, Va.	" 14.	1	1	-	100
Co. E, Va.	June 3.	-	1	-	100
Co. F, Va.	" 17.	1	4	-	100
Co. G, Va.	" 17.	-	-	-	100
Co. H, Va.	July 30.	1	3	1	100
Co. I, Va.	Aug 3.	-	-	-	100
Co. J, Va.	" 19.	-	-	-	100
Co. K, Va.	Sept 30.	-	-	-	100
Co. L, Va.	Oct 3.	-	-	-	100
Co. M, Va.	" 29.	-	-	-	100
Total.		7	23	1	1,000

*Narrative.*

Regiment was organized in Worcester County, Va., in the winter and spring of 1861 and the winter and spring of 1862. It was sent to the State, April 1863, with its complement—two companies, H being ordered to the front from a second regiment. It is intended that this company shall be reorganized as a separate company, and the remaining companies, B, C, D, E, F, G, I, J, K, L, M, to be sent to the front at Annapolis, Md., to supply the

*Fifty-Seventh Regiment—Concluded.*

Residence.	Discharged.	Remarks.
Springfield, . . . . .	Sept. 5, 1864.	Re-commis'd as 1st Lieut., Oct. 7, 1864.
Milford, . . . . .	"	"
Springfield, . . . . .	Oct. 5, 1864.	"
Worcester, . . . . .	"	Killed.
"	"	"
Boston, . . . . .	"	First Lieut., Oct. 7, 1864.

muskets, and it was not till the 20th of July that the desired arm was obtained.

The regiment arrived at Annapolis, Md., April 20th, and immediately encamped in a field some two miles distant from the city. The camp was hardly established when the regiment (with the entire Ninth Army Corps, to which it had been assigned,) was ordered to proceed to Washington, D. C.

Washington was reached April 25th, and in passing through the city the corps was reviewed by the President and Major-General Burnside. The march was continued across the Long Bridge into Virginia, the regiment encamping at night in a field near Alexandria, from which position it moved, April 27th, for the Rapidan via Fairfax Court House and Centreville, crossing the Bull Run Creek at Blackburn's Ford, and continuing the march through Manassas Junction, Bristow Station, Warrenton Junction and Bealton Station.

Arriving at Rappahannock Station, May 3d, the regiment occupied the deserted winter quarters of the Twentieth Regiment Maine Infantry. The following day it moved in direction of the Rapidan via Brandy Station, crossing the river, May 5th, at Germania Ford. May 6th, the regiment entered the action of the Wilderness with twenty-four officers and five hundred and twenty-one enlisted men, becoming engaged at about ten o'clock, A. M., and continuing in action nearly an hour. One company, H, having been temporarily detached as guard of a wagon train did not participate in the action.

During the action, the regiment sustained a loss in killed, wounded and missing, (officers and men,) of two hundred and fifty-one. Colonel William F. Bartlett received a scalp-wound

In the charge which immediately followed the springing of the mine, the regiment passed directly through the ruins of the fortification into a covered way connecting with the fort, and running parallel with the front line of the enemy's works.

Arriving at this point, and receiving a severe front and right and left enfilading fire of musketry and artillery, and being much disordered by the uneven nature of the ground, the line halted, and erected a slight work on the side of the way facing the enemy.

Being ordered to maintain this position, the troops remained firm, and successfully resisted every attempt of the enemy to dislodge them, until the charge and repulse of the Fourth Division, (colored,) Ninth Army Corps. This division fell back in the greatest confusion, the troops seeking shelter in the covered way, already densely filled by regiments of the First and Second Division of the Ninth Army Corps. The repulse of the Fourth Division, was immediately followed by a charge from the enemy, who advanced his line to the brink of the covered way, delivering a heavy fire, which added to the confusion of the troops, then so crowded as to be unable to make use of their fire-arms. At this period of the action the national standard of the Fifty-Seventh was captured, its guard and the greater portion of the left wing of the regiment going with it.

All attempts to rally the troops proved fruitless, the men falling back as rapidly as the crowded condition of the passage would permit. At the commencement of the action the regiment numbered,—officers, seven; enlisted men, ninety-one. Casualties during the action—officers, six; viz.: Major Prescott, Captains Dresser and Howe, killed, Lieutenants Barton and Anderson, wounded, and Lieutenant Reed, missing; enlisted men, forty-five; leaving the remnant of the regiment in command of First Lieutenant Albert Doty.

July 31st. The regiment resumed its duty in the trenches, remaining until August 18th, during which period five enlisted men were killed or wounded.

August 19th. The regiment, First Lieutenant A. Doty commanding, took part in the operations against the Weldon Railroad, entering the action with one officer and forty-five enlisted men. The battle was of an hour's duration, and hotly contested. Casualties, fifteen enlisted men.

1865.]

PUBL

From the field of a  
a half mile to the right  
near Blick's Station, r  
until September 29th.  
time having recovered  
joined the regiment, 8

September 14th. 1  
United States service  
War Department, w  
immediately assumed  
seniority of commissi

September 29th.  
enlisted men, Lieute  
moved with its divis  
action of Poplar Grov  
Earthworks were con  
field,—the Fifty-Seve  
Pegram House.

October 8th. The  
ordered to make a re  
in a direction to the l  
picket line, the Fifty-  
Doherty, was deploye  
Third Brigade. An  
cavalry videttes of th  
in rear of a deserted  
advance, driving the  
field, into a forest be  
Seventh became det  
Brigade of the First  
having obliged to th  
his advantage, at onc  
flank, necessitating a  
orderly manner, desp  
advancing line.

A new position w  
rear of the old, onc  
house and its outbu  
of the timber. This

May 26th. The regiment (Captain J. M. Tucker commanding,) recrossed the river, and after a continuous and fatiguing march, crossing the Pamunkey River on the route, reached a point, June 1st, near Coal Harbor, known as Shady Grove Road, afterwards taking part in the operations in that vicinity, Bethesda Church, being several times under fire, though not severely engaged, losing one officer and eight enlisted men.

From Coal Harbor the command moved in connection with its brigade, crossing the Chickahominy River, and taking a course in direction of Charles City Court House, afterwards, (the night of June 15th,) crossing the James River near that point. The march from this point was excessively fatiguing, the troops moving night and day, halting hardly sufficient to take refreshments.

June 16th. The suburbs of Petersburg were in view from our encampment. During the 16th there was some heavy fighting, the Second and a portion of the Ninth Corps being engaged. June 17th. The regiment occupied a line of the enemy's works, taken the previous day by the Second Division of the Ninth Corps. During the afternoon of June 17th a portion of the enemy's works were assaulted by the Third Division of the Ninth Army Corps, but without success, the charging column being quickly repulsed. At sunset the First Division, Ninth Army Corps, with which the Fifty-Seventh was connected, being ordered to storm the same line of intrenchments, advanced in excellent order, under a heavy fire of musketry and artillery. The works were carried at the point of the bayonet, though not without severe loss, the casualty list showing five officers and forty-one enlisted men, including with the wounded, J. M. Tucker, captain commanding.

From June 17th to July 30th the regiment, under command of Captain Albert Prescott, did duty in the trenches before Petersburg.

The casualty list of the command, from June 22d to July 30th, in the trenches, was as follows, viz.,—officers, six; enlisted men, twenty-three.

July 30th. The regiment (under command of Major Albert Prescott,) having been relieved from the trenches by colored troops of the Eighteenth Corps, took part in the action of the Crater.

orders were received to return to camp. Casualties, fourteen enlisted men.

October 26th, the Fifty-Seventh participated in the movement against the South Side Railroad, but was not engaged, excepting as skirmishers, and lost but one man. October 28th, the command returned to its old camp, near Pegram's House, remaining until the 30th of November, when the Ninth Army Corps relieved the Second Corps, then doing duty in the trenches before Petersburg, Va.

December 9th, the Fifty-Seventh being temporarily detached from its brigade, and assigned to a provisional brigade, organized from regiments of the First Division, took part in the

#### FIFTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.—(Third Veteran.)

##### Roster of Officers.

NAMES.	Rank.	Date of Commissions.
Silas P. Richmond, . . . . .	Colonel, . . . . .	Sept. 28, 1863,
John C. Whiton, . . . . .	" . . . . .	Aug. 31, 1864,
John C. Whiton, . . . . .	Lieut. Colonel, . . . . .	Mar. 8, "
Barnabas Ewer, Jr., . . . . .	Major, . . . . .	Oct. 27, 1863,
Everett S. Horton, . . . . .	" . . . . .	Aug. 8, 1864,
Alfred A. Stocker, . . . . .	Surgeon, . . . . .	Oct. 16, 1863,
Albert H. Bryant, . . . . .	" . . . . .	Aug. 12, 1864,
Frank Whitman, . . . . .	Assistant-Surgeon, . . . . .	Mar. 4, "
Thomas Dawson, . . . . .	" . . . . .	Apr. 12, "
William A. Start, . . . . .	Chaplain, . . . . .	18, "
Charles M. Upham, . . . . .	Captain, . . . . .	Jan. 13, "
Robert Crossman, 2d, . . . . .	" . . . . .	18, "
Charles E. Churchill, . . . . .	" . . . . .	18, "
Samuel B. Hinckley, . . . . .	" . . . . .	18, "
William E. Mason, . . . . .	" . . . . .	22, "
Everett S. Horton, . . . . .	" . . . . .	Feb. 10, "
Thomas McFarland, . . . . .	" . . . . .	March 8, "
William H. Harley, . . . . .	" . . . . .	15, "
Nathan S. Oakham, . . . . .	" . . . . .	Apr. 15, "
Samuel O. Laforest, . . . . .	" . . . . .	May 4, "
Charles H. Tobey, . . . . .	" . . . . .	June 18, "
Linus E. Hayward, . . . . .	" . . . . .	Aug. 8, "
Charles H. Johnson, . . . . .	" . . . . .	8, "
Charles D. Copeland, . . . . .	" . . . . .	8, "
Allen Almy, . . . . .	" . . . . .	8, "
Nahum Leonard, . . . . .	" . . . . .	Nov. 1, "
Theodore A. Bartlett, . . . . .	First Lieutenant, . . . . .	Oct. 16, 1863,
T. Gilbert Ogden, . . . . .	" . . . . .	Nov. 24, "
Frank H. Kempton, . . . . .	" . . . . .	24, "
Linus E. Hayward, . . . . .	" . . . . .	March 2, 1864,

1865.]

PUBL

movement against the 11th, at night, in the the Nottaway River, &

The command reached A. M., having been exposed to a storm of snow, sleet, & commenced the same many men suffering from

December 13th, the trenches where it (I) its return to the trenches of but one enlisted man

#### FIFTY-EIGHTH

Residence.	Discharge.
Freetown, . . . . .	-
Boston, . . . . .	-
Fairhaven, . . . . .	-
Attleborough, . . . . .	-
Cambridge, . . . . .	Aug. 1
Natick, . . . . .	-
Roxbury, N.H., . . . . .	-
Boston, . . . . .	-
N. Bridgewater, . . . . .	Mar. 6
Chatham, . . . . .	-
Taunton, . . . . .	Oct. 11
W. Bridgewater, . . . . .	Feb. 10
Fall River, . . . . .	-
New Bedford, . . . . .	-
Attleborough, . . . . .	-
Fall River, . . . . .	-
Chatham, . . . . .	-
Hanover, . . . . .	Oct. 31
Boston, . . . . .	-
New Bedford, . . . . .	-
W. Bridgewater, . . . . .	-
Attleborough, . . . . .	-
Fall River, . . . . .	-
New Bedford, . . . . .	-
W. Bridgewater, . . . . .	-
New Bedford, . . . . .	-
Boston, . . . . .	-
New Bedford, . . . . .	-
W. Bridgewater, . . . . .	-

# Letter Received by the Commission Branch

R. 311. c. 1868

Boston, Mass.

Nov 21. 68

John Peade  
Lake Umbagog, Mass.

Recommended for the grade of  
Capt. U.S. by Gen. W. F. Bartlett, &c.

Appointed Dist. 1st Lieut. & Capt.

Vol. Dec. 5. 1865.

J. Peade  
Rindge, N.H. Nov 24. 68

## Report.

John Peade was appointed 2<sup>d</sup> Lieut. 57<sup>th</sup> Mass. Vols April 6. '64; captured by the rebels at the battle before Petersburg, July 30. 1864. Honorably mustered out May 17. 1865.

He appears to have been present with his regiment in the following engagements: Hildersneffe, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Cool Arbor, and Petersburg.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War. recommended for promotion of Capt. U.S. Vol.

A.G.O.  
Dec 4. 68

J. Kelton  
A.G.

Approved  
By order of the  
Secy of War.

J. Kelton  
A.G.

A.G.O.  
Dec 5. 68

F/R 311 C.B. 1868

Pittsfield  
Nov 19<sup>th</sup> 68.

21<sup>st</sup> 1868

To the Hon  
Secretary of War  
Sir

or to recommend  
Capt. G. Brent  
5<sup>th</sup> Mass. Vol.

I have the honor to respectfully recommend for the promotion of  
Captain. Levin John. Rende  
late of 5<sup>th</sup> Mass Vol Infy. served his duties in  
the regiment from the time of its organization, in which he  
he assisted, till he was taken prisoner at the  
Siege of Petersburg Va. July 3<sup>rd</sup> and was the only commis-  
sioned officer left un-  
wounded

and I  
very commission for  
recommenda-tion of

Genl Schofield  
Secy of War  
Washington DC

Yours Obedt Servant  
John W. Cook Late Post Maj  
5<sup>th</sup> Mass Infy  
Custom House  
Boston  
Mass

after that assault.

I am  
Sir

Very respy  
Yours W. B. B.  
W. F. Baullett  
Late Col. 5<sup>th</sup> Mass. Inf.

21<sup>st</sup> 1868

or to recommend  
Capt. G. Brent  
5<sup>th</sup> Mass. Vol.  
during campaigns of  
and his duties in  
and I  
very commission for  
recommendation of

Genl Schofield  
Dicty of War  
Washington DC

truly  
Yours O. J. Grant  
John W. Lovell Late Port Maj  
5<sup>th</sup> Mass. Inftry  
Custom House  
Boston  
Mass

Boston November 21<sup>st</sup> 1868

Sir

I have the honor to recommend  
for an appointment as Capt. by Brevet  
John Trade, late 2<sup>d</sup> Lieut 5<sup>th</sup> Mass. Vol.  
Infy. for faithful services during campaigns of  
1864-5.

Lieut Trade always performed his duties in  
a thoroughly satisfactory manner and I  
consider merits the honorary commission for  
which I recommend him

Enclosed please find recommendation of  
Genl W. F. Bartlett

Very Respectly

Your Obedt Servant

John W. Cook Late Port Maj  
5<sup>th</sup> Mass Infy

Custom House

Boston

Mass

To

Genl Schofield  
Secy of War  
Washington DC



John Read.  
Co "K" 54<sup>th</sup> Map Vols

Appointed 2<sup>d</sup> Lt April 6<sup>th</sup> 64.

Consolidated Roll { "Station A. of B"  
from April 6<sup>th</sup> to Aug 31. 64 } Missing in action July 30/64.

From Aug 31. 64 }  
April 30. 65 } Dropped without result.

May & June 65 { 2<sup>d</sup> Lt. Absent. "Gained from  
Missing in action July 30. 64.  
Must<sup>d</sup> out in compliance with  
G.O. 2005 Sept #82. May 17, 65 of May 65.

Returns furnish no information.

No evidence of wounds.

Regt participated in the following  
named battles viz: "Wilderness", "Spottsylvania",  
"North Anna", "Coal Harbor", "Petersburg", "Weldon  
Rail Road", "Poplar Spring Church", "Hatcher's Run".

Regt stationed in Army of Potomac  
during its term of service.

Nov 27. 68.

OB

R. 320. co. 1868.

Charlestown, Mass.

December 12. 1868.

John Reade.  
Capt. Colo.

Accepts appointment

Noted.

R. O'D.

R. O'D.  
Recd app. co. Dec 18. 1868.

Wm  
Fiske

Charlestown Mass

Dec<sup>r</sup>: 12<sup>th</sup> 1868,

To the Hon<sup>ble</sup> J. M. Schofield,  
Secretary of War

Your communication  
informing me of my appointment  
as Captain by Brevet has been  
received. I cheerfully accept  
the appointment as a token  
of my humble services - in  
upholding the government of  
the United States - in the late  
Rebellion.

I am about 44 years of age,  
I was born in city of Kilkenny  
Ireland -

I have resided in the State  
of Massachusetts nearly 23 years

Most Respectfully

John Beade

Late Lt. 57<sup>th</sup> Regt. Mass. vol.